The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE. [illegible]

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NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

N. Bussell, Jr., will offer at auction, [illegible] crystals, [illegible]

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 21 New Levee street, groceries, wines, brandies, &c.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, a valuable lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, fronting on [illegible] and Gallatin streets, Sabbath Hospital [illegible] Second District. See advertisement.

LAMENTATIONS.

Some days ago we pointed out the extraordinary fact that in a war avowedly undertaken by the United States Government for aggressive purposes—a war in which that Government necessarily became the assailant, by attempting to coerce the seceded States to the recognition of the supremacy of the Stars and Stripes—the energy, military skill and courage of the South had gradually compelled the Federal armies in every direction to throw themselves on the defensive. This total change in the relative attitude of the forces of the belligerents has not escaped the attention of the Northern journalists. Despite their proneness to gasconade, and their absolute contempt for truth, they can no longer disguise the humiliating fact.

In a late number of the New York World the editor lifts up his voice in a truly touching wail of woe, and while on the stool of repentance, makes a clean breast of it. "Five months have elapsed since the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the great uprising of the Northern people, and how stand we," asks the World, and then answers its own interrogatory as follows:

"The rebels shadow forth [illegible] in half possession of the [illegible], ... upon our borders, threatening our capital, and [illegible] the defensive, wondering when and where they will strike? Who that heard the burst of patriotic wrath last April, and the grand rallying cry that swept over every Northern hill and valley, could have believed that this September one would have risen upon such a position? We boast of our great armies—each over the millions of money raised, and the hundreds of thousands of men armed, equipped, drilled, disciplined; but, boast as we may, the fact still remains that the enemy is at our threshold, and we are on the defensive! We have talked loud of our superior population, superior wealth, superior morality, superior every thing; and yet, here we are on the defensive! We have heaped all manner of denunciation and execration upon the rebellion, stigmatized it as the most unheard-of and accursed that human depravity ever conceived, sworn before high heaven that it shall be put down, and the priceless heritage of our fathers saved—and yet here we are, the rebellion looming, week after week, right at our front, and we on the defensive!"

Pretty candid this for a sheet which is usually as boastful and as silly as the World; but it is only an introduction to an elaborate series of acknowledgments which must have somewhat startled the benighted denizens of Gotham who have been all along deluded into the belief that the Federal cause was getting on swimmingly. The World says plainly: "Our troops are not prepared for an advance. There is not one of their commanding Generals—neither McClellan, on the Potomac, nor Wool, at the Fortress, nor Rosecrans, in Western Virginia, nor Fremont, in Eastern Missouri—who would be justified in pushing forward his columns at the present time; for there is not one of them who would not be opposed by a superior force of the enemy in superior position, and the stake is of too vast moment to be needlessly imperiled." And again:

"How is it that our twenty-one millions, after these five months, have under arms a less number of soldiers this day than the eight millions of the Confederacy? We may say that the Confederate Government has used coercion, while [illegible] has not. But the fact is that [illegible] body, the immense majority, of [illegible] soldiers enlisted as voluntarily [illegible] were it otherwise, our question [illegible] unanswered. It matters not [illegible] has raised his implacable force, [illegible] and it has been our business [illegible]. No sane Northern man will affirm [illegible] have been unable; why, then, has it [illegible] been done? We have met reverses after [illegible]—Great Bethel, Bull Run, Carthage, [illegible]field—have suffered Missouri to be overrun, [illegible] Tennessee to be trodden under, have [illegible] to follow up our advantage in North Carolina, and refrained from all like demonstrations elsewhere—and all for want of a sufficient number of men. And, what is still worse, there is not even now, when all the hard consequences of the deficiency have been brought home to us, any adequate means in operation for its remedy. Congress contemplated and authorized the raising of five hundred thousand men for the speedy suppression of the rebellion. We have not one-half that number on our rolls, all told; and, at the rate we are now obtaining, will not much more than keep good even that poor figure, against the current casualties of disease and battle. It takes months, as we have found to our cost, to make available soldiers. One would judge from the present progress of the North in enlisting, that it had made up its mind to go through the winter campaign with a force not materially larger than the present, and take the chances. If this is indeed so, it reflects miserably upon our patriotism."

The World feels itself with questions, and then answers them in a single line. It is nothing less than want of what that print styles "patriotism" which has prevented, and will continue to prevent, the Federal Government from bringing into the field the enormous levies sanctioned by Congress. If the North were struggling for existence itself, we should be called upon to chronicle just such an outpouring of the masses as is witnessed at the South. Reverse the positions of the two sections, and the United States would be invincible, and her armies would be composed of countless legions. But a war of invasion upon the South, in plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, and especially a war carried on in a spirit of unappeasable animosity, and with a proclaimed intention to lay waste the domain of rapine and murder upon all who resist aggression, cannot command universal enthusiasm, or elicit unanimous approbation. Tens of thousands of the people living under the Lincoln Government are utterly opposed to the war, not only for its detestable features and infernal iniquity, but because they foresee that it will culminate, so far as the North is concerned, in a stringent and incomplete military despotism. The recent arrest and imprisonment of all who dare openly express themselves in favor of peace have perhaps silenced those men; but have not aided to the popularity of the war, or induced those who feel its burdens, and fail to discover its benefits, to spell the boon of the invader. Hence the difficulty of raising the overwhelming force required to continue the struggle.

There are other reasons founded upon the [illegible] of the social pursuits and industry of the two sections. But these are well known, and do not need further explanation. Suffice it that while the South can, if necessary, place almost her entire male adult population upon a war footing, the North will never—not even by drafting—muster more than a comparative fraction of her three millions of males. The Yankees will not fight when they dread lest every crushed foe, a defeat, and when one-half of them should abandon their ordinary vocations without such sacrifices as they are unwilling to make. The World may continue to shed briny tears over its sorrows, but we know of nothing that can alleviate them.

Sale of Gen. Beauregard.—Mr. E. Parish, [illegible] of considerable [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Beauregard, [illegible] [illegible]. Copies may be procured at Messrs. Lefebre & Dauferge's, near the corner of Royal and Toulouse streets.

[illegible] Prisoners.—We are under obligations to [illegible] & McCarthy, expressmen [illegible] W. Railroad, for late Texas papers.

[illegible] Going South.—Major General [illegible] has received a dispatch from [illegible] Winder, dated Richmond, Va., September [illegible] stating that two hundred and fifty prisoners of war left that city on Saturday afternoon last for New Orleans, with orders to report to Gen. Twiggs. They will probably arrive to-morrow.

[redacted]

New Crop Sugar and Molasses.—Mr. James Wood has received an early lot of superior sugar and molasses. We have [illegible] [illegible] of both, and have found them excellent.

[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] will be sold by him [illegible] now lower state.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From the Confederate Capital.

Collectors Under the War Tax.

Richmond, September 23.—The Examiner of this morning publishes the following names of Collectors appointed under the war tax:

Alabama—Robert C. Bradley.
Arkansas—Wm. H. Haiburd.
Florida—E. T. Blackburn.
Georgia—R. Gennon.
Louisiana—Robert A. Lasher.
Mississippi—Jno. A. Handy.
North Carolina—Wm. H. Lane.
South Carolina—W. E. Martin.
Tennessee—Isaac B. Williams.
Texas—Gen. J. Denham.
Virginia—Henry T. Garnett.

Reported Shooting of 400 Federals.

A report is current here that four hundred Federals were shot recently in or near Washington for insubordination. The report is given as it was received.

Major-General Van Dorn.

Van Dorn has arrived here, and has been appointed Major-General.

Plan of Operations on Cheat Mountain.

Richmond, September 23.—Gen. Lee's official report of the plan of operations on Cheat mountain frontier was received at the War Department to-day, from which it appears that the entire plan was disconcerted from the failure of his columns to attack the enemy's position on the mountain. The enemy was defended by an almost impenetrable stockade fort. The enemy at Cheat mountain had been reinforced.

Arrest of the Maryland United States Senators.

Both the United States Senators from the State of Maryland, it is reported, have been arrested and confined in one of Lincoln's Bastilles.

The Federal Shooting Statement.

The statement about the shooting of four hundred troops, by order of Gen. McClellan, for their refusal to advance on the Confederate troops, is believed in high official circles here, and from that source the information is obtained.

From the Camps.

We have received nothing from the camps to-day.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Opelousas Patriot has the following:

The seventh company from St. Landry is now organizing under the Captaincy of Mr. Wells Prospect. All the Lieutenants are gentlemen well known to this community. We learn they have already the promise of some fifty men to enlist under their command. May success crown their efforts, and they be soon able to leave with a large company for Camp Moore.

