The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
[THUR]SDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1861.

[SUBS]CRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

[Ca]rriers of the BEE are authorized to re[ceive] subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of [illegible] a week, payable in all cases to the car[riers them]selves.

Auction Sales This Day.

[J.] Samory, at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 Old Levee [street, bo]ots, shoes and brogans; also, American shirts [and rea]dy-made clothing.

[J.] Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at No. 114 Chartres [street, the] contents of a dry goods store.

[J.] B. Sykes, at 11 o'clock, at the Eagle Warehouse, [hams] and shoulders.

[J.] Fernandez, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and [Tra]ders' Exchange, the slave boy Richard.

[The S]heriff will sell at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, [in C]anal street, between Conti and St. Louis [streets], Second District, one sorrel horse, harness and [cart]; and at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Com[mon st]reet, the schooner "Dew Drop," her tackle, rig[ging], &c. For particulars see advertisements.

DELUSIONS.

[Am]ong the delusions in which the Lincoln[ites a]re accustomed to indulge, two or three are [pre]eminently ridiculous and silly. For instance, [it is] proposed by a number of the Jacobin [pres]s, and at least hinted at in Mr. LINCOLN'S [messa]ge, that when the war shall have come to [an en]d by the subjugation of the South, the [fruits] of Northern freedom must be extended by [the e]mancipation of the servile population of [the] Confederate States. This is now avowed [by n]umerous New England writers and speak[ers], one of the principal objects of the con[test]. But this is only a part of the prospective [puni]shment in store for the rebels. According [to th]e New York *Times*, the *Herald*, and [othe]r weighty oracles of Black Republicanism, [the] estates of all who have revolted against the [auth]ority of King ABRAHAM are to be confisca[ted]. This is bad enough, but the worst is yet to [come]. After being dispossessed of our slaves and [plun]dered of our property, we are to be made, [by h]eavy taxation, or some other plan of forced [cont]ribution, to reimburse the North for every [doll]ar expended in coercing us into submission. [At] first, we are to have no more laborers to till [the s]oil; next, our real estate is to become the [appa]nage of the conquerors, and lastly, we must [find] the means to pay tribute money to CÆSAR [to t]he amount, it may be, of thousands of mil[lions] of dollars.

[M]rs. DILL, of culinary memory, always [too]k the wise precaution to precede her direc[tion]s for cooking hares with the exceedingly [judi]cious phrase, "First, catch your hare." In [like] manner, without being either officious or [arr]ogant, we may suggest to the Lincolnites, [bef]ore describing the various modes in which [the] South is to be partitioned among the victors, [and] made to pay the debts of the Federal Gov[ern]ment, the propriety of first conquering the [Sou]th. After the accomplishment of that para[mo]unt and indispensable prerequisite, it will be [tim]e enough to devise expedients for the appro[pria]tion of our wealth by the Goths and Vandals. [It] may seem presumptuous on our part, but [real]ly there is tolerably good reason for ques[tio]ning the subjugation of the Confederate [St]ates. The war may be prolonged for years to [co]me, and the South will assuredly resist while [she] possesses a regiment to call into the field, [an]d weapons to arm it. It is possible, therefore, [th]at the North may trip in the premises it so [fla]ppantly assumes, and that the lapse of one or [se]veral years may find it as far from the at[tai]nment of its benevolent purposes as it now is, [or] may witness its defeat, exhaustion, and aban[don]ment of the strife.

But let us suppose, simply for the sake of ar[gu]ment, that after infinite loss, and frightful [ex]penditure of blood and treasure, the South [sh]ould lie helpless, desolate, impotent and [sh]ackled at the feet of the savage conqueror. [W]e hardly think the spoils would repay the [in]vaders for all they would have suffered and [sa]crificed. It is manifest that ever that fatal [m]oment shall arrive the South will have pre[vi]ously exhausted all her resources, all her [we]alth in the effort to maintain her independ[en]ce. Her population will have been more [th]an decimated. Her fields will have been sur[re]ndered to the thorn and thistle, and her pos[se]ssions of all kinds will have dwindled down [al]most to worthlessness. We rather imagine [th]at the Jacobins would experience much [tr]ouble in obtaining from a country thus blasted [an]d destroyed the wherewithal to enrich them, [o]r to liquidate the incalculable debt incurred in [t]he effort to vanquish us.

Again: if the Abolitionists, as they threaten, [we]re to abolish the domestic institutions of the [S]outh, what would be the value of our products [a]nd property? The opulence of the South is [e]ntirely agricultural, and it ceases the instant [t]he particular labor is withdrawn by which [a]lone the earth can be made to yield its teeming [st]ores. So that the North would unquestiona[bl]y kill the goose which lays the golden eggs. [M]oreover, is there any one credulous enough [t]o believe that if the South were vanquished, [h]er planters would continue to cultivate cotton [f]or the benefit of the invaders, and to extin[g]uish the debts contracted by them in the pro[s]ecution of their crusade? No! were the con[q]uest of the South a possible event, it would [n]ecessarily and unavoidably involve the utter [a]bandonment of agricultural industry. Every planter would prefer poverty and destitution to the accumulation of riches which would be destined to gorge the rapacity of the foe.

It might be asked what would become of the North without a South? Indeed we may substitute the future for the conditional tense, and ask what *will* become of the North without the South? Nothing can be more obvious than that section must progressively decline and decay, since if the South baffles Northern hatred, and secures her independence, she will assuredly cease all commercial relations with the perjured, cruel and fanatic Yankees. If, on the other hand, a mysterious Providence should, in its unfathomable wisdom, decree our overthrow, there would be no more South. The culture of the soil would be in a great measure abandoned, and the base and brutal host would discover that they had ruined and destroyed the country they had so eagerly coveted.

So much for some of the delusions of the Lincolnites.

DR. PALMER'S DISCOURSE.—The proprietors of the New Orleans *Price Current* are entitled to our thanks for copies of Dr. Palmer's admirable discourse delivered on the day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

OUR NAVY.—We have now, observes the Richmond *Dispatch*, the beginning of a navy, which, small as it is, is not much beneath the dimensions of the old Continental, which, under Paul Jones, Truxton, Hinman and others, covered the infant flag of America with glory. We have, in the first place, officers who were the very flower of the old Federal navy, accomplished seamen, and high-toned and chivalrous gentlemen. If we have not at present many ships, we have the most unlimited materials for building and for arming and equipping vessels of war. Magnificent forests of live oak abound in the Southern States; tar, hemp, pine, and every article of naval stores can be found in unlimited abundance in the Southern Confederacy, and in no other part of the old Union. We can easily command seamen enough for any present exigency, and there can be no better school for their training than our privateersmen, which will soon be afloat on every wave. In the Norfolk navy yard, so fortunately wrested from Federal hands, we have the largest and best navy yard on the continent. In this connection we may add that the highest credit is due to the gallant officers of our navy, not only for the efficient services they have rendered at the yard, but at the various land batteries, where their experience, skill and courage have been beyond all praise.

DROWNED.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says:

We learn that a Mr. Thomas, engineer on the war steamer Mollee, now lying at our landing, was accidentally drowned on Sunday night. He was sleeping in a hammock, and is supposed to have got up in his sleep and fell overboard. The vessel was immediately stopped, and every effort made to rescue him, but without success. He was from Baltimore.

BRIGADE OF KENTUCKIANS.—A correspondent of the Nashville *Union*, writing from Clarksville, Tennessee, under date of the 12th inst., says:

I have just returned from Camp Boone, named in honor of the hunter of the "dark and bloody ground." The camp is seven or eight miles distant from this point, one mile distant from the Clarksville, Memphis and Louisville Railroad. This place was selected by Brigadier-General W. T. Withers, who is now organizing a brigade, composed exclusively of Kentuckians, for the service of the Confederate States. Gen. Withers has put forth every exertion to accomplish his end, and is succeeding beyond his own anticipations. He has now in camp about thirteen hundred volunteer Kentuckians, who are willing to sacrifice their lives for the constitutional liberty of the Confederate States. The only difficulty the General is in, is deciding which companies he will accept, each officer being anxious to be first on the list. Gen. Withers will have his full complement of men in less than two weeks. He is anticipating authority from the President, extending the number to three thousand. I believe firmly that he can get six thousand Kentuckians if he desired them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further of the Battle of Rich Mountain—The Numbers Engaged—The Retreat Admirably Conducted.

