THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

AN IGNORANT FOE.

The last plan of the doughty BENNETT for the subjugation of the Confederate States, elaborated and fully set forth in half a column of large type, proposed in all the earnestness of ignorance and conceit, was doubtless received in the same spirit by the masses of the North, and digested with eminent complacency and huge satisfaction by them. Their better informed and reflecting opponents, South, smiled at the very simplicity of its absurdness, if they gave it any attention at all. Truly it were a waste of time to refer to it here, but that it is an apt illustration of that ignorant conceit which gives, in great part, to LINCOLN, the support of his people in the unholy conflict he is waging against six millions of freemen. Here is a journal that is read perhaps by a hundred thousand people daily, and that claims to be the London *Times* of America, gravely asserting that the conquering of the South would be a trifling affair if the Government acts upon its advice, which is merely to raise six hundred thousand men and send them down upon us in three columns, to New Orleans; one by the Mississippi, another by the seaboard, and the third by ships. A problem that has been racking the brain of an old strategist and his military counselors is solved in the stroke of a pen by a Scotch adventurer and sensation journalist, while gaping thousands swallow and believe.

That in the beginning [illegible] only necessary to display the pageant of fifty or a hundred thousand armed men to awe the South into subjection, is the reason it allowed itself to be pushed into the struggle, the gigantic proportions of which have astonished the Yankees as they became gradually developed. A portion of their thinking men are already appalled at the consequences of their rashness, and cry out in vain to the majority to pause and consider. But if they have been undeceived of one popular error, their utter ignorance of warfare upon a large scale, as exhibited by their credence in the *Herald's* absurdities, carries them blindly on.

Six hundred thousand soldiers! To be called for in August, to march in October, to overrun seven hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory by January or February, and to bring it under the yoke of peaceful submission to a newly organized régime by the month of May! Truly a brilliant scheme. The genius of Napoleon never prompted such. And this is not all of the *Herald's* programme. Canada is to be wrested from Great Britain and Cuba from Spain, should those powers dare to recognize the Confederate States.

When it is so easy to set down an array of hundreds of thousands of men upon paper, it may have been from motives of cautious policy that only six hundred thousand at a time was mentioned, though this in itself shows that some appreciation of the strength of our young Republic is awakened among its enemies. It is very plain to an observer that two out of every three men, at the North are military strategists in their own opinion, and in their supreme folly and stupidity are gulled by such paper programmes as this into the belief that their section can exert a strength equal to the cherished work of conquering us. Hence it is that they see a fancied cause for continuing a war during which they have thus far reaped little but disaster, humiliation, debt and distress.

In the first place, it is sheer folly to expect to see in the field an army of half a million Northmen. We do not doubt the capacity of the United States to raise that number, or even more men, in a different cause. If their independence was threatened, their lives, honor and property perilled, and an immense invading host upon their soil, marching forward under the banner of "booty and beauty," we would expect to see the men of the North rallying with a unanimity approaching that which our own country has exhibited under similar circumstances; but in an offensive war, of which the motive springs are revenge, ambition and sectional hatred, it need not be feared that they can bring into the field a much larger force than they have at present.

But leaving aside the question of their ability to get the men, it is very evident they have forgotten to take into account the thousand and one other requisites for placing such a force in battle array. They could not create and organize the transportation, subsistence, quartermaster's, ordnance and other departments on such a scale in six months, if all the talent, energy and perseverance of Yankeedom were concentrated upon its accomplishment. The question of pecuniary means we leave out of this consideration altogether, although by no means the least obstacle. The military establishments of European nations are not the result of the labor of months, but of years, and by men educated to the profession.

There is but one way by which the people of the North can learn these facts, and that is by stern experience. As their obstinacy in prosecuting the war is based upon their ignorance of its business, its practical details upon a large scale, so we need not look nor hope for an abandonment of their scheme of subjugation until they have acquired some information at the hands of our troops, and learned the lesson of repeated disaster. Austria was glad to make peace after Solferino, but the United States will not display such wisdom. We have, then, but one course to pursue—to continue our exertions, and strain every nerve to win the triumph we deserve, let its accomplishment be near at hand or far distant.

McDowell's Report.

Our telegraphic dispatches this morning present in brief General McDowell's official report of the battle of Manassas. As a document that will take its place in history, it may be worth our while to refer to some of its glaring inconsistencies. Their loss in killed is set down at 90 officers and 462 men—a proportion of one-fifth officers. As there are but two lieutenants in Northern regiments, their composition is as follows: field officers, 8; line officers, 30; total, 38. The rank and file being from 600 to 1000, the proportion of officers is not more than one-twentieth. How then do they come to rank four times that proportion in the list of killed? The most natural supposition is that the deceased officers being more prominently known and their deaths having already been heralded over the land, the crafty commander did not dare to conceal the truth so extensively with them as he has done with the obscurer men in the ranks, hundreds of whom have found their graves on the battle-field, "unhonored, unwept," and almost unknown. According to the regular proportion, if 90 officers were killed, the mortality among the rank and file ought to reach 1800 or 2000, which is doubtless the correct figure.

But McDowell says that only four officers were wounded. The people of both nations will at once see the falsity of this. More than four commanders of their regiments and columns alone have been wounded. The wounded of the rank and file is stated to be 947. We have that many in Southern hospitals. Perhaps Gen. McDowell cannot be presumed to officially know the number of these, or classes them among prisoners, (regarding which he does not appear to have reported) he means that he has 947 wounded men in his military hospitals at Alexandria and Washington. He cannot be presumed to know either, of those wounded who straggled on to their homes after the rout without waiting to report their cases at his headquarters. The history of battles almost invariably records the wounded to outnumber the killed by four to six or seven times. If McDowell's report were credited it would establish an unparalleled proportion of fatal wounds.

To cap the climax of his blunders, this fallen hero declares that only 18,000 men of the "Grand Army" were actually engaged in the conflict. What becomes of his great reputation then? With an original force, according to the detailed accounts in the New York papers, of 55,000 fighting men, and with continual reinforcements, urged on by the nervous Richardson, selecting his own time and place for the attack, and directing the movements of his troops in person, he only brought 18,000 men up to the scratch! Then the men of some fifty or eighteen more Northern regiments have been humbugging their friends with accounts of the share they took in the strife. Poor McDowell! if you cannot lie with more dexterity than this, you had best relinquish the job to abler hands.

The steamer General Hodges, which arrived [illegible] from Shreveport, brought down the [illegible] from that place. They consist of [illegible] rank and file, under the command of Capt. Kappfacker, First Lieutenant [illegible], Second Lieutenant Hymes, Junior Second Lieutenant [illegible].

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The Battle of Manassas—General McDowell's Report.

Washington, August 12.—Gen. McDowell, in his report, says that, notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the Quartermaster-General, the ammunition, subsistence and horses for the artillery and wagons did not arrive but within one week of the appointed time. He states that Sunday's attack should have been made on Saturday.

He concluded as follows: "I could not push on faster, nor could I delay the large and best portion of the troops, the three-months' men, whose time was about to expire. On the eve of the battle, the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and a battery of New York artillery, whose time was up, insisted upon their discharge.

"I wrote, urging their stay to Cameron, who on the field urged them to remain at least five days. These troops marched rearward to the sound of the enemy's guns. In the next ten days, day by day, I should have lost ten thousand of the best armed, drilled, officered and disciplined troops in the army. In other words, every day added strength to the enemy and made us weaker."

Destruction of Two Eastern Newspaper Establishments.

Louisville, August 12.—Dispatches to the Eastern papers announce the destruction of the *Democratic Standard* office at Concord, N. H., by the returned three months' volunteers. The proprietors of the paper fought, wounding two of the assailants.

Bangor, Me., August 12.—The *Democrat* office was gutted to-day during an alarm of fire.

A Yarn from Fortress Monroe.

New York, August 12.—The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* telegraphs that a letter received from Fortress Monroe states that a party of bathers discovered a submarine telegraph cable, which is supposed to lead from the interior of the fortress to the enemy's camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler.

