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NEW ORLEANS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorised to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in advance to the carriers [illegible].

YANKEE EXULTATION.

The Yankees, we are told, are in a high state of glorification over the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark [illegible]. They have certainly [illegible] to rejoice [illegible] opportunities for indulging in glee have been exceedingly limited, the Southerners should not feel at all aggrieved at the exuberance of their jubilation. If victories were events of frequent occurrence among the Yankees, they would hardly consider the one in question as worthy of such an outpouring of triumph. That a fort of 160 guns, manned with four thousand soldiers, should absolutely succeed in capturing a fort armed with only 30 cannon, and a feeble garrison of one-tenth the number of the assailants, is certainly a wonderful and illustrious exploit—just such an exploit as necessarily calls forth a universal shout of exultation from Yankeedom. It is the counterpart of the signal achievements of Gen. McClellan in Western Virginia. That invincible warrior—the Napoleon of the West, as his admirers term him—did certainly exhibit some extraordinary evidences of military genius and skill. With an army of ten thousand men he actually did contrive to [illegible] and starve out some four or five hundred Georgians, and compel them to surrender after they had killed nearly as many of the enemy as they themselves numbered; had lost their General, and had seen their Colonel wounded and a prisoner. This heroic deed was hailed with joyous acclamations throughout the North, and Gen. McClellan owes his present commanding station as the chief of the grand army of the Potomac entirely to the advantages thus effected in Western Virginia.

The staple of Yankee victories is invariably the same. Whenever they manage to raise a force outnumbering that of their opponents in the proportion of four or five to one, and are more in the superiority of weapons, and thus obtain an advantage, they make the welkin ring with the clamor of their triumph. Throughout the campaign, the capture of Pulaski's command in Western Virginia, and the recent taking of two forts on the coast of North Carolina, stand forth as the solitary monuments of Northern valor and martial spirit. Upon this slender foundation they erect an enormous superstructure. They swagger, and boast, and brag with a most laudable modesty. They did not even wait for actual success to indulge in vainglorious vauntings, since they exhibited us a thousand times on paper before the battle of Manassas, and their favorite cities in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati continue daily to doom us to everlasting destruction. All things considered, it is really marvelous that the South still survives.

We will venture the assertion that the severest chastisement inflicted by us on the Yankees has not elicited from us one-half the joyous demonstrations displayed by them. When we beat back their legions at Great Bethel—which was the first of our victories—the South was scarcely stirred from her propriety. When we sent the "Grand Army" beaten, flying and [illegible] from Manassas back to Washington [illegible] through the [illegible] at the loss of hundreds of [illegible] countrymen, whose lives were worth ten thousand ignoble mercenaries and Hessians. When McCulloch and Price slew the skillful but remorseless Lyon, slaughtered nearly half his army, and drove the affrighted remnant far beyond Springfield, there was no unseemly manifestation of enthusiasm, though, as a matter of course, that glorious victory caused profound gratification. Each of these exploits was far more important in itself and its consequences than all the successes accomplished by the Federal arms.

The truth is the Vandals of the North grow crazy over the smallest fragment of military good fortune, because their success is beautiful to the most extravagant point. They live in an atmosphere of excitement. They talk and feel as Byron is said to have written—in excess. They are nothing, if not in extremes. Moreover, it is but just to acknowledge that the Yankees have been, ever since the commencement of the war, so accustomed to getting thrashed, that when, instead of the usual castigation they expect to receive, they inflict it upon us, they almost lose their wits through excess of delight. Let them then enjoy their latest triumph—let them pronounce it magnificent and unparalleled—let them, if they please, illuminate their principal cities. They have the right to make the most of so rare a circumstance. It would be cruel to deny them a jollification on the occasion. Perhaps they may shortly be required to put on sack cloth and ashes.

Says the Louisville Courier of the 31st: Passengers who left Saint Louis yesterday report that the Confederate troops under Ben McCulloch have taken Boonville and Lexington, Missouri. Another report says that McCulloch has taken Jefferson City.

MORE TROOPS.—The steamer Roebuck, Capt. Sleade, which arrived yesterday evening, brought down the Sabine Rebels, of Sabine parish. They number 88 men, rank and file, under the command of Captain D. W. Self; First Lieutenant, L. J. Hall; Second Lieutenant, M. A. Thompson; Junior Second Lieutenant, S. J. Sebley. She also brought down Captain F. M. Roxsdale, First Lieutenant S. P. Lynch and 12 privates of the Rapides Tigers, which company arrived in this city last week.

MORE TROOPS FROM TEXAS.—Two companies of Texas troops arrived by an extra train of the Opelousas Railroad yesterday. They are the Grimes County Grays, Capt. Hutchingson, of the Second Division, and the Waverley Confederates, Captain Powell, of the Third Division. They number 200 men, rank and file.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. I. N. Marks yesterday received the annexed dispatch from his son, who is Adjutant of the Second Regiment of the Polish Brigade:

ABINGDON, VA., Sept. 3, 1861.
To I. N. Marks.—We have been detained here by a collision. All the officers are safe. One man was killed and twelve wounded.
ALEXANDER MARKS.

FEDERAL WOUNDED PRISONERS.—The New York Tribune publishes a letter from a prisoner at Richmond, giving the names of six hundred and eighty wounded Federals in the hospitals of Richmond. Many of them are reported dead of their wounds. What a commentary upon the so-called official report of the leaders of the Grand Army.

THE EUREKA HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We invite attention to the announcement in our columns of this celebrated restorative. We have before us a large number of certificates, many of them from respectable citizens of New Orleans, attesting the efficacy of the fluid in preventing the hair from falling, and in restoring the original color when gray. The Hair Restorative is for sale by all the druggists in our city.

LATE PAPERS.—We are under obligations to Mr. C. E. McCarthy, the enterprising route agent of the Opelousas Railroad, for late Louisiana papers.

