THE DAILY BEE.

[illegible] WEBER & CO.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1862

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,295.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every [illegible] lines, in each [illegible], on the first insertion, and half that price for [illegible] subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR [illegible] each insertion.

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

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

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

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 [illegible].

Auction Sales This Day.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, household furniture.

By D. E. Morphy, at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 41 Tchoupitoulas street, a choice stock of groceries.

By Chas. E. Forstall, at 10 o'clock, corner Villeré and Esplanade streets, the stock and fixtures of a drug store.

YANKEE ARMIES AND FLEETS.

The Yankees are perpetually vaunting their [illegible] military strength. They boast a navy which, in the course of a few months has increased from some sixty vessels to [illegible] that number. They claim an army of considerably over half a million of men—a host larger than any ever brought into the field in modern times, [illegible] than the mighty army with which Napoleon invaded Russia; as large as the active military forces of the French, and larger than those of Great Britain. They assert too that their supply of arms, of the most approved construction, and of ammunition is absolutely inexhaustible; that their artillery comprises thousands of guns of the most formidable character, such as 9, 11 and 13-inch Dahlgrens, immense Parrot guns, rifled cannon and the like. In short they profess, and with apparent reason, to have raised, organized, and equipped an army surpassing in numbers to any in the service of the powers of Europe, with a navy which would be deemed formidable against any nation not recognized as a first-class maritime power.

To oppose this prodigious host the Confederates have little beyond a devoted people, fighting for life and liberty, and resolved to maintain them, though it may be at the price of the most painful and protracted sacrifices. Compared with the war vessels of the Federal Government our navy is utterly contemptible, consisting as it does of little more than a few gunboats improvised from steam-tugs, with here and there a floating battery, or a vessel of respectable dimensions. Our army we fully believe to be inferior in numbers and equipments to that of our enemies. Ought not the Yankees, with their overwhelming superiority, to have accomplished something important; to have made some progress in the subjugation of the South? Yet what have they gained? Their vast armies have won two victories, and lost twenty battles. Their fleets cannot even effectually blockade the Southern ports, and while they harass the coast, and bombard imperfectly defended harbors, the soldiers dare not advance beyond the protection of their heavy guns. The fact is the Federal army amounts to little more than a huge armed and undisciplined mob. It is well described by the Richmond *Dispatch* as resembling the hordes with which the Scythian barbarians, breaking from their haunts in Central Asia, issued forth periodically during the middle ages to desolate the fairer portion of the old Roman world. Says that journal further:

"The Yankees resemble the nomadic tribes with which Attila, and Zinghis, and Timour devastated half the world in every thing except valor. They are as unlike in their habitations—they are as [illegible] in their schemes—they are attracted by a similar spirit of avarice—they are as thoroughly Ishmaelitish in all their [illegible]—born thieves and predestined [illegible] of mankind. They can no more avoid being what they are than the wild Arab can avoid the propensity which has been instilled into his nature to consider every man and every thing he meets in the desert as lawful prize."

In their folly the Yankees believe that because they have a mighty host, they have therefore a great army. There never was so pitiable a folly. The body has become unwieldy from its very bigness. It is neither an acknowledgment of irregulars without [illegible] way, but not supposed to act with all the precision of veteran troops. Its army of disciplined men. In character is anomalous, and it is the more useless from its very mediocre appearance. It has arrived at that point that any addition to its numbers can only have the effect of adding to its size without in the smallest degree adding to its efficiency. It is at the very turning point. It can neither halt nor go forward. There never existed but one man capable of governing so large an army as that calls for a number. The idea of finding a Yankee capable of making it move a proper terms. What is it then, what can it be, but an incumbrance to itself, and an ultimate source of annoyance to its enemies? It carries within itself the seeds of its own dissolution. It will dissolve upon the first severe rebuff.

The foregoing picture does not seem to us exaggerated. Consider the alleged strength and numbers of the Yankee forces, and then contrast their performances with their promises. Did ever a gibbous mountain bring forth a more miserable abortion? What would the elder Napoleon have accomplished at the head of an army of 600,000 men splendidly equipped and thoroughly armed? Have we any thing serious to dread from a host which, in three months, has failed to make the least impression upon the South? We trow not.

LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY.—We learn from the Baton Rouge *Gazette* that under the new bill relative to this institution Messrs. Pike and Hart are appointed agents to take charge of and manage the business operations of the Louisiana Penitentiary from the first of April, 1862, to the first of March, 1863; the agents to give security. They are to advance the money necessary for the support and management of the Penitentiary, and are to receive as a compensation two and a half per cent. commission on all purchases, and five per cent. on all sales. They are to keep an interest account with the State, debiting and crediting at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes an interesting tabular statement of the casualties on both sides since the beginning of the war. The Federal successes are as follows: Phillipa, Beverly, Rich Mountain, St. George, Hatteras, Fredericktown, Port Royal and Drainesville. In these the Confederates lost 138 killed, 271 wounded and 1249 prisoners; the Federals, 66 killed and 207 wounded. The list of Confederate victories comprises 23, beginning at San Antonio on the 15th February, and ending at Sacramento on the 28th December. In these engagements the Confederates lost in killed 398, wounded 2067, prisoners 238; the Federal loss was, killed 4685, wounded 7624, prisoners 6177.

RECAPITULATION.

	Confederate Losses.	Federal Losses.
Killed	1280	4911
Wounded	2978	7963
Prisoners	1697	6177
Total	5897	24,896

That we have, says the *Courier*, not overrated the Federal loss is proved by the following extract from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, of a late date:

"By returns at the War Department up to the 20th December, I learn that the mortality in our army since the war broke out will reach 22,000. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, &c., is about 11,000, the number wounded 17,000. The number of prisoners in the South and deserters amount to 6000."

If we had the means of ascertaining the Federal losses by the numerous smaller engagements, picket skirmishes, &c., during the year, we might easily carry the number of killed and wounded up to the figures indicated in the New York *Times*.

See, in another column, the advertisement of Mr. James Andrews, note and exchange broker, No. 3 St. Charles street, near Canal.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.—Under this head L. St. Martin, Register, gives some necessary and important information in another column, to which particular attention is directed.

