THE DAILY BEE.

Daily Bee, one year (in advance).....$10
In order to secure punctuality, subscribers must give our agents or carriers in charge of the Daily Bee, they can be allowed to discontinue the daily paper, receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and charged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the Office.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The charter 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.

THE WAR.

It gives us pleasure to remark that the people of the South are self-poised and self-collected in the midst of the unfortunate and perils of the war. Within the week just passed we have been called upon to chronicle disaster as well as triumph. In Western Virginia the enemy has made some advance, and by dint of overwhelming superiority in numbers has driven portions of our troops from their position, killed one highly valued officer, and made many prisoners. In Eastern Virginia their fortune has been very different, and in one severe encounter they have been driven back with immense loss. We note these events with a view of imparting our sense of the moderation with which accounts of disaster and victory have been received. Our citizens, when they learned the deplorable misfortune at Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill, and the subsequently sad premature death of Gen. GARNETT, did not for an instant give way to unmanly despondency, or allow themselves to be assailed by doubts of ultimate success. They sustained calamity with unbroken firmness, knowing well that the game of war is a chequered one, and that no amount of patriotic devotion and heroic courage will always suffice to avert disaster. Disappointed in the West, they looked to the East in the reasonable hope that laurels would be gathered in that quarter. When the news of the conflict at Bull's Run, and of the decided check received by the Federal arms, reached New Orleans, the people, while rejoicing at the glorious result, betrayed no unmanly exaltation, fired up minion, lighted no bonfires. They were as temperate in signalizing their victory, as they had been unmoved at the tidings of defeat.

This is the true spirit in which we should accept the varied fortunes of the war. It is the spirit of men—of Southern men—who are neither to be appalled by temporary disaster, nor to be childishly elated at success. If the unspeakably grave issues involved in the present contest could be decided by a single battle, then indeed might we exhibit violent emotions of joy or sorrow, according as the result should prove propitious or adverse. Rash, however, should not be the case. No one engagement, how important never it may be from the multitude of the combatants, or from its conspicuous character and decisive termination, can possibly put an end to this war. Hence the necessity of patience, firmness, determination and unbroken nerve by.

We have never felt inclined to harbor the idea that the war would be speedily over, since we understood aright the irreducible nature of the motives which instigated those who have brought it on, and imagine that they would consent to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, until a series of defeats had convinced them of the impossibility of carrying into effect their designs of subjugation, and had exhausted their resources and impoverished the land. The proceedings of the Federal Congress have strengthened these convictions. That body has granted all that the President demands, and even more. The Abolitionists are bent upon pushing the war to the last extremity. If the public sheep will stand the shearing, they will not leave him a fibre of wool. If the dark holes and corners of Northern cities they can pick up desperate and starving men who will help to swell their armies for the sake of bread, they will lack nothing of the half a million which they propose to raise. If they can contrive to foist upon the people a depreciated and nearly worthless rag money in the shape of Treasury notes, be assured the North will be flooded with the irredeemable trash just as long as it can be forced into circulation. To the leaders it is a matter of supreme indifference how frightful a public debt is entailed upon posterity. They will say with TALLEYRAND, *"après nous, le déluge."* By hook or by crook they will continue to raise men, and to pick forth a representative, bestial or genuine, of money, until the citizens of the North shall grow weary of privation, poverty, the degrading despotism of knaves and fanatics, and a war undistinguished by either glory, reason, or the prospect of triumph. Then it may be they will rise in their might, and compel the Government to acknowledge the Confederate States.

Preparing, as we should do for such a war, we can afford to hear of its fluctuations with unerring whence—especially, too, as we know that the subjugation of the South is a vain and idle dream, and that our enemies, with all their boasted strength and perseverance, are only consummating their own ruin while seeking to effect ours.

THE MESSAGE.

President Davis's message, as received by the telegraph, is so brief, clear and compact a document to render superfluous any effort to epitomise it. Nothing can be calmer, more dignified, more statesmanlike and perspicuous than his exposition of the perfidy and falsehood, the misrelatement of facts, and sophistries of argument exhibited in the manifesto of Abraham Lincoln. The contrast between the two is, indeed, most striking, and as most it appears to all whom reason and judgment are not blinded by sectional hatred and partisan zeal. We have no doubt whatever that even in the benighted North there will be found many to approve secretly, if not openly, the manly utterances of our noble President, while their effect abroad cannot be otherwise than favorable. It is wholly unnecessary for us to commend the message to general perusal, as we perceive that already in every part of the South where the telegraph has made it known, public curiosity and interest have fastened upon it with avidity. If Mr. Lincoln has a fine adumbration of honesty left, his countrymen will shortly have to see his treachery exposed, and his miserable subterfuge anticipated to the winds by President Davis.