BITTEN BY A RATTLESNAKE.—We learn from the Attakapas of last Saturday that a negro woman, belonging to Mr. Valcour Aime, was bitten by a rattlesnake on the 25th ult., and that she died three hours after she had received the poison in her system. This is the only case of the kind that we have recorded within the past month.

The New York Daily News of the 20th ult. has the annexed manly and outspoken notice. The editor must console himself for the present with the reflection that "Truth crushed to earth, will rise again." The miscreants who now oppose him will, in their turn, suffer retribution:

To the Subscribers of the N. Y. Daily News:

The subscribers to the New York Weekly News who reside beyond the limits of the city of New York will take notice that their copies, should they fail to receive them, have been confiscated, by order of the Federal Government. This has been done without form of law, and by mere usurpation of power. This office is impotent, therefore, to fulfil its obligations towards its patrons, but subscribers may rest assured that every means will be taken to protect their interests, and that, until prevented by physical force, the New York News will discuss its views freely and fearlessly, and will continue to oppose the present fratricidal war, even though it be at the risk of property, personal liberty, and life. BENJAMIN WOOD.

The Point Coupée Democrat has the following:

HAS RETURNED TO LIFE AGAIN.—We stated a short time ago that Capt. [illegible] land had died of the wounds he received in a duel. We are glad to inform his friends that the rumor was false. He is doing better, and in a few weeks will be able to return to Louisiana. His recovery is next to a miracle.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED BY THE NEW ORLEANS [illegible]]

[illegible]

Washington, September 3.—[illegible]

Wheeling, September 3.—Col. Crossman, with two companies of [illegible], attacked four hundred [illegible] Western Virginia [illegible].

A Southern Reverse.

Gallipolis, Ohio, September 3.—A fight occurred at Boone county Courthouse, in which the Confederates were whipped by three Federal companies, who burned the town.

Seizure of Northern Property in Boston.

Boston, September 3.—Two barks, owned by parties in Charleston, S. C., were seized yesterday by the Surveyor of this port, in accordance with the law passed by Congress.

The U. S. Loan.

Washington, September 3.—Secretary of the Treasury Chase has issued a patriotic appeal to the people, on behalf of the national loan.

Affairs in Missouri.

St. Louis, September 3.—The Confederates are reported concentrating at the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, where they will make a stand.

Resignation of Gen. Prentiss.

Cairo, September 3.—Gen. Prentiss, disregarding this position, has resigned his commission, and is succeeded by Gen. Grant.

The Courrier des Etats-Unis.

New York, September 3.—The Courrier des Etats-Unis has gone into war bonds, and will hereafter advocate rebellion.

The Syracuse Democratic Convention.

Tammany Hall has elected a full delegation of loyalists to the Syracuse Convention.

Arrival of the Arago at New York.

The steamship Arago, before reported by telegraph from Cape Race, has arrived at New York.

The Louisville Courier Suppressed.

Louisville, September 3.—Packages of the Louisville Courier, intended for localities south of the Kentucky line, were returned to-day.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Still Two Days Later from Europe

Arrival of the Steamship Arabia—Large Sales of Cotton in Liverpool.

Halifax, September 3.—The steamship Arabia, of the Cunard line, bound for New York, has arrived at this port, from Liverpool and Queenstown, which ports she left, respectively, on the 24th and 25th ult.

The Arabia brings two days' later news than we had by the North American at Quebec.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, August 23.—The sales of Cotton yesterday reached the large amount of 25,000 bales—speculators and exporters taking 10,000. The day's business closed firm.

Our advices from Manchester are of a favorable nature.

London Money Market.

London, August 23.—The closing quotations for Consols yesterday were $91\frac{1}{2}$ a $91\frac{3}{4}$.

General News.

The Protestants are allowed to open schools in France.

A company of Dallas soldiers, while camping at Ponte Landolfo, were attacked by the peasants, and a number of them massacred. The troops, however, revisited the next day, by burning the town and killing 150.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, September 3.—Middling and Uplands Cotton are selling at 18c., and the market is very firm. There were no sales to-day.

Heavy Firing in Virginia.

Washington, September 3.—Heavy firing has been heard on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The reports are vague concerning it.

From Louisville.

Louisville, September 3.—The Courier went South to-day. It was stopped yesterday by mistake.

The Government telegraph agent has not yet arrived.

The War in Missouri.

Macon City, Mo., September 3.—The Secessionists have taken St. Joseph and Sheldan, and also fired into a train near this place.

Louisville, September 3.—They are fighting all over Missouri, both parties capturing many prisoners, who will probably be held for retaliation. The reports regarding them, however, are worthy of little credit.

General Prentiss is said to have captured 300 prisoners.

Reports From Washington.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

Washington, September 3.—The Confederates are concentrating a large force south of Alexandria, and erecting batteries near the mouth of the Occoquan river.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of the Federal lines this morning, but no report of a battle has as yet been received.

Skirmishing occurred in the vicinity of Chain Bridge, over the Potomac, which is unbalanced to have been serious.

John C. Rahming, a merchant, native of the West Indies, was arrested on the charge of treason, and ordered to be confined in Fort Lafayette.

The Hatteras prisoners will be confined in the hulk of the frigate Brandywine.

Kentucky Legislature.

Louisville, September 3.—The Kentucky Legislature has not organized. Difficulty exists regarding the new districts and several extra Senators.

News from the Confederate Capital—Adjournment of Congress.

Richmond, September 3.—Congress has passed an act authorizing the President to continue the appointments made by him in the military and naval service during the recess of Congress, and during the last and present session, and to transmit them to Congress at the commencement of the next session.

Congress remained in session two hours, and then adjourned until the third Monday in November.

Arrival of More Federal Prisoners.

One hundred and two Federal prisoners, taken by Gen. Floyd near Gauley Bridge last week, reached here this afternoon. One hundred of them belonged to the Ohio Seventh Regiment. Many were killed, and the balance of the regiment fled in great confusion, wading and swimming the river, signally routed and thoroughly demoralized.

