THE DAILY BEE.

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Daily Paper, one year, in advance.........$[illegible]

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1861.

# The New Orleans Bee.

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## 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.

## LINCOLN'S MANIFESTO.

The telegraphic synopsis of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's message is no doubt substantially correct, although the sense is sometimes marred by errors and obscurities inseparable from the mode of transmission adopted. Taking this into consideration, we have nothing to say of the style of the message, the more particularly as the inaugural address of Old ABE had already familiarized the public with his inelegant and slipshod English. With the matter of the document, however, we have something to do, as there is no possibility of mistaking its meaning. A few days ago we said that Mr. LINCOLN would ask of Congress authority to raise several hundred thousands of men and several hundred millions of dollars. He has verified our prediction and coolly demands 400,000 soldiers and $400,000,000, in order that the contest should be made short and decisive. If words were deeds—if mere breath could be consolidated into actions—then it might be possible for LINCOLN and his Abolition crew to overwhelm the South in the manner proposed. Fortunately for us, it is one thing to vote unlimited supplies, and another thing to obtain them. Congress will no doubt be ready to grant whatever the despot at Washington may call for, but that is simply the first and easiest of the various means to be provided ere his wishes can be gratified. The probability of new enlistments of four hundred thousand men may be inferred from the statements everywhere published of the determination of most of the three months volunteers to return to their homes on the expiration of their term of service, while the difficulties experienced in negotiating a fiftieth part of the sum required, and the usurious rate of discount to which the Government was constrained to submit, affords a tolerably clear indication of the prospect it would have of obtaining the gigantic amount claimed.

In some respects the message is a perfectly unique production. We have never seen a public functionary practice absolute falsehood and duplicity with so much of undisturbed effrontery. The entire history of the progress of the present movement is falsified from first to last—truth suppressed, and inventions dovetailed in it wherever deemed necessary with the most astounding equanimity and sangfroid. One who knew nothing of the past, save through this extraordinary message, would absolutely conclude that the South had rebelled without the shadow of a pretext against a mild and paternal Government, and that such a thing as sectional agitation and the abolition of slavery had never existed. Such, however, is the character of the message throughout. The most transparent subterfuges, the barest and baldest fabrications, the most astonishing perversions of constitutional law, the absolute defense and vindication of every act of ruthless tyranny, and even to the suspension of the privilege of *habeas corpus*—such are the main scope and tenor of Mr. LINCOLN's message. It must be acknowledged that he treats it out with the greatest possible hardihood. He knew perhaps that this would be the most judicious course, that it would throw dust in the eyes of the unthinking, and encourage those of his followers who might otherwise feel somewhat reticent in their approval of his wholesale usurpations of power. At all events he has not hesitated in his policy, but has gone in for carrying matters with a high hand, leaving the Constitution and the laws to take care of themselves, if any vestige of either shall remain at the termination of the conflict.

There is one passage in the message which the South will applaud as much as the North—viz., the severe rebuke administered to those border slave States which have endeavored to maintain that intangible policy yclept "neutrality." We hope Kentucky and Maryland will now understand exactly what they have gained by their efforts to run with the hare and halt with the hounds. Missouri drew her neck out of the noose just before the pressure had reached the point of strangulation. Maryland is trying to do the same with but indifferent success. Kentucky is in a fair way of being throttled into the most complete and abject submission. So much for the attempt of Southern States to play the part of neutrals.

We cannot dismiss Mr. LINCOLN without alluding to the exquisite, the unapproachable audacity of his declaration that there is neither coercion, subjugation nor conquering in his plan of prosecuting the war. Amiable and merciful rail-splitter! No coercion in an army of half a million of men; none in the swarms of Federal soldiers even now polluting the soil of Virginia; in the blockade of our ports; in the lawless arrest and imprisonment of Southern citizens wherever they can be effected with impunity; in the contemptuous supersession of municipal and civil law, as at Baltimore; in the massacres of unarmed citizens, as at St. Louis, and in the countless acts of barbarism, brutality, unrestrained exercise of power, and the practice of pillaging and rapine by hordes of rapacious and blood-thirsty mercenaries. But Mr. LINCOLN was evidently indulging in a figure of speech. He is an adept at irony, for

"Irons one thing says and means another,
As 'noble LINCOLN, tender-hearted brother.'"

Upon no other presumption can we understand his effort to disown all purpose of conquest and subjugation. But let him pass. His message is hardly worth the space we have devoted to it. It is quite sufficient for the South to know that he means to prosecute the war as long as his subjects are willing to supply the means. As there can be no doubt whatever in this respect, all we have to do is to prepare for the struggle.

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX.—The multiplicity of dispatches, all telling the same sad story, leaves no doubt on our mind of the death of Col. Dreux. This untimely event has carried sorrow to every bosom here, and almost inconsolable anguish to the immediate relatives of the deceased. Col. Dreux was the idol of the young men of our city. His qualities were of that manly, frank and generous character which proves irresistibly attractive. He was of singularly handsome appearance; he possessed remarkable intelligence, was an eloquent and fascinating speaker of open and agreeable manners, of chivalrous, dashing and undaunted courage. He was just the man to win distinction or death on the battle-field, for his bravery was too little tempered by discretion to keep him from the post of imminent peril. He was one of the earliest volunteers in the field, and is one of the very first victims from our State to the fell spirit of war. May Providence whisper comfort and resignation to his afflicted family! His country will keep his memory forever green.

In noticing on Saturday the arrest of a desperado named Wm. Claffey we stated that he had lately joined the Race Guards. Several officers of that company request us to state that this is an error, and that Claffey has never been a member of the Race Guards.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 25th ultimo contains the following, in the course of an article commenting upon the spirit exhibited by the North in this war:

The men who have plunged us into this war, who have hallooed on the people, are men that have wisely stayed at home. And a part of the plan to cover up their own want of courage, is to keep up the cry of war. The rebels in the South who planned the dissolution of the Union, who advocated it in Congress, and in newspapers, and on the stump, are the men who have taken the field, while the Northern editors, and Congressmen, and Senators, who opposed compromise, who let us drift into this war, say, who dragged us into it, are at home making contracts to supply army stores, and shouting "traitor" at every man who ventures to remind them of the evil they have brought on the country, or suggest a remedy for it.

DR. RUSSELL.—This gentleman addresses a letter to the New York *Times*, under date of the 29th ult., denying that he had ever complained that his letters had been tampered with. Alluding to the charge that he had revealed the position of the fortified works at Pensacola and Fort Pickens, Mr. Russell remarks:

When General Bragg or Colonel Brown accuse me of breach of faith, I may stand on my defence. But that, I venture to say, will never be done by either of those officers, or by any of the authorities on either side of this unhappy civil war, for to each and all of them, and particularly to General Bragg and Colonel Brown, I distinctly announced that whilst my life should be passed in this country in reference to any information they might think proper to communicate, they must expect to see it all come back in due course of post in the columns of the *Times*. I deem this statement due to myself, in consideration of the standing of the journal which I address, and in which the uncontradicted circulation of the remarks alluded to might have an effect which would certainly never be produced by their appearance in other quarters.

RHEUMATISM AND DIARRHEA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for these maladies to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

## [illegible] Helping Us.

*Editors of the Bee:*

The New York *News* of the 26th ult. presented the following:

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1861.

*To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily News:*

I have satisfactory reasons for believing that my letters to you are opened by the agents of the Government. I send this by a conveyance more safe than the mails. If I were in the streets of Washington to give voice to sentiments of peace and fraternity, such as animated the hearts of the fathers of the republic, I should be thrown into the common jail, where I have reason to believe numbers are now confined for no graver offense than that of disapproving the policy of the blood-thirsty despots in power. A man is missed by his friends, and no one dares push inquiry into the matter, for fear of being suspected of and punished for sympathising with treason. Once in the clutches of the Government, there is, of course, no deliverance, since the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

A conspiracy is being perfected to cut off all discussion and inquiry at the approaching session of Congress. An unscrupulous instrument of the Government, like Mr. Blair or Mr. Grow, is to be placed in the Speaker's chair; and should the proceedings be not kept utterly a secret, it will make little difference, since men occupying the position of yourself or of Mr. Crittenden will be practically excluded from the floor. Then, in any event, the friends of peace, liberty and good government are to be unceremoniously throttled.

