NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET. - - - TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $3 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XIV. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1861. NUMBER 169.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The copartnership existing between the undersigned, under the name of TAYLOR & CHURCHILL, is dissolved by mutual consent.
PETER G. TAYLOR,
CHAS. H. CHURCHILL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of Peter G. Taylor, in the late firm, will continue the Wholesale Hardware business for his own account, and liquidate the affairs of the old firm.
CHAS. H. CHURCHILL.
jy2 3t — 39 Magazine street, opposite St. James Hotel.

NOTICE—THE FIRMS OF H. W. CONNER & SON, OF this city, and H. W. CONNER & CO., Charleston are this day dissolved by limitation. The business hereafter will be conducted in both cities under the style of H. W. CONNOR & CO.
New Orleans, July 1, 1861. jy1 1m

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between Thomas Little and Robert P. Smyth, under the style of LITTLE & SMYTH, Coppersmiths and Sheet Iron Workers, was dissolved on the 27th ult., by the death of Thomas Little. The undersigned will settle the affairs of the late firm, and continue the business on his own account.
ROBERT SMYTH.
Algiers, La., July 1, 1861. jy2 8t

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF SLARK, STAUFFER & CO., having expired by limitation, the undersigned will continue the Hardware business in this city from this date, under the same name and style, and will also attend to the settlement of the business of the late firm.
ROBT. SLARK,
I. H. STAUFFER,
WM. A. KENT,
CHAS. MACREADY.
New Orleans, July 1, 1861. jy1 1m&w

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers expires this day by limitation. Each of us will continue to act in the liquidation of the affairs of our late firm.
LOYD R. COLEMAN,
WM. J. CRITTON,
WM. T. WITHERS.
New Orleans, July 1, 1861.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL CONTINUE THE Cotton Factorage and Commission business for their own account, at 37 Carondelet street, under the firm of COLEMAN & WITHERS. R. Hunter, Esq., is fully authorized to represent us.
LOYD R. COLEMAN,
WM. T. WITHERS.
New Orleans, July 1, 1861. jy1 3t

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED HEREby notify that Mr. E. G. MUSGROVE has this day been admitted with them in partnership connexion, and that the firm will hereafter be carried on under the style of HOPE, MUSGROVE & CO.
HOPE & CO.
New Orleans, July 1, 1861. jy1 1m

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF WARREN, GILMORE & CO., was dissolved on the 15th inst., by limitation, and the death of Jos. H. Gilmore.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE Cotton Factorage and Commission business, for their own account, under the name of WARREN & CRAWFORD, and will liquidate the affairs of the late firm.
J. J. WARREN,
T. W. CRAWFORD.
je20 1m

THE FIRM OF FREDERICK RODEWALD & Co. is dissolved. The senior partner will attend to its liquidation, and use the name of the firm for that purpose.
FREDERICK RODEWALD,
FERDINAND RODEWALD.
New Orleans, March 30, 1861.

I BEG TO INFORM MY NEW ORLEANS friends, that considerations of health prevent my return, and induce me to make Liverpool my permanent residence. To any business or interests entrusted to me by them, I shall devote the greatest care and my personal attention.
FERDINAND RODEWALD.
Liverpool, May 1, 1861. je17 3t&law

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between B. F. Nichols, Edward Van Antwerp, Roger Sherman, all three of Newark, N. J.; of F. B. Betts, S. A. Church, of the city of New York; W. C. Jennings, Augusta, Ga., William Harral, of Charleston, S. C., and Andrew G. Bell and Henry E. Ellis, of New Orleans, trading in this city under the firm of HULL, BELL & CO., was dissolved by the death of Andrew G. Bell, and by the partnership articles, on the 31st of May, 1861.
The subscriber will attend to the liquidation and settlement of the business of the partnership in New Orleans. All persons having claims against the partnership here, will present them; and those indebted are requested to pay to
HUGH R. ELLIS.
New Orleans, June 1, 1861. je8 1m

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF REA BROS., (COMPOSED of Thos. R. Rea and Edward S. Rea,) and is responsible for no bills contracted by any other Rea.
THOS. R. REA,
EDWARD S. REA.
my23 tf

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP OF MURPHY, SYKES & CO., is this day dissolved. Either partner is authorized to settle the business of the concern, and to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
C. T. MURPHY,
W. SYKES,
N. CONLY.
New Orleans, June 1, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE Commission and Factorage business, under the name of SYKES & CONLY.
W. SYKES,
N. CONLY.
New Orleans, June 1, 1861. je1 1m

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—FROM THIS DATE (May 15, 1861), Mr. H. DEMOUY ceases to be in our house.
LAZARE, LEVASSEUR & CO.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BRANDER & HUBBARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will use the name of the firm in liquidation only.
CHARLES D. HUBBARD,
JAMES S. BRANDER, Jr.,
JAMES S. BRANDER, Sr.,
By EDWARD MATTHEWS, Att'y.
New Orleans, March 28, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Factorage and Commission business under the firm of BRANDER, CHAMBLISS & CO., in continuation of the late firm of Brander & Hubbard, as per act before T. Guyol, Notary Public, of this date.
SAMUEL L. CHAMBLISS,
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
JAMES S. BRANDER, Jr.,
JAMES S. BRANDER, Sr.,
(in commendam.)
By EDWARD MATTHEWS, Att'y.
New Orleans, March 28, 1861. mh29 2m

FOR RENT---FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A VERY CONVENIENT HOUSE, containing ten rooms, with double kitchen and servants' rooms, situated in the Third District. Apply to GEO. W. HYNSON & CO., 85 Canal street.

TO RENT—STORE No. 67 MAGAZINE STREET, lately occupied by Moses & Davis. Apply to J. G. SIBBALD, 173, Magazine st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing House, situated on Dauphine street, between Canal and Common. Apply to W. & D. URQUHART, 37 Carondelet street. my30 tf

FOR RENT—TWO COTTAGES, WITH SIX rooms each, at Ocean Springs, furnished, bath houses and servants' rooms. Apply to Dr. Austin, 44 St. Charles street, or Samuel Smith & Co., Camp street. au6 tf

FOR RENT—TWO OF THOSE FINE Two-Story Frame Houses on Jefferson street, between Apollo and Bacchus streets. The Houses are fitted with gas, bells, cisterns, etc. Rent $400 a year, with lease. Apply to Mr. FREKET, or JAS. STEWART. ap17 tf

FOR SALE---FOR SALE.

ARMS FOR SALE—
100 DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS.
For sale by D. A. DRYER & CO.,
je27 tf — 48 Chartres street.