There are about 2900 Federal prisoners now in Richmond.

Cool Weather in Virginia.

We have received nothing interesting from the camps to-day.

It is quite cool in the mountains of Virginia. Winter clothing is absolutely needed by many soldiers. It is therefore the duty of the South to liberally provide warm clothing, and diligent all the movements to ameliorate the condition of the sick and wounded.

Railway Accident in Virginia—Injury to the Seventeenth Louisiana Regiment.

It is stated by an engineer who has just arrived here, that a terrible accident occurred near Abingdon, Va., to-day, on the railway. The Autry Guards, Company B, Capt. Hardy, of the Seventeenth Louisiana Regiment, had one killed and thirteen wounded, the names of whom have not yet been ascertained.

The Missouri Capture.

We are in possession of Richmond papers of Monday morning, containing details of the Hatteras capture to the Washington Department of the Federal expedition. [illegible]

An official communication to the Secretary of the Navy says that the Fleet captured, [illegible] twenty-five cannon, one thousand stand of arms, and seven hundred and fifteen prisoners, also, [illegible] prizes, two of which were [illegible] with cotton and coffee.

The prisoners were conveyed to New York, and the Minnesota returned to Annapolis.

The Fleets [illegible] is forbidden [illegible].

THE RETALIATORY LAW.—[illegible]

[illegible]

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—By request, [illegible] advertising column it will be seen that several teachers and [illegible] in [illegible] the Rev. John [illegible] that city [illegible] day school for young [illegible] a first-class educational [illegible].

[illegible]

We copy the following from our exchanges. The intelligence is mainly from Northern [illegible] and therefore, [illegible] subject to [illegible]

[Correspondence to the N. Y. Herald.]

ADVANCE [illegible] OF FORTIFICATIONS.

The [illegible] not only abandoned their old line of defence before the [illegible] but have already commenced on the [illegible] only [illegible] nearly half a mile [illegible] of fortifications. They now occupy several important strategical points, on which they are throwing up fortifications. On [illegible] Hill the enemy is constructing works, and have erected a temporary battery of rifled cannon, from which, for the last few days, they have kept up an incessant fire on our troops at Bailey's Cross Roads. Along the route referred to, the enemy have several depots for supplies and [illegible] and at least three new fortifications are [illegible] double that number [illegible] construction. The enemy's force at Munson's Hill consists of 700 cavalry and 1800 infantry, and three pieces of field cannon.

PLANS OF THE CONFEDERATES.

A gentleman arrived here to-day from Richmond, via Leesburg. He has spent several weeks in Virginia, and visited the lines of the rebel army. He estimates the number now in arms in Virginia at nearly 200,000, and the force at the Potomac alone at 150,000. Since the 1st of June immense quantities of arms purchased in the East have been carried into the State through Richmond, and their whole army is now well armed. Manassas Junction has been virtually abandoned, there being only a guard left there to look after the guns at the batteries. The principal body of their forces has been pushed forward to the upper Potomac, to be thrown across into Maryland, for which movement upwards of 40,000 is prepared with pontoon bridges, upon which they can cross at any point they find the least defended. They are determined to make an attempt to get Maryland in their possession, and they believe that will insure their ultimate possession of Washington and all the [illegible] accumulation of supplies here, then enabling them to transfer the war [illegible] to the Susquehanna, and at once induce the recognition by Europe. This programme has been decided upon.

OCCUPATION OF PALMYRA, MO., BY THE CONFEDERATES.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

Quincy, Ill., August 29.—Lieutenant Pinkley, of Captain Ralston's company, Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, came into this city last evening, and stated that a large body of rebels, variously estimated at 2500 to 3000, under the notorious Martin Green, took possession of Palmyra, Mo., yesterday morning.

There were no United States troops there to defend it, and, of course, no resistance was made.

Some 500 of the rebels are in the town, and the balance encamped in the vicinity.

A train of cars, containing a considerable number of soldiers for the troops at St. Joseph, which left Hannibal yesterday, was fired into near Palmyra, and forced to return. No damage done.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANTZ'S DIVISION.

Philadelphia, August 30.—The Bulletin's Clarksburg correspondent, [illegible] General Rosecrantz's division to the attacks of the 27th instant. General Rosecrantz was [illegible] and well, but was quietly [illegible] his functions at his headquarters. Various accounts are given of the forces of General Lee, Wise and Floyd, but no accurate information seems to be possessed outside of Rosecrantz's staff. Opinions differ very much among military men and others in Western Virginia in regard to a general engagement between the respective armies in that quarter. Confidence is reposed in the ability of General Rosecrantz to maintain himself against any force likely to be moved to attack him. He has excellent aids and officers to support him, and who have doubtless helped him to provide an effective army.

SEIZURE OF $120,000.

Fayette, Mo., August 26.—Apprehensions being felt that the branch of the State Bank at this place would be robbed, the cashier yesterday morning [illegible] [illegible] to Allen depot on the North Missouri Railroad, for transportation to St. Louis. On reaching Allen the money was seized by a party of forty Secessionists, headed by Captain Poindexter, and carried off. Whether it will be recovered is not known, some saying that Poindexter will attempt to cross the Missouri river and carry it to Gen. Price's army.

[illegible]

The following is from an esteemed English [illegible] in Missouri, formerly of [illegible] one of the highest character. He [illegible] a few months since a strong Union man. Read it:

Let down to give you a little outline of our present condition, which you must know from the papers is deplorable. The policy which we [illegible] at first, by our leaders, was that which was called "the neutrality" similar to that adopted by Kentucky. Well, we [illegible] we could maintain that policy. In the meantime the Black Republicans went to work and organized what was called the Home Guards. Many persons believed that these were simply designed to protect their rights against all encroachments, from whatever source. But it was soon ascertained that these Home Guards were armed by the Federal Government and sworn into its service. This aroused the fears of our citizens generally. We were told repeatedly that Lincoln intended to support our neutral position, and that no troops should be sent into our State. Scores of us who were strong Union men did all in our power to allay the fears of those who were alarmed. Meantime the treaty entered into between Price and Harney was adopted, which was repudiated by Lyon, and active operations commenced. Jackson and Price went to St. Louis, had an interview with Lyon and Frank Blair, in which Jackson offered every thing he could, consistent with his official office and dignity, but to no avail.