Should the foregoing prove correct, it will be evident that those conducting the military despotism are incapable of deriving any benefit from their past experience. One would suppose that the suicidal result of the atrocities they have already perpetrated, would admonish them of the expediency of refraining from further acts of despotic villany. The immense service they have rendered our cause, correspondingly damaging their own, by their despicable acts, would certainly induce them to pause and reflect, were they not providentially urged onward to self-immolation. By resorting to the conspiracy indicated in the foregoing letter, these political lunatics will earn the unqualified reprobation of all men of principle everywhere, and sink to profound infamy a region that had long enjoyed the reputation of being "the land of the free, and the home of the brave." We, of course, hope the correspondent of the *News* has accurately described the contemplated programme, since such atrocity will largely contribute to our interest, by augmenting the degradation of our foes. In the same ratio as they weaken the sympathy of foreign statesmen for themselves, do they strengthen the sympathy of such for us. Every act demonstrating their own incapacity for self-government serves to vindicate the wisdom of the independent position we have fortunately taken—hence our desire to have them persist in their suicidal career.

But can these felons accomplish such perfidious designs? Will not the ex-freemen who, yielding to such dictation, suffered themselves to be transformed into the subjects of Lincoln, revolt at such flagrant rascality, and indignantly drive into obscurity, or hang, the audacious wretches who thus strive to extinguish the last glimmer of individual freedom? If they do not, the civilized world will perceive that they are the obsequious vassals of a coarse, vulgar, cowardly despot—that the glorious spirit of Seventy-six now exists on this continent only upon the soil of the Confederate States.

Though amply prepared to slaughter and expel from our territory the miserable mercenaries that have invaded it, all we can do ourselves will weigh less than a feather, compared to the self-annihilation our enemies are accomplishing by their own acts.

We withdrew from them, contending that further connection with them would be degrading to us. They have demonstrated the validity of our position beyond cavil. What more could we desire? LOUISIANA.

## Fighting in Virginia.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 4th has the following:

We hear that Patterson and Cadwalader, having united their forces, to the number of 32,000 men, crossed the Potomac Monday night or Tuesday morning, about three miles above Shepherdstown. While crossing, they were fiercely assailed by Col. Jackson, who killed many of them and took forty prisoners.

General Johnston was in position ready to receive the enemy, and determined to fight them at all hazards. If they have not again beat a retreat, the battle has already been fought—and won.

The following letter from Winchester, though not quite so late as the above intelligence, prepared us to hear of the advance of the enemy in force. It is possible, that their number (32,000) may be exaggerated:

WINCHESTER, July 1, 1 o'clock, P. M.—A dispatch from Williamsport gives information that the Federal troops have crossed the river at different points, and a battle is now going on with four Virginia regiments under Jackson. Johnston has just ordered 5000 to start immediately from this place to reinforce Jackson. This is *reliable*.

LATER.—Federal troops on this side of the river estimated at 9000. Jackson had 3200.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of yesterday says:

We received intelligence last night of a skirmish that took place within three fourths of a mile of Alexandria, between a detachment of First Rifle Regiment of Alabama and a party of Lincoln troops. On Sunday morning last a portion of the battalion of the First Rifle Regiment of Alabama, under the command of Capt. Woems, of Russell county, Alabama, started in pursuit of a relief guard quartered in a house near Alexandria. They succeeded in passing the picket guard and battery of the enemy, mounted on Shute's Hill, and arrived at the point at 3 o'clock where the party they were in pursuit of were encamped. The sentinels shot one of our men, when the Lincolnites were routed from the house, the fight becoming general. Our men succeeded in killing and wounding a number. A young man came in camp shortly afterwards from Alexandria and reported the enemy's loss eight killed, five wounded and six missing, with but one lost on our side. Our informant was in the action, and the intelligence is considered perfectly reliable.

The War Department of the Confederate States has issued the following notice with a view to check the imprudent promulgation by the agents of the press of the movements of our forces at the different encampments. The propriety of such a prohibition is obvious at a moment's glance:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department,
RICHMOND, July 1, 1861.

*To Newspaper Correspondents:*

Gentlemen—While I have not withheld permission from any of the representatives of the press to visit the camps in Virginia, and while I am as much the uncompromising advocate of an unshackled press as I am of the freedom of speech and of the independence of the Confederate States, yet I have thought it proper, under existing circumstances, to make an appeal to you to forbear from the transmission and publication of such intelligence as might be detrimental to the great cause in which we all feel so deep an interest.

You are aware of the great amount of valuable information obtained by us through the medium of the enterprising journals of the North; and we may derive profit by their example, by a discriminating and judicious reserve in communications for the Southern journals.

It must be obvious that statements of strength or of weakness at any of the points in the vicinity of the enemy, when reproduced in the North, as they would be in spite of all the vigilance in our power, would warn them of danger to themselves, or invite an attack upon us; and, in like manner, any statements of the magnitude of batteries, of the quantity and quality of arms or of ammunition, of movements in progress or in supposed contemplation, of the condition of troops, of the commissariat, &c., might be fraught with essential injury to the service.

To gentlemen of intelligence and of unquestionable loyalty to the cause of the Confederate States, I do not deem it necessary to be more explicit; nor can I doubt for a moment that you will appreciate my motives in making this frank appeal to your patriotism and discretion.

L. P. WALKER,
Secretary of War.

THE PRIZES.—The vessels captured by the steamer St. Nicholas on Saturday last, the 29th instant, after the St. Nicholas herself had been taken by our daring adventurers under Captain Hollis and Col. Thomas, are as follows:

Brig Monticello, from Brazil, bound to Baltimore, with 3500 bags of coffee.

Schooner Mary Pierce, from Boston, bound to Washington City, with 260 tons of ice.

Schooner Margaret, from Alexandria, bound to Staten Island, with 270 tons of coal.

Lieut. Simms, C. S. N., was put in charge of the Monticello, Lieut. Robt. D. Minor, C. S. N., in charge of the Mary Pierce; and Lieut. Thorburn, of the Virginia navy, in charge of the Margaret.

The vessels, as well as the captured and capturing steamer, are all in the Rappahannock.—*Richmond Whig, 2d.*

The annexed is copied from a Cincinnati paper, and may be considered authentic, as it is the admission of an enemy:

WILLIAMSPORT, June 28.—A scouting party, consisting of forty Federal troops, left this place this morning for the Virginia shore. In the evening four of them returned. The rest, thirty-six in number, were taken prisoners by the Confederate forces. A great deal of disaffection prevails among the troops encamped in this vicinity, owing to the quality of the food and the quantity of it. The troops are murmuring greatly, and threaten a mutiny, if a change is not made immediately. The health of the troops is very bad. Measles, dysentery and fever and ague are prevailing to an alarming extent.

It is rarely that we read of a more narrow escape than the mother of Mr. Gresham made during the late vandal attack of the Lincolnites at Carter's Creek. The old lady is bed-ridden, and was lying on her bed when a cannon ball passed through her room, struck the head of her bedstead, and passed on between the sacking and mattress, and raised her up off of her bed without doing her any injury. She was then moved to another room, which was attacked to the rear portion of the larger house, and in a few moments a bombshell passed through the apartment and exploded, striking the chair in which she was sitting in without doing her the least harm.—*Fredericksburg News.*

## TELEGRAPHIC.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.—Richmond, July 5.—Passengers from Fredericksburg report that the cargo of ice recently captured by the steamer St. Nicholas, and brought up the Rappahannock, has been sold for $4000.

They also report that heavy firing was heard on Thursday in the direction of Mathias Point.

Passengers from Manassas and the neighborhood of Winchester report that the Confederates, under Gen. Johnston, had repulsed Patterson and Cadwallader's columns three times, with considerable slaughter, and drove them into Martinsburg. Johnston had requested the authorities of Martinsburg to remove the women and children, as he intended to shell the town.