THE VICTORY YESTERDAY.

In the telegraphic column this morning will be found the brief announcement that a terrible battle was fought yesterday at Manassas, in which Gen. McDowell's army was signally defeated after fifteen hours of hard fighting, with terrible slaughter on both sides.

Besides this report to the press, we have important particulars which reached this city in private dispatches. Gen. McDowell is said to have been mortally wounded. Gen. Johnston effected a junction of his column with that of Beauregard during the day, and both of our commanders distinguished themselves by their personal daring on the field at the head of our gallant volunteers.

Gen. Beauregard placed himself at the head of Col. Wade Hampton's legion and led them on another the foe, having his horse shot under him. Gen. Johnston, seeing one of his regiments wavering under a galling fire, rushed forward, and raising their colors from the ensign, rallied the men and led them forward in person. Neither of these heroic men were wounded. The Confederate regiments made desperate charges, and the men fought like tigers.

The wounding of Gen. McDowell is said not to have disconcerted the enemy in the least, but they fought on until dark, some of their regiments being actually driven like sheep into the slaughter. When they retreated at nightfall, the Confederate cavalry swept down upon their flying columns, and must have made great havoc among the jaded and disheartened troops. The cavalry were still following them up at the last accounts—about nine o'clock last night.

This news was not unexpected in New Orleans. Indeed, Sunday was anxiously looked forward to as the probably day of contest between the two principal columns of the Confederates and Federals. This gave rise to a rumored victory which circulated on the streets before the telegraph office opened in the evening. When the news came at night in reliable form, although a Sabbath, hundreds were waiting on St. Charles street to hear of it. The intelligence created a deep impression, but there was no noisy outburst of joy, for every one had a relative or dear friend who may have been one of the offerings necessarily given upon the altar of victory. The list of killed and wounded will prove a heavy one, but it is idle to give credence to reported numbers here. It may be a day or two before we get an accurate one representating the truth.

The Nashville *Banner* says the firm of Hyman, Isaac & Co., of that city, are making Minie musket barrels that are pronounced of the best quality. They propose to turn a business for making either the barrels or the Austrian musket.

Bullions Commercial College, corner Gaiety and Dauphine streets, to open the entire year, and will make permanent arrangements with all who wish to qualify themselves for business during this summer. Our advantages to employer unknown.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,143.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

Disastrous Battle Near Manassas.

GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE CONFEDERATES.

SHERMAN'S CELEBRATED BATTERY CAPTURED.

Immense Slaughter on Both Sides.

FIFTEEN HOURS' FIGHTING.

Richmond, July 21, 9 P. M.—A fight commenced near Manassas at 4 o'clock this morning, which became general about 12, and continued until about 7 o'clock this evening, when the Federals retired, leaving us in possession of the field.

Sherman's celebrated battery of light artillery was taken.

The battle was terrible, and ended with great slaughter on both sides.

It is impossible to give details to-night.

Surgeons of a Schooner at Key Stone.

Cincinnati, July 20.—Eight thousand Confederates are at Romney.

Gen. McClellan returns to Cincinnati to see his family.

THE JEFFERSON ARTILLERY.—This company arrived in the city yesterday, from Fayette, Jefferson county, Miss., with four guns and fifty horses. They left Monday morning at about 2½ o'clock, P. M. This splendid corps number 80 men. The following are the names of the officers:

Captain, W. L. Harper.
1st Lieutenant, Howell Hinds.
2d do. A. J. Cameron.
3d do. Dr. Dardes.
Orderly Sergeant, M. C. Dixon.
2d Sergeant, R. R. Dunbar.
3d do. Dunbar Wade.
4th do. Thomas B. Harper.
5th do. John D. Chamberlain.

The Jefferson Artillery leave this day, by the Pontchartrain Railroad, for Mississippi City.

THE FEDERAL ARMY.—According to the New York *News*, the following is the reported four grand divisions of the U. S. army in Virginia:

Gen. Patterson—central	35,000
Gen. McDowell—centre	35,000
Gen. McClellan—northwest	15,000
Gen. Banks—southwest	20,000
Total	105,000

Besides these are the forces under Col. Stone, who is acting auxiliary to Gen. Patterson, and the fleet in the Chesapeake Bay, ready to render aid to Gen. Butler. Not included in the above are forty thousand men in Washington City, under Gen. Mansfield, and nine thousand in Baltimore, under Gen. Banks—making a grand total of over one hundred and eighty four thousand well armed and disciplined troops in and near the line of Virginia.

