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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,136.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, rope.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, valuable improved property on the Metairie road, fronting the City Park.

By A. Bouligny, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, various pieces of property belonging to the succession of Wanderlin Doll.

SALE OF BEARD'S PROPERTY.—We are requested to call the attention of the public to the sale, this day, by Girardey & Co., in the matter of the succession of Mrs. Beard, of that valuable piece of property known as the "Office," situated immediately opposite the new Custom-House and Post-Office, and adjacent to our great thoroughfare, Canal street. We are also advised that the sale will be unreserved, and those who may wish to profit by the chance thus offered would do well to attend. The sale is to be bona fide, as those conducting the business intend withdrawing therefrom.

Particular attention is called to the sale at auction, to be made this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, by the Sheriff, of valuable improved property situate at the corner of Rampart and Toulouse streets. For particulars and terms, see advertisements.

CONTRADICTORY.

In Mr. LINCOLN's message a boastful and confident tone is assumed throughout. One might imagine, from the style in which he—or rather his trusted counsellor, SEWARD—discourses, that the reduction of the South to absolute obedience would prove by no means a task of extraordinary magnitude. Assertions are artfully piled together with a view of convincing the incredulous. Thus, for example, it is broadly affirmed, with genuine Lincolnish recklessness of truth, that in every Southern State except South Carolina a majority of the people are opposed to a dissolution of the Union. Of course Mr. LINCOLN knows that he is uttering falsehood. He is perfectly aware that the free, untrammeled votes of the people in Virginia and Tennessee exhibit overwhelming majorities in favor of Secession, and he cannot deny that in North Carolina the Convention, by a unanimous vote, and in Arkansas, with but one dissenting voice, passed ordinances of separation. But it suited the President and his Premier to stick manfully to inventions which [illegible] never, an [illegible] should have [illegible]. Truth is always consistent with itself, while falsehood waxes confused and contradictory. The one marches straight to the point; the other stumbles, flounders, and betrays its flimsy structure. Mr. LINCOLN forgot when he demanded four hundred millions of dollars and four hundred thousand soldiers in order to conduct the [illegible] to a successful issue, that he had previously assured the people that the Union men were in a decided majority in all the Southern States save one. He lacked for the nonce the faithful memory which an accomplished liar should possess, and failed, therefore, to dovetail the different parts of his message so as to make them agree.

The paradoxes in the Lincoln manifesto have not escaped the attention of others. Our friends of the Richmond *Dispatch* show them up with marked effect. We copy a passage or two from an article in that sheet:

The message was evidently framed for effect in Europe; but this confession of the effort it will cost the Washington Government to put down the South, will do more in that quarter for the South than all the messages which SEWARD and LINCOLN could put forth in a century. Europe might have hesitated to acknowledge the political existence of the Southern Confederacy before; but when informed by SEWARD himself that it is of stability and power, requiring such huge armies and such vast funds as are called for by LINCOLN to crush it, she can no longer doubt. Whether LINCOLN ever raise the armies and the funds he needs is another question; for whether he can or not, the confession is the same, that the South has strength and resources which can only be combatted, with any probability of success, by the immense force and means demanded by him. That he cannot raise either the men or the money—especially the money—makes the case conclusive in favor of the independence of the South, but Europe will not stop to inquire of that matter, before the sufficient fact confessed that the Southern Confederacy has resources of the magnitude measured and confessed by LINCOLN himself in the measures proposed for putting it down.

The confession must tend also to open the unwilling eyes of the Northern people to the real power and strength of the South. They commenced this war under the delusion that the South was miserably poor, weak, silly and helpless. LINCOLN himself measured her powers of resistance by only seventy-five regiments. His ideas of Southern prowess have enlarged somewhat in three months. They have grown at the rate of a hundred thousand men and a hundred millions of money per month, which is reasonable enough. At this rate they bid fair to attain a proper magnitude by the end of the war. It is probable that the Northern estimation of Southern resources will grow in like manner. That the Northern people will be surprised at the magnitude of SEWARD's demand for men and money is certain, for they are not yet disabused of the hallucination with which they entered the war, touching our weakness and imbecility. The poor success of their armies thus far had opened their eyes somewhat to the true state of the case; but this confession of LINCOLN will open them wider. They are, therefore, in a fair way of learning the truth. This is well, for the best security for harmony between two hostile nations is that they shall well understand each other's strength.

The people of Europe, and indeed Mr. LINCOLN's own subjects, enjoy but limited opportunities of obtaining accurate information touching Southern resources, strength and patriotism. Old ABE takes precious good care to preclude Southern papers from reaching any portion of his dominions; while England and France for the most part scarcely see any other than the most virulent Abolition sheets of the North. Under these circumstances we cannot be astonished at the misapprehensions entertained in reference to us. But the Lincoln message will open the eyes of foreigners on both sides of the Atlantic. No amount of balderdash, no hardihood of assertion can blind intelligent minds to the fact that the President of the United States calls for the most gigantic armies and for sums of almost fabulous magnitude. Such requisitions can be needed only when the most formidable resistance is apprehended. He may say what he pleases, but to this complexion must it come at last. The truth may be disguised and hampered for a while, but it is certain to make its way at length, and to enlighten the understandings of men. We predict that when the Lincoln message reaches Europe, every clever journalist will sneer at the contradictions between the alleged feebleness of the South, the power of the Union sentiment in that quarter, and the enormous means required to coerce [illegible]

GENUINE CHARITY.—We take infinite pleasure in referring our readers to the correspondence in another column, between Mr. Zoelly, in behalf of the German citizens, and Messrs. Sully, Oakford and others, of the committee for the relief of the families of absent volunteers. It will be seen that the noble-hearted Germans of New Orleans have, in a short period, contributed over twenty-one hundred dollars to this most benevolent of objects. They have been the first to organize a regular system of contributions by which a certain amount will be secured for the purposes alluded to. We understand that the committee of relief have 800 families dependent upon them for the absolute necessaries of life. The admirable example of practical kindness and charity set us by our fellow-citizens of Teutonic origin should stimulate others to emulate them in the good and generous work in which they are engaged. We know that this is a period when all of us are required to make many painful sacrifices, but we should never weary in well doing.

GLORIOUS MISSOURI.—We had been somewhat skeptical of the reported victory of the State troops over the Lincolnites near Carthage, but the admission of the Black Republican organ—the St. Louis *Democrat*—on the one hand, and the details furnished by the *State Journal* on the other, seem to leave no doubt whatever of the fact. The defeat of the Federalists is an important and highly auspicious event, and, we trust, will have the effect of arousing the whole State to the necessity of securing its independence. This can only be accomplished by driving out of Missouri the hirelings and Abolitionists who have sought to shackle and degrade her.

PIANO FOR SALE.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a fine second-hand piano is for sale at Mr. A. Elie's music store, No. 66 Royal street.

OUR ANSWER.—Gen. Scott is reported to have said "that the South must answer for this rebellion at the cannon's mouth." Well, General, the cannon's mouth has answered you from Sewell's Point, Pig Point, Aquia Creek, Bethel, Vienna, New Creek, and at every other point where you have interrogated. How effective these answers have been, we can judge by the route and slaughter of your brother mercenaries, and the shattered hulls of your master's [illegible] crafts.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Battle in Southwestern Missouri—Corroboration of the Carthage Fight—Killing of Colonel B. Gratz Brown—Unconditional Surrender of Seigel's Force.

St. Louis, July 11.—The *State Journal* of Thursday has a telegraphic dispatch, which was received the evening before, in relation to a fight in the Southwest.

It says that the fight commenced between the State troops and the Federalists, under Seigel, at about ten o'clock in the morning, twelve miles beyond Carthage, which resulted in the Federal troops being routed with great slaughter.

The State troops pursued the Federalists fourteen miles, to a point two miles beyond Carthage, where night ended the slaughter. A large number of Federal troops and a large quantity of arms and equipments were captured.

The *Journal* further learns by a letter from Gen. Parsons, said to have been received in Jefferson City, that Parsons, after the pursuit, surrounded Seigel's force and demanded the surrender. Seigel stipulated that the men should be allowed to march home without their arms, but Parsons insisted upon an unconditional surrender, which was complied with.

Among the killed are Colonels B. Gratz Brown and Solomon Kahlmann Wolf.

The St. Nicholas Affair—Arrest of Richard Thomas and Others.

Richmond, July 12.—The Baltimore *Exchange* of the 9th says that Richard Thomas, of St. Mary's, Maryland, was arrested on board the steamer Mary Washington, on Monday, for complicity in the seizure of the St. Nicholas. He was pointed out by spies on board, and taken to Fort McHenry. Several others were arrested at the same time.