Louisville, July 16.—We are advised that General Garnett's forces numbered 5000 and the Federalists under McClellan, amounted to 22,000, who were advancing in three columns.

Morris had flanked the Confederates on the north and McClellan on the south, while Rosecrans approached through the center.

The patriots stood their ground to the last possible moment of safety, and the retreat must have been admirably managed, as the pursuers had no opportunity of using their small arms.

So well was the rear guarded, that though in retreat it was outflanked twice by the converging columns, but twenty were killed.

At last accounts the Confederates were retreating towards St. George. The Federalists hope that Gen. Hill, now at Oakland, will harass the Confederates in their retreat towards Hardy county.

It must be remembered that these troops have kept McClellan's columns in check for weeks.

Capture of a New Orleans Vessel.

New York, July 16.—The schooner Ella, of New Orleans, from Tampico to New York, is the vessel which has been captured.

Interesting from Missouri—The Missourians Becoming Bolder.

St. Louis, July 16.—A military train was fired into twelve miles above St. Charles, severely wounding two Federalists.

The mail carrier reports that Major Harris is twelve miles beyond Fulton, with 3000 men. The Federal Colonel, McNeill, is expected to reach Fulton to-night.

The houses along the route are deserted.

The Hon. J. W. Tucker, editor of the *State Journal*, is making speeches throughout the country, arousing the Missourians.

Col. Steifeil, at Lexington, reports having discovered two hundred kegs of powder and machinery for making cannon.

Steamers are prevented from passing Jefferson City unless carrying the United States flag.

The War in Western Virginia—Piedmont Occupied by Federalists.

Harrisburg, July 16.—The reserve force at Cumberland now occupy Piedmont and New Creek village.

The Southerners had attacked New Creek village, but were repulsed.

Cincinnati, July 16.—Col. Woodruff attacked a Virginia force between Mad River and Barboursville, killing and wounding several. Only one Federalist was killed.

Proceedings of the U. S. Congress.

Washington, July 16.—In the House the bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer force has passed.

The Navy bill has passed the Senate.

Important from Washington—Gen. Scott Visits the Troops in Virginia.

Washington, July 16.—Gen. McDowell will certainly advance to-night.

Gen. Scott and staff visited the troops on the Virginia side to-day.

Gen. McDowell's Column Advancing.

Washington, July 16, P. M.—The army has advanced. Gen. McDowell left at 3:30 this afternoon. The destination of his column is not known.

His advancing guard is at Hunting Creek, ten miles from Washington.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Reports from Washington—Design of the Federal Generals.

Washington, July 17.—It is believed that the design of the Federal Generals is to avoid Manassas. Their positive intention, however, is to allow no delay in pushing on to Richmond.

Evacuation of Aqui Creek.

It is reported that the Southern forces stationed at Aqui Creek, Dumfries and several other points are falling back on Manassas.

Confederate Agent in Mexico.

It is believed that Colonel J. T. Pickett, late American Consul at Vera Cruz, is the agent of the Confederate Government in Mexico.

Secession Feeling in Arizona and New Mexico.

Reports from Arizona and New Mexico represent the secession feeling in these Territories so strong as to render it necessary to reinforce Fort Bliss.

Massachusetts Regiments Returning Home.

Fortress Monroe, July 17.—The Third and Fourth Massachusetts Regiments, whose time is up, leave for Boston immediately.

Another Fight in Missouri.

Hudson, Mo., July 17.—Eight hundred Federalists had a fight with an unknown number of Missourians, thirty miles above St. Charles. The Federal loss was three killed and seven wounded. The fight is still progressing.

A Missourian caught with gun in hand was hung, and another, in attempting to escape, was riddled with balls.

From Grafton.

Grafton, July 17.—The Southerners in their retreat escaped Gen. Hill, at Oakland, by going through a pass within a mile and a half of his camp.

Reports from the Confederate Capital.

Richmond, July 17.—Passengers from the neighborhood of Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill differ materially in the reports of the recent engagements.

Some assert positively that Col. Pegram was neither killed nor taken prisoner, while others state directly the reverse.

Some state that Gen. Garnett was not killed, and also that the Georgia Regiment were not taken prisoners, while others give an entirely different history of the affair. The suspense must continue until reliable information can be obtained.

John E. Coleman, of Augusta, Ga., has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Virginia cavalry.

U. S. Congress.

Washington, July 17.—In the House a bill authorizing Secretary Welles to purchase here vessels to suppress piracy and to complete the blockade, appropriating three millions of dollars for that purpose, passed.

A resolution was offered appointing a committee to investigate all war and navy contracts. Mr. Van Wyck, in speaking on this resolution, said that for two months there had been a system of plunder which for audacity and wickedness had never been surpassed. Adopted—yeas 89, nays 42.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners, who are confined in Fort McHenry, have sent a petition to Congress to interfere in their behalf, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

From Louisville.

Louisville, July 17.—A strict search is kept up at the railroad depot. Several trunks were seized last night.

CAPTURE OF A SLOOP AND FIVE MEN BY THE FEDERALISTS.—The sloop Slote, of Apalachicola, in attempting to run the blockade, on her return from St. Marks to the former place, about daylight on the morning of the 5th inst., was fired across, which not being heeded, the Mohawk gave chase for some time, when, getting into shoal water, she lowered her long boat and kept up the chase, and succeeded in capturing her. There were on board five men and the family of Adjutant-General Holland, consisting of Mrs. H. and children, with servants. The men were taken prisoners, and Mrs. H., children and servants were sent to Fort Williams. The semi-weekly *News*, speaking of the heroic conduct of Mrs. H., says:

We learn that when the Slote was captured, and the men from the Mohawk went to take down the Confederate flag, Mrs. Colonel D. P. Holland, rushing to and seizing it, wrapped it around her and dared them to touch it, protesting that she herself would die before it should be furled. Having presence of mind to burn the sloop's papers, when Mrs. H. was asked for them she pointed to the stove. As she passed Fort Williams with the flag given to the breeze, a salute of one gun was fired. Long may she live to see the people of the South enjoy all the blessing of civil and religious liberty under the ample folds of the Stars and Bars.

The Vicksburg *Whig* has the following:

Mr. J. F. Morrill, formerly of this city, but now living in Shreveport, passed through our city on saturday last, on his way to Tennessee, to obtain machinery for putting in operation a tannery and shoe manufactory on a large scale. There are, we learn, very many hides of the best kind in the northwestern part of Texas left to rot because they are so far from market. These will now be worked up, and in this, as well as in many other respects, Lincoln's war will be a benefit to the country.

Mr. Morrill informs us that just before he left Shreveport he saw one steamer pass down Red river with 5000 sacks of flour on board, and various other freight, such as cattle, sheep, &c. He says other boats were loading, and that large droves of cattle and sheep were waiting transportation to New Orleans.

MUTINY IN PATTERSON'S DIVISION.—A dispatch dated Lynchburg, July 12th, says:

Four Pennsylvania regiments, 4000 strong, connected with General Patterson's command, threw down their arms on Wednesday, and refused to remain any longer in the service, their term of enlistment having expired. Strong persuasive appeals were made to them to remain, which had no effect. They were then told that the artillery would be turned upon them, this too failed to have any effect. The entire regiments returned home.

ARRIVAL OF A SPY.—Says the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 13th:

A man whose name we were unable to learn, and who belonged to one of the companies in our army, was brought to the city yesterday as a spy. When detected he had concealed on his person a number of files for spiking guns, and after discovering that it was useless to deny his guilt, he confessed that he had, under the promise of large remuneration from the Yankee authorities at Washington, joined our army with the intention of spiking all of our guns, and when the feat was accomplished, of giving the necessary intelligence to the enemy to enable them to march on us. Happily the rascal was prevented from consummating his purpose. He was handed over to the military authorities, and will, we trust, meet his deserts.

