The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By H. Samory, at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 Old Levee street, boots, shoes, brogans, ready-made clothing, &c., Havana cigars.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

The splendid victory achieved by the Confederate army at Manassas will in all probability be followed by momentous results, as well at home as abroad. The first and obvious effect will be materially to impair the prestige attached to the arms of the United States. Vast numbers of persons in the North hitherto labored under the impression that the embattled hosts encamped at Alexandria were unconquerable, and they looked with the utmost confidence for accounts of Abolition triumphs, and of the broken and fugitive columns of panic-stricken Southerners. This belief was sedulously cherished and encouraged by the Abolition sheets. The battle of Manassas has fallen like a thunderbolt on the deluded masses. When they come to learn that their grand army, marching upon the South in all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war, was encountered by less than half its number, disgracefully routed and put to flight with immense slaughter, losing five batteries, innumerable guns, and vast quantities of munitions, stores and provisions; when they appreciate the inevitable consequence of this disaster, and behold the decimated legions of McDowell encamped in consternation within their stronghold at Arlington Heights, instead of marching in triumph upon Richmond, will they not begin to understand with some degree of precision the enormous magnitude of the enterprise of subjugating the South, and the insuperable difficulty which will impede its accomplishment?

There is no explaining away, or palliating the signal and sanguinary defeat of the Federalists. They chose their own ground and their own time, and with all the advantages derived from the presence of a large number of regulars, superior equipment, and at least equal discipline, their regiments were shattered into fragments, and forced to a disorderly and ignominious flight. With what aspect can their dishonored and defeated leaders appeal to the people for reinforcements? Upon what flimsy pretext can they claim fresh levies as offerings to the dread Moloch of the battle-field? They can no longer deceive the people by assurances of their desire to restore the Union, and by lying pretenses of the existence of Union parties in the South. And if they boldly throw off the mask, and proclaim their designs of conquest and spoliation in all their hideousness, what chances of success do they offer to induce Northern cupidity to tempt the fearful perils which would confront every step of the invasion. The Northern men may reasonably enquire whether such a saturnalia of blood as was celebrated at Manassas is to be the sole entertainment they are to receive as the reward of their services. It seems impossible to form any other conclusion than that the overthrow of McDowell's myrmidons must discourage and dishearten the enemy, and must throw serious obstacles in the way of successful recruiting. Men dispirited by unexpected reverses, and having no earthly sentiment of patriotism to stimulate them to renewed ardor and exertion, will be slow and reluctant to array themselves under the polluted banner of the invaders. Besides, the dauntless courage, military skill, and astonishing resources developed by our troops will enable reflecting men to appreciate the incalculable cost in money and lives of the wicked undertaking of the Lincoln Administration, and capitalists will be more chary than ever of risking their wealth in so desperate an adventure.

On the other hand, within the Confederate States, joy over our magnificent victory, hope for the future, the certainty that we cannot be subdued, and boundless confidence in our noble officers fill every bosom. Ready at all times to incur every danger, and to make every sacrifice for the attainment of our independence, the knowledge that we have broken the Abolition host like glass, and sent them back howling to their retreats, will cheer us in our labors, and strengthen us in the performance of whatever arduous duties may lay before us. We have tried the mettle of the enemy, and have proved that it quails and falters before our own. Henceforth our gallant defenders will rush to action as to a banquet, under the inspiring conviction that to fight the Yankees is to defeat and disperse them.

If such are the probable results of this grand exploit in America, how will it tell in Europe? When the British and the French hear of the disgraceful and disastrous route of the Northern army at Manassas by a comparative handful of Southerners, will they not overflow with contempt for the braggarts who consummated their insolent boasts and threats by running like whipt hounds? And will not England and France behold in the fight at Manassas and its glorious issue the palpable and irrefragable evidence of the self-sustaining ability and vigor of the Confederate Government? We anticipate nothing short of our speedy recognition by France, England, and Spain as one of the consequences of this most momentous victory. Moreover, we have no doubt that any credit which Lincoln might have fancied he could command in the European markets will be effectually annihilated. As a borrower, he must be able to tender better collateral security for the proposed loan than any which a ruined army and a discomfited Administration are likely to present. Not a dollar will he obtain from the plethoric purses on the other side of the Atlantic, especially as his project of confiscating Southern property to pay the public debt may be considered as indefinitely postponed.

Such are a few of the prospective fruits of the engagement on the 21st July. We do not conceal from ourselves that a reverse to our arms on that memorable day would have a most deplorable calamity. But the sword of the Lord and of Gideon was on our side. Like the Assyrians, the arrogant foe came up in a countless multitude to assail our camp, and like them, they were stricken down, and the remnant fled by night in abject terror from the doom which had overtaken their comrades. Thus may it ever be, until the last of them is driven from the soil they have desecrated by their presence.

PRIVATE DISPATCHES.—Mr. J. Ouchaque informs us that he has received a dispatch from Captain Larose, of the Bienville Rifles, Eighth Louisiana Regiment, under Col. Kelly, giving intelligence that none of the company were killed.

Hays's regiment suffered very little, but no particulars are given.

A dispatch from S. Flower, of the American Rifles, Seventh Regiment, announces his safety.

THE FERNANDINA SPY.—We are informed from a reliable source, says the Savannah Republican, that the person who has made himself so busy in Washington, advising an attack on Fernandina, is a Mr J. E. Conant, who has been for about two years assistant treasurer of the Florida Railroad Company. He had previously been employed as a clerk to one of the Congressional committees in Washington. His loyalty was suspected some two months since, and he was requested to leave Fernandina for a climate more suited to his peculiar views. His present course is probably actuated by revenge.

A PATRIOTIC AND LIBERAL PROPOSITION.—Mr. Perry H. Oliver, the owner of "Blind Tom," (says the Nashville Union) whose wonderful powers as a pianist have excited the admiration of the Southern people, proposes to give concerts in all the principal towns of the South, the whole proceeds of which he will apply for the equipment of volunteers who join the Southern army. He thinks he can equip from 150 to 200 men each week in this way, provided halls are furnished him free of charge, and the taxes upon his concerts are remitted, which will, of course, be done. Mr. Oliver desires to commence his concerts in Nashville. We can endorse him as a man of honor and integrity, who will do whatever he engages to do. His heart is warmly enlisted in the Southern cause. He is a native Georgian, and it is his purpose to join the forces or do anything which will be most useful to the cause. So patriotic a proposition ought to be at once responded to by the people, the city council and the proprietors of halls, in the proper spirit.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—A few days since, as several of the privates in the regular army were "skylarking" at their camp ground with their guns, one of the pieces, not supposed to be loaded, went off, and two buckshot and a ball, with which the gun was loaded, entered the right side of the face of Corporal Mitchel, of Company F, killing him instantly. The deceased was a young man, about 24 years of age, a native of Cobb county.