WHAT THE NORTH HAS LOST.—The New York *World* is urging the [illegible] passage of a bill to enable [illegible] banks to resume specie payments and bring Government [illegible] [illegible] up to par. In the course of the [illegible] it says:

"In New York city, to-day, gold is selling at five per cent. premium, which shows that the paper currency of the country, or Government [illegible], are depreciated five per cent. compared with real money or gold. [illegible] of five per cent. in the value of paper notes [illegible] within a week, and the [illegible] [illegible] about one per cent. less than [illegible] short [illegible] of the value of [illegible] [illegible] of property in the loyal States has declined [illegible] per cent., or $[illegible],000,000, and fifteen hundred millions of railway bonds, stocks, [illegible], &c., are also changed $75,000,000 [illegible] $[illegible],000,000 alteration in the prices of [illegible] two items of national wealth in the course [illegible] a few days, owing entirely to the violent [illegible] of national policy proposed to Congress [illegible] the want of $[illegible],000,000 or $250,000,000 [illegible] [illegible] from taxation to support the [illegible] credit."

[illegible]—Our New Orleans friends will be [illegible] to learn that there are now here nearly [illegible] [illegible] river between 200 to 1000 [illegible] [illegible] for their market. So soon as navigation [illegible] we will be enabled to send [illegible] [illegible] of the same, chickens, eggs, and [illegible] and lard. In future we ought to [illegible] large quantities of these necessaries and [illegible] of life, our fair ladies having in a great [illegible] abandoned the frivolous follies of the [illegible] and turned their attention to domestic affairs. [illegible] hard times have proved a blessing.—*[illegible] (La.) Democrat.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From [illegible] via Richmond.

Richmond, January 27.—The New York *Herald* of the 23d and 24th is received, containing the following interesting intelligence:

Financial measures are before Congress to issue 100,000,000 dollars in demand notes without interest, and 500,000,000 in six per cent. bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury approves the bill, and it is made the special order for the 28th instant.

The estimate of the Committee for the Navy, for the present year, amounts to near $50,000,000.

Cotton is quoted in New York at 33 to 34 cents for Middlings.

The *Herald* has no news of the Burnside expedition.

The following is extracted from the Northern papers:

Thirty-three thousand Missouri troops have entered the Lincoln army for the war.

Congress will probably tax newspapers a half a cent on each sheet, yielding $5,000,000.

The London *Times* denounces bitterly the Northern threat of confiscating British interests at the North, if England recognizes the Southern Confederacy or raises the blockade of the Southern ports. Commenting on this, the *Herald* urges, editorially, the Federal Government to anticipate the recognition and the raising of the blockade by England, and says France is now urging England to pursue such a course.

The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived off Cape Race, with Liverpool dates of the 9th instant.

The news taken out by the last steamer from America had a favorable effect upon the markets.

Consols improved from 1 to 1⅛. Cotton advanced.

The London *Herald* says although Mason and Slidell have been surrendered, yet England and France have commercial inducements to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and unless immediately recognized by the British Ministers, Parliament will certainly recognize them early in February next.

The steamer Nashville is nearly ready for sea.

A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says: The Federal army on the Potomac will not be able to advance under ninety days.

The commercial and financial troubles in Lincolndom continue.

The Northern journals are much exercised at the threatened aspect of England and France.

From Richmond.

British Vessel Burned by the Yankees.

Richmond, January 26.—Intelligence from Wilmington has been received [illegible] official quarters announcing that a British vessel, named York, was stranded near the mouth of Cape Fear river, when some Federal vessels thrown on board combustible materials which set fire to her. The crew escaped.

The reported wrecking of a large portion of the Burnside fleet off Hatteras needs confirmation.

From Nashville.

Latest from General Crittenden's Command.

Nashville, January 27.—It is now definitely ascertained that eight regiments, numbering from four to five thousand men, participated in the battle at Fishing creek. The most of them were in the hardest part of the fight. All of them fought desperately, until overborne by superior numbers. The enemy certainly numbered twenty-one regiments.

The latest advices report General Crittenden encamped at Livingston, having succeeded in rallying nearly all his forces.

Ninety-six of the wounded arrived at Knoxville yesterday.

Four of our surgeons refused to leave the sick and wounded, and were taken prisoners.

Major Fogg, aid to General Zollicoffer, died on Saturday. His remains were brought here last evening.

From Fort Henry.

Fort Henry, January 26, 3 P. M.—A courier has just arrived from Col. Miller's command, which was sent in pursuit of the enemy. Col. Miller could not come up with the Federals, they having made forced marches.

The Federal advance was within twelve miles of Paducah at 6 o'clock this morning. Our troops halted eleven miles from the enemy's rear and will return to Fort Henry.

From Richmond.

Richmond, January 27.—A general meeting of the managers of the railways of the Confederacy is called to meet at Richmond on the 5th of February, to make general arrangements for obtaining supplies by importation and otherwise. It is hoped every railroad in the Confederacy will be represented at the meeting.

Interesting from the North.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 22d instant publishes some very interesting advices from the North, derived from Captain Robt. Tansill, of Virginia, who reached Richmond a day or two previously, after a long imprisonment in Forts Lafayette and Warren. Says the *Examiner*:

Captain Tansill gives us some interesting reminiscences of his prison experience, and especially of the hardships and atrocities attending his confinement at Fort Lafayette, where the prisoners were allowed only the coldest rations and locked up in cells during the night. He experienced better treatment at Fort Warren, where he was transferred. He left about four hundred prisoners in the fort. A room had been prepared for the confinement of Mrs. Greenhow and some other lady prisoners, but they had not reached their destination at the time of Captain Tansill's release.

The statements which Captain Tansill makes of the state of feeling in the North, as observed within a few days past, are both intelligent and interesting. The most remarkable aspect of the public sentiment was that of extreme disappointment at the results of the war so far as it had progressed. The most candid of the Northern people confessed their disappointment, especially with reference to two topics—the integrity of the slave population, and the unanimity of resistance in the South. Much had been hoped from the dissatisfaction which had offered to the resources and best exertions of the North. Expressions opposing the prosecution of the war were every day becoming more open, and more careless of restraint. It was commonly said that the Democratic party would soon be in power again in the North, and that its programme would be to upset the whole present system of Yankee Government, and deal terrible vengeance upon those responsible for the consequences of the war. We are told that public expressions were more than once heard that "Cameron and Welles should be hung," and that the work of retribution should go on until "every man who had loaned money to the Government had been treated as a traitor." Regrets at once pitiful and ridiculous were lavished on the destruction of "the Union." When Captain Tansill left he was implored by many of the people he met to tell his friends in the South that the Yankees only "wanted the Union," "prayed for the Union," and "would be satisfied to get the Union back on any terms."

The resignation of Cameron, Lincoln's Secretary of War, was treated with congratulations by the ultra people of the North; and it was said that Welles's resignation would soon follow. The "emancipationists" were annoyed and were showing the most infamous exasperation of feeling. The pages of *Harper's Weekly* were adorned with scurrilous cuts and illustrations given of an exasperated policy of conquest in pictures of Southern ladies "of the first families" [illegible] at wash-tubs under [illegible] masters.

