The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,133.

THE DAILY BEE ... H. DUFOUR.

...per year (in advance).......$12 ...weekly ... Subscribers must give one week's notice ... before they can be allowed to discontinue. ... paper through error of the ... will be considered as a subscriber, ... pay, unless the notice is given of the fact

NEW ORLEANS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By F. Vignie, at 1 P. M., at the foot of Celeste street, Western lime; also, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 271 Bienville street, household furniture.

Our Honest Ex-Brethren.

Yesterday we took occasion to point out a few of the terrible political evils which are gradually conducting the North down the deep descent at the bottom of which liberty and republicanism will lie shattered and lifeless. In our review of the agencies which are busy in the production of this fatal result we omitted all reference to one of the most prominent—viz: official corruption. For many years this canker had fastened itself upon the country, demoralizing its principles and subjecting its substance to the rapacity of a set of political harpies; but it was reserved for ABRAHAM LINCOLN to establish it as the guiding principle of his Administration, and to give it an eminence of position such as it never enjoyed before. The petty thieves and depredators who formerly gorged themselves with the Government money; nay, the gigantic defaulters and big treasurers who filched millions and escaped unpunished, pale their ineffectual light and grow dim when compared with the locust horde of satellites and subsidiaries whom this war has dragged from obscurity to feed fat on the wealth of the people, and to practise to their heart's content nefarious schemes of robbery and plunder.

The war has proved a perfect God-send to every officer under LINCOLN, as well as to an innumerable host of State functionaries. Knaves have combined in every imaginable way to deplete the Federal treasury, and to amass wealth by the most dishonorable and corrupt practices. Enormous as the expenses of the war doubtless are, we are firmly convinced that they are doubled in consequence of the stupendous villany of a large proportion of those engaged in levying and equipping volunteers. Let it be remembered that it is not the South which brings charges of peculation, fraud and theft against Governors, and Generals, and Cabinet officers. These charges are made by Northern men and Northern presses. We see it stated that SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War, has disposed of every contract for clothing, provisions, &c., in favor of his immediate relatives, a ... for a certain share in the profits. The unlawful gains of this robber of the people are estimated at the colossal amount of four millions of dollars. One of CAMERON's ablest coadjutors in all the arts by which the soldiers are stinted of their rations, and covered with rags, is CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania, who boasted of raising three hundred thousand volunteers in the Keystone State for the defense of Washington. This upright and immaculate gentleman has fingered so much of the three millions appropriated by the Pennsylvania Legislature that one-half of the sum has mysteriously disappeared, and cannot be accounted for.

GOV. DENISON, of Ohio, is a worthy co-laborer in the same fruitful field. The money raised in ... has found its way into the unfathomable recesses of the Governor's pocket, and the Buckeye battalions, half starved and almost indecent through their nakedness, are fully entitled to the ignominious nickname commonly bestowed upon them of "the ragged regiments." At Cairo the pay of the soldiers is withheld, so that, according to Abolition authority, the very officers themselves lack the means of purchasing a newspaper. Of course, when an almost universal system of stealing prevails, it is the army which is the principal victim. Mr. LINCOLN's troops, from all accounts, are ill-clothed, ill-fed and ill-treated.

It may be readily understood that the most clamorous champions of the war are the interested individuals who have received fat contracts from the Federal Government. For instance, GEORGE LAW, who expects to make six hundred thousand dollars on a contract to furnish twenty thousand beeves to the army; CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, who leases or sells his vessels at outrageous prices, this firm which furnishes hats, and that which supplies shoes; this purveyor of putrid pork, and that caterer of wormy biscuit and beans—all the multitudinous swarm who, directly or indirectly, pull at the streaming paps of the Government, justly claim the right to wax patriotically indignant at the base attempts of a few sappy heads, who, in their antiquated and obsolete notions of justice and humanity and Christian duty, are desirous of witnessing the return of peace. Such an apshot would spoil the calculations of CAMERON, CURTIN, DENISON, LAW, VANDERBILT and the populous tribe of contractors, and they are naturally averse to any policy which threatens to close the exuberant fountain of wealth they have tapped so bountifully.

How clearly has this war demonstrated the inherent rottenness and rascality of our Northern ex-brethren, from a high Cabinet officer down to the lowest understrapper! With what unscrupulous rapacity do they prey upon one another! How cleverly do they cloak themselves with the mantle of patriotism as an effectual blind to their fraudulent manœuvres; and how low has the moral sentiment of the people fallen, when they suffer such villainous conduct with nothing more emphatic than a feeble remonstrance from those who are the dupes and victims. Should not the South rejoice at having cut loose from the iniquitous band? Would that a sea of fire rolled between them and us!

The Feeling in New York.

The *Daily News* of the 1st says that notwithstanding the impertinent and unlawful interference by certain police detectives with the right of petition, it is well understood that preparations are being made, on an extended scale, for a public meeting of those who are in favor of a prompt and peaceful termination of the unconstitutional war into which Mr. Lincoln and his advisers have so unfortunately precipitated the country. The *News* adds that the principal movers in this direction are not politicians, and that among them are Republicans who, only two months ago, subscribed liberally in behalf of the various patriotic funds that were gotten up to send troops to the South, but who have since become convinced that the policy that they then supported is destructive and suicidal, and desire that it may be abandoned. Neither will the call to the meeting be addressed to any particular organization; but patriotic citizens, of every shade of opinion, will be requested to unite their endeavors to prevent further effusion of blood, by laying their views before Congress, and employing such other legitimate means as may be within their reach for attaining that object.

This is all well. We shall be glad to learn that any considerable peace party exists in the North. Thus far we have seen little evidence of the fact. Let it not be forgotten, however, that there can be no peace by compromise—none short of the absolute recognition of our rights and the cessation of all attempts to interfere with them.

THE WAY THE NORTH GETS ITS NEWS.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The New York reporters tell me that the censor who sits in the telegraph office here, and revises all dispatches, is making awful work with their 'news.' If they happen to get the facts about the movement, the dispatch becomes contraband of war, and is confiscated. If the matter is utterly erroneous, it passes freely."

The Baltimore correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

A gentleman from Washington, very well informed upon matters generally, thinks the Government is somewhat apprehensive at the Potomac river being closed to its use before long, by rebel batteries erecting along the Virginia shore. These have already become seriously annoying, and their removal proves a serious task.

We shouldn't wonder!

STARVATION.—Under this heading the Louisiana *Baptist* has the following:

We are informed from a reliable source that 200 bushels of the incoming crop of corn was sold in Shreveport a few days ago at fifty cents per bushel, to be delivered to the purchaser.

We would add that one hundred bushels changed hands in our village yesterday upon the same terms. We ... blockade at such price.

We have had bountiful rains during the last week, and the prospects for crops were never brighter. Withal, our country is enjoying unparalleled good health for the season.

BLOCKADE OF TAMPA BAY.—Cedar Keys, July 2, 1861.—The steamer M. R. Cuyler is blockading Tampa Bay. Four sailing vessels appeared off here for several days. To-day the steamer Madison, fully armed and manned by two companies stationed here, went up to reconnoiter, and up to seven o'clock had succeeded in capturing two schooners—the schooners are now coming in—the steamer has gone in pursuit of the others.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

House Committee of Foreign Affairs.

Washington, July 8.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs is thus constituted: Crittenden, of Kentucky, chairman; —— Gooch, (probably Gooch, of Massachusetts), Cox, of Ohio; White, of Indiana; McKnight, of Pennsylvania; Burnham, of Connecticut; Thomas, of Maryland; Pomeroy, of New York, and Fisher, of Delaware. [Of these, Crittenden and Thomas are designated as Union men, Cox as Democrat, and Fisher as people's man. The others are Republicans.]

Loss of a United States Steamer.

OMAHA, Nebraska, July 7.—The steamer Chippewa, loaded with Government stores, including 227 kegs of powder, taking fire, the passengers and crew were landed, and the boat was shortly blown to atoms.