From Southwestern Missouri.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 16th has the following news from the Southwest, fully confirming our previous reports of the movements of the Arkansas troops:

Captain Conrad's command, which had been left at Neosho, report that on the 5th of July they were surrounded by 1500 Arkansas troops, and after a fight of three hours, they cut their order. Before the time expired the enemy's force was increased to 3500. Capt. Conrad then surrendered his command. Ben. McCulloch was present.

Gen. Price and Gov. Jackson then demanded that their men and arms be delivered to the Missouri troops. The Arkansas officers refused the demand. Afterwards, Capt. Conrad and Donald passed among them and inquired if they were not St. Louis boys. They replied they were not. The Captain then treated a number of them to lager beer. They were then sent off, after taking the obligation not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy, under the control of the troops, and it was understood that the Missourians intended to murder them.

The escort accompanied them some thirty miles, and then they were left to find their way to Springfield.

A large number of Indians were present in the camp at Neosho.

THE C. S. WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following Havana letters, in the New York *Herald* of the 15th, give more interesting details relative to the exploits of the Sumter:

HAVANA, July 16, 1861.

There has been great excitement in our city for two or three days past, on account of the capture of sundry American vessels by a Confederate cruiser, called the Sumter, the name of which were sent into Cienfuegos, with prize crews on board. The American barks West Wind and Louisa Kilham, bound to Europe, were captured in the vicinity of Cienfuegos as prizes; from the same port, for New York, and restored as prizes, the American brigs Ben Dunning, Albert Adams and Niland. All of these vessels were burned, and the news was felt to have been taken within a short distance from Cienfuegos. If within Spanish jurisdiction within three leagues of the coast—they will be released by the authorities. Considerably the possession of the aggressors could not be more strikingly displayed than in the large revenue yielded, which, in larger hearts, they have zealously contributed at the call of their country, in the single article of cotton.

The subscriptions to the loan proposed by the Government amount full short of $50,000,000, and will probably largely exceed that sum, and amply an article required for the Confederate army is provided otherwise than by subscription, therefore a loan so happily devised by your wisdom.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of the 9th ult., to you, will give you explicit details connected with their branch of the public service.

But it is not alone their prompt pecuniary contributions that the noble race of freemen who inhabit those States evince how willing they are of those liberties which they so well know how to defend, when their members are accounted by Captain McCrady, by your laws; they have proved the tender of their services against the enemy; their attitude of calm and sublime devotion to their country; the cool and collected manner in which they have already performed the duties of the thousands of invaders—whatever proportion it may assume; the assurance that their sacrifices and their services will be renewed from year to year and until all ing purpose, until they have made good to the uttermost their right to self-government; the changes that have already engendering confidence which they have displayed towards their government during the pending struggle—all combine to present a spectacle such as the world never saw before.

To speak of subjugating such a people, so united and determined, is to speak a language incomprehensible to them; to resist an attack upon their rights for their liberties is with them an instinct. Whether this war shall last one, or three, or five years, is a problem they leave to be solved by the yearly alone. It will last until the enemy shall have withdrawn from their borders—till their political rights, their liberty and their homes are freed from invasion. Then, and then only, will they rest in peace from this struggle, to enjoy the blessings which, with the favor of Providence, they have secured by the aid of their own strong hearts and ready arms.

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On reaching the creek they found there a force of Virginians, numbering 1500, strongly entrenched, with a mounted battery of two guns.

The Federalists fired forty rounds and silenced their battery, but the ammunition of the Federalists having given out, they were compelled to retire.

A few battery opened on the Federals as they retired.

Capt. Allen and Lieut. Pomeroy were killed. [Capt. Allen is supposed to be Charles Allen, formerly an operator in the National Telegraph office in this city, and the person who subscribed himself "Private Secretary to Gen. Walker," and who was left in charge of the sick at Tyler, like when Gen. Walker evacuated that place.]

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Col. Woodruff, Lieut.-Col Neff, of the bogus Kentucky Regiment, and Col. De Villiers, of the 11th Ohio, left Gen's Camp on the 17th, and are supposed to be killed or captured.