It is the general impression that a sanguinary fight occurred on Thursday night, and again on Friday morning, but no statement has been received with regard to the loss in killed, wounded, or prisoners, on either side.

Martinsburg is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A SKIRMISH NEAR NEWPORT NEWS—*Death of Lieut.-Colonel C. D. Dreux.*—Richmond, July 6.—A skirmish took place yesterday, four miles from Newport News.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. D. Dreux was instantly killed.

The Louisiana Battalion was immediately formed in line of battle, and fired upon the enemy, killing and wounding forty of the enemy, who retreated without returning the fire, followed by the battalion.

Richmond, July 6.—Passengers who arrived here late last night report that a skirmish took place near Newport News on Thursday night, between the Louisianians, under Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Dreux, of New Orleans, and a New York regiment.

Col. Dreux was on a reconnoitering expedition when they met the enemy. A brisk fire was given for some time from both sides.

The loss on the Confederate side was three killed, including Col. Dreux.

The number of the enemy killed and wounded is yet unknown.

The same passengers report heavy firing in the neighborhood of Newport News yesterday morning.

A CONFUSION OF NAMES.—The Petersburg *Express* of this morning reports the killing of Colonel De Russey, but as Colonel De Russey left Richmond for Yorktown on Thursday morning, the report is evidently a mistake, and Col. Dreux must be the officer killed.

LATER FROM EUROPE—*Arrival of the Great Eastern.*—Father Point, C. E., July 6.—The British steamship Great Eastern, which left Liverpool on the 27th ult., has just arrived.

The Hibernia arrived out on the 25th and the City of Washington on the 26th.

Liverpool, June 27.—The sales of Cotton for the past three days amounted to 32,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 10,000.

The market closed firm, with quotations unchanged.

Breadstuffs are rather firmer, with more inquiry.

Provisions closed steady.

Consols closed at 89¾ to 89⅞.

Quebec, July 6.—We have the following additional items by the British transport steamer Great Eastern:

THE FIRE IN LONDON.—The conflagration reported by the last steamer has proved more disastrous than was first supposed.

The effects of it will be felt for generations to come.

The loss, so far as ascertained, is estimated at over three millions of pounds sterling.

The Great Eastern also brings news of the death of Abdul Medjid, Sultan of Turkey.

The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy on the part of Victor Emanuel, by France, has been formally announced.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.—Leavenworth, July 5.—Gov. Jackson's Secretary has published a call for the Legislature of Missouri to meet at a place called Sarcoxie, seventy miles from Fort Scott, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession.

Montgomery has crossed into Missouri with four hundred men.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, July 6.—The Republicans in caucus have decided that business shall be pushed forward with all possible alacrity.

The war appropriations will be made at once. Wilson's bill to increase the army and ratify the acts of Lincoln is referred to a committee.

It is rumored that Crittenden and Wickliffe are preparing a compromise to present at an early day, but there is no prospect of its even being received for discussion.

The Hon. John C. Breckinridge is a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

New York, June 6.—The *Post* has a special dispatch stating that 12,000 Federal troops had crossed the Potomac in the last twenty four hours.

Louisville, June 6.—Advices from the West state that Gov. Walton, of Utah, deeming the support of Lincoln's measures inconsistent with his ideas of duty has resigned.

THE NEWPORT NEWS AFFAIR—*A Northern Statement.*—Washington, July 6.—Col. Duryea, with his regiment, being on a reconnoitering expedition, five miles from Newport News, discovered seven hundred Southerners, who opened a fire. Col. Duryea headed eight companies. No farther particulars are known.

LATER.—It is stated that Duryea's Zouaves met a body of Southerners, and that three of the latter were killed and six of the former.

The Zouaves had sent for reinforcements.

Washington, July 6.—The British Consul in starting upon visiting Baltimore upon business, the flag of truce was accompanied by the Federal armed tug Hawkins.

THE YOUTH OF THE SOUTH.—In times of war like the present, when we are threatened with half a million of furious fanatics to desolate our country—if they can—when tens of thousands are now on Southern soil, and some of them at our very doors, and in our lakes, all must see the imperative necessity of developing our entire mental, moral, physical and pecuniary resources. There is a very large number of youths from twelve to eighteen years of age not able to go into the field as soldiers, but who can easily be prepared to do the business at home of those who can go. If one thousand such can be fitted for business, they will thus enable a full regiment to exchange the counting room for the camp, and render important service to the country. Dolbear Commercial College, corner of Camp and Common streets, is kept open to give the needed instruction.

THE ROMNEY AFFAIR.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 2d has the following:

*An Authentic Statement.*—There were two skirmishes on the afternoon of the 26th June, Capt. Ashby's command being engaged with the enemy. In the first encounter Richard Ashby led five men to the charge against about forty; two hours afterwards Captain Turner Ashby came to the field with thirteen men. As he advanced upon them two of his men were shot down, his own horse being killed under him. He led, however, his remaining ten men to a gallant but desperate charge upon upwards of sixty of the enemy, who were ambushed upon an island, and very much concealed by driftwood. The enemy were entirely routed, losing 15 men, 10 or 12 horses, (which we have) 8 or 10 rifles, and as many pistols. We lost only 2 men killed and 3 wounded. Of the wounded was Lieut. Richard Ashby, who was very badly injured, having been bayoneted twice after he was supposed to be killed. The surgeon, however, had very strong hopes of his recovery.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS.—A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, dated Baltimore, July 1st, gives the following account of this affair:

The steamer St. Nicholas left this city Friday last for Washington. She had seventy-five passengers on board, including many ladies. At Point Lookout, at the confluence of the Potomac and Chesapeake, a large number of men, who afterwards proved to be Virginians, came aboard in citizens' dress, among them Com. Hollins, late of the United States Navy. They seized the vessel, placed Hollins in command, set the passengers ashore at their several landings, and then went out into the bay and captured a brig bound to Baltimore with coffee, a bark to Washington with ice, and a schooner to Boston, from Alexandria, with coal. They took the prizes to Fredericksburg, where they now lie.

The Houma (La.) *Civic Guard* has the following:

We have been told by a gentleman from Little Caillou that Col. Robinson has lost every mule except one with the charbon, and the same gentleman said that even the negroes had it, and that cows, hogs and sheep were dying in great numbers. He said that the unparalleled severity of the disease was attributed to the extreme dry weather on the lower parts of the bayous Little Caillou and Terrebonne. Many other planters and small farmers are loosing considerably.

The St. Louis *State Journal* indulges in speculations as to the result of the contest in Missouri, and expresses no doubt of the termination. It affirms that the Federal troops will be vanquished in that State, not because they are mustered in the name of the Federal Government, but because they are arrayed in violation of the Constitution of that Government, against the rights and liberties of a great and free people; that the independent existence of the Confederate States Government will soon be acknowledged by the States of the North, and the treaty of peace will include a solemn guarantee of the right of every individual Southern State to determine its proper Federal relations by the free, unterrified, unawed and unmolested expression of the sovereign will of their people. In that case the commercial interest and kindred sympathies of the people of Missouri will insure a majority of fifty thousand votes in favor of adhesion to the Confederate States.

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

CORDIALS—50 boxes Curacao, Bailly; 25 do Creme de Canelle, Paradis; 100 do Rum Punch, Estelle, Rouen; 25 do Absinthe Green Cordials; 150 baskets Angers Cherrybounce, in store and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st. jy4

TAKEN from our office, on or about the 25th June last, a RECEIPT BOOK. We would be pleased to have it returned. Should a reward be required, it will be given. [jy3 1w] BELLOCQ, NOBLOM & CO.

PAPER CIGARS—2000 bundles in store; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 16 Customhouse st., bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts. ja28

RUM—10 pipes Havana rum, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 16 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee.

CLARET—500 boxes St. Julien, Martarot; 250 do Margaux, Martarot—in store and for sale by E. FLASHAN, 28 and 69 Old Levee st. je29

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Pic-Nic Continued.*—We are pleased to learn that the picnic at the Park is being continued till to-night. All who wish to see and admire the green groves of live oak and dance on the green sward should not fail to go to the spot and have a conversation with the lady managers.