RED RIVER LANDS FOR SALE.
Five Thousand Acres of RED RIVER BOTTOM LANDS, adapted to the cultivation of Sugar and Cotton, and as good and productive as any lands in the State. They are situated on Red River, about twenty eight miles below Alexandria, and are protected from overflow by a strong levee. They have an extensive front on the river, and can be divided into several plantations. Negroes will be taken in payment. For further information, apply to LEVI WILSON, on the premises, or to WILSON & POMEROY, 47 Carondelet street.
je23 5m

FOR SALE—PART OF THE ARMAment of the Cahawba, including one 18-lb. PIVOT CANNON, two 12-lb. BRASS and two 6-lb. IRON CANNON, mounted complete. Apply to GEO. W. GREGOR, Corner Camp and Canal streets.
je22 tf

ON HAND AND FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED McChesney Patent Washing Machine—Specimens to be seen at J. Waterman & Bro., at the corner of Magazine and Common streets, and at the Merchants' and Dealers' Exchange, No. 19 St. Charles street, and at my shop, corner of Lafayette and Baronne street, New Orleans.
I. M. DAUGHERTY.

ELLIS S. BOSTICK. — FRANK W. SEYMOUR.
BOSTICK & SEYMOUR,
—Successors to—
BREWSTER & ZACHARIE,
55 Tchoupitoulas street and 56 Fulton street, opposite St. A. Violett's, between Poydras and Lafayette streets.
Manufacturers and Dealers in STOVES and TIN WARE—Wholesale and Retail COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WORKERS.
We most respectfully call the attention of country merchants, housekeepers and hotel proprietors, to our large and well assorted stock of Cooking, Parlor, Office and Heating Stoves, comprising almost every kind in existence. Tin and Japanned Ware, Glazing Dishes, Old Dominion Coffee Pots, Racks, Cake Molds, Toilet Sets, Lamps, Lanterns, and all kinds of Wares suitable for Cooking and Housekeeping purposes, all of which will be sold at lower prices than any house in the city.
Manufacturers of the CREOLE COOKING STOVE, so well adapted for the use of Hotels, Planters, etc., to which we invite particular attention.

Coal Oils! Coal Oils!
In quantities to suit purchasers.
New York, Kerosene, Virginia, Paraffine and Carbon Oils—all warranted pure—at the lowest prices, by the barrel or gallon. A large assortment of Lamps, Globes, Burners, Wicks, and everything appertaining to the trade.
Dealers will do well to call and examine. fe13 1y

LISFRANCK'S FEMALE CORDIAL—
BEAUTIFYING!—INVIGORATING!—REGULATING
For producing a Blooming Complexion, Erect and Graceful Carriage of the Body, Cheerful Disposition, Removing Blotches and Eruptions from the Face, Curing Low Spirits or Melancholy, Hysterics, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Head, Back or Limbs, Whites, and all the various forms of Disease produced by Suppressed, Painful or Irregular Menstruation, to which the Female Sex is subject.
IT HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FAIL!
Originally compounded for the purpose of bringing on and regulating the Monthly Periods of Woman, which it does under any and all circumstances. Lisfranck's Female Cordial also proves to be the best Female Invigorator and Beautifier known.
It has been fully tested in Mobile, and proves to be equal to all it is represented.
The lady of one of the most prominent citizens of Mobile has recently been cured of Debility and Low Spirits bordering on loss of mind, through sympathy or inaction of the womb. By the use of Lisfranck's Female Cordial, after all other remedies had failed, this organ was excited to healthy action, and she was once more restored to health, happiness, and the society of her family and friends.
Numerous equally surprising cures of the most desperate Female cases of disease have become known to the proprietors.
[illegible] LANT & CO., Mobile, and Druggists generally. se24 1y

SOLE AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED STAFFER IRON WORKS [illegible]

Particular Notices.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, July 2, 1861.
At a meeting of the Board this day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. was declared out of the profits, and payable on and after the 10th inst.
jy3 1d — GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, New Orleans, July 1, 1861.
The Dividend declared this day, of FOUR PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, will be paid on and after Monday, July 8.
jy2 1m — WM. S. MOUNT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, New Orleans, June 27, 1861.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, was declared, payable to the Stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after Wednesday, 10th July, 1861.
jy1 1m — A. M. FORTIER, Cashier.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad—On and after June 30, the passenger trains will leave the depot, foot of Calliope street, at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. and arrive at 7:15 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.
The morning train makes close connections at Jackson with the Southern Railroad for Meridian, at which point connections are made with the trains on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, both North and South.
Night train connects at Jackson with the Southern Railroad for Vicksburg. Both trains make close connections with the Mississippi Central Railroad, for all points North and East.
Price of tickets to Mobile, $12 50; Selma, $20 50; Montgomery, $22. Time to Mobile, 24 hours; Selma, 43 hours; Montgomery, 45 hours.
jy3 3t — Y. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company—I have opened books for subscriptions to the capital stock of this company, under the Louisville resolutions of 15th inst., at No. 84 Common street, where I may be found from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for a few days. I desire to meet these all friends and stockholders. Be prompt.
ju28 tf — R. F. RICHARDSON, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED DEBT OF NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans, June 26, 1861.
Sitting of June 26, 1861—Whereas, The existing difficulties between the North and South render the transmission of funds for the payment of the interest due on the Consolidated Debt of this city dangerous and almost impossible, therefore, be it—
Resolved, That the Fiscal Agent be requested to pay the interest coupons on the Consolidated Bonds and other city obligations falling due on the 1st of July proximo, here in the city of New Orleans, and that they be requested to refuse the payment of any coupon or coupons, known to belong to residents of the States not in the Southern Confederacy.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, June 28, 1861.
In conformity to the above, the coupons due in New York on the 1st proximo, will be paid by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana on and after that date.
je29 3taw — E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT COMPANY, June 28, 1861.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. from the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order:
je29 12t — N. O. J. TISDALE, Treasurer.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, New Orleans, May 31, 1861.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, on the 29th inst., LEWIS BARNARD was elected Cashier, vice C. A. F. BONDBAU, resigned.
je1 tf — J. M. LAPEYRE, President.

Merchants' Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F.—Meets every MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 2 Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers for the ensuing term—Wm. H. C. King, N. G.; R. A. Howard, V. G.; Wm. H. Lindo, Sec., Geo. B. Orbell, Treasurer. je22 1y

Crescent Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F. meets every THURSDAY EVENING, in Lodge Room No. 1, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Officers for the ensuing term—Geo. Swarbrick, N. Grand; M. Dolhonde, V. G.; M. Mitchell, Rec. Sec.; M. H. Meyer, Treasurer; L. N. Johan, Per. Sec'y.
Members of sister Lodges are fraternally invited to attend.
ja4 6m

Crystal Fount Division, No. 4, S. of T., meets every THURSDAY EVENING, in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., No. 84 Camp street. Officers for the present term—W. P., H. J. Dreyfous; W. A., W. W. Cooper; R. S., D. Longworth; A. R. S., T. B. Wells; F. S., A. Jones; Tr., Ed. Booth; C., Joseph Gibbons; A. C., W. C. Watkins; I. S., A. Anderson; O. S., S. M. Ansell; Chap., James Green; P. W. P., J. G. Nelson. Visiting Committee—H. J. Dreyfous, W. W. Cooper, D. Longworth, Ed. Booth, Jos. Gibbons, A. Anderson.
jy11 1y — D. LONGWORTH, R. S.

