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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 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.

Auction Sales This Day.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at No. 5 Old Levee, hardware and cutlery.

Republics in Time of War.

We do not recollect to which great mind is attributed the observation that a republican government is very good in time of peace, but incapable of conducting a war. It is of little consequence to us who enjoys the credit of originating the idea, as it is one that possesses all monarchists, who forget, that even if such be true, war is not the object but the misfortune of a nation. Up to the present time history may appear to bear out their assertion. The independence of America from Great Britain was achieved, not so much by the vigorous prosecution of the struggle on our part, as by the unflinching patriotism and indomitable obstinacy of the people, which, after eight years of conflict, wearied out their oppressors and taught them the unwelcome lesson that if they could be vanquished they never could be conquered. The conduct of the war of 1812 was a most lame and impotent affair on the part of our Government, ending without the direct accomplishment of the object for which our blood was shed and our treasure expended, and only saved from being a mortifying chapter in our history by the gallantry of our navy on the lakes and sea, and the memorable victory of Chalmette.

So with the Mexican war. We all remember what puerile efforts our Government made on the Rio Grande, and how Zach Taylor's little army was neglected and left in peril. The laurels won in that campaign were not earned by the war administration, but by the daring and invincibility of our men. Fortunately for American honor, when Government allowed its brave little band at Buena Vista to be surrounded by five times their number of the enemy, there was a Jefferson Davis there, with his trusty Mississippians, and a Yell, with his Arkansas horsemen. And then, after the defeat of Santa Anna by this handful of troops, Congress gravely discussed the propriety of continuing the war only by shutting up Mexico within a cordon of war vessels and military posts.

After common sense prevailed and the invasion was decided upon, the utmost efforts of Government only succeeded in concentrating an army of twelve thousand men at Vera Cruz, when it could have had fifty thousand. The series of bloody victories that followed proved that the unnecessarily heavy loss of life on our side was caused by the disproportionate numbers engaged, and the life-blood of many a brave spirit wasted upon the heads of inefficient Government officers. More than fifty thousand volunteers were accepted during that war, and yet it was managed that our forces should be concentrated in every conflict. All this goes to show, not that republics are necessarily incapable of conducting wars, but that the United States, with as brave and warlike a population as any in the world, has never exhibited much talent in the administrative management of its contests.

It appears as if there has always been a singular admixture of ability and incompetency, genius and mismanagement, in this war department of the late United States, in which the latter powers sat like mill-stones around the necks of the former. And since the separation of the Union it is strikingly apparent that a division of property has ensued by which we are altogether the gainers. The South has now the ability and the genius in administrative departments, as well as the braver class of men and the greatest generals. The sons of those who fought at Chalmette are now going to battle without having to stop on the way and take their arms from Government Arsenals that would not arrive until after the contest was decided. The men who conquered the Mexican hosts despite the attempt of their Government to sacrifice them, are now conquering Abolition hosts who have no ally in any incompetency of our own Government.

The contrast between the North and the South in the administration of this war is a most striking one. Every material advantage that one could have over the other, our enemy had. An organized government, in all its branches and departments, a regular army, a large navy, the possession of the forts, arsenals and armories, a liberal income, capital and credit, wealth, manufacturing and mineral resources, and the prestige of a name and a flag, were some of these. And what had we to offset them? Only a good and righteous cause, which nerved our brave and patriotic men to such extraordinary exertions, that in a few short months the powerful North finds itself in imminent peril, and is looking about for every resource of defence.

The astonishing successes we have gained against such odds are not alone due to the dauntless courage of our troops, or to the genius and heroism of their commanders. They are as well the result of system, energy and remarkable ability in the Administration at Richmond, which has created and put in operation the whole machinery of war on a scale never before heard of on this continent. President Davis, the warrior-statesman, General Cooper, pre-eminently "the man of detail," and Gen. Lee, the strategist, have been "the organizers of victory." The times have brought forth men for the occasion, and every selection and appointment appears to have been "the right man in the right place."

The brief history of the Confederate States has proven that republics are not necessarily incapable of conducting a great contest. After the achievement of our independence we hope it may be long before our Government is again required to solve this question, but should such a necessity ever occur, we pray that the second solution may be as satisfactory as the first.

WASHINGTON LIGHT ARTILLERY.—The first letter from our special correspondent accompanying this crack corps of Creole gentlemen will be found in this morning's issue. We hope to receive much interesting intelligence from his graphic pen, and the friends of members of the company can rely on having the fullest and earliest reports of their doings in the BEE.

RIFLES WANTED.—Colonel Bradford, Chief of Ordnance at Raleigh, has advertised for contracts for 3600 North Carolina rifles.

Yes, and if New Orleans capitalists would but increase the facilities of Cook's rifle factory on Canal street, we could take this contract as well as others that Mr. Cook has been compelled to decline for want of sufficient means and machinery.

PROBABLY UNTRUE.—We think we may now safely say that the reported capture of seventeen hundred Federals near Leesburg by Gen. Evans is untrue, notwithstanding the circumstantial nature of the first report. Had it been a fact we would have received the full particulars by telegraph ere this.

DONALDSONVILLE CANNONIERS.—The celebrated company of light artillery at Donaldsonville are ready for active service and anxious to go to the seat of war, but are delayed by want of a full battery, horses and harness. We think they ought to get the fifty or sixty horses they require, without difficulty, from planters, who can send one from their stock each, and the cost of the four field pieces necessary to complete their battery, with the harness, should be promptly subscribed.

LOUISIANA MOUNTED RIFLES.—Col. John R. Scott, of this battalion, is now stopping at the St. Charles Hotel. In speaking of the company to be furnished by West Feliciana, yesterday, we gave the Captain's name as Barrow. It should be W. W. Leake.

FINE SUGAR CANE.—We have received from Mr. Valery Vicknair, whose plantation is on the Bayou Lafourche, a remarkably fine specimen of sugar cane, sent to us through a friend. We learn cheering accounts of the cane crop there.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.—The Charleston Courier says: Her Britannic Majesty's vessel at this port yesterday took passage in the steamer Cecile, and proceeded outside the bar to the flag ship of the blockading fleet. We understand that he visited the squadron to inform them that a British vessel was shortly expected here from a distant port, and to request them to order her off should she be seen by them. There were three blockading vessels in sight—two steamers and one sail vessel.

A VERITABLE BULL RUN.—There was a veritable bull run at Boston a few days since, during the passage of the Fifth Regiment through. A young bull, one of a herd, became greatly excited by the boots of people assembled, and dashed at every lady with a red shawl or dress with a red skirt, and there were many narrow escapes from the effects of his madness. After making several runs over the field, he made for the South End, bringing up in a narrow passage way, where he remained till he was caught by a lasso, and in the evening taken away by the owner.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Bohemian—Advance in the Cotton Market.

Father Point, August 18.—The Canadian mail steamship Bohemian passed this point yesterday, en route for Quebec.

She brings dates from Liverpool, via Queenstown, of the 9th instant.

The City of Washington, from New York, and the Hibernian, from Quebec, had both arrived out at Liverpool.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, August 9.—The sales of Cotton in Liverpool the past week consisted of 63,000 bales at an advance of ⅛d. The market, however, closed easier, the advance being barely maintained. Speculators took 19,000, and exporters 11,000 bales.

The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales at unchanged prices.

The Brokers' circular quotes Fair Orleans at 9¼d., and Middling Orleans at 8⅞d.

Consols.

London, August 9.—Consols 89¾ to 90%.

Interesting from Europe—The News of the Battle of Bull Run in Europe—Lord Palmerston on the Blockade.

The London Times is bitterly sarcastic on the battle of Bull Run, and says that the "Southern nut is hard to crack."

The same journal fears that the question of blockade will involve England in difficult complications.

Lord Palmerston says that the entrance of a duty-paying vessel in any blockaded port wipes out the blockade.

He further states that a belligerent may seal a port, but when it lets a single vessel in, the right is gone.

How Napoleon Received the News.

The London Herald says that on the receipt of the news, the Emperor Napoleon resolved to recognize the Confederacy.

Races in England.

Ten Broeck won the Brighton stakes.

Affairs in Missouri.

St. Louis, August 19.—A train containing soldiers, near Palmyra, was fired into. One man was killed and several wounded.