*Concert.*—On Wednesday evening next a concert is to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall for the benefit of a company of Louisiana Zouaves, now being organized in this city. The captain of the company is Mr. Ferdinand Lanes, and one of the lieutenants is Mr. Prendigan, formerly leader of the orchestra in the old Orleans Theatre.

*Camp Lewis.*—The Orleans Guards and Chasseurs-a-Pied returned from Camp Lewis yesterday evening, after an encampment that was of great service in the way of instruction. The Orleans Artillery, Chasseurs of St. James and three German companies are still there. As will be seen by general orders published elsewhere, visitors to the camp will not be admitted except on Sundays. Yesterday the flag of the camp was at half-mast all day, in respect to the memory of Lieut. Col. Charles D. Dreux.

*The Jackson Regiment.*—Colonel C. C. Miller returned to the city on Saturday from Richmond, Va., having secured the acceptance of the Jackson Regiment for the war. Six companies of the regiment are already mustered into the service, and the whole of his command will soon repair to Corinth, Miss., where they are ordered to rendezvous. This is a special regiment, and consists of some of our best companies. Twelve or four more companies will be received by Colonel Miller. The regiment will, when they arrive at Corinth, be placed immediately under the instruction of Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Harris, formerly Instructor of Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute, and an officer of high accomplishments.

*Patriotic Amateur Exhibition.*—The amateur dramatic performers of the city have united for the purpose of giving a representation of Hamlet, next Saturday evening, at the St. Charles Theatre, for the relief fund for the benefit of the families of absent volunteers. The part of Hamlet will be sustained by Mr. G. H. Braughn, and that of Laertes by Mr. D. M. C. Hughes.

*Impressing Soldiers.*—Much has been said of late about the alleged impressment of soldiers in this city, and there is no doubt but that incompetent persons, unable the obtain military office except by negotiating themselves, and then recruiting their rank and file, have picked up drunken fellows and even forcibly carried off others, but as every citizen knows, these outrages, committed by a few irresponsible persons, cannot be made a stigma upon the city, and like all other violations of law and right, can be redressed before the courts of justice. As it was reported that there were impressed men in the Race Guards, the Chief of Police sent Corporal Tuck on Saturday to enquire. Nine members claimed to have been impressed, and they were at once released. If it is proven that their allegation is truthful, this company will be disbanded according to the Governor's proclamation to that effect. The Chief ought to make a similar investigation in every company in this city. At the same time we must say that there is a large class of scoundrels who have been driving a profitable business by joining companies, getting an outfit worth thirty or forty dollars, and then deserting or getting released by complaining that they had been impressed, for the sole purpose of joining other companies and getting a new outfit. Both of these evils should be remedied by the civil law, which has complete power over all military organizations before they are mustered into service.

*Homicide on Franklin Street.*—Last evening, about three o'clock, a soldier, named John Dougherty, was sitting in conversation with Mary Robertson, in the front room of her house of ill-fame, on Franklin street, between Customhouse and Canal, at the open window, when some man, whose name is unknown, came along on the banquette, and dropping in front of the window, commenced abusing him without stint. Dougherty left the room and ran out onto the banquette, where he exchanged a few blows, and then went in. A man named John Kennedy, who was standing in the coffee-house at the corner of Customhouse and Franklin streets, on seeing Dougherty run out of the house and knock a man down, ran across to where they were and asked him what he had done that for. Dougherty told him it was none of his business, and this led to hot words between them, when Dougherty drew a revolver. As he did so Kennedy drew a knife and stabbed him in the right side. The instant he was cut Dougherty ran into Mary Robertson's house, where he fell to the floor and expired in a few moments. Kennedy walked on up Franklin street and crossed Canal street into the First District, but followed by several citizens. The police of the Third District were speedily apprised of the occurrence, and Lieutenant Kamel himself was soon on the spot.

The body of Dougherty was brought to the Third police office, where Coroner Beach made a post-mortem examination. He found a penetrating wound about two and a half or three inches in length on the right side of the chest, just to the right of the nipple, entering the cavity of the chest between the fourth and fifth ribs, passing about through the right lung and cutting off the pulmonary artery, causing hemorrhage and death. The inquest will be held this evening at five o'clock. Dougherty was a native of Louisville, Kentucky. Kennedy was arrested in the First District.

*Inquests.*—An inquest was held Saturday on the body of the slave Joe, aged forty years, belonging to Mrs. McIntyre, found dead in the Circus street [illegible]. Verdict, "Accidental death, caused by being run over by one of the City railroad cars on the fourth of July." The driver was exonerated from all blame in the premises. It appears that Joe was paralyzed, and was standing near the track, and when called on to get out of the way, he did not move until the cars were just upon him. He then dropped his cane and tried to raise the front part of the car, and in doing so fell before the wheels.

* An inquest was also held on the body of Powel Williams, found dead in a house on Marais street. Verdict—"Died of madness." Deceased was but ten months [illegible].

*Burglary and Capture of a Thief.*—About three o'clock yesterday morning a thief named John Watson, who by the way is a member of a military company that was so unfortunate as to get him in their ranks, broke into the house of Mr. Henry Dugue, the brother-in-law of the late Col. C. D. Dreux, and where Mrs. Dreux is residing. The house is No. 228 Esplanade street, and Watson had first got into the adjoining building and made his way over a shed in the back yard. He took his time and deliberately ransacked the premises, helping himself to a porte-monnaie containing seven dollars, two knives and a key. He had just left the house when some of the colored servants arose for the day. One of them, a negro boy, met Watson in the hall, and calling out that there was a thief in the house, attempted to seize him, when Watson drew a knife and cut the boy's hand, laying open the back down to the bone. But other servants now ran up, and they succeeded him into one of the rooms, where he was cut to pieces. The police, returned with officer Summers, who collared Watson and brought him to the police office. On his person was found the little articles he had stolen in the house. Instead of going to Virginia in the company of good men and true, he will, in due course of time, go as a convict for a term of years to the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

*Recorder Gastinel's Court.*—On Saturday W. W. Hunt was examined on a charge of stabbing with intent to murder. The occurrence took place more than a month ago, on Marais street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, and the party stabbed was G. Rendelhuber. It appears that Rendelhuber kept a boarding-house, and that Hunt was a boarder there. Just as the boarding-house keeper, his wife, and the old man, Jacob Quest, who was burned to death Thursday night in the fire on Chippewa street, were seated at the dinner table, Hunt came in and attacked Rendelhuber with a knife, apparently without any provocation, and inflicted two serious wounds in his back. After receiving the first wound, Rendelhuber rushed to a table and got a pistol. It would seem that Rendelhuber was slightly jealous of Hunt, in consequence of attentions paid to Mrs. Rendelhuber, but he says that he never made Hunt's behavior in the premises a matter of complaint, and he did not put his pistols on the table in anticipation of a difficulty with his boarder, though he thinks that Hunt talked rather too freely sometimes with Mrs. R. After a full hearing of the case, the Recorder sent Hunt before the First District Court for trial.

Henry Dolhonde and Nathan Peck gave bail yesterday in the sum of $1000 each to answer for an assault, with intent to kill, on Rodolph Giesler, in his own coffee-house, corner of Marais and St. Louis streets. This was the great coffee-house fight, in which so many persons were said to have been wounded. Some other parties have also been arrested as having been connected with the same transaction. Gaspar Dancer is also held to answer for having beaten C. Morgan with a heavy loaded whip, without provocation and with intent to kill. Mrs. Hannah Black, who resides at the corner of Derbigny and St. Louis streets, accused John Williamson of having made a deadly attack upon her with an axe, but from the testimony adduced it appeared that Hannah was just as much in fault as John, and they were fined $10 each. John Brady, as a dangerous and suspicious character, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days.