The Great Eastern and the Arabia.

Quebec, July 7.—The Great Eastern nearly ran into the steamship Arabia, while in a fog, and would have struck her if she had had a bowsprit.

Washington Reports.

Washington, July 7.—Gov. Hicks reports that the secession movement is strong on the eastern shore of Maryland, and wants troops to protect the Union men.

The Cabinet consulted with Gen. Scott today, but with what result is unknown.

Vallandigham said, in the Democratic caucus, that he preferred peace to the preservation of the Union.

A Flag of Truce.

Col. Taylor has arrived here with a flag of truce. There are a thousand rumors regarding his mission, but it is generally supposed to refer to an exchange of prisoners.

Rumors and Expectation.

New York, July 8.—The *Herald* says that Gen. Scott is in hourly expectation of intelligence of a battle.

Patterson and Johnston were fighting at Edward's Ferry, and a courier had arrived for reinforcements for the Federals. When the courier left two Federalists had been killed.

Ohioans Disgraced.

Buckhannon, July 8.—Capt Barret's company were paraded before the regiment, disarmed and ordered home, for outrages committed by Lieut. Stratton and eight privates.

After some intercession their arms were restored by Gen. McClellan to all but the nine culprits, who were sent to Columbus.

Interesting from Cairo—The Soldiers Won't Re-enlist—They Can't Get Their Pay.

Cairo, July 8.—Saturday and Sunday were occupied in taking the votes of the soldiers for or against a re-enlistment for the term of three years.

The following is the result: For three years—Cook's regiment, 40; McArthur, 30; Oglesby's, 140. All the rest for disbanding.

The remainder of the three months' regiments will show a similar unsatisfactory result. The cause is no pay.

The officers made fine speeches, mixing Lincolnism and patriotism. Money only demoralized the privates, while the officers are humiliated by duns from hotels and washerwomen.

The latter tell your correspondent that they are going to be turned into the streets because they cannot pay $6 or $10 while colonels of regiments are in their debt for twice that amount.

Congressional Matters.

Reports of the Departments—Condition of the U. S. Treasury.

Washington, July 9.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been placed before Congress.

The U. S. Treasury.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to Congress, estimates the excess of expenditures over receipts during the last year at six millions and some odd thousands of dollars.

Expenses for the Current Year.

The estimated expenses in the report for the current year, including civil and foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous lists, are put down at eight hundred and some odd thousands of dollars.

Interior Department.

He recommends for the Interior Department between four and five hundred thousand dollars.

War Department.

One hundred and eighty-five millions and some odd thousands of dollars are recommended to be appropriated for this department.

Navy Department.

Over thirty millions are mentioned as necessary for the Navy Department.

The Aggregate.

This makes an aggregate appropriation of over $317,000,000.

Treasury Notes.

The Treasury notes maturing being over twelve millions of dollars, and interest due nine millions, making the total amount for the fiscal year ending June, 1862, $380,319,581 87.

How the Money is to be Raised.

Secretary Chase recommends the raising of $80,000,000 by taxation, $240,000,000 by loans, and the following duties:

Brown sugar, 2½c. per lb.
Clayed sugar, 3c. per lb.
Refined loaf sugar, 4c. per lb.
Syrup, 2½c. per lb.
Candy, 6c. per lb.
Molasses, 6c. per gal.
Coffee, 5c. per lb.
Black tea, 15c. per lb.
Green tea, 20c. per lb.

The estimated revenue by this tariff will amount to $20,000,000, and the taxing of articles now exempt from duty will increase the revenue $7,000,000.

The Secretary estimates the revenue from customs and the sale of lands at $66,000,000, recommends an internal taxation on domestic luxuries, including liquor, beef, tobacco, bank notes, spring carriages and legacies, and suggests a considerable reduction of the salaries of office-holders.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Session to be Devoted to the War.

In the House to-day the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the House during the extraordinary session only consider bills and resolutions concerning military and naval affairs, and Government financial affairs connected therewith, and that all other matters, except the raising of a revenue, be referred to their proper committees to be, considered at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution that it is no part the duty of the army to capture and return fugitive slaves, and to direct the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of repealing the fugitive slave law in view of permitting the consideration of peace propositions. After some debate a vote was taken on this resolution, resulting in its passage by ayes 92, nays 56.

The vote on restricting the business to the war was reconsidered and again adopted. On motion to amend allowing consideration on judiciary questions, the vote was again reconsidered, and thus amended again adopted. The proceedings are then confined to our revenue and judiciary.

A Covedian Committee.

A Covedian Committee, composed of five, with power to send for persons and papers, has been appointed to smell out the details of army contracts, and is privileged to report at all times.

Relief for the Army.

A bill was introduced and passed making an appropriation of six millions of dollars to relieve the distress of the army.

San Domingo Affairs.

The President has been called on for the Spanish correspondence relative to San Domingo.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate to-day a bill remitting the duties on arms was brought up and passed.

Senator Trumbull delivered a eulogy on the life and character of the late Senator Douglas, which was much applauded.

Gen. Patterson Motionless.

Baltimore, July 9.—The latest advices from Martinsburg are those received Saturday night, which report Gen. Patterson in a motionless position.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, July 8.—The Quaker City, an armed frigate and several gun-boats are preparing to attack Sewell's Point.

A cartridge chest exploded, killing two Rhode Islanders, and wounding a man.

Col. Taylor, who went to Washington under a flag of truce, has returned to the Confederate lines.

The Garibaldians are imprisoned, and their ringleaders will be made the example of undue brutality.

The New York regiments are distributed to excessive drinking.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, July 9.—The Cotton market was firm to-day, while the sales ran up to 3000 bales at 15¼a. to 15½c. for Middling Uplands.

Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 53.

Army Movements to be Held Secret.

Washington, July 9.—Gen. Scott has issued an order forbidding the telegraphing of the army movements.

Reports from Richmond.

Richmond, July 9.—We have received no news of interest to-day.

The morning papers state that Johnston's Confederate forces are at Winchester.

A letter from Norfolk says that Lieut. Maury has planted heavy guns on all the approaches to that city, and also that he will continue his labors until the avenues leading to our principal cities are so strongly fortified that the enemy dare not attempt to pass them.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of Steamer North Briton—Cotton Firm.

Father Point, July 9.—The Canadian mail steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on the 27th and Londonderry on the 28th ult., en route for Quebec, was boarded off this point to-day, and a summary of her news obtained.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, July 9.—The sales of the past week in the Liverpool Cotton market consisted of 80,000 bales, 17,000 of which were taken on speculation. The sales on Friday were 12,000 bales, including 4000 taken on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans 8⅝d., Fair Mobile 8¾d., Middling Orleans 8d., Middling Mobile 7¾d.

The stock in port sums up 1,120,000 bales, of which $34,000 are American.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

The prevailing weather in England is favorable to the growing crops.

Consols.

London, June 28.—Consols 89⅝.

Political News.

The political intelligence by this arrival contains nothing of importance.

We invite attention to the annexed pertinent and sensible letter from the Richmond correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*. It administers a well-timed rebuke to the class of insatiable guidnuncs whose indiscreet curiosity is perpetually marring the best arrangement combinations of our military leaders:

RICHMOND, VA., June 31, 1861.