Pope orders a levy in mules, horses and provisions. Ten thousand from the county and five thousand from Palmyra will be sufficient. The soldiers control the county, quartered on the citizens.

Major Sturgis, who assumed command of the army thirty miles east of Springfield, has arrived, and is camped eight miles south of Rolla.

We have no news of Siegel's whereabouts.

The First Iowa Regiment is being paid and discharged. Their loss is thirteen killed, one hundred and thirty-four wounded, and five missing. The First Missouri Regiment lost seventy-seven killed, two hundred and eighteen wounded, and seventeen missing.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Call for Troops.

Washington, August 19.—The following is addressed to the Governors of the Northern States, calling for troops:

"To the Governors of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Michigan:

"By order of the President, you are urgently requested to forward to Washington regiments and parts of regiments at Government expense, allowing clothing, &c., to follow them.

"[Signed] SIMON CAMERON, "Secretary of War."

Gen. McClellan's Department.

Gen. Dix and Gen. Banks, by the new arrangement, are subordinate to Gen. McClellan, whose department comprises Maryland, Delaware, the East Mountains and the District of Columbia—Fortress Monroe not being included.

A New Order.

In future no travelers will be allowed egress or ingress to the Federal ports without special passports. With regard to ingress this order will not be enforced until a reasonable time for the restrictions becomes known.

Dan Rice's Rhinoceros Dead.

La Crosse, (Wisconsin) August 19.—Dan Rice's celebrated performing Rhinoceros is drowned. The animal was valued at $20,000.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, August 18.—Gen. Wool has assumed command here.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Willoughby Point.

Captures by the Jeff. Davis.

Boston, August 19.—The schooner Windward, a salt boat, has arrived. She reports that the privateer Jeff. Davis captured the Santa Clara and Alvarado.

The Davis put on the Windward twenty-two captives from her various prizes, and let her go.

Troops Bound for Washington.

New York, August 19.—Forty-eight skeleton regiments, containing probably fifteen thousand men, go forward in a few days.

Philadelphia, August 19.—Thirty-one skeleton regiments, amounting probably to ten thousand men, are here.

Attack on Washington Looked For.

New York, August 19.—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs that an attack on Washington is looked for, and that many of the best informed say the Southerners are in force within a few miles of the river, gathering means of transportation. They have large encampments this side of Fairfax, and probably the bulk is farther up the Potomac.

Commodore Porter in Irons.

The same correspondent says that the Navy Department has advices that Commodore Porter is in irons for secession sympathy.

He further states that Secretary Welles expresses himself in favor of closing the ports immediately by proclamation.

Gossip of the New York World.

The World's Washington dispatch says no authentic accounts have been received of the Southern movements in the vicinity of the capital, and that until the scouts bring more decisive reports there need be no fear of a direct attack on Washington.

It also says that the Southern batteries down the river are assuming formidable proportions, and that if the Confederates succeed in closing the Potomac it will be hard to prevent their crossing into Maryland.

What the Times Says.

The Times' Washington correspondent learns that ex-Minister Faulkner will be taken to Fort Hamilton, New York.

He also states that Washington is full of rumors of a rapid and near approach of the Confederates, but that our military men do not seem alarmed.

Additional European Intelligence.

Father Point, August 19.—The Bohemian brings the following additional news:

The London Times, in an editorial article on the battle of Manassas, says the victory is complete, and that the Union army has lost all military honors.

All the London journals think that the battle has closed the door on compromise.

A Paris letter says the victory operated powerfully in favor of the Secessionists on the Parisian opinion of the contest.

The Queen in her speech says that the foreign relations of England are friendly, and trusts there is no danger of an interruption of the peace now prevailing in Europe. She also states that England has determined to form a connection with other powers to maintain a strict neutrality in American affairs.

From Washington.

Washington, August 19.—President Lincoln is about proclaiming certain ports not ports of entry.

Captain Holley, Quartermaster of Young's Kentucky Cavalry, has been arrested for non-performance of duty.

Flour is high and scarce.

New York Troops Washington Bound.

New York, August 19.—The Post says that seven thousand troops go this week, and that in case of necessity eight thousand militia might go.

State prisoner Hall has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

Affairs in Missouri.

Jefferson City, August 19.—A boat bringing Stille and Worthington's three mountbean down was fired at all along the shore. One was killed and several were wounded.

Ironton, August 19.—A messenger says that Hardie's regiment captured twelve Confederates.

Gen. Prentiss has arrived and taken command of this section.

Rolla, August 19.—Siegel received his commission as Brigadier General yesterday. He was wounded at Springfield, but is reported doing well.

Further of the Battle Near Springfield—Losses from the Battle Field.

Memphis, August 19.—Battle field letters to Little Rock say that McCulloch's encampment was surprised by ten thousand troops on each side, and that Churchill's, Gratiot's and the Texas regiments were badly cut up.

McCulloch said to Price, "You have saved me and the battle."

After six hours' conflict the enemy was completely routed, and Gen. Siegel reached Springfield with a dozen men.

The Confederate loss in killed was two hundred and sixty five, and in wounded eight hundred.

The Federals lost eight hundred killed, one thousand wounded, and three hundred prisoners, with six cannon and several hundred stand of arms.

This news is officially confirmed.

SATISFIED WITH THE REPORT.—The editor of the New York Times says he is very well satisfied with McDowell's official report of the Manassas battle, in which he assesses the killed at 481. Now what become of the long lists of names of killed in the battle published in the other New York papers? They have already given the names of eight hundred and eighteen killed in the fight, and less than half the regiments enumerated. The New York Times of Friday last has a tabular report of the sick and wounded Federals in five hospitals in Washington. The number reported is only nine hundred and thirty-eight.—Louisville Courier.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

We are in receipt of full files of Virginia papers, dating the 15th at Richmond, 15th at Norfolk, &c., from which we are enabled to make up an interesting summary of the latest intelligence from that quarter. The capture of seventeen hundred Federals near Leesburg was given as a rumor.

Captain Thos. K. Goode was in command of the detachment sent by Gen. Magruder to destroy Hampton and prevent its becoming winter quarters for Butler and the depot of a colony of Virginia slaves freed by him. Capt. Goode's account in the Richmond Whig may therefore be taken as an official report. It says: "His cavalry company, together with Capt. Phillips's infantry company, was detailed by Gen. Magruder to burn Hampton. They approached within a short distance of Newport News, and fired upon the enemy's pickets—but no response came. They then proceeded to Hampton, leaving Gen. Magruder to guard against a surprise. Arriving at the village, they were fired on by the Federal pickets stationed there. The fire was returned, and the enemy driven into the town. Upon the approach of our cavalry they fled with precipitation. Captains Goode and Phillips then burned the town. The light of the burning houses revealed the frowning guns of Fortress Monroe pointed at them, and within raking distance, yet they were not discharged at them by the enemy. After our troops had accomplished the object of their visit, they returned to their camp."

The following "Tribute to a Shining Hero," from the Richmond Enquirer, is a Virginian's estimate of our gallant Major Wheat:

"The commandant of this corps is one of the most remarkable men of his day. He has seen, perhaps, more varied military service than any man in America. A captain of cavalry in the Mexican war—commanding a corps under Lopez in the Cuban expedition, and another under Walker in Nicaragua—a brigadier-general in the Liberal army in Mexico, under Comonfort—occupying an important position in the army of Garibaldi in Italy, he has ranged a wide field in the gratification of a passion for bold and adventurous enterprise. Arriving from Europe after the commencement of our present disturbances, he went, not to the Executive of the Republic for an office, but to New Orleans, (the city where he had been a lawyer) to raise a battalion. As soon as he mustered a battalion he waited for no larger command, but moved at once to the seat of war in his native State, and near his native city, old Alexandria. He sought and obtained, all the time, the posts of danger. On the day of the great fight at Manassas, he was on the extreme left. His little battalion drew the first fire of the enemy. For a full hour, without support, it held its position, checking ten times its number of the enemy. A distinguished gentleman, serving in the ranks of one of the reserves, has declared that Wheat's herculean form rallying his battalion, in the face of an overpowering foe, presented the finest picture he ever looked upon. It realized his boyish fancy of the fabled wars. At the head of his battalion, on a splendid charger, he excited his men by epithet and example—thus they were held firm under circumstances such as rarely try men. At length Wheat fell, pierced, all thought, as by a mortal wound; a Minié ball passed through him from left to right. The color-bearer of what had been his own company—the Old Dominion Guard—threw around him the company colors, and thus he was borne from the field. Fortunately, his wound did not prove fatal, and this gallant young man is left once more to devote his life to his country. Praise of his country-men is the soldier's best reward. Major C. K. Wheat has truly earned it."