United States Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, July 11.—In the United States Senate to-day a resolution expelling the Southern Senators was offered and passed by ayes 32, nays 10.

In the House Mr. Vallandigham offered an amendment, that no portion of the money be used in subjugating any of the States and holding them as conquered provinces, or for interfering with slavery in any State. Rejected.

Habeas Corpus Case.

St. Louis, July 11.—Judge Catron has issued a habeas corpus for ex-Senator Green, and refused the petition of Capt. Campbell.

The Battle Near Monroe Station.

Quincy, Ill., July 11.—Capt. McCallister and five men, of the Tenth Illinois Regiment, were killed seven miles this side of Monroe Station, having been caught in ambush.

One thousand cavalry and infantry leave to succor Col. Smith to-night.

The bridge between Hannibal and Palmyra is burned.

St. Joseph, July 11.—An attempt was made to capture a train of cars at Monroe, but it backed out in time and returned to Hudson.

The telegraph wire being cut, we have no reliable news.

Skirmishes in Western Virginia.

Buckhannon, July 11.—Skirmishes are of frequent occurrence in this neighborhood. The latest report says that four invaders were killed and seven wounded.

Vice-President Stephens's Movements.

Augusta, July 10.—Vice-President Stephens made a speech to-day on the subject of the loan, which was listened to by a large concourse.

A committee was appointed to procure subscriptions.

Mr. Stephens left for home at 3 o'clock.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

U. S. Congress.

Washington, July 12.—The speeches and votes indicate that five Representatives and seven Senators are opposed to the Administration.

The Contract Committee of the House is composed of Messrs Van Wick, Washburn, Holman, Fenton Davis and Steel.

Movements of General McClellan.

Roaring Run, Va., July 10.—Gen. McClellan's column is feeling its way cautiously.

The Southerners seem to have been reinforced since our approach, and are working with great energy.

Gen. McClellan's command will smell Southern powder and feel Southern steel this afternoon.

Rejoicings in St. Louis Over the Late Victory—Foreigners Leaving in Fright.

St. Louis, July 12.—The houses of patriots were opened on Thursday night for rejoicing over the news of the defeat of Seigel's command near Carthage. Though there was not an illumination, yet the town looked like it.

The Dutch garden keepers and actors are not so proud of their fellows Seigel and Boernstein. Numbers of foreigners are reported leaving in fright. Four hundred men of Colonel McNeil's reserve guard removed the type and paper from the *State Journal* office, and an order was read from General Lyon prohibiting its further publication.

A special dispatch from Warsaw to the St. Louis *Republican* reiterates the annihilation of General Seigel's command.

Capture of Prizes.

Boston, July 12.—The privateer Jeff. Davis has captured three vessels off Cape Hatteras.

News from the Confederate Capital.

Richmond, July 12.—Samuel R. Anderson, Gideon J. Pillow and Daniel S. Donelson have been appointed Brigadier Generals commanding the provisional forces of the Confederate army.

Passengers from Winchester, which place they left Thursday night, report every thing quiet in that neighborhood. The Federal forces were distant about seventeen miles.

They also report the occurrence of a meeting at Martinsburg, and desertions by the wholesale.

Another statement says that four thousand Pennsylvanians whose time has expired refuse to re-enlist, and are leaving for home.

We have nothing further concerning the fight of the Georgia regiment.

No news of interest has been received to-day from Yorktown, Manassas and other points.

Remains of Lieut.-Col. Dreux.

Memphis, July 12.—The remains of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles D. Dreux were met by five hundred Louisianians to-day at Grand Junction. Speeches were made by members of the various companies, exciting avengement.

General (late Bishop) Polk arrived here to-day to assume command.

Defeat of the Southerners at Laurel Hill.

Louisville, July 12.—The following has been received here:

"Cincinnati, July 12, 1861.

"*To G. D. Prentice*:

"General McClellan has captured the entire camp of the enemy at Laurel Hill—guns, tents, wagons and many prisoners, among whom were several officers. Their loss is severe. Ours is trifling. No officers were lost on our side.

(Signed) "L. ANDERSON."

Battle Near Roaring Run, Va.—Defeat of the Southern Forces.

Roaring Run, July 12.—A battle was fought yesterday at Rich Mountain. The Southerners, two thousand strong, under Col. Pegram, were surrounded. The fight lasted four hours and a half.

The Southerners retreated, leaving sixty killed, many wounded and some prisoners, besides six guns and some horses.

The Federal loss was twenty killed and forty wounded.

Capture by the Privateer Jeff. Davis.

Boston, July 12.—The schooner Enchantress, from Boston, was captured by the Jeff. Davis.

Conglomeration of Anderson's Dispatch.

Cincinnati, July 12.—Anderson has things mixed. The camp at Laurel Hill has not been taken.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, July 12.—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 500 bales, at 15¼ to 15½c.

THE WAY A POWDER MAGAZINE IS FILLED ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR.—The United States steamer Colorado, at Boston on Friday, took on board her powder. The *Traveler* says:

The Colorado has a red flag at her mast-head to-day, indicating that she is taking her powder on board. All fires and lights are put out in the ship at the time, and all hands must have a cold dinner. Nothing can be cooked, even for the officers. The custom is generally to cook enough the day before the magazine is opened.

The Colorado will take about fifty thousand pounds of powder. It is placed in copper tanks, and each tank has from one hundred and fifty to two thousand pounds in it, and all made into cartridges. Each tank is marked with the size of the gun cartridges. Each gun has three or four different sized cartridges, the largest being for the first charge. As the gun gets warm a smaller one is used, and so on down to the smallest. Near the entrance to the magazine is what is called a light-house. A large lantern is here arranged with a sort of bull's eye, which throws a light into the magazine. While the powder is being carried in, a man is here stationed with a bucket of water, prepared to use it in case any thing should happen to the lantern. The utmost care is used to prevent accident.

THE NEW YORK JOURNALS.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

As a practical proof that the "sensation" journals here are fast sinking in public esteem, it may be stated as a positive fact that scarcely one of them at this moment is paying expenses. The expenses of the H——d, last week, it is said, exceeded its income $350, while the W——d and two other morning contemporaries scarcely cleared their expenses, and this, too, at a time when the public were never so hungry for "news." This lack of patronage is due, of course, to the general decline of business, in part, but something must also be placed to the account of the growing popular dislike of "sensation journalism," which soon will have, if it has not already had, "its day."

"Sots in Washington" is the heading of a paragraph in some of the papers. We understood before that there were dysentery, typhoid fever and a good many measles there.

The Body of Col. Chas. D. Dreux.

We learn that the body of the late Col. Chas. D. Dreux will very probably arrive here this morning, by the Jackson train.

The following correspondence, in reference to the funeral ceremonies, has been furnished us:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, July 11, 1861.

To Henry Dugue, Esq.:

Sir—Learning that the remains of your lamented brother-in-law, Col. Charles D. Dreux, will shortly arrive in this, his native city, I address you for the purpose of ascertaining if you will consent that the city—of which he was so bright an ornament when living—be allowed to defray the expenses of his funeral.

The city would also tender the use of the Mayor's parlor, in the City Hall, for the reception of the remains, and until such time as you may designate for the funeral.

An early reply to the above is respectfully solicited.

I have addressed similar letters to other members of the family under this date.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11, 1861.

To the Hon. John T. Monroe, Mayor of the city of New Orleans:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, addressed to me for the purpose of ascertaining if I will consent that the city of New Orleans be allowed to defray the expenses of the funeral of my lamented brother-in-law, Colonel Charles Didier Dreux. You also, at the same time, tender the use of the City Hall for the reception of the remains until such time as I may designate for the burial.

In reply, I beg leave to state that, after consultation with the bereaved aged father of the deceased, with his disconsolate wife, his sister and three brothers, we have concluded to yield to your request, and to accept the offer of the city authorities as conveyed in your letter. I am the organ of all the family in expressing here to you, personally, sir, and through you to the Aldermen of the city, our heartfelt thanks for the testimonial of respect to the memory of Col. Dreux, implied by the action of the municipal authorities of his beloved native city.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obt svt,

HY. DUGUE.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE BEE:

"Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State," &c.—Art. 123 Constitution of 1852.