The Confederate States have hitherto derived benefits of incalculable value from the indiscretion of our worst foes; but, alas! unfortunately, on the other hand, the very greatest afflictions we have suffered have proceeded from the indiscretion of some of our best friends. The press of the South has been the curse of the South. We had purchased 7000 Enfield rifles in Europe, which the press of New Orleans gave Lincoln notice of, and, lo, the mouth of the Mississippi is thereupon immediately blockaded. We were removing from the Gosport Navy Yard as rapidly as possible by water, and sending to various surrounding points, the cannon that were left there by Pendergrast. The press had to blab it, and Lincoln at once put a stop to it. No regiment has ever passed Lynchburg that Lincoln has not had the fullest notice of. There is not a battery in the country that has not been as fully described by correspondents as Frank Leslie's or Harper's artists could have done it. They keep old Scott as well posted about the strength of our forces at every point where we have any forces at all as if he were present at every dress parade and heard the morning orders read. What does Scott want with spies? He wants no better spies than our own newspapers, and they are sent to him as regularly as they are published. We get here the Northern papers regularly, and why may he not as regularly get Southern papers? General Johnston had set a trap in which to catch Cadwallader and Patterson when he left Harper's Ferry. He was fast getting them into a position in which he would have literally cut them to pieces and have captured every man he did not kill. Yet every little whipper snapper in the country seems to imagine he is entitled to an explanation of every step taken and move made which he does not comprehend at a glimpse, and when this explanation is not made he sets up a terrific howl in the land. When Johnston left Harper's Ferry there were those here who understood it as well as he did. There were others who did not, but who seem to imagine to the devil the country was bound to go if an explanation was not made *to them* immediately. In order to quiet this ranting gentry an explanation was made. It soon passed from one to another until out it came, blazing in the press. Cadwallader and Patterson got it just in time to give Johnston the slip, and a victory that might have secured peace was lost to our arms. I could give you at least two columns of details like these. There is a broad distinction between a correspondent from the seat of war and one of those little dapper reporters that the New York press keep under a regular salary, to thread its dirtiest alleys and hang about its darkest dens of crime to scent out items.

I have already become satisfied that to write one word about any thing that has not already absolutely occurred, is to waste that much time, ink and paper. According to the programme laid down here by a bevy of letter writers over ten days ago, by this time we ought to have recaptured Alexandria, taken Washington City by storm, been received with open arms in Baltimore, and standing with our bright blades drawn on the banks of the Susquehanna; have been dictating terms of peace by the light of the same torches with which we should have otherwise given Philadelphia to the fate of the fray, and, in fact, played the devil generally on a stupendous scale.

I have come to this conclusion, that no man who is fit to know what is about to happen will speak of it, and that when a man does speak of it, he supposes it is about to occur, it at once causes the presumption that no such event will occur. In no letter that I have written to you can you find recorded an isolated fact from which the enemy could derive the slightest shadow of benefit were he in possession of it to-day. The public have got lessons to learn. First, they must smother that devouring curiosity with which they seem to be afflicted, and, secondly, they must learn to confide in those who are at the helm of the ship of state. If General Johnston had perpetrated even a blunder in the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, he was liable to be court-martialed for it, and the public should not be quite so pragmatic and distrustful. And the press should exercise a severer discretion than hitherto it has, and especially in the publication of any facts which are calculated, even if true, to destroy public confidence at home and strengthen the confidence of the enemy, and most especially of all statements which are calculated to have a deleterious effect, and which are untrue. For instance I understand it has been asserted by some paper here in Richmond that there was not a dollar in the Confederate treasury wherewith to pay off our soldiers. This is flatly untrue. Our Government pay the soldiers every two months in the current bank notes of this city. Millions are being disbursed this week in that way, yet this declaration has gone abroad in the land, and if our country's cause was one that was susceptible of sustaining an injury from such a source, it must have exhibited seriously under such a misrepresentation. But when men rush to arms to drive an insolent invader from their doors, they never stop to inquire when or how they are to be paid, or whether they are to be paid at all or not. Our people had rather fight the Yankees for nothing than to fight anybody else under Heaven for quadruple the usual pay. And if there was not a dollar in the treasury, the Southern army would go on increasing in its strength every day, and adding to its victories in every fight. BAYARD.

Here are a few items from Abolition sources. We give them for what they are worth:

From Washington.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Washington, July 4.—All members were sworn in, although a question was raised by Cox, about Upton, of the Alexandria, Va., District, who received about two dozen votes, and voted in Ohio last fall. This matter will undergo investigation. There were only eleven absentees from the House, of those expected. Among the absent were Crittenden and Wadsworth, of Kentucky, Nugent, of Ohio, and Dunn, of Indiana.

Speaker Grow's uncompromising speech, in favor of the immediate and powerful prosecution of the war to crush out rebellion, was received with repeated and uncontrollable bursts of applause by the House and galleries. Vallandigham threatened to have the galleries cleared.

Washington, July 4—Grow's election is attributable chiefly to determined opposition to Forney, who is thought to have made most too good a thing out of the clerkship. The Forney and Blair men joined forces, which killed Blair. It was this, and not Grow's popularity or ability, that elected the latter. Grow having triumphed, Etheridge's election followed, as a matter of course, since two Pennsylvanians cannot come in.

Quite a breeze was raised in the House by Burnett's motion refusing Virginia members seats until investigated. It was promptly voted down, after John S. Carlisle had made a strong speech proving himself and Brown almost unanimously chosen by the people of two Western Districts. He did not commit himself as to the three other claimants of seats from Virginia.

From Western Virginia.

Camp Phillipps, July 4.—All quiet here. No fighting. The day was celebrated by brigade parade.

Ohio Sixth (Guthrie Greys) arrived this afternoon. Hundreds fell from the ranks overcome by heat; the worst cases were brought in in wagons. Another regiment expected.

Gen. McClellan's column moves from Buckhannon to-day, on Beverly. We shall undoubtedly advance within forty-eight hours. Harry Eastham, scout, accompanied by Capt. Kochner, of the Ohio Sixteenth, and a mounted picket, rode within three miles of Bolington today. Nearly a hundred rebels pursued them, the bullets whistling on all sides.

THE HANNAH BALCH AND HER PRIZE CREW.—Says the Savannah *Republican*: "We were shown yesterday a dispatch from Wilmington to the consignees of the Hannah Balch, in this city, stating that both vessel and cargo had been forwarded to Newbern, and await their orders.

The prize crew, who were put aboard by the blockading fleet to take her to New York, were also captured, and are now in jail at Newbern. So, Mr. Lincoln, we are ready to respond with an offset whenever you think proper to hang the privateers of the Savannah. Just try it, and see how long it will take us to swing your own privateers.

THE BOTTS HOAX.—The New York *Tribune* thus confesses that it became the victim of a hoax in the publication of a letter that professed to be from the Hon. John Minor Botts, and contained statements that were "important, if true":

From a general acquaintance with the handwriting of Mr. Botts, we were convinced that the letter signed with his name which we received from Washington on Tuesday last, and published in our columns yesterday, was really his, and in that belief we laid it before our readers. We are now bound to state, however, that on comparing the handwriting with undoubted specimens of that of Mr. Botts, as we were yesterday enabled to do, we are led to believe that the letter is a forgery. At the same time, we yesterday caused inquiries to be made for Mr. Botts in Washington, and he could not be discovered. We conclude that he is not there, and has not been there.

A SICK ZOUAVE.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 5th instant says:

Mr. A. T. Tapperman, a member of the New Orleans Zouaves, has been confined, by severe illness, to the hospital in this city ever since the passage of his battalion through here. He has received every necessary care and attention from the kind-hearted keeper of the hospital, Mr. Bartlett, and is, we are pleased to learn, much better. He is still, however, very much debilitated.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The Athens *Post* gives encouraging accounts of the reaction in East Tennessee. We copy the following from a recent article:

Last Monday being County Court day, we had the opportunity of talking with persons from different portions of the county. From every direction we learn a good state of feeling prevails, and that there is a general disposition among Union men to acquiesce in the Ordinance of Independence so largely ratified by the people on the 8th of June. Indeed, so far as McMinn county is concerned, we believe the sentiment is almost universal at this time. We frankly admit there are a few men—a short half dozen, more or less—still "holding out," waiting for the "overt act," and who cannot be made to believe that any Southern State has yet been invaded, or will be. But their number is "growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less" every day, and as the delusion under which they have been laboring is dispelled, we have no doubt they will all promptly abandon the position they unfortunately took at the early stage of the revolution.