SOMETHING RICH AND GOOD.

The Richmond *Whig* received the following by "special electric telegraph," and of course published it exclusively:

MESSAGE OF OLD DABE TO THE FEDERAL CONGRESS, 4TH JULY, 1861.

Once more, Representatives, Senators all,
You come to my Capitol swift at my call.
'Tis well, for you've something important to do
In this most disagreeable national stew;
For since I came hither to run the machine,
Disguised in Scotch cap and in full Lincoln green,
There's the devil to pay in the whole concern,
As from Cameron, Seward, and Chase you will learn.
Yet, though every thing here of a burst-up gives warning,
I'm certain you'll put it all right in the morning.
So, to do as I tell you, be on the alert,
For the panic's fictitious, and nobody's hurt.

I have started no war of invasion, you know,
Let who will pretend to deny it—that's so.
But I saw from the White House an impudent rag,
Which they told me was known as Jeff. Davis's flag,
A waving above Alexandria high,
Insulting my Government, flouting the sky,
Above my Alexandria, (isn't it Secesh?)
Retrocession's a humbug; what rights have the States?)
So I ordered young Ellsworth to take the rag down—
Mrs. Lincoln, she craved it to make a new gown—
But young Ellsworth, he hinder got shot in the race,
And came back in a galvanized burial case;
But then Jackson, the scoundrel, he got his desert—
The panic's fictitious, and nobody's hurt.

It is true I sent steamers which tried for a week
To silence the rebs's down there at the Creek;
But they had at Game Point about fifty or more
Rifled cannon set up in a line on the shore,
And six thousand Confederates practised to fire 'em,
(Confound these Virginians, we never can tire 'em!)
Who made game of our shooting, and crippled our fleet,
So we proudly ordered a hasty retreat,
With decks full of passengers—dead heads, indeed—
For whom of fresh coffins there straightway was need.
And still later, at Gresham's they killed Capt. Ward,
In command of the Freeborn—'twas devilish hard.
But, in spite of all this, the rebellion's a spirt,
The panic's fictitious, and nobody's hurt.

Herewith I beg leave to submit the report
Of Butler, the General, concerning the sport
They had at Great Bethel, near Fortress Monroe,
With Hill and Magruder some four weeks ago.
And here let me say, a more reckless intruder
I never have known than this Colonel Magruder.
He has taken the Comfort away from Old Point,
And thrown his peninsular plans out of joint,
While in matters of warfare, in his Gen. Butler
Would scarce be thought worthy to act as a sutler.
And the insolent rebels will call to our faces
The fight at Great Bethel the "New Market Races."
Then supersede Butler at once with whoever
Can drive this Magruder clean into the river,
And I shall feel confident still to assert
That the panic's fictitious, and nobody's hurt.

To my provinces, perhaps, herein briefly to state
The state of my provinces—surely of la'e.
Missouri and Maryland—one has the paw
Of my Lyon upon her; and one has the law,
Called martial, proclaimed through her borders and cities.
Both are crushed—a Big Thing, I make bold to say it is.
St. Louis is silent, and Baltimore dumb.
They hear but the monotone roll of my drum.
In the latter vile seaport I ordered Cadwallader
To manacle Freedom, and though the crowd followed her,
Locked up in McHenry, she's safe, it is plain,
With Merryman, Habeas Corpus and Kane.
And as for that crabbed old dotard, Judge Taney,
For much I would put him on board of the Pawnee,
And make his decisions a little more curt,
For the panic's fictitious, and nobody's hurt.

And now I'll just say what I'd have you to do,
In order to put your new President through.
First, three hundred million is wanted by Chase—
He cannot run longer the Government's face;
And Cameron wants, for the use of old Scott,
Some four hundred thousand more men than he's got.
Then sixty new iron-plate ships to stand shell.
Are loudly demanded (must have 'em) by Welles;
For England, the bully, won't stand our blockade,
And unless that we shall not embarrass her trade
But who fears the British? I'll speedily tune 'em,
As sure as my name is E Pluribus Unum;
For I am myself the whole United States—
Constitution and laws (if you doubt it ask Bates),
The star-spangled banner's my holiday shirt—
Hurrah for Abe Lincoln, there's nobody hurt!

Important from England—Declaration of the English Government as to the Legality of Blockades in Civil War.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 13th.]

The most important intelligence received from Europe since the commencement of our war, was brought by the Canada, and was to be found in our dispatches published yesterday morning. The information to which we allude, and which we think is so important, is the following:

"In the House of Commons, Mr. Berkley asked whether England recognizes the right of New Granada to close or blockade certain ports.

"Lord John Russell replied that in case of rebellion a Government had the right to close its ports; but in case of civil war the ports *de facto*, occupied by insurgents, they could not take that step, according to International Law.

"The British naval commanders, therefore, are not to recognize the closing of ports."

It will be recollected that, in a debate some weeks ago in the House of Lords, Lord John Russell stated that he recognized the condition of civil war as existing between the seceded and loyal States of the United States. He now says that, in case of a rebellion, a Government has the right to close its ports, but in case of civil war—which he says is our case—the ports *de facto* occupied by insurgents—as, for instance, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston—they (the General or Central Government) could not take that step, according to International Law. And the dispatch adds: "The British naval commanders, therefore, are not to recognize the closing of ports."

As the New Granada case is exactly parallel with our own, and as our own Government has, in this very New Granada case, laid down the International Law to be just what Lord John Russell says it is, we may reasonably conclude as to what we may expect from the British Government when the necessities of cotton manufactories will require the new cotton crop of the seceded cotton States. As the British Government has declared, and as the United States Government has declared, that, in case of a civil war, which is admitted on all hands to exist in this country, a port that is occupied *de facto* by the rebels—as, for instance, Charleston and other ports—cannot, according to International Law, be blockaded by the General or Central Government against which the rebellion is, the British Government will insist, when the time comes, that it is not bound to respect our blockade at such ports.

Such is the way, we are told, the Government of England intends to evade its declaration of neutrality and force us to raise our blockade. We do not believe it. We do not believe that Government will act in any such way. Nor are we satisfied that the cases are similar.

How We Should Act in the Presence of the Dying.

It is a most solemn and impressive scene to witness the departure of an immortal spirit from the body into the world of spirits; and to demean ourselves properly on such an occasion is very desirable. It would seem that the character of such a scene would suggest at once the proprieties becoming a death-room; but it is a fact which has been painfully noted by some whose duties call them often to the dying bed, that persons are sometimes thoughtless, or at least mistaken in their views of propriety at such a time. We may reasonably suppose that while it is often the case that persons are entirely unconscious in their dying moments—many others are fully conscious and keenly sensitive to every thing that occurs, and others still are in a confused state of mind, which may or may not be effected by outward things. In any event it would seem that the following considerations might not be out of place:

1. Let there be no more persons in the room than are necessary, unless by special request of the dying one. If there should be a large number of relatives and friends, let them come in one or two at a time and retire.

2. In walking across the room, let it be done slowly and softly.

3. Let those who are in the room be seated, and at some distance from the patient, unless it be one or two dear friends who can control their feelings. By all means avoid crowding around the bed.

4. Avoid all impertinent questions to the dying one, such as "Do you know me?" "How do you feel now?" and even questions in reference to their religious state had better be dispensed with, unless the case is a very clear one. In general it is best to allow the patient to speak on his own motion.

5. Let there be as little conversation as possible, and that in a subdued tone.

6. It may not be amiss for some one present occasionally to quote an appropriate passage of Scripture, or a verse of a hymn.

7. If the patient desires it, or is sufficiently calm, prayer offered briefly and in a low tone is always in place.

8. Let there be no sobbing or violent demonstrations in the room, nor within hearing. If any cannot control themselves let them be removed.

9. An appropriate or favorite hymn, or part of a hymn sung, especially at the request of the departing one, is quite in place and would be very soothing to many.