Playing with firearms is a most dangerous practice, and in the army, especially, it should be strictly prohibited.—Savannah Republican.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The War in Missouri—Missourians Marching on Pilot Knob.

St. Louis, July 24.—A large body of Missourians is marching on Pilot Knob, the terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, (the northern terminus is St. Louis.)

Pilot Knob is held by the Federals, under Bland, who calls for reinforcements.

Four Missourians Shot.

Four men have been shot at Danville by the Federalists, for participating in the hanging of Col. Stamp and Lieut. Jaeger.

Col. Seigel is at Springfield with 3000 men, organizing for three years' service.

McCulloch is at Camp Walker, Arkansas, with 3000 troops well armed.

Jackson is near with 10,000.

Reports from Washington.

Washington, July 24.—Dr. Bell has been arrested for expression of treasonable language. He was only saved from the vengeance of the mob by the officers.

Lincoln and Seward visited the Virginia side, in compliment to the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, and urged them to re-enlist.

The answer was that they would if the President desired it.

Lincoln replied, hoping that the whole regiment would re-enlist, and upon their doing so, gave the regiment a complimentary letter.

Senator Breckinridge Visits Confederate Prisoners—Gen. Lee Gone to Intercept McClellan.

Washington, July 24.—Senator Breckinridge visited the Confederate prisoners yesterday, expressing his sympathy for their misfortunes.

It is reported that Gen. Lee has gone to Lynchburg for the purpose of intercepting McClellan's force.

Interesting from Washington—Reorganization of the Federal Army.

Washington, July 24.—The President and Secretary of War are vigorously engaged in reorganizing the army on a powerful basis.

Six thousand fresh troops have been accepted within the last six hours, and reinforcements are offering in immense numbers daily.

Georgians Killed and Wounded at Manassas.

Richmond, July 23, 5 P. M.—Messrs. McGuire and James Adair have the following reports of disasters among the Georgia troops in the Manassas fight:

Atlanta Grays.

Killed.—The two Hammonds, Isaac and Frank; Smith Morton, Addison Orr, James George, James Kershaw, W. W. Brooks, Joel Yarborough, Robert Hamilton, Geo. G. Rawling.

Wounded.—J. B. Martin, Lieut. Halsey, Benj. Watkins, James Adire, John G. Rawling, Toney Henderson, Wm. Christian, Wm. Harris, David Croft, Jerry Cassmann, Lieut. Smith, Thos. Norwood, Lieut. Love, Thomas Stokes, Mr. Elliott.

Rockwell (Ga.) Guards.

Killed.—Thomas Kirt, James Paden, and B. F. Smith. Seven wounded and missing.

The majority of these casualties occurred in the attack upon Sherman's battery, when Gen. Bartow fell.

Reports say that the 8th Georgia Regiment is cut to pieces.

A special dispatch to the Evening Picayune adds the following:

Culpeper Courthouse, July 23.—The enemy retreated from the field of battle to Alexandria, in terrible disorder.

All his artillery, and an immense quantity of ammunition, baggage, stores and provisions were captured.

Our army took possession of all Centreville and Fairfax Hights. His whole army is completely broken up. Our loss is five hundred killed and one thousand wounded. All the wounded are doing well.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners is estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand.

President Davis left here this morning for Richmond.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

The Battle of Manassas.

Richmond, July 24.—An intelligent and reliable gentleman from South Carolina, who had a prominent position on the battle-field, says that South Carolina had seven regiments, including Hampton's Legion, in the battle.

The Second Regiment, under Col. Kershaw, was in the hottest of the fight, and, with Col. Cash's regiment and Col. Sloan's Fourth, were the first to engage the enemy. They were stationed to the left of the other South Carolina regiments, and with the Louisiana troops. Adjutant Wilks, Lieutenant McFarland and other officers were killed.

Col. Kirkland's North Carolina regiment, Col. Williams's Third, Col. Bacon's Seventh, and Col. Kelly's Louisiana regiment constituted the centre of the general line, and held Mitchell's Ford, which is on a direct line from Fairfax Courthouse to Manassas.

These regiments were under a cannonade from sunrise to sunset, but being entrenched, suffered but little.

Just before sundown, when the right wing of the enemy gave way, they were ordered to charge a battery on their front, which they executed in a gallant style, under the command of Gen. Bonham, the enemy promptly retiring. These regiments suffered slightly.

They pursued the enemy to Centreville, and took $3,000,000 worth of Federal property.

The News at Pensacola.

Mobile, July 24.—A national salute of eleven guns was fired from Fort Barrancas at noon.

The same will be repeated here this afternoon.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, July 24.—The important movement from Old Point which was intended, is postponed on account of the reverses at Manassas.

A schooner from Norfolk, heavily laden, supposed with cannon for Richmond, ran the blockade at Newport News and got up James river. Only six shots were fired at her.

From Washington.

Washington, July 24.—The Confederate troops hold Falls Church.

From the North, by Washington—Tender of Troops to the Federal Government in the North and West.

Washington, July 24.—The telegraph lines are overburdened with dispatches asking the acceptance of troops from Illinois and Indiana.

Ten regiments from Indiana are offered, and seventeen from Illinois.

A duel between Barnett, of Kentucky, and Richardson, is spoken of, but friends of both parties are trying to effect an adjustment.

Gen. Wadsworth has arrived from Fairfax Courthouse. He reports that the Confederates are advancing.

Louisiana's Sacrifice upon the Altar of Liberty—Major Wheat's Battalion—Wheat Wounded, possibly Mortally—Only 100 out of 400 Escape Unhurt—Lieut. Dickinson Wounded—No News from Other Louisiana Troops.

Richmond, July 24.—Lieut. Dickinson, the Adjutant of the independent battalion from Louisiana commanded by Major Robert Wheat, is wounded by a Minié ball in his thigh, and is here well attended.

He says that out of the FOUR HUNDRED of Wheat's command engaged, less than a hundred escaped, being either killed or wounded.

The Catahoula Guerrillas, belonging to the battalion, fought with desperation.

Lieutenant Dickinson thinks that a large majority of the Guerrillas were either killed or wounded. This company was commanded by Capt. Borbovahp. They acted as if all was at stake with them. The Captain himself is unhurt.

The Tigers in Virginia—Who Would Have Believed It?—They Throw Down Their Rifles—But Are Still O. K.

The Tiger Rifles, Capt White, First Lieut. Tom Adrian, becoming disgusted with their Mississippi rifles (without bayonets) when ordered to charge, threw away their rifles and charged with bowie-knives, as the enemy says, like demons, and put all to flight before them.

FURTHER NEWS.—The Evening Delta of yesterday contained the annexed special dispatch:

MANASSAS, July 23, 1861.