The Richmond Dispatch thus speaks of another "soldier by instinct and profession"—General Henningsen:

"We understand this distinguished soldier leaves Richmond to day to join the Legion of General Wise, in Northwest Virginia. Gen. Henningsen, as is well known, is a professional soldier of high attainments, and we are well assured that he will signalize himself, when opportunity is given, as an officer of no ordinary military genius. He is not only thoroughly acquainted with the theory of the art of war, (evinced in his writings on this subject) but has had considerable experience in the field. A distinguishing characteristic of Gen. Henningsen is his sympathy for nations struggling for their liberty and independence, and he is marked by admirable traits of character peculiar to few military men. It would be no compliment to speak of his bravery and gallantry were he not as gentle and modest as he is brave. General Henningsen is scarcely to be looked upon as a foreigner, although not a native of America, having resided in the South for many years, and married one of her fair daughters, and where all his interests and sympathies have been.

"We shall watch his career with great interest."

"Died, on Tuesday, August 6th, 1861, in Staunton, Va., of typhoid fever, Mary Hampden Wight, daughter of John and Margaret O. Wight, of or near Norfolk, in the 20th year of her age."

Such, says a writer in the Richmond Dispatch, is the common-place notice of the martyrdom of a woman, a lady whose hero-ism was not second to that of Florence Nightingale. Her death was as much a martyrdom to some of the South's brave defenders as though she had, by the process of transfusion, given the last of her precious blood unto their veins for the preservation of their lives—the necessary destruction of her own. Leaving her business, the source of her support, her little less noble devotion to the youth of her native place, Norfolk, the cradle of the historic greatness of our American "more than Florence Nightingale," Miss Mary Andrews—leaving these, and all the comforts of house, parents, relatives and friends, she came the first one of the many noble ones as she—came to this dull village, "the hospital town"—came all alone, as no females, into this great bazaar, the Smith Hospital—came not as the curious come, to see, to speak an idle word or two of intended comfort, to administer, perchance, for form's sake, with disguised yet not hidden distaste, some slight material comfort to the sick soldiers—came not thus; but, she came as did the Samaritan to the traveler, as did Mary to the dead Christ, as did she of Louisiana to the plague-stricken of Norfolk, as did "Sarah Philomena" to the Crimean soldiers of Scutari—came earnestly, whole-soulfully, and religiously zealous to the lowly suffering soldiers, and nursed them as would a Sister of Charity—as would a sister, aye as a mother. Let a place be forevermore set apart in the grateful Southern heart for the sacred memory of Mary Hampden Wight!

The Richmond Dispatch says that "a Yankee officer, named Welch, who succeeded in escaping from Harwood's tobacco factory, a few days ago, by the rear, having eluded the guard and obtained access to the open air through the kitchen of the establishment, was recaptured yesterday by the Rev. Mr. Short, living six miles beyond Richmond, and returned to his old quarters. Welch had no shoes or shirt on. His military dress coat, being without buttons, had been tied up with strings. He protested to be making his way to Hanover Courthouse to collect a debt due by a man named Carpenter. He was at first directed how to proceed, but his appearance exciting suspicion, he was detained and brought to town."

The Romney (Va.) Intelligencer gives the following particulars of Federal outrages:

"The Federal force in this and Hardy county at this time is not less than from 4000 to 5000. Many of our citizens have suffered greatly by these Hessians. John T. Pearce, Esq., has had taken off by them 60 head of fat cattle, 8 horses, 1 mule, with wagon, and colored servant, Harry. Col. E. M. Armstrong, damage done to house and furniture very great—colored servant, Maria, enticed away by them. A. W. McDonald, Jr., Esq., furniture and house very much broken up—valuable library nearly all destroyed. Mr. Wm. Barrick estimates his loss at $75. Mr. N. C. Smoot lost all his clothing, bedding, provisions, nearly all his plates, knives, forks, &c., together with most of his kitchen furniture. Mr. Wm. Saylor, nearly all his bedding, furniture, much of which is broken, even down to looking glass and infant's cradle. Also, fences burned, hen-roosts robbed, gardens pillaged, and, in short, neither person nor property safe; so our informant says, when any of the troops are about. Colored servants especially are in danger of being seized as contrabands."

The great question, "what becomes of all the pies?" has given place in Washington to that of "what becomes of all the ice?" A Washington paper states: "In this sweltering weather, with the thermometer ranging from one hundred to one hundred and twenty degrees, the ice dealers announce that their stock of ice is exhausted, and that there is no more to be had there this summer. Five large vessels, loaded with the precious commodity, have been over due now more than ten days, and the consignees there have come to the reluctant conclusion that the vessels have been captured by 'the pirates of the gulf.' The ice dealers say also that it is impossible to get vessels to bring ice here, because vessel owners are afraid of losing, in this manner, both vessel and cargo. So that they have the very pleasant prospect before them of living through the hot months of August and September without ice."

Perhaps the solution of this ice question is to be found in the following advertisement in the Richmond papers:

ICE! ICE! ICE!

Another lot of fine Northern Ice has just been received, and is for sale at B. King & Co's, and by J. H. HITCHCOCK.

THE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington Star says:

There are now sixty-five prisoners confined in the old brick Capitol building, corner of A north and First street east, under a guard of soldiers, who patrol the sidewalk around the building. The lower windows have been closed with boards nearly to the top, leaving only sufficient space for light and ventilation, and several smaller buildings in the rear are surrounded by a tight board fence, twelve feet high, inclosing quite a space of ground for a yard. In this and the outer buildings Potomac water has been introduced, and every thing rendered as comfortable and pleasant as the circumstances will permit.

The prisoners are cheerful and quiet, though some are extremely bitter in their denunciations of the "Yankee Government." Occasionally passing soldiers, who happen to be intoxicated, address them in rather uncomplimentary terms, and with expressions which render their seclusion for the time being remarkably agreeable to themselves. Sometimes soldiers go still further, and when the back of the sentry is toward them, toss a brick at the first head which appears at the window. Not long since a Fire Zouave, who had several times invited them out to "get licked," in passing by the dining-room tossed a brick over into the room, with the intention of "spilling" some of them while at dinner, but they had luckily just left the table, and no damage was done. Many have been furnished with civilians' dress by friends in the city, together with many of the little luxuries of home. Their quarters are quite spacious and can accommodate a large number.

The Watson Flying Artillery.

Letter Number One from Our Special Correspondent with the Watson Artillery—Their Trip Up the River—Arrival at St. Joseph—The Camp at Lake Bruin—Corrected Muster Roll.

IN CAMP, Friday, August 17.

I have scarcely time to-day to give you as full an account of our journey from New Orleans as might be found interesting to the friends of the Watson Flying Artillery in the city, and must content myself with a few of the main facts. Sudden transitions, like that of the removal from home in a great city, with its customs and the routine of duties and pleasures, to the quiet of a Tensas field and the novelty of camp life, are destructive of that harnessing of the mind which confines it to the burden of a train of thought and makes writing possible and even agreeable. Besides which, in organizing a camp, and making the many preparations that are necessary for comfort and convenience, one's time is occupied and the mind constantly diverted. In future letters, however, I hope to give more of interest.

Our departure from the New Orleans wharf, witnessed by so many people, created an impression that has sunk deeply in our hearts, and the cheers that reached us until we were borne out of hearing, will ring in our ears upon the field of battle, sounding loud above the din of conflict and urging us on to more than duty will demand. The emotion of parting was a painful one, and the sad but untertifying thought struggled into many hearts that this might be their last adieu to the tearful loved ones on shore, but such feelings were fitful clouds that were quickly dispelled by the bright sunshine of hope and ambition. As the Mary T. sped swiftly up the stream, passing in review the changing panorama of its banks, we experienced all the pride of true soldiers and the reality of the stern mission to which was pledged our lives and our sacred honor. Our first night on the river was one of calm thought and quiet reflection to most of those on board, and when the morning sun greeted us from the west, we were new men, and soldiers in heart and mind.