Doubtless the kind words and offices of dear friends must be comforting to the spirit in its struggles with dissolving nature; but, in many instances, it would be far better for the poor sufferer to go on through the dark waters than to be annoyed as dying people sometimes are. Friends would often be far better employed in a distant room on their knees than to be engaged as they are. Especially would we avoid that torturing process of asking those whose evidence has been indisputable, after they are speechless, to hold up their hand as a further sign of victory when no more is needed. Oh, stand upon the verge of the eternal world with solemn awe, as you see your friend going down into the dark waters of death; and not only give him all the consolation you can, but just at that moment take a look beyond present things, such as you are unaccustomed to do.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

The Alexandria (La.) *Constitutional* has the following:

We are happy to state that the company being raised through the untiring exertions of Mr. Westbrook, and others equally zealous, for the service of the Confederate States is rapidly filling up, and will most probably organize in a short time.

The war company also being raised by Messrs. Texada, Bledsoe, Wise and others, we are pleased to learn, is making rapid strides towards completion.

Rapides will be well represented on the field of battle.

DIVISION AT HEADQUARTERS.—We find the following in the New York *Express*:

The women in Washington, it is said, are almost all Secessionists, and in private circles among the permanent residents of Washington and Georgetown, hatred to the existing Government and sympathy with Jeff. Davis are freely expressed feelings. The wife of a well-known Senator, though not the representative of a slave or Secession State, makes her house the rendezvous of rebels, and their schemes are openly, or rather freely, planned for giving aid and comfort to the Confederates. Not only this, but disunionism is openly preached from the pulpits, and the fashionable Episcopal clergyman, at whose church the English Embassy, and many of our army officers and officeholders worship, is an avowed Secessionist.

[From the Memphis Appeal, 16th.]

The War in Missouri—Feeling in St. Louis.

We have been permitted to make some extracts from a private letter received in this city yesterday from St. Louis, which indicates the state of public feeling in that city. The letter bears date 11th inst., and says: "First of all we are organizing here, and will be from twelve to fifteen thousand strong. Col. Powers has just come in from the seat of war. Col. Gratz Brown's regiment was on a forced march to assist Seigel, and was going through a ravine, when the State troops opened a deadly fire of grape and canister on them from the bluffs on both sides, and slaughtered them like sheep, killing six of their officers, including Cols. Brown and Solomon.

The second fight was with Col. Seigel. The State troops ran them for fourteen miles, and then they surrendered. A gentleman who was present says that for fourteen miles the sight of the dead Dutch was awful, from seven to eight hundred having been killed. Our loss was small.

Our city is in one blaze of excitement. The citizens can hardly be controled, the rejoicing is so great. Secessionists are becoming more numerous now that the tide has turned, but this won't do us. We have them booked, and their day will come.

We will strike for our firesides in a few days. The time is coming for us to rise up and say we are free. I think they will undertake to put us under martial law. If so, then we strike for all our freedom. The Planter's House in this city is a Black Republican hole, as well as all in the house. The house has fattened off the South heretofore, and should be remembered in the future.

LATER.—We have just received news from Camp Harris, commanded by Gen. Harris. The Federals attacked the State troops in Monroe county, Mo., and in Mexico, in both of which attacks the Federals were slaughtered. They were eight hundred strong. One hundred of our men lay in ambush and opened fire on them. Eight of the Federals fell at the first fire; the balance ran. Our men followed them up and drove them into the midst of another body of five hundred of our troops, when the slaughter commenced. Almost every body in that section of country has left for the battle field, Hannibal, Mo. Three companies have gone to the assistance of our troops, and will cut off the enemy in their retreat.

Our men have torn up the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad and burned the depot.

There is a rumor of an attack on the *State Journal* office of this city. If so, then look out for St. Louis to redeem herself.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Look Before You Leap.—The other day an occurrence took place of a very singular nature, on a certain up-town street, that has created a great excitement in the neighborhood, and is still the topic of conversation, having given rise to no little indignation and a very free expression of it on all hands. As the motive-springs of action on both sides were probably honest and sincere, although one of the parties was far too hasty and suspicious, we give the affair publicity without mentioning names or localities. As we have heard it related, Mr. W., a venerable and highly respected gentleman, nearly seventy years of age, had become quite familiar with an interesting little girl of thirteen, from seeing her every day playing with his own grandchildren. He is said to have been very kind, without partiality, to all the children, calling each by the familiar title of daughter.

A few days since Mr. W. was in a confectionary saloon, taking a glass of soda water, when the little girl referred to came in the door. Calling her in, he invited her to help herself to anything she took a fancy to. Her idea of the limit to her necessities was rather extensive, and she helped herself very liberally to the coveted confections, supposing the gentleman's offer to be a *carte blanche*. Delighted with her good fortune, she ran home to show her presents to her father, Mr. M. He seems to have suspected some evil motive in such liberality, and enquired of her the name of the donor and the circumstances. Unable to account for such kindness on the more natural and liberal ground of a benevolent heart and a fatherly kindness toward little children, he at once started out to find Mr. W.

Mr. W., who had merely smiled at the little girl's extensive manner of helping herself, and had paid the amount cheerfully, started off home, dismissing her to oldenle from his thoughts. He was soon accosted by Mr. M., who is a hearty and powerful man of forty years, or thereabouts, and asked if his name was Mr. W. On replying in the affirmative he was at once knocked down and then beaten in a most inhuman manner. It is said that a lady who was passing at the time, seeing such a strong man beating an old gray-haired gentleman, interfered nearly at the risk of being herself hurt. But the infuriated man still injured the old man by his fist, and as soon as they separated the old man was carried home by his friends, to recover the assailed party from severe injuries.

Such is the current relation in the neighborhood of the occurrence, which took place in A— street, although Mr. M. may have a different idea as to the bearing of the facts. He appears to have been entirely too hasty in taking the law into his own hands, and although his violence might have been excusable if he had obtained proof that his suspicions were correct, he should have satisfied himself as to [illegible] the sound bee adage of "look before you leap."

Violent Affrays.—A woman named Catharine Gonstead was remanded yesterday by Recorder Emerson to await the result of wounds inflicted by her on the person of another female. Catherine had a desperate fight with this woman the previous evening at the corner of Perdido and Bertrand streets, and cut her so severely she had to be sent to the Charity Hospital.

Messrs. W. L. Drake and Jas. Stinson were required to give security for their appearance to answer the charge of assault and wounding with intent to kill. During a grand row in the Verandah Hotel bar room they struck Samuel M. Breck with a tumbler and drew a revolver upon him.

The Legal Rights of Aliens.—We recently published a decision of Judge Ogden, of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, on the effects of this plea, in the suit of Stitt vs. Flanagan. We now give our readers the decision of Judge Moise on a similar plea.

In the case of Richards and wife against ship John F. Patten et al., which was a suit to recover wages as cook and steward, instituted in the late United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, and fixed for trial in the Confederate States District Court on the 22d June, 1861, before Honorable E. W. Moise, Judge, the following disposition was made in the jurisdiction was interposed:

"Now into this honorable court, as *amici curiae*, come Durant and Hornor, the certified proctors of the claimants, and give the court here to understand and be informed, that the claimants herein are the shipowners of the ship J. F. Patten, and each and all are alien enemies, by virtue of the declaration of war of 6th March, 1861. That as such alien enemies they have no right under the jurisprudence of this Court, to stand in judgment as plaintiffs, for the assertion of their rights and claims, on account of their allegiance and adhesion to the enemies of the Government, and their residence in the enemy's territory. That if these claimants have no right to stand in judgment as plaintiffs, they have correlatively no right to be sued or stand in judgment as defendants; and therefore these appearers pray that the further prosecution of this suit be stayed until the further order of the Court."

For reasons orally given by the Judge, this exception was overruled on the 8th July inst., and judgment was entered for the libelants on the 11th inst. for the amount acknowledged to be due by the claimants, with costs.