The Federal troops started immediately to Jefferson City, [illegible] troops, to route them, and as the Federal troops [illegible] by Jackson, he left for Boonville. [illegible] several thousand State troops collected. Lyon pursued, and about three hundred or four hundred of our men, with shot guns, pitched battle, and after a short skirmish our boys fled. Jackson then set out for the Southwest, Lyon pursued, and at Carthage he overhauled Jackson. Then they had a fight, in which Siegel was repulsed, with considerable loss. [illegible] has been lately known. [illegible] then returned back to Springfield. Lyon had remained at Boonville, waiting for reinforcements, and then advanced to Springfield; and joined Siegel. Meantime, Jackson was reinforced from the South, and, with his forces, retired to Springfield. And on the 10th instant they had a most desperate fight, ending in the great fight of Manassas, all things considered. The losses on the side of the South are, 278 killed and 617 wounded, having lost some of their best and bravest officers and men. The losses on the Federal side were immense. I have seen several men who were there, one of them a member of my own church, who says he rode over the field, and by actual count, on the main battle-field, there were over one thousand, and in the direction of their retreat, for five miles they were scattered in every direction. Siegel's Brigade, composed mostly of Dutch, threw down their guns and made their way to Springfield in double quick. They had left all their property on the field at their camp in or near Springfield. Here they had nothing to look after except their artillery, and that they left on the field of battle.

Lyon was killed, besides many more of their officers, and Price's report puts their loss down as 1000 killed, and an immense number wounded, but their own official report does not report their full loss.

The feeling is now intense throughout the State. When the Federal troops first came among us they issued proclamations that they had come to protect us in our rights, but it was not long until they began to give a kind of protection that the citizens did not relish. Many of as good citizens as we had in our State were arrested by these Hessian Dutch, and treated with every manner of indignity. Some of these began to act brutally, but others would go from house to house, rob, plunder, destroy, insult the women, and commit every manner of deviltry that men could commit. They have killed several negroes, burned hundreds of houses, [illegible] a number of newspapers, and killed a number of as good citizens as our State contained. Under these circumstances, it is strange that nine out of ten of those who sustained the, say a few weeks since, should now consider [illegible]? Such, I verily believe, [illegible] the case, and now there is a general [illegible] among the people. If we had [illegible] I [illegible] the opinion that we could put into the field to-day more than this time 75,000 as good soldiers as can be found on the continent. As it is, I think there is not less than 30,000 in the field, [illegible] They find [illegible] their [illegible] I see from the papers that they are pursuing the same course in Kentucky, and that they [illegible] here; organizing Home Guards and arming them. This is the way they begin, and I fully expect to hear, in less than two months, that their troops are enjoying every part of the State. God only knows when it will end.

[illegible]

A YANKEE [illegible]—[illegible]

[illegible]

Reported Intelligence from the North.

The following is from the Baltimore Exchange [illegible]

New York, August 28, 1861.—A deep gloom [illegible] the city [illegible]. The late reverses have [illegible] and they are now preparing to [illegible] with a view of relieving, in some degree, if possible, a return of confidence in the Administration. They insist that the war [illegible] men, and if they are to furnish [illegible] they will insist upon regulating President Lincoln. A committee of wealthy and influential men from Boston, New York and Philadelphia have left to-day for Washington, and will demand of President Lincoln that several highly important changes shall be made before any more of the sinews of war will be forthcoming. They have determined that [illegible] public servants, Cameron and Smith, shall bow their necks to the common axe, and their places will be supplied by Dix and Holt. They have also determined to [illegible] the "Old War Horse," who never [illegible] until he met the men—his brethren—who had helped him to win his former victories.

[illegible] occurred on the night of the 21st among [illegible] stationed in a [illegible] village, which was [illegible] Home Guard. The miscreants quietly commenced to sack the village and violate the women. These are the sort of men they are sending South with the pious wish that they will never return. I saw yesterday some twenty men who had been taken out of [illegible] to be mustered into service. You may expect these worthy "protectors" shortly in Baltimore, where they will doubtless be warmly received by their sympathizers, the [illegible] of your city.

Western Virginia Geography.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The Northern papers, and many of our own, have very much confounded the movements of our troops in Northwestern Virginia. We have two columns operating in that section of the State at considerable distance apart, over a most mountainous and impassable country. One column, under Generals Lee and Loring, is operating against Rosecrantz, in the counties of Randolph and on the Cheat Mountain, in the vicinity of Grafton. The other column, under Generals Floyd and Wise, is operating further East, in the direction of the Kanawha Valley, in the county of Fayette, on the New river, which becomes the Kanawha below the mouth of the Gauley river. At the mouth of Gauley the enemy are posted in force. The Hawk's Nest is on the right bank of New river, above the confluence of the Gauley.

When, therefore, the enemy's dispatches from Cincinnati speak of General Wise in the movements of Generals Lee and Loring, they very [illegible] prove that their authors are ignorant of the [illegible] locality of General Wise. The column with which he is operating is in the central [illegible] of the State, whereas that of General Lee is in the Northwest proper. You cross Sewell's Mountain and pass the Hawk's Nest, where Generals Floyd and Wise are, on the road from Lewisburg to the Kanawha Salines and to Guyandotte, you cross Cheat Mountain, where Generals Lee and Loring are, on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike road. Braddock's army crossed Cheat Mountain and Cheat river, on its march to Pittsburg, then Fort Duquesne. But you cross Sewell's Mountain in going from the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs to Charleston and to Kentucky, on the route pursued by Lewis and his army in 1774 on their way to fight the Indians at Point Pleasant, where Lewis was killed. In short, your course from Staunton to the mouth of Gauley, near which Generals Floyd and Wise are operating, is due west; whereas, the course from Staunton to Cheat Mountain, where Generals Lee and Loring are operating, is almost due north. From the mouth of Gauley to Beverly, from the Hawk's Nest to Rich Mountain, is a very long distance, more than a hundred miles, the way obstructed by the most stupendous mountains in the State, and marked by no direct road. The Kanawha, Lowe could take the [illegible] and [illegible] distance and the character of [illegible] intervening between the counties of Randolph and of Fayette, these writers never [illegible] confound the movements of our armies on the Sewell and the Cheat Mountains.