Dudley Lodge No. 66, F.·. and A.·. M.·.—Regular Communications of this Lodge are held EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in their Lodge Room at the GRAND LODGE, Masonic Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets. Members of the Craft are fraternally invited to attend.
OFFICERS—Wm. H. Stewart, W. M.; S. J. Gillett, S. W.; H. S. Hall, J. W.; Thaddeus D. VanHorn, Treasurer; J. W. Stoner, Secretary; R. L. Moore, S. D.; Henry R. Robinson, J. D.; Jas. B. Scott, Tyler. s8 1y

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 proved 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 Doloureux, 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 anything 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, 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 has ever 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 JOHN WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, and by all Druggists. ja18 3m&W

LEEDS' FOUNDRY, NEW ORLEANS
LEEDS & CO., IRON FOUNDERS,
and Manufacturers of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Vacuum Pans, Sugar Kettles, Clarifiers, Filters, Steam and Horse Power Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Mill Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts for Buildings, Furnace mouths, Grate Bars, etc., and all Machinery required for the South.
We have been duly authorized and are prepared to construct STILLMAN'S PATENT BAGASSE FURNACE.

BARONNE STREET STEAM BOILER MANUFACTORY, between Poydras and Girod, only three minutes' walk from the St. Charles Hotel.
The undersigned having largely increased his work shops, and having all the facilities, is now prepared to fill orders for any description of BOILERS, in less time and at as low rates as they can be had to any shop in the South or imported from the North.
Always on hand, DOUBLE FLUED BOILERS, from 20 to 30 feet long, and 42 inches diameter.
Also, CYLINDER BOILERS, 30, 36, 38 and 38 inches diameter, and various lengths.
Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, Steam Pipes, Valves, etc., constantly on hand.
All work will be guaranteed of best material and workmanship.
Parties wishing to purchase Boilers for plantations, steamboats or sawmills, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. — B. H. FOWLER.

CRESCENT MARBLE WORKS—
Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones, Plain and Quarter Table Tops, Counter Slabs, Mantel Pieces, Grates and Grate Setting, Flooring Tiles, Banquette and Yard Flagging, Iron Railing Coping, etc.
The trade supplied with rough and manufactured marble.
CAVANAUGH & CULLY,
292, 294 and 296 Camp street.

CHAS. C. GAINES & Co., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, etc., No. 26 Magazine st. and Gravier streets, have on hand, and are constantly receiving direct from the Manufacturers:
Nails, Castings, Axes; — Carpenter's Tools;
Hoes, Spades and Shovels; — Corn and Coffee Mills;
[illegible] — Cotton and Manilla Rope;
[illegible]
Anvils, Vises and Bellows; — Counter and Platform Scales;
Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates; — Anchors and Fenders;
Hammers and Tongs; — Shovels and Tongs;
Grind Stones, all sizes; — Cotton and Wool Cards;
Hooks and Hinges; — Iron and Brass Screws;
Tin Ware; — Rodgers's Cutlery.
Together with a large assortment of Fancy Goods, viz: Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Paper and Blank Books, etc., which are offered at the lowest prices for cash or city paper.

WM. F. CONVERSE, Jr. — IMPORTERS AND DEALERS [illegible]

Military Notices.

ARMORY DAVIDSON GUARDS, Concert Hall, Poydras street, near Carondelet st. New Orleans, July 11, 1861.
ATTENTION!—COMPANY DRILL, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ o'clock P. M. Squad drills on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same hour. Any person desiring to join the Company, and well recommended, will present himself any evening during drill hours.
By order: GEO. S. LACEY, Captain.
EUGENE MAY, Orderly Sergeant. jy1 1m

BRITISH GUARD—ON THE ARRIVAL OF the remains of Lieut. Col. Charles D. Dreux, you will meet at your Armory in full uniform to assist in the funeral ceremony of the gallant deceased.
By order: D. W. SHANNON, Captain.
R. COSTIN, O. S. jy11 1t

DREUX AVENGERS—THIS COMPANY WILL receive thirty more No. 1 young men to fill its ranks. Uniforms and equipments furnished. Apply at the Armory, 62 St. Charles street.
jy11 6t — S. J. N. SMITH, Captain.

HEADQUARTERS TWIGGS GUARD, New Orleans, June 5, 1861.
THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY are notified to attend regular drills on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and squad drills on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at their Armory, corner Camp and Commerce streets.
By order: M. A. TARLETON, Lt. Com'g.
THOS. L. AIREY, Secretary. je8 1m

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN CELTS, June 13, 1861.
THIS COMPANY WILL ATTEND DRILL THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and EACH EVENING hereafter until further orders, at the Pelican Press, on Tchoupitoulas street, between St. Mary and St. Andrew streets, Fourth District. By order:
je13 tf — P. O'LEARY, Captain.

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!—A FEW more active and able bodied MEN will be received in the BONFORD GUARDS. A fine opportunity is offered to those wishing to go into immediate active service. Equipments and uniforms furnished.
Apply at the Armory, 61 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, up stairs. je11 tf

HEADQUARTERS PELICAN RANGERS, Corner St. Charles and Lafayette streets, New Orleans, June 27, 1861.
ATTENTION! BRAVES—PERSONS DESIRous of going into immediate active service in Virginia, will have an opportunity of doing so by applying at Headquarters as above. None but brave and true men need apply. Uniforms furnished by the Company, if required.
je27 1m — HUGH REYER, Captain.

HEADQUARTERS CRESCENT CITY GUARDS, Company B, No. 82 Dauphine street, June 26, 1861.
COMPANY DRILLS OF THIS CORPS will take place every MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock. Squad Drills every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at the same hour. Members are requested to be punctual, as the fines for non-attendance will be rigidly enforced.
By order: GEO. SOULE, Captain.
L. P. DAY, O. S. je26 tf

HEADQUARTERS CONTINENTAL GUARDS, Cor. St. Charles and Lafayette streets, June 24, 1861.
FOR VIRGINIA!—COMPANY C IS NOW RECRUITING for immediate active service in Virginia. Uniforms and equipments furnished free. Application to be made at the Armory daily, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
je25 tf — J. G. FLEMING, Captain.