A Contra Charge.—John Cunningham, of No. 33 Franklin street, who is said to have a remarkable passion for law suits, occasionally varying his pleasures from the civil to the criminal courts, and who was committed for trial on Tuesday by Recorder Gastinel for splitting open the nose of George A. Harris with a shovel, made an affidavit in the same court yesterday, charging Harris with stealing his bay horse Charles. The animal was sequestered, and Harris sent to prison in default of giving $300 bail. As Harris says he bought the horse of Cunningham, and merely owes him a balance on account, having had possession with the full knowledge and sanction of Cunningham until that worthy gentleman got worsted in a criminal action by Harris, this charge would seem to be merely malicious. During the examination on Tuesday one of Cunningham's own witnesses, in declaring that Harris was not to be believed under oath, explained by saying it was because H. had twice perjured himself for Cunningham's account in suits that person was carrying on.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—François Rost, who lives on St. Ann street, between Tonti and Rocheblave, made affidavit that on last Saturday one Jacob Dexheimer committed an unprovoked assault and battery on his person at the latter's residence, on Galvez street. Dexheimer gave $300 bail to answer the charge.

The case of Louisa Heff and Mary Heffer, charged with grossly insulting Mrs. C. Smith, was arranged by each of the three wranglers having to pay a fine of ten dollars for a breach of the peace.

Thos. Kelerisy had to give $300 bonds to keep the peace in future, and cease abusing J. C. Thomas. François Martin, complained of for having grossly insulted Ignace Strobel, had to give $300 peace assurances. The ferocious Mary O'Mara, of Gallatin street, who tried to scare the gentle Lawrence Zeidler, of the same locality, by insulting and threatening him, had also to furnish peace bonds.

The charge made against Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, of insulting Claude Lahry, and that made by Edward Blust, to the effect that Jacob Dexheimer had, "during his absence from home, come there, and, without any cause or provocation, grossly insulted his (wife) with force and arms by drawing a pistol, and that his wife is now in a delicate condition," &c., were both dismissed, as the allegations were not substantiated.

UNRESERVED SALE—*Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Clothing and Shirts.*—The particular attention of purchasers is called to the unreserved sale of boots, shoes, brogans, clothing and shirts this day, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of H. Samory, No. 45 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

DIED,

On Wednesday, July 17th, 1861, at 7 o'clock, A. M., LOUIS infant son of Louis Power and Wilhelmina Gottschalk.

May Butter.

AVET BROTHERS,
At the Blue Stores,
17 Front Levee and 34, 36, 38 and 40 Old Levee,
OFFER at very low prices, amongst articles comprising their stock of groceries—
100 firkins May Butter.
100 baskets Oil.
200 bbls. Flour, extra and superfine.
200 bags Coffee.
100 tierces Carolina Rice.
200 bags Creole do.
200 tierces Sugar-Cured Hams.
300 packages Sugar, Loaf Crushed and Powdered.
100 bbls. Whisky and Brandies.
100 tierces Lard.
100 bbls. Mackerel.
200 boxes Star Candles.
200 boxes Soap.

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 19 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 certify as the whole truth by affixing my name.
PAUL BURGUNDER,
Residence 203 Chartres street.
New Orleans, May 15 1861. my20 6m1f

BOURBON WHISKY.—A fine article in store, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
jy1 30 Customhouse st.

Concert at the Lake.

A GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE will take place on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at Boudro's Restaurant, Lakeend of the Pontchartrain Railroad. The artists belong to the Orchestra of the Opera House. Concert to begin at 4 o'clock, P. M. jy17 2t

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby notifies the public that by virtue of article 5 of the contract of partnership existing between him and Mr. CESAIRE FASSY (the style of the firm being Paul Juge & Fassy) he has given notice to his said partner of his intention to dissolve said partnership after the expiration of two months from this date.
PAUL JUGE, FILS.
New Orleans, July 13, 1861. jy17 4t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JOHN HEWLETT, Jr., is dissolved.
New Orleans, July 13, 1861
THEOP. BERTRAND,
jy17 1lt of Baton Rouge, La.

Battalion of Orleans Artillery,
CAMP LEWIS, 16th July, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER NO. —.—1. No member of this Battalion (the commissioned officers excepted) shall leave the Camp without a special written permission signed by the commanding officer of his company, approved by the Major commanding, and countersigned by the Assistant Adjutant General of the Camp.
2. The police of New Orleans is authorized to arrest any member of this Battalion who should be found in town without the aforesaid permission.
By order of Major F. E. THEARD.
B. D. COUSINS, Adjutant Major.
[illegible] Picayune please copy. jy17 3t

Louisiana Oil Cloth Manufactory,
BY JOSEPH EYMAN.

A LARGE supply ready and orders received for OIL CLOTH for Ranges and covering for caps. Apply to JACKSON & DAVIS, Poydras street, near Baronne.
MANUFACTORY at Nos. 146 and 148 Perdido street.
jy18 1w

For Hire,

TWO A1 COOKS—men. Apply to FRANCIS MORENO, Jr., 44 Old Levee street
jy18 3t

NOTICE TO WOOD-CHOPPERS.

Fortifications of New Orleans.

Executive Commission,
JULY 15, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th instant for delivering, in the shortest delay, on the levee of the Mississippi, at different points situated a few miles above and below the city, on both sides of the river, twelve thousand round logs of cypress or pine, with the bark on; said logs of 6 to 10 inches in diameter and 30 feet in length.

Also—Proposals for furnishing two hundred thousand feet of pine lumber and boards to order.

Proposals to be left at the office of Mr. Pilié, member and Secretary of the Executive Commission, at the City Hall.
BENJAMIN BUISSON,
jy15 6t President.

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE public are hereby informed that the partnership heretofore existing between BERTRAND CAMORE, ETIENNE MEROILLE and JEAN RAMONNAU, under the style of J. RAMONNAU & CO., for the transaction of the Bakery business, at No. 50 Bourbon street, between Conti and Bienville streets, was dissolved on the 16th instant, by limitation of contract.

The liquidation has been immediately proceeded with by the partners, and the establishment is managed as heretofore.

Due notice will be given of the name of the new firm, which is shortly to be formed, and also the style of the same. jy16 6t

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.
jy18 No. 32 Bienville street.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES

FROM THE MANUFACTURES 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.
jy18 32 Bienville street.

Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned, 57 and 59 Bienville street, have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the furniture business in this city. PHILIPPE DUCLOS and FRANÇOIS CAZALAS being active partners, and Mrs. MARIE MARAVEZE, widow of Jean Dates, partner in commendam, according to the terms and stipulations contained in the act of partnership passed before Hugues Pedesclaux, Esq., notary public, on the 29th May, 1861, which act has been duly [illegible]. The active parties desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to say that the firm of which they were formerly members was owing to circumstances over which they had no control and they are not morally responsible. They beg leave to assure their old customers and the public in general that they will use every effort to give satisfaction, and to those who may give them favor will attend promptly to all orders.
P. DUCLOS,
his
FRANÇOIS ✕ CAZALAS,
mark.
V. V. DATAS.
New Orleans, July 12, 1861. jy12 1m

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1861.