The importance of the movements of General Lee consists, besides driving the enemy out of our State, in getting possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and thus cutting off the most direct communication between Cincinnati and St. Louis, with Washington city.

The importance of the movements of Generals Floyd and Wise, besides the same object of driving the enemy beyond our borders, consists in reclaiming the Kanawha salines and the rich and wealthy Kanawha Valley, and at the same time extending a support to the Southern sentiment of Western Kentucky: an object now becoming doubly important from the crisis which [illegible] in that State.

We have said enough to show that we have two columns operating in two widely separated fields, for two widely distinct objects. The one column looks to bringing back Northwestern Virginia to its allegiance, and commanding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; the other looks to holding the Western Virginia to its true [illegible] allegiance, and [illegible] the control of the [illegible] and [illegible] the Confederates in Eastern Kentucky. We confidently expect the success of both expeditions, but not without a good deal of hard fighting.

The Body of the Late Col. Cameron—Correspondence with Gen. Beauregard.

The following correspondence has not heretofore been in print:

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1861.
Gen. Beauregard, Commander of Confederate Army:

Dear Sir—With a grieved and thee heart I address you. If it be in your power, will you give a wounded [illegible] to a distressed spirit? I allude to the death of the gallant Col. Cameron, of the Federal army, on last Sunday, the 21st July. We are all God's creatures, alike to his eye. It is a bereaved sister that petitions. Col. Cameron's body received two shots, immediately following each other, that destroyed his life. The fate of his body is the grief—to know what has become of it. Think of the distress of a like nature in Southern families, and let us forgive as we hope to be forgiven.

All that we have been able to learn is that Col. C. was carried to a farm house near the scene of battle. He had letters in his pocket bearing his name and station. He was rather tall, with a full beard, sandy hair, somewhat gray, dressed in gray clothes. Have mercy on the tortured spirit that laments for the beloved lost—that would be comforted to know that he had received decent burial. Notwithstanding the war, we are all brothers. "God brought the [illegible] ones." In pity have inquiries made, for the love a sister bears a brother, and may God show you mercy in time of trouble.

Should your noble spirit grant my request, and if by inquiry you can receive any information, please give a letter addressed to Mrs. Sarah Z. Evans, No. 338 Capitol Hill, Washington City, care of Adams's Express Company.

Very respectfully, your well wisher,
(Signed) SARAH Z. EVANS.

Please favor me so far as to have this letter acknowledged as received.
(Signed) SARAH Z. EVANS.

(Copy.)
HEADQUARTERS, FIRST CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
MANASSAS, August 5th, 1861.

Madam—Your letter of the 29th ultimo has been received, making some inquiries relative to the body of your late brother, Colonel Cameron, United States army, killed at Manassas on the 21st ult. In answer, I will state that, upon inquiries, I find he was interred with several other bodies in a grave about 300 yards from the house of a Mrs. Dogan on the battle-field, who attended herself to this sad duty. Affected by her goodness of heart, that those who had brought destruction and desolation upon her home and fireside—and that they had invaded into her country for the purpose of subverting its institutions, and the form of government it had chosen, as a free people, so as to establish for itself. Indeed, I fully agree with you: May all the distress of this unholy war be visited upon the heads of those who are responsible for it; and may the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite goodness and wisdom (continue to) prosper the righteous cause!

A gentleman of this State, Mr. Kinlow Fitzwater, a private in Col. Stuart's [illegible] Brigade, has in his possession a miniature portrait of Col. Cameron and wife, which he intends to return to their friends after the war, for at present no intercourse of the kind is permitted between the two contending parties.

With much respect, I remain
your most obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

Mrs. S. Z. Evans, No. 338 Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.

THE BATTLE AT CROSS LANES.—The Richmond Enquirer thus notices this affair:

The intelligence which the telegraph brings us from the enemy, [illegible] indications which have reached us through our own channels, in establishing the fact that General Floyd has achieved his career [illegible] victory, [illegible]. The battle took place at the Cross Lanes, [illegible] in the county of Nicholas, [illegible] of Gauley river, that on the road from Gauley bridge to Summerville, the county seat of Nicholas, and nearly equi-distant from those points.

[illegible] do we congratulate the gallant [illegible] by whom this victory has been won, [illegible] who will reap the immediate advantages. We trust it is but the beginning of a series [illegible] and successes which will [illegible] the invaders or drive them [illegible].

The Cincinnati Commercial has the following [illegible] in Western Virginia. [illegible]

THE KANAWHA REBELS CONFIRMED.—[illegible] of the Seventh Ohio [illegible] and from Gauley Bridge, [illegible] having left there on Wednesday [illegible] reports that the telegraph [illegible] of the battle near Summerville [illegible] fully correct. The Seventh Regiment, Col. Tyler, were surrounded by a greatly superior force, and cut their way through, with a loss in missing of 50 men and two captains. They were pursued, and kept by a running fight with the enemy for some miles. Finally the regiment, after killing and wounding an equal number of the enemy, succeeded in joining Gen. Cox's command at Gauley Bridge.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Free Market.—The following is the distribution [illegible] Free Market [illegible]—1172 families being supplied: 11 barrels mess beef, 27 barrels meal, 47 barrels rice, 3 barrels sugar, 3 barrels molasses, 84 [illegible] potatoes, 3 sacks Irish potatoes, 15 sacks onions, 15 pumpkins, 3 beeves, 1 sheep, 1009 loaves bakers bread, 300 pounds fish, 1 barrel flour, 5 boxes soap, books, hats, corn, guns, [illegible], &c.