PICWICK RIFLES—WANTED, A FEW more volunteers to fill this Company. Good quarters, arms, equipments, etc., furnished free of cost. For further particulars, apply to Capt. FRANK MOORE,
my16 tf — No. 7 Front Levee, cor. Crossman st., up stairs.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA GUARD, Armory, 93 Magazine st., New Orleans, May 15, 1861.
THE DRILLS OF COMPANY B WILL BE held every THURSDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M.
Meetings for the transaction of business first WEDNESDAY in each month, at 7 o'clock. By order:
JAS. A. MORAN, Captain.
ALEX. TRELFORD, 1st Sergeant. my15 tf

HEADQUARTERS CRESCENT BLUES, Corner Camp and Natchez streets, New Orleans, June 10, 1861.
THE DRILLS OF COMPANY A, FROM this date, will be as follows—
1st squad, on MONDAYS, at 7½ P. M.
2d .. TUESDAYS, ..
3d .. THURSDAYS, ..
4th .. FRIDAYS, ..
5th .. SATURDAYS, ..
—Company Drills—
On WEDNESDAYS, at 7½ P. M. Monthly business meetings, the first WEDNESDAYS of each month, at 7½ P. M.
Fines will be strictly enforced for non-attendance.
By order: F. A. BARTLETT, Captain.
N. BARDETT, Sec'y. je10 tf

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, New Orleans, June 1, 1861.
SPECIAL ORDER, No. 5—THE DRILLS OF the Washington Artillery from this date will be as follows—
1st Squad on MONDAYS, at 7 P. M.
2d .. TUESDAYS,
3d .. WEDNESDAYS, at 7 P. M.
4th .. FRIDAYS,
—Company Drills—
On THURSDAYS at 7 P. M.
Prompt obedience to Special Order No. 4, and punctual attention to this order, is earnestly desired.
The active honorary, and honorary members, will conform to this order. By order:
W. IRVING HODGSON, Captain.
E. L. HEWS, O. S. je1 tf

HEADQUARTERS LEATHERS LIGHT GUARDS, No. 225 Tchoupitoulas street.
YOUNG MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER, who wish to volunteer for Confederate service during the war, will be received at the Armory.
A. DAPREMONT, Captain. je22 tf

CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKY!
CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKY
The Proprietor of the above CELEBRATED WHISKY desires to introduce the article to the public and physicians of city and country, as the
Purest Diffusable Stimulant
which has ever been prepared for medical use. It proves itself a cordial at once healthful and invigorating, to the enfeebled, whether by age or disease. It is distilled from the best rye and malt, and its nutritious properties are preserved by a process peculiarly his own, whereby the Fusil Oil and other poisonous ingredients, known to be contained in the Whisky in general use, are completely separated, so that the absolute purity of this article from any foreign admixture is guaranteed.
In addition to the following testimonials from the most eminent Analytical Chemists of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, the State Agricultural Society have endorsed it with their Diploma, and Dr. Jackson, of Boston, has testified under oath to its absolute purity. Read the following
CERTIFICATES:
Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of Chestnut Grove Whisky which you sent us, and find that it contains none of the poisonous substance known as Fusil Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the Whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.

New York, Sept. 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of Chestnut Grove Whisky, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of Whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, Analytical Chemist.

Boston, March 7, 1858.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chestnut Grove Whisky, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The flavor of this Whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it. Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
CHARLES WHARTON, Jr., Wholesale Agent, 115 Walnut street,
fe1 1yAW — PHILADELPHIA.

FASSMANN'S IRON TIE.........IRON TIE.
This celebrated COTTON BALE TIE is the only one which can be tied with greater rapidity than rope. The Orleans Cotton Press uses this Tie exclusively for re-compressing.
The Hoops are all painted, to prevent rust and injury to the Cotton.
For sale, wholesale and retail, on easy terms, by
H. FASSMANN & CO., 23 Commercial Place,
And E. G. LATTING & CO., 16 Union street.
ja31 6m

LOUISIANA SUGAR REFINERY FOR SALE OR LEASE.
That very desirable establishment, situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, below the Government Wharf, and within the limits of the city of New Orleans, is now offered to a good investment to capitalists who may be desirous of aiding in the progress of Southern manufactures. It is now in complete repair and is well found, having steam engines, boilers, vacuum pans, centrifugal machines, bone black furnaces, filters, moulds, ample steam and yard room, storerooms, etc.; and in fact all the requisites for carrying on a Sugar Refinery or Molasses Refinery on a large scale. With a little additional expense, it might be readily converted into a Cotton Mill.
It has a Wharf attached to it on the Levee, with water sufficient for the accommodation of vessels delivering or taking in cargo.
For further information and for terms, apply to
a29 1yAW — BARELLI & CO., 51 Common street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AN OLD established Drug Store in this city, with a complete stock is offered for sale low and on accommodating terms to a good purchaser. Said store is in a good locality, doing a fine business—the proprietors selling it on account of being engaged in other business and not able to attend to it. For further particulars, apply at No. 155 Poydras street. au tf

WINES, BRANDIES, etc.
AGENCY OF

MARETT & CO.,	BRANDY,	Cognac.
POULTNEY & CO.,	BRANDY,	Cognac.
G. G. H. LUCKMAN,	BRANDY,	Bordeaux
F. KLEPPER & CO.,	WINES,	Bordeaux
MOET & CHANDON,	CHAMPAGNE	Epernay
MARETTI & SONS,	PORTER and ALE,	London.

The subscriber, being duly authorized agent for the above mentioned houses, solicits orders on liberal terms, for direct importation, [illegible] on hand. Merchandise of every description bought and sold on commission.
S. WOLFF,
au17 1y — corner Gravier and New Levee streets.

GIQUEL & JAMISON, STAPLE AND FANCY Dry Goods of direct importation, Nos. 16 and 18 Chartres street.

[illegible] GREGORIO, HOWLAND & CO., IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry and Green Fruits [illegible]

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1861.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

From Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—The Fort Scott Democrat, of the 7th inst., reports the occurrence of a bloody battle between Gov. Jackson, commanding the Missouri forces, and Gen. Siegel, commanding the Federalists, near Carthage, in which the latter were completely routed and driven back with great loss.

At the first onset the Missourians were driven back. The officers ordered a retreat, but the order was not heard on the wings, which continued to advance as the center gave way, nearly surrounding the Federalists, who retreated.

The fighting was mainly carried on by artillery, the Federalists retreating as the Missourians advanced. They finally reached Carthage, seven miles distant from where the fight began.

Gen. Siegel, it is reported, was attacked during the night, and compelled to retreat towards Sarcoxie.

Gov. Jackson is fortifying himself.

Siegel's force was badly cut up. His loss is estimated at from 300 to 1000 men.

Gens. Price and McCulloch Advancing.

On Friday, Gens. Price and Ben. McCulloch arrived at Neosho, twenty miles south of Carthage, with 10,000 men. Two hundred Federalists were captured there. One report says that all were murdered, and another that only a small portion was killed.

Gen. McCulloch sent 2000 men to the assistance of Gov. Jackson.

No Reports from New York.

NEW YORK, July 10.—On account of Gen. Scott's interdiction, the morning papers are entirely bare of special dispatches.

The Bogus Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, July 10.—The bogus Legislature has elected Carlisle U. S. Senator from Virginia in place of Hunter, and W. T. Wiley in place of Mason.

Travel Between North and South.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—Travel between the North and South is but little interrupted.

Passengers from Nashville via the Edgefield road meet with but little delay. Hence South the detention is six hours.

The trains from the South hitherward arrive two hours behind time. The Memphis trains both ways connect closely.

Another Clergyman in the Field.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—Rev. G. S. Overton, pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church South, left this city on Sunday night, with volunteers to join the Confederates.

The pastor preached to his congregation on Sunday morning.