In the battle on Sunday the enemy was thoroughly whipped, and did not stop retreating until he arrived at Alexandria.

Our troops are again in possession of Centreville and Fairfax Courthouse.

We have taken seven hundred prisoners.

We have also captured thirty pieces of artillery, among them Sherman's celebrated battery.

The Washington Artillery did effective work. They fired one hundred and six rounds.

Private Reynolds was the only man in the battalion killed.

The battle was contested so hard and so closely that for an hour the fate of the day was trembling as in a balance.

Gen. Beauregard was under a terrible fire. His horse was killed under him, and had part of his head shot off.

President Davis, in recognition of his intrepid behavior and skillful soldiership, has taken him from the Provisional Army and appointed him a General in the regular service.

The Seventh and Eighth Louisiana Regiments were in the action.

The total loss of our army is estimated at two hundred killed and one thousand wounded.

NASHVILLE MADE CANNON.—We saw yesterday at the foundry of Mr. T. M. Brennan, in this city, says the Nashville American, a battery of cannon, all of which was manufactured at his establishment. The cannon were manufactured of iron from the works of Messrs. Woods, Yeatman & Co., and Hillman Brothers, and from the severe tests to which they were subjected, the iron proves to be admirably adapted to the manufacture of heavy guns. These cannon weigh only about ten pounds more than brass guns of the same calibre. Mr. Brennan is making arrangements to turn out a complete battery each week, the casting, wood work and every thing being done in his establishment. Mr. Brennan is also making large quantities of shot and shell.

GREELEY'S CALUMNIES.

Editors of the Bee:

That despicable organ of official perjury and rascality, the New York Tribune, says: "There is no need of a long war, no chance for it, unless Policy and Craft" (what else than "Policy and Craft" is indicated at Washington?) "will so have it. Let fifty thousand defenders of the Union beat as many rebels in fair battle, and the war will be substantially ended. There will remain skirmishes and ambuscades, and a few cowardly shots at sentinels; but assassination is not war." What thinks Greeley of the subsequent defeat of thirty-five thousand "defenders of the Union" by only fifteen thousand "rebels?" By "assassination" he means the shooting of sentinels who are desecrating the sacred soil of Virginia by their polluting tread, perpetrating atrocities too revolting to be mentioned. And is it not the duty of Virginians to shoot down every mercenary interloper that has audaciously invaded their soil? Meeting a burglar in the street and there killing him, I should be an assassin. But should he invade my domicil, it would become my duty to shoot him, and none but a felon would censure me for doing so. The two cases are exactly parallel. So long as Lincoln's dirty mercenaries shall continue to contaminate Southern soil, the dictates of patriotism will urge us to omit no opportunity to exterminate them, both in numbers and in detail, and we have no more right to refrain from the guerrilla system of warfare than we have to evade a conflict on the battle-field. If the miscreant interlopers do not like to be shot down like dogs, let them evacuate our territory, and again mingle with the human vermin that infest their own. Whether it pleases the candidates for the penitentiary, or the halter that manage Lincoln's prostitute sheets, or not, we shall resort to every mode of exterminating Lincoln's myrmidons that human ingenuity can devise. This has been the invariable practice of invaded parties, and we shall, most assuredly, prosecute it vigorously—so vigorously that many weeks will not elapse ere the soil of the Confederate States will be purged of the contamination which has been audaciously thrown upon it. So thoroughly shall we perform that duty, that the knaves who are now instigating ignorant men to rush to self-immolation, while themselves remain at home, to pocket the emoluments of office, will probably receive from their dupes the reward they have long deserved, viz: a hempen cravat.

LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The sugar-house of Wm. L. Shaffer, in Chacahoula, parish of Terrebonne, was completely destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th inst.

The Alexandria (La.) Constitutional has the following:

Under the influences which have been brought to bear very decidedly upon our old friend, the river, it is putting itself on a war footing—i. e., it is manifesting anything but a disposition to afford facilities for invasion by way of good navigation. The falls are presenting their usual low water stubbornness at this season of the year, to steamboatmen, and we may as well acknowledge the fact that navigation is pretty much gone for our up-river friends. Some second-class boats are yet making trips.

The weather of the past week has been most propitious for our planters. We have had some slight showers which have served their purposes in the way of "laying the dust," but not sufficient to interfere with the general programme of genuine hot summer weather. Crops are progressing in the most approved style. From the indications manifested we shall be able to feed very comfortably without the aid of any of Abraham's constitutional provisions.

We have two more companies nearly made up for the war by Captains Westbrook and Wise. As soon as the number required shall have enlisted, these gallant officers will leave to give Lincoln the benefit of their service in behalf of the Southern Confederacy.

The Springfield (Livingston parish) paper of the 11th instant has the following:

Yesterday morning (July 10) a duel was fought between two gentlemen of this parish. The affair came off near Osyka, and just within the State of Mississippi. The weapons used were double-barrel guns, loaded with ball; and the distance was thirty-five paces. After the fire the seconds declared that honor was healed, so there the thing ended. On looking around for the damage done, it was finally ascertained that nobody was killed, and precisely the same number wounded.

The London Morning Herald on the Battle of Bethel.

We find in the London morning Herald of June 28th an article on the battle of Bethel, opening with the remark that "the war in Virginia has at last commenced with an encounter most disastrous to the Federal forces." After describing the blundering advance of the Federal troops, and the fight, and speaking of "the imbecility of their commanders," the Herald says:

It seems clear that the expedition was miserably mismanaged throughout. Attempts are made to throw the blame on the chief in command, Gen. Pierce, who is said to have entirely lost his presence of mind. It is very likely that he was no more to blame than the rest of the officers, and that the story against him may be traced to the natural anxiety of his subordinates to shift the blame from the many to those of one. It cannot be denied that the moral result of the encounter is likely to be disastrous to the North. It has disclosed the real weakness of their military system. We are told by persons on whose word we can rely, among others by a respectable correspondent at New York, that it is not an uncommon thing for a tailor or a grocer in some obscure country town to obtain the commission of Colonel by pulling and pushing himself by all manner of dishonest means—such as the publication of false telegraphic messages, the sending of fictitious paragraphs to the newspapers along with a fee to the editor—we cease to be surprised at the rottenness of the Federal army.

A drunken man may be sobered by falling into cold water. The friends of the Northern Americans must admit that they have been indulging lately in too much vainglorious talk. This reverse at the commencement of the war, if it teach them a more becoming humility, will certainly be useful to them. A prudent man does not strut about before the world, and boast of the astonishing manner in which he means to annihilate his adversary. There is all the distance in the world between Alexander the Great and Bombastes Furioso. This accident may do for the North, on a small scale, what the Crimean war did for us. It may teach them the vices of their system, and its inefficiency for great emergencies like the present. The time of public calamity is your best public reformer. No dilettante statesman then; those at the helm busy themselves with a new and trembling eagerness about the great business entrusted to them by a nation. Let a few more misfortunes happen, such as this last, and the corruption that lies at the foot of the fabric of American statecraft, smiled upon or disregarded in times of peace, will be torn up and scattered to the winds, like the shreds of another Bastille, amid the shouts of an indignant people.