We have said the people of this county were now nearly a unit for acquiescence to the will of the majority; and we believe, such is the feeling generally throughout lower East Tennessee, with the exception perhaps of Bradley county, where it is reported there is yet a good deal of division, kept up mainly by the efforts of a few unwise and infatuated men, who will be abandoned by the people to merited scorn and obloquy as soon as their motives are penetrated and generally understood. Mark that. From the signs we have but little doubt that by the first of August our people will be one in sentiment and action; and to that end let us all labor, in the surest and best way to lighten the evils which are already upon us, and avert the heavier ones which a contrary and factious course will be sure to bring.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

NEW YORK, June 26th, 1861.—The New York *Herald* of this date gives the following quotation from one of Mr. Russell's letters to the London *Times*:

"I can put down the names of gentlemen who expressed the strongest opinions that the Government of the United States had no power to coerce the South, and who have since put down their names and their money to support the Government in the attempt to recover the forts which have been taken."

The *Herald* then remarks:

"Now, will Mr. Russell be good enough to really give us the names of those gentlemen, and any other particulars he may think likely to contribute towards making his explanation more satisfactory?"

As Mr. Russell does not happen to be in New York, I think I can furnish the *Herald* with some information on the subject. Amongst those who expressed the strongest opinions that the Government of the United States had no power to coerce the South was the New York *Herald*; and in the list of the persons who have since put down their names and their money to support the Government in the attempt to recover the forts, &c., which had been taken, I find the name of "James Gordon Bennett, $3,000."

It is possible, however, that the *Herald* has not really deserted its Southern friends. It knows well enough that a war with England would materially assist the South, if it would not indeed secure its independence; and hence, perhaps, its earnest endeavors to provoke hostilities with England. M.

GEN. SCOTT.—The rumored ill health of Gen. Scott is confirmed by a dispatch from Washington, under date of the 2d instant, to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, as follows:

The Government is losing confidence in Gen. Scott. His health is very bad, having a complication of diseases. He insists on doing every thing himself. It was Gen. Scott who induced Mr. Lincoln to appoint Gen. Dix to command the army on the Potomac, thereby superseding with a civilian of seventy the young, vigorous officer in command. The appointment was not agreeable to the Cabinet, which desired to have it changed, which may yet be done.

GEN. PATTERSON.—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* furnishes the annexed account of this hero of the Federal armies:

This rival of Napoleon is considerable on a dress parade, but his health is so seriously affected at the approach of a battle that he has always found himself unable to participate in such engagements. It must be said of him, however, that he has a keen eye to the commissariat. He is a good business man, and made much money in Mexico, as follows: During the Mexican war Gen. Patterson was for a good while placed in command of the department of the Rio Grande. A great many improper persons from the States were smuggling things into that department, selling them to the troops and probably also to the Mexicans. The General most virtuously prohibited all this—he would have nothing of that kind going on, so he issued an order prohibiting any traders bringing any more goods in. The point of the joke was that the house of which the General was a partner had already got in all the goods they wanted, and by the order prohibiting any more coming in, of course Patterson's house had a monopoly, charged their own prices, and made several hundred thousand dollars; some put the profit by this rather queer transaction at half a million.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Common Council.—The Board of Aldermen met last evening, seven members present. Mr. Delabarre was called to the chair. The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Smith, were unanimously adopted and sent to the lower Board for concurrence:

Whereas information has reached us of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Charles D. Dreux, commanding a battalion of volunteers from this city, in an engagement with the enemy near Hampton, Virginia:

Be it Resolved, That this Council participates in the deep and universal sorrow which this sad event has diffused throughout the community for the loss of one of the most gallant, accomplished and promising of her young soldiers, who have gone forth from our State to battle for the rights and independence of the South.

Resolved, That in testimony of our high esteem for the character of the gallant deceased, the members of this Council wear mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted by his Honor the Mayor to the family of the deceased.

The resolution granting Mr. Dawson permission to place lamps on Canal street, near the Clay Statue, was concurred in. The resolution granting $100 to John Munson, a watchman wounded in the discharge of his duty, was concurred in. An invitation from the lower Board for a joint session at half-past seven o'clock to elect city officers was laid on the table subject to call, as several members were absent. The Committee on celebrating the Fourth of July reported having spent $210. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition from George Surse, Superintendent of the House of Refuge, was referred to the Finance Committee. He said the office had been robbed of $443, of which $300 had been recovered, and had been obliged to pay $100 out of his own pocket to make good his accounts with the city. This he wants reimbursed. A communication on the same subject from the Board of Commissioners of that institution was similarly referred.

Mr. Delabarre asked that the report of the citizens' committee, of which Mr. T. O. Sully is chairman, showing what moneys they had collected, and how they had spent them, be spread upon the minutes, which was done. He then offered a resolution authorizing the Controller to warrant on the Treasurer for $250 in favor of this committee, to enable them to continue their system of relief, as they were entirely out of money. This was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Morvan offered a resolution to tax the property of aliens for the purpose of forming a fund to be used for the protection of the city, as follows: five per cent. on real estate, ten dollars on every slave man and woman, four dollars on every slave child, and six per cent. on stock in corporations; the City Treasurer to collect the taxes immediately. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The resolutions to cut down the compensation to the City Printer, and to lower the salaries of the city officers, were laid over indefinitely.

The Board then received to meet the lower Board in joint session, but as they received a communication from the lower Board to be constituted in secret, they went into executive session for a quarter of an hour, and then went down stairs.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met as usual, President Magioni in the chair. The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $6,068 87. A resolution offering a reward of $250 for the conviction of any one furnishing supplies to the enemy was concurred in. The order of the day, a new railroad ordinance, was laid over. The preamble and resolutions in regard to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Dreux, adopted by the upper Board, were unanimously concurred in.

An ordinance was adopted imposing a fine of ten dollars on any person encumbering the heads of streets in the Fourth District by preventing the water from flowing freely through the gutters.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Surveyor to report the cost of making walls in the rear of the city, and requesting the Waterworks Company to put the old-fashioned plugs in place of their new ones.

A resolution to pay certain bills contracted by the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph created much argument, and before any conclusion was arrived at, the Board went into secret session.

Both Boards having convened, in joint session, they proceeded at once to the election of the following city officers:

City Printer—Crescent.
City Auctioneer—J. B. Walton.
City Notary—C. E. Fortier.
Assistant Recorders—First District, Gerard Smith; Second District, J. Fremeaux; Third District, J. Ma...; Fourth District, J. H. Hopkins.
Directors of the Water Works Company—J. Magioni and J. B. Leefe.
Commissioners of the Touro Asylum—J. Magioni and J. O. Nixon.
Bank of Deposit—Louisiana State Bank.
Inspector of Wood—Joseph Brunsone.
Sexton of the Fourth District Cemetery—Philip Hardy.
Keeper of the Courthouse—Ernest Bouligny.
Keeper of the Powder Magazine—G. B. Fagot.
Keeper of the City Park—Theodule Buisson.
Porter of the City Hall—George C. Rice.
Wharfingers—First and Fourth Districts, A. L. Trench-ard; Second and Third Districts, John Shannon.
Assistant Wharfingers—First District, J. R. Creed; Second District, Eugene Dupre; Third District, C. M. Cotgrand; Fourth District, F. M. Andrews.
City Physicians—First and Fourth Districts, Dr. Beauchard; Second and Third Districts, Dr. Sedin.
Public School Directors—First District, W. B. Lindsay, S. M. Lacher, T. H. Shields, H. Florance, G. W. Rees, T. E. Wharton, P. H. Shipwith, T. H. Biehl, H. B. Sell, James Edwards, A. D. Grieff, M. Greenwood, Joseph McConnell, W. F. Campbell, B. Salomon, G. H. Waldo, L. Folger, A. G. Brice, R. M. Morgan, J. Ad. Amory, Howard Smith.
Second District: D. Mangey, E. Hyde, O. S. Ascola, J. Colomel, Henry Bobian, John Dellonde, A. Dupeyre, H. Whitney, F. Spear, L. F. Massot, F. Daplessis, L. Gerard.
Third District—H. Lacose, S. Marcereau, A. Robert, R. Wynne, J. H. Barthelemy, H. Castorede, D. Stick, ... Jr., T. A. Boulet, Jos. Lombard, A. Contrelle, M. Dedart, A. O'Neill.
Fourth District—Bryan Campbell, J. G. McLeara, J. M. Philips, J. H. Phelps, R. Swain, W. Holmes, D. T. Glenn, W. Cooper, J. Brewer, L. Fink, Dr. Dewier.
Commissioners of the House of Refuge—W. E. Bailey, Wm. Beebe, John Youenes, J. S. Clark, Moses Kantman, John T. Barnett, A. W. Bosworth, C. R. Love, Rich. Robt. Gribble, A. G. Bahewell, Henry Stier, J. V. Lindsay.
Board of Health—S. A. Kingsland, J. T. Delaboreo, Dr. Borde.