Kentucky Volunteers.

The volunteers leave in squads, probably at the rate of 100 a day.

If the South be whipped, Kentucky's best families will wear mourning.

Local Intelligence.

LETTERS FROM THE CRESCENT BLUES to the following addresses may be had on application at the counting room of this paper: Miss Sarah A. Scudderling, Miss Angela McHenry, Miss Matilda Gainhart, Mrs. George Scheffer, Mrs. P. S. Fayssoux, Mrs. A. H. Miller, Mrs. V. S. Goodin, Mrs. Eugene Leonard. Messrs. R. B. Aucoin, A. H. Brinton, Patrick Donahoe, Robert Daly, Michael Feeny, John Gecks, Bernard Hans, Cyrille Heno, Patrick Kinney, John Linn, George Landreaux, Thomas Lyons, P. F. LeRond, Frorance McCarthy, H. Schlater, W. W. Smith, A. C. Weaver, and Willie Weaver. The parties will please call for them in person, as several letters have failed to reach their destination in consequence of having delivered them to *friends* of the parties to whom they were addressed.

FOR VIRGINIA—*Company C, Continental Guards.*—The roll of this company is fast filling up, and will be entirely composed of upright and respectable men, and will, without fail, leave for Virginia in a very few days, under command of Capt. J. G. Fleming, who is well-known for his military fitness and his general prudence and capacity. The fact of this company being recruited under the auspices of the old Continental Guards of this city is a sufficient guarantee that it will prove a credit to all interested in its welfare.

Parties desirous of entering into immediate active service should apply at once, at the headquarters of the company, corner of St. Charles and Lafayette streets.

THE BONFORD GUARDS.—This company was on Tuesday mustered into the Confederate service, and will leave this evening, being of Col. Miller's "Jackson Regiment," encamped at Corinth, Miss. The officers of this company are, John Nearman, Captain; M. Storn, First Lieutenant; Joseph Prins, Second Lieutenant; and George Berwin, Second Junior Lieutenant.

THE RECORDERS' COURTS.—There was nothing of extraordinary interest before any of the Recorders' Courts yesterday. There were the usual number of assaults and batteries, breaches of the peace, etc., but nothing justifying a detailed report.

Louisiana Intelligence.

CROPS IN CLAIBORNE PARISH.—The Homer Iliad says:

We have been blessed with refreshing rains during the present week. If we can have one more good season after this, Claiborne parish and all North Louisiana will raise corn enough for two years' consumption.

The weather is quite pleasant. A refreshing shower fell on Tuesday. Crops are now looking excellently well.

A SUBTERRANEAN VOYAGER.—We have it from good authority that, in digging a well some distance down on Bayou Bœuf, upon reaching the depth of 28 feet, the diggers discovered a good sized live terrapin. This to us seems "wondrous strange," and the question naturally suggests itself, how came that terrapin there? Perhaps he had a contract with some underground railroad, and was exploring the route. [Alexandria Constitutional.

LOUISIANA FLOUR.—Last Monday we were presented by Mr. W. Rose with a sack of flour, which was just ground at his steam mill, adjoining our corporation. It is a very superior article, and much praise is due Mr. Rose for establishing a flour mill in our midst. [Shreveport Southwestern.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—We have had several good showers this week.

The prospect for crops is beautiful. Corn and cotton will produce more than a full crop.
[Lavayette Pelican.

We have had bountiful rains during the last week, and the prospects for crops were never brighter. Withal, our country is enjoying unparalleled good health for the season. [Lou. Baptist.

A SCRAP FROM HISTORY.—It is a circumstance somewhat remarkable that Virginia was the eighth State of the thirteen to give in its adhesion to the Federal Constitution in 1787, and is now the eighth State of the South to secede from it. But what is more, her recent reluctance to leave the Union was only equaled by her original aversion to becoming a part of it, under the Constitution that was presented for ratification.

The Convention of 1787 was composed of members, a majority of whom were elected to reject the Federal Constitution; and it was only after the clause declaring that "the power granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury and oppression, and that every power not granted thereby, remains with them at their will," was inserted in the ordinance of ratification, that six or more of the majority opposed to the measure consented to vote for it. Even with this accession of strength, the Constitution was carried only by a vote of 89 to 79. [Charleston Courier.

LAGER BEER.—A large lot of this favorite beverage has been received by S. D. Gratias & Co., No. 59 Customhouse street. See advertisement.

A WET NURSE wants a situation, for reasons which she explains by advertisement in another [column.]

Letter from Bishop Otey to Wm. H. Seward.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 19, 1861.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, etc., etc.:

DEAR SIR: I know not that a voice from one holding as humble a position as myself, claiming only to be a minister of the "gospel of peace," can reach you and obtain a calm and dispassionate hearing. "*Silent leges inter arma,*" is a maxim that not unfrequently furnishes a justification to those who slight remonstrance, and with whom passion rather than reason prevails in the prosecution and attainment of their objects. There are crises in the affairs of nations which sometimes constrain men to overlook the differences in their relative positions and venture beyond the limits which a becoming modesty prescribes, in order to attempt valuable ends. The threatening aspect of the times portending disaster and ruin, equally to the assailed and the assailing, prompt me urgently to make this communication. If it fails of any salutary influence, the author of it will at least be conscious of purity of intention, and of having done what he could, according to his profession, to promote "peace and good will among men."

The blood of my ancestors was "poured out like water" on the battle fields of the revolution, and I was born almost within hearing of the shouts of the final victory, achieved on my natal soil, that closed the conflict and proclaimed the independence of America. All the recollections of childhood, and all the glowing anticipations of youth and maturer years are associated in my mind with the glowing events of that period and the stirring times of 1812-'15, so that love of country grew with my growth and strengthened with my strength, until it ripened into a devotion approaching to idolatry. No one can be surprised, then, that I have been among the last to despair of the republic, and to give up the hope of preserving the union of these States. For forty years past I have never lost sight of this object, and for the last year I have exerted all the influence I possessed and employed all the means in my power to effect it. Now, in the autumn of life, after having devoted nearly half a century to the intellectual and religious improvement of my fellow-men, with my children all grown, with what spectacle am I presented in the actual and prospective condition of our unhappy and distracted country? Twenty millions of people in the North wrought up to the highest pitch of exasperation, arming to subjugate or exterminate eight millions of their brethren, who have sworn by their altars and their firesides that they will die to the last man and mingle their blood with that of their wives, children and dependents, before they will submit or yield up the sacred trust of self-government committed to them by their fathers.

Such is the picture which the people of these States now present to the contemplation of the friends and to the enemies of free government throughout the world, to the professed followers of the "Prince of Peace" among the nations of the earth.

For obvious reasons, I enter into no discussion of the causes which have brought about this state of our national affairs. It is not in the line of my calling, even if I was capable of conducting it wisely and creditably with a statesman whose talents and experience have placed him in a station of preeminent power and influence.