The Tensas Gazette speaks as follows of the crops:

We have had but little rain during the last week, and cotton is deriving the good effects from the change in the weather. But the wet month of August, apart from destroying the bottom crop to a great extent, has seriously injured the plant in such a manner that clean picking is almost an impossibility. The cotton crop of this year will not only be short, but the staple will also be inferior to any raised for several years past.

We take the following from the Alexandria Democrat:

We feel bound to return due thanks to our benevolent crystals friend, the clerk of the weather, for his kind favors during the entire week, in the shape of clear, soothing weather—have and concerns about a few hours' shower on Monday evening.

Our planters have taken due advantage of these favors, and done a good week's picking. The cotton in nearly all quarters, and if they can have a full month's dry weather, the crop may turn out as much yield as last year. The cane is still in the best possible good condition.

The river still low, and water on a stand.

Capt. J. B. Williams's company, the Red River Rangers, left on the Hodges last Wednesday, and have taken quarters at the Baton Rouge Barracks until the battalion receives marching orders. The company makes a splendid show, and, for the present, for last offering. We have done our duty to the Confederacy, and for a while will rest on our laurels. Surely a parish that has equipped and sent nine full companies to the battle-field, levied a tax of fifty thousand dollars, and donated privately twenty-five thousand dollars more for their support, maintenance, &c., has a right to be proud and boast a little of her efforts in favor of our sacred and holy cause. She is fully represented in almost every point of the Confederacy.

The Franklin Banner has the following:

That Green Scum.—A green scum now covers the Teche, which looks as though it might create sickness, but upon a minute examination it will be found that this is not the slimy, sickly substance it is by many supposed to be. By an examination with a magnifying glass it is found to be a little water plant with three leaves of the color and consistency of an ice plant on top, and of a deep, dark color underneath, with from two to three fine roots like threads that hang in the water just deep enough to carry the plant about, and in great numbers. These leaves are usually no larger than a pin's head, though some of them have the diameter of a cow-pea. The bayou, when covered with them, looks as green as the prairie.

Muldraugh's Hill in Possession of the Confederate Troops.

[From the Nashville Union, Sept. 20.]

The conductor on the down train yesterday from Bowling Green informs us that several regiments of Confederate troops have advanced as far as Muldraugh's Hill, and now occupy that strong post. Muldraugh's Hill is a precipitous ridge, which is tunneled for the track-way of the Louisville and Nashville railway, about thirty-three miles from Louisville and one hundred and fifty-two miles from Nashville. It is regarded as the strongest position from Louisville to Nashville. The General in command captured 14 locomotives and all the rolling stock south of Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, on the railroad, 75 stand of arms, 125 pistols and one brass cannon.

The occupation of Muldraugh's Hill by Confederate troops at once liberates Southern Kentucky from the domination of the usurper, breaks up the blockade, so far as that fine section of country is concerned, opens up to the Confederates there a country which can replenish their commissariat, furnish thousands of as brave volunteers to their cause as ever handled a bayonet, and throws the Lincolnites on the defensive, instead of the offensive. Its importance cannot be over-estimated at this time. We learn further from the conductor that the Southern Kentuckians are flocking to the standard of Buckner by hundreds and thousands, going into his camp with such weapons as they can gather together, and tendering their services for the support of the great and holy cause.

Gen. Buckner has conducted this important expedition with a secrecy, dispatch and energy which prove him to be one of the ablest soldiers of the South. He is ready for any emergency that may arise, and will henceforth inaugurate a bolder and brisker war in Kentucky. All honor to him and to his brave followers!

Most Troops for Missouri.—General McCulloch has issued a proclamation calling for fifteen more regiments of infantry to be mustered into the service of the Confederate States—five each from the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, the Louisiana troops to rendezvous at Little Rock.

A submarine telegraphic cable has been successfully laid between Fortress Monroe and Hatteras, in Charleston harbor, and the system is to be applied to all the fortifications.

One of the Richmond papers says: An agent in this city of A. Belmont, of New York, has been purchasing, for some time past, a large quantity of tobacco for his principal, which is still here to his order in this city, to the handsome amount of three thousand hogsheads, worth, in round numbers, $350,000. The agents of Lincoln have been very active, for some time past, in seizing the funds and property of Southern men in the Northern States. We are informed that the Confederate Government have, in this magnificent lot of tobacco, a fund sufficient to cover a very large portion of the recent Yankee confiscations at the North.

Major-General G. W. Smith.—Of this distinguished gentleman the Richmond Dispatch speaks as follows:

The President has confirmed the important appointment of Major-General upon Major G. W. Smith, late Superintendent of Streets for the city of New York. General Smith is a native of Kentucky, and was one of the distinguished class of cadets that graduated at West Point in [illegible]. He graduated at the head of his class, [illegible] McClellan for the highest honors of [illegible]. He went into the Corps of Engineers [illegible] army, and in that capacity served through the Mexican war, winning a higher reputation in army circles than any other officer of his grade in the service, and was brevetted [illegible]. By the universal attestation of all [illegible], he is a man of extraordinary ability. Gen. Smith goes up to Manassas this [illegible], and will take command of the army [illegible] commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Gen. Beauregard retaining command of the [illegible] Gen. Johnston will assume general command of the two columns. It may be safely said that these three Generals present an array of talent and skill not to be equalled [illegible].

[illegible] Prisoners.—The Central train [illegible] brought yesterday [illegible] prisoners from [illegible], sixty-three from Gen. Lee's army, and six men arrested as a spy, and [illegible] from Huntersville. Quite a crowd [illegible] around Gen. Lee's prisoners, these [illegible] and some persons [illegible] conversation with them. [illegible] [illegible] amused the by-standers [illegible] remarks, and enjoyed [illegible] as much as anybody else did. [illegible] prisoners are from the Northwestern [illegible] from Ohio—and were taken in [illegible] two Tennessee regiments, [illegible] and a smaller Federal force, [illegible] Rucker's (or Crutcher's) Orchard—a point [illegible] between Spring and Marseysville [illegible] were scattered by the military prison, followed by a number of curious spectators.—Richmond Dispatch.

Letter from Lovettsville.

The Richmond Whig is publishing a series of highly amusing caricatures of the Northern style of announcing victories by telegraph. The annexed is a clever specimen of the article:

From a reliable gentleman who came down on the Central train, on yesterday, we obtain the following interesting information: Friday morning, about daylight, the Brigade of Helltown Howling Horribles, lately recruited in the Slashes of Hanover, and armed with the Electric Elastic Boomerang Bowie-knife, was ordered to take position in a pine thicket near the banks of the Potomac, and about two miles and a half northeast of Lovettsville. The Brigade having been formed in line of battle, with their shirt-sleeves rolled up to the elbow, and the Elastic Electric Boomerang Bowie-knives in their hands, were ordered to lie down and await the approach of the enemy—information of a reliable character having been received the evening previous that an attack would be made at sunrise by the newly organized Camera Lucida Regiment of Hessians. Fatigued with their long march, the Brigade of Helltown Howling Horribles had no sooner touched the ground than they fell asleep to a man, with the exception of Mr. H. U. M. Bagg, an athletic and daring resident of the Old Church in Hanover, well known to the citizens of Richmond. Our informant, who accompanied the expedition, says that the Electric Elastic Boomerang Bowie-knives fell from the grasp of the sleeping Helltown Howling Horribles, and the snoring was terrific. But the Regiment of Camera Lucida Hessians, mistaking the snoring for the roaring of the Great Falls, commenced crossing the river punctually at sunrise, intending, as was ascertained from one of the prisoners, to make a scientific reconnoissance of the whole country from Lovettsville to Charleston, South Carolina. The Camera Regiment, numbering 1700 men, was formed in a hollow square on a large revolving raft, driven by a horizontal steam flutter wheel, concealed in the center of its bottom. The object of this hollow square was to protect the great Camera Lucida of the Hessians, and the object of revolving the raft was to prevent our men from taking dead aim, and to expose equally the lives of all the Yankees on board. The raft had revolved half-way across the river before its approach was discovered, as before intimated, only by Mr. Bagg. It was then that Mr. Bagg, forgetting, with characteristic Southern impetuosity, to awaken the rest of the Helltown Howling Horrible Brigade, arose and performed one of those daring feats for which Southern chivalry is so famous. Taking but an instant to adjust the coil of India-rubber string to which his Electric Boomerang Bowie-knife was attached, he advanced to the water's edge, and without a moment's hesitation, threw his back upon the ever-swerving and rapidly revolving foe, and hurled his deadly and terrific implement exactly in the direction of Lovettsville. Destructive as are apparently of the whole Southern heavens, and sweeping in its flight the tops of the Bull Run mountains, 20 miles distant, the Electric Boomerang, with more than Australian accuracy, took the back track, flew to the Maryland shore, curved around the revolving raft, enveloped the Hessians in its India-rubber coils, cut off the heads of 128, at the same time shocking electrically to death 170 more, and taking the remaining 1400 prisoners. Having drawn his prisoners to shore by means of his India-rubber string, and secured his Electric Boomerang Bowie-knife, Mr. Bagg awakened the rest of the Helltown Howling Horrible Brigade, who expressed themselves satisfied with his performance, and escorted the Camera, the revolving raft and the 1400 Hessians to Manassas Junction, from which place a train containing them left about starting when our informant left. They will, of course, arrive in this city some time to-day, but will be sent further South without delay, probably to Milton, N. C., and placed in charge of the editor of the Chronicle, in that city. Our readers may rely with implicit confidence on the veracity of our informant, who is a gentleman of undoubted respectability. Our informant heard further, that he met a reliable gentleman at Gordonsville, who reported that Floyd and Lee had whipped Reynolds and Rosecrans, killing 2361, wounding 2894½, and taking several thousand prisoners. The particulars our informant did not learn, but the report was fully believed in Lynchburg and the Red Sulphur Springs all day yesterday.