I am happy to see a move in the right quarter, the City Council, (to be followed, I trust, when the Legislature meets) to levy one or two hundred per cent. on the regular taxes of all non-residents of the city of New Orleans who reside outside of the Confederate States. There can be no question of the true policy of owners of property in Louisiana being at home at this time to protect their property in person, and not throw the whole onus upon the resident citizens; therefore some legislation must be adopted to remedy the evil by pecuniary compensation, if non-residents will not perform their duty in person. I have placed the Constitutional provision at the head of this communication in order to show that a double or triple tax on non-residents does not contradict the Constitutional provision. The terms "equality and uniformity" relate *to the property* itself—that is, that one species of property in one part of the State should not pay a higher tax than the same kind of property in another part of the State; and again, that one species of property valued at a certain amount should not pay a higher tax than another piece of property valued at the same amount. This does not in any manner affect the right of the Legislature or the Council to double, triple or quintuple the *regular taxes* of a non-resident.

There can be no injustice in endeavoring to make up for the absence of our non residents by requiring them to pay additional taxes.

PUBLIC GOOD.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The following dispatches from hostile sources may be taken for what they are worth:

POMEROY, July 6.—Governor Wise released Wagoner and Miller, the gentlemen captured a few days since by a party of mounted rebels, yesterday, on their both signing documents not to raise up arms against the Confederate States.

The Union men on the Virginia border are preparing for self-protection. Four companies have been organized at Mason City, opposite Pomeroy. The people on the Ohio border above and below the Kanawha are in a state of continued alarm, but the troops to be there under General Cox this week will give them assurance of ample protection.

The prisoners will be surrendered to Neibling by Col. Norton to-morrow, and will be taken to Gallipolis. Neibling arrested them last Sunday. With one hundred men he took thirty six. At Gallipolis all were released but the twenty-three here.

POMEROY, O., July 7.—Col. Norton, with 150 men, has just returned from an expedition into the country. He captured four horses, sixteen head of fat cattle, and two mules from the rebels.

Information has also been received that Gov. Wise, with a body guard of fifty men, under Captain Patten, was fired at by the natives near Sessonville. Wise and Patton are supposed to be mortally wounded, and forty of the guard killed.

The report is undoubtedly true in substance, but the wounding of Wise and Patten needs confirmation. All quiet here to-day.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, July 7.—Lieut. Col. Neibling, of the Twenty first Regiment, came here last night, under orders from Col. Norton, at Gallipolis, for the Secessionist prisoners at Camp Chase. Wagoner and Miller, the Union men taken by the rebels at Point Pleasant, were delivered to Norton on Friday last. They are confident that if Norton had not seized the Secessionists as hostages, they would now be prisoners at Richmond.

Neibling reports that O. Jennings Wise has been devastating in the Kanawha valley with about 800 men, 500 of whom are cavalry, well equipped. They had a camp about sixty miles from the Ohio.

On the 4th of July Norton moved his regiment of two companies of the 17th Ohio and a Virginia company to Ripley, where Wise had been several days. Our boys were eager for fight and marched like true soldiers. They were about four miles from town when scouts reported that the rebels had run, which, on entering the town, Norton found to be true.

Ripley is the county seat. Neibling says Henry A. Wise is at Charleston with about 7000 men. He reports the condition of the Kanawha valley as one of internecine strife, neighbor against neighbor. Great destruction of property has resulted from the visits of the Secession forces. O. Jennings Wise at one place destroyed a mill and carried off $2000 worth of goods.

The Richmond *Dispatch* publishes a letter from Charlestown, Va., dated the 5th, which disposes pretty effectually of General Patterson's ridiculous boast of defeating ten thousand Southerners. Annexed is the material portion of the letter:

You have doubtless been apprised of the engagement on Tuesday, at or near Hainesville, in Berkeley county, where a portion of the gallant Fifth Regiment of Virginia, under Colonel Harper, encountered a large Federal force, under General Patterson. General Patterson's report of this engagement (as published in the Baltimore *Sun*) has elicited no little amusement here, where its untruthfulness is so well known. General P. says his men "routed and put to flight *ten thousand* of the rebels," when the truth is that only about four hundred and fifty of our men were engaged. That this lying report of the Hessian General should have been sent to headquarters is not at all surprising, as it is in perfect keeping with other reports which have been rendered of incidents transpiring in this region of country. Our loss in the engagement referred to amounted to two killed and six wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was certainly much greater, and it is asserted, on quite as good authority as General Patterson himself, that not less than three hundred killed and wounded were hauled into Hagerstown on Tuesday night. Besides this, some eighty prisoners were taken, who are now in Winchester. The principal loss sustained in this fight was suffered by the Winchester Continentals, commanded by Captain John Airs, than whom a more gallant officer does not wear a sword in defence of the Southern Confederacy. His coolness and gallantry on Tuesday are highly commended.

The St. Louis *State Journal*, the ablest paper in that State, has determined to publish a column in German for German readers. We copy the following from that paper:

Disaffection Among the Home Guards.—We are daily in receipt of information from reliable quarters touching the discontent felt among the German volunteers. They begin to find out they have been duped, and that the designation "Home Guard" is a misnomer for nearly all the companies that were organized under the pretext of protecting their own homes and the city generally, have been drafted into the interior, where, instead of being properly provisioned and cared for, they are thrown upon their own resources; the consequence is that the most shameful plunder of private property and other outrages are daily perpetrated. This sort of life the most respectable of the German soldiery are unwilling to continue, and the greatest disaffection pervades their ranks. No later than yesterday an entire company, one hundred and forty men, belonging to the Third Regiment, now in the southwest, laid down their arms, refusing any longer to serve in the campaign against the State. These men (Company I), numbering over one hundred, arrived at Franklin yesterday by the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, and thence came on to St. Louis.

GENERAL JOHNSTON AT WINCHESTER.—Says the Richmond *Dispatch*:

General Johnston has resumed his original position at Winchester. This place is the commanding strategic point of all the country. He moved forward from it to meet Patterson, but that General fell back into Martinsburg, to await reinforcements. Having the protection of the town as a fortification, and its women and children as a shield, he lies secure. Johnston, with his far inferior force, did not feel justified in attacking, and Winchester being the common converging point of several roads, he has felt bound to fall back upon that town, lest McClellan or some other enemy might get into his rear. He thus gains the advantage of choosing his own fighting ground against a superior force, and places his adversary at the disadvantage of making the attack. Surely after so many efforts to get a fight out of the enemy without success, our General may be excused for resuming his best position.

The Effect of the War on New York—Reaction of Public Sentiment, &c.

A correspondent, who is a native of New York city, writing from that place to the Baltimore *Exchange*, gives the following facts:

There is much labored effort made by our editors to conceal the truth as to very many things connected with this destructive civil war. They endeavor to underrate and under-estimate the resources, power and valor of the "rebels;" to overrate the enthusiasm, resources and power of the North, and plaster over the blunders of the Administration; to glorify Gen. Bobadil F. Butler, and explain away his disastrous defeat at Great Bethel; to prove that the Government has not blundered and lost prestige in almost every military movement since the war begun; to prove that this war will inevitably result in "crushing the rebellion," and restoring the Union, etc., etc., etc.

Now, without attempting to show the absurdity of their arguments, I will take the liberty to inform you that only three months of war has sufficed to utterly prostrate business here, and to disgust thousands who, a few weeks ago, were enthusiastically in favor of subduing the "rebels." I expected such a change of feeling, but not so soon. I did not so soon expect to hear men grumbling against the war, who, eight weeks ago, were clamorous for mobbing and lynching all who ventured to question Mr. Lincoln's policy. But, nevertheless, it is true that many of such are grumbling quite audibly, and looking very much "down in the mouth." The *Daily News* speaks out against the war with impunity. So, also, does the *Day Book*, and even the staid and sober *Journal of Commerce* is now ranked among secession and treasonable journals by the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Herald*. These papers would not all speak so plainly against the war if there were not many substantial people opposed to it. They but reflect the sentiments of a large number of our best citizens, and the number of this sort of thinkers is rapidly increasing.

As to the effect of the war upon the trade and business here, already manifest—it is simply terrific. The crash of '57 was not "a circumstance!" Such an array of "To let" and "For sale" placards were never before seen, either in this or any other city on the continent. There are at least five hundred of these on Broadway alone, and many of them are on first-class stores and whole blocks of stores, while on our streets in the business quarters of the city and in the dwelling part of it—even in the most fashionable and palatial regions—these "commercial epitaphs" (as the *News* terms them) stare you in the face from every third door post. The wholesale part of the city is almost as quiet as a country churchyard, and some modern Gray might sit him down there, upon a deserted door step, and find mental material for an "Elegy!" more mournful than even that touching composition with which the world is so familiar. Desolation reigns where, a few months since, thousands of men were busy as bees, and cheerful as high hopes of prosperity could make them.