It is time, indeed, for the North to set its house in order, and to look well to what it is doing. If anything should happen to the veteran Scott, the command of the army will devolve upon a mere youth, hitherto unheard of, and quite inexperienced. The South appears to number among its commanders men of some ability, who understand the conduct of a campaign. They have evacuated the advanced position of Harper's Ferry, an event which we predicted as inevitable some days since, and concentrated a powerful army at Manassas Gap, a place said to be easy of defense, and where the Southerners will not only bar the advance of the Federal army further, but present an imposing and very threatening front towards Washington.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. News supplies the following interesting items of information:

The Ami de la Religion, which lately published an article comparing the sovereign Southern States of America to provinces of France, has swung around to more reasonable moorings, and the Journal des Debats has stepped forth in a series of magnificent articles which should be translated for the benefit of every candid American. I send you one of these, and leave the judgment of it to yourselves.

Let me, by way of commentary, give you the cipher of circulation controlled by some of our leading journals here:

The Siecle (favorable to Southern independence) has 55,700 subscribers; the Opinion Nationale, 21,500; the Constitutionnel, (agreeing with the Siecle) 22,900, the Journal des Debats, (the same) 11,300; the Patrie, (ditto) 29,300; the Presse, (ditto) 21,500; the Pays, (ditto) 5600; the Moniteur, 18,600; the Temps, 2100; the Gazette de France, 5500; the Monde, in two editions, 6600; the Ami de la Religion, two editions, 2700; the Union, 9600; the Journal des Villes et des Campagnes, 3400.

I have only time to add that the Confederate Commissioners are here, and have contracted in a quarter not many hundred miles from Belgium for a steel-clad steamer and several batteries of the steel rifled cannon, which are superseding all others. Some of the latter have already gone to New Orleans, in the custody of distinguished French officers. Mr. Mann has secured the use of a new kind of powder or fulminating compound lately invented at Berlin. It is easily prepared, from ingredients everywhere abundant, and will greatly assist the C. S. A. in their dearth, if any exist, of the old fashioned article.

With regard to the recognition of the new Confederacy, it is simply a question of time, and those men are mad who dream that France and England will heed the blockade of its own ports by any power which does not hold and possess the same, especially should their own safety at home spur the two great naval empires to decided and speedy action.

The British and French fleets have probably reached your shores by this time.

"OPEN REBELLION."—The New York Freeman's Journal says:

Our wish, above all things, is that Lincoln's Administration could, and then would, adopt a course which, as loyal freemen, we can sustain. The present course of the Executive is unconstitutional, outrageous, and an open rebellion against the United States Government as established and recognized. We cannot sustain it in this course, and we will not. We declare and protest, on the contrary, with the Chief Justice of the United States, that it subverts all laws as recognized by freemen, and attempts to place our persons and our property, liberty and life at the will of one or another army officer.

[From the N. Y. News.]

The English Ministry on the Law of Blockade.

The recent announcement by Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, that in case of civil war the aggrieved Government has no right by the law of nations to close ports actually occupied by the insurgents, is quoted, in appropriate italics, by some of the journals in this city, although it was made in reply to a question about New Granada. The commercial importance of the nominal and partial blockade in that quarter, and the critical importance to England of the closing of Southern ports by the Administration at Washington, indicate sufficiently that the question and answer were shaped in such way as to let the policy of England, in regard to this country, be distinctly known, without any technical, diplomatic offense, or amenability to a demand for explanation by our constituted authorities. It is to be hoped that our Government will not be restrained by any such speciousness, but will at once bring the question home to England whether, upon the doctrine announced and in accordance with the declared duty of the British naval commander in the case of New Granada, Admiral Seymour is, with or without special instructions, not to recognize the closing of the Southern ports.

For, as the matter now stands, the British Admiral off the Southern waters is instructed without orders. Lord John Russell simply stated the position of law, and added: "The British naval commander would not therefore recognize the right of closing the ports." The category is precisely the same here. The mildest term by which our Government calls the seceders is "insurgents"—they are actually in possession of the Southern commercial ports. These ports are closed, that is blockaded, for that very reason; this by the announcement of the British Ministry is stated as a "step" which the Government of the United States "could not take by international law," and applying Lord John Russell's conclusion, "the British naval commander will not, therefore, recognize the right of closing the ports." Admiral Seymour reads this, and, without further notice, puts his guns between our ships of war and the English merchantmen, which may go in and out at their leisure, unless our navy be the stronger. And all the time this is not technically war on the part of Great Britain. It is merely defending her own vessels in the exercise of an international right, not dependent upon or modified by treaty, and cannot become war by construction, as in the case of the alleged invasion of our territory by the act of Mexico, but only by Congressional declaration, as limited and appointed by our Federal Constitution.

A grave embarrassment here suggests itself. This extra session of Congress has reversed already the business maxim to be always in haste and never in a hurry. They have intensified it into an injunction to be in haste and in a hurry. Their main purpose seems to be to constitutionalize the unconstitutional precipitancies of the President; to vote the four hundred thousand men and the four hundred millions of dollars; to overwhelm opposition by the aroused impatience of gunpowder to explode into consequences which eternity can take its own time to mitigate; to silence discussion by the significant plea that Mammon is a man of business, and won't lend his money unless he can "go it blind; to signalize fast legislation as a becoming compliment to the bayonets ready and waiting to supply all lack of judicial construction; and to adjourn speedily, without day, leaving the country without day also. This hasty programme precludes the possibility of receiving any reply from England before the adjournment of Congress—the war making and the only war making power. It does more. By silence and inaction it puts Congress in the attitude of assenting to the position of Lord John Russell, and leaves this country open to a vital issue of war or peace, to be dealt with summarily as a culprit, flagrante delicto, against the police regulations of international law. What necessity, which knows no Constitution, might drive the President into under such circumstances, is matter of foreboding rather than of hope.

Here arises the further question whether the Southern ports are legally blockaded under our own Constitutional law. In the late case of the Tropic Wind, the United States District Judge Dunlop condemned the prize on the ground that blockade was a belligerent right. Then we are belligerents. We are in war. But Congress has declared no war, and is likely to adjourn without declaring any. Judge Dunlop, however, gravely declares that the Constitution empowers Congress to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;" that the act of 1795 gives the President himself this power, and that hence the proclamatory closing of the ports in question is legal within that act.