AT an election held on the 8th instant by the Stockholders of this Company the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
S. Fleman, P. Malochee, T. N. Blake,
F. Mares, Jr., A. Lacroix, W. A. Gorlon,
C. H. Kerulon, P. Queyrouse, H. Peychaud.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. F. Peychaud was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. S. Flasses Vice President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.
jy11

WHISKY—300 half bbls. Tuscaloosa, Bourbon and Monongahela; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy17

MATCHES—20 cases Southern Matches; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy17

ABSYNTH—200 boxes E. Pernod and Y. Leocultre, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy17

VINEGAR—20 bbls. French Vinegar; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy17

MUSTARD—20 boxes French mustard; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy17

ASPARAGUS—12 boxes choice; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy17

BUCKETS—50 dozen painted buckets; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy17

CORKS—12 bales painted, regular and demijohn corks, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy17

BROOMS—300 dozen assorted brooms; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy17

TACKS—14 box tacks, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy17

FLOUR—300 barrels Extra, superfine and fine; for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st. jy15 6t

MACKEREL—100 kits No. 2 Large; 50 half do No. 1, 2 and 3; 25 kits No. Salmon. For sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st. jy15 6t

WHISKY—100 barrels Rectified, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee st. jy15 6t

PORK—300 bbls. Mess and Rump; for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, No. 97 Old Levee. jy15 6t

BACON—Prime Shoulders and Sides for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, No. 97 Old Levee. jy15 6t

LARD—30 tierces and bbls. prime leaf; 100 kegs do; for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, No. 97 Old Levee st. jy15 6t

HOLLAND GIN—15 pipes, Steamboat brand, for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy12

ABSYNTH—100 cases Absynth, Pernod; 100 do do, Berger; in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy11

TRUFFLES—100 quarter boxes in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy11

VERMOUTH—100 cases Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co., in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy11

TRUFFLED FIGS—3 cases, 100 quarter boxes each, in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy11

LAGER BEER—25 half barrels, just received and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 30 Customhouse st. jy11

TRUFFLES—4 cases Perigord Truffles; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy10

PEPPER—25 sacks Black Pepper, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy10

GIN IN BOND—10 pipes Nolet's Imperial; 20 do Lorraine Boubert; for sale by S D GRATIAA & CO, 30 Customhouse st. jy1

STRAWBERRIES IN JUICE—31 cases in store and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., No. 30 Customhouse st. jy1

VINEGAR—15 bbls White Wine Vinegar in store; for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., No. 30 Customhouse st. jy1

VERMOUTH—36 boxes Picard & Co.; 30 do Rivoire Freres; 25 do Barnean, Chappuis & Co.; in store and for sale by HENRY VALETIN & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st. jy1

CORDIALS—25 boxes Cassis, Noilly; 30 do Creme de Cassis, Paradis; 100 do Rum Punch, Ratafia, Rarpail; 25 do Stomach Green Cordials; 150 baskets Anglers Cherry bounce; in store and for sale by HENRY VALETIN & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st. jy1

BUCKETS—[illegible] dozen painted buckets.
CORKS—50 bales painted and regular corks.
WHISKY—200 ounces Valley whisky.
TWINE—4 bales French twine.
ABSYNTH—200 boxes E. Pernod and Y. Leocultre.
BROOMS—200 dozen assorted brooms.
BOTTLES—100 baskets Bordeaux bottles.
TRUFFLES—4 cases, 100 half boxes, Perigord truffles.
FIRE CRACKERS—200 boxes Chinese fire crackers.
Gelatine. QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy10

FRUITS IN JUICE AND BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases fruits in juice, J. Delmas; 200 do brandy cherries, 30 do brandy fruits. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st. jy8

SARDINES—175 cases sardines, quarter and half boxes.
MUSCAT—50 cases quarts and pints.
MALAGA—50 barrels sweet Malaga.
WHISKY—50 half barrels Tuscaloosa, Bourbon and Monongahela.
SHERRY—50 barrels.
MADEIRA—5 pipes and 20 quarter pipes old Madeira.
PORT WINE—4 pipes old Port wine.
ASPARAGUS—12 boxes choice asparagus.
SAGO—1000 empty coffee bags. In store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy10

MUSHROOMS IN OIL, TRUFFLES, &c.—10 cases mushrooms in oil, 5 cases, 100 half boxes each, truffles, 10 do. 100 qr do do, truffled pies. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

HAVANA SUGAR—175 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, 61 Magazine st.

CLARET, CLARET—50 casks Queyries claret, in store; 25 do St. Emilion do, do, 40 do ordinary do, in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 69 Old Levee st. jy9

SARDINES—50 cases whole boxes sardines, fresh importation, for sale by S. FLASSAN, 68 and 69 Old Levee st.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES—100 cases Mushrooms, 100 do Green Peas; 100 do Sardines in Oil; 20 half boxes, 30 do, of 50 boxes each, Sardines in Oil; 10 do, 100 quarter do, each, assorted Truffles; 5 do 100 half do, each, Black Truffles; 50 do Lobsters; 5 do Lamproies in Oil; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS
—AND—
Great Western Railroad Company.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1st, 1861.

THE New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, by and in virtue of an act of the United States Congress of the 3d June, 1856, and of an act of our State Legislature of the 16th March, 1857, have become the owners of 700,000 acres of land, free from all incumbrances or mortgages.

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

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

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

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

Acts of sale to be passed in New Orleans, at the expense of the purchaser.

In the absence of the purchaser, a written power of attorney, authorizing the agent to sign the act, and the money given in payment and to grant a mortgage to secure the notes, will be required.

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

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

The Company desire to encourage actual settlers, and will grant priority of application to persons who are now in actual occupation and cultivation of land; but only a reasonable time will be granted them to apply for and purchase, after which it will be sold to any other applicant.
WILLIAM G. HEWES, President.
G. W. R. BAYLEY, Land Agent.
jy5 6dawlm

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

WE have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH from 3 to 24 feet wide; also Matting, English Druggets, and Damask Linen for crumb cloths; Window Blinds, Stair Carpets and Rods, Dutch Carpets and Cocoa Matting for offices, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c. For sale at low prices.
jy6 A. BROUSSEAU & CO

ELIE POUSSON & CO.,
145 .... Royal street 145
Manufacturers of all kinds of
KEPI & CAP SHADES
AT A REDUCTION.

The largest orders attended to, and goods delivered at the shortest notice. jy13 3t

Notice.

THE Norwegian brig LIBERTAS, Anderson, master, bound from Bordeaux to New Orleans having been prevented by a blockading squadron from entering her port of destination, had arrived at New York on the 20th June. She is now ready to discharge her cargo at the latter port, and consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. jy12 1m

Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed sole agent for the creditors of A. Hunt & Co., of Shreveport, La., is the only person authorized to settle the debts and collect the assets of the concern.
ULGER LAUVE,
Office, Branch Citizens' Bank.
Shreveport, La., June 18th, 1861. jy9 1m&aw

Wanted,

IN a small family, a COOK, white or colored. Apply at No. 29 Bienville street. jy4

Notice—Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership in commendam which has heretofore existed between the undersigned under the style of COLLINS, CARRIERE & CO., for transacting a Grocery business in this city, is dissolved from the 28th June, 1861, by limitation of time and consent of parties.
C. C. COLLINS,
O. CARRIERE,
G. D. LOGAN.
Partner in commendam, A. CARRIERE.

The undersigned will continue the Grocery business in his own name and for his own account.
jy2 1m C. C. COLLINS

Dissolution of Copartnership.

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

Am. Couturie is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the firm and will continue the same line of business for his individual account, at the same place.
J. B. FREAU,
AM. COUTURIE.
New Orleans, June 30, 1861. jy1

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 to the house, and the wines have been chosen with the greatest care.
my2 1m

DR. BANCE
has given his Practice in charge to Dr. KUNEMANN during his absence.

DR. ED. KUNEMANN,
(of the Faculty of Paris,)
No. 200 BOURBON STREET,
ap1 6m between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.

HOOP-POLES
—AND—
FIRE BRICKS,

For sale by the undersigned. Apply corner Celeste and New Levee streets, or 70 Carondelet street.
je22 1m CAMPBELL & RICKARBY.

REMOVAL.

The Depot of WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES is removed from 128 Canal street to the new establishment at the CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS, entrance from both Camp and 90 Canal streets. These Machines have established a permanent reputation unapproached by any other Sewing Machine, and the recent improvements of the glass foot (which no other machine has,) of double plates for coarse and fine work, the shifting hemmer, and no leather pad, have satisfied the public that these are the best Machines in use.

A full supply of Machines, Needles and Fixings, Silk, Linen and Cotton Thread, of all colors and sizes.

Machines repaired, and all the new improvements attached to Machines previously sold. Apply to S. M. PECK.
my18-eodm

Dr. Mott's
CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.

An aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innocuous in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly reappeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for Piles, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant Costiveness.