As these names had all been settled upon in caucus, they were read off by Mr. Smith, and elected by acclamation, with very little ceremony until they came to the Second District School Board, when Mr. Benit arose to object to the election of the whole ticket named, as there was one person on it he would not support—Mr. Henry Lehl;—as he was not a native American. This led to quite a discussion, which the chair decided to be out of order. Mr. Benit nominated Mr. Charles, Delisse. Mr. Robin then nominated Mr. Dolrien, and Mr. Fremeaux nominated Mr. Rossel ... de Armas. Mr. Delabarre left his seat to address the house, when he was at once called to order by Mr. Dupré, as, or his own decision that discussion was out of order in joint session. As Mr. Dupré had just before been called to order by Mr. Delabarre this raised quite a laugh, which was increased, when Mr. Magioni wanted to explain something, but was cut short under the same decision. Finally an adjournment for ten minutes was carried to discuss the matter informally, and on reassembling, and the name of Mr. de Armas being withdrawn, Mr. Delisse was elected by a small majority over Mr. Debon, a number of the members voting blank, and some explaining that they voted for Mr Delrien because they felt bound by the decision of the caucus. The members of the Board of Health had not been elected in caucus, and six candidates were run.

The "Dreux" Regiment.—The Tenth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers for the war has been organized at Camp Tracy, and Col. Sam. F. Marks will receive the Orion key. It is to receive the title of the "Dreux" Regiment, as a tribute to the lamented Charley Dreux. In connection with this tribute of respect we cannot refrain from noticing and heartily endorsing the suggestion made in the *Delta* yesterday that a popular subscription be raised, each contributor limited to one dollar, to raise a fund for the erection of a great monument to the gallant Dreux—the first Louisianian killed in battle. We hope some well known and responsible citizen will take measures at once to enable the public to join in this movement, which will find a hearty ratification in every patriotic heart.

The Weaver Rape Case.—Although very little has been published about this case in the public prints, it has created an excitement among certain classes of the community that is really extraordinary. We have been asked by several of our patrons to publish all of the testimony that was not too gross to meet the public eye, but we have steadily refrained from making any allusion to it other than briefly chronicling its progress, as a report of the proceedings would be entirely unfit to be introduced into the columns of a paper that is brought with confidence into every family circle. Yesterday Col. Field filed in the First District Court the following rule, with the view of getting Weaver bailed out of prison:

State of Louisiana vs. J. D. Weaver } Rape.

And now on this day comes the defendant; upon suggesting to the Court that he is now in prison by a commitment from Recorder Emerson on a charge of rape, and on further suggesting that the testimony taken before said Recorder fully shows the said charge to be false and unfounded, and that said defendant is entitled to be released on bond, it is therefore ordered that the Attorney-General show cause on Friday, the 12th inst., why the defendant should not be released on bail. Filed, New Orleans, July 9th, 1861.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Antonio Perez was sent to prison to await an examination on the charge of burglary. Mr. John Schweitzer, of No. 96 Bourbon street, who brought him a prisoner to the lock-up Monday evening, makes affidavit that: "On the 6th of July, about one o'clock, A. M., he broke open deponent's warehouse, No. 202 Royal street, forced open a trunk therein contained, and did steal and carry away therefrom a certain lot of wearing apparel." The clothing belonged to a friend of Schweitzer's, who has gone to the war.

Mr. L. L. Brown, of the firm of Kittredge & Brown, Chartres street, between Customhouse and Bienville, gave security in $500 for his appearance, charged with breach of trust. Mr. J. J. Paterson, of Claiborne street, between Perdido and Gravier, made affidavit that about a month ago he entrusted to Mr. Brown a lot of mattresses to be sold on commission, which Mr. Brown has disposed of, but refuses to account for to him having appropriated the proceeds to his own account.

Baptiste Bastat was held on the charge of having in his possession stolen property and disposing of the same," the charge being made against him by Mr. Augustine Tijeleres, and the property being five Colt's revolvers, said to Mr. Lunee. Pastat undoubtedly was the party who robbed the pistol gallery, but no positive proof has yet been obtained of that.

John Zeigler, of No. 61 Hospital street, gave bail to answer the charge of committing an assault and battery on C. Watge, who lives on the same premises, at eleven o'clock Monday night.

George O. Hall, residing at 262 Magazine street, near Benton street, furnished bail in the sum of $250 to appear for examination on the charge of committing an assault and battery and threatening to kill James Andrews, of No. 262 Camp street, charges that on the 30th of June, 1861, at about eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Canal street, between Chartres and Exchange place ... there assaulted and struck by Hall, who threatened to take his life.

Two cases where parties were charged with selling liquor to slaves were tried before special juries of slave owners, consisting of Messrs. C. O. Fechter, O. Kernan, E. Hacker, F. Moreno, Jr., and T. H. Gaitlel, and the parties were acquitted. as it appeared that they were the victims of a conspiracy, and not culpable in the crime. The accused were S. Barthel, St. Ann street, between Galvez and Johnson, and Jas. Dyer, corner of Customhouse and Marais streets.

The charge of assault and battery made by Frederick Down against Charles Keil was dismissed, as the plaintiff had left the city. Edgard Luce had to give peace bonds in $250 to keep him from cutting his throat as he would cowhide Louis F. Gallo the first time he met him. Henry Engenhardt gave $500 bail to answer the charge of grossly insulting Adam Schewr.

Fire.—About half past one o'clock yesterday morning two frame dwellings and their kitchens on Bagatelle street, between Greatmen and Piety, were destroyed by fire. They were owned by Messrs. Phillips and F. Powers.

Stabbing Affair.—About ten o'clock Monday night John Lahey was dangerously stabbed in the abdomen, on St. Thomas street, by George Clary, who is one of the parties concerned in the stabbing of Mr. Bibb, and who was arrested but escaped. Clary was captured this time and also his brother, who is charged with being an accessory.

A CARD.

D. KENNEDY, Jr., thanks sincerely the members of the PHOENIX FIRE CO. No. 6, and Mr. JOSEPH JACOBS, the skillful Engineer of the Ninth Fire District, for their successful efforts in saving his dwelling from destruction by the fire of the 8th inst., on Bourbon street, Third District.
July 9th, 1861. jy10 1t

Headquarters Louisiana Legion, New Orleans, 8th July, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11.—Whereas our friend and brother officer CHARLES D. DREUX, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding First Louisiana Battalion, has gloriously fallen on the battle field at the head of his troops, sealing with his blood the holy cause which has brought the South to arms:

Whereas the untimely death of this gallant young soldier and noble-hearted patriot is a national calamity—

In order to show our respect for the memory of our departed friend, I James Trudeau, Brigadier General commanding Louisiana Legion, hereby request all the officers of the Legion to wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

JAMES TRUDEAU,
General Commanding Louisiana Legion.
jy9 2t

Headquarters 1st Brigade Louisiana Volunteer Troops. New Orleans, 8th July, 1861.