The Dramatic Representation.—A. B. James, Esq., the Treasurer of the amateur dramatic representation given at the Opera House on the 29th ult., has handed over to the permanent committee for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Confederate army, the handsome sum of $1889 40 as the net proceeds of that exhibition.

The Phoenix Foundry.—We are requested to state that the proprietors of the Phoenix Foundry, in Gretna, are laying the foundation for a large addition to their present extensive buildings in which they have their works. This improvement, in view of the manufacturing of [illegible], to which the proprietors are about to embark, and principally that of the Enfield rifle and cannon. They have already turned out several [illegible]. When this new department [illegible] will [illegible] to about three hundred hands in addition to those now at work.

A Valuable Captain.—Captain D. H. Marks, of the Twiggs Rifles, was mentioned in his eighty-two strong and willing men on Monday, and received orders yesterday to proceed to Bayou Goula, [illegible] and equipped the men at his own expense, and moreover handed each one a trifle of ten dollars for pocket money to [illegible]. It is the [illegible] [illegible] upon the field without a dollar's cost to the Confederate Government.

Portraits of Beauregard.—We have received from Messrs. Pessou & Simon, No. 125 Exchange Alley, a number of their lithographic portraits of Gen. Beauregard. It is a striking likeness, and at the location we [illegible] taken from a photograph for which he sat while in Charleston.

The Dangers of Adventure.—We might [illegible] an endless variety of incidents daily occurring in this city to illustrate the dangers of adventure. Only the other day special officer Bryden recovered a watch and chain, worth $150, belonging to a young gentleman from Natchez, from whom it had been beguiled by a fair but frail damsel [illegible] who had been [illegible]. [illegible] Bryden [illegible].

An Exciting Row.—Louis Fundenberg, who keeps a dry goods store at the corner of Julia and Baronne streets, had an exciting row after a thief about nine o'clock yesterday morning, in which he was robbed by [illegible] [illegible] "Grand Army." Finding himself hard pressed on [illegible] [illegible] he was kept down and captured on Baronne street, and brought to the lockup.

The Attempted Suicide.—James Wilson, who cut his throat in the Poydras Street dive before yesterday, is lying in the Charity Hospital in a very critical condition. His windpipe is severed, but the jugular is not injured. There is no doubt of his insanity entertained. Just before applying the razor to himself he showed [illegible] [illegible] own house.

Burglary in Jefferson.—On Saturday morning, the house of Mr. [illegible] Michel, of the City of Jefferson, [illegible] Benoist, Filomen, Anthony [illegible], Anne Guerin, wife of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Fire.—Yesterday afternoon, at a few minutes past 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a house on Gallatin street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets. It was soon got out without much loss.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Sergeant G. [illegible] the charge of the Widow Kelley [illegible] [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

NOTICE OF THE BEE.

[illegible]

COTTON.—We [illegible] a sale to-day.
TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.
SUGAR.—[illegible] Treasury notes [illegible] Fully Fair, $\frac{3}{4}$ a $7\frac{1}{2}$c.
MOLASSES.—About 150 bbls. sold at [illegible]. Fermenting and Prime 20c. a [illegible] $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
FLOUR.—500 bbls. Superfine sold at $5 [illegible] $5 62, and 201 Choice Extra at $6 [illegible].
BRAN.—150 sacks sold at 81 a 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.
HAY.—Small lots of Western are selling at $1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ [illegible].
LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
PORK.—Mess is retailing at $16 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.
BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 14c., Ribbed Sides 17c., and sugar-cured Hams at 17 a 18c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at 40 a 42c. $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
INDIA BAGGING.—[illegible] bales sold, in three lots, at 16c. cash.

Cattle Market.

[illegible], Sept. 3, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 388 Texas Cattle, 6 Hogs and 177 Veal Cattle. Sales, 267 Texas Cattle, 5 Hogs, 40 Sheep and 115 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 381 Texas Cattle, 16 Hogs, 8 Cows and 103 Veal Cattle. The market plenty but of [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 4, 1861.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible], from Memphis.
[illegible], from Bayou Sara.
[illegible], from Memphis.
[illegible], from Alexandria.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVERS.

MEMPHIS.—Per steamer Mary E Keene—[illegible]

BAYOU SARA.—Per steamer [illegible]

MEMPHIS.—Per steamer [illegible]

ALEXANDRIA.—Per steamer [illegible]

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. L. Hyde, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry Thomas, Jr., and A. B. Griswold, under the style and firm of HYDE & GOODRICH, is this day dissolved by limitation, and the withdrawal of A. L. Hyde. The business will be continued with the same capital and stock, by the parties hereinafter named, under the style and firm of THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.

Either of the undersigned will use the name of the old firm in liquidation.

HENRY THOMAS, Jr.
[illegible]
WM. M. GOODRICH.

Messrs. A. L. Albert and Henry Ginder are also interested in the business of the house.
New Orleans, July 1, 1861.

Star Mutual Insurance Company,
No. 16 CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans, August 21, 1861.

THIS Company will continue to insure against [illegible] by the perils of the seas and [illegible] the continuance of present [illegible].

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

J. B. Belanger, Secretary.

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN well recommended, to assist in a retail Drug Store. One speaking German will be preferred. Address Box No. 1564, with references.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY.
No. 260 Girod Street, New Orleans.

GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.
(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)
Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists.

Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, [illegible] Iron Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Blacksmith Work of all kinds, done to order.

No Mercury!
Private Diseases!!
Men and Women!!!

M. R. GAUDON, Druggist, from the Paris school, having obtained from [illegible], [illegible] on private and chronic diseases. [illegible]

RICORD'S INJECTION.