There was a general feeling of despair at the financial aspects of the war. It was stated, on authority, that no more specie would be paid out of the Federal Treasury except for interest on the old public debt. The financial programme at Washington was understood to be an additional issue of demand notes to the amount of a hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of dollars, and a war tax to the amount of a hundred and fifty millions; although it was estimated by well-informed quarters that the income [illegible] of the war would run up to a [illegible] millions of dollars a year. All private loans [illegible] ceased, and the [illegible] of the [illegible] was awaited in a sort of dreary despair. The Northerners were endeavoring to estimate [illegible], but the influence of the press in the North, owing to its long course of deception in the war, had positively expired. The utter prostration of this means of popular influence is considered as an important sign of the distrust and bitterness of the public mind of the North. The [illegible] of Northern arms almost daily recorded in Northern papers were actually hooted at, and, in the common interpretation of life it was [illegible] said, "no one believes the newspapers."

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL.—Captain John C. Booth, superintendent of the North Carolina Arsenal and Foundry, situated at Fayetteville, writes to the Baton Rouge *Gazette* as follows:

My foundry will cover three or four acres. My laboratory is shaping itself into a shop of some size, and I have the best shop in the world for making gun stocks. I am getting out timber for one hundred thousand [illegible] and five hundred heavy gun carriages [illegible], however, will be made principally of [illegible]. My rifle factory has just begun to work, and we are able to-morrow one hundred to Richmond [illegible]. Then I am building a railroad connecting me with the road to the iron and coal mines, which will give me communication with the river and steamboats. You will get a better idea of the magnitude of my establishment from the statement of the fact that the Government has contracted for ten thousand tons of pig iron, to be delivered here, with the privilege of increasing the amount to twenty thousand tons.

A HAT FOR BEAUREGARD.—Mrs. Mary Mather, of the village of Thunderbolt, Ga., having made a fine hat of the Palmetto, and sent it to Gen. Beauregard, received from the hero the subjoined reply:

Centreville, Va., January 18, 1862.

Dear Madam—Permit me to thank you for, and to assure you of the [illegible] the [illegible] with which you had the patience and skill to make for me, of the Southern Palmetto, emblem of endurance and usefulness. I shall wear it with much pleasure during our next summer campaign, and hope it will be equally effective in protecting me, for the sake of our cause, from the rays of the sun and the balls of the enemy.

I remain, dear Madam,

Respectfully your obt. serv't,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Mrs. MARY MATHER, Savannah, Geo.

Confederate War Tax Assessment.

We perceive that, under a recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, explanatory of the supplementary act of Congress relative to the levying of a war tax, the Chief Collector has instructed his various District Collectors to cause a revision of the assessment contemplated by the act, (and completed, we understand, in the early days of January) to be prepared prior to the opening of the assessment rolls to public inspection. This revision is necessitated by the exclusion, in the original assessment, of all agricultural products of the soil—of all such bills, notes, accounts or other evidences of debt upon which interest was due, either by contract or by implication of law—and of all moneys invested in securities or bonds, owned by non-residents and held by their agents.

Upon the first item, the law is precise. It clearly includes under the head of merchandise all products of the soil, after the same has passed from the hand of the producer, in whose possession alone they are exempt from taxation. Hence all merchants dealing in the agricultural products of the Confederacy, holding the same in their own right, or having these articles under their care and management for parties other than the producer, must return the same in the estimate of their stock.

Upon the second item the law, although equally precise, we confess, presents many striking anomalies. And it seems that the Assessors appointed to revise the original assessment meet with very serious opposition in carrying out this provision of the law.

It is contended by some of our most enlightened merchants that the terms "accounts of value, notes," &c., bearing interest either by contract or by implication of law, were not intended to cover the outstanding book accounts or notes given for goods sold, on the ground that under the depressing influences of the war the value of any such accounts or notes is so utterly neutralized as to be rendered actually worthless; and hence, we learn that some persons have positively refused to return their accounts, bills, or notes.

It is to this section of the law that we desire to call the attention of our readers. We have granted that the provision, on first inspection, seems anomalous, and, we may add, to a certain extent inequitable, but it must be borne in mind that it does not fall within the province of the Assessor, or even of the Chief Collector, to determine its intent. These officers are mere instruments to fulfill the provisions of the law, and they have no discretionary powers, except where expressly granted. If the merchant has his doubts as to the meaning of the law, a safe recourse is left him in testing the legality of the tax by invoking the authority of the courts of the country. We consider the merchant is not justified in withholding the statement required by the law, as he possesses the indubitable power, in making the same, of reserving his legal rights. This has been the conduct of the merchants of Charleston with regard to State and city stock, and State and city coupon bonds. They have made the returns as required by law, and are obtaining an agreement, which is being very generally signed, to secure the services of counsel to test the legality of the tax, so far as it is levied upon money invested in State and city coupon bonds. Let it not be said that the merchants of New Orleans, from mere factious opposition, would defeat a measure which demands immediate action, when their line of duty is marked out so plainly before them.

From Bowling Green.

The following, from the Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Union*, dated the 20th inst., appears to embrace a more rational view of affairs in that quarter than any we have seen:

What do the Federals intend doing? Buell, whom the Northern press for weeks has been goading on to make an advance movement, has an army variously estimated at from 50,000 to 70,000 men, is still north of Green river, inactive and idle. True, there are 4000 or 5000 Federals this side of the river, but they are within view of the main body across the river, and immediately under the protection of their guns.

The weather, which for a week after the completion of the railroad bridge was fair and particularly favorable for the moving of an army, is now such as to utterly preclude the passage of transports or heavy artillery over any of the roads leading from Woodsonville to this place. Even were Gen. Buell to cross the river, it would take him forty days to put the railroad in a passable condition, not taking into consideration the probabilities of his being seriously harassed by our troops while engaged at the work of repair. The coming forty days will, in all human probability, be the most severe as we have yet had, so that the fair we have not had even a foretaste of winter.

Should an advance be made or attempted on this place by any one of the country or turnpike roads leading from Woodsonville, it will be found wholly impracticable, as, in addition to the present natural impassable condition of those roads, obstructions of the most approved and formidable character have been thrown across them for miles, rendering the transit of an army altogether impossible. The route by the Louisville and Nashville railroad will be found to be the only one that can be advantageously and speedily employed. This, however, cannot be used for the purpose of reaching Bowling Green in less time than I have mentioned—forty days. At different places, from Rowlett's Station to our advance at Bell's Tavern, the railroad track has been taken up for several miles, and the rails removed in this direction.