I have been in the habit of reading your speeches for many years, and there are few Senators in whose wisdom, prudence and patriotism I reposed so much confidence for the settlement of these grave questions, which have disturbed, agitated and, finally, convulsed this great nation from center to circumference. The only question now for consideration, which presses upon the mind and heart of every man alike upon the ruler and the subject—the statesman and the constituent—the clergyman and the layman—is, how are we to reach the solution of a difficulty which meets us everywhere, enveloping in its toils and complications all the public and private relations of life.

The proclamation of the President, inaugurating war, has already accomplished, or will in a few days consummate the work of secession, as far as it will probably go, and as far, perhaps, as its authors ever expected or desired it to go. It seems to be overlooked that this proceeding is characterized only in some few of its features by those marks which distinguish ordinary insurrections against established governments.

The vast body of the people now concerned in it, recognizing the principle so distinctly set forth in our Declaration of Independence, that it is the right and duty of a people to alter and abolish their forms of government when these become destructive of the ends of their creation, have acted in this case, by their independent State sovereignties, separately, or in combination. Their action is invested with all the sanctity and obligation of law.

It is the avowed determination of the United States Government to arrest this movement by force. In this purpose it is said to be sustained and encouraged by the unanimous sentiment and action of all the Northern States. The public journals, private letters, and the reports of visitors, all concur in the information which they bring to us—they all speak the same language—that it is the fixed and unalterable resolve of the North, by the employment of every disposable force which money, influence, power, allurement, or appeals to the lowest and worst passions of human nature can command, to crush effectually and forever what it is pleased to denominate the spirit of rebellion in the South, and to stop at no point short of the entire subjugation or utter extermination of its whole white population. The character of the war to be waged against us, if we may credit your own presses, is to be divested of all those attributes in its prosecution which civilized nations recognize as binding upon the moral sense of all people and governments, to mitigate its evils and alleviate its miseries. The brutal passions of men, whose trade it is to prey upon the property of their neighbors, and escape the clutches of the police of your cities—the ferocity of wretches whose consciences have been seared by familiarity with crime, and whose hands have been stained with the blood of murder and manslaughter, are to be invoked to execute the behests of a Government which proclaims to the world that its object is to secure peace and establish order, tranquility and the reign of law!

After making every allowance for exaggeration and the intemperance of language spoken or written in the heat of passion, or in the zeal of real or affected patriotism, the statement, when viewed by all necessary abatements and divested of all artificial coloring, presents to the imagination a spectacle of horrors, to which fancy cannot add a color to darken its fiendish malignity, its atrocious cruelty. No wonder that men of the Old World, though accustomed to the exhibition of desperate villainy and enormous crime, in people instigated to their commission by the accursed stimulants of bestial indulgence and unchecked impiety, stand aghast at the very thought of this unprecedented turpitude, and in the name of outraged humanity protest against its perpetration. Nevertheless, appalling as this representation is, and revolting as it is to every sentiment of piety, let us consider how it is met by those whom this picture was intended to intimidate, and whom its realized truthfulness ought perhaps to alarm. Sir, believe me, when I say that from the Chesapeake to the banks of the Rio Grande, is heard the martial note of preparation. The laborer is quitting his fields, the professional man his office, the merchant his countingroom, and the pioneer of the wilderness is dropping his ax and snatching up his deadly rifle, all to array themselves in the ranks of war. Our mountain-tops and valleys are pouring forth their hardy sons, while our plains are alive with armed men, eager for the strife of battle. Even the free negro, the unconscious representative of a class whose alleged degradation and uncomplaining wrongs have roused into frenzy all the fierce passions of twenty millions of men in the North, comes forward, voluntarily, and begs the favor of being allowed to fight for the land where he toils for his daily bread.

Our women, the daughters of mothers who moulded bullets and carried them hot in their aprons to their husbands as they stood behind their stockades and repelled the assaults of the merciless savage, are practising themselves in the use of fire-arms, and forming voluntary associations to prepare lint and bandages for the wounded; condiments, medicines, and other comforts for the sick and toil-worn soldier!

Sir, I have been in this State forty years. The Indian boundary line, when I came to Tennessee, was two hundred miles east of this place. It is now twice that distance west—it is now I know not where. I have traveled oftener than I can count years of my life, all over these Southwestern States, from Fort Towson to Tallahassee—from Virginia to Texas, and mingled freely with the people, under all the ordinary circumstances of social intercourse. I have had the best opportunities to know them intimately, and, I think, I understand their character thoroughly. I tell you, in all the soberness of truth, that wherever the invader shall attempt to pass the borders of these States, with hostile intent, he will be met with a living wall of men, with brave hearts and hands armed for the strife of death, more difficult to pass than breastworks frowning with cannon and bristling with bayonets, more numerous than those which crowned the ramparts of Burgos. Numbers may overcome and destroy these men, but, in my conscience I declare, I do not believe that the united strength of the North can compel them to submission. You may kill them, but as Cambronne is reported to have replied, in behalf of the Old Guard, to the demand for surrender on the bloody field of Waterloo, "they die! they never surrender!"

I repeat that I know this people, I know that [too], and others who have fought by their side know also, that they can be cool and steady as veterans, when the occasion demands. Accustomed from childhood to the handling of arms, and practised in their skillful use, in the chase, which frequently involves dangerous encounters with formidable wild beasts, they acquire all the readiness of attack and defence which marks the veteran in war, and far more activity than he possesses. It is not to be denied that the same qualities of soldiership distinguish the troops of the Northern States, where they have been trained in similar schools of hardy discipline. But this admission suggests first and foremost the thought, by no means a pleasing one to minds which are set on peace, that an encounter between such troops must be proportionately more destructive. But be that as it may, the coolness and deliberation with which our people are preparing for the conflict, may well surprise any one, and knowing their temperament, as I do, I may add, their calmness fills me with amazement. They certainly inspire high hopes as to the final result of this unfortunate difference, disastrous as the realization of those hopes must be to any who, with hostile tread, venture to violate the sanctity of our soil.