A few weeks ago, whenever a regiment marched along Broadway, the air was rent with deafening cheers; now, when a regiment passes, the crowd look thoughtfully on in silence, if not in sadness and sorrow. A great change has come over the people, and the end is not yet. Their faith in the success of this war, lately so high and full, is evidently failing fast. They are beginning seriously to doubt the wisdom of a policy which has rendered secession so much more extended and important than it would have been under a peace policy, and which is loading our people with an enormous debt, destroying their present business, and even the prospect of future prosperity, and imperiling the lives of so many thousands of our people.

They are beginning to believe that there will be a Southern Confederacy in spite of the war, and a much larger and more powerful Confederacy than there would have been had the original seven States been allowed to go in peace; and that the bayonet is not exactly the thing to induce Southern merchants to trade again with Northern cities. Here is exactly where the shoe pinches. Eight or nine weeks ago, when the tremendous Union square war meeting was held, the merchants here, who participated so largely in the proceedings of that meeting, evidently believed that by arousing the whole North against secession, they would put it down in thirty days, restore the Union, and re-establish commercial relations with the South! But they are changing their opinions on this point with alarming rapidity. That immense meeting was chiefly the result of a mercantile motive; but it has proved, in a commercial as well as a political point of view, a most egregious blunder, and our merchants are fast becoming aware of this painful fact. This city is permanently set back at least 33 per cent, and the same may be said of all our commercial and manufacturing cities in the North. This war is both fratricidal and suicidal so far as the North is concerned.

FEMALE REBELS IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in speaking of the public feeling in that city, says:

Women in private life are in the habit of wearing small revolvers, and threaten to kill the Union men who shall show any disposition to resist their insufferable vanity, or even not succumb to it. They are seen stopping the soldiers to lecture them on their duties, and they even transcend the delicacy of their sex in their objurgations against patriotism and the United States. When the troops are passing, certain women are seen wearing aprons of the Jeff Davis pirate flag, and others parade on the street with rebel badges pinned conspicuously on their bosoms. Ill bred boys and low minded men jeer and taunt the passing soldiers, and, in some instances, they lend force to their abuse by throwing stones and occasionally firing a pistol.

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION.—Yesterday morning, about half past nine o'clock, an accidental explosion of a six pound shell took place at the Arsenal, which resulted in the injury of three of the workmen—Mr. John Flannery, Mr. Rheams and Mr. M. Holland. They were cleaning out some old shells to be refilled, we suppose. The shells are first filled with hot rosin and balls, the center is then bored out and filled with powder sufficient to burst it, when it is plugged up. To clean them out, they first knock the powder out, and then insert a hot iron to melt the rosin, when the contents fall out. It was while engaged in this that the explosion took place. The shell bursted with great force, scattering its contents in every direction. We do not think that either of the workmen are dangerously, though severely, injured.—*Bat. Rouge Advocate, 11th.*

A Great April Fool.

The greatest April fool on record was Napoleon Bonaparte. In 1810 he was in the very zenith of his power and glory; aided by the peculiar circumstances of the times, his own military genius, and the good sense and tact of his devoted wife Josephine, he had risen from humble life to be Emperor of France, surrounded with more power and splendor than any other potentate of Europe or the Old World. But with this he could not be content. He began to look about him, and inquire to whom should he leave all his power. He made kings of all his brothers except one (Lucian, who wouldn't have any of his crowns), but he had no children, and was not likely to have by Josephine.

It was well known that she was a widow when he married her, and had two children, a son and a daughter, by her first husband. The daughter had married Napoleon's brother Louis. But there came no children to him to heir his throne. What was to be done? Why, just get divorced from his faithful wife Josephine and marry some of the young princesses. This was done, and an alliance made with the Emperor of Austria, and the hand of his daughter Marie Louise demanded in marriage. This was granted, and on the first day of April (All Fool's Day), 1810, they were married. In process of time a son was born to him, and Napoleon, poor man, thought his throne established in his family forever by legitimate succession, and not only that, the chances were that, in addition to the throne of France, the lucky boy might possibly inherit the scepter of the house of Hapsburg, and be ruler over both France and Austria.

This was a glorious dream, and the sequel proves that it was but a dream. A half a century has passed by since that marriage, and many who remember the excitement and speculation to which it gave rise at the time can now look over the whole and note the results. Napoleon lost his throne and died an exile on the lonely isle of St. Helena—Marie Louise, his favored young Empress, was also dethroned, and afterward married a Count of no celebrity. The young Napoleon II grew up to manhood and then died, possessing at the time no power. But who sits on the throne of France? A Bonaparte, to be sure, but a descendant of Josephine—a child of her daughter, who married Napoleon's brother. Thus the very woman who Napoleon cruelly thrust from him, now has her posterity on the throne from which she was rudely driven, while there is no child or family of her husband in the land of the living. Isn't there retributive justice in this?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fire Department and Charley Dreux.—The members of the Fire Department are invited by their Chief Engineer to join in the funeral obsequies of the lamented Charley Dreux, and to hold themselves in readiness to respond to the future advertised notices on the subject. This will meet with a hearty response from every fireman, particularly as Lieutenant-Colonel Dreux was at one time a member of the Department, and every company in the city will be represented in as full strength as the depletion of their ranks, by the departure of members for the war, will admit of. By the way, we observe that the suggestion to collect a general contribution for the erection of a great monument to the memory of the gallant hero, has been acted upon, and subscription lists are open at the following insurance offices: Union, Merchants', New Orleans, Citizens' and Louisiana.

A Case of Alleged Trespass.—The case of R. M. Davis, charged by George Ingram with trespass, and Jos. Torregrosse and F. Rap, accused of aiding and abetting the same, came up yesterday before Recorder Gastinel, who has reserved his decision, to be given to-day. Mr. Ingram, who is the agent of the Chas. Farre champagne, at No. 1[illegible] Carondelet street, verbally leased a lot of ground adjoining the Bayou Bridge railroad depot from Mr. Davis, president of the Bank of Louisiana, before witnesses, for the purpose of erecting upon it a refreshment saloon. Anxious to erect the building without delay, Mr. Ingram commenced work upon it before the lease was signed before a notary by Mr. Davis, although he and his securities had affixed their signatures. In the meantime Mr. Davis, receiving a better offer for the ground, refused to sign the lease, and ordered Mr. Ingram to vacate the property. As he did not comply, Mr. Davis sent Torregrosse and Rap next day, who tore down the unfinished structure belonging to Mr. Ingram, whereupon he brought this suit for trespass. Such was the case as presented for the adjudication of the Recorder.

Hawkins Guards.—This company, named after G. S. Hawkins, of the firm of Hawkins & Norwood, has been mustered into service, and will soon leave for the seat of war with Mandeville Marigny's regiment, which is now complete. The following are the officers of the Hawkins Guards: Captain, Emile Hiriart; First Lieutenant, C. F. White; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Williams; Second Lieutenant Junior, Wm. L. Hawkins.

The Weaver Case.—Yesterday morning Col. Field submitted the testimony taken before the Recorder, and pleaded the right of Mr. J. D. Weaver to be released on bail, upon the ground that the proof of his guilt was not evident, nor the presumption great. The Attorney-General did not reply, so he desired the case to go before the Grand Jury next Friday, and although he thought the testimony of Catharine Lahenny very improbable, yet he did not feel called upon to decide the question of its credibility, which the Grand Jury could more satisfactorily determine upon. The Court reserved its decision for to-day. The court-room was crowded, as a matter of course, and the two "heroines," Catharine and Sarah, were the objects of much curiosity. Many of the auditors came provided with a pamphlet report of the examination before Recorder Emerson, that we see has been published, and with which they kept tally on Col. Field's review of the testimony. This publication was a very injudicious one, we think, as almost all of the testimony is of a shockingly gross nature, and it would have been much better if the public had known nothing about it.

Accidentally Drowned.—Coroner Beach held an inquest yesterday on the body of the free colored boy Cork, a boiler-cleaner, in the employ of Mr. Thos. Crammer, who fell into the river at the head of Perdido street while passing from the guards of the steamer Vicksburg to those of another boat. In falling, he struck his chin, which stunned him so that he could not swim, and although the engineer jumped over after him, he could not rescue him.

Desperate Negro.—About two o'clock yesterday morning officer Phippinger, of the Fourth District police, met a negro man on Apollo street between Washington and Sixth streets, and undertook to arrest him for being out after hours, when the black desperado drew a knife, and attacking the watchman, cut him two or three times in the face, inflicting severe gashes. Several hours afterward the fellow was arrested, and held to answer by Recorder Adams without benefit of bail. His name is John, and he belongs to Mr. Armstrong.