The Federals will then, at a heavy outlay and loss of time, be compelled to repair these immense damages, before a forward movement can be made. An idea has been advanced by some Northern correspondent that one of the four divisions intended to operate against this point will do so indirectly by marching to Glasgow, thence to Scottsville, and finally to Gallatin, taking possession of the Nashville Railroad, thus cutting off all communication between Nashville and Bowling Green.

The vigils of our Generals here will be kept awake to any such movement, which will as certainly fail as 'tis attempted. I do not think that any considerable portion of the reported immense Federal force alone will be transferred across Green river for the purpose of making a formidable demonstration against Bowling Green for several weeks.

Northern newspapers have for months past, and still are, urging a forward movement, but all to no avail. The meditated movement, if any such there was, has been too long delayed, so that its execution now is almost impossible, save by the railroad, the time necessary for the completion of which would detain them from appearing here for several weeks. Together with the sad havoc made by our troops of the railroad, turnpike and country roads, Providence has eminently favored us with long continued heavy rains, putting them in a worse condition than before. It may be set down as a truism, that no attack will be made from above for several weeks, and if delayed that length of time, it is more than probable none will be made this winter.

These calculations of a Federal advance are founded upon what appears to be a rational basis, the speculations of sensationalists who have the Yankee army here every day to the contrary.

Louisiana Items.

The Opelousas *Courier* has the following:

HORRIBLE MURDER IN VERMILLION.—On Saturday evening last, at about 7 o'clock, while Mr. Césaire Leblanc was eating his supper with his wife he received from behind and in the neck the load of a gun, which killed him instantly, the unfortunate not having moved from his chair.

We are told that one of his slaves is suspected of this abominable murder.

We find the following in the Alexandria *Democrat*:

About two hundred and fifty volunteers from Texas, under command of Major Cornish, of the Planters' Regiment, arrived here on Monday evening. They are as hearty and fine bodied a set of soldiers as have passed through here since the commencement of the war.

An outrageous murder was committed on Big Creek, in this parish, on the 16th instant. W. W. Wilcox killed James Forlough, under circumstances making it the worst of murders.

A reward is offered in our columns by the widow of the deceased for the apprehension of the murderer.

Texas wagons are still coming in hourly between this and the Sabine. On the road you are never out of sight of them.

The Government beef packery have up to this time slaughtered over eleven thousand beeves. This is a pretty fair business considering the unfavorable weather they have had to contend with. Shipments of beef are being sent off to the army on every boat.

BLACKWOOD ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* writes as follows:

I have just finished reading "Blackwood's Magazine" for December. Two articles in it—"A Month with the Rebels," and another on "Both Sides of the American Question." These articles show a strong bias in favor of the South, and one of them, the former, goes so far as to ridicule the Yankees, and give praise to the Confederates. The writer says he has taken all pains to obtain such facts that the Yankee papers [illegible], and that according to their own accounts 1,000,000 rebels have been killed. It is remarkable what a vast change has come over the opinions of the English people within the last eight or ten months. These articles in Blackwood, Dion Boucicault's letter on the Colleens, Hiram Fuller's speech, and other things of a similar character, furnish a striking commentary on the change in popular feeling on the abstract question of American slavery. Ten months more and Exeter Hall will have gone the way of the numerous socialistic balls, and free-love phalansteries that have been organized in times past. Wonder how long it will be before African slave labor will again be resorted to in British Jamaica?

More of the Fight at Fishing Creek.

The following account from the Nashville *Gazette* adds somewhat to our previous stock of information:

Early yesterday morning it was currently reported that a terrible fight had occurred in Kentucky, between the forces under Gen. Zollicoffer and that of the enemy under Gen. Schoepf. The intelligence which, we believe, was first communicated by a passenger who arrived by a steamboat from above, was not at first credited, but at a later hour the news was confirmed by a telegraphic dispatch, which was received by Orville Ewing, Esq., and afterwards by other dispatches. Up to noon no particulars had been received of the engagement.

At 2 o'clock the stage arrived from Lebanon, and among the passengers was Mr. R. E. Morris, a member of Company A, McNairy's battalion, who brought additional news, and to whom we are indebted for the account which follows:

Gen. Crittenden, on hearing that the enemy, 2000 strong, had crossed Fishing Creek, ordered Gen. Zollicoffer to advance and give them battle. Gen. Zollicoffer, as we understand, protested against the movement, preferring, as he alleged, that the enemy should make an attack on our breastworks. Gen. Crittenden, however, insisting that his plans should be carried into execution, Gen. Zollicoffer, at the head of portions of Battle's, Newman's, Stanton's, Powell's and Murray's Tennessee regiments, and the 15th Mississippi regiment, under Col. Statham, together with an Alabama regiment, (the 14th, we believe) proceeded immediately to meet the opposing forces, and after marching seven miles, found the enemy some 25,000 strong.

At eight o'clock in the morning of Sunday last, the 19th inst., the battle commenced, the enemy opening fire. The Mississippi regiment was ordered to the right, and Battle's to the left, and immediately afterwards, riding up in front, Gen. Zollicoffer advanced to within a short distance of an Ohio regiment, which had taken a position at a point unknown to him, and which he supposed to be one of his own regiments.

The first intimation he had of his dangerous position was received when it was too late. "There's old Zollicoffer," cried out several of the regiment in front of him. "Kill him!" and in an instant their pieces were leveled at his person. At that moment Henry M. Fogg, aid to Gen. Zollicoffer, drew his revolver and fired, killing the person who first recognized Gen. Z. With the most perfect coolness Gen. Z. approached to the head of the enemy, and, drawing his sabre, cut the head of the Lincoln Colonel from his shoulders. As soon as this was done, twenty bullets pierced the body of our gallant leader, and Gen. Zollicoffer fell from his horse a mangled corpse.

The fight continued until about 11 o'clock, Col. Battle's and Col. Statham's regiments bearing the brunt of the battle. Before the engagement closed, at this point, however, Gen. Crittenden ordered the entire force with the exception of the two regiments above named, back to their breastworks. It was at this critical moment that our troops suffered the most. Side by side the gallant Mississippi and Tennessee regiments stood up against the overwhelming force of the enemy. Three times the Spartan band charged upon the united host of the Vandals, and unawed by the lifeless forms and dying groans of their comrades, they continued to dispute their right to desecrate the sacred soil of our sunny land, until they were compelled to retreat or fall into the hands of their spoilers.

At 3 o'clock in the evening our forces, who had gained their entrenchments, were again attacked, the enemy surrounding them on every side. From this hour the battle raged furiously until eleven o'clock at night, at which time the Confederates were compelled to abandon their position, leaving upon the field a large lot of provisions, the splendid batteries commanded by Captains Rutledge and McClung, besides camp equipage, baggage, &c.