But suppose the contest eventuate otherwise. Let it be supposed that the whole picture of threatened devastation and ruin be filled out in the form of a living reality; that our young men are slain in battle; that our old men, women and children take refuge in the caves under the rocks of the mountains; that our servants are set free to roam lawless through the land, plundering, burning, ravishing and destroying, with the ferocity of unchained tigers; that the volume of desolation has rolled like a wave of fire over the whole South, and the wail of agony and cry of despair ascended to heaven from every habitation, and what then? Is this a consummation which a Christian statesman and patriot can behold, with no emotion of sorrow and regret, for the share he has had in its accomplishment? Is this the way by which you will bring back the love and respect of the South? Is this the method of procedure, by which our Heavenly Father wins back his erring and straying children, and restores them to the obedience of love and to his favor? Have you subdued the people with whom you are contending by this terrible infliction? by this awful visitation before which the desolations of the Carnatic and the atrocities of Wyoming dwindle into miniatures, and pale in their enacted horrors? Will you from these ruins reconstruct the Union? Will the children of the South who have escaped butchery, grow up under any tuition you may institute, dutiful and obedient subjects of a Government whose foundations have been laid in the blood of their slaughtered parents? Will you be pleased to lay your finger upon the page of history which records any such instance in the annals of the world? Will you, after your work of subjugation and of vengeance is accomplished, will you make provision for the four millions of Africa's children, whose ancestors your forefathers brought over the sea, and when their labor on Northern soil proved unprofitable, they sold them to the planters of the South, and for title gave special warrantee of slavery that looked to no year of jubilee for release? Will you put them to work the cotton fields and sugar plantations which your armies devastated and laid waste? Will you occupy the mansions of the owners, with your pious soldiers, who have been excited to murder, plunder and pillage, by such promises of reward as we read of in the days of Barak and Deborah in Israel. "To every man a damsel or two," and then compel them in return to send you the products of that same soil and labor and on which your country has so prospered, and so increased in wealth and power during the last forty years? Is this to be the destiny of the slaves your armies have freed from bondage to be placed under the supervisorship of Northern Abolitionists? It is to be hoped that you will at least allow them as freemen, to vote in choosing the man under whom they will prefer to serve, as we sometimes permit them as slaves to select their own master.

Sir, permit me to say here that I have some few, very few of these people, made, as far as I can interpret the will of divine Providence, dependent on me for the care of their bodies and souls, and I hope you will not think I feel an unreasonable anxiety, growing out of the patriarchal character of this institution as it exists among us here, to know what disposition is to be made of them, when you shall have put an end to my stewardship, in regard to them. At present, they kneel with myself, wife and child, at the same altar, morning and evening. Our meal comes out of the same barrel, our oil out of the same cruise, our meat is boiled at the same time and in the same pot, and our bread is baked in the same oven. The same roof shelters us, and the same blessed Lord's dawn brings to us alike a release from our wordly occupations. Every child born in my house, whether white or black, has been dedicated to God's service in holy baptism by the same forms, and when death has closed their earthly pilgrimage, they have been committed to the grave with the same solemn service which the Church prescribes alike for the master and the slave, the high and the low, the rich and the poor. Such I offer as a sample of the practice, which so far as I know, prevails generally through this country, in families where God's name and word are honored. Will the Government you propose to establish here do better for them? Will your subjugation of the South enlarge the measure of their happiness, or increase the number of their rational enjoyments and privileges? I ask you, sir, to cast your eyes over these fair fields, now beautiful with the living verdure of spring, waving with ripening grain and smiling with the promise of the coming harvest, and then contemplate their changed appearance, as your own vivid imagination can depict them after they have been trampled and trodden down by battalions of contending armies and squadrons of cavalry "rushing to the battle." Methinks I can now see you standing like the Trojan hero, as he gazed upon the pictures of his country's overthrow, as they hung upon the newly raised walls of Juno's temple in Carthage. "*Constitit et lacrymans. Quis jam locus (inquit) Achate, quæ regio in terris, nostri non plena laboris?*" When your heart was young, doubtless, it leaped with emotion when you read these touching lines, and, possibly, their repetition here may, by carrying you back to the days of your boyhood, touch a cord that will respond to the cry of human suffering, and awaken all the better feelings of your nature, and prompt you to make one more effort to stay the ruthless hand of war against a people that never injured you.

When your armies shall have sacked our cities and pillaged our homes (if such be the decree of heaven) and the wretched inhabitants, fleeing before your mercenary hirelings, shall leave all to the havoc of war, when there remains no longer a fortress to assault, a battery to storm, or an arm to lift up the standard of rebellion against your authority, you will then naturally ask the question, what is to be done with this country? Who is to possess and subdue it, and make it tributary to the benevolent purposes for which God intended it? The slaves are left—they are incapable of self-government. Shall we leave it to the unmitigated evils of misrule, anarchy and unbridled passions? or shall we sweep it with the besom of destruction and abandon it to the dominion, once more, of the wild beast, and to the recuperative energies of nature to luxuriate in a primeval wilderness, and renew a virgin soil for some future race? It might be well to ask and answer these questions now, before the fearful work of destruction is begun. The American people, though impulsive, are also a reflecting race. For such a work as this they will surely call their rulers to account. They will surely ask, what have we gained? and like ancient Israel, under the remorse of a punishment inflicted to the utmost and with vindictive vengeance upon an offending brother, they will ask like them with tears, "Why is there to-day one tribe lacking in Israel?" The world will hold the authors of this unnatural war responsible, and posterity will in the measure of its condemnation render a due reward to the workers of iniquity who have not set God before their eyes nor regarded his laws.

It might be well to reflect, also, whether a spirit has not already been aroused in the North, which assumes to dictate to the Government what policy it shall pursue, and by what measures that policy shall be followed. Whether there is not even now in the ascendant a spirit which, under the guise of supporting the Administration, seeks its own selfish and ambitious ends, and for their attainment will not hesitate to trample down all lawful authority, and on the ruins of the Constitutional Government erect a despotism, cruel, remorseless and unscrupulous, that will crush out the last remains of liberty.

The delay to strike the first blow indicates the reluctance which both parties feel to engage in a conflict, the issues of which are more momentous than the world has ever witnessed, in the history of contending nations. The extraordinary circumstances attending the assault upon, and the surrender of Fort Sumter—that not a man was killed or dangerously wounded, on either side, under a terrific fire, with well appointed artillery, directed by officers of acknowledged ability, during thirty-three hours, is a fact that ought to speak to the parties in this impending struggle with the emphasis of a voice from heaven, warning them to beware how they begin the work of death. Connect with this fact, that other circumstance that at the critical moment when the relief squadron should have borne to the beleaguered garrison the requisite assistance to maintain its position, then the rising of a gale drove the vessels far out to sea, and rendered succor and deliverance alike impracticable and hopeless. In directing attention to these things as indicating to the thoughtful mind the intervention of Divine Providence [illegible]

the [scope] of these pious reflections to which your position and your office so properly lead. I cannot but indulge the hope that another effort to heal our unhappy divisions and restore peace to a distracted people will be made before a struggle is begun, which, end as it may, must be attended by incalculable suffering, and leave wounds never to be healed. It was only last evening that I received from a distinguished gentleman residing in Philadelphia, a letter, in which he says: "a large part of the North, I sincerely believe, deprecate bloodshed and civil war. I have just signed a petition to the President to suspend hostile proceedings till one more effort at peaceful settlement shall be made."

A hearty response, I doubt not, will be given to this proposal from every part of the country. But will the Government second it? The people of the South ask only for peace; they say to you, take the army, the navy, the munitions of war, the Treasury, and let us separate from you in peace.