Antonio Carrano gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer to a charge of highway robbery. The complainant, C. Michel, alleges that, on the night of the 14th of June, he was seized, intimidated and robbed of $5 in a certain coffee-house on St. Philip street, and that Antonio is the party at whose hands he suffered. Vincenzio Jamenni, the unfortunate husband who was kicked and beaten, as he alleged, some time since, for having kissed his own little daughter, was yesterday examined for beating his better half—the better half who deserted him for another—and was sent before the First District Court for trial. Mrs. J., it appears, does not like Mr. J., and has sued for a separation from bed and board. Moreover, she has taken her children with her, and put herself under the protection of the man who beat her husband so unmercifully. It is a curious case, take it altogether, and though Mrs. J. may have good reason for not liking her husband, we can see no reason why he should be partial to her.

*Fire on Mandeville Street.*—A frame dwelling-house was destroyed by fire on Mandeville street, between Urquhart and Olivid streets, at two o'clock yesterday morning. It was owned and occupied by Mr. Devonshire, worth about $1500, and fully insured. Owing to the striking machine of the Ninth street market bell being out of order, it struck twelve blows instead of nine, which being the military signal, created no little excitement in the immediate neighborhood for a while, and several members of military companies, turned out in full uniform and ran to their arsenals, one of them, belonging to the Washington Artillery, coming all the way down to Girod street before he discovered his mistake.

*Burglary.*—Mrs. Cane, who resides on Poet street, between Casacalvo and Greatmen, reports to the police that on Saturday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, some unknown person entered her house by the back door and stole $100 from her trunk.

*An Affectionate Father.*—A man rejoicing in the botanical name of Tansy—Barney Tansy—mixed too much whisky with himself Saturday night, and coming home to his residence on Second street, between New Levee and Rousseau, drove his wife and children out into the street and locked the doors upon them. They went to the police office for shelter, but they were sent back, and Barney was himself brought there and locked up.

*Released.*—The four Sicilian sailors who, with their schooner, were arrested for being unprovided with the requisite papers, have been liberated by the proper authorities, as no testimony whatever existed against them.

*The Weaver Rape Case.*—This evening at four o'clock the case of J. D. Weaver, charged with the rape of Catherine Lahoney, comes up again for examination, and we suppose, as usual, the court-room will be crowded to suffocation. It is a most remarkable case as it stands now. Catharine and Sarah each tells a clear straightforward story and does not vary in the slightest particular, and yet the two are so diametrically opposed to each other, and so contradictory as two stories could be. A Philadelphia lawyer could not unravel such a snarl. We wait with some interest to see what Messrs. Field, Blocker and Coleman will make out of it.

*Run Over.*—A little boy named Robin Hatch, was badly injured on the evening of the 4th by a horse and carriage which passed over him on Canal street. He had been engaged with little Tom Dryden in getting up an effigy of Old Abe, and was at the time employed in celebrating the event by a juvenile display of fireworks. Forgetting all else, he backed out into the street, and the carriage ran over him before he knew of its coming.

*Weary of Life.*—A woman named Adele Despots, sixty years of age, attempted to bring her life to a close on Saturday. She had been arrested and brought before Recorder Emerson in the morning, on the charge of disturbing the peace of her neighborhood. After giving security for her appearance, she went back to her residence, No. 184 Rampart street, and procuring two ounces of laudanum, she swallowed them. She was found soon after by the neighbors, who called in officer Moynan, and he sent her to the Charity Hospital.

*Family Disagreement.*—A. Schwartz keeps an establishment at the corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas streets, and he complains that recently his losses have been large. First, his wife went off and left him, and afterwards, mysteriously, about $160 worth of clothing, $250 in money and a mortgage note of $3806. However that he suspected that these things were concealed in a house on Poydras street, near Concert Hall, where his wife's brother lived, and on a search warrant which was issued in the case, some of the articles were found there. Thereupon Morris Wolf, the wife's brother aforesaid, was arrested and held to answer for his connection with the despoiling of his brother-in-law.

### CHARLES DIDIER DREUX.

It is now a confirmed fact, and after waiting in painful suspense since the first telegraphic announcement, clinging to a hope, faint indeed, but cherished, that the report might prove untrue, Louisiana mourns one of her favorite sons, one of her best-loved, one pre-eminent for his rare talents, his manly virtues, his warm and generous heart. Charles D. Dreux is no more. But there is a melancholy satisfaction in dwelling upon the character of that fate, and untimely as it was, in which the laurel is entwined so luxuriantly with the immortelle.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dreux, according to the meagre accounts of the affair we have had by telegraph, was leading a portion of his battalion on a reconnoitering expedition, four or five miles above Newport News, when he came suddenly upon Col. Duryea's New York Zouaves. The enemy fired a volley upon them and then retreated. Dreux, who was probably at the head of his men, on horseback, a too conspicuous mark for sharp-shooters, was instantly killed by this discharge. His men at once formed into line, under Ahl Are, and returned a volley that is said to have killed and wounded forty, then charging across the field, drove the Zouaves before them at the point of the bayonet.

Brave and impetuous soldier! He found that death which we all know, if such choice were left to mortals, his ardent nature would have craved above all others.

Charles Didier Dreux was born in this city on the 11th of May, 1833. Consequently, at the time of his death, he was twenty-eight years of age. In his early youth were manifested all of these superior endowments of mind and heart which made him so unusually popular with every one who knew him, and truly it may have been said, of those in his community, that "not to know Charley Dreux argued one's self unknown." He attended the Kentucky Military Institute and the Western Military Institute at Kentucky, at the former of which he won the distinction of being appointed cadet instructor. Being destined for the profession of the law, he was sent next to the Transylvania Law University at Lexington, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1852, at the early age of nineteen, with full honors. His remarkably quick perception and retentive memory, his vigorous and versatile powers of mind placed him far in advance of his fellow-students, many of those far more laborious at their text books, notwithstanding.

At this time, while not yet out of his teens, young Dreux received the extraordinary honor of being selected as the orator of the Kentucky delegation of the Whig party to the national celebration on the field of Lundy's Lane. How he acquitted himself on that occasion—a mere boy among a congregation of orators and statesmen—is now a matter of history. From that period he took rank as an orator of rare ability. Returning home, he made his first speech in his native State at the great Whig barbecue near Greenville, on the Carrollton Railroad, astonishing and delighting his old friends and companions at the fine development of talents they had observed merely in their budding. Mr. Dreux, then residing in Jefferson, (after having been admitted to the Louisiana bar by the Supreme Court) was called upon to run for District Attorney in the District comprising his own parish, and being elected in 1855, served through his term and then removed to this city. The only other public office that he held, if our memory serves us, was that of Representative in the State Legislature from this city, being elected in 1858. In the last election for District Attorney of Orleans parish he contested the office closely with Major Bradford, notwithstanding that he had opposed to him an overwhelming party vote.

But there is one incident in his life that springs up vigorously in our recollection as both singular and interesting. We refer to the celebration of the 8th of January, 1856, when General Winfield Scott, the guest of our city, and Charley Dreux, the orator of the day, rode together in a barouche through the city, to the procession in Lafayette Square to speak the people's utterance on that joyous anniversary, he gracefully interwove among the recollections of Chalmette those of Lundy's Lane, and concluding, was grasped warmly by the hand and highly complimented by the General for his eloquence and rhetoric.

Charley Dreux was long since identified with the volunteer State troops of our city, and commanded that splendid corps, Company C., National Guards. Indeed he was by nature a soldier, and although with talent and ability that would soon have placed him in the front rank of the legal profession had he applied himself to its practice, he troubled himself but little with its monotony, unless there came to his notice a case in which his sympathies were aroused for some friendless and moneyless prisoner, and then he would exert himself to a degree that a princely fee could not have bought him to. He was, in fact, "the people's lawyer," and there is many an eye, tear-dimmed now, that was turned from the dim light of a prison, perhaps, by the unrewarded skill and eloquence of Charley Dreux. The last case in which he appeared before our courts was the trial of Hermogene Perry for murder. His masterful examination of the witnesses was the admiration of every lawyer present, but when, after eight full, he stood before the jury and swayed their minds with his pathetic eloquence, fervid argument and undermining logic, there was the stillness of the grave throughout the room, and every heart pulsated to the cadence of his voice. Only the answering argument of a Semmes could bring back the mind to its realization of the positive proof against the prisoner.