The same correspondent says that the Government has issued orders for the transfer of Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler from Cincinnati to Fort Lafayette.

U. S. Minister to Austria.

President Lincoln has appointed J. Lothrop Motley U. S. Minister to Austria.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, August 12.—The prices of Cotton to-day ranged from 18 to 18¼c. the pound.

Affairs in Missouri.

Louisville, August 12.—The city of St. Louis is being fortified in order to repel attacks.

There are one thousand rumors from Missouri in circulation, among which is one to the effect that Lyon and Seigel had disagreed, that Lyon cut Seigel over the head, and that Seigel shot Lyon dead.

A dispatch from Lyon to headquarters reports the occurrence of a skirmish on Sunday morning. Lyon was probably at Springfield on the 6th.

Stifle's regiment at Lexington is coming home, leaving that city in a defenceless condition. The Secessionists have three guns, which will expedite them as they descend the river.

The Dutch are becoming weary of "bushwhacking." No accessions are being made to the Home Guards.

It is reported that in a short time the Missouri war will be confined to the Abolition invaders and the Missourians.

Arrest of Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia.

Washington, August 13.—Ex-Minister Faulkner has been arrested, and is not permitted to converse with his friends.

Habeas Corpus Case at New York.

New York, August 13.—An attachment has been issued against Colonel Burke to show the cause of disobedience in the habeas corpus for the Baltimoreans confined in Fort Lafayette.

Terrible Railroad Accident near Richmond—One Killed and Many Wounded.

Richmond, August 12.—An accident occurred on Sunday, near 10 o'clock, about seventeen miles from Richmond, on the Manassas road, occasioned by a land slide disarranging the rails. Eight cars with soldiers were smashed and shivered to pieces.

Two companies from Louisville, Ky., were the principal sufferers—viz:

Davis Guards—Killed: J. Larkin. Wounded: W. F. Donaldson, head, left arm, left leg broken; S. M. Toulia, shoulder, breast; Richard Long, back, arm, ankles; J. W. Porter, sprained hip; T. M. Hansel, breast, back; Sergeant C. H. White, head, breast, internally; John Tobin, bayonet wound in the leg; Henry McCullough, head, thigh, knee; George W. Smith, both legs; M. Little, arm; H. H. Walker (slightly), hip, sides.

Davis Rangers—None killed. Wounded: John Coleman, head, back and hip; Richard Overton, shoulder and leg; G. H. Coffer, back, arm and shoulder; John Hemberok, knee; M. T. Gust, hip; T. P. Moats, collar bone broken and other bruises; J. J. C. Swim, face; Lieutenant Gilmore, bruised internally; George Holbrook, back; McMahon, arm sprained; J. A. Atkinson, hip bruised. Many others are very slightly bruised.

Confederate Congress.

In the Confederate States Congress to-day no business was transacted in public session.

The Destruction of Hampton.

Richmond, August 12.—It is generally admitted that the Confederates have destroyed the town of Hampton, to prevent its reoccupation by the Vandals.

Another Railroad Accident Reported—Twenty Persons said to be Killed and Wounded.

There is a report in this morning to the effect that the train to Manassas, last night, collided with another train, killing and wounding about twenty of Wigfall's command. No particulars have as yet been obtained.

Later from Europe.

By the Steamship Nova Scotian.

New York, August 12.—The steamer Nova Scotian, which left Liverpool on the 1st and Londonderry on the 2d instant, has arrived at Father Point.

Goodwood Cup Race.

Starke won the Goodwood Cup. Optimist came in third.

The London Press on the American Loan.

The London *Times* city article says it would be dangerous for England to touch the American loan.

The London *Morning Herald* strongly deprecates investment in the loan.

Governor-General of India.

Lord Elgin has been appointed Governor-General of India.

The American Question.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says that the British and French Governments are corresponding in relation to American affairs, and will probably unite in policy in all respects.

Garibaldi.

Washington, August 13.—The President made overtures to General Garibaldi, on the statement of consuls that he would come.

Garibaldi has made no direct proffer of his services—scarcely an indirect proffer.

Arrest of a Spy.

A. W. Flowers, ex-Government clerk, has been arrested as a spy.

Capture of Ice Boats.

The Southerners have captured two, and probably four ice boats.

The Steamer Champion Signaled.

New York, August 13.—The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 21st, has been signaled off Sandy Hook.

From Louisville.

Louisville, August 13.—Crittenden, Garrett Davis and others have left for Crab Orchard to persuade the Union men to break up the camps.

Gen. Albert Sydney Johnson.

New York, August 13.—Passengers by the California steamer, who came part of the way with General Albert Sidney Johnson, state that his suite consists of thirty officers with servants. He would arrive in New Orleans between the 1st and 10th of September.

Highly Important from Richmond—Acts Passed by Congress in Secret Session—McDowell's Official Report of the Battle of Manassas.

Richmond, August 13, 1861.—It is known that the President has just approved some highly important bills passed by the Confederate Congress in secret session.

Vague rumors of the discussion or passage of these bills were before the topics of earnest discussion and inquiry. Now it is made certain that they have been passed, and have been made final by the approval of President Davis.

Among the acts referred to is one appropriating one million of dollars for the Missouri State troops who are co-operating, or may hereafter co-operate with the Confederate Government.

Another act authorizes the President to accept four hundred thousand volunteers for the Confederate service, in addition to those already enlisted for the public defense.

A third act authorizes the President to issue a proclamation requiring all citizens of the United States who may now, for whatever reason, be within the limits of the Confederate States, to depart within forty days from the date of such proclamation, unless they make a declaration of their intention to become citizens of the Confederate States, and unless at the same time they acknowledge the authority of the Confederate Government.

General McDowell's official report states that his loss in killed at the battle of Manassas was ninety officers and four hundred and sixty-two privates, while his wounded are stated to be four officers and nine hundred and forty-seven privates. Gen. McDowell asserts that the force actually engaged in battle on his side did not exceed eighteen thousand.

Mr. Arnold Harris is still held a prisoner by President Davis, notwithstanding the intercession of prominent citizens. The President has discharged Mr. W. C. Templeton, of New Orleans.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

New York, August 13.—The sales of Cotton in Liverpool for three days ending Wednesday the 31st ult., were 28,000 bales. The market closing firm at a fair demand and full prices.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

The War in the Northwest.

Complete Overthrow of Federal Arms in Southwest Missouri.

DEATH OF GENERAL LYON.

Seigel in Full Retreat.

ARRIVAL OF A MESSENGER WITH THE NEWS—HIS ADVENTURES ON THE ROUTE.

Corroboration of the News by Dispatches to Gen. Fremont.

St. Louis, August 13.—A rumor is current on the street, in which some reliance is placed, to the effect that General Lyon's command in the Southwest has been totally defeated by the Rebels. The report further states that General Lyon was killed, and that General Seigel was in full retreat with the remnant of the Federal forces. This information is said to have been received here by the Secessionists last evening, the messenger who brought the news having killed four horses between Springfield and Rolla in the race with the Government messenger.

It is also reported that General Fremont received dispatches about midnight corroborating the above, but their contents have not been divulged.

Official Report of the Battle Near Springfield.

About 800 Federals Killed and Wounded.

THE DEATH OF GEN. LYON CONFIRMED.

SOUTHERN LOSS HEAVY.

GENERALS McCULLOCH AND PRICE REPORTED KILLED.

Retreat of Gen. Seigel on Rolla.

St. Louis, August 13.—The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield on Saturday, as brought by one of Gen. Lyon's aids to Gen. Fremont:

Gen. Lyon, with three columns under himself, Seigel and Major Sturges, attacked the enemy at six o'clock in the morning on the 10th, nine miles east of Springfield.

The engagement was severe.

Our loss amounted to about eight hundred killed and wounded.

Gen. Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his column.

Our force numbered 8000 men, including 2000 Home Guards.

The enemy's loss is reported heavy, including Gens. McCulloch and Price. This statement is corroborated by a prisoner.

General Seigel retreated to Springfield at three o'clock on the 11th, and continued to retreat on Rolla, bringing off the baggage trains and twenty-five thousand dollars in specie from the Springfield Bank.