[Correspondence Boston Post.]

Stewart the Millionaire.

New York, Jan. 4.

It is safe to affirm that no single merchant, banker, or other person of whatever calling in the world, is coining money at so rapid a rate as Alexander T. Stewart, of this city. During at least one year of his dry goods experience he has been known to clear profits amounting to one million two hundred thousand dollars, and his usual gains have been estimated at a million per annum; but since April last, and at the reasonable sequence of a lack of commercial confidence and numerous failures among merchants, Stewart's business has vastly augmented, until his sales have ranged at a million dollars weekly for weeks in succession. The trade of all classes seems to set like a flood towards the Broadway marble palace, and now men, women and children have come to consider it impossible to pass any number of days without visiting Stewart's. It is the veriest fee-line of the country at this time. But, startling as it may seem, the retail and wholesale dry goods business is not the most active or profitable department of this mammoth establishment, if rumor does not mistake the case. We are told that the millionaire merchant is making money in fabulous sums from Government contracts for blankets, army cloths, clothing and various articles not bound usually upon the retail counters down stairs. It seems that Stewart was shrewd enough to foresee the immense and continuous demand likely to arise for clothing materials and army supplies of such sort, and early proceeded to engage from many of the manufacturers their entire production for several months ahead. When our venerable Uncle Samuel came into the market he found himself forestalled by the Broadway merchant, and was compelled to pay tribute at the marble palace or go without the goods. In fact, Mr. Stewart had at one time so complete a monopoly that Government had to give him the contract of making many thousand of uniforms, simply because no one else could get or furnish the cloth from which to manufacture them. I know of one instance where contracts were so plenty in the hands of the gentleman referred to that he threw in a little job of making fourteen or fifteen thousand uniforms as a sort of make-weight in negotiating a job of a lot of army cloth. Who wouldn't be a member of the Union Defense Committee under such interesting circumstances?

THE RANK OF GENERAL.—The annexed from the Richmond *Dispatch* is worth remembering:

A correspondent, writing from Elizabeth City, N. C., asks "what is the highest rank in the Confederate army—whether simply General or Major-General?"

The highest rank in the regular army is that of "General." The act of Congress provided for five Generals, who have, we believe, been appointed, to take rank in the order in which they are named, viz: Generals Cooper, Albert Sidney Johnston, Lee, Joseph E. Johnston and Beauregard. There can, therefore, be no further appointments except through an amendment of the law by Congress.

WOMAN.—A California State Senator, speaking upon some bill affecting the property of business of women, pays them a handsome tribute, thus:

I love woman; I have loved her all my life—through boyhood, youth, manhood and mature years. I expect to love her all my life, and dying to be found faithful to the same high and inspiring sentiment; for amid all the varied scenes, temptations, struggles and hopes of existence one star, brighter than others, has lighted and guided me onward. If I had any high and noble ambition, the executing energy has been in the approving smile coming from the eye of woman. Gentle in her affection, yet mighty through her influence, her medium of rule is as powerful as the ballot-box. She has ruled me from my boyhood with the soft and winning influence of her virtue and beauty. I remember my first love; my baby affections of four years of age—I have been in love nearly every month of my life since, save the dark and rayless days and years which succeeded the desolated hearth, and made the heart too desolate. And never, sir, while I remember my mother—long since in her grave—I remember the night she died—never, while I hold in my memory one other—and her memory is all that is left to me—shall I refuse to give my voice, my vote, for any measure necessary to protect and cherish the weaker and better part of creation against the oppression, neglect and abuse of my sex.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* of the 11th gives the following account of a shell from the Potomac batteries, which the gunboat Yankee stopped:

I have just received, on board the Yankee, some interesting particulars of the affair at Cockpit Point on the 2d inst., which I could not possibly get before, as our stay was so short on our way down. The shot that struck the Yankee on her port bow, after knocking away the knee, tore away three sleeping bunks on the same side, driving the splinters in all directions. It then crossed to the starboard side, cutting three hammocks nearly in two in its flight. One of these had been recently occupied by a seaman named Geo. W. Neeld, who was on the sick list; but George, on hearing the call to quarters, had turned out to his duty. Had he remained in the hammock, the shot must have instantly cut him in two about the middle; but this enthusiasm, contrary to the ordinary course of events, saved his life. After these vagaries, the shot amused itself by ripping open a stanchion on the starboard side, where it splintered another knee and dropped on the damaged mattress. I went into the forecastle this morning where I saw the damage that had been done. One of the sailors told me that the shell must have come "stern foremost," which alone accounts for its not having exploded in the forecastle, and causing immense damage to the vessel, and perhaps great sacrifice of life. As the shell was a percussion, this is the impression of the officers. The shell was fifteen inches long by six inches in diameter. It was carefully boxed and sent to Capt. Dahlgren.

NOTICE.

THE SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE of Richmond, Va., having been united with the Louisiana Association for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, contributors are respectfully notified that S. [illegible] Chambliss, Esq., and the Rev. E. J. Hare, or persons appointed by them, are the only authorized agents to receive donations and subscriptions.

Contributions of Sugar and Molasses will ship to Messrs. [illegible], Chambliss & Co., New Orleans; Cotton, to Messrs. F. Lane & Co., Memphis; of Money to any member of the Committee; of Clothing, Hospital Stores, &c., to the Association, care of T. O. Sully, Chairman, 84 Gravier street, and not to A. J. Jones, Esq., who is no longer a member of the Relief Committee.

E. J. CHAMBLISS,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
T. O. SULLY,
Chairman Ex. Committee, N. O.

Contributions will please to forward their donations as soon as possible.

[illegible]

SPICES—4 cases Nutmegs, 3 do Mace, 20 bags Allspice, 10 do Cloves, 20 do Cassia; for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Parade and Review.—Yesterday morning our female population witnessed another of those ovations turn-outs of the citizens of New Orleans, in the ranks of our comprehensive Volunteer State Troops. The Governor had ordered the parade and review to celebrate the anniversary of the secession of Louisiana, and although he had seen fit to postpone it from a Sunday, when our troops could have turned out without doing a wrong or losing their day's work, to a Monday, almost every man made the sacrifice of his labor and income and responded to the order. There were from ten to fifteen thousand men, uniformed and equipped, on the ground, showing that they had a good knowledge of drill and most of them drilling as well as old soldiers.

A large part of this force had their muskets, knapsacks and canteens complete, ready to have marched at once into the field for active service. Although there is no immediate danger of their services being required, all stress comes to the contrary notwithstanding, yet it is gratifying to observe the ardent enthusiasm which had lately transformed a city of clerks and tradesmen, as if by magic, into a camp of zealous soldiers. A brief experience in tents, to accustom these troops to a soldier's life in the field, would make good soldiers of them all—such as no invading host could drive back.