The Kanawha Valley a Fortnight After the Fight.—An especial correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in a long letter about the battle near Springfield, Mo., has the following:

There still remain about seventy-five or one hundred bodies upon the field of battle, besides a large number of horses. The bodies are in every instance those of Federal soldiers, and are generally lying on hard gravelly ridges. Those who fell in the hollows, or where the ground was soft, have been hid from view. The stench arising from the field is not so overpowering as might be supposed. With a single exception every face was turned to heaven, and the bodies, and that one, strange to say, partially retaining its Caucasian characteristics. In several instances the victims can distinctly see where the wounded men have dragged themselves from the places where they fell to the shade afforded by a few scrubby oak bushes in the field, and there, with the crimson tide of life ebbing away, and no kind hand to administer relief, or to hand them a cup of water, for the want of which they were famishing, they laid them down to die. Some of our wounded men, who had thus sought the shade, were not found for three or four days after the battle.

The Camp in Western Virginia.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 20th has the following:

A letter was yesterday received by one of our editors from an officer in Wise's Legion. The letter is dated "Camp Dogwood, September 13th." It says:

"Floyd's Brigade, Wise's Legion, and Cols. Tompkins's and McCausland's regiments are at present encamped here, 14 miles east of Gauley bridge. There are two other regiments, one from North Carolina, the other from Georgia, 14 miles east of our position.

"Matters look really warlike. On yesterday Floyd's forces fell back from Carnifax Ferry to this point. In his engagement with Rosecrans on Tuesday, he was slightly wounded in the arm by a musket ball. Wise's forces also fell back from Hawk's Nest on yesterday to this place. At Cotton Hill, which is near Gauley river and opposite Hawk's Nest, there are about 2000 militia from Monroe, Mercer, &c., under command of Gen. Chapman.

"While we have retired our forces as above, the enemy, (it is said) 8000 strong, were crossing Carnifax Ferry yesterday evening in pursuit of Floyd; so a day or two may bring forth very important results for this part of Virginia. If we are victorious, (as we expect to be) then our march to the Kanawha Valley will be easy, as General Cox's force at Gauley bridge and neighborhood do not number over 5500 men, and we believe they will run as soon as we gain a victory here."

How Gunpowder is Made.

The first knowledge of gunpowder, among European nations, was in the fourteenth century, a German monk, named Swartz, being regarded as the inventor; but that gunpowder was known thousands of years ago by the Hindoos and Arabs, is certain. Ancient writers speak of a people living near the Ganges that attacked their enemies "with thunderbolts shot from their walls;" and "with storms of lightnings and thunderbolts hurled from above." These were as far back as Alexander the Great, 300 B. C. Hindoo annals are far back as the time of Moses speak of it.

Gunpowder is composed of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal; and its operation is founded on the rapid combustion and consequent expansion of gases, set free by combustion of its parts. The proportion of its ingredients differ according to the use to which powder is put. The United States Government formula, 75 parts saltpetre, 12.5 sulphur, and 12.5 charcoal. We give some of the various receipts in a table:

	Saltpetre.	Sulphur.	Charcoal.
United States	75	12.5	12.5
English Artillery	75	10	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sporting	78	10	12
Blasting Powder	65	20	15

Charcoal for gunpowder should be made of willow or alder trees. Dogwood is also very good. It should be charred at a temperature of 500 degrees. The English cylinder gunpowder derives its name from charcoal made in cylindrical iron retorts, heated to a red heat.

The manufacture of gunpowder is an operation requiring skill. The saltpetre and sulphur are first refined, the former by solving in water and the latter by fusing. Each of the ingredients is then ground to powder and bolted. They are then carefully weighed and mixed in a trough made for the purpose. The compound is then put into the mill, fifty pounds at a time, which is made of two revolving cast-iron rollers of three tons weight, revolving on a cast-iron plate, and ground three hours. It is kept moistened all the time with water, to prevent its forming dust. It is then taken out of the mill, and in drying forms cakes called mill cakes. These are then broken up between grooved wooden rollers, and introduced into a hydraulic press of 120 pounds to the square foot. The mixture comes out of this pressure in flat sheets half an inch thick. It is then broken up and sifted. It is then glazed, by being placed in a barrel, two hundred pounds at a time, and revolved forty times a minute. By this operation the edges of the grains and the loose particles on them are taken off by friction.

The quality of powder may be judged of by its firmness and uniformity, and by its not being easily crushed by the fingers, nor readily soiling them. A sample flashed upon white paper should blacken it but little, and not inflame it.

Powder being wet, and dried again, deteriorates in strength, though it is still may be used.

The Murderous Villains.—A friend of ours just arrived from Harper's Ferry, informs us that the Yankees keep up a fire daily, from the Maryland shore, upon the citizens of that place. They shoot at men, women and children indiscriminately. A few days since, they shot a little girl, causing, fortunately, only a flesh wound. Some little boys that were going the military to the streets were fired upon for half an hour. Doctor N. Marmion, the most venerable physician in the town, (a son-in-law to the [illegible] of Hall's breech loading rifle, and brother-in-law of Hon. W. P. Hall, the Lincoln Lieut. Governor of Missouri) was shot at as he was riding along the road, and only escaped by deserting his horse. His house, the old Wager Mansion on the hill, was since fired into. The citizens appointed a committee to remonstrate with the Federal officers upon the subject, who promised a correction, but the practice is still continued. These are the barbarians that are to win us back to the "paternal government."—Lynchburg Virginian, Sept 15.

Chalmette-a-Pied.—On Wednesday last the first company of the Foot Rifles arrived at Chalmette, from Pensacola. One of the papers says:

The sun has tanned them well. They are rejoiced to go to Virginia, where more prospect of fighting the Yankees is offered them. The company is full numbered, nearly one hundred men—young, active, and soldierly-looking fellows.

Pleasant to Tobacco Chewers.—A letter from Petersburg, Virginia, to the Schenectady Star, gives the following delightful description of the manner of preparing chewing tobacco in that region:

Commence on the upper floor, which is as dirty as a cow stable. In the upstairs are large heaps of tobacco. At one end is a large cauldron, into which is put liquorice, rum and tonka bean. On one side of the room is a large space, like a mortar bed, into which is put the weed, to be sprinkled with the above decoction. Two or three darkies are stirring the tobacco up with their feet, so that all portions may become equally saturated.

After this operation it is dried upon poles over head, until it is fit for working in the room below.

On the second story the leaf is divested of its stem by numerous black women and children. It is then in a supple state, made into rolls an inch or two in diameter, and of any required length.

On the ground floor the rolls are squeezed into plugs, and carefully packed for transportation to the tobacco-loving people of the North. Some may think part of this description highly colored, but it is literally a true account of what I saw more than once, and if what I heard be true, the drugs and filth are hardly portrayed.

It might be supposed that the people here do not chew, but it is not so; almost every body does, but then they chew the clear leaf. And it is worthy of remark that the hands engaged in these works make no account of throwing their spittle and their ends into the heap for the second manufacture.