Great anxiety is felt by the Union men here and the most serious apprehensions are indulged in for the safety of our army.

We will probably get something reliable by the arrival of the train to-night.

Authenticity of the News.

Louisville, August 13.—The above is from the regular correspondent of the New York Associated Press. That the Federalists have at length suffered a disaster may be regarded certain, as the dispatch would not have been permitted to pass over the wires without official sanction.

Drafting Resorted to in the North.

Louisville, August 13.—A letter from a reliable person in Chicago to a friend here, says that he is drafted and must go to the war.

Later from New Mexico.

Independence, August 13.—The overland mail, with Santa Fé dates to the 22th ult., has arrived.

Lieutenant Smith went into Chihuahua to recover a Government train that had been captured, and was captured himself by the Texans.

The Texans were on their way in force to attack Fort Stanton, seizing Government property wherever found.

If the Federal orders to remove the regulars East are carried out, they will amount to the abandonment of the Territory to the Confederates.

Congressman Ely.

Washington, August 13.—Congressman Ely sends a letter to Lincoln; it is understood, decidedly in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, so far as the exchange of prisoners is concerned.

Whereabouts of the Sumter.

New York, August 13.—The brig Sea Foam, from Curacoa, reports that the Confederate war steamer was allowed to coal up and refit there against the protest of the Federal Consul. She left on the 24th.

U. S. Naval Movements.

New York, August 13.—The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall, brings $900,000 in specie.

Advices from Panama to the 3d inst. state that the flag ship Panama was there, and that the St. Mary had been ordered to relieve the Cyane on the coast of Mexico.

Collection of the Revenue.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy reports that he has engaged one hundred vessels to assist in the enforcement of the revenue laws.

Clearances Refused British Vessels.

New York, August 13.—Three vessels under British colors have been refused clearances at this port.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

We have Memphis dates of the 12th (last Monday) and St. Louis of the 8th inst. A private letter from the former point announces that on the 11th every steamer left in port had been taken up by the military authorities. Our informant adds, perhaps significantly, "I can say nothing more." The *Avalanche* of the 12th has the following:

It was rumored in the city yesterday, upon pretty good authority, that Fremont had removed a large proportion of the Lincoln troops at Bird's Point and Cairo to Springfield, in order to keep Lyon and Seigel out of the "fix" Ben McCulloch had placed them in. We are inclined to believe the report.

One of the St. Louis papers publishes a communication from "a gentleman just arrived from points below," in which the writer says:

The numbers composing Gen. Pillow's expedition have been overrated. It was expected that there would be 13,000 men at New Madrid on Friday, including 1060 cavalry. The Mississippians and Tennesseeans who went over were a fine body of men, judging from specimens. Pillow has plenty of good field artillery.

Gen. Fremont's force—say nearly 10,000 men, including the regiments there before—are all at Bird's Point, doing well, and full of fight. They have been nightly expecting an attack, but it begins to be probable that they will have to go out to find the foe. Large reinforcements are expected this week.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

Heavy wagons were constantly employed from morning till night during yesterday in conveying to the arsenal the guns, munitions, ammunition, &c., that arrived from the East Tuesday evening. Some sixty tons of balls, powder, caps, &c., two hundred and fifty boxes of Springfield (Mass.) Minié muskets, Austrian (needle) rifles, and breech-loading carbines, were transported to and stored in the arsenal; also, some thirty gun-carriages and as many caissons, together with the requisite forges, tools, wagons, &c., for five heavy batteries of artillery. Besides these, there were five barbette carriages for ten-inch Columbiads.

The heavy cannon remained yesterday at the depot, with the exception of one thirty-two pounder, which was brought over on the ferry-boat and taken by a heavy pair of timber wheels to the arsenal.

The cannon are principally thirteen feet long and of ten inches bore. They will be placed on board the steamer City of Louisiana, which lies at the Illinois shore for the purpose.

The latest news from Springfield is contained in the following telegram to a Cincinnati paper, dated St. Louis, 8th inst.:

A messenger is in this evening from Springfield, Mo., bringing late and important intelligence from that section. Gen. Lyon had fallen back upon that place on Monday, where he was reinforced by twenty-five hundred Home Guards, increasing the National Army to ten thousand. The Rebels, with an aggregate force of twenty thousand, were approaching in four columns to attack him at Springfield. A great battle is anticipated, and news from that quarter is awaited with great interest.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 8th gives the following:

We have advices from Springfield to Monday, at 2 P. M. Up to that time no battle or skirmish had taken place subsequent to that of Friday evening at Dug Spring, heretofore noticed. The Secession forces were, it is represented, divided into three columns. The column engaged on Friday was commanded by Col. Cravens, and a prisoner reports that he lost sixty killed—the number of wounded not known. Totten's artillery followed up the cavalry, and did the mischief. Our informant saw six or eight in one house. Rains and Price have a large force, but badly armed and equipped. McCulloch has seven or eight thousand men, from Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. There was a good deal of excitement in Springfield on Saturday and Sunday, caused by the apprehensions of an invasion of the Arkansas troops, but Gen. Lyon was prepared for them. Up to Monday, at 2 P. M., there had been no fight. A large quantity of supplies, destined for General Lyon's troops, was met within twenty miles of Springfield, and was considered safe.

PROF. DEBOW.—A dispatch to the Charleston *Mercury* says: J. D. B. DeBow, Esq., of Charleston, has accepted the office of Superintendent-in-Chief of the Cotton, Provision and Mineral Supply Loan of the Confederate States, tendered him by Secretary Memminger.

ANOTHER REPORTED BATTLE.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 10th publishes a rumored report of a battle between Gen. Cox and Gen. Wise, in Western Virginia, the loss being 580 of the Federals and 1500 of the Confederates. We do not believe it.

Lord Lyons Demanding his Passports.

We have already been informed by telegraph that Lord Lyons demanded his passports from the Lincoln Government on account of the interference with his official dispatches. The particulars of this affair are thus related by the St Louis *Bulletin* of Thursday:

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter received in this city a few days since. We regard it as entirely reliable:

WASHINGTON, August 3.

* * * Among the *on dits* circulated in this city is one of much importance as shewing the wisdom of our Premier in his conduct of foreign negotiations.

It appears that the day of the battle of Manassas was that fixed for the sailing of the Cunard steamer. The news at first received was so much in favor of the Federals that certain prominent Northern men raised $1500 to pay the expenses of detaining the boat till Monday, and telegraphed the arrangement to this city. When the tide of battle turned and it became evident that the "Forward to Richmond" meant "Back to the Potomac," an imperative message was sent by the authorities here to send the steamer off immediately. She sailed, therefore, without any news.

The British Consul at New York immediately telegraphed this fact to Lord Lyons, who, in turn, dispatched to Halifax to detain the steamer at that point until his dispatches should arrive there.

When he had received correct information regarding the battle, he took a dispatch to the telegraph office and supposed it would be sent immediately. Something occurring to arouse his suspicions, he, accompanied by his secretary, drove to the telegraph office and requested that his dispatches should be repeated from Halifax. This forced the operator to acknowledge that they had not been forwarded. "By whose orders are my dispatches suppressed?" queried the indignant Briton. "By those of Secretary Seward," was the reply. The British representative drove immediately to the State Department and inquired of the Premier if such orders had been given. He replied in the affirmative. "My passports!" was the stern demand of England. Seward hesitated. A Cabinet consultation was held. The dispatches were sent, and Lord Lyons reluctantly withdrew his demand, but informed the astonished Cabinet that he should refer the matter to his Government. H.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The Louisville *Courier* of the 10th says: "A correspondent at Cynthiana informs us that 6000 stand of arms passed over the Covington and Lexington Railroad on August 8th. They are intended for the East Tennesseeans who adhere to the Federal Government."

The telegraphic operator at Cynthiana refused to transmit this news to the *Courier* on the ground that it was giving information to the enemy. The same paper says:

We mentioned that a large body of cavalry from Casey county, which were enlisted in support of the Lincoln Government, were on their way to the Federal encampment in Garrard county.