[illegible]

ANTI-MERCURIAL ROB.

For the cure of all old [illegible], syphilitic, constitutional [illegible]

R. GAUDON, Druggist,
corner Canal and Burgundy streets.

GOTTSCHALK & HAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 20 Commercial street.

Notice.

THE copartnership of PAYAN & GARMART 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. 16 Camp street.

THOMAS C. PAYAN.
THOMAS F. GARMART.
New Orleans, August 26, 1861.

DR. RANCE

Resigning his Practice in charge to Dr. Kunzmann [illegible].

DR. WM. KUNZMANN,
(of the Faculty of Paris,)
No. 50 BOURBON STREET,
between Conti and St. Louis streets.

J. R. Jaffray & Co.,
7 ST. MILDREDS COURT,
London,
ENGLAND.

Agent—
MR. J. V. DURAND,
No. 3 Commercial street, New Orleans.

To Military Officers.

J. DUPUY, Guilder,
No. 62 Royal St., between Conti and Bienville

HAS just received an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver Laces of all widths, which are offered at very moderate terms.

Groceries.

AYME BROTHERS, at the Blue Store, corner of Bienville, and 34, 36, and 38 Old Levee street, [illegible]:

[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.—An assortment for sale in bond.

Embroideries.

FOR SALE, at LION & AMBERGER, corner of Bienville and Royal streets, a complete and splendid assortment of French, English and German Embroideries, comprising goods for wholesale [illegible].

[illegible]

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

[illegible]

LAMATA BROTHERS,
9 and 11 Jefferson st.

Cannon, Sabres and Muskets
FOR SALE.

TWENTY PIECES OF CANNON, of the best kind [illegible]

[illegible]

Office Headquarters of the Southern Cavalry Guards.

No. 19 Gravier st.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR—IMMEDIATE SERVICE.—[illegible]

WILSON, Captain.

Notice.

[illegible]

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

WE have a large assortment of CARPETINGS, [illegible]

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
[illegible] street, New Orleans.
CONDUCTED BY
W. J. LORD.

[illegible]

Volunteer Relief Committee.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

[illegible]

TEACHERS WANTED,

[illegible] Academy, Savannah, Ga.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER—A lady, thoroughly [illegible]

A FRENCH TEACHER—A lady, capable of giving [illegible]

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC—A Gentleman, highly [illegible]

[illegible]

Volunteers for Manassas.

[illegible]

ZOUAVES! ZOUAVES!!

Immediate Departure for Manassas.

FOUR hundred men are wanted, to complete the [illegible] of Louisiana Zouaves now stationed at Manassas.

Full uniform, board and lodging furnished free.
Recruiting office, No. 23 CONTI street.

Headquarters Jackson Regiment,
New Orleans, August 27, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.—The Right Wing of the Jackson Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, is now at Island No. 10, above New Madrid, Missouri, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. G. Kennedy.

[illegible]

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

OFFICIAL.

Office of the Commissioner of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans,
New Orleans, 19th August, 1861.

GEO. E. BRIGHT, Esq., Attorney at Law, having been duly appointed Collector for this Board, [illegible]

By order of the Board.
O. DeBUYS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

POINTE COUPEE, 26th August, 1861.

NOTICE is given to the New Orleans Board and [illegible]

D. KAUFMANN.

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, [illegible] THIRTY DAYS from the 15th inst. [illegible]

WILLIAM SALOMON,
Secretary of the Board of Assessors.

Wines, Liquors, &c.

3 QUARTER and 16 eighth pipes cognac Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, fourth proof, 1858.
[illegible]

V. MAIGNAN, 17 St. Louis st.

GIN—7 pipes Steamboat brand, to Occumbrene, and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st.

WINES—[illegible]

CHAUDET & HER.

WINES—[illegible]

LAMATA BROTHERS.

VERMOUTH—[illegible]
AM. COUTURIE,
31 and 33 Gravier st.

ABSINTHE—[illegible]
AM. COUTURIE,
31 and 33 Gravier st.

ANCHOIS—[illegible]
B. TURPIN,
18 Old Levee st.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES—[illegible]

MANZANILLA SHERRY—[illegible]
FREDERIC AVET.

CREOLE RICE—[illegible]
FREDERIC AVET.

ANCHOIS—[illegible]
FREDERIC AVET.

SWISS ABSINTH—[illegible]

GRUYERE CHEESE—[illegible]
FRED. AVET.

BORDEAUX—[illegible]

GUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

HAVANA CIGARS—[illegible]

VILLAREAL & LANGSDORFF.

EX ALE,

[illegible]

M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES

[illegible]
R. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool.

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

M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.

[illegible]

For Rent.

A [illegible]

EUG. ROUSSEAU & CO.

C. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States of America vs. One Hundred and Ten Tons Salt, ex ship American Union.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. 24.—[illegible]

C. S. BEVERLEY,
Confederate States Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

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

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. 4.—[illegible] 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 ship JOHN M. JARVIS, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, &c., of 748 67-95 tons, now at Port [illegible].

Terms cash at the time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 8th day of August, 1861.

C. S. 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.—[illegible] 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, &c., [illegible]

Terms cash at time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861.

C. S. BEVERLEY,
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. 14.—[illegible] 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. (of 726 24-95 tons).

Terms cash at the time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861.

C. S. BEVERLEY,
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. 17.—[illegible] 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, furniture and boats, of 727 16-95 tons.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861.

C. S. BEVERLEY,
C S Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship Ariel, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. 18.—[illegible] 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 SHIP ARIEL, her tackle, apparel and furniture, [illegible].

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th August, 1861.

C. S. BEVERLEY,
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. 15.—[illegible] 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—

The Thirteen-Sixteenths of the ship CHARLES A. FARWELL, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., (of 1280 63-95 tons).

Terms cash at time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861.

C. S. BEVERLEY,
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.—[illegible] 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 Fifteen-Sixteenths of the ship AMERICAN UNION, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, &c., (of 1145 [illegible] tons).