Stabbing Affairs Between Slaves.—Mr. Francis Borge made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Long, stating that his slave boy Felix had been dangerously stabbed in the left breast, the day before, at the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, by the slave Gustave, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—The slave David, of Mr. Drake, convicted of attempting to outrage the little white girl Bridget Horton, was sentenced to two hundred lashes, twenty-five per week, and ten years at hard labor in the Penitentiary. The motion for a new trial having been overruled, Mr. P. H. Clark, counsel for the defense, then filed an appeal to the Supreme Court.

A new trial was refused to Juan Ferris, convicted of murder. S. M. Doane, convicted of passing counterfeit money, was granted a new trial. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, on motion of Col. Field, in favor of Feuerman and Lorenzen, committed by the Mayor for trial before the Confederate States Court on the charge of Abolitionism.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Out of thirty-nine young women arraigned by Lieutenant Ramel, on the charge of being disorderly, lewd and abandoned, twenty-one were fined $15 each, thirteen were fined ten dollars, and the remaining five were discharged. Others are yet to be examined. About ten of these could not pay, and were sent down to the Parish Prison. Nearly five hundred dollars were collected from them.

We have before expressed our dissent from the view of this duty taken by the Lieutenant in this affair. Such wholesale arrests and sweeping charges are productive of no good, but, on the contrary, of much injustice. If lewd women are permitted in our city (and it would seem to be impossible to exclude them), they should not be interfered with so long as they observe the ordinances. In case they infringe their regulations, let them be individually prosecuted for each specific infringement.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1861.

To O. Sully, Esq., Chairman, &c., present.

Dear Sir—The undersigned, in behalf of a committee appointed by German citizens to collect amongst themselves funds in aid of the families of absent volunteers, takes pleasure in handing you, enclosed, the sum of $[illegible], of which $[illegible] is the proceeds of a performance at the St. Charles Theatre. It is proper to state that on this occasion the artists of the German Theatre, and the thirty German musicians (Mr. R. Meyer, leader) rendered their services gratis; that Mr. DeBar granted the use of the house, and the Gas Company furnished the gas free of charge; also, that the press made no charge for advertisements.

Respectfully yours,

JS. ZOLLY, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, 11th July, 1861.

Dear Sir—Your note of the 10th, enclosing four hundred dollars, collected amongst Germans in aid of the fund for the families of absent volunteers, is before us. We return our heartfelt thanks to yourself, to your associates of the committee, and to all who in any respect contributed to this substantial and timely evidence of your devotion to the cause of Southern Independence. A few days ago we received $1750 56 from German citizens, and since that large amount is our own fund it would have been in our power to relieve all of the numerous applicants who presented their claims on the 1st, 2d and 3d inst. This second contribution comes opportunely to our relief at a moment when we are endeavoring to procure funds for distribution on the 15th and 17th.

Our position has brought us in contact with the families of our soldiers, and we have been forced to witness the distress of hundreds whose ordinary means of support have been cut off, and it has afforded us the highest pleasure to relieve them; to your great city we are greatly indebted for the ability to do so. We sincerely hope that the organized system of collection which you have initiated will be imitated by other associations, that the stream of charity may supply the pressing wants of each soldier's family as long as the necessity shall exist.

Very respectfully,

T. O. SULLY,
CHAS. OAKFORD,
D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH, } Committee.
M. F. BRADY,
E. A. ROORK.

To J. ZOLLY, Esq., Secretary.

MARRIED.

In the town of Plaquemine, La., on the evening of the 9th July, by the Rev. Father Folio, in the Church of St. John the Baptist, M. E. HAGGERTY, Esq., of New Orleans, to M'lle VIRGINIE LABAUVE, daughter of Hon. Zenon Labauve, of Plaquemine.

ELIE POUSSON & CO.,
145..........Royal street..........145
Manufacturers of all kinds of
KEPI & CAP SHADES
AT A REDUCTION.
The largest orders attended to, and goods delivered at the shortest notice. jy13 3t

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of FLECHIER & BOUVIER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The undersigned will continue the business in his own name and for his own account.
C. O. FLECHIER, 122 Toulouse st.
New Orleans, July 12th, 1861. jy13 3t

Splendid Second-Hand Piano.
FOR SALE—A very fine second-hand PIANO FORTE, at Mr. A. Elie's music store, No. 66 Royal street. jy13 3t

Notice.
THE Norwegian brig LIBERTAS, Anderson, master, bound from Bordeaux to New Orleans, having been prevented by a blockading squadron from entering her port of destination, has arrived at New York on the 28th June. She is now ready to discharge her cargo at the latter port, and consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. jy12 15t

Found.
ABOUT ten days since, a pair of PISTOLS, which the owner can have by calling at No. 34 Royal street, proving property, and paying for this advertisement. jy12 3t

For Sale—Valuable Property.
TOGETHER or separately, two Lots of Ground, contiguous to each other, situate in the Fourth District of this city, on Camp street, in the vicinity of the railroad track, between Philip and First streets, in one of the most respectable neighborhoods of the city, where there are no other than dwelling-houses.
These lots are severally designated by the Nos. 17 and 18 according to a plan of Benjamin Buisson, and measure each thirty feet, six inches front on Camp street, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth between parallel lines, and are bounded in the rear by a common alley of twenty feet in width, opening on Philip street.
For the terms of sale, &c., apply to
ROBERT J. KER, Notary,
jy12 10t eod — 23 St. Charles street.

REMOVAL.
The Depot of WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES is removed from 120 Canal street to the new establishment at the CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS, entrance from both Camp and 80 Canal streets. These Machines have established a permanent reputation unapproached by any other Sewing Machine, and the recent improvements of the glass foot, (which no other machine has,) of double plates for coarse and fine work, the shifting hemmer, and no leather pad, have satisfied the public that these are the best Machines in use.
A full supply of Machines, Needles and Fixings, Silk, Linen and Cotton Thread, of all colors and sizes.
Machines repaired, and all the new improvements attached to Machines previously sold. Apply to
my10—eodm — S. H. PECK.

ARABIAN BITTERS.
NOTWITHSTANDING the many attempted imitations, the above invaluable cordial has overcome all obstacles. In this country, as well as in Europe, it is so generally used that the inventor has been compelled to increase considerably the manufacture of the same. Strength, health and appetite—such are the advantages derived from the use of the ARABIAN BITTERS, and this is the reason why they have superseded alcoholic liquors, so generally indulged in and so fatal.
General depot, at F. SANCHO'S, No. 229 Old Levee street.
Branch depot at A. CALONGNE'S, corner Royal and Dumaine streets.
[illegible]

HOLLAND GIN—15 pipes, Steamboat brand, for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy12
ABSYNTH—100 cases Absynth, Pernod; 100 do do, Berger; in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy11
TRUFFLES—100 quarter boxes in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy11
VERMOUTH—100 cases Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co., in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy11
TRUFFLED PIES—3 cases, 100 quarter boxes each, in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy11
LAGER BEER—25 half barrels, just received and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 30 Customhouse st. jy11
PEPPER—25 sacks Seed Pepper, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy10
FIRE-CRACKERS—50 boxes Goldshop, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy10

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops,

NEW ORLEANS, July 12, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 26.—I. It is with deep regret that the Major-General announces to the troops of the First Division the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles D. Dreux, the gallant and accomplished officer, lately Captain of the Orleans Cadets, attached to the First Brigade of this Division.

2. Colonel Dreux was one of the first to offer his services to the Confederate States, and with his command was ordered to Pensacola, at which place he distinguished himself by his zeal, activity and capacity in the discharge of the arduous duties required of him, so much so that he was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy, and sent, in command of a select battalion, to Virginia, where, at the head of a detachment of his command, he fell, covered with glory, in the prime of life, gallantly fighting for the cause and rights of the South.

3. His remains being shortly expected to arrive in this city, the officers and troops of this Division, in full dress, will be prepared to attend the funeral, which will take place on a day and at a time hereafter to be designated.

4. As a mark of respect for the memory of our gallant brother soldier, the officers of this Division will wear the usual badge of mourning on the hilt of their swords for thirty days.

5. The commanders of the several Brigades of the Division are charged with the execution of this order. Brigadier General James Tradeau, commanding Louisiana Legion, will make the necessary arrangements for funeral escort and all other military ceremonies on the occasion, and will detail a detachment to receive and escort the remains, when it arrives, to the residence of the family.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS, Major General Commanding.