A correspondent writing from Nicholasville says sixty men of the same kind passed through that place on Thursday night. Their destination is Garrard county, where there is a considerable body of men from Nicholas, Bourbon and Montgomery counties.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.—New companies of volunteers for the war are organizing all over the State, notwithstanding the number already gone. The Hon. Louis Bush, member of the late State Convention, is raising a company in Thibodaux. The Jackson Mounted Men of East Feliciana, to form part of John S. Scott's battalion, are rapidly completing their number. Their officers are: Captain, G. A. Scott; First Lieutenant, J. F. Keller; Second Lieutenant, L. G. Gayden; Third Lieutenant, M. B. Williams.

At the same time East Feliciana parish has completed its third company of infantry for the Confederate service. The following are the officers of the "East Feliciana Guards": James O. Fuqua, Captain; L. G. Chapman, First Lieutenant; O. O. Cobb, Second Lieutenant; Thos. J. Fuqua, Third Lieutenant.

LINCOLN MOB IN BALTIMORE.—A mob of Lincolnites, probably instigated to it and promised support by the Military Dictator there, made a demonstration against Breckinridge and Vallandigham on the evening of the 5th inst., when they were serenaded at the Eutaw House. A Northern telegram says:

Breckinridge is now attempting to speak, but is constantly interrupted by the cheers for Crittenden, Gen. Scott, the Kentucky election and the Union. It is impossible to hear what he is endeavoring to say. There are several thousand persons present, a majority of whom are Union men, who call on the band for the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," but can get nothing from them but Dixie and the Marseillaise. All attempts to quiet the people were responded to by the cries of "Remember the 19th of April," "Remember the work of terror." Several fights took place, and some of the Secessionists were roughly handled. Breckinridge was finally compelled to retire without speaking, and the cheers of his friends were deafened amid the groans and hisses. Mr. Vallandigham did not attempt to speak, and the crowd dispersed with cries for the Union and groans for Jeff. Davis, interrupted by counter cheers and groans.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The Northern press seem to have come to some conclusion in regard to Prince Napoleon's visit, as is indicated by the following late paragraph:

There is strong ground for the belief that the Prince Napoleon's visit to this country is more for political than any other purpose, and for the enlightenment of the Emperor on the current affairs.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER'S ADDRESS.—Gen. Zollicoffer, who has command of the Department of the East Tennessee, has issued an address to the people, in which he concludes as follows:

Can there be recreant sons of Tennessee who would strike at their brothers while thus struggling for Southern honor and independence? or who would invite the enemy over the border, to inaugurate war and desolation amid our own fair fields? There can be but few such. If any, it were better for their memory had they perished before such dishonor. Let not the Union men of the late contest at the ballot-box, among whom I personally know so many to be patriotic and true men, be carried along by excitement or passion into so deplorable an extreme. Though differing upon the late political questions, we are all Tennesseeans. For the honor and glory of Tennessee let us be, as heretofore, shoulder to shoulder in battle, or peacefully at home, not sorrowing when victory perches on the standards of Tennessee regiments.

LOSS OF THE FOURTH ALABAMA.—The following gives the official report of the loss sustained by the gallant Fourth Alabama at Manassas:

Killed—One captain, two first lieutenants, one third lieutenant, three sergeants, two corporals, twenty-seven privates. Total killed, 36. Wounded—One colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one captain, one first lieutenant, three second lieutenants, ten sergeants, five corporals, 127 privates. Total wounded, 150. Missing—Three privates. Aggregate, 189.

VALUABLE PRIZES.—The steamer Antelope reached this place yesterday, and brought here a detachment of the Washington Artillery, under command of Lieut. James Salvo. They had in charge the following officers and seamen, lately captured by a Confederate State privateer: Capt. L. Holmes, and W. Hurd, mate, late of the bark Glen, of Portland, (Me.) from Philadelphia for Tortugas, with a cargo of 391 tons coal; Henry Wilson, mate, late of the bark Rowena, of and for Philadelphia, from Laguayra, with a cargo of 1000 bags coffee—this vessel is said to be new and valuable; Wm. Nichols, seaman, and Henry Anderson, a boy, lately of the schooner Mary Alice, from Porto Rico, for New York, with a cargo of 215 hogsheads of sugar. We also learn that a privateer has been chased into a harbor not far distant, after an exciting run of some hours.

[Charleston Courier.

FROM LAFOURCHE.—The rains of last week have been very heavy in Lafourche, doing some damage to hay and corn. On Mr. John Webre's plantation a negro cabin was struck by lightning and several of the beams shivered to pieces. A negro child was rendered senseless for several hours and a hog was killed outright. During the same storm the limb of a tree was broken off in the parish of Assumption, falling upon a negro man who had sought shelter under it, injuring him fatally.

A PRIZE CHASED AND BEACHED.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 8th gives the particulars of an exciting affair near Fernandina harbor, on the morning of the 5th inst. A bark from India, bound to Boston, with a cargo of wool, furs and medicines, valued at $75,000, which had been captured by the C. S. privateer Jeff. Davis, and was making for a Southern harbor with a prize crew on board, was chased Sunday night and Monday morning by a large U. S. ship of war. On account of the wind the bark could not make the harbor, and the prize officer therefore beached her, when the militia turned out with two six-pounders to protect her from the boats of the man-of-war. In a few hours the bark floated off, and the steamer St. Johns started out of the harbor to tow her in; but seeing this, about one hundred men put off in boats from the United States war vessel and set fire to the prize, returning in safety, as they were screened from and nearly out of range of the field pieces on the beach.

UNITED STATES NAVY.—According to the N. Y. *Tribune* the only efficient vessels of war not on active cruising duty at present are: the sailing frigate Potomac, 50 guns, preparing for sea at New York; sailing frigate Sabine, 50 guns, refitting at Portsmouth, N. H.; and the new steam sloop Pensacola, 19 guns, preparing for sea at Washington. Since the establishment of the navy this is the first time so many of its seagoing vessels were in active employment. The latest compilation of resignations from the U. S. navy give the number of officers from slave States as 602, of which 342 were from the Confederate States. This is a pretty good basis for a naval establishment.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Departure of the Watson Artillery—Impressive Scene.—Last evening the swift packet Mary T. bore away from our city five score of its most gallant young men to fight the battles of their country. The parting of husband, brother, lover, son and friend, amid a concourse of thousands of deeply interested people on the wharf, and under such circumstances, where many, perchance, of these whose hearts, then bounding with high spirits and patriotic ambition, were speaking their last adieux in their native city, was a scene which those who looked upon can never forget.

The volunteer artillerists came together in Lafayette Square at four o'clock, and they were quickly surrounded by a large crowd, which grew in its proportions until the square was nearly filled. Soon after the four city companies that had each contributed members to this corps from their ranks, filed into the square one after another. These were the Second Company of Chasseurs-à-Pied, Capt. Meilleur; the Second Company of Orleans Guards, Capt. Eugene State; the Chasseurs de Bayou, and the Orleans Voltigeurs. Now the crowd surged to and fro as the friends of the brave young men pressed their way through to grasp them by the hands and bid them God speed in their war to the North. At half-past four the line was formed, the men all falling into their places, and the route of march was taken up down St. Charles street, and up Canal to the upper steamboat landing.

The order of procession was as follows: Band of Music. Volunteers of the Watson Flying Artillery, in citizens' dress or in the uniforms of the companies they have belonged to previously, marching by sections. The Chasseurs-à-Pied, with the field flag. The Chasseurs de Bayou. The Second Company of Orleans Guards. The Orleans Voltigeurs.

Everywhere along the route the volunteers were encouraged by the throngs of our citizens, who flocked the streets to see them off and give them final greeting, but it was on the wharf, opposite the steamer, that the greatest crowd was collected. Already the Mary T. was invaded by hundreds who determined to go up to Carrollton on her that they might have the very last opportunity of speaking with their friends. The packet Grand Duke, moored just above, was also invaded by those who sought to give the last cheers of encouragement, while the entire way to the Mary T. was blocked up by tearful ladies and interested men.