The division line occupied both sides of Canal street, from the river to Claiborne street. The Louisiana Legion, holding the right, was formed on the south side of Canal street, from Rampart street, and extending around the levee to the north side. The First Brigade was next in order, and then the Second Brigade, after which came the unattached companies and regiments. The splendid regiment of Native Guards had the left of the line, as usual.

The street, as it always is on such occasions, was crowded with people to see the pageant, most of them ladies and children. The windows and galleries of the houses on either side were thronged with the beauty and fashion of the city. At half-past ten o'clock Generals Lovell and Ruggles, Governor Moore, Generals Lewis, Tracy and Labuzan, with their respective staffs, reviewed the troops, who afterwards passed them in review. Some of the corps afterwards paraded the principal streets, and all finally dispersed.

Orleans Howitzers' Concert.—It must not be forgotten that the grand vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of the Orleans Howitzers comes off this evening, at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Coroner's Inquests.—Coroner Beach held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Edwin, a negro boy nineteen years of age, belonging to Mr. Omer Hobbs, who jumped into the Carondelet Canal and was drowned. The body was recovered and brought to the Tremé police station. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

Also, on the body of Thomas Fitzgerald, a child, one year old, who died of marasmus. His mother brought him on Saturday to Mrs. Liddy, corner of Marais and Bienville streets, and made an arrangement with her to support him for two dollars a month. Nothing more has been heard of the mother, nor is it known where she lives. The infant was buried at the expense of the city.

Incendiarism.—The grocery store at the corner of Rampart and Ursulines streets was set on fire by an incendiary at two o'clock yesterday morning, but the fire was discovered in time to be extinguished without much loss.

We call the attention of our readers to the large sale of furniture by McCerren & Landry, this day, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart. See their advertisement.

Grocers, hotel keepers, and buyers in general of groceries, extra fine wines, liquors, &c., must not forget to attend the sale advertised for this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 41 Tchoupitoulas street, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 25, 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 139 Texas Beeves and 31 Western Beeves. Remaining on hand 116 Texas Beeves, 47 Western Beeves and 51 Hogs. Sales yesterday were, 101 Texas Beeves, 46 Western Beeves, 1848 Hogs, 261 Calves and 7 Milch Cows. We quote

Western Beef Cattle, ₽ lb., 1st quality			[illegible]
Texas	"	₽ head,	[illegible]
"	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal Cattle,		Choice, ₽	[illegible]
Sheep,			[illegible]
Hogs,		₽ 100 lbs., gross,	[illegible]
Milch Cows,		₽ head,	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 26, 1862.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Laurel Hill, Vincent, from Fort Adams.
Atlantic, Bennet, from Lafourche.
Acadia, Vincent, from Donaldsonville.
Empire Parish, Grant, from Lower Coast.
John Walsh, Applegate, from Memphis.
J. M. Sharp, [illegible], from Baton Rouge.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

LOWER COAST.—Per steamer Empire Parish—[illegible]

DONALDSONVILLE.—Per steamer Acadia—[illegible]

LAFOURCHE.—Per steamer Atlantic—[illegible]

FORT ADAMS.—Per steamer Laurel Hill—[illegible]

BATON ROUGE.—Per steamer J. M. Sharp—[illegible]

MEMPHIS.—Per steamer John Walsh—[illegible]

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

Per New Orleans, Opelousas and G. Western [illegible]

MONEY LOANED,
IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS,
BY THE
Day, Week or Year.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
And every kind of Goods Bought and Sold.
—ALSO—
Gold and Silver Coin.

MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSIGNMENT,
—ALSO ON—
REAL ESTATE AND SLAVES.

All in want of Money, or those wishing to invest, [illegible] call.
JAMES ANDREWS, Note and Exchange Broker,
No. 3 St. Charles street, near Canal, up stairs, in Photograph Gallery.
jan29 3t

An Appeal to the Public.

The Ladies of the Confederate Army have recently visited the several Hospitals in the vicinity of New Orleans. They are gratified at being able to state that the Marine Hospital has been appropriated for the reception and treatment of sick soldiers, under the direction of Drs. Bird and Leblanc. These gentlemen appear to be skillful and attentive, and certainly do all in their power to contribute to the comfort of the inmates. The Government has fulfilled its duty in setting apart this spacious structure for our invalid soldiers, but much still remains to be accomplished. The Ladies of the Confederate Army feel themselves bound to solicit the aid and contributions of the generous and of the citizens generally, in behalf of the Hospital. [illegible] thing will be cheerfully accepted—clothing of all kinds, especially under-clothing, old or new, delicacies of every sort, suitable for the sick, such as wine, fruit, jellies, &c., whether in large or small quantities. All contributions may be left at the office of the Ladies of the Confederate Army, No. 31 Camp street, whence they will be regularly forwarded to the Hospital twice a week.

There are now 100 [illegible] soldiers in the Hospital, and 150 more will shortly arrive there.

COME TO OUR AID!

jan28 1w

SUNDRIES—100 cases Potatoes, 50 sacks Havana [illegible], 100 [illegible] do Rio do, 10 do Java do, 25 do Laguayra [illegible] various brands; 50 do Whisky, various brands; 100 kegs Lard; 50 tierces do; 100 [illegible] Rice; 400 sacks Oranges do, 100 boxes Sperm [illegible], 100 do Soap, various brands; 100 reams Wrapping Paper, various [illegible], 10 [illegible] Beef, 50 firkins fresh Virginia Butter, 100 [illegible], in store and for sale by
FREDERIC AVERY, 80 and 81 Old Levee,
jan27 1m between Bienville and Conti sts.

[illegible] for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

[illegible]—A [illegible] for sale by
J. H. CABALLERO,
46 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

CLARET—25 casks ordinary; 20 do family. In store and for sale by
AM. COUTURIE,
[illegible] Gravier.

Madame La Blanche,

THE only great Natural Clairvoyant, Seeress and Spirit Visionist that has ever existed. The extraordinary revelations which this great Clairvoyant daily gives proof of, and her success as such, is but the consequence of the flattering honors daily bestowed upon her by the learned and scientific. To her the past, present and future are as a picture of life itself. Madame La Blanche's brilliant and world-wide reputation as an astrologer rank her the first in the world. Horoscopes or charts of life prepared in writing by simply knowing date of birth. Madame La Blanche prescribes for all curable diseases. Medicines sent to all parts of the country whenever ordered. All letters, enclosing stamps, promptly answered. Madame La Blanche's office and reception rooms at No. 13 Bourbon street, a few doors below Canal street. Hours of consultation from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. jan26 6t

Notice to Voters.