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VIRGINIA HEROINE.—The details which reach us from Rich Mountain testify to the unsurpassed heroism of our men. Although less than 300, and surrounded by 5000 or 6000 of the enemy, they maintained their ground for hours, and killed double their number. The famous fight of the famous three hundred at Thermopylæ was not more glorious. Capt. De Lagnel is particularly mentioned as having surpassed even his heroic comrades. He had charge of a cannon and after all his men were killed or wounded, he, wounded himself, fired the piece six or seven times, sweeping the enemy at every discharge. When they came up to him with their bayonets he killed two of them with his revolver. The Upshur Grays, who witnessed the scene from an eminence, picked off the villains who bayonetted him.

The brave man was in command at the Fayetteville Arsenal at the time of its surrender to the State authorities. Of course he resigned his commission under the Yankee despotism. He married a belle of Petersburg, who survives him. He leaves no children.—*Richmond Whig.*

FIRE.—On last Friday night, the sugar-house of Wm. L. Shaffer, in Chenehoula, parish of Terrebonne, was completely destroyed by fire. When the fire was discovered the whole building was in a blaze. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The machinery is so badly damaged that it will be with the utmost difficulty that the repairs can be made for the taking off of the coming crop.—*Thibodaux Gazette.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF THE WIDOW AND CHILD OF THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. DREUX.—The following subscription list is now out for signatures, with a view of raising a fund for the widow and child of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Dreux. We need scarcely add that we approve most cordially of the object, and trust it will meet with entire success:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Didier Dreux, was the first officer from Louisiana who fell in our cause in the war with the United States. He has left a young wife and an infant child quite unprovided for, and the duty of cherishing and protecting them is devolved upon the people of his native State. Desirous of aiding in the holy cause, the undersigned respectfully make the several contributions opposite their respective names."

Copies of the list will be found at the following places:

President and Cashier Southern Bank.
" " " Bank of Orleans.
" " " Citizens' Bank.
" " " French Louisiana Stock Bank.
" " " Louisiana and Western Bank.
" " " Union Bank.
" " " Commercial City Bank.
" " " Bank of Louisiana.
" " " Merchants' Bank.
Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.
" " " Crescent " "
" " " Home " "
" " " Hope Insurance Company.
" " " United States Insurance Company.
" " " Louisiana State " "
" " " Mechanics' Mutual " "
" " " New Orleans " "
" " " Gas Light Company.
" " " Union Insurance Company.
Hon. John T. Monroe.
Hon. Gerard Stith.
Taylor & Tobin.
Hon. Thos. Slidell.
Wright & Allen.
Hawkins, Wilson & Co.
John Walsh & Co.
Kenny, Foley & Avery.
M. J. Bailey.
West, Kershaw & Co.
Geo. T. Front.
Stone, Watts & Co.

Recorder Gautier's Court.—John Kennedy, who is charged with having killed John Dougherty on the 7th inst., was arraigned Saturday morning before Recorder Gautier, on a recognizance bond for the sum of $1,000. A witness being sworn the case was adjourned before the Court. The bond was accepted, and the case ordered to be tried at the next term of the Grand Jury.

Deborville, a free Mulattoe, f. m. c., was committed to prison on a charge of an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill. Josephine Will Same and Emilie Soland were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days, for an assault and battery on James Brady. Mr. Fernandez was fined in the sum of $50 to answer a charge of breach of the peace. Bill, 3 d. f. m. c., for an assault with a dangerous weapon on Charles Kronenberg with intent to kill, was helped in the sum of $500.

Yesterday morning Recorder Gautier looked into the case of John Wood, who had been arrested at seven o'clock, at his house, on Toulouse street, charged by Hat boy Conway with an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill. It appeared on examination that Conway was the aggressor, and had gone to Wood's bedroom and struck him while he was in bed. Wood had fired off his gun in the year, to let at Conway. They were each bound two thousand, Conway for a breach of the peace in assaulting Wood, and he for violating a city ordinance by discharging fire-arms.

At an o'clock in the morning officer Prim found the dwelling house, belonging to Mr. H. Morgan, definitely ajar, and upon entering, discovered that the house had been robbed of a quantity of clothing, which he felt to have been taken within a short distance from Chenehoque. If within Spanish jurisdiction within three leagues of the coast—they will be released by the authorities, Confederate. The possession of the aggressors could not be more strikingly displayed than in the large revenue yielded, which, in larger hearts, they have zealously contributed at the call of their country, in the single article of cotton.

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Rheumatism and Diarrhœa.