For the forts and customhouses, seized on our territory, for the armaments and arsenals we have taken, we will account by the last dollar, and make payment. "We are insulted," it is replied; "we cannot treat with rebels; dignity demands that we punish traitors and the insulters of our flag!" Ah, sir, the argument founded upon the plea of dignity, has ruined many a man, and not unfrequently nations. And thus every position taken by the Federal Government, since the commencement of these troubles, even its inaction, which at first seemed to betoken peace, has tended to widen the breach—the steady refusal of the dominant party in Congress to entertain any offers of accommodation—the stern rejection of the Crittenden resolutions—the refusal of Congress to submit to the States the proposition of the Peace Conference, to amend the Constitution—the refusal of the Republican party to bring forward any proposals for the settlement of our difficulties—have all tended to alienate the South more and more, to weaken the interest among the friends for the Union, from day to day, until those friends for Union in Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina and Virginia have melted away into weak minorities, helpless and powerless, while the defiant, insulting and threatening tone of the Northern press, has at last impressed the people of the Southern States fully with the idea, that the North looks upon us as degenerate and degraded, morally, socially and politically, and, really desires no intercourse or friendly relations with us. Why not, then, in the name of reason, justice and humanity, let us go in ourselves and fulfil our destiny as Heaven may appoint.

You know, sir, it is a maxim consecrated by the experience of the world, in morals, religion and political science, that men may be led when they cannot be driven. You know, and need not be reminded, that the power which controls the hearts and wills of men resides not in the "Whirlwind," the passions of men,—nor in the "Fire," the persecuting spirit of men,—nor in the "Earthquake," the strength of argumentative eloquence; but in the "still, small voice" of kindness and love, that speaks as gently as the whisper of the dying breeze. Oh, sir, speak but the words of gentleness and conciliation to your countrymen, driven and tossed by contending passions, like the waves of the troubled sea, and who knows but that God, the "God of peace," will bless your word and deed, and by his mighty power "still the noise of the waves and the madness of the people?" Go to the President and urge him to desist from all hostile measures and efforts to compel an unwilling obedience to his Government.

If to do good, be your object, and you succeed, the blessings of millions will be yours. If earthly fame be your wish, you will have erected a monument for yourself, second only in the grandeur and beauty of its proportions to his of whom alone, *among the sons of men*, it has been truthfully said: "*He was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.*"

I pray your indulgence for trespassing so much on your time, and beg leave to subscribe myself, with profound consideration,

Your friend and obedient servant, J. H. OTEY.

Operations on the Upper Potomac.

WINCHESTER, 11 A. M., July 3.

Editors Enquirer—A scouting party of twenty-two men, of Col. Stewart's cavalry, yesterday took forty-six prisoners belonging to one of the Pennsylvania regiments, who were found on this side of the Potomac, near Williamsport. These men have just now been marched through our streets to a place of safe keeping. They are coarse and vulgar looking fellows, and are said to be chiefly Dutch and Irish, from the Pottsville, Pa., coal mines. They declare that they only engaged in the service for the purpose of defending Pennsylvania, and refused to cross the river into Virginia until their officers threatened to shoot them if they persisted in their refusal. These poor devils were miserably armed, and then placed in the van of the invading army, to protect the persons of the native Pennsylvania troops.

The Federal army which has crossed to this side of the Potomac, is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand. Our force, which will confront them, is about ———, but as we mean to whip them out of their boots (if they have any,) without regard to any disparity of numbers in their favor, we hope they will not bring with them less than the largest number I have named. Our people are so confident of the success of our army, if the Federal bands do not take to their scrapers and seek shelter beyond the Potomac, that they are as calm and undisturbed at the prospect of a battle in our immediate vicinity, as they would be if the enemy was fifty miles off.

In the skirmishing yesterday, between three thousand of our troops under Col. Jackson, and the main body of the enemy, our loss in killed and wounded is reported at from twenty-five to thirty, and the enemy's at from eighty to one hundred—although we are at present without such information as would enable me to test the accuracy of these figures. [Cor. Richmond Enquirer.

MARYLAND.—The New York News talks eloquently and forcibly about the Lincoln usurpation in Maryland:

In the days of our fathers no arbitrary ruler in conquest dared to infringe upon the vital principles of the Constitution, and the dearest safeguards of liberty. How different the conduct of the officers commanding in our service in that terrible struggle with a foreign power, from that of President Lincoln and his Major-General Banks at the present time! The highest tribunal of our land, the Supreme Court of the United States, speaking through the venerable Chief Justice Taney, the first lawyer in America, has now launched its impotent thunders against the arbitrary and despotic imprisonment of citizens, and demanded in vain the release of John Merryman. The crossed bayonets of the sentinels at the gates of Fort McHenry interpose; and before the array of armed brute force the decrees of justice and liberty fall powerless to the ground. It has, then, come to this—that all the power and authority of the law (that law which, in Chancellor Kent's day, "knew no superior") is to-day unable to turn the key of a military prison without the consent of a corporal of the guard!

Maryland—poor, subjected Maryland—was the cradle of the civil and religious liberties of the American people. When the ancestors of Major-General Nathaniel Parkhurst Banks were burning poor old crippled women as witches, and whipping Quakers and banishing Episcopalians in priest-ridden Massachusetts, the ancestors of John Merryman and George P. Kane were proclaiming the first guarantees of freedom of opinion the Western World ever saw. History has its inexorable compensations and retributions, and will do justice to Maryland, and stamp with eternal condemnation her insolent armed oppressors. "Is't not strange," wrote the Persian Hafiz, "that men who rule should do injustice, when they ought to know that history and the immortal bards will avenge the oppressed?"

The St. Louis State Journal, the ablest paper in that State, has determined to publish a column in German for German readers. We copy the following from that paper:

DISAFFECTION AMONG THE HOME GUARDS.—We are daily in receipt of information from reliable quarters, touching the discontent felt among the German volunteers. They begin to find out they have been duped, and that the designation "Home Guard" is a misnomer, for nearly all the companies that were organized under the pretext of protecting their own homes, and the city generally, have been drafted into the interior, where, instead of being properly provisioned and cared for, they are thrown upon their own resources; the consequence is, that the most disgraceful plunder of private property and other outrages are daily perpetrated. This sort of life the most respectable of the German soldiery are unwilling to continue, and the greatest disaffection pervades their ranks. No later than yesterday an entire company, one hundred and forty men, belonging to the Third Regiment, now in the Southwest, laid down their arms, refusing any longer to serve in the campaign against the State. These men, (Company I) numbering over one hundred, arrived at Franklin yesterday, by the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, and thence came on to St. Louis.

TEXAS FLOUR.—We are not likely to suffer for good sweet bread. Mr. Williams, from near Bonham, Fannin county, Texas, arrived in this place last Saturday evening, who informs us that he has seventeen wagons heavily loaded with flour, which are expected to arrive during the present week. If Mr. W. does not meet with ready sale for the whole of his flour in this town, he designs sending a portion of it to Alexandria and New Orleans. Mr. Williams informs us that he has an excellent mill, running four pair of Burr stones by steam power, and further adds, that he can make as good flour as ever was made in Missouri or Illinois. Mr. W. was raised in the wheat region of Virginia, and understands the milling business thoroughly. He furthermore informs us that the citizens in his section of country are taking the greatest pains in raising hogs. So our prediction made years since, that we would live to see flour and meat descend [illegible]