Ran Himself to Death.—A few days ago a man named William Sailer escaped from the guard-house, in Winchester, Va., where he was confined for refusing to perform militia duty, and returned to the neighborhood in which he resided, on Black creek, in this county. On Monday last two men were detailed from Capt. E. Smith's company, quartered in Winchester, to visit the company's district and notify all subject to militia duty to proceed to join their company without delay. As the two men were going through a corn field, with their guns on their shoulders, they discovered three men emerge from a grape vine thicket and ran at the top of their speed. On approaching the thicket they discovered a coat, a haversack with pass in it and a weapon, which the fugitives had left behind. Proceeding on in the direction which the men ran, they met some individuals who stated that Sailer suddenly dropped dead whilst running, as his companions had informed some females whose house they passed in their continued flight. He had run about three-fourths of a mile, when he fell from exhaustion, or the rupture of a blood-vessel.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Review of the First Brigade.—The First Brigade, Col. [illegible] commanding, paraded last evening, and were reviewed and inspected in Lafayette Square by Major-General Lewis and Staff and Inspector-General Russell. It would not gratuitous to comment with the Legion, but it was noticed by the Generals that it has now nearly twenty companies in its ranks, [illegible] of which were infantry, one cavalry, and one artillery, as follows: Jefferson Mounted Guards, Capt. Guy Dreux; Jefferson Mounted Rifles; Reserve Company of the Washington Artillery, Capt. Hodgson, with six field pieces, complete, with colors; Continental Guards, Capt. [illegible]; Henry Clay Guards of Algiers, Capt. A. B. Seger; Algiers Guards, Capt. [illegible]; Washington Cadets of Algiers, Capt. James Martin; Beverger Guards of Algiers, Capt. James Andrews; Jackson Artillery of Algiers, acting as infantry, Capt. Holmes; Night Bank Cadets, Capt. Thomas Moore; Jackson Railroad Rifles, Capt. Wm. Hynes; Tenth Rifles, Capt. Campbell; Coosport Rifles, and a company from Gretna.

A New Repeating Battery.—A call upon the [illegible] of Louisiana and Mississippi to contribute funds for the manufacture, to be [illegible] and experimentally tested the utility of a gun invented by George C. Taylor. This gun, it is confidently believed, will throw fifty balls in ten seconds, or keep up a continued motion of twenty-five balls per minute, under the management of only two men, with a point blank range of one mile, or two miles by sight elevation.

Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, Commodore Rollins, C. S. Navy, Brig. Gen. Ruggles, and other military men of high standing, earnestly recommend this invention, and hold as it fails to be, by far the most effective piece of light artillery ever invented.

In favor of subscriptions amount so far from nearly in Louisiana of the same Gov. Moore, in behalf of the State of Louisiana, has contributed $500. Similar amounts have been subscribed by private citizens.

T. O. Sully, Esq., 90 Gravier street, Secretary Sully, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, and the editor of this paper are authorized to receive subscriptions.

The inventor may be seen at the office of T. O. Sully, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., where he will take pleasure in showing the design and describing the principle of the gun to those wishing to aid in its construction.

Those in the country whose patriotism may induce them to aid in the construction of a terrible destructive piece of light artillery of Southern invention, for the use of maintaining Southern rights, will remit their contributions direct to T. O. Sully, Esq., No. 90 Gravier street, New Orleans.

The Killing of Jeremiah Sullivan—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of Manslaughter against Thomas Maher.—Coroner Beach held an inquest yesterday on the corpse of Jeremiah Sullivan, who was shortly shot at the corner of Richard and Annunciation streets, on last Friday evening, by Thomas Maher, who, it will be remembered, surrendered himself at the time, stating that he did so in self-defence.

Mrs. Catharine Maher, the wife of the prisoner testified that she was employed by Mr. Cadwell to stay away from the house; Jerry Sullivan came up the yard of a cotton [illegible] on the [illegible] night, and cut the [illegible] Mr. Cadwell; he is [illegible] that she [illegible] to the [illegible] of Sullivan and of another small. When the officer went [illegible] and Maher [illegible] overnight, he told Sullivan it would be all right, and he would pay him [illegible] as he could get change for a new Confederate Treasury note he had. Sullivan would not be satisfied, but abused Maher, and told him he would "mash his face." Maher paid him to go about his business and let him alone, that he would pay his money. Maher then went to Mr Cadwell and told him of the mistake. Cadwell at once gave him the money to pay Sullivan, which Maher left for him with Mrs. Maher on the 18th. Next day Sullivan came for it, and Mrs. Maher paid him ($1 65,) but he was still not satisfied, wanting more, although this was the regular day's wages of every other man there. Sullivan said he'd [illegible] was trying to shoot him, but he would beat it out of him. Next evening, Friday, she heard Sullivan went over saying, "I will lick him with his own weapons." When she heard that she went out and told him to mind what he was saying. They had some words, and Maher then came out on the banquette. Sullivan said, "Do you know me?" and Maher replied, "Yes, I know you." She heard her husband tell two men to look out he was at them Sullivan was advancing with a rock in his hand. She also heard and saw it, and then ran into the house, saying, "Oh my God!" and heard a pistol shot, but saw nothing more.

Michael Kennedy, Michael Sullivan and Ann Bowie told a similar story, but said that Maher had warned Sullivan off, and he had gone before, still rebuffed with a rock in his hand, to challenge him to shoot. Once Sullivan threw the rock into the street, and he was just picking it up again when Maher fired then. Maher then again told him to go away, but Sullivan still came to him or more, when Maher fired again and Sullivan sank to the ground.

The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Thomas Maher.

Decision of Recorder Gastinel Discharging Esteban Perata.—Recorder Gastinel read a long written decision yesterday in the case of Esteban Perata, charged with the murder of his mistress, Mrs. Sarah McCormack, discharging him from custody. The Recorder reviewed and analyzed the evidence, taken for the State and the defence, with which our readers have been familiar, and then concluded in the following:

"The Court, after having carefully considered the evidence taken in this case, has come to the conclusion that Mrs. Sarah McCormack died of puerperal fever, and that there is no evidence of any criminality whatever against the accused, that the crime of murder, as charged herein, has not been committed, and that the only evidence of violence having been committed on the deceased is that of having bruised eyes, which has been cleared up by the testimony of Changt and Neal. I therefore acquit the accused of murder, as herein charged against him, and discharge him from further custody."

Recovery of Stolen Goods.—Lieutenant Mc[illegible] detailed Sullivan discovered [illegible] in the [illegible] a quantity of goods stolen from the store of A. Marigny, Jr., about one month and a half ago. At some [illegible] in a cellar of a house on Perdido street between Circus and Phillippa. The [illegible] of the trunks, three brothers, Ali Sullivan, Joseph Jean, Augustine and Ambrose Durand, were arrested and sent before Recorder Gastinel to await an investigation as to how they came into possession of these goods.

Run Over.—At the corner of Toulouse and Claiborne streets about five o'clock this morning, an old lady named Mrs. Michel Scott was run over by a mule cart and dangerously injured. She was taken home by the police.

Suspected Traitors.—Caspar Wilig and Sterling, [illegible] said to be a citizen of Germany, and the second a citizen of the United States, were arrested in the Second District last evening, by Mr. Spahl, on the charge of being Abolitionists. A large number of people swear that these parties have been in the habit of expressing their unfavorable sympathies, and even went so far as to declare that if New Orleans was captured by Lincoln's army they would only extend the hospitalities.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—The charge made by Mr. F. Pearce, that his duty his Archard had been broken over the head with a club of wood, on board the steamer Alexandria, by Andrew Hill, & more, was dismissed for want of proof of attack is.

Antoine Bite could not substantiate his allegation that Paulette [illegible] her had fraudulently disposed of a double-barreled gun while Bite left it with her [illegible] to be discharged.

Marcell Vidal could not prove that Joseph Hagi stole a bag of potatoes from the [illegible]; so the case was dismissed.

Capt. Pierre Peyton, of the schooner Pelican, gave bail to answer the charge of selling meat without a license.

Joseph [illegible], or [illegible] [illegible] was sent to the [illegible] Court, to be tried for [illegible] with a Antony Fernandez. He gave bail in $200. The same [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and discharged for lodging and [illegible] [illegible].

Alarm of Fire.—At noon, yesterday, there was an alarm of fire for district four, station three, caused by the burning out of a chimney of a house on Magazine street, between Ohio and Basin streets.

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns testify [illegible] efficacy of the remedies for these affections.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Monday Evening, Sept. 23, 1861.

COTTON.—We have heard of no sales to-day. Receipts, 102 bales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—[illegible] hhds. Good Fair, (new) sold at 9c ₽ lb.

MOLASSES.—30 half bbls. Choice, (new) sold at [illegible] ₽ gallon.

PORK.—About 1700 bbls. Mess sold last week in several lots, at $40 ₽ bbl. Sugar sides selling [illegible] $49 ₽ bbl.

FLOUR.—60 bbls. Superfine sold at $7 37½, 200 at $7 50, 120 Good Extra at $7 75, and 150 at $7 62½ ₽ bbl.

BRAN.—214 sacks sold at $1 75 ₽ 100 lbs.

HAY.—54 bales Ordinary sold at $40, and 140 at $40 ₽ ton.