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

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

J. M. LENGSFIELD,
Magazine street, between Sixth and Thalia.

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

MARTIN FORD,
No. 148 Camp street.

INSTANT RELIEF
OF GROUT, SORE THROAT, BURNS, SCALDS AND FRESH WOUNDS.

All Sorts of Sores and Ulcers Cured, (Even those derived from Secret Diseases.)

Remedies for Hemorrhoids or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Chills and Fever and Earache, &c., &c.

A Special Remedy for each Disease.

Apply at No. 117 St. ANN STREET.

Office hours from 1 to half past 3 o'clock, P. M., every day, and besides on Tuesday and Thursdays, from 7 to 9 o'clock, A. M. ly

New Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, and Covington.

THE new passenger packet A. G. COVINGTON, Capt. Wm. Simmons, master, will leave the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on arrival of trains as follows:

Mondays.....P. M. cars.
Tuesdays.....P. M. cars.
Fridays.....P. M. cars.
Saturdays.....P. M. cars.

Returning her trips to Covington on Mondays and Thursdays and Saturdays only.

The Covington will leave Covington on Mondays and Thursdays at 3½ o'clock, A. M., arriving at Pontchartrain Railroad depot at 7 A. M. Leave Madisonville on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M.

MRS. BROWN will make EXCURSION TRIPS every SUNDAY, leaving the Pontchartrain Railroad depot at 7 A. M., returning, will leave Mandeville at 3½ P. M., arriving in time for the cars.

N. B.—Persons sending freight for this boat will please put the name of the owner on the freight.

jy20 F. A. SHAW, Agent, 24 and 26 Front street.

To Hire.

A able-bodied and obedient NEGRO MAN, who is any be put to any work and will make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 87 Rousseau street, till 9 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 6 o'clock in the evening. jy19 tf

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD WASHER and IRONER, to go in the country about 20 miles from the city for the ensuing month... Apply at 52 Steward's street. jy19 tf

Attention, Companies!

SCATHETS, JEANS, Blue and Gray CLOTH, SEWING TWIST, FOLK SHIRTS, Cap Covers, Trimmings, Confederate Notes and Eagle BUTTONS, for sale at low prices by

HOFFMAN & MARKS,
No. 81 Chartres street.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of JOHN MEWLETT, Jr., is dissolved.

New Orleans, July 20, 1861.

THEOP. BERTRAND,
JOHN MEWLETT, Jr.,
jy17 1w 48 Bend Bonne, La.

Louisiana Oil Cloth Manufactory,

BY JOSEPH KYMAN.

A LARGE supply ready and orders received for OIL CLOTH for Floors, Tables, Shelves, &c. Apply to

JACKSON & DAVIS,
Agents,
MANUFACTORY at Nos. 146 and 148 Poydras street.
jy18 1w

Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned, 37 and 39 Bienville street, have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the furniture business in this city, PHILIPPE MARCHAND, who has been for years in the business, and Mr. MARIE MARAVETA, widow of Jean Baptiste Dotas, parties to an agreement, according to the terms and stipulations contained in an instrument passed before Magnus Fredenhain, Esq., notary public, on the 20th May, 1861, and which has been duly recorded. The above partners desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to express their thanks for the favors which they were formerly members and to circumstances which they had no control, and for which they are indebted to their creditors. They beg leave to assure their old customers and the public in general that they have made a complete change in the style of business, and that they will do their best to please those who may deal with them, and will extend promptly to all who favor them.

P. BOLLIN,
FRANCOIS DE CAZALAS,
V. V. DATAS.
New Orleans, July 12, 1861. jy12 1m

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1861.

AT an election held on the 8th instant by the Stockholders of the Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

S. Pavageau, J. Malachie, T. H. Hicks,
P. Morron, Jr., A. Baldwin, W. A. G. Jones,
C. H. Harrison, P. Quaynoux, H. Peychaud.

At a meeting of the Board held on the day, Mr. H. Peychaud was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. S. Pavageau Vice President.

JULIUS BENNETT, Secretary.
jy11

XX ALE,

OF THE CELEBRATED BRAND OF

J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow,

Double Strong Ale, in stone and glass, for sale, in store and in bond, by

M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
No. 52 Bienville street.
jy15

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE public are hereby informed that the partnership heretofore existing between BERNARD CAMOIN, EUGENE BERNARD and JEAN CAMOIN, under the style of J. RAMONDAU & CO., for the transaction of the Sugar business, at No. 66 Bourbon street, between Conti and Bienville streets, was dissolved on the 15th instant, by limitation of contract.