The incidents of the trip were few, but those pleasant and encouraging. Everywhere the people at the landings greeted us with that enthusiasm which our great struggle for independence has brought out, and with our cheers we gave them the assurance that we meant to do our best for the common cause.

At two o'clock on Thursday afternoon we arrived at the town of St. Joseph, in Tensas parish, and disembarked. We marched up to the Courthouse, where every man was measured for his uniform, which he will have in a few weeks' time. After that we took up the line of march for our camp-ground, which we reached after a tramp of about six miles. It was now almost dark, and the men were weary enough, not from the marching, but from the fatigues and excitements of the whole journey, and they slept soundly until morning.

Our camp is pleasantly situated on Lake Bruin, our men are all in good health and excellent spirits. The officers are all popular, and the men willing and cheerful. We have our battery and horses here, and expect a pretty hard time of it training the animals and drilling ourselves, as artillery practice is novel to most of the company. We will probably remain here a month, by which time we will have our uniforms ready and be able to make pretty good practice with our guns. Then we will proceed to the seat of war direct, and instead of going into camp there, will be ordered at once to a post of honor where we may put in serious practice the lessons we will learn here. Our fare is excellent—much better than what we may expect when we get to Virginia, which is one advantage of having our camp of instruction here instead of there.

But I must close, for the present, with the official muster-roll of the company, which exhibits all but the names of eleven (six of whom are corporals):

Captain, D. Beltzhoover. First Lieutenant, A. A. Burley. First Lieutenant, Jr., A. G. Cage. Second Lieutenant, E. A. Toledano. Second Lieutenant, Jr., C. P. Ball. First Sergeant, P. E. Droux; Q. M. Sergeant, P. Hebrard; Second Sergeant, R. A. Barrow; Third do, V. Alcus; Fourth do, E. A. Bardon; Fifth do, E. P. Legendre. Sixth do, H. Dubertrand; First Corporal, R. L. Curtis; Second do, M. Legrand; Fourth do, G. Meilleur; Sixth do, F. Romain; Ninth do, A. Haydel; Twelfth do, A. Durvin.

Privates—H. S. Armstrong, J. J. Auberlin, J. P. Avril, S. Archinard, E. Barthe, A. Bourdin, G. Bralngan, A. Bourgeois, H. Bourgeois, P. L. Blache, H. F. Bertel, Jr., Manuel Brulet, Bachemin, G. A. Bourquin, Bondy, D. Cronan, Jr., F. Corne, E. Canonge, R. Cameron, A. Dauphin, J. Dossat, P. Delaune, A. Demeray, R. C. Dobyns, W. E. Evans, S. Frederick, R. G. Follette, O. Gueringer, E. Gesseau, A. Gastinel, A. Gary, H. Gannon, R. Joubert, L. Henna, Hield, H. D. Hleght, Hucheim, J. Ker, Jr., W. D. Kedy, G. Laudreaux, E. C. Legendre, Laurence, W. L. Labon, J. Monasky, W. McD. Meggett, D. Aubigne Merle, E. Merle, A. Marque, E. Marques, G. Miller, J. Maddox, M. A. Morse, Montegut, Madeline, T. K. McNeil, F. L. McNeil, Nichols, J. L. Ottman, R. R. Oniff, W. I. Phelp, G. Pitard, Peyrond, Plantevigne, E. Robert, Chs. Rieffel, J. G. Ruffier, Reynolds, Rodenstein, Lowry, W. Steinemann, A. Schneider, J. Sel. Scharnecky, O. Souhat, B. Sniat, J. Train, Thwaight, G. W. Venable, Vanter, H. Verret, F. Vallette, Jr., W. Volcart, C. Volcart, I. F. Watson, G. Wise, W. A. White, H. S. Whiteside, L. Wolfero, Walker, G. Webster, New Orleans, Aristide Bourgeois, E. Chenit, E. Drouillet, T. T. Gatchens, O. Roché, F. Scheinzeidre, E. Schneinzeidre, I. H. Warder, parish of St. James.

EXCITEMENT AT ST. LOUIS.—The Memphis Appeal of the 18th instant says:

A gentleman who left St. Louis on Wednesday afternoon last, after full particulars of the battle of Springfield had been received, informed the Louisville Courier that the people were greatly terrified, and thousands were leaving the city. The Germans especially were packing up and leaving in large numbers. Soldiers with muskets were stationed at every corner in the city. The Federalists were under great apprehensions of an attack, and it was the general impression that St. Louis would, within a few days, be in possession of the State troops.

Communication from St. Louis on the railroads was irregular and uncertain, and constant fears were entertained that the trains would be stopped by the "rascally rebels." A number of Germans belonging to Siegel's command, who were in the fight at Springfield, came into St. Louis on Wednesday morning without arms, and generally without hats, and in a dilapidated condition.

THE PEACE PARTY.—Day by day the peace party in this country is growing stronger and stronger. The first flush of angry excitement having passed away, and the stern and horrible realities of war having begun to manifest themselves, the conservative thinking portion of the community are beginning to ask themselves what can be gained by all this bloodshed and devastation? And they find the question, when considered in its various bearings, far more easily asked than answered. Each day the suicidal policy of the Administration becomes more and more evident. Each day the people see more clearly that it is folly to build up an immense national debt to lie like an incubus upon the energies and resources of the country for years. They are beginning to understand that the sacrifice of thousands of lives is wrong when calm negotiation will settle every difference. They have abundant evidence that the war, if prolonged, will utterly ruin every business man at the North, and throw the entire laboring class into a state of destitution and distress never before witnessed on this continent. Because of these facts the friends of peace are daily becoming bolder and more numerous. [Paterson (N. J.) Register.

TENNESSEE RIFLEMEN.—The Nashville Union of the 17th says:

Col. Matt. Martin's Rifle Regiment passed through the city yesterday, on its way from Camp Anderson to Camp Trousdale. It is one of the best body of men we have seen during the war.

CAMERON'S REPLY TO BUTLER.—The following is Cameron's reply to the slave-stealer of Fortress Monroe. The Secretary of War seems to be afraid of such candor as Butler exhibited in announcing his depredations:

The Secretary of War has sent a letter to General Butler in reply to his communication regarding the disposition of fugitives. The letter, after discussing the matter pretty fully, concludes by saying: "Under these circumstances it seems quite clear that the substantial rights of loyal masters are still best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as those of disloyal masters, into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organizations and such occupations as circumstances may suggest or require—of course a record should be kept, showing the name and description of the fugitives, and such facts as may be necessary for a correct understanding of the circumstances of each case. When tranquillity shall have been restored, Congress will properly provide for all persons thus received into the service of the Union and for a just compensation to loyal masters. You will, however, neither authorize nor permit any interference by the troops under your command with the servants of peaceable citizens in house or field, nor will you in any way encourage such servants to leave the lawful service of their masters, nor will you prevent the voluntary return of any fugitive to the service from which he may have escaped."

HURRAH FOR ALABAMA!—Gen. Heintzelmann's official report to McDowell gives some interesting details of the battle of Manassas. He tells with a good deal of frankness how he was whipped, and how his division commenced the grand stampede. That "Alabama Regiment," of which he speaks—what gallant fellows they were! Heintzelmann tells how he led the Zouaves against them, and how "at the first fire they broke" and fled, and "as a regiment," has never been seen since. Next he led up the Minnesota Regiment, "which was also repulsed, but retired in tolerably good order." Next was carried up the First Michigan, "which was also repulsed, and retired in considerable confusion." Next the Brooklyn Fourteenth went forward "in gallant style!" "Soon after the firing commenced," they too "broke and ran!" Brave Alabamians! four successive regiments rushed upon you, and were broken upon you as waves upon a rock! Col. Heintzelmann having "utterly failed" in every attempt to rally his men, concluded then to make the best run he could. Describing this, he candidly says: "Such a rout I never witnessed before. No efforts could induce a single regiment to form after the colunt had commenced."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Inquest in the Case of Haughton—Verdict Against Bob Johnson.—Last evening the Coroner's investigation into the circumstances of J. B. Haughton's tragic death was resumed. Messrs. Charley Clifey, J. F. Otis and W. E. Reddington were sworn, but proved to know nothing about the affair. A conversation then ensued of a somewhat unusual character between Mr. J. Y. Blocker and the jury, in which he reproved them for making "improper" remarks. If we understand law, Mr. Blocker acted quite "improperly" in appearing at an inquest as counsel of a party who had not yet been charged with a crime, and interfering in the case. It happened in this way:

One of the jurors remarked that he had conversed with a party the previous day, who told him that he and five others had seen the shooting, and recognized Bob Johnson as the man who shot Haughton, but that they were afraid to testify, for if they did, they believed Johnson would kill them. Another juror observed that it seemed to him extremely strange that the shooting could be witnessed by half a dozen people, and yet no one would swear who did it. It was the duty of the Chief of Police to hunt up evidence and bring it before them, but instead of that the Chief does not even know why Johnson surrendered himself, and no one else seems to know. He thought this was all very strange.