CORN AND OATS.—We did not hear of a sale.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 20c., and in kegs at 22c ₽ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 20c., Ribbed Sides at 28c., Sugar-cured Hams 25@28c., and sugar-cured Hams [illegible] ₽ lb.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Sept. 23, 1861.

Arrived today, 144 Texas Cattle, 12 Hogs and 20 Veal Cattle. Sold, 120 Texas Cattle, 30 Hogs, 4 Cows and 25 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 475 Texas Cattle, 157 Hogs, 244 Sheep and 70 Veal Cattle. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ₽ 100 lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas "	" ₽ head	[illegible]
[illegible] "	"	[illegible]
Veal Cattle,	"	[illegible]
Sheep	"	[illegible]
Hogs,	₽ pound,	[illegible]
Milch Cows,	₽ head,	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 24, 1861.

No clearances at the Customhouse Saturday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Mary T. Phelps, from Vicksburg.
[illegible], from Lower Coast.
Grand Duke, Armstrong, from Memphis.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Grand Duke—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

VICKSBURG—[illegible]

LOWER COAST—Per steamer [illegible] [illegible]

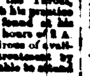
DIED,

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the age of 55 years, FRANCOIS REBAUD, Commissioned of Marine in the city of New Orleans.

The friends and acquaintances of deceased, and those of Mundier's family, are requested to attend, without further invitation, the funeral, which will take place this afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Customhouse and Rampart streets.

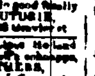
Dog Found.

A SETTER OR POINTER came to my house last Sunday. The owner may have the same by proving his property and paying the expenses. WOLLMAN, corner of Prieur and Hospital streets.



Horse Found.

FOUND, on Sunday, the 12th inst., a HORSE, [illegible] [illegible]. Apply at No. 34 Hospital street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.



New Crop Sugar and Molasses FOR SALE BY JAMES WOOD, Corner Dumaine and Toland streets.

Notice. THE Field and all Commissioned Officers of the First Brigade, Louisiana Militia are hereby notified to attend a meeting [illegible] of TUESDAY [illegible], at the Armory of the Orleans Guards, [illegible]. E. F. LAVILLEBEUVRE, Major, First Division Acting S. O.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES FROM THE CELEBRATED WORKS OF R. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool. The undersigned have constantly on hand a complete assortment of SUGAR KETTLES at the following prices:

CAST IRON KETTLES from 42 to 66 inches, included, at $1 per inch. from 72 to 96 " " at $1 25 per inch.

WROUGHT IRON KETTLES at [illegible] per pound.

M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO. [illegible] Carondelet street.

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

WE have a large assortment of CARPETINGS such as Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Dutch, Venetian, &c. Also, Floor Oil Cloths of all qualities and widths; White, Cocoa and Canton Mattings; Window Shades; Table Covers; Rugs and Mats; Drugget and Linen Crumb Cloths, &c., &c., which we offer for cash at moderate prices. A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

The Throat, Lungs and Heart.

DR. A. FOLLIN, formerly resident partner of Dr. Robert Hunter, takes this method of informing all persons suffering from any affection of the Throat, Lungs and Heart, in the treatment of which his practice is exclusively confined, that he can be found at his office, No. 183 Canal street, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Persons in the country desirous of availing themselves of the practice in use of treatment by inhalation can consult him by letter, if unable to attend personally. Consultation in English, French and Spanish.

WHITE WINE—30 half casks Haut Barsac, in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 21 and 23 Gravier st.

CLARET—30 casks good ordinary; 50 do good family, in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE.

HOLLAND GIN—SCHNAPPS—15 pipes Holland gin, [illegible] for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

WINES—WINES—[illegible] [illegible] LANATA BROTHERS.

MACARONI—PASTE OF ITALY—[illegible] boxes [illegible]. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS.

SOAP—PICKLES—[illegible] boxes castile soap, 100 do olives, [illegible] pickles; [illegible]. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS.

PONCHE—CASSIS—BATAVIA—ABSYNTHE—[illegible] LANATA BROS.

BRANDY—FRUITS—[illegible] boxes brandy cherries; [illegible] do strawberries in juice; [illegible]. For sale by LANATA BROS.

FOR SALE, in store and in bond—ROCHELLE BRANDIES—[illegible]

COGNAC BRANDIES—A. Brillouin, vintage 1860, [illegible]

WHISKEY—Old Bourbon in barrels, [illegible]

CLARET AND WINES—Fine family Claret, in cases, [illegible]

PRESERVED FRUITS, &c.—Fruits in their Juice, [illegible]

GERMAN CIGARS—[illegible]

E. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 38 Old Levee st.

ANISETTE, CORDIAL, MUSCAT, FRUITS, &c. [illegible] J. M. CURIER, 20 Toulouse st.

[illegible] QUETROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 14 St. Louis st.

CHAMPAGNE—[illegible] QUETROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

WINE—[illegible] QUETROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

KIRSCHWASSER—[illegible] J. M. CURIER.

SWISS ABSYNTHE—[illegible] J. M. CURIER.

VERMOUTH—[illegible] E. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops, New Orleans, Sept. 23, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO 161—1. The officers in command of the Second Brigade and the Regiment of Native Guards of the First Division, having represented that some of the companies of their commands will not have their uniforms and equipments ready for time for the parade ordered, (the former corps for the 28th, and the latter for the 29th inst.) so much of General Orders No. 33, as requires said corps to parade for review and inspection on the above dates is rescinded until further orders.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS, Major-General Commanding. EMMETT FORSYTH, Aid-de-Camp.

Headquarters Louisiana Legion, New Orleans, Sept. 23, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO 31—I. In obedience to General Orders, No. 33, from Division Headquarters, the furlough granted Brigadier-General James Trudeau having been rescinded, he this day resumes the command of the Legion.

II. All reports and communications will therefore be addressed to him accordingly.

By order of Brig.-Gen. JAS. TRUDEAU, Commanding Louisiana Legion. Geo. A. Bossick, Acting Brigade Inspector.

Wanted.

THIRTY TO FIFTEEN MEN WANTED FOR THE ORLEANS CADETS, Co. E, Captain Alex. Hart.—This company, attached to [illegible], is now delightfully situated a few miles from Richmond, and required men to fill one [illegible] to fill up its ranks. The company comprises the highest and most respectable citizens, and a fine opportunity is such as have not yet enlisted to serve our noble Confederacy.

Gen. Twiggs has kindly offered to forward them to Virginia, and equipments will be furnished on arrival. Apply immediately to ALEX. HART & CO., 16 Chartres street.

Drivers and Bugler Wanted.

WANTED immediately, FORTY DRIVERS and ONE BUGLER, to serve for Watson's Battery, now in Memphis, Tenn. Twenty dollars a month will be paid, and uniform furnished.

Apply to F. A. BESSARD, Jr., 164 and 166 Canal street; to J. L. POLK, corner of Nayades and Orleans; or to J. L. HARROSSE, Dryades Fields and Grantham streets.

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops, New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 33.—I. The Major-General commanding, wishing to see under arms the full force of the daily increasing Volunteer Corps of his Division, and at the same time examine and inspect the condition and quality of their arms, equipments, &c., orders that the several Brigades and unattached Corps of the Division will prepare to parade for review and inspection on the days and at the hours herein fixed, and at such places as may be hereafter designated.

II. The Louisiana Legion Brigade, Col. Numa Augustin commanding, in the absence on leave of Brigadier-General James Trudeau, will parade on Saturday, the 28th September, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at such a place in the vicinity of the city convenient and suitable for the purpose as the Colonel commanding may select.

III. The First Brigade, Col. L. A. Chartrand commanding, in the absence on detached duty of Brigadier-General E. L. Tracy, will parade on Monday, the 23d September, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at a convenient and proper place within the limits of the Brigade to be selected by the Colonel commanding.

IV. The Second Brigade, Col. D. Edwards commanding, in the absence on detached duty of Brigadier-General Geo. A. Lobman, will parade on Wednesday, the 25th September, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at such proper and convenient place in the Brigade as the Colonel commanding may select.

V. All other organized corps whose officers have been commissioned as belonging to the First Division, but which corps are not attached to any particular brigade, will parade under their proper officers, on Lafayette Square, First District, on Friday, the 27th September, at 4 o'clock P. M.

VI. The regiment of "Native Guards," Col. Felix Labatut commanding, will parade on the Place d'Armes, Second District, on Sunday, the 29th September, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

VII. The officers in command of the above named corps are charged with the execution of this order in their respective commands.