In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine which exerts such prompt, happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing fifty pills, price 50c. per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to
R. B. LOCKE & Co., General Agents,
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.
ap16-3taw6m

ABSINTHE, VERMOUTH, CORDIALS—300 cases absinthe, E. Pernod, Lecoultre & Berger; 300 do vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co.; 100 do cassis do mont Fer; 100 do. rhum punch and ratafia; 50 do. Guignolet 30 do. Maraschino, 50 do. Angostura bitters. For sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

ORANGES—200 cases Sicilian Oranges; for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st. jel9

CLARET IN CASKS—50 casks St. Emilion; 100 do Margaux, from the well known house of Larronde Bros., P. Bergman, and Lanauzet & Co. For sale by S D GRATIAA & CO, 30 Customhouse st. jy1

To the Public.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contributions will be received daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., by the officers of the Association, at their rooms, No. 92 Camp street.

Our citizens are invited to visit the rooms and see for themselves the operations of the Association.
By order. Mrs JAMES ROSS,
New Orleans, June 15, 1861 jy17tf President.

Headquarters Jackson Regiment,
NEW ORLEANS, July 6, 1861

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.—I. The Jackson Regiment having been accepted by the Secretary of War, Captains of Companies attached to the Regiment will report with their company's muster roll to the Adjutant, Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, who will have them transcribed on the regiment muster roll, and will be immediately mustered into service, and ordered to rendezvous at Corinth, Miss.

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

III. A school of instruction will be established, commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be drilled in company battalion, brigade and division movements, and every facility offered officers to perfect themselves in all the evolutions of the line.
By order. C. C. MILLER,
Colonel Commanding Jackson Regiment.
JOSEPH GOLDMAN, Acting Adjutant jy8 tf

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
CITY HALL, 21st day of June 1861.

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

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

I confidently appeal to the well-known patriotism of all our citizens to aid the Council and myself in the accomplishment of an object that shall not be delayed, and whose importance cannot be overestimated.
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
[No 4812.]

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 5. *It is further ordained*, That all bonds issued as above shall be received in payment for all taxes collectable after the 1st of January, 1862.
[Signed] J. O. NIXON,
President Board of Aldermen.
[Signed] LEA F. BAKEWELL,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Approved June 15, 1861
[Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor
je22 1f

War, Business and Education.

As those who cannot go to war must be qualified to attend to other public duties, and the business of those who do go.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Of the city of New Orleans,
Corner Camp and Common streets,

will be kept open the entire year, DAY and EVENING, to prepare young gentlemen and lads speedily for the active duties of the counting-room and business. BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, MATHEMATICS and LANGUAGES, etc., etc., have each a special Professor and Department, to save the time of students. It is EDUCATED MIND that commands success, whether in war or business. Parents, young gentlemen and others are invited to call. Liberal arrangements with all.
RUFUS DOLBEAR,
je25 1m President.

Attention, Volunteers!
FOR IMMEDIATE ACTIVE SERVICE!

THE BONFORD GUARDS will receive a few able-bodied men.

A fine opportunity is offered to those wishing to go into active service.

Equipments and uniforms furnished.

Apply at the Armory, 81 Customhouse street, (up stairs.) jel1 tf

Notice.

TWO NOTES drawn by Maria L. and Philip S. Key to their own order, and endorsed by them, dated 25th January, 1861 payable 12th and 25th February, 1862, for twenty-three hundred dollars each, are lost, and the public is duly notified not to negotiate them. je22 1m

Removal.

I RESPECTFULLY inform my customers and the public generally that owing to the destruction by the late fire of my establishment, corner of Conti and Chartres streets, the store has been removed for the present to No. 163 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis, where I will fill up all orders given to me. I avail myself of this opportunity to thank my friends for their kind patronage, and I will use my best endeavors to deserve their confidence as heretofore.
jel7 J. P. SARRAZIN

ARMS FOR SALE.

100 MUSQUETOONS,
PERCUSSION LOCKS,
Weighing between
Six and Seven Pounds,
ENTIRELY NEW AND IN COMPLETE ORDER.

Enquire at the CRESCENT OFFICE, where a sample may be seen. je30 tf

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND FAMILIES.

DR. LEFEBVRE'S
PERFECTED
New Vaperiferous Apparatus,

FOR the administration of Vapor Baths and Fumigations of all kinds, without removing the patient from his bed; treatment of diseases by purifying the blood and through copious perspiration, and the absorption of medicaments by the pores of the skin.

Apparatus for general Baths, for Shower and Local Baths, Steam Chairs for the treatment of sexual diseases.

Persons desirous to witness the operation of these apparatuses, or wishing to effect purchases, may apply to DR. DUPERRON, dentist, corner of Royal and Bienville streets, New Orleans. je3 tf

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.

FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG, MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.—The steamer A. G. BROWN, W. J. Pettevent, 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,
je6 tf corner of Gravier and Levee sts.

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,
No. 21 St. Louis street,
nov21 1y Between Royal and Bourbon streets

Notice.

LOUIS DUVIGNEAUD, late Judge of the Third District Court, informs his friends and the public that he has resumed the practice of his profession. Office, No. 86 Exchange Alley (up stairs.) ja21 1m

Notice.

THE undersigned, by agreement, having ceded to his sons his interest as partner in commendam in the firm of Bragg & Daquin, Jr., has this day (31st May, 1861) withdrawn from said firm.
je1 tf A. DAQUIN.

Louisiana State Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, 31st May, 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on the 25th instant, Lewis Bernard was elected Cashier, vice Chas. A. F. Rondeau, resigned.
je1 J. M. LAPEYRE, President.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of L. PESQUIER, PHILIPS & MOORS is dissolved this day by limitation. The firm will be liquidated by L. Pesquier and Philipp Weber.
L. PESQUIER,
PHILIPP WEBER,
L. MOORS.
New Orleans, 31st May, 1861. je1

E. DEFFEZ,
Successor to TAMBOURY & CO.,
General Commission Merchant and Importer of
WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SARDINES IN OIL, &c.
Depot of Pontet, Lafitte, Margaux, & Arche, Outrand, &c.
87 .... Royal street, ... 87
between Conti and St. Louis streets.

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 38 Carondelet street.
feb1 1y (Ground floor, back office.)

To Hire.

A FIRST-RATE washer and ironer, tolerable seamstress. No objection to the country. Apply Burgundy street, No. 236. my31

GREEN PEAS—50 cases in half boxes, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO, 30 Customhouse st. jy1

PRUNES—50 boxes Bordeaux prunes, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st.

For Sale—Valuable Property.

TOGETHER or separately, two Lots of Ground, contiguous to each other, situate in the Fourth District of this city, on Camp street, in the vicinity of the railroad track, between Philip and First streets, in one of the most respectable neighborhoods of the city, where there are no other than dwelling-houses.

These lots are severally designated by the Nos. 17 and 18 according to a plan of Benjamin Buisson, and measure each thirty feet, six inches front on Camp street, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth between parallel lines, and are bounded in the rear by a common alley of twenty feet in width, opening on Philip street.

For the terms of sale, &c., apply to
ROBERT J. KYR, Notary
jy12 10deod 38 St. Charles street.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

STEVENS & SEYMOUR,
LATE
E. R. STEVENS & CO.,
55, 57 and 59 Common street,
Opposite the CITY HOTEL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CUTLERY, GUNS,
Combs, Brushes, Perfumery,
Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods,
PAPER, STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS
AND
School Books.

We have received, by late arrivals, direct from the manufacturers, a large stock of the following articles, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL—viz.:

CUTLERY.

We invite particular attention to our stock of
WADE & BUTCHER'S
Celebrated X. C. D. Pocket Cutlery,

Manufactured from their unequaled and justly famed RAZOR STEEL. The reputation enjoyed by WADE & BUTCHER for many years, in the manufacture of their celebrated Razors, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their Pocket Cutlery, while its cheapness in price will recommend it at once to close buyers.

Our arrangements with the manufacturers are such that we can offer peculiar inducements to dealers to purchase from us.

Our stock consists of
1 and 2 blade Penknives, various styles of handles
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
2 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, a great variety;
Spaying Knives;
Desk Knives.
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

We have also a large and varied stock of Knives from the celebrated manufactory of
JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,
Consisting of
1 and 2 blade Penknives;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
2 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, &c.