Mr. Blocker here interposed a brief address, to the effect that the jurors were speaking in a very improper manner, and went on to defend the Chief of Police against any supposition of incapacity or want of desire to discharge his duty. The Chief, he said, had done all in his power. It was the fault of the police, he said. The other night he saw one woman trying to kill another, and no watchman could be found, but after the fight was all over, there were watchmen scouting their clubs upon the pavement in every direction.

Coroner Beach asked the juror who spoke of six witnesses that recognized Johnson whether he could find the one who told him so. The juror said that they were unknown but he knew where to find the one who had spoken to him. Mr. Blocker again interposed, that this or that man might assert that it was Johnson, but the juror could not find a man in New Orleans who would swear that Bob Johnson shot Haughton. The juror promptly offered to bet the counsellor two dollars and a half that he could "produce his man."

The jury now retired with the Coroner, and in about three-quarters of an hour they returned with a verdict to the effect that Haughton was shot and killed by "a man known as Bob Johnson," but did not qualify the crime. The Coroner will make an affidavit before Recorder Emerson to-day, but whether he will charge Johnson with murder or manslaughter we do not know.

Health of the City.—The number of deaths reported to the Board of Health as having taken place within the limits of the city during the week ending on the 18th instant is 87, but there was no return from the Lafayette cemetery, owing to the fact that the sexton died on Wednesday last, and the cemetery books were placed under seal as belonging to the sexton's succession. There were 34 deaths of children under 5 years old. Of the whole number, 58 were natives of the Confederate States, and 5 of the United States. The principal causes of death were: Consumption, 14; disease of the heart, 3; infantile marasmus, 3; cholera infantum 3; stillborn, 6; tris nascentium, 6; sunstroke, 1; &c. There were 33 adult males, 15 adult females, 18 male children and 13 female children, and 1, sex not stated.

Medical Aid for Missouri.—The Citizen's Committee, appointed at the meeting in the Merchants' Exchange, learning that our gallant army of liberation in Missouri was almost entirely without surgical aid and conveniences, have taken prompt measures to supply the deficiency. Dr. Felix Formento, Jr., having volunteered his services, was entrusted with the organization of the expedition, and obtained the assistance of four other volunteer surgeons, two of whom are graduates of Charity Hospital experience. Five well qualified hospital stewards were also engaged, and this party will leave to-day or to-morrow for the Western seat of war, carrying with them five boxes of medical stores, lint and bandages. They will report to Major-General Polk, at Memphis, who will forward them to their destination. The surgeons charge the committee nothing but their mere traveling expenses.

The Common Council.—There was to have been an important council session of the Common Council last night, but they did not have a quorum.

Mad Dogs.—Mad dogs are often seen on our streets, and more than one [illegible] occurred of their biting people [illegible]

Serious Fall.—[illegible] Mur[illegible] fell from the second story of a house on Franklin street, about 12 o'clock Saturday night, and was so severely injured in her back that her life is despaired of. She was taken to the Charity Hospital by Sergeant Fahey.

Dangerously Stabbed.—A man, named Frank Garvey, was arrested at a late hour on Saturday night last, on a charge of having dangerously stabbed one James Conners, with intent to kill him. Conners was sent to the Charity Hospital. A knife was deposited in the police office by a citizen, said to have been the weapon used by Garvey. Garvey was arraigned, and sent to prison to await the result of the wound.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Mr. M. Weiner, who was charged with larceny, and knowingly receiving a stolen note for $2000, which A. Schwartz alleged to belong to him, was honorably discharged, the prosecution being a frivolous one.

Mr. Lewis gave bail to answer a charge of assault and battery. Miss Smith alleges that he and two others tried to get into her house, and when she refused him admittance, he threw a bottle into the window, which struck Ellen Duffy in the face, seriously injuring her.

Jos. Lemilia was sent before the Criminal Court to be tried for stealing a sack of potatoes in the Vegetable Market. John Jacobs was held to answer for threshing his wife.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Monday Evening, Aug. 19, 1861.

COTTON.—Nothing reported. Receipts to-day, 36 bales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—There has been a good demand, and about 300 hhds. sold at previous rates. Fair to Fully Fair 4⅛ 5c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—Nothing reported.

FLOUR.—100 bbls. sold at $6 for Common, $7 for Fine, and $8 for Superfine, 150 sacks Superfine at $6 ⅌ bbl., 250 bbls. Superfine at $6 25, and 300 bbls. Choice Extra at $9 ⅌ $9 25 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—1500 sacks White sold at —, 165 Mixed at 50c, and 747 White Mixed at 50c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—1300 sacks sold at $1 20, 95 sacks Shorts at $1 30, and 63 at $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $25 ⅌ bbl.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 15½c ⅌ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders retail at 14c., Ribbed Sides at 15½c, Clear Sides at 17c, and plain and sugar-cured Hams at 16 ⅌ 18c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at 37½c ⅌ gallon.

GUNNY BAGS.—100 bales Heavy sold at 14½c, and 150 Extra Heavy at 15c cash.

COFFEE.—500 bags Rio sold at —, and 115 at 20 ⅌ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 19, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 39 Hogs and 36 Veal Cattle.—Sales, 100 Texas Cattle, 15 Hogs, 273 Sheep, 9 Cows and 120 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 184 Texas Cattle, 41 Hogs, 3 Cows and 110 Veal Cattle. The market closes bare of Sheep. We quote prices:

Western Beef Cattle, ⅌ 100 lbs., 1st qty.,	$			
Texas " " ⅌ head, 1st "				
" " " 2d "				
Veal Cattle, " 1st "				
Sheep, " Inferior,				
Hogs, (Western) ⅌ 100 lbs., gross,				
Milch Cows ⅌ head, Choice				
" " Ordinary,				

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 20, 1861.

☞ No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Laurel Hill, Hoso, from Bayou Sara.
Empire Parish, Grant, from Lower Coast.
Mary T, Phelps, from Vicksburg.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Laurel Hill—287 hhds molasses 194 hhds sugar 5 bales cotton 5 do twills 122 skg cotton seed 14 bbls meal 8 sacks do lot vegetables.
LOWER COAST—Per steamer Empire Parish—56 hhds sugar 41 bbls molasses lot vegetables.
VICKSBURG—Per steamer Mary T—80 bales cotton lot vegetables lot meats and sundries.

TO PRINTERS.

Southern Ink Manufacturing Company,

Amite, Louisiana.

THOS. H. SHIELDS & CO, Sole Agents.

WE have just received a large shipment from the manufactory and are prepared to receive orders. This Ink is Warranted equal to any yet made. In all cases orders must be accompanied with the cash.

PRICES—News, per lb., 25 cents; Book, from 50c. to 60 per pound.

—ALSO—

Just received, another shipment of DOUBLE MEDIUM BOOK PAPER, and MANILLA WRAPPING, HARDWARE, and other PAPERS.

T. H. SHIELDS & CO.
au20 3w 85 Gravier street and 10 Bank Place.

To Military Men.

MICHELIER CHAMBERRY, No. 188 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, BETWEEN BOURBON AND ROYAL STREETS,

MANUFACTURES superior CAST-STEEL SWORD BAYONETS, which he will sell, with the scabbards, at the moderate price of eight dollars. All orders will be promptly filled. au20 3t

Office of the Commissioners of the Confederate Loans,

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, August 19th 1861.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Confederate Loans are requested to call in person at this Bank, receive their bonds, and return the certificates issued by the Commissioners. au19 1w

Volunteer Relief Committee.

TO THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS AT CAMP LEWIS.

New Orleans, August 19, 1861.

All persons needing relief whose supports are in the State service at Camp Lewis are notified to call with their certificates and obtain relief tickets at the office of the Committee, No. 6 City Hall, basement floor, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, August 19th and 20th, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M.