VIII. The Major-General relies with confidence on the zeal and activity of the officers in bringing out, on this occasion, their several commands with full ranks, and hopes that they will likewise be prepared to furnish the Inspector of the Division with a complete and detailed statement of the condition and efficiency for active service of the troops under their command.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS, Major-General Commanding. H. G. FORSYTH, [illegible] Inspector First Division L. V. T.

Crescent City Bank. New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1861.

IN compliance with the recommendation of his Excellency the Governor of the State, this Bank has suspended specie payment. Treasury notes of the Confederate States are taken on deposit, and accepted in payment of all collections and discounted notes. JULES CASSARD, Cashier.

Branch Louisiana State Bank, Second Municipality, New Orleans, September 17th, 1861.

PARTIES having paper on collection in this Bank are hereby notified, that it will receive Treasury Notes of the Confederate States or Local Bank Notes in payment of and paper, to withdraw the same, and that paper will also be received on collection where the owners require other than Treasury Notes or Local Bank Notes in payment of the same. By order: E. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank. New Orleans, Sep. 16th, 1861.

THIS Bank, in conformity with the recommendation of the Governor of the State, has suspended specie payments [illegible]. Moreover Confederate Treasury Notes will be received in payment and collected on paper. [illegible] on collection in this Bank are notified that the Bank [illegible] will be received by it as [illegible] Notes of the Confederate States in payment of all such paper, to withdraw the same, and that the paper will be received on collection where the owners require other than Treasury Notes or Local Bank Notes in payment of the same. L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, as commissioners for the Parish of Orleans, to receive subscriptions to the Confederate Loan, [illegible] [illegible]. CHARLES BRIGGIONI, JAS. D. DENEGRE, Commissioners.

Office of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual election for Twelve Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this Company, on MONDAY, the 2nd October, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city, under the style of L. & A. LE BEAU is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. ALFRED LE BEAU alone will attend to the liquidation, and use the name of the late firm in liquidation. LOUIS LE BEAU, ALFRED LE BEAU. New Orleans, September 16, 1861.

Sole Agency of the Celebrated Stoker Iron Works, Tennessee.

FROM and after this day, owing to increased expense in transportation, and the advance in metal, the price of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Burning Irons will be as follows:

[illegible] inches at $1 an inch.
[illegible] inches at $1 25 an inch.
[illegible] inches at $1 50 an inch.
Grate Bars at [illegible] per lb.
Furnace Mouths, $35, $40 and $50, according to size and pattern.
Terms cash.

B. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, Commission Merchant, 12 Union street. New Orleans, September 12, 1861.

For Sale.

200 BOXES Bleached Wine, to close a consignment.
2 cases assorted Corsets;
3 " Mullens Handkerchiefs;
2 bales Cottonades, Bobbins and Athalinges.
And a general assortment of Winter Goods, such as Black Cloths, Cassimeres, Satins, Velvets, Merino Satins, Laines, Cashes, Cravats, Shawls, White Goods, &c. ETERROD & PIAGET, No. 48 Chartres street.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG German Lady wishes a situation as governess in a family residing in New Orleans or [illegible]. She is able to teach German, English, French, Drawing, &c., and has five years' experience in teaching. Best references given. Apply at the bookstore of Louis Schreuer, No. 18 Chartres street.

SHAKESPEARE IRON FOUNDRY, No. 290 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN A. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, S. SWEET. GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO., (Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.) Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists, Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Car Gearing, Grate Bars, Saw Frames, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Blacksmith Work of all kinds, cheap for cash.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. L. Hyde, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry Thomas, Jr., and A. B. Griswold, under the style and firm of HYDE & GOODRICH, is this day dissolved by limitation, and the withdrawal of A. L. Hyde. The business will be continued with the same capital, and by the same partners, who have conducted it for the last fifteen years. The style of the new firm will be THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO. Either of the undersigned will use the name of the old firm in liquidation. HENRY THOMAS, Jr., A. B. GRISWOLD, WM. M. GOODRICH.

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

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

MR. E. GAUDOZ, Surgeon from the Paris school, having returned from France, attends as heretofore, to private and chronic diseases. Office, at his Drug store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

RICORD'S INJECTION.

The above is the Injection with which Dr. Ricord effects his brilliant cures. Chronic, Gonorrhea, Whites, &c., disappear in a few days. Drug store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

ANTI-MERCURIAL ROB.

For the cure of all old diseases, syphilitic, and caused and those brought about by Mercury, such as Syphilitic Ulcers, Eruptions, Ulcers, Exostosis, Carious Bones, &c., &c.

E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

WINES—50 casks Chateau Margaux; 50 do Burgundy; 30 do ordinary; 15 do Sauternes; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

COGNAC—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

ABSYNTHE—[illegible]

VINEGAR—[illegible]

CORDIALS—[illegible]

CORKS—A complete assortment. For sale by CHAUDET & NEE, 142 and 144 Royal street.

Hay Barley. AVET BROTHERS, 43 the Rim Store, [illegible] Old Levee.

O[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Champagne Cider [illegible] [illegible] Sugar—Cured Hams; [illegible] Crushed and Pulverized. [illegible] E. BAILLY BLANCHARD, [illegible]

BRANDY—[illegible] J. B. CURIER, 20 Toulouse st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ST. CHARLES STREET.

D. BIDWELL .... Proprietor.
W. S. CHIPPENDALE .... Acting Manager.

THE ONLY THEATER OPEN IN THE CITY.

HARRY MACARTHY, THE ARKANSAS COMEDIAN, AND MISS LOTTIE ESTELLE, The charming Comedienne, who will appear for a FEW NIGHTS LONGER.

Admission .... 50 cents.
Colored Gallery .... 25 cents.

Children and servants to noon performance only, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

Amateur Dramatic Performance FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE MARKET, AT THE OPERA HOUSE, On THURSDAY EVENING, the 26th instant.

On this occasion will be performed the great play of RICHELIEU, or the CONSPIRACY, and the petite comedy of HIS LAST LEGS. The evening's entertainment to be interspersed with MUSICAL GEMS, executed by a carefully selected Orchestra.

The following gentlemen have been selected as Managers:

Thomas Murray,	H Star,
Gardner Smith,	D I Ricardo,
C F Schmidt,	J B Penn,
C Bienvenu,	Judge T W Collens,
W F Vincent,	G W Gatherham,
S M Turnbull,	W M Perkins,
Samuel Smith,	S P Balsbury,
L J Fandall,	J E Macklan,
James Legge,	W P Hodgkins,
J B Leefe,	James Davis,
M M Denton,	E Conrad,
C DeFerriet,	Paul W Collens,
E C Kelly,	J L Warner,
A Bienvenue,	J V Fessenz,
J Pemberton,	P N Wood,
John Turpin,	Josiah Cole.

Tickets $1 50, to be had from the above gentlemen and at the Box Office of the Theatre, which will be open on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the 24th, 25th and 26th inst., where seats may be secured. Parties purchasing tickets outside can procure seats by applying at the Box Office.

Doors open at 6½ P. M.; performance will commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

Volunteer Relief Committee.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

FURTHER registration of names of applicants for relief at the hands of this Committee necessarily ceases from this date until further notice. JAMES BEGGS, Chairman of Committee.

HOME INDUSTRY.

THE attention of the Factors and Planters of the Southern Confederacy is solicited to the article of MACHINE ROPE now being manufactured in this city from the finest of home material.

In this branch of home industry we are now employing some eight hundred hands, and are ready to furnish an excellent quality of BALE ROPE at the lowest market prices. Samples of the rope can be seen at Nos. 34 and 36 Poydras street. S. H. KENNEDY & CO., J. H. AUGER.

Machinery and Cast Steel.

2 TONS Machinery STEEL, assorted sizes.
1 ton CAST-STEEL, assorted sizes.
In store and for sale by FOSSIER & FAUCHEUX, No. 63 Old Levee st.

MILITARY HARDWARE.

250 Dozen Short handled FRYING PANS, assorted, 4 cases English Tinned TEA KETTLES, assorted, 5 cases Tinned SAUCE PANS, assorted. In store and for sale by FOSSIER & FAUCHEUX No. 63 Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville streets.

MARGARET HAUGHERY, (Formerly D'Aquin Bakery) 76 ...... NEW LEVEE ST. 76

Between Poydras and Lafayette streets, has always on hand CRACKNEL BISCUIT, And all sorts of CRACKERS.

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, well recommended, in order to a retail Drug Store. One speaking German will be preferred. Address Box No. 2806, with references.

J. R. Jaffray & Co., 7 ST. MILDRED'S COURT, London, ENGLAND. Agent, Mr. J. V. DUBARRE, No. 4 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

DR. RANCE has given his Pamphlets in charge to Dr. Kunemann for the season.

DR. ED. KUNEMANN, (of the Faculty of Paris,) No. 258 BOURBON STREET, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company, No. 14 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, August 21, 1861.