The very statement of the proposition shows its criminal absurdity. Insurrections are local. They take place on the land. Congress itself is only empowered to provide for calling out the militia in such case. The President, by the act of 1795, is empowered only to call out the militia, and we are called upon to become the laughing stock of civilized publicists, and the scorn of Governments with which we have treaties of commerce, by originating and maintaining the proposition that a blockade of a seaport, and using the navy to enforce that blockade, may not only be done by the President under the Constitution, but that his doing so is calling out the militia to suppress insurrection. Those who pretend thus should canonize Galileo for his unscientific apostasy.

The New York Day Book says: "There is a wag in this town who says he dare not strike a man in the streets, for fear he might hit some Major General, or other high officer in Lincoln's army."

YANKEE PROSPERITY.—A Philadelphia paper flatters itself that there are signs of reviving commercial prosperity. The only one adduced is that the Government is buying largely of army and navy supplies; and "it is safe (says the paper) to say that one million of dollars are deriving a support, in a direct or indirect way, from the Government at the present time."

But where does the Government get the money from? It makes no money—it produces nothing. It is what the political economists call an unproductive consumer. All the money it has it gets from the toiling, the producing masses. It takes the twenty millions of Yankees to pamper one million! This is the sort of prosperity which prevails in Yankee land. How long will the nineteen millions submit to be fleeced for the benefit of the one million of soldiers, contractors and jobbers.—Richmond Whig.

FIRE.—On last Friday night, the sugar-house of Wm. L. Shaffer, in Chacahoula, 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.

The French Legion on Sunday.—We are informed, by authority, that the grand [illegible] next Sunday of the French Legion will be held in Jackson Square, and not in the Place d'Armes, as stated in Council by Alderman Forstall, as an argument against using that place for a balloon ascension.

Fire on Tchoupitoulas Street.—At eleven o'clock last night smoke was seen issuing from the drug store of Dr. S. Woods, No. 180 Tchoupitoulas street, between Girod and Julia streets, and the alarm was given at once. After breaking in the doors, a fire was discovered to have been set in the [illegible] and wall in the back room, which was soon put out. Corporal Kennedy gave the alarm. No arrests were made, although it was an evident case of incendiarism, as it is impossible to know who did it. But for the timely discovery a number of people living in the second and third stories might have lost their lives.

Fire on Terpsichore Street.—Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the ironing room on the second story of the kitchen in rear extension of Col. Field's residence, on Terpsichore street, between Prytania and Coliseum. When discovered the kitchen was almost wrapped in flames, but an alarm of fire was promptly given from the corner of Melpomene and Camp streets, and by the exertions of the firemen only the roof of the main building was destroyed, in addition to the kitchen, which was entirely consumed. The place was insured for $2000, which will cover the loss. The origin of the fire is unaccountable, as the servant says she removed the furnace to the yard at ten o'clock, when she had finished her ironing. An amusing incident occurred in the early part of the conflagration, where a fireman, who had penetrated through the smoke into one of the bedrooms, felt what he supposed to be a child on the bed, left there in the hurry and alarm of the family. Seizing it in his arms, he rushed out upon the gallery and quickly descended the ladder into the street, when he discovered that he was badly sold, for he had only saved a large doll. To evade the joking of his comrades he rapidly turned it off upon them by pretending that he had known it from the first, but wanted to sell them.

Burglary.—Sergeant Morel reported yesterday morning that burglars had entered the house of Mr. Rochi, corner of Elysian Fields and St. John Baptist streets, and carried off some furniture and jewelry. No trace of the thieves.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Henry J. Brooks, who had been charged with committing an assault and battery on Peter Oberbeck, of St. Peter street, was discharged, as the high-souled Peter declared himself satisfied. If quite satisfied with being used in this way, perhaps Peter would be quite delighted at being murdered. Happy-tempered Peter! Fortunate Brooks!

The case of John Selliss, charged by Claude Pouty with failing to account for a balance of six dollars in selling ice, was discharged, as the prosecutor did not succeed in substantiating his charge. As Selliss left the employ of Pouty to go into that of Warner & Co., perhaps that had something to do with the accusation.

Adam Schreiner made an affidavit that, at nine o'clock Tuesday night, on Tonti street, between Conti and Bienville streets, one Bill Lomerry committed an unprovoked assault and battery on him. Bill gave bail to answer. William Boyer, f. m. c., gave bonds to appear, charged by Serg and Delaroe with renting rooms at the corner of Conti and Tonti streets to a slave couple, contrary to city ordinances. Bail was furnished for the appearance of Rosalie Villeré, slave of Mrs. Villeré, accused of grossly insulting E. Bottiselle, on Bayou road.

The case of the dissolute females came up for examination, Male Chester, who keeps a Confectionery street den in the absence of Mrs. King, charging three of her boarders with assault and battery. Two of them, Mary McCarthy and Florence Levy, were fined five dollars each, and the third, Kitty Collins, was committed for trial before the Criminal Court, on the charge of assault and battery.

"Perlies Lyrics."—There is a waggish rhymer somewhere among the First District police who never lets slip a faux pas of one of the officers without "immortalizing" it. In a mysterious manner his satiric poetical effusions find their way to the walls of the "cap room," where the objects of his pen-thrusts read them with good-natured smiles or th vows of direct vengeance, according to their possession or lack of philosophy. But though long, earnest and searching have been the efforts to discover the identity of this humorist, his incognito remains as secure as that of Junius, for the very number of persons charged with the authorship proves how wide all must be of the mark. Our confrère of the Crescent has given most of the "perlies lyrics" to the public, little suspecting that he would ever figure in their dramatis personae. However, we found a roll of manuscript in our sanctum last evening, which, on opening, proved to be the following version, in rhyme, of a recent police incident, of which our confrère above mentioned has doubtless a vivid recollection. How it came on our desk, or by whose hands, will never, perhaps, be known to more than one. We give it precisely as we found it:

SULLIVAN'S BLUNDERS.

Now, watchmen, hang your "leathers" up, be seated and keep cool;
I'm going to sing a verse or two 'bout Sullivan the fool;
My sprey I've got now on my eyes—although my head is hoar,
I'd make you laugh and titter as I often did before.

The other night, as Sullivan was standing by a 'lamp,
Near the handsome intersection of Common street and Camp,
A man who often wields his pen, did homewards pass that way,
To whom, in accents very loud, he halloed, "Mister, hey!"

The man of letters made a halt, and looking round, he said,
With tears of laughter in his eyes, "What is it, Leather head?"
"Where have ye been?" the watchman said, "poop, tell where are ye goin;
I want to know what's that ye have, ye stole from some one's house."

The Sumter Grey, for such was he, now wasn't 'stonished much,
He knew the watchman was a fool, and he treated him as such.
This roused the guardian's dander up, his blood did boil within;
When he hollered out, with all his might, "I'll have to take ye in."