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861.

C. S. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

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

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. 21.—[illegible] 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. JANES, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, (of 231 39-95 tons.)

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861.

C. S. BEVERLEY,
C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship Marshal, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. 6.—[illegible] on THURSDAY, the 26th day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—

The ship MARSHAL, her tackle apparel and furniture and boats (of 1046 83-95 tons.)

Terms cash.
Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 28th day of August, 1861.

C. S. BEVERLEY,
C S Marshal.

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 train, for the above places. Returning, leaves Covington at half-past 6 o'clock, A. M.

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

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

Freight should be sent in time for the half-past 10 o'clock train.

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		$324,866 75
Premiums on Fire Risks	$125,118 [illegible]	
Premiums on Marine Risks	69,761 42	
Premiums on River Risks	32,[illegible]	$324,866 75
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	25,[illegible]	
For Return Premiums	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$54,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	18,[illegible]	
Received for Losses unpaid		[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned on $30,917 62		4,[illegible]
Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less interest, &c.		$42,[illegible] — $146,[illegible]
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums as above		$[illegible]
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid		$[illegible]
Amount participating in Profits		$152,071 77

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Bills Receivable [illegible]	$[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 19th 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 19th day of August, 1861.

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

At a meeting held on the 19th instant, the Board have declared a dividend of Twenty-one per cent. (21 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the year ending 31st July, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st October proximo.

Agreeably with the charter, an interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will also be paid in cash, on and after the 15th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 16, 1861.

AT an election held on the 15th instant by the Stockholders of this Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

S. Pleasant,	F. Mainshan,	T. H. Blake,
[illegible],	F. Leleaux,	W. A. Gordon,
F. M. Kenner,	F. Querouze,	H. Peychaud.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. [illegible] was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. S. Pleasant Vice President.

LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

LESTRADE HOUSE,
AT MANDEVILLE.

THIS well-known establishment [illegible]

Wanted—[illegible]

A [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible] One Dollar per square [illegible]

Advertisements in the Bulletin ONE DOLLAR [illegible] each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TIME, [illegible] 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.

AUCTION SALES.

Milch Cows.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 71 Royal street.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on [illegible] Lafayette and Lapeyrouse streets—
5 MILCH COWS.
Terms cash.

Succession of Susanne Bruder, deceased wife of Andoé Stabb—No. 16,[illegible].

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 71 Royal street.

WILL be sold at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, [illegible] of the [illegible] Court of New Orleans [illegible] day of August, 1861 [illegible]

A LOT OF GROUND situated in [illegible] St. John, in the Second District of this city, [illegible]

Terms and Conditions—[illegible]

Sale on Account of Ill Health.
Dairy! Dairy!!

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer,
No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 9th September, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Fifth street, between [illegible] and St. Philip streets—

[illegible] good Milch Cows, [illegible]

Terms cash.

Sale Without Reserve on Account of Departure.
Dairy! Dairy!!

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer,
No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 12th September, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., on [illegible] in front of the City Park—

[illegible]

Splendid Household Furniture, on Account of Departure.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, 5th September, 1861, at [illegible] A. M., will be sold at the corner of [illegible] street and Exchange Alley, without any reserve—

[illegible]

Dairy! Dairy!!

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY [illegible] at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of France and Crops streets—

[illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

John Kreeel vs. His Creditors.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 14,414.—By virtue [illegible]

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Succession of the late Wm. F. Simonds.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,84[illegible].—By virtue of an order of sale [illegible] MONDAY [illegible]

One Gold Watch and one Trunk, [illegible]

Terms—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Richard H. Prendergast.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 16,295.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, why the account presented by the [illegible] should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Steiner & Marionni vs. H. A. Schermann.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the firm of H. A. Schermann, and all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, why the account presented by the [illegible] liquidators of said firm should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

William L. Miller vs. His Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible].—[illegible]

By order of Court.
A. D. BERNOUDY, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Anthime Lalranche.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,58.—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, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of A. Gardes.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible].—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, why the account presented by the curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Elizabeth Ebberman.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,2[illegible].—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, why the account presented by the natural tutor of the minors should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

MUSIC.

SOUNDES & CHASSAIGNAC,
SUCCESSORS TO E. [illegible],
No. [illegible] CHARTRES STREET.......No.
IMPORTERS OF
Music and Musical Instruments.

SOLE agents for the celebrated PIANO-FORTES of Henry Hers, to whom the grand medal was awarded at the Universal Exhibition of 1855. These Pianos were declared by the Jury of Exhibition of 1855 to be far superior to those of Erard and Pleyel.

French, German and American MUSIC constantly on hand at the store No. [illegible] Chartres street, [illegible].

Music! Music!! Music!!!

A. ELIE,
[illegible] ROYAL STREET [illegible]

HERZ & PLEYEL
PIANOS.

AGENT

Of the manufacture of H. HERZ, which received the medal of honor at the Universal exposition.

Sole Agent for the

INSTRUMENTS OF SAX
HARMONIUMS AND HANDLE ORGANS,
Strings of All Kinds.

[illegible] received by the [illegible] a large stock of Vocal and Instrumental Music; also, a number of superior Herz & Pleyel Pianos.

THE LUXEMBERG HOSPITAL,
New Orleans.

OPEN for all diseases—Medical, Surgical and Midwifery cases, [illegible], in ELYSIAN FIELDS STREET, [illegible]

TERMS:

Wards [illegible] per day.
Private Wards [illegible]
Private Rooms [illegible]

[illegible]

SOLE AGENCY
OF THE CELEBRATED
STACKER IRON-WORKS,
TENNESSEE.

THE undersigned have constantly on hand a full assortment of Iron, Bar, Grate Bars and Furnace [illegible], which he offers at the following rates:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Notice.

THE public is hereby notified not to negotiate the following notes:

[illegible]

F. A. GONZALES & CO.