THIS Company will continue to insure against the risk of damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premium.

DIRECTORS.

F. A. Giraud	firm of F. A. Giraud & Co.		
A. Walsh	do.	Jno. Walsh & Co.	
W. W. Leeds	do.	Leeds & Co.	
E. [illegible]	do.	[illegible]	
A. F. Elliott	do.	H Bot & McKeever	
F. Lafitte	do.	Hussey, Lafitte & Co.	
D. Doradier	do.	Barnes & Kerslan	
Lloyd R. Coleman	do.	Coleman, Britton & Withers	
W. Q. [illegible]	do.	Wm. Frake & Co.	
C. C. Calhoun	do.		
Chs. A. Castillo	do.	W. A. Gordon & Castillo	
J. de Pauw	do.	R. Osey & Co.	
		EMILE DeBUYS, President.	

J. B. Belaune, Secretary pro tem.

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 18, 1861.

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

S. Pinson,	P. Malcolm,	H. Blake,
J. Lyons, Jr.,	F. Lafrost,	F. A. Gordon,
E. Chassaignac,	J. Nolan,	B. M. Turnbull,
W. H. Kendall,	T. Lincoln,	H. Peyroux.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. H. Peyroux was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. S. Pinson Vice-President. LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

SOUTHERN DISCOVERY.

HENRY & CO.'S EXTRAORDINARY EUREKA HAIR RESTORATIVE

HAS not been only introduced in this State, and already it is assuming a stand of a very enviable notoriety. Among its prominent characteristics can be named the prevention of hair falling off, restoring gray hair to its natural color, as well as ensuring most the [illegible].

For proof of all which call and see certificates of prominent citizens of Louisiana, at all the respectable Druggists of New Orleans, where the Restorative is also for sale.

Manufactory at Algiers, adjoining the Opelousas Railroad Depot. THOMAS THAYER, Agent for the Confederate States.

OFFICIAL.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans. New Orleans, 29th August, 1861.

GEO. L. BRIGHT, Esq., Attorney at Law, having been duly appointed Collector for this Board, at its sitting of the 27th inst., notice is hereby given that from and after this date, Mr. Geo. L. Bright is the sole and only authorized person to prosecute, demand, or collect the debts or obligations of whatever kind, due the old Corporation, the several Municipalities and the City of Lafayette, prior to the consolidation of the same.

All previous contracts or agreements with other parties are hereby revoked. By order of the Board. G. DeBUYS, Secretary.

To Rent.

A THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE on St. Joseph street, No. 111. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

To Rent.

EITHER or both parts of a double fourstory Brick Store, with a front on Canal street and another on Common street, to be rented. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

To Rent.

FROM the 1st of October next, the two-story brick Dwelling House at the corner of Bourbon and St. Thomas streets. For terms apply to E. LAMBERT, 74 Magazine street.

To Rent.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, corner of Common and Dryades streets.
A Two-Story Brick House, No. 250 Common street.
A Two-Story Brick House, No. 251 Common street.
A Two-Story Frame House, No. 250½ Common street.
A One-Story Frame House, No. 250 Rampart street, near Bayou.
A One-Story Frame House on Burgundy street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.
A One-Story Frame House on Robertson street, between Esplanade and Columbus streets.
A Two-Story Frame House on Orleans street, near Burgundy.

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

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

GUILLAUX & GIEFFERS, (Successors to T. Dampeuse) 138 ...... Royal street 138

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

ATTENTION!

In consequence of the present state of affairs, all orders will be filled at the shortest notice, and the lowest prices. On hand, a considerable quantity of Saddles, Straps, Bridles, Girths, Saddle Cloths, Western and Linen Coverings, from England and France; Hunting and Fancy Articles.

KRUG & CO., —A— REIMS.

400 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE, of the above brand, landing ex ships Stephen Crowell and Hans Dyes, from Havre. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

Building Material, Bricks Fire-Wood, V. DEMOUELLE, Dealer.

At the Old Basin, corner Toulouse and Claiborne streets.

HAS constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIAL such as Lime, White and Yellow Sand, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Bricks, Fire Brick, Boards and Plank, Lumber of all kinds [illegible]. Contractors for [illegible].

VALLEY WHISKY—[illegible] bbls. for sale by QUETROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

COFFEE for sale by J. & T. TARDY, [illegible]

BUCKETS—[illegible] for sale by [illegible]

[illegible]

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

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

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

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

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

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

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Price $1 per bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

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

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF

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

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

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

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

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

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

O. B. GRAHAM & CO., GRAVIER STREET, Between Camp and St. Charles, Importers of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS! AGENTS FOR THE—Park Street Flax Spinning Company of Belfast.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the Trade to their very extensive stock, consisting of the following: Irish Linens, Linen Checks, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Printed Linens and Lawns, Linen Sheeting, Damasks, Napkins, Cloths, Towels, Pillowcase Linens, Drillings, Shirt Fronts, Long Lawns, Diapers, Bucks, Hollands, Brown and Bleached Linens, Linen Shirts, White and Brown Linen Nettings, Bobbinets, Mattress Checks, Bags Checks, Union and Cotton Checks, Sateen Mattings, Burlaps, Ginghams, Cottonades, ("Right,") Blankets, Flannel Blanks, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

IN BOND FOR THE MEXICAN MARKET, Platillas, Estopillas, Crees, Bretagnes, Silesias, Bayeta Sheetings, Fancy Cheeks and Drillings, Blecadas, Victorias, Prints, Printed Muslins, Swiss Muslins and Bishop Lawns, Longcloths, Printed Muslin and Verona Handkerchiefs, Dungarees, Calicos, Madapolam, Cotton Sheets, &c., &c.

Agents for Alexander's (of Glasgow) Ball and Spool Thread. New Orleans, 16th December 1860.

Fresh Importation of Dry Goods AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

GIQUEL & JAMISON. 186 ...... CANAL STREET ...... 186.

WE are offering our entire stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, all newly imported by us this Fall, at a very great reduction in prices. Our stock consists in part of Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains; Silk, Worsted and Cotton Curtain Materials; French, Irish and Scotch Table Linens; French, Irish and Scotch Linen Sheeting; Irish and French Shirting and Pillow Linens; Damask Table Services, Napkins and Doylies; French and Scotch Huck Towels and Towelling; Damask Cloths; Fruit Napkins and Table Cloths; French and English Bed Blankets and Quilts; Flannels of all descriptions and colors; Dress Goods of every variety, such as rich Brocade, Damask and Moire Silks; plain, black and colored Taffetas, brocaded, embroidered and plain Poplins and Merinos; embroidered de Laines and Barges; printed Marseilles Brilliantines and Calicoes.

Cloaks, Mantillas and Shawls, of every style and variety; Hosiery for Women, Men and Children, of all sizes and descriptions.

Underwear and Drawers for Women and Men.

French made Shirts; Linen and Cotton Embroidered Robes, Chemisettes and Morning Gowns; Children's Embroidered long and short Robes; Points d'Alencon, Points Applique and Valenciennes Collars and Sets; Embroidered Jaconet and Muslin Collars and Sets; Embroidered Valenciennes and Applique Handkerchiefs, Hemmed, Stitched and Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs; Laces, Braids, Edging and Insetting, in every variety, style and quality.

All of which will be sold at as low prices as any South house in the city. GIQUEL & JAMISON, 186 Canal street, between St. Charles and Carondelet sts.

Direct Importation from France.

RECEIVED per ships Shepherd and Leonel Dyer, from Havre—
[illegible] boxes Vichy mineral natural waters, from all [illegible] bottles Bonne's effervescent waters; [illegible]
[illegible] Journ's cod-liver oil;
[illegible] Paul Gage's anti-glairous;
[illegible] Regis powder;
[illegible] Regnault's pastes;
[illegible] Mothes Caylus's capsules;
[illegible] Chart's capsules; 15 boxes Mother's [illegible];
[illegible] pipeline bonbons;
[illegible] raspberry vinegar; 200 bottles [illegible]
[illegible] Brou's injection;
[illegible] Dervault's matico injection;
[illegible] Vichy lozenges;
[illegible] Commandeur balsam;
[illegible] Dr. Pelletier's dread de Lecoque.
For sale by EDOUARD GUILLOT, Royal street, No. 180.

Groceries.