Some months ago the old military spirit aroused itself in the breast of Dreux, and he called upon the public spirited young men of New Orleans to rally around him for the formation of a militia company. In a few weeks the Orleans Cadets, one hundred and fifty strong, comprising the best and most gallant sons of the Crescent City, were in active existence. Under Dreux, their life and spirit, they formed part of the expedition that took possession of the Baton Rouge arsenal.

Before President Davis made his call for volunteers, Dreux called together his Cadets and proposed to depart at once for Pensacola, entering the command of Colonel Gladden until the latter had completed his ranks with regulars. The response was a prompt one, and the Orleans Cadets was the first volunteer company from Louisiana in the present war. At Pensacola Captain Dreux was honored by Gen. Bragg with an independent command at the highly important post of Grand Bayou, where his duties were at once arduous, responsible and of a delicate nature. Not an officer before Fort Pickens won such high esteem and commendation as Capt. Dreux, and when the First Louisiana Battalion was formed there of six volunteer companies, every voice mentioned his name for Lieutenant Colonelcy. He had but shortly before declined a Majority in the regular army, from his attachment to the Cadets, but finally accepted the command of this battalion, as his own company had the right of it. He went on to Virginia with his command, and in their first meeting with the enemy he is one of the two slain.

There will scarcely be found a man in any community who has drawn around him so large a circle of warm friends, and who has enjoyed such wide and sincere popularity. Had he returned from the present war, no man in Louisiana would have had before him a more brilliant prospect. Saddest of all, he leaves a young widow to whom he had been wedded but a few months. Poor Dreux!

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again."
H. C. W.

### DIED,

In Mobile, Alabama, on Friday morning, the 5th of July, Colonel SHADRACH F. SLATTER, a native of the State of Georgia, resident in New Orleans for the last twenty-five years.

On Saturday, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., Mr. JOHN S. ELDER, of this city

A Card from the Race Guards.

There is an old saying, that the pen is mightier than the sword, and if some of our knights of the former weapon would use the latter in behalf of their country, it would be more becoming, than elevating themselves and endeavoring, in conjunction with a few of our citizens, to throw cold water upon the efforts of others to bring men into the field for actual service. The Race Guards, like other companies of late, have been feeding a few *val'ant knights*, who make a practice of receiving benefits in consideration *of their going to the war*, and when the company is on the eve of departure, use all their exertions to leave in search of a newly organizing company.

Two persons have left us on a requisition claiming them as British subjects; these men, whom any country might be *ashamed* to acknowledge, have boarded with us and have taken the *oath of allegiance* on mustering in on Monday last. Had the undersigned been at the press at the time the police introduced themselves, we should have done, as we shall do in future, ascertain their *right* to enter the quarters of mustered men and interfere, unless by the Governor's order.

We would be pleased to receive visits at the press at any time, where our men can speak for themselves and their officers. Corner of Rollenbuss and St. Thomas streets.

HENRY M. SORIA, Captain.
T. A. JOHNSON, First Lieutenant.
jy8 1t

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. T. 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 to perfect themselves in all the evolutions of the line.

By order. C. C. MILLER,
Colonel Commanding Jackson Regiment.
JOSEPH GOLDMAN, Acting Adjutant. jy8 2t

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

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3.—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. jy8 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 our State Legislature of the 16th March, 1857, have become the owners of 700,000 acres of land, free from all incumbrances or mortgages.

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

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

Between the one hundred and nineteenth mile and the Sabine river the road traverses the moderately hilly and heavily timbered pine woodlands, varied occasionally by the rich valleys of the streams. Good water, game, [illegible] in quantity and quality, are unsurpassed, and it is believed that the lands will raise cotton profitably.

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

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

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

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

The Company's lands are now being examined. As fast as reports are made, the price per acre will be fixed on each tract applied for, and the applicant duly notified of the same, and he will be required to make payment at the price designated, within a reasonable time, or lose his privilege. The Company reserves to itself the right of changing the prices and terms from time to time.

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

WILLIAM G. HEWES, President.
O. W. R. BAYLEY, Land Agent.
jy6 6m wlm

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

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

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.
jy1

NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON
—AND—
GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

THE SATURDAY 4 o'clock, P. M., train has been discontinued. Passengers can procure excursion tickets at half fare, which will be good on either the morning or evening train of Saturday and the morning train of Sunday, returning, good from Saturday until arrival of morning train on Monday.

T. S. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.
jy6 2t

Wanted.

A WET NURSE, well recommended. Apply at No. 82 Toulouse street, over T. Morsen's store. jy6t

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, and mating to $237, is deposited at No. 79 Esplanade street, where they will send their written addresses.
jy4

Wanted,

IN a small family, a COOK, white or colored. Apply at No. 29 Bienville street. jy4

Office of Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

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

LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.
jy8

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city between the undersigned under the style of "E. ROGER & CO." is dissolved by limitation from the 30th instant. The liquidation of the affairs of the concern will be made by Mr. HENRY SAMORY.

New Orleans, June 30, 1861.

E. ROGER.
HENRY SAMORY.

Continuation of Business.

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

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

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 30th 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.

C. C. COLLINS
jy2 1m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Preau & Couturie is this day dissolved by the 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. PREAU,
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 26th, 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 consistent moderation in prices.
jy1 10t

A Guide for the Whole Campaign.

NOW READY, a complete TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE WHOLE CONFEDERATE STATES, together with Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and District of Columbia. Price, 50c. Published and for sale by E. EZEKIEL,
Exchange Bookstore, J. C. Morgan's old stand.
A liberal discount to the trade. jy1 1w

Notice

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

J. M. CRAWFORD,
Secretary.
jy6 10t

Notice.

TWO NOTES drawn by Maria L. and Philip B. Key to their own order, and endorsed by them, dated 25th January, 1861, payable 19th and 23d February, 1862, for twenty-three hundred dollars each, are lost, and the public is duly notified not to negotiate the same. je28 lm

Removal.

I RESPECTFULLY inform my customers and the public generally that owing to the destruction by the late fire of my establishment, corner of Conti and Chartres streets, the store has been removed for the present to No. 165 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis, where I will sell off all goods given to me. I avail myself of this opportunity to thank my friends for their kind patronage, and I will use my best endeavors to deserve their confidence as heretofore.
J. P. SARRAZIN.
je17

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 tf

Wanted,

A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER, writing English and French. Apply, Box No. 1376, P. O. Good references required. jy6f

ALCOHOL—30 barrels in store; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 16 Customhouse st., bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts.
jy8

SUGAR—100 barrels crushed and powdered, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 16 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee.

SWEETMEATS—40 cases French jelly and marmalade.

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

MATCHES—30 cases Southern matches.

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

SALMON—30 boxes salmon, 1-lb cans.

LOBSTER—30 boxes lobster, 1-lb cans.

OYSTERS—30 boxes oysters, 1-lb cans.

HUNTING FLASKS—40 boxes glass hunting flasks.

VINEGAR—32 barrels French vinegar.

PRUNES—40 cases Entes prunes, second quality.

In store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANOSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy2

CLARET IN CASKS—30 casks St. Emilion; 100 do Margaux, from the well known house of Lacrende Bros., P. Rodsness, and Lecomte & Co. For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO, 33 Customhouse st. jy1

GIN IN BOND—10 pipes Meloy's Imperial 20 do Bordeaux [illegible]; for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO, 33 Customhouse st.

STRAWBERRIES [illegible] in store and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 33 Customhouse st.

VINEGAR—15 bbls White Wine Vinegar in store; for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., No. 33 Customhouse st.

BOURBON WHISKY—A fine assortment in store, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 33 Customhouse st.

WINES—300 bbls. Haut Sauternes and Chateau d'Arche for sale by E. FLASHAN, 28 and 69 Old Levee st.