JAMES BEGGS,
au19 2t Chairman of Committee.

Volunteer Relief Committee.

TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS.

New Orleans, August 19, 1861.

As this Committee have received, with deep regret, positive proof that impositions have been practised upon the public generosity by persons obtaining relief who were not entitled to the same, they hereby appeal to all good citizens who may come to the knowledge of any such cases of fraud to inform members of the Committee in person, or leave such information at their office, No. 6 City Hall, basement floor, with as little delay as possible.

The following are the names of the Committee:

Gerard Stith, Board of Aldermen.
L. E. Forstall, "
S. P. Delabarre, "
J. H. Hoskins, "
James Beggs, Board of Assistant Aldermen.
W. P. Hodgkins, "
J. B. Leeds, "
James Davis, "

JAMES BEGGS,
au19 2t Chairman of Committee.

Wanted,

A FRENCH WOMAN to take care of two children, (girls) and do light work about the house. Apply at No. 213 Camp street. au19 1w

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 by the same partners, who have conducted it for the last fifteen years. The style of the new firm will be

THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.

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

HENRY THOMAS, Jr.
A. B. GRISWOLD,
WM. M. GOODRICH.

Messrs. A. L. Abbott and Henry Ginder are also interested in the business of the house.
New Orleans, July 1 1861. au15 6m

RED FLANNEL.

A SMALL invoice of the above, suited for Army Clothing; for sale by C. S. GRAHAM & CO.,
au18 2w 96 Gravier street.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY,

No. 268 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN S. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, J. SWOOP.

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, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c., Blacksmith Work of all kinds. au15 6m

Notice.

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

Note of Lobit, Charpantier & Co., to our order and endorsed by us, dated July 24, 1861, payable 90 days after date, for $588 41
Note of do. do. to our order, dated August 2d, 1861, at 90 days, for 466 61
Note of S. Heno, dated December 1st, 1860, to our order, payable one year after date, for 575 12

The same having been stolen and payment having been stopped.

au15 F. A. GONZALES & CO.

To Rent.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, corner of Common and Dryades streets.
A Two-Story Brick House, No. 283 Common street.
A Two-Story Brick House, No. 231 Common street.
A Two-Story Frame House, No. 290½ Customhouse street.
A One-Story Frame House, No. 319 Rampart street, near Esplanade.
A One-Story Frame House on Derbigny street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.
A One-Story Frame House on Robertson street, between Kerlerec and Columbus streets.
A Two-Story Frame House on Orleans street, near Derbigny.

Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
au18 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

Lost Check.

LOST, on the 14th inst., in Old Levee street, going from St. Louis street to Customhouse street, a CHECK, No. 911, for $1752 01, drawn by Bernard Turpin, dated 13th inst., to the order of J. & J. Tardos, on the Citizens' Bank. The finder will please deliver the same at the office of J. & J. Tardos, No. 43 Old Levee street, payment of said note having been stopped. au15

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. 73 Canal street.

THOMAS C. PAYAN,
THOMAS F. CARHART.
New Orleans, August 16, 1861. au15 1m

J. R. Jaffray & Co.,

7 ST. MILDRED'S COURT,
London,
ENGLAND.

Agent—
Mr. J. V. DURAND,
No. 9 Carondelet street, New Orleans. jy27 6m

For Red River,

Leaves on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.
REGULAR LOW WATER PACKET.

REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET—For Shreveport, Grand Ecore, Coushatta, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Cotile, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's, and all intermediate landings on Red River—The new, elegant and fast running passenger steamer W. S. JOHNSON, Captain Hammond, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
au16 JOS. R. SHANNON, Agent.

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.
F. A. SHAW, Agent, 23 and 25 Front street.
☞ Freight should be sent in time for the half-past 10 o'clock trains. au6

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.

FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG, MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.—The steamer A. G. BROWN, W. J. Poitevent, captain, will leave for the above ports EVERY SATURDAY, EVENING on the arrival of the 4 o'clock, P. M., cars Pontchartrain Railroad; returning, will leave Covington at 4 o'clock, A. M., in time for the 9 o'clock cars, A. M. Monday morning. For further information apply to
F. A. SHAW, Agent,
jy6 tf corner of Gravier and Levee sts

Preservation of the Sight.

MR. C. DUHAMEL, optician, No. 46 Chartres street, begs leave to inform all those whose sight is defective that he has just received a fresh invoice of patent Cylindrical Glasses, approved by the most renowned oculists in Paris, and Drs. Beard, Pennisson, Crawcour, Nos and others in New Orleans. The curb is such that these glasses can be worn without the least danger to the weakest eyes.

The most skillful opticians have made a report declaring that the above articles are unquestionably the best for the preservation and improvement of the sight. Their superiority over all others consists in the focus being equally divided over the whole surface, instead of being in the center only, as is the case with spectacle glasses generally. The interposition of the two cylindrical curbs makes these besides achromatic, and, consequently, much clearer than the others.

Near-sighted persons will find a great improvement in these glasses.

A pattern showing the advantages of these new glasses will be exhibited and explained, on application to Mr. Duhamel, to all those who may be desirous of being further informed on the subject. fe6l1

THE LUXENBERG HOSPITAL,

New MAYES'S,

OPEN for all diseases—Medical, Surgical and Midwifery cases. Its site, on ELYSIAN FIELDS STREET, is the most favorable, and conducted as a "House of Health," it unites the attention of a home to the advantages of an Hospital. Special wards for Contagious diseases.

TERMS:

Wards ...... $1 00 per day.
Private Wards ...... 2 00 "
Private Rooms ...... 2 50 "
Slaves ...... 1 00 "

A deposit for 10 days, or reference required on entering. For admission, apply at the Hospital, or at Dr. Mayes's office, No. 12 Bourbon street. mh1 ly

CLARET—75 boxes Margaux claret, in whole and half bottles, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
au3 5 and 14 St. Louis st.

CLARET—300 boxes Medoc Claret, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
au6 5 and 14 St. Louis st.

CLARET—15 casks and 30 half do claret, Leoville, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
5 and 14 St. Louis st.

PRUNES—80 boxes choice Ente prunes, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
au3 5 and 14 St. Louis st.

CLARET—15 casks Chateau Lafitte claret, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
5 and 14 St. Louis st.

ITALIAN VERMICELLI AND MACARONI—150 boxes Italian vermicelli; 150 do macaroni; 50 do assorted paste. For sale by
au6 1m FRED. AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

ABSYNTH—300 boxes E. Pernod and F. Lecoultre for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
jy17 5 and 14 St. Louis st.

GREEN PEAS—MUSHROOMS—100 cases, 50 half boxes in each, Green Peas of Paris; 100 do. do. mushrooms. For sale by
[illegible] MAGASIN FRONTENAU, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

DRAMATIC REPRESENTATION

BY

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF NEW ORLEANS.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 27, 1861.

For the purpose of providing Winter Clothing for the

New Orleans Volunteers

AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following gentlemen, having undertaken the management of this representation, the admired comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE has been selected for the occasion; the characters to be supported exclusively by non-professional ladies and gentlemen, who have generously proffered their services.

The entire duties connected therewith, including the proper distribution of the proceeds, have been assumed by them in pursuance of the object proposed.

Due notice will be given of all further particulars connected with the representation.

J. P. Frerct,	Randall Hunt,
Ben Toledano,	John Pemberton,
David Urquhart,	A. Rochereau,
F. Gonzalezau,	J. W. Zacharie,
A. Miltenberger,	Henry Thorahill,
F. E. Bonford,	Joseph Mitchell,
J. B. Desegra,	W. E. Leverich,
Cornelius Fellowes,	A. B. James,
James Edwards,	Chas. C. Mull,
John W. Saunders,	J. O. Nixon,
E. T. Parker,	S. F. Wilson,
Sidney Story,	Richard Milliken,
George W. Race,	R. C. Thomasson,
Adam Giffen,	James McCloskey,
Henry Renshaw,	E. J. Forstall,
D. M. Hildreth,	O. E. Hall,
George W. Hynson,	Richard Esterbrook,
F. H. Wood,	A. M. Holbrook,
Samuel Harby,	Thomas Murray,
D. C. Jenkins,	John Magionis,
J. S. Ernest,	J. G. Sibley,
H. L. Goodrich,	J. G. Gaines,
W. E. Seymour,	W. A. Gasquet,
W. H. Letchford,	P. A. Giraud,
Alf. Pike,	Henry C. Miller,
Wilhelmus Bogart,	W. H. Avery,
E. W. Conner,	P. Hickey Morgan,
Samuel Smith,	S. O. Nelson,
M. O. Bostson,	Herman Doane,
Thompson Greenfield,	F. Fourcade,
Howard Smith,	E. F. Schmidt,
Thomas E. Adams,	Albert Baldwin.