AVET BROTHERS, at the Blue Store, corner of Bienville, and Nos. 34, 36, 38 and 40 Old Levee street, now offer, at low prices—
COFFEE—300 bags Rio and Maricao.
SUGAR—100 hhds. country yellow; 50 boxes loaf, 25 packages crushed and powdered.
TEA—100 packages different qualities.
SALT—[illegible] sacks fine and coarse.
RICE—100 tierces Carolina; 200 bags [illegible].
HAMS—200 tierces sugar-cured.
FLOUR—200 barrels extra and superfine.
LARD—100 tierces; 200 kegs.
OLIVE OIL—200 baskets.
CANDLES—300 boxes star and sperm.
SOAP—1000 boxes.
WINES AND LIQUORS—An assortment in casks and boxes.

WINES—100 casks superior family Claret; 50 half do family White Wine; 10 casks do. [illegible] in store and for sale by V. RABMAN, 17 St. Louis st.

GIN—[illegible] pipes Stoombont [illegible] for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 21 and 23 Gravier st.

TRUFFLES—[illegible] QUETROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

VERMOUTH—[illegible] AM. COUTURIE, 21 and 23 Gravier st.

[illegible] J. [illegible], 20 Toulouse st.

To the Public.

The Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army Relief 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 can imagine where the fact may exist, and it is our business duty, whilst providing for the necessities of those who are called in our country's defence, in a measure and as our means will permit, to provide for the utterly destitute women and families who may providentially fall into our hands. The Society has received a portion of the means thus employed from some of the officers of the companies equipped by us, and we now call upon you, for the first time, our fellow-citizens, to come forward and aid us by your donations, however small, in keeping these women honorably employed during the summer.

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

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

Contributions will be received daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., by the officers of the Association, at their rooms, No. 22 Camp street.

Our citizens are invited to visit the rooms and see for themselves the operations of the Association.

By order. Mrs. JAMES ROSS, President. New Orleans, June 15, 1861.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR [illegible].

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

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own immediate business [illegible] on all other than the business of the [illegible].

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

AUCTION SALES.

Stock of Groceries, Wines, Brandies, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, September 24, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold by auction, at No. 21 New Levee street,

Wines, Brandies, Soap, Sperm Candles, Pepper, Candles, Oysters, Lobsters, Brandy Peaches, Olive Oil, Tobacco, Cigars, Champagne, Salt, Eau-Orange, Pickles, &c., &c. Terms cash on delivery.

Sale on Account of Liquidation. Glass and China Ware, Crystals, Crockery Ware, Chandeliers, Lamps, Tinware, [illegible] Fixtures, &c., &c.

UNRESERVED SALE BY M. BARNETT, Jr., Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY, September 30, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the following days, will be sold at the store on Chartres street, (formerly Conde), No. 166, between St. Ann and Madison streets—

454 lots cut French Crystals, cut American Glassware, white and gilt Glassware, Fancy Articles, a [illegible] Glassware, fine and common Crockery ware, Lamps, and oil Lamps, plated and composition Candlesticks, Casters, plate Waiters, blue and painted oval [illegible], Mantel Lamps, Toilet [illegible].

[illegible] boxes and silk [illegible] Pittsburg and Boston Glasses, blue and white Java table Glasses, [illegible] Decanters, Sugar Bowls, [illegible] Celery Vases, [illegible] Glasses.

Gas Fixtures, two large Centre-Hall Glasses, [illegible] Exhibition Show Glasses, Shelves, Scales, Awnings, &c.

Terms—All sums under $200, cash; above $200, [illegible] days credit, for a note, endorsed to the satisfaction of the auctioneer.

Succession of Suzanne Broder, deceased wife of André Melle—No. 16,423.

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

WILL be sold at public auction at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, on [illegible] Fifth Day of October, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., by virtue of an order from the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the [illegible] day of August, 1861, in suit docket No. 16,423 [illegible] of said succession, viz:—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in Suburb St. [illegible], in the Second District of this city, designated by No. 28, on a plan drawn by L. Bringier, dated the [illegible] day of April, 1857, and deposited in the office of Theo. Turner, notary public, said lot measures [illegible] feet front on Broad street, by one hundred and [illegible] feet in depth. Together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms and Conditions—One-half cash, and the balance at one year's credit, in notes with good endorsers, bearing interest at [illegible] per cent from the date of the sale; and final payment with special mortgage [illegible] sold, the purchaser to assume all his own [illegible] the buildings, and transfer the policy to the vendors. Acts of sale before C. V. Foulon, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Place to be filed in the office of W. J. Castell, notary public—successor of L. Hermann, notary public.

Succession of A. Gardes—No 18,296. P. S. Biron, Curator of Succession of A. Gardes, vs. P. Lefevre et al., for a Partition.

Sale of Two Valuable Properties situated in the most eligible part of the Second District of this city, on Long Credit.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

BY virtue of a judgment rendered by the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, dated the [illegible] September, 1861, in the above case, will be sold at the Merchants & Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY the 24th of October next, 1861, the following described property:

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, fronting on [illegible] corner of Chartres and St. Ferdinand streets, bounded by Chartres, Toulouse, Levee and [illegible] streets, designated by the number Two on a plan posited in the office of E. G. Gottschalk, notary, and as plan number Eleven and twenty [illegible] measure, according to said plan, thirty feet front on Chartres street, by one hundred and [illegible] feet in depth, between parallel lines [illegible] on Jefferson street, together with the buildings and improvements [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dollars per month.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Philip, Dumaine, Burgundy and Rampart streets, designated by the number Seven, on a plan of American measure, forty-one feet front by one hundred [illegible] at St. Philip street, by ninety-five feet in depth, on Burgundy street, measuring sixty-nine feet one inch and six lines in the rear [illegible] side of Burgundy street, near the [illegible] corner of St. Philip street, the said lot of ground [illegible] Number Eighty-Five, as per plan drawn [illegible] [illegible] of December, 1860, and deposited in the office of Theodore Guyol, notary, in this city, together with the buildings and all other improvements thereon. Said property is now leased at [illegible].

Terms and Conditions.—For [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. For the lot number Two: [illegible] cash, and the balance at [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] payable on the [illegible]. The [illegible] and eight per cent per annum [illegible] until paid, as a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the purchaser, and the policy of insurance transferred to the vendors.

Terms and Conditions for the property number Two: One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser to furnish his notes for the amount, satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest at eight per cent per annum from date to maturity, and after maturity until paid, with special mortgage on the property sold, and an acceptance of the [illegible].

Acts of sale before A. Ducatel, Esq., notary, at the expense of the purchasers.

JUDICIAL SALES.

John F. Hennings vs Joseph Schwarde.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,766—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on TUESDAY September 24th at 12 o'clock, M.,

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the square bounded by Old Levee, Gallatin, Hospital and Barracks streets, Second District of this city, and designated as lot No. [illegible] on a plan drawn by J. Pilié, city surveyor, on the [illegible] of [illegible] 1836, and deposited in the office of Wm. Carrière, [illegible] [illegible], said lot measures [illegible] six feet two inches and two lines front on Old Levee street to Gallatin street, having a depth [illegible] [illegible] lines [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] adjoining lot No. 27. Seized in the above suit. Terms—Cash on the spot.

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

C. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale. Confederate States vs. Ship Marshal Ne.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—

The ship MARSHAL NE, her tackle, apparel and furniture and boats of 1046 35-95 tons.

Terms cash.

Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, [illegible] day of August, 1861. G. S. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

E. M. Ross vs His Creditors, for a respite.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 15,[illegible]—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of E. M. Ross, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, a meeting of the creditors of the aforesaid E. M. Ross will take place before Thomas J. Beck, Esq., Notary Public, in this city, on Thursday, the 24th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of said E. M. Ross, and they are further notified that all judicial proceedings against the said E. M. Ross are stayed, and that P. H. Morgan, Esq., is appointed attorney to represent the absent creditors.

By order of Court. G. LUMINAIS, Deputy Clerk. Clerk's Office, 23d day of September, 1861.

Succession of Justice Coupain

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,372—Whereas Charles [illegible] has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship of the vacant estate of the late Justice Coupain, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

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

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.

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

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

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

MARTIN FORD, No. 146 Camp street.

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

All Sorts of Sores and Ulcers Cured.

[illegible] derived from Secret [illegible]

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

A Special Remedy for each Disease.

Apply at No. 117 St. ANN STREET.

Office hours from half past 5 o'clock, P. M., every day, and besides on Tuesday and Thursday, from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M.

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 15 years, who had it very severely, so that she could hardly breathe, was cured as by a miracle, after applying the medicine the third time. This I certify on the whole truth by affixing my name.

PAUL BURGUNDER, Residence [illegible] street. New Orleans, May 15 1861.

XX ALE, BY VIRGIL [illegible] BRAND OF J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow.

Double Strong Ale, in stone and glass, for sale in store and in bond, by M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., No. 60 Carondelet street.

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER, NOTARIES PUBLIC, No. [illegible] Carondelet street, (Ground floor, back office.)