PALE ALE—80 casks H. Dostjen's India Pale Ale, of superior quality, in quarts and pints, in store and for sale by DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts. je29

BAVARIAN LAGER BEER—20 casks of the celebrated Bavarian Lager Beer, in store and for sale by DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

ABSYNTH—200 boxes Absynth, Pernod, in store and for sale by CHAUDET & NEE, 167 and 169 Royal st. je29

EXPECTED per ship Mississippi, from Genoa—1000 boxes Italian fine vermicelli; 300 half boxes do do; 1000 boxes Italian macaroni; 300 half boxes do do; 100 baskets Croce's extra sweet olive oil; 4 cases essence of Bergamotte; 4 cases essence of lemon; 10 cases [illegible]. For sale by LAMATA BROTHERS.

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 was organized 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 foot may enter, 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 them the Society desires to tender its sincerest 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 unceasing 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. jy17 tf President.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

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

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

In order to enable all our people to take part in this movement, certificates will be issued for twenty-five dollars and upwards, and I shall receive 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 defense of the city of New Orleans.

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

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

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

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

(Signed) J. O. NIXON
President Board of Aldermen.
(Signed) LEA F. BAKEWELL,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Approved June 15, 1861.
(Signed) JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
je22 tf

Attention, Volunteers!
FOR IMMEDIATE ACTIVE SERVICE.

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

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

Equipments and uniforms furnished.

Apply at the Armory, 61 Customhouse street, (up stairs.) jy1 tf

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.

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

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

J. H. LENSFIELD,
Magazine street, between Erato and Thalia.

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

MARTIN FORD.
No. 140 Camp street.

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

ARMS FOR SALE.

100 MUSQUETOONS,
PERCUSSION LOCKS,
Weighing between
Six and Seven Pounds,
ENTIRELY NEW AND IN COMPLETE ORDER.
Enquire at the CRESCENT OFFICE, where a sample may be seen. je26 tf

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND FAMILIES.

DR. LEFEBVRE'S
PERFECTED
New Vaporiferous Apparatus,

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

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

Persons desirous to witness the operation of these apparatuses, or wishing to effect purchases, may apply to DR. DUPERRON, dentist, corner of Royal and Bienville streets, New Orleans. je3 tf

LESTRADE HOUSE,
AT MANDEVILLE.

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

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

DR. ED. KUNEMANN,
(of the Faculty of Paris,)
No. 88 BOURBON STREET,
between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.

HOOP-POLES
—AND—
FIRE BRICKS,

For sale by the undersigned. Apply corner Celeste and New Levee streets, or 70 Carondelet street.
je22 1m CAMPBELL & RICKARBY.

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. 289 Old Levee street.
Branch depot at A. CALONGNE'S,
corner Royal and Dumaine streets.

Selling Off at Cost!

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Curls for bands | $1 |
| Curls | 1 |
| Tresses upon Combs, per pair, from | 2 upwards. |
| Tresses for the back hair, from | 2 do |
| Comb holders | 3 do |
| Gentlemen's Wigs | 8 do |
| Full Wigs for ladies | 20 do |

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

Hay Bauers.
AVET BROTHERS,
At the Blue Store,
77 Front Levee and 54, 56, 58 and 60 Old Levee,

OFFER at very low prices, amongst articles comprising their stocked groceries—

100 firkins Ham Butter.
[illegible]
100 bbls. Flour, extra and superfine.
[illegible]
100 [illegible] Bacon.
[illegible]
200 boxes Soap.
[illegible] Loaf, Crushed and Powdered.
[illegible]
100 bbls. Whisky and Brandies.
[illegible] Lard.
100 bbls. Molasses.
100 boxes Star Candles.
100 boxes Sting.
je8

Read! Read!! Read!!!

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

PAUL SURGUNDER,
Residence 289 Chartres street.
New Orleans, May 15 1861. my20 3m

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,
jy1 10t Cashier.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

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

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

CUTLERY.

We invite particular attention to our stock of
WADE & BUTCHER'S
Celebrated X. C. D. Pocket Cutlery,
Manufactured from their unequaled and justly famed RAZOR STEEL. The reputation enjoyed by WADE & BUTCHER for many years, in the manufacture of their celebrated Razors, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their Pocket Cutlery, while its cheapness in price will recommend it at once to close buyers.

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

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

We have also a large and varied stock of Knives from the celebrated manufactory of
JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,
Consisting of
1 and 2 blade Penknives;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, &c.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
A large assortment, at very low prices.
WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards—low.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards, medium and low prices.
German Knives,
On cards—very low.
Genuine Barlow Knives, 1 and 2 blades.
Table Cutlery,
Large assortment, with Bone, Horn, Stag and Ivory handles, with common and French Forks.
Ivory Knives only.
Ivory Knives only—Desserts.
Ivory Knives—Rodgers & Sons.
Ivory Knives—American.
Carvers and Forks—all styles.
Steels—all styles.
BOWIE & DIRK KNIVES,
Ivory, Pearl, Horn and Stag handles—a good assortment.
Hunting Knives, Ebony handles, 5 to 8 in.
Cooking Knives, Beech and Cocoa handles.
Butcher Knives—all sizes.
SCISSORS AND SHEARS.
Rodgers & Sons' best quality.
Rodgers & Sons', in sets of 2, 3 and 4.
Smithwaite's "Lax."
German Scissors—all styles.
English and American Shears.
Tailors' Shears and Trimmers.
Paper Shears.
Embroidery and Pocket Scissors.
Cheap Scissors—on cards.
RAZORS.
Rodgers' celebrated.
Wade & Butcher's assorted styles.
Wade & Butcher's celebrated Rattler.
Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground.
Mappin's and Wostenholm's.
Marsh Bros. various qualities.
Razors in pairs and sets, in fancy boxes, of Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's make.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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

VIOLINS.
A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine.
ACCORDEONS.
Low price, medium and fine.
FLUTINAS.
All prices and styles, from the celebrated Busson, Paris.
FLUTES.
Foreign and German, 1, 4, 6 and 8 keys.
Guitars—various styles.
Banjos—various styles.
Melodeons—portable, plain.
Melodeons—portable, with register.
GERMAN HARPS,
HARMONICAS,
BOYS' BUGLES AND TRUMPETS.
Violin Bows—great variety.
Violin Bridges and Pegs.
Violin Tail Pieces and Pins.
Violin Finger Boards.
Violin Rosin.
Violin Cases, paper and wood.
VIOLIN STRINGS.
English—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
French—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
Italian—various qualities.
Italian—genuine 1st quality.
Silk Strings—assorted.
Violin Bass Strings on Silk.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut, plated, very fine.
Guitar Strings—all styles.
Guitar Strings—put up in sets.
Banjo Strings.

FISH HOOKS.

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

FISH LINES, &c.

Cotton Fish Lines—all sizes, dark and light colors.
.. Trolling Lines—84 feet, Nos. 1 and 2.
.. Trot Lines—1, 2 and 3.
.. Layout Lines—300 feet.
.. Lines on blocks—50 and 100 feet.
Linen Fish Lines—all sizes.
.. .. on Reels, 100 feet.
.. .. 100 feet, on block.
.. .. very large and long.
Silk Fish Lines—colored and white.
Canton Grass Lines, assorted sizes.
Indian [illegible]
Furnished Lines—complete.
Cork Floats.

NEEDLES AND PINS.

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

Also assorted in papers, 1 to 10.

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

Wartin's Celebrated Needles.
Allsop's ..
Spaying Needles.
Darners—all sizes.
Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted.
.. .. common Steel, assorted.
.. .. in sets and boxes.
Crochet Needles—all styles.
.. .. India Rubber.
Bodkins—Steel and gilt.
American Solid Head Pins.
Pins in fancy boxes.
Toilet Pin Rolls.
Shielded Pins.
Woodward's Victoria Pins.
Shawl Pins—various patterns.
Hair Pins in rolls, pounds and fancy boxes.
.. .. India Rubber, straight and crooked.
HOOKS AND EYES.
Swan Bill silvered—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Swan Bill black—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Silver plated—in boxes.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.