N. B.—The above named gentlemen will meet at the St. Charles Hotel, Parlor P, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 20, to make the necessary arrangements. au19 tf

To the Southern Public.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, convened on the 24th of July last, a permanent committee of twenty four gentlemen was appointed to solicit contributions for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Southern Confederacy, and provide for their comfort during the war.

The undersigned, in behalf of the committee thus appointed, appeal to the humane and patriotic to aid them in their duty work.

It behooves those who enjoy the safety and comforts of home, to testify, in a material form, their appreciation of the perils and sufferings of our brave volunteers. It is in our cause they are stricken, and it is our mission to pour balm into their wounds. The poorest can contribute something and the offering will be appreciated; perhaps such will be especially blessed in their results.

The committee will be advised of the nature of the supplies required at hospitals. Their efforts will not be confined to the soldiers of a particular State or section. They will afford all the aid and relief in their power to all sufferers in our cause. If means can be raised they propose to organize a permanent system of relief. Contributions of clothing, blankets and bed-clothes, articles of nourishment suitable for the sick, particularly sugar, coffee, tea, rice, tapioca, arrowroot, cordials, pure liquors and wines, are especially solicited. Warm clothing, woolen socks and shoes, in great quantity, will soon become absolutely necessary in the latitude of the seat of war. We appeal to our fellow-citizens not to abandon our brave soldiers in their affliction.

A warehouse for the reception of such stores as may be contributed has been established at No. 58 Gravier street, where a reliable person will be in attendance. Each member of the Permanent Committee will receive contributions in money.

JOHN FINNEY,
T. O. SULLY,
R. GARDERE,
HENRY RENSHAW,
Sub-Committee.

Notice.

The following gentlemen compose the Permanent Committee for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Southern Confederacy:

W. A. FISCHER, President;
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary
HENRY RENSHAW, Treasurer;

F. E. Bonford,	W. A. Gasquet,
John Pemberton,	A. M. Buchanan,
M. Wright,	G. Bourke,
E. O. Nixon,	G. A. D. Kempe,
G. Miltenberger,	A. B. James,
F. S. Wise,	J. Finney,
J. Bermudez,	J. P. Freret,
S. P. Delabarre,	H. Stier,
T. O. Sully,	P. A. Giraud,
R. Gardere,	J. D. Dennegre,
S. S. Newman,	au16 3m

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
Room 13 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 in accordance with law, 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 date hereof.

And the Board of Assessors further give notice that they will meet at their office, Room 13 City Hall, from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M., on the 24th, 21st, 23d, 24th and 26th of September, 1861, to review their assessments on application of any person conceiving himself aggrieved.

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

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] 73
Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible] 35	
Premiums on Marine Risks	60,761 92	
Premiums on River Risks	22,746 48	$[illegible] 73
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	23,552 00	
For Return Premiums	2,947 30	26,499 39
Net Earned Premiums		$172,087 30
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$54,461 34	
On Marine Risks	34,397 70	
On River Risks	19,546 48	
	$[illegible]	
Reserved for Losses unpaid	3,727 00	
	$102,[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $[illegible]	4,502 34	
Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less interest, &c.	$41,126 39	$145,471 62
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$[illegible] 77
Net Earned Premiums as above	$172,087 30	
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid	$30,015 62	
Amount participating in Profits	$152,071 77	
The Company have the following Assets, viz:		
Bills Receivable at short date	$38,[illegible] 00	
Scrip of other Companies	790 00	
Premiums due	3,970 82	
Cash on hand	18,735 37	
Balance of Subscription Notes	137,071 97	
Total Assets		$199,506 98

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

Be it remembered that on this 13th 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, depose and say that the above accounts are true 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 13th day of August 1861. ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 12th instant, the Board have declared a dividend of Twenty-two per cent. (22 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.
au14 EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

I would recommend to all my fellow-sufferers who are afflicted with that dreadful disease which we call croup or sore throat to go and get the medicine to be had at No. 117 St. Ann street, and be cured at once, for my daughter, a girl of 16 years, who had it very severely, so that she could hardly breathe, was cured as by a miracle, after applying the medicine the third time. This I certify as the whole truth by affixing my name.

PAUL BUROUNDER,
Residence 256 Chartres street.
New Orleans, May 15 1861. my20 eMtf

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.

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

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

J. H. LENGSFIELD,
Magazine street, between Erato and Thalia.

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

MARTIN FORD,
fe11 3awmonths No. 166 Camp street.

INSTANT RELIEF

OF CROUP, SORE THROAT, BURNS, SCALDS AND FRESH WOUNDS.

All Sorts of Sores and Ulcers Cured,

(Even though derived from Secret Diseases.)

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

A Special Remedy for each Disease.

Apply at No. 117 ST. ANN STREET.

Office hours from 1 to half-past 3 o'clock, P. M., every day, and besides on Tuesday and Thursdays, from 8 to 9 o'clock, A. M. mh9 m m

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 Drugget and Damask Linen for crumb cloths; Window Shades, Stair Carpets and Rods, Dutch Carpets and Cocoa Matting for offices, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c. For sale at low prices.

[illegible] A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

ALCOHOL—60 bbls. for sale by E. TURPIN,
au19 95 Old Levee st.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES—125 cases Sardines, boxes, half and quarter boxes; 15 cases, at 100 quarter boxes, Truffled Pates; 60 cases, 100 half boxes, Green Peas, Brisset; 10 cases 30 boxes, do do; 10 cases Preserved Truffles, in quarter, half and whole boxes; 100 boxes Preserved Fruits in Vinegar; 200 boxes Olives, boxes, forks, &c.; 25 barrels Olive Olives; to be Capers and Gherkins, for sale by
HENRY VALETON & CO.,
au17 25, 23 and 31 Bienville st.

AUCTION SALES.

Estate of Mrs. Benoite Boet, widow of Claude Dolbeau.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 16th August, 1861, Court docket No. 18,042, will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, 2d September, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Rampart and Ursulines streets, for account of said succession—

The Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.
Terms cash. au20 27 sep2

Grocery ...... Grocery.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer,
No. 30 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Bagatelle and Urquhart streets—

The Stock in Trade of an assorted and well patronized GROCERY STORE consisting in principally of assorted Liquors, Coffee, Sugar, Sweet Oil, Lamp Oil, Starch, Lard, Wine, assorted Crockeryware, &c.
Terms cash. au17

Catalogue Sale of Hardware and Cutlery.

BY M. BARNETT, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY August 20th, 1861, and following days, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No 5 Old Levee street, opposite the Post-Office, without reserve—

A large and fine assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, being the stock of Victor David.

Terms—All sums under $300, cash, and above $300, four months' credit for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the auctioneer. au15

JUDICIAL SALES.

Eugene Luneau vs. His Creditors.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 14,985—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered Aug. 15th, 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 [illegible] 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. 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 $100 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 it accrued, and the balance cash.

E. T. PARKER Sheriff
au14 17 20 27 28 of the Parish of Orleans.

Aimé Roger vs Jean Baptiste Delord.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,9[illegible]—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale, and a writ of an order rendered July 3d, 1861, both 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 MONDAY, the 9th day of September, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.—

1. THREE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND situate in the New Suburb Marigny of this city designated as lots Nos. Six, Seven and Eight, in the square comprised between Elysian Fields, Frenchmen, Genie and Des Liberaux streets, on a special plan made by A. Azieux & Co., surveyor, dated the 1st September, 1836, and deposited under No. 43 on the book of plans in the office of L. Ferrand, former notary public in this city. Said lots measuring according to said plan, viz: Lots Nos. Six and Seven, being contiguous lots, measure each thirty feet front on Frenchmen street, thirty feet on the rear line, by ninety-four feet in depth on each side; lot No. Eight measures thirty feet front on said Frenchmen street, thirty feet on the rear line, by ninety-four feet in depth on each side, all American measure. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

2. TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in the New Suburb Marigny, designated as lots Nos. One and Two, in the square comprised between Elysian Fields, Frenchmen, Genie and des Liberaux streets, measuring each (American measure) thirty feet six lines, more or less, front on Des Liberaux street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-five inches between parallel lines. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash sufficient to pay plaintiff's claim, amounting to the sum of three hundred and seventy eight dollars and forty three cents ($378 43), with interest at 8 per cent per annum from the 5th of April 1857, till the day of sale, $5 costs of copy of act and costs of suit, and the balance of the price of adjudication on a note payable on the 19th day of December next, (1861) with interest at eight per cent. from this last date, and special mortgage on the property sold.