THE news of the death upon the battle-field of Lieutenant-Colonel CHAS. D. DREUX, C. S. A., having reached headquarters, the Colonel commanding 1st Brigade hereby requests all the officers belonging to the Brigade to wear the usual mourning badge for the period of thirty days.

By order of Colonel CHARBONNET,
Commanding 1st Brigade.
H. S. M. LEGENDRE, Aid-de-Camp. jy9 3t

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 1f

Headquarters Camp Lewis, Adjutant General's Office, July 8, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2.—No visitors will be allowed in this Camp, except on SUNDAYS, without special permission from headquarters.

By order of C. A. LABUZAN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.
JOHN LAIDLAW, Asst. Adj. General. jy9 3t

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 the State Legislature of the 16th March, 1857, have become the owners of 700,000 acres of land, free from all incumbrance or mortgages.

These lands are located 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 overwhelmed southern section of this road into Texas, it will traverse the most fertile sugar region of that State.

The lands lying between the first one hundred and twenty five miles of the Company's road are in the rich and healthy 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 ... miles we have a very large amount of fertile and valuable lands in the Attakapas prairies, which are unexcelled for beauty, healthfulness and fertility of soil.

Between the one hundred and ninetieth mile and the Sabine the road traverses the moderately hilly and heavily timbered pine woodlands, varied occasionally by the rich valleys of the streams. Good water game, ... abounding in this section, ... and it is believed that the lands will ... cotton ...

Maps and plats can be seen and examined, all information as to the character and price of land obtained, application 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.

Application ... passed in New Orleans at the office of the ...

In the ... of the purchase, a written power of attorney, authorizing the agent to sign the act, and the ... of the ... will be required.

The terms of sale are: One third cash, remainder in two at one and two years ... payable at a bank in New Orleans, with eight per cent per annum interest after maturity, with mortgage until all payments be made. For lands 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, ... and the applicant only notified of the amount ... the land, at the price ... with a reasonable time ... default ... the ... others. The Company reserve to itself the right of changing the prices and ... for time to time.

The Company ... to encourage actual settlers, and ... at all ... of application to persons who are ... to put in ... and cultivation of land ... time will be granted them to apply for land ... which it will be sold to any other applicant.

WILLIAM G. HEWES, President.
G. W. R. BAYLEY, Land Agent.
jy6 dhwim

Bank of America, New Orleans, 29th June, 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, was declared, payable to the stockholders, or to their legal representatives, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th July proximo.
AM. FORTIER, Cashier.
jy1 10t

Sale at Auction.

THURSDAY, 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, corner of Conti and Burgundy streets, a Grocery, together with fixtures ... GROCERIES. jy9 2t

Store to Let.

THE Store No. 47 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to HENRY SAMORY, 47 Old Levee st.
jy8 6t

NOTICE

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

The product of the collection made on Sunday by the SPANISH CAZADORES, on the occasion of the benediction of their flag, for the benefit of the poor families of the volunteers, amounting to $137, is deposited at No. 79 Esplanade street, where they will send their written addresses. jy4

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 Mattings, English Druggets, and Damask Linen for crumb-cloths; Window Shades, Table Carpets and Rods, Dutch Carpets and Cocoa Matting for offices, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., for sale at low prices.
jy4 A. BROUSSEAU & Co.

Wanted,

IN a small family, a COOK, white or colored. Apply at No. 28 Bienville street. jy4

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

Dissolution of Copartnership.

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

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

Copartnership Dissolved.

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

Notice of Copartnership.

A copartnership has been formed under the style of MICHON & SWEITZER, as per act before Mr. Dreyfous, notary public. Mr. Michon avails himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same, which he will endeavor to deserve, as heretofore, by strict attention to orders and a consideration in price. jy1 10t

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON —AND— GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

ON and after June 10th the Passenger Trains will leave the depot, foot of Calliope street, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive at 9:15 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

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

Price of ticket to Mobile $12 50.
" " Selma $19 50.
" " Montgomery $20
Time to Mobile 24 hours.
" " Selma, 48 hours.
" " Montgomery 36 hours.

E. S. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.
jy7 tf

LESTRADE HOUSE, AT MANDEVILLE.

THIS well-known establishment is now open to travelers and sojourners of the lake shore. The accommodations are complete in every respect, and will give general satisfaction. A first-rate cook is attached to the house and the wines have been chosen with the greatest care.
my3 6m

DR. MANCE

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

DR. ED. KUNEMANN, (of the Faculty of Paris,) No. 224 BOURBON STREET, between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.
ap1 6m

HOOP-POLES —AND— FIRE BRICKS,

For sale by the undersigned. Apply corner Celeste and New Levee streets, or 20 Carondelet street.
jy22 1m CAMPBELL & RICKARBY.

Selling Off at Cost!

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

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

Curls for bends ...	$1	
Curls ...	1	
Tresses upon Combs, per pair, from ...	3	upwards.
Tresses for the back hair, from ...	3	do
Comb Bideris ...	3	do
Gentlemen's Wigs ...	10	do
Full Wigs for ladies ...	20	do

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

Proclamation by the Mayor.

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

IN accordance with the following Ordinance of the Common Council of this city, I hereby announce that a book of subscription will be opened at the office of the City Treasurer on Monday, the 24th inst., for a loan of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be appropriated for the 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. 5642.]

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

ARTICLE 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans*, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) be and the same is hereby appropriated to be specially used for the 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 Chairman of the Finance Committee 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 a book of subscription to be opened at the Treasurer's office, under his supervision and that of the Chairman of the Finance Committee; 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 purposes aforesaid; and no money shall be drawn therefrom, except by order of the Common Council.

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

[Signed] J. O. NIXON
President Board of Aldermen.
[Signed] LEAF BAKEWELL,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Approved June 18, 1861.
[Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
je22 tf

To the Public.

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

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

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

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

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

Contributions will be received daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., by the officers of the Association, at their rooms, No. 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. je17 tf President.

War, Business and Education.

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

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

will be kept open the entire year, DAY and EVENING to prepare young gentlemen and lads speedily for the active duties of the counting-room and business. BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, MATHEMATICS and LANGUAGES, etc., etc., have each a special Professor and Department, to save the time of students. It is EDUCATED MIND that commands success whether in war or business. Parents, young gentlemen and others are invited to call. Liberal arrangements with all.
RUFUS DOLBEAR,
je21 1m President.

Attention, Volunteers! FOR IMMEDIATE ACTIVE SERVICE:

THE BONFORD GUARDS will receive a few able-bodied men. A fine opportunity is offered to those wishing to go into active service.

Equipments and uniforms furnished.

Apply at the Armory, 61 Customhouse street, (up stairs.) jy11 tf

ARMS FOR SALE.

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

Enquire at the CRESCENT OFFICE, where a sample may be seen. je28 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 the 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. je3 tf

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.

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

F. A. SHAW, Agent,
corner of Gravier and Levee sts.
je8 tf

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law, No. 81 St. Louis street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Notice.

LOUIS DUVIGNEAUD, late Judge of the Third District Court, informs his friends and the public that he has resumed the practice of his profession. Office, No. 36 Exchange Alley (up stairs). je21 1m

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.
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.
J. M. LAPEYRE, President.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of L. PESQUIAR, PHILIPS & MOORS is dissolved this day by limitation. The firm will be liquidated by L. Pesquier and Philipp Weber.

PEPE QUIRE,
PHILIPP WEBER,
L. MOORS.
New Orleans, 31st May, 1861. je1

H. DEFFEZ. Successor to TAMBOURY & CO., General Commission Merchant and Importer of WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SARDINES IN OIL, &c.

Depot of Pontet, Lafitte, Margaux, d'Arche, Guiraud, &c.
27............Royal street............27
between Conti and St. Louis streets. je8

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER, NOTARIES PUBLIC, No. 28 Carondelet street.
(Ground floor, back office.)

To Hire.