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

PERCUSSION CAPS.

All imported direct from the manufacturers in England and France.

Ely's celebrated Double Water-proof.
.. .. Metal Lined.
.. .. Foil Lined.
.. .. for Colt's Pistols.
Jones's English Water-proof.
.. .. Anti-corrosive.
.. .. Second Edge.
Genuine French G. D. Caps.
American G. D. Caps.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags.
Marbles, great variety; Beads and Necklaces.
Thimbles, Spectacles, Buttons.
STEVENS & SEYMOUR.

Cow Peas! Cow Peas! Cow Peas!

CAROLINA COW PEAS in store, and for sale in lots to suit. F. A. [illegible] & CO., 77 Old Levee street. je29

War, Business and Education.

As those who cannot go to war must keep affairs 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 specially 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,
je26 1m President.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans.
New Orleans, 25th June 1861
SITTING OF 30th 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 not without risk;

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the local 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 the local agent be required 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 30, 1861.
In conformity to the above, the coupons falling due in New York on the 1st proximo will be paid at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana on and after that date.
je26 tf E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON
—AND—
GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

ON and after June 30th the Passenger Trains will leave the depot, head of Calliope street, at [illegible] A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive at 9 1/2 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

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

Price of ticket to Mobile $1[illegible]
Selma $20 [illegible]
Montgomery $[illegible]
Time to Mobile 24 hours
.. Selma, 45 hours.
.. Montgomery 35 hours.
T. S. WILLIAMS,
jy2 tf General Superintendent.

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG, MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.—The steamer A. G. BROWN, W. J. Pollevent, captain, will leave for the above ports EVERY SATURDAY EVENING on the arrival of the 6 o'clock, P. M., Pontchartrain Railroad, returning will leave Covington at 5 o'clock, A. M., in time for the early train, [illegible] Monday morning. For further information apply to F. A. SHAW, Agent, corner of Gravier [illegible]
je6 tf

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,
No. 21 St. Louis street,
Between Royal and Bourbon streets

Notice.

LOUIS DUVIGNEAUD, late Judge of the First District Court, informs his friends and the public that he has resumed the practice of his profession. Office, No. 16 Exchange Alley, (up stairs.) jy1 1m

Notice.

THE undersigned, by agreement, having ended his connection as partner in commendam in the firm of Bragg & Daquin, Jr., has this day (31st May, 1861) withdrawn from said firm.
je8 tf A. DAQUIN.

Louisiana State Bank,
New Orleans, 31st May, 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 25th instant, Lewis Berce was appointed Cashier, vice Chas. A. F. Renaud, resigned.
je1 J. M. LAPEYRE, President.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of L. PESQUIER, PHILIPS & MOORS is dissolved this day by limitation. The affairs will be liquidated by L. Pesquier and Philips, Wrack.
L. PESQUIER.
PHILIPP WERACK.
L. MOORS.
New Orleans, 31st May, 1861.

E. SEFFER,
*Successor to TAMBOURY & CO.,*
General Commission Merchant and
Importer of
WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SARDINES IN OIL &c.
Depot of Ponsot, Laffite, Margaux, d'Arche Guiraud, &c.
27 ..........Royal street,
between Conti and St. Louis streets.

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 33 Carondelet street.
(Ground floor, back office.)

To Hire.

A FIRST-RATE washer and ironer to hire by the month. No objection to the country. Apply [illegible] No. 139.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the Widow LOUIS FRECHER are requested to present the same at the office of A. & A. PICO, [illegible] No. 22 Royal street. F. V. LE GRUE, Testamentary Executor.

NOTICE.

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

Informs the public and his friends and acquaintances that he has taken an interest with Mr. JEAN BONNOT in his establishment for interments [illegible] Royal, No. 51, [illegible] by the last arrivals from PARIS and LONDON.

New Apparatus and Trimmings,
Black and White, of the latest European style [illegible]
Hearses and Funeral Cars.
Also, articles of all sorts concerning Funerals, [illegible] Trimmings of Velvet, Cloth and Satin [illegible] large and small, top and side [illegible] white Crucifixes, Virgins [illegible] and a great assortment of articles of mourning [illegible]

Mr. J. BONNOT takes this opportunity to [illegible] his friends and the public [illegible] that without flattering himself, he [illegible] of furnishing all interments [illegible] persons to place their confidence in him [illegible] of interments.

Hearses and Funeral Cars
of the city, made and ornamented [illegible] style of PARIS AND LONDON, and [illegible] of [illegible] and to the [illegible] from one-third less; all and every [illegible] ceremonies, such as Metallic [illegible] Coffins of all kinds, Coffins lined with [illegible] and trimmed with velvet, satin, [illegible] mahogany and walnut; [illegible] Carriages, Tables with black and [illegible] Candles, Black and White Crape [illegible] and everything relating to [illegible]

Mr. BONNOT will at the same time attend to building, opening and [illegible]

Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,

and will also go to the domicile of families [illegible] will place their [illegible] who will require his services, and will take [illegible] concerning Interments and Funeral Ceremonies [illegible] done, and to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. J. BONNOT will take orders for the [illegible] the Clergy of the St. Louis Cathedral, [illegible] Catholic churches of the city for families [illegible] engage the Clergy of said Cathedral. je8 1y

J. BONNOT,
51 St. Ann, bet. Chartres and Royal sts.
Gens and sells at his Undertaking Establishment,
FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES
and all other manufactures; as also
COFFINS
of Mahogany, Walnut, &c., trimmed and lined with lead, zinc, &c., &c.
ESTABLISHMENT
51..........St. Ann Street..........51
je6 6m

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.
OF NEW ORLEANS.
SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of premiums received on the 31 May, 1860 | $[illegible] |
| Amount of premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1861: | |
| On Fire Risks | $[illegible] |
| On River Risks | 151,[illegible] |
| On Marine Risks | [illegible] |
| Total premiums | $1,[illegible] |
| Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1861 | $[illegible] |
| Return Premiums | [illegible] |
| Net earned premiums 31st May, 1861 | $[illegible] |
| Losses paid during the year: | |
| On Fire Risks | $[illegible] |
| On Marine Risks | [illegible] |
| On River Risks | 45,[illegible] |
| | $[illegible] |
| Ten per cent. returned | [illegible] |
| Reinsurance, Taxes and Expenses, less interest | [illegible] |
| Net Profit | $[illegible] |
| Net earned Premiums | |
| Net earned Premiums on which to pay [illegible] has been returned | [illegible] |
| Amount participating in profits | $[illegible] |
| The company have the following assets: | |
| Cash on hand | $[illegible] |
| Bills Receivable for Premiums | [illegible] |
| Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge | [illegible] |
| Bank Stocks and Mortgage Bonds | [illegible] |
| Real Estate | [illegible] |
| Bonds of the Confederate States | [illegible] |
| Due for Premiums in course of collection | [illegible] |
| | $1,[illegible] |
| Less | |
| Net earned premiums | $[illegible] |
| Interest to be paid on Scrips | [illegible] |
| Scrips and interest due and not claimed | [illegible] |
| Actual assets | $[illegible] |

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

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

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LAVASSIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day [illegible]
ARTHUR BAUCH, Third Justice of the Peace.

New Orleans, June 4th, 1861.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. on the net earned premiums last year, and to pay six per cent. interest on all the scrip issued by the Company. The certificates of scrip will be issued on the 1st August next.

—DIRECTORS—

| | |
|---|---|
| J. H. Navins, | R. O. Nelson |
| Geo. Connelly, | S. [illegible] |
| John Pemberton, | C. H. Slocomb |
| F. Mangave, | S. P. Voorhies |
| F. Poulz, | R. O. Vignaud, |
| C. Rensid | |

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GREEN PEAS—20 cases in half boxes, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 33 Customhouse st.

OIL, PASTES, MACARONI—500 baskets Sweet Olive Oil, 21 ounces; 100 cases Macaroni; 100 cases Assorted Pastes. For sale by LAMATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.