The business will be continued by the undersigned with the partners, and the establishment is managed as heretofore.

Due notice will be given of the name of the new firm, which is shortly to be formed, and also the style of the same.

jy15 tf

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

WE have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH from 2 to 24 feet, Mats, Matting, Window Drugges, and Damask Linen for church cloths; Shade, Hair, Cloth Brass and Rods; Dutch Carpets and Coco Matting for offices, Table and Stair Oil Cloth, &c. For sale at low prices.

A. SCHUMBERT & CO

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 tf

Notice.

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

jy12 1d

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 18th, 1861. jy9 1m&cw

Notice—Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership in commission, which has heretofore existed between the undersigned, under the style of COLLINS & GARRIES, at No. 52 Tchoupitoulas, for a Grocery business in this city, is dissolved on the 20th June, 1861, by limitation of time and consent of parties.

C. C. COLLINS,
O. GARRIES,
F. LAGAN
A. GARRIES.

Partner in commission.

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

jy11 1m C. C. COLLINS

COFFEE BAGS—200 empty Bags for sale by
GUSTROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
jy22 8 and 10 St. Louis st.

ENGLISH MOCHAS—12 barrels for sale by
GUSTROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
jy22 8 and 10 St. Louis st.

FRENCH TWINE—1 bale French Twine for sale by
GUSTROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
jy22 8 and 10 St. Louis st.

BRICOTS—25 barrels Brandy Apricots for sale by
GUSTROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
jy22 8 and 10 St. Louis st.

STRAWBERRIES—25 boxes Strawberries in Juice, for sale by GUSTROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
jy22 8 and 10 St. Louis st.

PORT WINE—1 pipe Port Wine for sale by
GUSTROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
jy22 8 and 10 St. Louis st.

To the Public.

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

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

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

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

We receive the gratuitous assistance of a large number of ladies, who daily tender their services, averaging about fifty in attendance, who work unceasingly for nine or ten hours per day. To them the Society desires to tender its warmest thanks.

To the agents of various sewing machines, to the Young Men's Christian Association, to some of our hotels and restaurants for launch send 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. 32 Camp street.

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

By order. MRS. JAMES ROSS,
New Orleans, June 15, 1861. jy17 tf President.

Headquarters Jackson Regiment,

NEW ORLEANS, July 5, 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, why will have them transcribed on the regimental muster roll, and will be ready to report for duty when called upon.

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

III. A school of instruction will be established on a commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be drilled by the Lieutenant-Colonel, and division and company and every facility offered officers to perfect themselves in all the duties of the field.

By order. C. C. MILLER,
Colonel Commanding Jackson Regiment.
JOSEPH GOLDSMITH, Acting Adjutant. jy17

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 to the public that the money paid into the hands of the City Treasurer on Monday, the 24th inst., for a subscription of one million of dollars, to be appropriated for the defence of the city.

I do hereby call on all our people to take part in the movement, certificates will be issued by the Treasurer for dollars and upwards, and I shall require our committees to be ready at an early day to receive the money.

I confidently appeal to the warm hearts, patriotism of our citizens to aid the Committee of Safety, in the accomplishment of an object that should be dear to every and whose importance cannot be overrated.

JOHN T. MORGAN, Mayor.

[No. 564.]

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

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans*, That there be and there is hereby appropriated the sum of one million of dollars, to be used for the defence of the city of New Orleans.

SECTION 2. *It is further ordained*, That in order to raise the above said sum, and whereas the usual mode of city taxation will not yield sufficient receipts, the Mayor of the city and the Chairman of the Finance Committee are hereby authorized and directed to issue to be signed by them, bonds of the city to the amount aforesaid, in such sum or sums as the Mayor may determine; said bonds to be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Chairman of Finance, 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.

SECTION 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 Office of the City Treasurer, and at the Office of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the Mayor is authorized to call upon the citizens to tender deeds of the city of New Orleans, in trust, there to accompany forward and subscribe to the amount of treasury bonds. All such deeds so tendered and paid, shall be entitled to receive their certificates as soon as they will be ready for delivery.

SECTION 4. *It is further ordained*, That all bonds issued as above shall be received in payment for all taxes assessable after the 1st of January, 1862.

[Signed] J. O. FAY,
President Board of Aldermen.
[Signed] LEO F. SARENALA,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Approved June 18, 1861.
[Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
jy22 1t

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.

SOLEZAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Of the city of New Orleans