A FIRST-RATE washer and ironer, tolerable seamstress. No objection to the country. Apply Burgundy street, No. 239. my31

BUCKETS—25 dozen painted buckets
CORKS—50 bales pointed and regular corks.
WHISKY—200 ounce Valley whisky.
TWINE—4 bbls French twine
ABSINTH—200 boxes E. Pernod and Yersin Lacoulire.
BROOMS—300 dozen assorted brooms.
BOTTLES—100 baskets Bordeaux bottles.
TRUFFLES—4 cases, 400 half boxes, Perigord truffles.
FIRE CRACKERS—200 boxes Chinese fire crackers, Goldshop. QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 3 and 18 St. Louis st.

ORANGES—500 cases extra Sicilian Oranges; for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

FRUITS IN JUICE AND BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases fruits in juice, J. Delmas; 200 do brandy cherries; 30 do brandy fruits. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

WINES—32 bbls. Haut Sauternes and Haut Sauternes, for sale by S. PLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

SARDINES—175 cases sardines, quarter and half boxes.
MUSCAT—40 cases quarts and pints.
MALAGA—10 barrels sweet Malaga.
WHISKY—30 half barrels Tuscaloosa, Bourbon and Monongahela.
SHERRY—30 barrels.
MADEIRA—5 pipes and 30 quarter pipes old Madeira.
PORT WINE—4 pipes old Port wine.
ASPARAGUS—13 boxes choice asparagus.
SAGE—100 cases ... In store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 3 and 18 St. Louis st.

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

Cow Peas! Cow Peas! Cow Peas!

CAROLINA COW PEAS in store, and for sale in lots to suit. F. A. GONZALES & CO., 9 and 10 Old Levee street.

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops. New Orleans, July 8, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 34.—I. Brigadier General Charles A. Labuzan, Second Brigade, having been detached from his command on special duty, temporarily, to take charge of "Camp Lewis," Colonel D. Edwards, Senior Colonel, will take command of the Brigade.

II. All reports and communications will be addressed to him accordingly.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.
ERNEST FORSTALL, Aide-de-Camp. jy10 3t

PEPPER—25 sacks Seed Pepper, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 3 and 16 St. Louis st.

BOTTLES—400 hampers Bordeaux Bottles, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 3 and 16 St. Louis st.

TRUFFLES—4 cases Perigord Truffles; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 3 and 16 St. Louis st.

FIRE-CRACKERS—50 boxes Goldshop; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 3 and 16 St. Louis st.

PRUNES—... boxes Extra, very choice, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 3 and 16 St. Louis st.

JAVA COFFEE—... bags old Government, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 3 and 16 St. Louis st.

Notice.

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

Notice.

TWO NOTES drawn by Marie L. and Philip S. Key to the own order, and endorsed by them, dated 20th January, 1861, payable 1st and 15th February, 1862, for ... hundred dollars each, are lost, and the public is duly notified not to negotiate them.

Removal.

I RESPECTFULLY inform my customers and the public generally that owing to the destruction by the late fire of my establishment, corner of Conti and Chartres streets, the store has been moved for the present to No. 103 Chartres street between Conti and St. Louis, where I will fill up all orders given to me. I avail myself of this opportunity to thank my friends for their kind patronage, and I will endeavor to deserve their confidence as heretofore.
J. P. SARRAZIN.

ALCOHOL—... barrels in store; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 10 Customhouse st., bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts.

SUGAR—... barrels crushed and powdered, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 10 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee.

SWEETMEATS—50 cases French jelly and marmalade.
BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases apricots, cherries and assorted fruits.
MATCHES—... cases Southern matches.
JUGS AND JARS—... jugs and jars, from 1 to 10 gallons.
SALMON—... boxes salmon, 1-lb cans.
LOBSTER—... boxes lobster, 1-lb cans.
OYSTERS—... boxes oysters, 1-lb cans.
HUNTING FLASKS—... boxes glass hunting flasks.
VINEGAR—... barrels French vinegar.
PRUNES—... cases Extra prunes, second quality.
In store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 3 and 16 St. Louis st.

CLARET IN CASKS—... casks St. Emilion, ... do Margaux, from the well known houses of Larronde Freres, F. Bonneau, and Lamarque & Co. For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 30 Customhouse st.

GIN IN BOND—10 pipes Nolet's Imperial; 20 do Lemoine Seabert; for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 30 Customhouse st.

STRAWBERRIES IN JUICE—... cases in store and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 30 Customhouse st.

VINEGAR—... bbls White Wine Vinegar in store; for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 30 Customhouse st.

BOURBON WHISKY—... bbls an article in store, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 30 Customhouse st.

VERMOUTH—25 boxes Picard & Co.; 50 do Riviere Freres; 25 do Barneau, Cheppon & Cie. In store and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

CORDIALS—... boxes Cassis, Noisette, ... de Cassis, Parfait; ... do Bain Punch Rataffa, ... do Stomach Green Cordials; ... baskets Angelica Cherry Bounce; for sale by HENRY V. LETIN & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

TAKEN from ... on ... June 1st, a RECEIPT BOOK. We would be pleased to have it returned. A reward be required. It will be ... BELLOCQ, NOBLOM & CO.

WINE—... cases Chateau Margaux; ... do ... Wine; 20 casks Burgundy Wine; ... quarter casks Madeira; 100 do do ... in store and for sale by CHAUDET & FRE., ... Royal st.

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

New Orleans, 26th June, 1861.
SITTING OF 25TH JUNE, 1861.

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

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the fiscal agent be requested to pay the interest coupons on the Consolidated Bonds and other city obligations falling due on the 1st of July proximo, here in the city of New Orleans, and that they be requested to refuse the payment of any coupon or coupons known to belong to residents of the States not in the Southern Confederacy.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, June 28th, 1861.

In conformity to the above, the coupons due in New York on the 1st proximo will be paid by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana on and after that date.
je28 8t E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

DEPARTURE OF CARS:

FROM THE CITY. 6 o'clock A. M. Horse Car ... Steam Train. ... (times A. M. and P. M.)
FROM THE LAKE. 5 o'clock A. M. Steam Train. ... (times A. M. and P. M.)

This will positively be the last regular steam train from the lake to the city on week days.
... o'clock P. M. Horse Car.

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

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

On Sundays the Steam Train will leave the city at 6 o'clock A. M. instead of the horse car.

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

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

Omnibuses leave Canal street every five minutes for the depot.

Passengers are earnestly requested to procure their tickets at the office, under depot. Checks, or return tickets, will be handed them on the cars.
my26 tf G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

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 in St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, No. 31, 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 tops and side Coffin Plates, black and white Crucifix, Virgins, Lamps, 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 of the city, for whom he has always taken ... interest ... such as Metallic Burial Cases and Coffins of all kinds. Coffins lined with lead and other ... trimmed with velvet, satin, alpaca, and all other sorts, mahogany and walnut, large and small Hearses, Carriages. Tables with black and white coverings, Wax Candles, Black and White Crape, Cards of Invitation, and also everything relating to funerals.

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

Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,

and will also go to the domiciles of families who will place their confidence in him, when circumstances will require his services, and will see that every thing concerning interments and Funeral Ceremonies be regularly done, at any hour of the day or night.

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 desiring to engage the Clergy of said Cathedral. feb18 6m

J. BONNOT,

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

Uses and sells at his Undertaking Establishment, FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES, and all other manufacturers'; as also

COFFINS

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

ESTABLISHMENT.
31.........St. Ann Street.........31
feb18 6m

MUSIC,

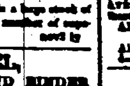
SOURDES & CHASSAIGNAC, PREDECESSORS TO R. GIROUX,
No. 78....CHARTRES STREET.....No. 78
—IMPORTERS OF—
Music and Musical Instruments.

SOLE agents for the celebrated PIANO-FORTES of Henry Herz, to whom the grand medal was awarded at the Universal Exhibition of 1855. Three Pianos were declared by the Jury of Exhibition of 1855 to be far superior to those of Erard and Pleyel.