Finally the cortege arrived, and the volunteers were dismissed for three minutes to say good-bye. The scenes of leave-taking, the hurried kisses and embraces, the warm clasping of hands, the whispered adieux and messages of love are not for pen to describe. The three minutes lengthened into ten, but at last came the sharp clanging of the bell and the sonorous "all aboard!" and then the splashing of the wheels as the noble steamer with her noble band swung gracefully down the stream.

Now the artillerists ascended the hurricane roof and crowded the guards, the last hawser was let loose, and as the packet drifted down upon the current, there came from her decks one long, rousing cheer, full of hope courage and devotion. Ere it died away upon the ear it was answered by a shout from the wharf that rose through thousands of lips direct from thousands of hearts. Then came cheer upon cheer, boat answering to shore and shore to boat, while hats, kepis and mouchoirs waved in the air and handkerchiefs fluttered in the breeze. The engines gathered way, the Mary T. rounded her backward course, then slowly merged ahead, and finally steamed past the wharf in gallant style. The cheering and the waving increased, only subsiding when the volunteers had got out of hearing, while many of the more enthusiastic followed up in vehicles.

Thus did the gallant Watson Artillerists leave the city of their birth and their homes. That they may return with unfading laurels and undecimated ranks is the fervent prayer of every true heart they left behind them.

A Sham Duel.—An occurrence that is creating much merriment in "ye ancient Third," is thus related by an evening contemporary yesterday: "A sham duel was fought yesterday near the old Marine Hospital, above McDonoghville, which occasioned a good deal of sport among those who were in the secret. An eccentric fellow named Pinto, who has for years been knocking about from pillar to post in the Third District, having no fixed abiding place, was one of the parties to the duel, and the other was a merry Frenchman, who entered into the spirit of the affair with a peculiar vim. The Frenchman, it appears, had pinned an old white rag to the hinder part of Pinto's coat, and had made him the laughing stock of all the good children that reside on Goodchildren street. At this Pinto, when he found out how he had been tricked, became exceedingly angry, and vowed vengeance against the merry wag who had made him the unconscious bearer of a flag of truce. Several officious friends volunteered their advice, which was that he should forthwith challenge the Frenchman, with whom, by the way, they already arranged the preparatory preliminaries. The challenge was, of course, accepted, and the seconds agreed where, when and how the affair was to be settled. Shot-guns, at forty paces, were the weapons, but Pinto knew nothing—though all the others did—that the guns were loaded only with powder. In preparing for the fight, the Frenchman placed a bladder on his breast containing nearly a bottle of claret, and at the first fire he fell, and with a penknife pierced the bladder so that the claret flowed profusely, staining his shirt and bosom, as with his own heart's blood.

"Pinto was brought up by the seconds to see how fearfully accurate had been his aim, and when he saw his fallen enemy before him he cried out: [illegible] pressed sorrow for what he had done. It was, however, too late to remedy the evil, and Pinto was recommended to seek safety in flight. Advising with his seconds, he was told that he could conceal himself in a certain [illegible] in the rear and lower portion of the Third District [illegible] thither he went, with an unerring belief [illegible] a hundred officers are in vain searching for him [illegible] concealment. How long he will be kept [illegible] of the manner in which he was kept [illegible] depend on the temper of the Frenchman [illegible] low wags."

Coroner's Inquest.—The Coroner [illegible] terday an inquest on the body of Wil[illegible], a man belonging to the crew of the diving-bell [illegible] engaged in searching for the remains of the steam-[illegible] located through the wreck [illegible] an experienced and bold diver, but rather reckless, for the last time he went down somebody warned him there was a hole in his marine armor, near the armpit; "No matter," said he, "I will fold it up and hold my arm tight upon it." He went down, and after a long while, the operators receiving no signal to haul him up, concluded to do so without orders, and when they brought him to the surface of the water they saw he was speechless. The unfortunate man died immediately after, in spite of all efforts to save him. He was thirty years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Railroad Accident.—Jacob Kitt, who keeps a coffee-house at the corner of Erato and Magazine streets, was fatally injured at Milneburg last evening. In attempting to jump onto the four o'clock train to come to this city, he missed his footing, and fell underneath the car wheels. Both of his legs and his left arm were crushed and he shortly expired.

Alleged Embezzlement.—Geo. Weydig, alias White, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Martin Weydig, who asserts that he has failed to account to him for a portion of the money collected from the Quartermaster's Department, C. S. A., for 400 canteen straps, manufactured for Government. George asserts, on the contrary, that they were in partnership, and that each received his proper share.

Remarkable Discovery.—Mrs. Adams, who resides on Royal street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets, observed a bundle, wrapped in a shawl, lying in the middle of the street, opposite her door, last evening, and perceiving that it slightly moved, she ran out and picked it up, when, on unfolding it, what was her astonishment to discover an infant about three weeks old! She is taking charge of it for the present. The motive that could prompt any one to attempt the murder of a babe in such a cowardly, inhuman manner, is inconceivably atrocious.

Watch and Chain Recovered.—Officer Terrade reports finding last evening, in the pawn office of S. Batmate, No. 161 Bourbon street, a gold watch and chain, stolen property.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Thomas Maltais was committed for trial before the Criminal Court on the charge of passing counterfeit money, knowing the same to be counterfeit. Officer Gonzales arrested him in the Meat Market, where he disposed of two bogus half dollars.

In the case of Mrs. Richard, charged with grossly insulting Mrs. Callahan, both parties were found to be in fault, and they were each required to give peace bonds for the future preservation of more amicable relations.

Thomas Williams did not appear to substantiate his charge against Jean Maltais of assaulting him with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill, so the case was dismissed.

Jefferson City Items.—We learn from the Jefferson Gazette that a cottage dwelling, situated on Beloache street, in that city, and occupied by a widow named Mdme. Keller, took fire on Thursday evening last. All the fire companies could do was to prevent the spread of the flames to buildings in the vicinity. There was no person in the house when the fire broke out, and it is not known how it occurred. As Mrs. Keller had no insurance, the poor woman lost all she had, furniture as well as her house. Her only son is now in Virginia, and belongs to a New Orleans company of Blues.

DIED,

Yesterday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. AUGUSTE ROY, born Elisabeth Emilie Elliot, aged 40 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the Dutillet, Roy and Elliot families are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, THIS DAY, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., precisely, from the residence of her brother, Mr. Manuel Elliot, on Hospital street, between Derbigny and Roman streets.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, 1861.

COTTON.—We did not hear of a sale to-day.

TOBACCO.—We have heard of sales of 400 hhds. at about previous rates.

SUGAR.—About 300 hhds. were sold at about previous rates. Fair to Fully Fair 4¼ @5¼c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES.—Nothing reported.

FLOUR.—150 bbls. Superfine sold at $5 50 at $5 75, and 100 Good Extra at $6 ₱ bbl.

CORN.—600 sacks Yellow Mixed sold at 51c. ₱ bushel.

OATS.—900 sacks sold at 42c ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—200 sacks sold at $1 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

INDIA BAGGING.—50 bales sold at 15½c. each.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 13½c ₱ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders retail at 14c., Ribbed Sides at 15½c., Clear Sides at 17c, and plain and sugar-cured Hams at 19@17c ₱ lb.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $25 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at 27½c ₱ gallon.

SALT.—Some 30,000 sacks have changed hands within a few days at very full prices, including 5600 Coarse, in warehouse, at $1 75. Holders are now asking $2.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 13, 1861.

Arrived Beeves, 68 Texas Cattle, 30 Hogs, 60 Sheep and 70 Veal Cattle. Sales, 150 Texas Cattle, 17 Hogs, 60 Sheep and 130 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 323 Texas Cattle, 30 Hogs and 164 Veal Cattle. The market closes bare of Sheep. We quote prices:

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 14, 1861.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Acadia, Bernoun, from Bayou Sara.
A G Brown, Poitevent, from Covington.
Gen Hodges, Steele, from Shreveport.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

COVINGTON—Per steamer A G Brown—[illegible] bales cotton.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Acadia—Sundries.