E. T. PARKER Sheriff
au10 14 24 sep 9 of the 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. 225 Customhouse street, between Franklin and Treme streets—A lot of Furniture, &c. Seized in the above suit. Terms cash.
au16 20 24 S. HAMILTON Constable

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—I hereby certify that on the 29th day of April, 1861, judgment was entered in this Court in the suit of Mrs. Mary Baumsky, wife of Samuel Kaiser, vs Samuel Kaiser, her husband, in the words and figures following, to-wit—No. 85[illegible]. On motion of V[illegible] and J. B. Cotton, of counsel for plaintiff and on submitting to the Court due proof [illegible] the demand [illegible] is ordered and adjudged that the defendant [illegible] and the plaintiff Mary Baumsky, wife of Samuel Kaiser have judgment in her favor decreeing a separation of property and a dissolution of the community of acquets and gains hitherto existing between herself and her said husband, Samuel Kaiser, defendant, with costs of suit, and that said plaintiff, Mary Baumsky, be allowed to carry on business in her own name. Signed June 7th 1861.
(Signed) R. K. HOWELL, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans on this 1[illegible] day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
au20 3t sn A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,35[illegible]—I hereby certify that, on the 28th day of January, 1861, judgment was entered in this Court in the suit of Marie Virginie, wife of E. Coquet, [illegible] Widow L. Bitaiger, in the words and figures following, to wit: It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that Hermine Guignan, widow of Louis Bitaiger, be pronounced an habitual insane person, wholly unfit and incompetent to take care of herself and administer her estate, and that therefore she be and is hereby decreed interdicted and disqualified from performing any of the acts or contracts which persons at age and competent in law have the power of performing legally, and that public notices of this judgment be given in the manner indicated by law.

Judgment signed January 28th 1861.
[illegible] (Signed) P. H. MORGAN, Judge.

Succession of Mrs. Bernardina Verbeck, wife of Hermann H. Ekelman.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 20[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, if any they have or can) why the 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. E. MICHOT,
au16 20 24 Deputy Clerk.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

A COMPOUND REMEDY, designed to be the most effectual Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from *Impurity of the Blood*.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered and overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price $1 per bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

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

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions, and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 Cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All of our remedies are for sale by
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres st.
Also by all druggists everywhere.

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,

No. 21 St. Louis street,
Between Royal and Bourbon streets

HAVANA CIGARS—25,000 Havana cigars, of all sizes, such as Regalias, Media Regalias, Londres, Conchas, Ocgans, Millar, &c., &c., of the most favorite brands, such as Cabanas, Flor de Morales, Intimidad, El Sol, &c., &c., in store and for sale by
VILLAREBUDIA & LAUGHLAND,
au8 51 Magazine st.

SUGAR—50 boxes Loustau's loaf sugar, for sale by
au8 1m FREDERIC AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

CREOLE RICE—300 sacks Creole Rice, landing and for sale by FREDERIC AVET,
au8 1m 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

CLARET—90 boxes St. Julien Claret, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
au6 5 and 14 St. Louis st.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements on the first page ......

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, 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 arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

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, [illegible]

In furtherance of the decrees rendered by the aforesaid Court in the above entitled causes, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the public store in 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:

Beef in barrels, Pork in ditto, Bread in ditto, Rice in ditto, Manila and Hemp Rope, Canvas, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.

Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 19th August, 1861.
au16 td C. S. 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. [illegible] By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] day of September, 1861, at twelve 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 760 67/95 tons, now at Post 15, First District.

Terms cash at the time of adjudication.

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

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs Ship J. H. Jarvis—Cargo.

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 TUESDAY, the [illegible] day of August, 1861, at twelve 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 lying on board of said vessel at Post No. 15, First District, consisting of 2200 sacks common salt (more or less).

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, [illegible] day of August, 1861. C. S. BEVERLEY,
au10 ta C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Bark Chester.

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 [illegible] day of September, 1861, at twelve 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. S. BEVERLEY,
au8 ta 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. [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 [illegible] 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 STATE OF MAINE, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and boats, &c., of [illegible] tons.

Terms cash at the time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, [illegible] day of August, 1861. C. S. 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 [illegible] day of September, 1861, at twelve o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The one-eighth part of ship LEMUEL DYER, her tackle, apparel, furniture and boats, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, [illegible] day of August, 1861. C. S. BEVERLEY,
au8 ta 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 [illegible] day of September, 1861, at twelve 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 1028 [illegible] tons.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, [illegible] August, 1861. C. S. BEVERLEY,
au8 ta 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. [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 [illegible] day of September, 1861, at twelve o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The Thirteen Sixteenths of the ship CHARLES A. FARWELL, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., of 1296 82/95 tons.

Terms cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. C. S. 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. [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 [illegible] day of September, 1861, at twelve 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 1[illegible] tons.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

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

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Schooner L. S. J[illegible], &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 [illegible] day of September, 1861, at twelve o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The One-Fourth part of schooner L. S. J[illegible], Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. C. S. BEVERLEY,
au8 ta 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 [illegible] 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 proper idea of the result of the Society's labor can be formed. Sincerely believing that we have done our part [illegible] of at least feeling conscious [illegible] endeavor to perform faithfully the arduous duties we have undertaken, we call upon you to aid us in your assistance.

We have engaged some forty or more women, whom we pay a fair consideration per day for their work, enabling them to partially support their [illegible] otherwise destitute families. The Society [illegible] only to employ only such as need the assistance [illegible]. Starvation is a word familiar to [illegible] where the fact may exist, and [illegible] whilst providing for the necessities of those who are called to our country's defence, in a measure as far as our means will permit, to provide for the utterly destitute women and families who may providentially fall into our hands. The Society has received a portion of the work thus employed from some of the officers of companies equipped by us, and we now earnestly [illegible] the first time, our fellow-citizens to [illegible] 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 [illegible] nine or ten hours per day. To them the Society desire to tender its warmest thanks.

To the agents of various sewing machines, to the Young Men's Christian Association, to the [illegible] hotels and restaurants for lunch sent us, and to the 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 FOSS, President.
New Orleans, June 15, 1861. jel1 tf

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

No. 38 Carondelet street.

fe11 ly Ground floor, back office.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Mme. MAURY,

Late from the Toulouse Hospital, admitted by the Faculty of Montpellier, 1st Laureate of '53 and '54.

MME. MAURY has the honor to inform the public that, whilst continuing the practice of midwifery, she has opened an office for consultation and the treatment of diseases of the womb. Those who are sent to her by the physicians will have no fee to pay.

Vaccination every Saturday, from 12 o'clock M. to 3 o'clock P. M., Bourbon street, No. 214, between Toulouse and St. Philip.

LESTRADE HOUSE,

AT MANDEVILLE.

THIS well-known establishment is now open to travelers and sojourners of the Lake shores. The accommodations are complete in every respect, and will give general satisfaction. A first-rate cook is attached, and the wines have been chosen with the greatest care.
my2 6m

XX ALE,

OF THE CELEBRATED BRAND OF

J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow.

Double Strong Ale, in stone and glass, for sale in store and in bond, by
M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
jy15 No. 52 Bienville street

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES

FROM THE MANUFACTURY OF

R. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool.

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

For sale by
M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
jy15 52 Bienville street.

DR. RANCK

Has given his Practice in charge to Dr. Kunemann during his absence.

DR. ED. KUNEMANN,

(of the Faculty of Paris,)

No. 38 BOURBON STREET,
au1 6m between Ursulines and St. Philip street.

BUTTER—16 firkins yellow butter, in store and for sale by FREDERIC AVET,
au8 1m 59 and 61 Old Levee st.