French, German and American MUSIC constantly on hand at the store No. 78 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti streets. oct16 1y

Music! Music!! Music!!! A. ELIE, 88..........Royal Street..........88

HERZ & PLEYEL



PIANOS.

AGENT

Of the manufacture of H. HERZ, which received the medal of honor at the Universal exposition.

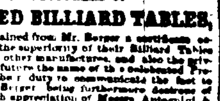
Sole Agent for the INSTRUMENTS OF SAX, HARMONIUMS AND HANDLE ORGANS, STRINGS OF ALL KINDS.

Has received by the late arrivals a large stock of Vocal and Instrumental Music; also, a number of superior Herz & Pleyel Pianos. nov3 1y

PAULIN DUREL, STATIONER, PRINTER AND BINDER, 37 Chartres street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous friends, and the public in general, that he has just received, per steamer Star of the West, from New York, the following articles:

ENGLISH CASH BOXES—a superior article, very heavy.
NEW STYLE LETTER COPYING PRESSES.
PATENT METALLIC SLATES—new article for Schools, Offices, Banks, &c.
TRAVELING DESKS.
TRAVELING PORTFOLIOS—a large assortment.
TRAVELING PORTABLE PRESSES.
TRAVELING INKSTANDS—a large assortment.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, for Offices and Family use.
COIN AND POST-OFFICE SCALES.
GOLD PENS—a splendid assortment.
ROGERS'S AND CROOKE'S PENKNIVES.
And many other articles too numerous to mention.
The above articles will be sold at very low rates.
Please call and examine.
PAULIN DUREL,
ap19 37 Chartres street.



E. Antognini & E. Richard, 15............Conti street............15

MANUFACTURERS OF

SLATE BED BILLIARD TABLES,

HAVING obtained from Mr. Berger a certificate establishing the superiority of their Billiard Tables over those of the other manufacturers, and also the privilege of using in future the name of this celebrated Professor, deem it their duty to communicate the fact to amateurs. Mr. Berger being furthermore desirous of testifying his high appreciation of Messrs Antognini & Richard's Tables, has ordered, for his private use a Slate Bed Billiard Table, which he is now using in Havana and upon which he practiced in this city, at the White Hall, on St. Louis street. Amateurs can call and see certificate.

Will be found in the same establishment a splendid selection of Satin, Oak Mahogany and Rosewood BILLIARD TABLES with Slate Marble or Wood Beds, furnished with the Mechanical Cushions.

Being in connection with European and Northern houses, they offer a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Table Goods—such as Cloths, Balls, Cues, Cue-Cutters, Cue-Leathers, Pool Baskets and Balls, &c., &c.

Also, on hand, second-hand Tables, Keno Boxes and Cards, Ten-Pin Balls and Pins, Bagatelles, Pigeon Holes and DOUBLE WHEEL ROULETTES.

Prices very moderate. ap29

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. Strength, 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.

General depot, at F. SANCHO'S, No. 229 Old Levee street.
Branch depot at A. CALONGNE'S, corner Royal and Dumaine streets.
ap27 Sunday 11 13 20 27 ...

May Butter. AVET BROTHERS, At the Blue Stores, 17 Front Levee and 84, 86, 88 and 90 Old Levee,

OFFER at very low prices, amongst articles composing their stock of groceries—
100 firkins May Butter.
200 baskets Oil.
300 bags Coffee.
100 tierces Carolina Rice.
200 bags Creole do.
300 bbls Flour, extra and superfine.
100 tierces Lard.
200 tierces Sugar-Cured Hams.
200 packages Sugar, Loaf Crushed and Powdered.
200 bbls. Whisky and Brandies.
200 bbls Mackerel
300 boxes Star Candles.
200 boxes Soap. je16

MEXICAN JALAP—4 lot of Mexican Jalap, in bond and for sale by CABALLERO & BARRIEDO, 48 Old Levee st., between Customhouse and Bienville.

PRINCIPE CIGARS—25,000 genuine Principe Cigars now in store and for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, 64 Magazine street.

EXPECTED per ship Mississippi, from Genoa—1000 boxes Italian fine vermicelli; 400 half boxes do do; 1000 boxes Italian macaroni; 500 half boxes do do; 100 baskets Cream's extra sweet olive oil; ... cases essence of Bergamotte; 4 cases essence of lemon; 10 cases lemon ... For sale by LANATA BROTHERS.

BAY RUM.—... puncheons for sale by BERNARD TURPIN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR every TEN lines each insertion ... in the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements on the Gazette ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.

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

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

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

L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR,

AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL COMPOUND, FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without dyeing, 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 the 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.

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 or 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.

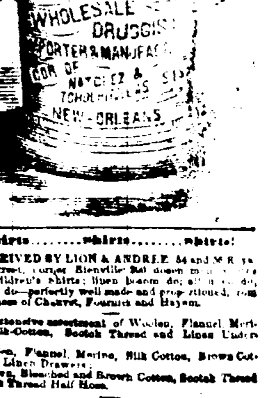
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

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 of our remedies are for sale by
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres st.
Also by all druggists everywhere.



Shirts........Shirts........Shirts!

RECEIVED BY LION & ANDRE, 84 and 86 Royal street, corner Bienville: Bleached and colored children's Shirts; linen bosom do; all sizes do, colored do—perfectly well made and proportioned, from the houses of Chauvet, Fourniss and Hayem.

An extensive assortment of Woolen, Flannel, Merino, Silk-Cotton, Scotch Thread and Linen Undershirts;

Woolen, Flannel, Merino, Silk Cotton, Brown Cotton and Linen Drawers;

Woolen, Bleached and Brown Cotton, Scotch Thread and Silk Thread Half Hose.

Received, via the North, a large selection of Plaited, Reeded and other Ribbons.
Fancy Ribbons, all colors.
Plain Ribbons, of all widths.
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons.
Buttons of every description.
Pilot, Fringes, Tapes, Laces &c.
LION & ANDRE,
oct21 84 and 86 Royal street, corner Bienville.

HAVANA SUGAR—100 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, 64 Magazine st.

HAVANA CIGARS—100,000 Havana Cigars of all sizes, such as Regalias, Media Regalias, Londres, Breves and Millar, &c., of the most favorite brands of Cabanas, Intimidad, El Sol, Flor de Marina &c., in store and for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, 64 Magazine st.

FOR SALE IN BOND—50 puncheons Jamaica Rum, of superior quality, for sale in bond by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, 64 Magazine st.

HAVANA CIGARS—400,000, in all sizes, of Cabanas, Figaro, Intimidad, Perfeccion, Meridiana, South ..., Confederacy, Millar, Flor Vega, &c., guaranteed genuine and of own importation. For sale by GOMA & MARIO, 30 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLARET, CLARET—50 casks ... do St. Emilion do, do do Chateau ... do, in store and for sale by S. PLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

SARDINES—... cases whole boxes, ... importation, for sale by S. PLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

CHAMPAGNE—100 baskets ... brands, for sale by S. PLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

SUNDRIES—100 cases empty wine bottles; ... jugs and sundry bottles; ... R. Piper; 100 do. Mont and Chandon; ... Porter & Pile; 50 cases Muscadet; ... do Vermouth, N. P. & Co.; 100 cases soft shell Almonds, for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

SARDINES, OLIVE OIL, &c.—... boxes each sardines in oil; ... do do olive oil; ... sardines in oil; 300 baskets olive oil; ... Gruyere cheese; 36 cases Dutch cheese. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

MUSHROOMS IN OIL, TRUFFLES, &c.—... cases mushrooms in oil; 5 cases 100 half boxes ... black truffles; 10 do. ... in store. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

ALIMENTARY PREPARATIONS—... cases French Green Peas; 100 do Green Peas, ... Hardiness ... quarter and half boxes, 30 do. of ... boxes each ... to Oil, 10 do, 100 quarter do each, assorted Truffles, ... half do, each, Black Truffles, 10 do Lobsters and ... Champignons; 2 do Lampreyes in Oil; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.