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Gen Hodges—[illegible] bbls molasses [illegible] sks wood 299 bbls flour and sundries.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. WESTERN—7 hhds sugar 40 bales leather 180 head cattle 61 sheep and sundries.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Star Mutual Insurance Company.

THE following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:

Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$[illegible] 78
Premiums on Fire Risks	$126,119 36	
Premiums on Marine Risks	60,761 42	
Premiums on River Risks	12,765 00	$[illegible] 78
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	28,[illegible] 00	
For Return Premiums	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	24,297 70	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
	$[illegible]	
Reserved for Losses unpaid	3,727 20	
	$[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $[illegible]	4,[illegible]	
Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, loss into est, &c.	$41,129 [illegible]	$[illegible]
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$[illegible] 77
Net Earned Premiums as above	$152,[illegible]	
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent have been paid	$[illegible]	
Amount participating in Profits	$[illegible] 77	
The Company have the following Assets, viz:		
Bills Receivable at short date		$[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies		[illegible]
Premiums due		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
Balance of Subscription Notes		[illegible]
Total Assets		$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this 12th day of August, 1861, before me, the subscriber Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Placide Forstall, President, and Emile DeBuys, Secretary of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of August, 1861.

ARTHUR SAUCIER, Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

[illegible] the 12th instant, the Board have declared [illegible] of Twenty-two per cent. [illegible] premiums of the year ending [illegible] which certificates will be issued on [illegible] interest at the rate of [illegible] will also be paid in cash, on [illegible] to the original subscribers, on [illegible] and credited on their notes.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, Room 15 City Hall.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE Board of Assessors of the city of New Orleans, having completed their Rolls of Assessment for the year 1861, and copies thereof having been filed with the Secretary of said Board, at Room 15 City Hall the same may be seen and examined by any of the inhabitants of said city of New Orleans, and by any of the owners of property in said city, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., daily (Sundays excepted), during THIRTY DAYS from the 15th inst.

And the Board of Assessors further give notice that they will meet at their Office, Room 15 City Hall, from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th and 25th of September, 1861, to hear complaints on application of any person considering himself aggrieved.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
au14 30d Secretary of the Board of Assessors.

Notice.

POSTPONEMENT of the OPENING OF THE FREE MARKET. In consequence of orders not being ready for delivery, the opening of the Free Market is postponed until FRIDAY NEXT, 16th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOS. MURRAY, President.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.
au12 4d

Notice.

THE copartnership of PAYAN & CARHART, in this city, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 1st of May last.

THOMAS C. PAYAN is duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and will continue the wholesale clothing business at the old stand, No. 72 Canal street.

THOMAS C. PAYAN,
THOMAS F. CARHART.

New Orleans, August 10, 1861. au12 1m

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 Linens 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

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, well recommended, to assist in a retail Drug Store. One speaking German will be preferred. Address Box No. 2524, with references. au7 tf

Manufactory of Arms.

SABRES, DRAW-SWORDS, SABRE-BAYONETS.

WE are ready to sell and receive orders for the following articles:

Ordnance Sabres for officers, plain blade.
Do. do. damask.
Draw Swords, with gold ornaments.
All kinds of Sabres made to order.
Sabre-Bayonets, separate, or adapted to the musket.
Military Companies can contract to have their muskets rifled or made to admit the sabre-bayonet.
Scarfs Belts, Plates of all kinds.
Ornaments made to order; also repairing.

The superiority of the arms, as well as their moderate prices, can be ascertained on examination.

Depot at No. 75 Camp street, up stairs. au5 1m

NOTICE.

MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,

SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS,

Office No. 20 St. Anthony Square,

Informs the public and his friends and acquaintances that he has taken an interest with Mr. JEAN BONNOT in his establishment for interments and funeral ceremonies, situated 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 Crucifix, 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 largest and handsomest

Hearses and Funeral Cars

of the city, made and ornamented in the most recent style of PARIS AND LONDON, and better and cheaper than any other, and to the Benevolent Charitable Associations at one-third less; all and every thing relating to funeral ceremonies, such as Metallic Burial Cases and Coffins of all kinds, Coffins lined with lead and zinc, and trimmed with velvet, satin, alpaca, and cloths of all sorts, mahogany and walnut; large and small Hearses, Carriages, Tables with black and white coverings, Wax Candles, Black and White Crape, Cards of Invitation, and also everything relating to funerals.

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

Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,

and will also go to the domiciles of families "who will place their confidence in him" when circumstances will require his services, and will see that every thing concerning interments and Funeral Ceremonies be regularly done, and to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. J. BONNOT will take orders for the account 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 manufacturers'; as also

COFFINS,

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

ESTABLISHMENT,

51.........St. Ann Street.........51

AT ARMORY HALL.

THE THIRD WEEK.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

—OF—

"The Panopticon of the South,"

—FOR THE—

BENEFIT OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Commencing on MONDAY NIGHT, August 12, 1861.

In preparation, and will shortly be produced, a grand view of

The Battle of Manassas.

For particulars, see Programmes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Tickets 50 cents; Children and Servants, 25 cents.

MATINEES ON SATURDAY NOON—Children and Servants admitted to matinee for 15 cents.

Box office open from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, and commencing at 8. au14

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ST. CHARLES STREET.

HARRY MACARTHY,

THE ARKANSAS COMEDIAN,

Author, Actor, Vocalist, Dancer, Banjoist, and Man of Many Parts, will give one or two more

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS

AND

PERSONATION CONCERTS,

ASSISTED BY MISS LOTTIE ESTELLE.

Complimentary Benefit to HARRY MACARTHY on FRIDAY EVENING, August 16th.

Afternoon Performance on SATURDAY, 17th, at 12 M.

Admission, 50 cents. Day performance, children and servants, 20 cents.

Box office open at 9 o'clock, A. M. Doors open at 7. Performance commences at 8. au14

Rules for the Government of the Free Vegetable Market.

The Market to be opened from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 1 P. M., on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, until further notice, commencing on TUESDAY NEXT, the 13th inst.

No application for Vegetables, &c., will be received unless the same is signed by the Alderman or Assistant Alderman of the Ward and District in which the applicant resides.

All persons desirous of contributing Vegetables, Provisions, &c., for the poor, are requested to send the same to the "Volunteer Relief Committee," Waterworks Building, head of Canal street.

Persons contributing will please mark their baskets, or bags, with their names and locations, in order that the same may be returned to them. Persons will be at the building to receive all donations, and an account of the same will be correctly kept.

Persons applying for relief will enter on the upper side of the building, and when supplied will pass out on the lower side, so as to prevent confusion.

Tickets are not transferable, and no supplies will be delivered without them; and they must be presented at each application.

Mr. A. C. Merbel has kindly tendered his services to the Committee to receive, slaughter and cut up all Beef Cattle that may be donated.

THOMAS MURRAY,
H. BIER,
G. SMITH,
E. F. SCHMIDT,
D. I. RICARDO,
Committee.

au8 tf

Volunteer Relief Committee.

The Committee will hereafter sit DAILY, in Room No. 6, Basement of the City Hall, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of registering the names of the distressed families and dependents of absent Volunteers, preparatory to distributing the relief appropriated by the Common Council.

All applicants will be required to produce proof satisfactory to the Committee that they are entitled to relief.

Residents of the FIRST DISTRICT will apply on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 9th and 10th inst.

Residents of the SECOND DISTRICT will apply on MONDAY, the 12th inst.

Residents of the THIRD DISTRICT will apply on TUESDAY, the 13th inst.

Residents of the FOURTH DISTRICT will apply on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst.

Thereafter applications may be made on any day promiscuously.

Due notice will be given of the Pay Days for each District as soon as the pay rolls are completed.

CHAS. C. CAMPBELL,
Secretary of the Committee.

New Orleans, August 8, 1861. au8t

Over the Lake.

FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG, MADISONVILLE and COVINGTON.—The steamer A. G. BROWN will leave the Pontchartrain Railroad daily, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock trains, for the above places. Returning, leaves Covington at half-past 4 o'clock, A. M.

On Sundays, will leave on the arrival of the 9 o'clock, A. M., trains.