Register's Office, Room No. 6, City Hall,
NEW ORLEANS, January 27th, 1862.

THE undersigned, Register of the names and residence of all the qualified Electors of the city of New Orleans, hereby informs his fellow-citizens that, in conformity with an Act of the Legislature, approved December 21st, 1861, he has cancelled the old Registry and will commence a new one on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and that his office will continue open every day, Sundays and holidays excepted. The office hours under the law are from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The undersigned being sincerely desirous of facilitating the operation of the Registry, would respectfully invite his fellow-citizens to come forward without delay and comply with the provisions of the said law, failing to do which they will necessarily be deprived of their right of suffrage.

In the performance of his duties, the Register must exact from every legal voter the following specific information:

1st. The name and residence of the elector.

2d. How long he has resided in the State, Parish and Precinct.

3d. Whether a native or naturalized citizen.

4th. How, where and where naturalized. The law imperatively requires the production of the certificate of naturalization, or, if the same be lost, a certificate from the clerk of the court which granted the naturalization.

5th. The signature of the elector opposite the registry of his name.

6th. The following oath will be required from every elector before registering his name, viz:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am qualified according to the Constitution and laws of this State to vote; I will be faithful, and true allegiance bear to the State of Louisiana and the Confederate States of America; and that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of this State and of the said Confederate States. So help me God."

The Register, in directing the attention of his fellow-citizens to the various and absolute requirements of the law, would respectfully invite them to come prepared to supply all the information and documents which the statute imperatively exacts. Nor can they fail to perceive the necessity of *promptly* presenting themselves to be registered, since any general procrastination on the part of the voters might render it almost physically impossible to inscribe the names of every qualified elector, with the required details and certificates, in time for the next June election.

The office will be opened for the registry of votes from this day forth, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

jan27 3t LOUIS ST. MARTIN, Register.

EDUCATION AND BUSINESS.

WHAT is the object of an education but to qualify persons for the business of life? Persons who wish to have their sons ready for business as soon as the business is open, should apply immediately at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 74 Canal street. In future New Orleans will be an importing and exporting city, and its business doubled. The places of those who have gone to the war must be filled, and people cannot send to the North and New York for clerks, as formerly; hence there is a splendid future open for Southern young men who are qualified for business. There are Professors for Languages, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Penmanship, &c. Merchants apply here for clerks and book-keepers. A hint to the thinking is sufficient. Parents are invited to call.

jan27 2d 1m RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

Louisiana State Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, January 25, 1862.

AN election for nine Directors of this Bank, by the stockholders thereof, will be held, in conformity to law, at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 10th February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.

jan27 L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, 23d January, 1862.

THE annual election for Directors of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, is postponed to TUESDAY, 28th instant, in consequence of the Governor's proclamation under date of 18th instant, and will be held at the banking-house between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

jan24 td AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

FOREIGN MAIL.

A MAIL for Europe, the United States and other foreign countries, leaving by sale and expedition route, to be made up at the Post-Office, under the superintendence of the Postmaster, will close on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 2 o'clock.

Rates—One Dollar ($1) per half ounce, exclusive of Confederate postage.

New Orleans January 24, 1862 jan24 4t

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
SECOND DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS,
Office, No. 9 St. Peter street,
PONTALBA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax Payers of the Second District of New Orleans that my office will be open from and after the first day of February next, and that there, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., I shall be ready to receive the State Taxes, levied according to law, on Real Estate, Slaves, Capital, &c., for the year 1861. I also notify all persons or corporations following a trade, profession or occupation requiring a license, to call at my office and provide themselves with the necessary licenses, in order to pursue or carry on their respective trades, professions or occupations for the year 1862, in default of which they will incur the penalty of the law.

J. HERNANDEZ,
jan18 1m State Tax Collector, Second District.

Notice.

THE undersigned having entirely given up the GROCERY BUSINESS, those indebted to them are requested to call and settle at the old stand, Old Levee street, No. 45. Office up stairs. L. MALUS & CO.,
jan24 1w In liquidation.

Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that the LICENSES for 1862 on all Merchants, Traders, Carriages and Professions, and on all Cabarets, Carriages, public and private, and on all Trucks, Drays, Wagons, Carts and Vehicles of all descriptions, are now due and payable at my office, City Hall, during the month of January only, after that time by the City Attorney.

jan22 51t ADAM GIFFEN, City Treasurer.

Notice.

TWO CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, issued by the Bank of Louisiana, one for twenty-five hundred dollars, being No. 3301, and the other for twenty-three hundred and eighty dollars thirty-eight cents, being No. 3397, both dated on the 20th June, 1861, and payable to the order of S. O. Cole, have been lost or stolen. They were mailed on the 16th June, 1861, by Ingram & Keith, addressed to S. O. Cole, Villa de Mier, Republic of Mexico, but did not reach their destination, and have not been heard of since. All persons are cautioned against taking or negotiating said certificates. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the return of said certificates to the undersigned.

INGRAM & KEITH, for S. O. Cole,
New Orleans, November 30, 1861. dec2 2m

For Bayou Lafourche.

THE light draught steamer ARKANSAW, J. M. Bennett, master, Schuyler Dorsey, pilot, will leave as above EVERY MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., for all landings on Bayou Lafourche. For freight or passage, apply on board. jan11 1m

FOR SALE.

THE schooner ADELINE, with her tackle and apparel in very good order, just repaired, 44 tons burthen, drawing 4 feet water, with centerboard, and ready for sea.

A. LANAFA,
jan16 1m 105 Front Levee st., Pontalba Buildings.

Home Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861	$341,886 47
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860	85,820 00
Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861	$433,725 47
Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible] 51
For premiums on River Risks	21,[illegible] 44
For premiums on Marine Risks	30,[illegible] 45
	$431,725 47
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861	$ 55,[illegible] 00
" Return premiums	[illegible] 47
	$ 55,[illegible] 47
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861	$378,[illegible] 00
Losses during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks	$[illegible] 31
On River Risks	24,[illegible] 20
On Marine Risks	30,[illegible] 30
	$1[illegible] 80
Re-insurance, expenses, interest on scrip issued, etc., less interest, discount, etc.	[illegible] 65
	$1[illegible] 45
Nett earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861	$273,649 57
The Company have the following assets, viz: Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and Confederate States Bonds	$734,967 50
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds	258,[illegible] 00
Invested in Real Estate, (office 70 Camp street)	46,[illegible] 00
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	102,[illegible] 85
Cash on hand	38,[illegible] 94
Total amount of assets	$1,[illegible] 77

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

Be it remembered that on the 11th January, 1862, before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Alexander Brother, President, and James H. Wheeler, Secretary, of the Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, declare that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

A. BROTHER, President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 11th of January, 1862. B. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of February next. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 31st December, 1861, of which certificates will be issued on and after the 10th of March next.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved to redeem and pay in cash the certificates of profits of the issue of the year 1857, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th February next. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and it [illegible] interest will cease from the 31st December, 1861.