Moving close to Sullivan, with his bundle in h's fist,
The Sumter Grey cried out "All right; perlice, I won't resist."
At this, the watchman took him in, with his bundle white—I know,
And was inclined, should he resist, to make his "claret" flow.

To Messrs. Ames and Keena, then, of the First District lockup,
The "Sumter" gave an artful wink—the joke they soon took up;
He swore, and feigned a towering rage; he looked on all with frown,
And then upon the office desk he slammed his bundle down.

At this Frank Ames looked at the clock, picked up his blotter large,
And said to watchman Sullivan, "Now tell me what's the charge."
The watchman then drew nigh the desk, saying "Now, Mister Ames, you see,
'Tis havin in possession thish stolen property."

"Go on your beat," said police Ames, who's very fond of sport,
And at nine o'clock tomorrow don't fail to be in court.
Till twelve o'clock the dupe stayed there, but I'm told it wasn't pleasant
When he found out that he was duped by L. U., of the Crescent.

P. S.—It will be remembered that the white handkerchief of the honorable Sumter of the Sumter Greys and distinguished reporter of the Crescent, contained nearly a few books, amongst which were Fielding's Novels, one volume, Harper's [illegible], and an old [illegible] operaglass, with which the reporter intended to take nightly observations of the watchmen on Gasquet street. These were the things, dear reader, that watchman Sullivan—the identical Sullivan who places himself on [illegible] being (to use his own words) a long [illegible] in the famous city of Louisiana—attempted to be stolen property. Surely these ex-Probers of Her Britannic Majesty must be curious followers.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.—Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Clothing, and Shirts.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of boots, shoes, brogans, ready-made clothing, and shirts, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the salesroom of H. Samory, No. 45 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.

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

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

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

INSTANT RELIEF OF CROUP, SORE THROAT BURNS, SCALDS AND FRESH WOUNDS.
All Sorts of Sores and Ulcers Cured. (Even though derived from Secret Diseases.)
Remedies for Hemorrhoids or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Chills and Fever and Eczema, &c.
A Special Remedy for each Disease.
Apply at No. 117 St. ANN STREET.
Office hours from 1 to half-past 2 o'clock, P. M., every day, and besides on Tuesday and Thursdays, from 9 to 1 o'clock, A. M.

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 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 hammer, and the leather pad, have satisfied the public that these are the best Machines in use.
A full supply of Machines, Needles and Fixings, Silk, Linen and Cotton Thread, of all colors and sizes.
Machines repaired, and all the new improvements attached to Machines previously sold. Apply to S. H. PECK.

ARABIAN BITTERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many attempted imitations, the above invaluable cordial has overcome all obstacles. In this country, as well as in Europe, it is so generally used that the inventor has been compelled to increase considerably the manufacture of the same. Strength, health and appetite—such are the advantages derived from the use of the ARABIAN BITTERS, and this is the reason why they have been preferred to alcoholic liquors, so generally indulged in and so fatal.
General depot, at F. SANCHO'S, No. 209 Old Levee street.
Branch depot at A. CALONGNE'S, corner Royal and Dumaine streets.

ENGLISH MUSTARD—12 boxes for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st.
FRENCH TWINE—4 bbls. French Twine for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st.
APRICOTS—50 boxes Brandy Apricots, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st.
STRAWBERRIES—16 boxes Strawberries in Juice, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st.
COFFEE BAGS—800 empty Bags for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st.
SUPERIOR CLARET WINE—10 casks St. Estephe Claret Wine; 30 do St. Emilion do; 16 do Margaux do do; 35 cases St. Julien superior; 75 do St. Estephe do do; 10 do Larose do do in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.
PORT WINE AND MADEIRA—8 quarter casks Port Wine, S. Haig, in store; 75 do do, in bond; 50 do Madeira, do do do; 30 octaves do, do do for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.
CLARET—70 casks good ordinary Family Wine, in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.
DRIED PRUNES AND BRANDY CHERRIES—130 cases dried prunes, 16 and 24 jars; 116 cases do do, 14 and 36 large and small boxes; 20 cases brandy cherries, Colmon Jeune, in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.
COGNAC AND ROCHELLE BRANDIES—packages Henry & Co. Cognac, 4th proof; Vineyard Proprietors; Otard Dupuy & Co.; [illegible] for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.
HAVANA SUGAR—300 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Sugar in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.
VERMOUTH—100 cases Vermouth, Noilly, Pratt & Co., in store and for sale by AM COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st.
TRUFFLED PIES—3 cases, 100 quarter boxes each, in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st.
LAGER BEER—50 half barrels just received and for sale by [illegible] & CO., Carondelet st.
TRUFFLES—4 cases Perigord Truffles; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st.
PEPPER—30 sacks good Pepper, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st.
OLD MONONGAHELA AND BOURBON WHISKY—A few barrels for sale. Apply at No. 96 Exchange Alley.
SUNDRIES IN STORE—casks old superior table wines; half do very old white wines; boxes claret, various brands; absynth, Pernod & Lescaultre; quarter pipes cognac, various brands; barrels old Monongahela and Bourbon whisky; quarter casks Madeira wine; for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 Old Levee st.
CLARET—300 boxes St. Julien, Margaux, [illegible] S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

A CARD.

The undersigned hereby gratefully acknowledges having received of Messrs. BLANCARD & TURCOTTE, corner of St. Ann and Chartres streets the sum of twenty-five dollars, being half the actual wages of her son Charles, who has enlisted in defence of the glorious cause of the South; and also the promise of keeping open his situation for him, and continuing the payment of a like sum for the future. May the Father of the widows and the fatherless reward such benevolence with hundredfold blessings.

Widow CATHERINE HOOY.
New Orleans, July 20, 1861.

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

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

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

Board of Underwriters, New Orleans, 23d July, 1861.

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

Resolved, That no river insurance on Cotton bound to this port, nor fire insurance on Cotton in the city of New Orleans, be taken until the blockade of the port is raised, and its free navigation resumed. Cotton on plantations may be insured against fire to the extent of two-thirds of its value, provided it is stored in lots of not exceeding one hundred and fifty bales, and the lots at least three hundred feet apart.

jy24 2w JAMES H. WHEELER, Sec'y.

Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 22, 1861.

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

jy23 AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Wanted to Hire.
A GOOD WASHER and IRONER, to go in the country opposite Carrollton for the summer months. Apply at 35 Bienville street.

Attention, Companies!
SATINETTS, JEANS, Blue and Grey CLOTH, SWORDS PISTOLS, SASHES, Gold and Worsted TRIMMINGS, Confederate States and Eagle BUTTONS, for sale at low prices at HOFFMAN & MARKS's, No. 63 Chartres street.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JOHN HEWLETT, Jr., is dissolved.
New Orleans, July 18, 1861. THEOP. BERTRAND, of Baton Rouge, La.

Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned, 57 and 59 Bienville street, have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the furniture business in this city, PHILIPPE DUCLOS and FRANÇOIS CAZALAS being active partners, and Mrs. MARIE MARAVETE, widow of Jean Datas, partner in commendam, according to the terms and stipulations contained in the contract of partnership passed before Magnus Pedesclaux, Esq., notary public, on the 20th May, 1861, which act has been duly recorded. The active partners desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to say that the failure of the firm of which they were formerly members was owing to circumstances over which they had no control, and for which they are not morally responsible. They beg leave to assure their old customers and the public in general that they will use every effort in their power to give satisfaction to those who may deal with them, and will attend promptly to all orders sent to them.

P. DUCLOS.
his FRANCOIS x CAZALAS, mark.
V. V. DATAS.
New Orleans, July 12, 1861.

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. Puseau, P. Maleches, T. H. Blake, F. Moreno, Jr., A. Lecroix, W. A. Gordon, C. H. Kenison, P. Gheyrouse, H. Peychaud.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. H. Peychaud was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. S. Puseau Vice President.

LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

XX ALE,
OF THE CELEBRATED BRAND OF
J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow.
Double Strong Ale, in stone and glass, for sale, in store and in bond, by M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., No. 32 Bienville street.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES
FROM THE MANUFACTURERS OF
R. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool.
Wrought and Cast Iron SUGAR KETTLES of every dimension, constantly on hand.
For sale by M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., 32 Bienville street.

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

Notice.

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

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 assets of the concern.
ULGER LAUVE, Office, Branch Citizens' Bank.
Shreveport, La., June 5th, 1861.

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 20th June, 1861, by limitation of time and consent of parties.
C. C. COLLINS, O. CARRIERE, G. D. LOGAN,
Partner in commendam, A. CARRIERE.
The undersigned will continue the Grocery business in his own name and for his own account. C. C. COLLINS

L. MILLER'S
HAIR INVIGORATOR,
AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL COMPOUND
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.
FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.
FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR imparting to it an unequaled gloss and brilliancy making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.
The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequaled preparation convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.
There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.
L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child and the future appearance of its hair.
CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.
Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey street, and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.
Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.
I also desire to present to the American public my
New and Improved Instantaneous
LIQUID HAIR DYE,
which, after years of scientific experimenting, I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin. Warranted the best article of this kind in existence.
PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS.
Depot, 56 Dey street, New York.

HOLLAND GIN—15 pipes, Steamboat brand, for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st.
ABSYNTH—100 cases Absynth, Pernod; 100 do do, Berger; in store and for sale, by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st.
TRUFFLES—100 quarter boxes in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st.
SUGAR—100 barrels crushed and powdered, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st, between Chartres and Old Levee.
SWEETMEATS—50 cases French jelly and marmalade.
BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases apricots, cherries and assorted fruit.
MATCHES—20 cases Southern matches.
JUGS AND JARS—200 jugs and jars, from 1 to 12 gallons.
SALMON—50 boxes salmon, 1-lb cans.
LOBSTERS—50 boxes do, 1-lb cans.
OYSTERS—25 boxes oysters, 1-lb cans.
HUNTING FLASKS—50 boxes glass hunting flasks.
VINEGAR—50 barrels French vinegar.
PRUNES—40 cases Bordeaux prunes, second quality.
In store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st.
HAVANA CIGARS—[illegible]

Proclamation by the Mayor.

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

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

In order to enable all our people to take part in this movement, certificates will be issued for twenty-five dollars and upwards, and I shall replace said certificates by bonds as soon as they can be prepared.

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

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

[No. 5642.]

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 5. It is further ordained, That all bonds issued as above shall be received in payment for all taxes 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.

To the Public

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contributions will be received daily from 8 A. M. to 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 13, 1861.

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 at [illegible] Exchange, Royal street, who will have them transcribed on the regiment muster roll, and will be immediately mustered into service, and ordered to rendezvous at Corinth, Miss.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND FAMILIES.
DR. LEFEBVRE'S
PERFECTED
New Vaporiferous Apparatus,
FOR the administration of Vapor Baths and Fumigations of all kinds, without removing the patient from his bed; treatment of diseases by purifying the blood and through copious perspiration and the absorption of medicaments by the pores of the skin.
Apparatus for general Baths, for Shower and Local Baths, Steam Chairs for the treatment of sexual diseases.
Persons desirous to witness the operation of these apparatus, or wishing to effect purchases, may apply to DR. DUPERRON, dentist, corner of Royal and Bienville streets, New Orleans.

Hay Butter,
AVET BROTHERS,
At the Blue Stores,
17 Front Levee and 44, 50, 56 and 60 Old Levee,
OFFER at very low prices, amongst articles comprising their stock of groceries:
300 firkins May Butter.
300 baskets Oil.
300 bbls. Flour, extra and superfine.
100 bags Coffee.
100 tierces Carolina Rice.
200 bags Creole do.
200 tierces Sugar-Cured Hams.
packages Sugar, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered.
300 bbls. Whisky and Brandies.
tierces Lard.
300 bbls Mackerel.
300 boxes Star Candles.
2000 boxes Soap.

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

Notice.

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

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

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on the 28th instant, Lewis Bernard was elected Cashier, vice Chas. A. F. Roudean, resigned. 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.

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, Guimand, &c.
97..........Royal street,..........97
between Conti and St. Louis streets.

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 22 Carondelet street.
(Ground floor, bank office.)

To Hire.
A FIRST-RATE washer and ironer, tolerable seamstress. No objection to the country. Apply Burgundy street, No. 160.

Cow Peas! Cow Peas! Cow Peas!
CAROLINA COW PEAS in store, and for sale in lots to suit. F. A. GONZALES & CO., 73 and 77 Old Levee street.

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

DR. RANCE
Has given his Practice in charge to Dr. Kunemann during his absence.
DR. ED. KUNEMANN,
(of the Faculty of Paris,)
No. 290 BOURBON STREET,
between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

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

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

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

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

SUNDRIES—In store and for sale by the undersigned—40 bags Yellow Java Coffee, Old Government; 25 boxes Prunes, a choice article; 30 bags dried Pepper, black and English; 25 boxes French Mustard; 10 do English Mustard; 10 do Worcestershire Sauce; [illegible] Brandy Fruits. QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st.
COCOA—[illegible]
SARSAPARILLA—[illegible]
HAY—[illegible]

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, and Covington.
THE new powerful packet A. G. BROWN, W. J. Pottevent, master, will leave the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on arrival of trains as follows:
Mondays..........4 P. M. cars.
Wednesdays..........4 P. M. cars.
Fridays..........4 P. M. cars.
Saturdays..........4 P. M. cars.
Extending her trips to Covington on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
Returning, will leave Covington on Thursdays, at half-past 5 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Pontchartrain Railroad in time for 8½ A. M. train. Leave Madisonville on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at six o'clock, A. M.
The A. G. BROWN will make EXCURSION TRIPS every SUNDAY, leaving the Pontchartrain Railroad on arrival of the 8 A. M. train, returning, will leave Madisonville at 3½ P. M., arriving in time for the 7 P. M. cars.
N. B.—Persons sending freight for this boat will please put the name of the steamer on the freight.
P. A. SHAW, Agent, 23 and 25 Front street.