P. A. SHAW, Agent,
25 and 25 Front street.

Freight should be sent in time for the half-past 11 o'clock trains. au9

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.

FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG, MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.—The steamer A. G. BROWN, W. J. Poitevent, captain, will leave for the above ports EVERY SATURDAY EVENING on the arrival of the 6 o'clock, P. M., cars of the 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
jy6 tf

J. R. Jaffray & Co.,

7 ST. MILDREDS COURT,
London,
ENGLAND.

Agent—Mr. J. V. DURAND,
New Orleans. jy27 6m

CANNON! CANNON!!

FOR SALE.

TWENTY PIECES OF CANNON, from the most approved foundry in the world, ranging from 6 to 24-pounders. Apply at 34 Magazine street, up stairs.
jy30 N. J. WILSON.

Headquarters Carondelet Guards,

No. 12 Gravier street,
NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1861.

MR. R. H. YALE, of the firm of C. Yale, Jr. & Co., having been appointed Treasurer of this Company, no one is authorized to solicit subscriptions for said Company except those holding lists signed by him.

Capt. N. J. WILSON.

Headquarters Jackson Regiment,

NEW ORLEANS, July 27, 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 companies' muster roll to the Adjutant, Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, who will have them transcribed on the regimental muster roll, and will be immediately mustered into service, and ordered to rendezvous at "Camp Polk," Corinth, Miss.

II. Lieut. Col. J. G. Dreux, graduate of the Western Military Institute, Kentucky, will take immediate command of the Camp, and superintend Company and Battalion drills.

III. A School of Instruction will be established; commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be instructed in the school of the Company and school of Battalion, and every facility afforded officers to perfect themselves in all the evolutions of the line.

By order. C. C. MILLER,
Colonel Commanding Jackson Regiment.
J. S. DUKE, Acting Adjutant. jy29 tf

Headquarters Carondelet Guards,

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1861.

FOR the seat of war, for immediate active service. A few more good men will be accepted in the Carondelet Guards by applying at headquarters, No. 12 Gravier street. Clothing and equipments furnished.

jy26 N. J. WILSON, Captain.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON —AND— GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

ON and after June 20th the Passenger Trains will leave the depot, foot of Calliope street, at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., and arrive at 9:15 A. M. and 8:45 P. M.

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

Price of ticket to Mobile $12 50.
" " Selma $20 50.
" " Montgomery $28.
Time to Mobile 24 hours.
" Selma, 48 hours.
" Montgomery 55 hours.

T. S. WILLIAMS,
jy2 tf General Superintendent.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

DEPARTURE OF CARS:

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
6 o'clock A. M. Horse Car.		5 o'clock A. M. St'm Train.	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

This will positively be the last regular steam train from the lake to the city on week days.

11 o'clock P. M. Horse Car.

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

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

The Cars on Sundays leave either end of the road every half-hour, from 7 P. M. until 8 P. M.

Omnibuses leave Canal street every five minutes for the depot.

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

G. PANDELY,
my26 tf Superintendent.

XX ALE,

OF THE CELEBRATED BRAND OF

J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow.

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

M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
jy16 No. 23 Bienville street.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES

FROM THE MANUFACTORIES OF

R. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool.

Wrought and Cast Iron SUGAR KETTLES of every description, constantly on hand.

For sale by
M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO,
jy16 23 Bienville street.

AUCTION SALES.

Paint Store at Auction.

Succession of Alphonse Gardes—No. 18,226.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

BY virtue of an order from Honorable J. Bermudez Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans, dated 3d August, 1861, will be sold on the premises, on Chartres street, between St. Peter and Jefferson streets, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on FRIDAY, the 16th of August, 1861—

The Contents of a Paint and Furnishing Store, consisting in part of Brushes, Glasses of all descriptions and sizes, Paints of all kinds, Pencils, Varnishes, Glue, Oils, Putty, and empty Bottles; together with the Fixtures, Glass Cases, Counters, Iron Chest, Desks, Bureaus, &c., &c.

The whole to be sold in block.

Terms cash.

Also, at the same place and hour, the following articles belonging to deceased, to wit—

One Double-Barreled Gun.
One Lefaucheux Pistol, with its accessories.
1 Mahogany Bureau.
1 Oil Painting, and sundry other articles.
Terms cash on the spot. au8 5t

Succession of Marie Marthe Cottin,

f. w. c.—No. 18,097.—Second District Court of New Orleans.

VALUABLE SLAVES.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, Auctioneer, Office, 74 Chartres street.

THURSDAY, 15th August, 1861, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at auction, by virtue and in pursuance of an order from the Honorable J. Bermudez Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date July 10th, 1861, for account of the above named succession, the following described Slaves, to wit:

NANCY, aged about 35 years, and her four children: ARMANTINE, aged about 10 years; HENRIETTE, aged about 5 years; VICTOIRE, aged about 4 years, and an infant child, aged about 2 months.

CHARLES aged about 21 years.

Terms and Conditions—Cash on the spot.

Acts of sale before A. Dorlecourt, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. jy11 22 au1 12 14 15

JUDICIAL SALES.

Eugene Luneau vs. His Creditors.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 14,965—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered August 13th, 1861, and to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, August 26th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises hereinafter designated, for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

1. The Contents of a Restaurant situate on Bienville street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets, in the Second District of this city, as per inventory on file.

2. The unexpired term of the Lease of said premises, at $[illegible] per month, payable monthly, ending on the 1st day of November next, (1861.)

3. Sundry Accounts, as per list to be exhibited at the sale.

Surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors.

Terms—Cash on the spot; the purchaser of the lease to pay the rent as aforesaid, and the balance cash.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff
au14 17 20 23 26 of the Parish of Orleans.

Bernard Avegno vs. Michel Verdelia.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 14,147—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on FRIDAY, August 30th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.—

A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Old Levee, St. Louis, Chartres and Toulouse streets, designated by the Number Seventy-nine, and measuring sixteen feet front on Old Levee street, by sixty four feet nine inches in depth, between parallel lines, American measure. The whole as per plan drawn by A. Sampson, architect, and deposited as per No. 15, in book of plans No. 6, in the office of H. P. Caire, late a notary public in this city.

The buildings comprise a three-story brick house, slate-roofed, No. 135.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the
jy29 au14 23 30 Parish of Orleans.

Widow P. J. Gildemester vs. The Succession of Nicholas Fitzsimmons.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 11,352.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on FRIDAY, August 23d, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.

A CERTAIN SQUARE OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, &c., situate in the Suburb Jackson, Second District of this city, bounded by Customhouse, Bienville, St. Patrick and Bernadotte streets, designated by the Number [illegible] on a plan drawn by C. A. Hedin, surveyor, on the 5th of April, 1853, deposited as plan No. 252 in the office of Theodore Guyol, notary public, which said square measures three hundred feet front on Customhouse street, the same front on Bienville street, two hundred and [illegible] feet front on St. Patrick street, and the same front on Bernadotte street.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff
jy22 31 au7 14 23 of the Parish of Orleans.

Pierre Devergès vs. His Creditors.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 15,75[illegible].—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered August 7th, 1861 and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets on SATURDAY, September [illegible], 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.—

ONE SQUARE OF GROUND situate, lying and being in the rear of this city, Second District of New Orleans, being part of the late Blanc plantation, which said square is designated as Number Twenty-three, and comprised within Fourth, Fifth, St. Ann and Dumaine streets, containing twenty-six lots numbered One to Twenty-six inclusive.

Lots Numbers One, Two and Three adjoining each other, measure each thirty-two feet five inches and six lines front on Fourth street, thirty-two feet four inches and five lines in width in the rear, by one hundred and forty [illegible] feet seven inches and five lines in depth between parallel lines.

Lot Number Four measures thirty-two feet five inches and six lines front on Fourth street by one hundred and forty-five feet seven inches and five lines in depth between parallel lines.

Lots Numbers Five, Six and Seven, adjoining each other, measure each thirty-one feet five inches and five lines front on Dumaine street, by one hundred feet in depth between parallel lines; lot Number Five forming the corner of Dumaine and Fourth streets.