EMILE FORSTALL, Aid-de-Camp. jy13

Headquarters Second Brigade First Division La. Vol. State Troops,

NEW ORLEANS, July 12, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 2.—I. The members of the "CAZADORES OF ST. BERNARD" will assemble at the Coffee-house of Manuel Fleres, in the Parish of St. Bernard, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, and one Junior Second Lieutenant for said company.

2. The polls will be kept open for one hour.

3. Captain J. [illegible], of the St. Bernard Horse Rifles, will preside at said election, and make due returns to Brigade Headquarters, according to law.

By order, DANIEL EDWARDS, Colonel commanding 2d Brigade 1st Division Louisiana Volunteer State Troops.

GEO. A. FOSMAN, Aid-de-Camp. jy13 1t

Partnership Notice.
THE undersigned, 57 and 59 Bienville street, have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the furniture business in this city, PHILIPPE DUCLOS and FRANCOIS CAZALAS being active partners, and Mrs. MARIE MARAVETE, widow of Jean Datas, partner in commendam, according to the terms and stipulations contained in the contract of partnership passed before Hugues Pedesclaux, Esq., notary public, on the 25th May, 1861, which act has been duly recorded. The active partners desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to say that the failure of the firm of which they were formerly members was owing to circumstances over which they had no control, and for which they are not morally responsible. They beg leave to assure their old customers and the public in general that they will use every effort in their power to give satisfaction to those who may [illegible] with them, and will attend promptly to all orders sent them.
P. DUCLOS.
his FRANCOIS × CAZALAS. mark.
V. V. DATAS.
New Orleans, July 12, 1861. jy12 1m

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.
GENERAL MEETING.
PURSUANT to Article VIII Section 1, of the Constitution and By Laws of the Association, the members are requested to meet at their Hall, corner of Elysian Fields and Greatmen streets, on MONDAY next, July 15, 1861, at 7½ o'clock P. M., precisely, in order to attend the Third Quarterly Meeting.
As business of great importance will be brought before the meeting, it is expected to see all the members present.
By order of the President.
jy12 — ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Secretary.

Portuguese Benevolent Association.
GENERAL MEETING.
THE members of this society are requested to meet at their hall, on Bayou road, between St. Claude and Treme streets, on SUNDAY next, the 14th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to transact business.
The President wishes to see all the members present on this occasion.
By order of the President.
jy11 2t — MANUEL S. AVELLAR, Secretary.

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1861.
AT an election held on the 8th instant by the Stockholders of this Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
S. Plauen, P. Maloches, T. N. Biske,
P. Moreno, Jr., A. Laizeau, W. A. Gordon,
C. H. Keraum, P. Queyrouze, H. Peychaud.
And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. H. Peychaud was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. S. Plauen, Vice President.
jy11 — LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

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 for grant of the 1st June, 1856, and of an act of the 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 located within a strip of thirty miles in width, or fifteen miles on each side of the railway line, extending from Algiers, opposite New Orleans to the Sabine river, the eastern boundary of Texas, a distance of two hundred and fifty-eight miles. In the event of the completion of this road into Texas, it will traverse the most fertile and richest portion 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 fiftieth and one hundred and ninetieth miles we have a very large amount of fertile and valuable lands in the Attakapas prairie, a region known as [illegible] for sugar, fruit, healthfulness and fertility of soil.
Between the one hundred and ninetieth mile and the Sabine river the road traverses the moderately high and heavily timbered pine woods, varied occasionally by the [illegible] of the streams, clear water, game, and abounding in [illegible] to the native health. The pine woods in quantity and quality are unsurpassed, and it is believed that the lands will raise cotton profitably.
Maps and plats can be seen and examined, all information as to the character and price of land obtained, on application to the undersigned and terms of sale fully 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 and vendor's lien; and in default the purchaser to pay five per cent. for attorney's fees.
The Company's lands are now being examined. As fast as reports are made, the price per acre will be fixed on each tract applied for, and the applicant duly notified of the price, and he will be required to accept the land, at the price designated, within a reasonable time, or in default the land will be offered for sale to others. The Company reserve to itself the right of changing the prices [illegible] 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.
jy6dawlm — G. W. R. BAYLEY, Land Agent.

Notice.
THE undersigned having been appointed sole agent for the creditors of A. Hunt & Co., of Shreveport, La., is the only person authorized to settle the debts and collect the claims of the concern.
ULGER LAUVE, Office Branch Citizens' Bank.
Shreveport, La., June 28th, 1861. jy9 1m3taw

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

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

Notice—Dissolution of Partnership.
THE partnership in commendam which has heretofore existed between the undersigned, under the style of COLLINS, CARRIERE & CO., for transacting a Grocery business in this city, is dissolved from the 29th June, 1861, by limitation of time and consent of parties.
C. C. COLLINS,
O. CARRIERE,
G. D. LOGAN.
Partner in commendam, A. CARRIERE.
The undersigned will continue the Grocery business in his own name and for his own account.
jy2 1m — C. C. COLLINS

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Preau & Couturie is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
Am Couturie is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the firm and will continue the same line of business for his individual account, at the same place.
J. B. PREAU,
AM COUTURIE.
New Orleans, June 30, 1861. jy1

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. my2 6m

DR. RANCE
Has given his Practice in charge to Dr. KUNEMANN during his absence.
DR. ED. KUNEMANN,
(of the Faculty of Paris,)
No. [illegible] BOURBON STREET,
ap10 6m — between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.

HOOP-POLES —AND— FIRE BRICKS,
For sale by the undersigned. Apply corner Celeste and New Levee streets, or 29 Carondelet street.
je22 1m — CAMPBELL & RICKARBY.

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 hiders	3	do
Gentlemen's Wigs	10	do
Full Wigs for ladies	20	do

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

TRUFFLES—4 cases Perigord Truffles; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy10
BOTTLES—300 hampers Bordeaux Bottles, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy10

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st
WE have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH from 3 to 24 feet wide; also Matting, English Druggets, and Damask Linen for crumb cloths; Window Shades, Stair Carpets and Rods, Dutch Carpets and Green Matting for offices, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c. For sale at low prices.
jy6 — A. BROUSSEAU & CO

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 regimental muster roll, and will be immediately mustered into service, and ordered to rendezvous at Corinth, Miss.

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

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

By order, C. C. MILLER, Colonel Commanding Jackson Regiment.

JOSEPH GOLDMAN, Acting Adjutant. jy3 tf

War, Business and Education.
As those who cannot go to war must be qualified to attend to other public duties, and the business of those who do go.
DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Of the city of New Orleans,
Corner Camp and Common streets,
will be kept open the entire year, DAY and EVENING, to prepare young gentlemen and lads speedily for the active duties of the counting-room and business. BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, MATHEMATICS and LANGUAGES, etc., etc., have each a special Professor and Department, to save the time of students. It is EDUCATED MIND that commands success, whether in war or business. Parents, young gentlemen and others are invited to call. Liberal arrangements with all.
je31 1m — RUFUS DOLBEAR, 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 replace said certificates by bonds as soon as they can be prepared.

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

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

[No. 5612.]

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 4. *It is further ordained*, That all sums arising from the aforesaid loan shall be deposited in bank, separate from the other deposits of the city, to be used only for the 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

To the Public.

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

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

When the little work that each individual can accomplish per day is taken into consideration, a pretty fair idea of the result of the Society's labors can be formed. Sincerely believing that we have done our part in the good cause, or at least freely given [illegible] all 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 themselves and [illegible] destitute families. The Society makes it a duty to employ only such as need the assistance thus given. Starvation is a word familiar to all, but few are aware where the fact may exist, and it is our bounden duty, whilst providing for the necessities of those who are called in our country's defence, to assist so far as our means will permit, to provide for the utterly destitute women and children 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 [illegible] our fellow-citizens, to come forward and aid us by your donations, however small, to keep these women [illegible] 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 constantly for nine or ten hours per day. To these the Society desires to tender its warmest thanks.

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

Contributions will be received daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., by the officers of the Association, at their rooms, No. 82 Camp street.

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

By order — MRS JAMES ROSS, President.

New Orleans, June 15, 1861.—jy17 tf

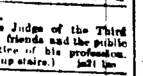
Attention, Volunteers!
FOR IMMEDIATE ACTIVE SERVICE!
THE BONFORD GUARDS will receive a few able-bodied men.
A fine opportunity is offered to those wishing to go into active service.
Equipments and uniforms furnished.
Apply at the Armory, 61 Customhouse street, (up stairs.) jy11 tf

Notice.
TWO NOTES drawn by Maria L. and Philip S. Key, to their own order, and endorsed by them, dated 24th 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 them. je25 6t

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. 118 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis, where I will fill up all orders given to me. I avail myself of this opportunity to thank my friends for their kind patronage, and I will use my best endeavors to deserve their confidence as heretofore.
je17 — J. P. SARRAZIN.