W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
A large assortment, at very low prices.

WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards—fine.

W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards, medium and low prices.

German Knives,
On cards—very low.
Genuine Barlow Knives, 1 and 2 blades.

Table Cutlery,
Large assortment, with Bone, Horn, Ebony and Ivory handles, with common and French Forks.
Ivory Knives only.
Ivory Knives only—Desserts.
Ivory Knives—Rodgers & Sons.
Ivory Knives—American.
Carvers and Forks—all styles.
Steels—all styles.

BOWIE & DIRK KNIVES,
Ivory, Pearl, Horn and, Stag handles—a good assortment.
Hunting Knives, Ebony handles, 6 to 9 in.
Cooking Knives, Beech and Cocoa handles.
Butchers' Knives—all sizes.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS.
Rodgers & Sons' best quality.
Rodgers & Sons', in sets of 2, 3 and 4.
Braithwaite's "Lex."
German Scissors—all styles.
English and American Shears.
Tailors' Shears and Trimmers.
Paper Shears.
Embroidery and Pocket Scissors.
Cheap Scissors—on cards

RAZORS.
Rodgers' celebrated.
Wade & Butcher's assorted styles.
Wade & Butcher's celebrated Rattles.
Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground.
Mappin's and Wostenholm's.
Marsh Bros., various qualities.
Razors in pairs and sets, in fancy boxes, of Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's make.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We import our MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS direct from the best manufactories in France and Germany, on the most favorable terms, and are able to offer them to our customers at prices that cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.

VIOLINS.
A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine.

ACCORDEONS.
Low price, medium and fine.

FLUTINAS.
All prices and styles, from the celebrated Busson, Paris.

FLUTES.
French and German, 1, 4, 6 and 8 keys.
Guitars—various styles.
Banjos—various styles.
Melodeons—portable, plain.
Melodeons—portable, with register.

GERMAN HARPS,
HARMONICAS,
BOYS' BUGLES AND TRUMPETS.
Violin Bows—great variety.
Violin Bridges and Pegs.
Violin Tail Pieces and Pins.
Violin Finger Boards.
Violin Rosin.
Violin Cases, paper and wood,

VIOLIN STRINGS.
English—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
French—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
Italian—various qualities.
Italian—genuine 1st quality.
Silk Strings—assorted.
Violin Bass Strings on Silk.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut, plated, very fine.
Guitar Strings—all styles.
Guitar Strings—put up in sets.
Banjo Strings.

FISH HOOKS.
Genuine Hollow pointed Limerick Hooks, ringed 1 to 12
.. .. .. Trout Hooks, 1-0 to 10-0.
Kirby Limerick Hooks—all sizes, ringed,
Gravitation Hooks—ringed, 1 to 10.
.. .. .. 1-0 to 6-0.

NEEDLES AND PINS.
SEYMOUR'S SUPERIOR GOLD EYED NEEDLES, in boxes of 1000, assorted 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 5 to 10, and 1 to 3-0.

Also assorted in papers, 1 to 10.

These Needles are unsurpassed by any in the market, and we can confidently recommend them as a superior article.

Warrin's Celebrated Needles.
Allison's .. ..
Spaying Needles.
Darners—all sizes.
Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted.
.. .. common Steel, assorted.
.. .. in sets and boxes.
Crochet Needles—all styles.
.. .. India Rubber.
Bodkins—Steel and gilt.
American Solid Head Pins.
Pins in fancy boxes.
Toilet Pin Rolls.
Shielded Pins.
Woodward's Victoria Pins.
Shawl Pins—various patterns.
Hair Pins in rolls, pounds and fancy boxes.
.. .. India Rubber, straight and crooked.

HOOKS AND EYES.
Swan Bill silvered—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Swan Bill black—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Silver plated—in boxes.

FISH LINES, &c.
Cotton Fish Lines—all sizes, dark and light colors.
.. Trolling Lines—34 feet, Nos. 1 and 2.
.. Taut Lines—1, 2 and 3.
.. Layout Lines—300 feet.
.. Lines on blocks—50 and 100 feet.
Linen Fish Lines—all sizes.
.. .. on Reels, 100 feet.
.. .. 100 feet, on block.
.. .. very large and long.
Silk Fish Lines—colored and white.
Canton Grass Lines, assorted sizes.
Imitation .. ..
Furnished Lines—complete.
Cork Floats.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.
Rosewood, furnished with gilt trimmings, all sizes.
Ebony, ...
Ebony, inlaid—fine.
Mahogany.
Paper Boxes—a great variety
Dressing Cases—Leather.
.. .. Rosewood and Ebony; for ladies and gentlemen—all from the best manufacturers in Paris.

PERCUSSION CAPS.
All imported direct from the manufacturers in England and France.
Eley's celebrated Double Water-proof.
.. .. Metal Lined.
.. .. Full Lined.
.. .. for Colt's Pistols.
Sand's English Water-proof.
.. .. Anti-corrosive.
.. .. Ground Edge.
Genuine French G. D. Caps.
American G. D. Caps.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags.
Marbles, great variety; Beads and Necklaces,
Thimbles, Spectacles, Buttons.
STEVENS & SEYMOUR.

Cow Peas! Cow Peas! Cow Peas!

CAROLINA COW PEAS in store, and for sale in lots to suit. F. A. GONZALES & CO.,
je30 76 and 77 Old Levee street.

SARDINES, OLIVE OIL, &c.—300 cases, 100 of 50 boxes each; 200 baskets olive oil, Fossat. 50 forme Gruyere cheeses; 25 cases Dutch cheeses. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st. jel9

FRUITS—FRUITS—100 sacks soft shell almonds; 50 do filberts; 200 drums Smyrna figs; 200 cases Malaga raisins; 15 bales Smyrna dates; 15 bales shelled almonds, for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st. my28

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language, for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Selling Off at Cost!

G. ROLLAND, Hair Dealer,
No. 96 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

PERSONS in the city and in the country are informed that owing to the present state of affairs, that from the 1st of July the following goods will be offered at cost:
Curls for bands $1
Curls 1
Tresses upon Combs, per pair from .... 2 upwards
Tresses for the back hair, from .... 2 do
Comb-side-rs .... 3 do
Gentlemen's Wigs .... 10 do
Full Wigs for ladies .... 20 do
Perfumery from the best houses in Paris on the same terms. A special saloon for the ladies. Champooing and hair dyed. jy11 1m

NOTICE.

MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,
SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS,

Office No. 20 St. Anthony Square

Informs the public and his friends and acquaintances that he has taken an interest with Mr. JEAN BONNOT in his establishment for interments and funeral ceremonies, situated on St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, No. 51, which said Mr. BONNOT is now receiving by the last arrivals from PARIS and LONDON.

New Apparatus and Trimmings,
Black and White, of the latest European style, for
Hearses and Funeral Cars.

Also, articles of all sorts concerning Burials, such as Trimmings of Velvet, Cloth and Silk, with extra fringes, large and small top and side Coffin Plates, black and white Crucifix, Virgins, Laces, Ornaments, &c., and all kinds of articles of mourning, which will be split at the lowest prices.

Mr. J. BONNOT takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, as also those of Mr. DUBUC, that without flattering himself, he thinks he is capable of furnishing all interments, &c., to those who will be pleased to place their confidence in him, the largest and handsomest

Hearses and Funeral Cars

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

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

Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,

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

Mr. J. BONNOT will take orders for the community of the Clergy of the St. Louis Cathedral, as also to the Catholic churches of the city for families not desiring to engage the Clergy of said Cathedral. feb11 6m

J. BONNOT,
51 St. Ann, bet. Chartres and Royal sts.,

Uses and sells at his Undertaking Establishment FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES, and all other manufacturers'; as also

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

ESTABLISHMENT.
51 .... St. Ann Street 51
feb11 6m

L. MILLER'S
HAIR INVIGORATOR,

AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL COMPOUND, FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequaled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequaled preparation convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

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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.

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FOR THE CURE OF

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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.

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