Lots Numbers Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve and Thirteen, adjoining each other, measure each thirty-one feet five inches and six lines front on Dumaine street, by one hundred feet in depth between parallel lines; lot Number Thirteen forming the corner of Fifth and Dumaine streets.

Lots Numbers Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen and Seventeen, adjoining each other, measure each thirty-two feet three inches and four lines front on Fifth street, thirty-two feet four inches and five lines in width in the rear, by one hundred and forty-seven feet seven inches and six lines in depth between parallel lines.

Lots Numbers Eighteen, Nineteen, Twenty, Twenty-one, Twenty-two and Twenty-three, adjoining each other, measure each thirty-one feet five inches and six lines front on St. Ann street, by one hundred feet in depth between parallel lines; lot Number Eighteen forming the corner of St. Ann and Fifth streets.

And lots Numbers Twenty-four, Twenty-five and Twenty-six, adjoining each other, measure each thirty-one feet five inches and six lines front on St. Ann street, by one hundred feet in depth between parallel lines; lot Number Twenty-six forming the corner of St. Ann and Fourth streets.

The whole American measure, and in conformity to a plan drawn by J. A. Bourgerol, surveyor dated December 24th, 1836, and deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, late a notary public in this city; and also to a plan drawn by John Britt, architect, dated December 15th, 1848, and deposited in my office.

Together with all the rights, ways, &c.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the
au13 22 31 sep7 14 Parish of Orleans.

John Molloy vs. Mary Lambert.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—No. 27[illegible].—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. A. Saucier, Justice of said Court, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th of August, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at my warehouse, No. 223 Customhouse street, between Franklin and Tremé streets: A lot of Furniture, &c. Seized in the above suit. Terms cash.

au14 20 24 S. HAMILTON, Constable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Philippe Avegno.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,057.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the provisional account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au14 14 19 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

F. Deleuze vs. His Creditors.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 15,947.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvent and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the syndic should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au6 10 14 A. DREUX, Deputy Clerk.

Lost or Stolen.

A PROMISSORY NOTE, dated 4th August, 1860, signed Ne varietur by Edward Barnett, notary public, for $3060, payable twelve months after date at the Bank of America, drawn by Gerald Farrell to his own order, and endorsed by himself, and bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum from maturity. All persons are cautioned against negotiating this note, payment having been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid to any person delivering the said note to ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas streets. jy31 6t30d

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE —OF— MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

GUILBAUX & GIEFERS,

(SUCCESSORS TO T. DARPLOUS)

191..........Royal street..........193

IMPORTERS of English and French Saddlery and manufacturers of Saddles and Harness, and Southern Military Equipments.

ATTENTION!

In consequence of the present state of affairs, all orders will be filled at the shortest notice, and the lowest prices. On hand, a considerable quantity of Bits, Stirrups, Saddles, Bridles, Carpets, Woolen and Linen Covers, &c., from England and France; Hunting and Fencing articles.

Wanted.

IN a small family, a COOK, white or colored. Apply at No. 23 Bienville street. jy4

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Mme. MAURY,

Late from the Toulouse Hospital, admitted by the Faculty of Montpellier, 1st Lowrence of 25 and 34.

MME. MAURY has the honor to inform her customers that, whilst continuing the practice of midwifery, she has opened an office for consultation and the treatment of diseases of the womb. The ladies shall be [illegible] by the physicians who have been [illegible]. Vaccination every Saturday, from 12 o'clock, M., to 3 o'clock, P. M. Bourbon street, No. 214, between [illegible] maine and St. Philip.

COFFEE BAGS—500 empty Bags for sale by QUEYROUZE & LABOURDETTE,
jy22 6 and 16 St. Louis st.

SUPERIOR CLARET WINE—10 casks St. [illegible] Claret Wine; 30 do St. Emilion do do; [illegible] caux do do; 55 cases St. Julien superior [illegible]; 75 do St. Estephe do do; 10 do [illegible] and for sale by
jy20 [illegible]

HOLLAND GIN—125 pipes, [illegible] sale by [illegible]
jy18

HAVANA CIGARS—[illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible]

B[illegible]

C[illegible]

C. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ships Ariel, American Union, John H. Jarvis, State of Maine, Toulon, Chas. A. Farwell, and Bark Chester.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—In the District Court of the Confederate States, District of Louisiana.—In Prize—Nos. 18, 20, 5, 10, 11, 19 and 12.

In furtherance of the decrees rendered by the aforesaid Court in the above entitled suits, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the public store No. 2 of the New Customhouse, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for cash, the following articles being stores, &c., of the above-named vessels, viz: Beef in barrels, Pork in ditto, Flour and Bread in ditto, Manila and Hemp Rope, Canvas, Perfumery, &c., &c.

Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 13th August, 1861.
au14 td C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship John H. Jarvis and Cargo.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. 5.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, the seventh day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The ship JOHN H. JARVIS, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, &c., of 749 67/95 tons, now at Post 18, First District.

Terms cash at the time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans 9th day of August, 1861.
au10 ts C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship J. H. Jarvis's Cargo.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—No. 5.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of August, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The CARGO of said ship J. H. Jarvis, now on board of said vessel, at Post No. 18, First District, consisting of 2000 sacks common Salt, (more or less.)

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 9th day of August, 1861.
au10 ts C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Bark Chester, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. 12.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the seventh day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The bark CHESTER, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture and Boats, &c., (of [illegible] tons.)

Terms cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. C. B. BEVERLEY,
au8 30d C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship State of Maine, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. 10.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on SATURDAY the seventh day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse—

The ship STATE OF MAINE, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and boats, &c. ([illegible] tons).

Terms cash at the time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans 7th day of August, 1861. C. B. BEVERLEY
au8 td C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship Lemuel Dyer, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. [illegible] —By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY the seventh day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse—

The one-eighth part of ship LEMUEL DYER, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and boats. ([illegible] tons.)

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. C. B. BEVERLEY,
au8 ts C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship Ariel, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. [illegible] —By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY the 7th day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

THE SHIP ARIEL, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c. (of [illegible] tons.)

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th August, 1861. C. B. BEVERLEY,
au8 ts C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship Chas. A. Farwell, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. 19.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The Three-fourth Sixteenths of the ship CHARLES A. FARWELL, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., (of [illegible] tons.)

Terms cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. C. B. BEVERLEY,
au8 td C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship American Union, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—No. 20.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse—

The Fifteen-Sixteenths of the ship AMERICAN UNION, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, &c., (of [illegible] tons.)

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861.
au8 ts C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Schooner E. S. James, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—No. 2.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse—

The One-Fourth part of schooner E. S. JAMES, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture (of [illegible] tons.)

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. C. B. BEVERLEY,
au8 ts C. S. Marshal.

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 defense, in a measure and as our means will permit, to provide for the utterly destitute women and families who may providentially fall to 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,
New Orleans, June 15, 1861. jel7 tf President.

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. Plassan, P. Maloches, T. N. Blake,
F. Moreno, Jr., A. Lefebvre, W. A. Gordon,
C. H. Kernion, P. Queyrouze, H. Peychaud.

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

jy11 LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,

No. 22 St. Louis street,
Between Royal and Bourbon streets
nov21 1y

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

No. 32 Carondelet street.

feb1 1y (Ground floor, back office.)

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 [illegible]. The accommodations are [illegible] 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. KUHRMANN during his absence.

DR. ED. KUHRMANN,

(of the Faculty of Paris,)
No. 265 BOURBON STREET,
between [illegible] and St. Philip streets.

Building Material, [illegible] Fire-Wood

V. DEMOURUELLE, [illegible]

At the Old Basin, corner [illegible]

HAS constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIAL, [illegible]

D[illegible] AND BRANDY CHERRIES [illegible]

Vol. XVII—New Series.

Abonnés

Les porteurs de [illegible] voir des abon[illegible] le 25 CENTS [illegible] aux porteurs

Ventes à [illegible]

La sort[illegible]

[illegible]

La Fr[illegible]

Rien que les [illegible]