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

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS
—AND—
Great Western Railroad Company.
LAND DEPARTMENT.
New Orleans, June 1st, 1861.

THE New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, by and in virtue of an act of the United States Congress of the 3d June, 1856, and of an act of our State Legislature of the 18th March, 1857, have become the owners of 705,460 acres of land, free from all incumbrances or mortgages.

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

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

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

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

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 money sent in payment and to grant a mortgage to secure the notes will be required.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.
MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,
SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS,
Office No. 30 St. Anthony Square,
Informs the public and his friends and acquaintances that he has taken an interest with Mr. JEAN BONNOT in his establishment for interments and funeral ceremonies, situated on St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, No. 51, which said Mr. BONNOT is now receiving by the last arrivals from PARIS and LONDON.
New Apparatus and Trimmings, Black and White, of the latest European style, for Hearses and Funeral Cars.
Also, articles of all sorts concerning Burials, such as Trimmings of Velvet Cloth and Silk, with extra Fringes, large and small top and side Coffin Plates; black and white Crucifixes, Virgins, Laces, Ornaments, &c., and all kinds of articles of mourning, which will be sold at the lowest prices.
Mr. J. BONNOT takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, as also those of Mr. DUBUC, that without flattering himself, he thinks he is capable of furnishing all interments, &c., to those who will be pleased to place their confidence in him, the longest and handsomest
Hearses and Funeral Cars
of the city, made and ornamented in the most recent style of PARIS AND LONDON, and better and cheaper than any other; and to the Benevolent Charitable Associations at unequaled low prices; 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 velvet, satin, alpaca, and other fabrics of all sorts, Hearses, Carriages, Flowers with black and white coverings, Wax Candles, Black and White Crape, Cards of invitation and also everything relating to funerals.
Mr. BONNOT will at the same time attend to the building, opening and closing of
Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,
and will also go to the domiciles of families who will place their confidence in him, where circumstances will require his services, and will see that everything concerning Interments and Funeral Ceremonies is regularly done, and to the satisfaction of all.
Mr. J. BONNOT will take orders for the command of the Clergy of the St. Louis Cathedral, as also all the Catholic churches of the city for families not desiring to engage the Clergy of said Cathedral.

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

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
A COMPOUND REMEDY, designed to be the most effectual Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:
Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.
This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered and overthrown.
Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.
During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price $1 per bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

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

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.
Price 25 Cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given, with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our remedies are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres st.
Also by all druggists everywhere.

Direct Importation from France.
RECEIVED per ships Shepherd and Lemuel Dyer, from Havre—
[illegible]

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

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, 28 St. Charles street.

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;
2 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 for the celebrated manufactory of
JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,
Consisting of
1 and 2 blade Penknives;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
2 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, &c.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
A large assortment, at very low prices.
WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards—fine.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards, medium and low prices.
German Knives,
On cards—very low.
Genuine Barlow Knives, 1 and 2 blades.
Table Cutlery,
large assortment, with Bone, Horn, Ebony and Ivory handles, with common and French Forks.
Ivory Knives only.
Ivory Knives only—Desserts.
Ivory Knives—Rodgers & Sons.
Ivory Knives—American.
Carvers and Forks—all styles.
Steels—all styles.
BOWIE & DIRK KNIVES,
with Pearl, Horn and Stag handles—a good assortment.
Hunting Knives, Ebony handles, 5 to 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.
"Lux."
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 Barber.
Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground.
Heppin's and Westenholm's.
Marsh Bros., various qualities.
Razors in pairs and sets, in fancy boxes, of Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's make.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
We import our Musical Instruments direct from the best manufactories in France and Germany, on the most favorable terms, and are able to offer them to our customers at prices that cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.
VIOLINS.
A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine.
ACCORDEONS.
Low price, medium and fine.
FLUTINAS.
All prices and styles, from the celebrated Busson, Paris.
FLUTES.
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.
DRUM, BUGLES AND TRUMPETS.
Violin Bows—great variety.
Violin Bridges and Pegs.
Violin Tail Pieces and Pins.
Violin Finger Boards.
Violin Rosin.
Violin Cases, paper and wood.
VIOLIN STRINGS.
English—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
French—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
Italian—various qualities.
Italian—genuine 1st quality.
Silk Strings—assorted.
Violin Bass Strings on Silk.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut, plated, very fine.
Guitar Strings—all styles.
Guitar Strings—put up in sets.
Banjo Strings.
FISH HOOKS.
Genuine Hollow pointed Limerick Hooks, ringed 1 to 12
" " " Trout Hooks, 1-0 to 10-0.
Kirby Limerick Hooks—all sizes, ringed.
Carlisle Hooks—ringed, 1 to 10.
" " 1-0 to 8-0.
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.
Warren's Celebrated Needles.
Allsop's " "
Sewing Needles.
Darners—all sizes.
Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted.
" " common Steel, assorted.
" " in sets and boxes.
Crochet Needles—all styles.
" " India Rubber.
Bodkins—Steel and gilt.
American Solid Head Pins.
Pins in fancy boxes.
Toilet Pin Balls.
Shield 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.
" Spalling Lines—24 feet, Nos. 1 and 2.
" Trout Lines—1, 2 and 3.
" Layout Lines—200 feet.
" Lines on blocks—50 and 100 feet.
Linen Fish Lines—all sizes.
" " of Reels, 100 feet.
" " 100 feet, on block.
" " very large and long.
Silk Fish Lines—colored and white.
Grass Lines, assorted sizes.
Imitation " "
Furnished Lines—complete.
Cork Floats.
LADIES' WORK BOXES,
Rosewood, furnished with gilt trimmings, all sizes.
Ebony, " "
Ebony, inlaid—fine.
Mahogany.
Paper Boxes—a great variety.
Dressing Cases—Leather.
" " Rosewood and Ebony for ladies and gentlemen—all from the best manufacturers in Paris.
PERCUSSION CAPS.
All imported direct from the manufacturers in England and France.
Eley's celebrated Double Water-proof.
" " Metal Lined.
" " Foil Lined.
" " for Colt's Pistols.
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.
Umbrellas, Spectacles, Buttons.
STEVENS & SEYMOUR.

Selling Off at Cost!
G. HOLLAND, Hair Dealer,
No. 34 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, the following goods will be offered at cost:
Curls for braids..........$1.
[illegible]