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. je30 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

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.

FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG, MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.—The steamer A. G. BROWN, W. J. Poitevent, captain, will leave for the above ports EVERY SATURDAY EVENING on the arrival of the 4 o'clock, P. M., cars Pontchartrain Railroad; returning, will leave Covington at 1 o'clock, A. M., in time for the 9 o'clock cars, A. M. Monday morning. For further information apply to
P. A. SHAW, Agent,
je8 tf — corner of Gravier and Levee sts.

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,
No. 81 St. Louis street,
nov27 1y — Between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Notice.
LOUIS DUVIGNEAUD, late Judge of the Third District Court, informs his friends and the public that he has resumed the practice of his profession. Office, No. 50 Exchange Alley (up stairs.) ja21 1m

Notice.
THE undersigned, by agreement, having ceded to his sons his interest as partner in commendum 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 of this Bank, held on the 25th instant, Lewis Bernard was elected Cashier, vice Chas. A. F. Rondeau, resigned.
je1 — J. M. LAPEYRE, President.

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

E. DEFFEZ,
Successor to TAMBOURY & CO.,
General Commission Merchant and Importer of
WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SARDINES IN OIL, &c.
Depot of Pontet, Lafitte, Margaux, d'Arche, Guiraud, &c.
87..........Royal street..........87
between Conti and St. Louis streets. ja5

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 23 Carondelet street,
feb1 1y — (Second floor, back office.)

To Hire.
A FIRST-RATE washer and ironer, tolerable seamstress. No objection to the country. Apply Burgundy street, No. [illegible]. my31
GREEN PEAS—50 cases in half boxes, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 30 Customhouse st. jy1
PRUNES—50 boxes Ente, very choice, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy10

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON —AND— GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.
ON and after June 30th the Passenger Trains will leave the depot, foot of Calliope street, at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., and arrive at 9.15 A. M. and 3.45 P. M.
The Morning Train makes close connection at Jackson with the Southern Railroad for Meridian, at which point connections are made with the trains on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, both North and South. Night Train connects at Jackson with the Southern Railroad for Vicksburg. Both trains make close connections with Mississippi Central Railroad for all points North and East.
Price of ticket to Mobile $12 50
.. .. Selma $20 50
.. .. Montgomery $23
Time to Mobile 21 hours.
.. Selma 31 hours.
.. Montgomery 35 hours.
jy2 tf — T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

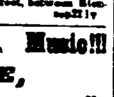
PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Fare to and from the Lake (Sundays only) 25 cents. Please buy tickets at the office, under depot.
DEPARTURE OF CARS.
FROM THE CITY. — FROM THE LAKE.
[timetable illegible]
This will positively be the last regular steam train from the lake to the city on week days.
10 o'clock P. M. Horse Car.
The Steam Train will stop at Gentilly Station when notified, except, however, on mail trips and during the half hour trips on Sunday afternoon. Fare, 15 cents each way, and Conductors must have timely notice to stop.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
On Sundays the Steam Train will leave the city at 4 o'clock, A. M., instead of the horse car.
The Steam Train will leave the city on Sundays every hour, from 12 M. until 11 P. M.
The Cars on Sundays leave either end of the road every half hour, from 5 P. M. until 8 P. M.
Omnibuses leave Canal street every five minutes for the depot.
Passengers are earnestly requested to procure their tickets at the office, under depot. Checks, or return tickets, will be handed them on the cars.
my25 tf — G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.
MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,
SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS,
Office No. 29 St. Anthony Square,
Informs the public and his friends and acquaintances that he has taken an interest with Mr. JEAN BONNOT in his establishment for interments and funeral ceremonies, situated on St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, No. 51, where said Mr. BONNOT is now receiving by the last arrivals from PARIS and LONDON,
New Apparatus and Trimmings,
Black and White, of the latest European style, for
Hearses and Funeral Cars.
Also, articles of all sorts concerning Burials, such as Trimmings of Velvet Cloth and Silk, with extra Fringes, large and small top and side Coffin Plates, black and white Crosses, Virgins, Lamps, Ornaments, &c., and all kinds of articles of mourning, which will be sold at the lowest prices.
Mr. J. BONNOT takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, as also those of Mr. DUBUC that without flattering himself, he thinks he is capable of furnishing all interments, &c., to those who will be pleased to place their confidence in him, the largest and handsomest
Hearses and Funeral Cars
of the city, made and ornamented in the most recent style of PARIS AND LONDON, and better and cheaper than any other; also to the Benevolent Charitable Associations at current prices. All and every thing relating to funeral ceremonies, such as Metallic Burial Cases and Coffins of all kinds Coffins lined with lead and zinc, and trimmed with crape, satin, alpaca, and cloths of all sorts, mahogany and walnut, large and small Hearses, Carriages, Tapers with black and white coverings, Wax Candles, Black and White Crape, Cards of Invitation and every thing relating to funerals.
Mr. BONNOT will at the same time attend to the building, opening and closing of
Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,
and will also go to the dwelling of families who will have their confidence in him when circumstances will require his services, and will see that every thing concerning the interments and Funerals, Ceremonies [illegible].
Mr. J. BONNOT will take orders for the command of the Clergy of the St. Louis Cathedral, as also all the Catholic churches of the city for families not desiring to engage the Clergy of said Cathedral. feb15 6m1p

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

MUSIC.
SOURDES & CHASSAIGNAC,
SUCCESSORS TO E. [illegible],
No. 78..........CHARTRES STREET..........No. 78
—IMPORTERS OF—
Music and Musical Instruments.

SOLE agents for the celebrated PIANOFORTES of Henry Herz, who won the grand medal awarded at the Universal Exhibition. These Pianos were declared by the Jury of Exhibition [illegible] superior to those of Erard and Pleyel.
French, German and American MUSIC constantly on hand at the store No. 78 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti streets. sep22 1y

Music! Music!! Music!!!
A. ELIE,
66..........ROYAL STREET..........66
HERZ & PLEYEL
PIANOS.

AGENT
Of the manufacture of H. HERZ, which received the medal of honor at the Universal exposition.
Sole Agent for the
INSTRUMENTS OF SAX,
HARMONIUMS AND HANDLE ORGANS,
STRINGS OF ALL KINDS.
Has received by the late arrivals a large stock of Vocal and Instrumental Music; also, a number of superior Herz & Pleyel Pianos. mar8 1y

B. Antognini & E. Richard,
15..........Conti street..........15
MANUFACTURERS OF
SLATE BED BILLIARD TABLES,
HAVING obtained from Mr. Berger a certificate establishing the superiority of their Billiard Tables over those of the other manufactures, and also the privilege of using in future the name of this celebrated Professor, deem it their duty to communicate the fact to amateurs. Mr. Berger being furthermore desirous of testifying his high appreciation of Messrs. Antognini & Richard's Tables, has ordered, for his private use, a Slate Bed Billiard Table, which he is now using in Havana and which he practiced in this city, at the White Hall, on St. Louis street. Amateurs can call and see certificate.
Will be found in the same establishment a splendid selection of Satin, Oak, Mahogany and Rosewood BILLIARD TABLES with Slate Marble or Wood Beds, furnished with the Mechanical Cushions.
Being in connection with European and Northern houses, they offer a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Table Goods—such as Cloths, Balls, Cues, Cue-Cutters, Cue-Leathers, Foot Bushels and Balls, &c., &c.
Also, on hand, second-hand Tables, Keno Boxes and Cards, Ten-Pin Balls and Pins, Bagatelles, Pigeon Holes and DOUBLE WHEEL ROULETTES
Prices very moderate. ap30

PAULIN DUREL,
STATIONER, PRINTER AND BINDER,
37 Chartres street,
RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous friends, and the public in general, that he has just received, per steamer Star of the West, from New York, the following articles:
ENGLISH CASH BOXES—a superior article, very heavy.
NEW STYLE LETTER COPYING PRESSES.
PATENT METALLIC SLATES—new article—for Schools, Offices, Banks, &c.
TRAVELING DESKS.
TRAVELING PORTFOLIOS—a large assortment.
TRAVELING PORTABLE PRESSES.
TRAVELING INKSTANDS—a large assortment.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, for Offices Family use.
COIN AND POST-OFFICE SCALES.
GOLD PENS—a splendid assortment.
ROGERS'S AND CROOKE'S PENKNIVES.
And many other articles too numerous to mention.
The above articles will be sold at very low rates.
Please call and examine.
ap19 — PAULIN DUREL, 37 Chartres street.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES—100 cases Mushrooms; 100 do Green Peas; 100 do Sardines in Oil, quarter and half boxes; 30 do, of 50 boxes each, Sardines in Oil; 10 do, 100 quarter do. each, assorted Truffles; 5 100 half do. each, Black Truffles; 50 do Lobsters; 5 do Esparagus; 2 do Lampreoies in Oil; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, my16 — 9 and 11 Jefferson st.
BUCKETS—250 dozen painted buckets.
CORKS—50 bales pointed and regular corks.
WHISKY—200 boxes Valley whisky.
TWINE—4 bbls French twine.
ABSYNTH—100 boxes E. Pernod and Yersin Lecouvre.
BROOMS—300 dozen assorted brooms.
BOTTLES—200 baskets Bordeaux bottles.
TRUFFLES—4 cases, in tin boxes, Perigord truffles.
FIRE CRACKERS—Superior Chinese fire crackers, Goldshop. QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, je20 — 8 and 16 St. Louis st.
ORANGES—200 cases extra Sicilian Oranges; for sale by LANATA BROS., je19 — 9 and 11 Jefferson st.
FRUITS IN JUICE AND BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases [illegible] juice, J. Delmas; 200 do brandy cherries; 50 do brandy fruits. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, je19 — 9 and 11 Jefferson st.
WINES—50 bbls. Haut Barsac and Haut Sauterne, for sale by S. PLASSAN, je20 — 36 and 40 Old Levee st.
SARDINES—175 cases sardines, quarter and half boxes.
MUSCAT—50 cases quarts and pints.
MALAGA—40 barrels sweet Malaga.
WHISKY—30 half barrels Tuscaloosa, Bourbon and Monongahela.
SHERRY—50 barrels.
MADEIRA—6 pipes and 20 quarter pipes old Madeira.
PORT WINE—4 pipes old Port wine.
ASPARAGUS—12 boxes choice asparagus.
BAGS—1400 empty coffee bags. In store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, je26 — 8 and 16 St. Louis st.
SARDINES, OLIVE OIL, &c.—100 cases, one or two boxes each, sardines in oil; 100 do, 100 half boxes sardines in oil; 500 baskets olive oil, Pousel; 30 boxes Gruyere cheese, 25 cases Dutch cheese. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, je19 — 9 and 11 Jefferson st.
MUSHROOMS IN OIL, TRUFFLES, &c.—10 cases mushrooms in oil; 5 cases, 100 half boxes each, black truffles; 10 do, 100 qr do do, truffled pies. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, je19 — 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and is subject to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
STEVENS & SEYMOUR,
LATE
E. R. STEVENS & CO.,
55, 57 and 59 Common street,
Opposite the CITY HOTEL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CUTLERY, GUNS,
Combs, Brushes, Perfumery,
Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods,
PAPER, STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS
AND
School Books,
We have received, by late arrivals, direct from the manufacturers, a large stock of the following articles, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail—viz.
CUTLERY.
We invite particular attention to our stock of
WADE & BUTCHER'S
Celebrated X. C. D. Pocket Cutlery,
Manufactured from their unequaled and justly famed RAZOR STEEL. The reputation enjoyed by WADE & BUTCHER for many years, in the manufacture of their celebrated Razors, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their Pocket Cutlery, while its cheapness in price will recommend it at once to close buyers.
Our arrangements with the manufacturers are such that we can offer peculiar inducements to dealers to purchase from us.
Our stock consists of
1 and 2 blade Penknives, various styles of handles;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, a great variety;
Spaying Knives;
Desk Knives;
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.
We have also a large and varied stock of Knives from the celebrated manufactory of
JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,
Consisting of
1 and 2 blade Penknives;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, &c.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
A large assortment, at very low prices.
WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards—fine.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES
Assorted on cards, medium and low priced.
German Knives.
On cards—very low.
Genuine Barlow Knives, 1 and 2 blades.
Table Cutlery,
Large assortment, with Bone, Horn, [illegible] 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.
Butchers' Knives—all sizes.
SCISSORS AND SHEARS.
Rodgers & Sons' best quality.
Rodgers & Sons', in sets of 2, 3 and 4.
Smithwaite's "Lex."
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 Hollow.
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 to our customers at prices that cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.
VIOLINS.
A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine.
ACCORDEONS.
Low price, medium and fine.
FLUTINAS.
All prices and styles, from the celebrated Busson, Paris.
FLUTES.
French and German, 1, 4, 6 and 8 keys.
Guitars—various styles.
Banjos—various styles.
Melodeons—portable, plain.
Melodeons—portable, with register.
GERMAN HARPS.
HARMONICAS.
BOYS' BUGLES AND TRUMPETS.
Violin Bows—great variety.
Violin Bridges and Pegs.
Violin Tail Pieces and Pins.
Violin Finger Boards.
Violin Rosin.
Violin Cases, paper and wood.
VIOLIN STRINGS.
English—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 to 10.
Kirby Limerick Hooks—all sizes, ringed.
Gravitation Hooks—ringed, 11-13.
.. .. 1-0 to 6-0.
NEEDLES AND PINS.
SEYMOUR'S SUPERIOR GOLD EYED NEEDLES, in boxes of 1000, assorted 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 5 to 10, and 1 to 3-0;
Also assorted in papers, 1 to 10.
These Needles are unsurpassed by any in the market, and we can confidently recommend them as a superior article.
Warrin's Combined Needles.
Allston's .. ..
Spaying Needles.
Darners—all sizes.
Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted.
.. .. common Steel, assorted.
.. .. in sets and bodies.
Crochet Needles—all styles.
.. .. India Rubber.
Bodkins—Steel and gilt.
American Solid Head Pins.
Pins in fancy boxes.
Toilet Pin Rolls.
Shielded Pins.
Woodward's Victoria Pins.
Shawl Pins—various patterns.
Hair Pins in rolls, pounds and fancy boxes.
.. .. India Rubber, straight and crooked.
HOOKS AND EYES.
Swan Bill silvered—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Swan Bill black—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Silver plated—in boxes.
FISH LINES, &c.
Cotton Fish Lines—all sizes, dark and light colors.
.. Trolling Lines—50 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 blocks.
.. .. very large and long.
Silk Fish Lines—colored and white.
Seaton Grass Lines, assorted sizes.
Imitation .. ..
Furnished Lines—complete.
Cork Floats.
LADIES' WORK BOXES.
Rosewood, furnished with gilt trimmings, all sizes.
Ebony, ...
Ebony, inlaid—fine.
Mahogany.
Paper Boxes—a great variety.
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.
Eley's celebrated Double Water-proof.
.. Metal Lined.
.. Full Lined.
.. for Colt's Pistols.
Cox's English Water-proof.
.. Anti-corrosive.
.. Ground 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. GONZALES & CO., je30 — 75 and 77 Old Levee street.

Shirts..........Shirts..........Shirts!
RECEIVED BY LION & ANDREE, 84 and 86 Royal street, corner Bienville, 200 dozen men, youths and children's Shirts, linen bosoms &c.; all linen do, colored do—perfectly well made and proportioned, from the houses of Chauvel, Fournier and Hayem.
An extensive assortment of Woolen, Flannel, Merino, Silk-Cotton, Scotch Thread and Linen Undershirts;
Woolen, Flannel, Merino, Silk-Cotton, Brown Cotton and Linen Drawers;
Woolen, Bleached and Brown Cotton, Scotch Thread and Silk Thread Half Hose.
Received, via the North, a large selection of Plaited, Ruche and other Ribbons.
Fancy Ribbons, all colors.
Plain Ribbons, of all widths.
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons.
Buttons of every description.
Flies, Fringes, Tapes, Laces, &c.
LION & ANDREE,
my31 — 84 and 86 Royal street, corner Bienville.
HAVANA SUGAR—100 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, je27 — 61 Magazine st.
SUNDRIES—100 dozen empty wine bottles; 100 large and sundry bottles, 100 baskets Champagne, H. Piper, 100 do Moet and Chandon, 100 do Louis Roederer & Fils; 50 cases Maraschino; [illegible], 200 do Vermouth, N. P. & Co.; 100 sacks soft shell Almonds; for sale by LANATA BROS., je19 — 9 and 11 Jefferson st.