The Company continue to insure against the perils of the Sea, River and Fire, on the most favorable terms. Office, No. 70 Camp street.

ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN D. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES:—

John R. Shaw,	A. D. [illegible],	W. L. [illegible],
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edward [illegible],	[illegible]	J. Villamilla, Jr.,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. T. [illegible]	[illegible]	Wm. H. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geo. C. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	John G. [illegible]	[illegible]
R. C. Wood,	J. G. Brown,	Geo. W. Ward.

New Orleans, January 12, 1862. jan15 1y

THE LUXEMBERG HOSPITAL,
New HAVEN.

OPEN for all diseases—Medical, Surgical and Midwifery cases. Its site, on ELYSIAN FIELDS STREET, is the most favorable, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to unite the advantages of a [illegible] to the advantages of an Hospital. Special wards for [illegible].

TERMS:

Wards	$1 00 per day.
Private Wards	1 [illegible]
Private Rooms	1 [illegible]
[illegible]	1 [illegible]

A deposit for 10 days, or reference required on entering. For admission, apply at the Hospital, or at Dr. [illegible] office, No. [illegible] Bourbon street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ST. CHARLES STREET.
D. BIDWELL .... Proprietor.

Engagement of Mr. C. H. MORTON, who will appear nightly in conjunction with Lee Mallory's

War Illustrations,

Which, having been considerably improved during the late recess, will be re-opened for a few nights previous to its departure for Richmond.

LEE MALLORY'S WAR ILLUSTRATIONS—Between the first and second acts Mr. C. H. Morton will give a scene of Havremock, from the celebrated drama of THE OLD GUARD, with the glorious national song of France, LA MARSEILLAISE, and the ballad of SIMON THE CELLARER. Between the second and third acts, the comical story of PADDY'S TRIP TO AMERICA, with the song of THE FINE OLD IRISH GENTLEMAN, and the descriptive ballad of THE WRECK OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP. The entertainment will conclude with the never-failing ditty of BILLY BARLOW.

Admission, 50 cts.; children and servants (to neon performance only) 25 cents.

Box office open at 9 A. M. Doors open at 6½ P. M.; to commence at 7½ P. M.

SATURDAY NOON—Grand Matinee, commencing at 12 M.

The MUSEUM, adjoining the Academy of Music, containing the GRAND AQUARIA, and 100,000 other CURIOSITIES, is open from 9 A. M. till one hour after the entertainment in the Academy of Music closes. Admission, 25 cents. jan23

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.

BATTLE OF MANASSAS! BATTLE OF BELMONT!

A SPLENDID Panorama of the Battles of Manassas and Belmont, by artists of this city, from drawings and informations from the best sources, is now exhibited at VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM. The public are invited to call and see this representation of two glorious victories which shall never be forgotten in the South. The other tableaux are the Battle of New Orleans, the Victory of Trafalgar, the Revolution in Paris in 1848, the July Column, the Steamship Great Eastern and the Battle of Magenta.

Admission 50 cents; children half price. jan24 tf

Union Insurance Company.
NEW ORLEANS, January 6th, 1862.

IN accordance with the requirements of the Charter of the Union Insurance Company, and an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, (No. 176, approved March 17th, 1860) public notice is hereby given that the following certificates of scrip for the year 1858, and accruing interest thereof remain unclaimed in the office of the Company:

Peter Comas	$40	O. H. Kemp	$40
N. O. Oil Manufacturing Co.	60	R. P. Cox	20
G. W. Pollard & Co.	50	C. A. Edwards	30
Latting, Hitchcock & Co.	10	Rakeran Bros.	10
Times Printing Association	20	Jno. B. Robertson	10
H. Verdelle	10	W. C. Wilson	40

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

(Signed) A. CHIAPPELLA, President.
(Signed) J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, January 6th, 1862. (Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER,
jan7 1law Justice of the Peace.

LIQUIDATION.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
126 Canal Street,
SELLING OFF CHEAP
FOR CASH ONLY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to the house are requested to settle forthwith.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
jan21 2m 126 Canal street.

PRINTERS' INK.

FROM THE CRESCENT CITY INK MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE M. VINTEN, Sole Agent,
10, POYDRAS STREET, New Orleans.

News, Book and Job Inks,

Of a superior quality, manufactured in New Orleans by a practical chemist, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.

News ink at 30 cents per lb., in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs.; Book ink at 40 cents to $2 per lb., in cans of 1 to 10 lbs.

Highly recommended by the New Orleans press.

jan16 tf

LEECHES! LEECHES!!
LEECHES! LEECHES!!
LEECHES! LEECHES!!

FOR SALE by S. & J. J. ABRAMS, Druggists, No. 44 Camp street and No. 76 Gravier street, New Orleans. jan12 1m

Liquors and Cordials.

200 BOXES MARASCHINO;
[illegible] Curaçoa, 200 do Guignolet;
[illegible] Peppermint; 100 do Parfait Amour;
[illegible] Assorted Cordials of different grades;
[illegible] Bitters;
[illegible] Bitters;
[illegible] Stoughton's Bitters;
[illegible] Absynth, [illegible] Vermouth,
[illegible] Eau-de-Vie de Dantzick,
[illegible] Kirschwasser, 100 do Madeira,
[illegible] Port Wine,
[illegible] Cognac Brandy,
[illegible] baskets of Anisette,
[illegible] Cherry bounce,
[illegible] superior Peach Brandy,
[illegible] Apple Brandy,
[illegible] Ginger Wine,
[illegible] Ginger Brandy.

Besides will be found a large assortment of imported and domestic Gins, Brandies, Whiskies, Rums, &c.

I. BARRETT,
39 (old) and 72 (new) New Levee st.,
jan18 1m between Poydras and Lafayette.

Starch! Starch!

100 HALF BARRELS STARCH, F. Kingsford & Son's Manufactory, first quality, direct from Havana, for sale by J. H. FAIN,
jan5 1w 34 Gravier street.

CRESCENT CITY
STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

Double Refined

LOAF, CRUSHED, POWDERED, GRANULATED and CLARIFIED

Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,

Equal to any made in the North.

A. THOMSON & CO.,
jan1 1 dm 47 Tchoupitoulas st.

Louisiana Rum.

A SUPERIOR article, constantly on hand and for sale by A. MILTENBERGER & CO.,
jan3 lm No. 30 Carondelet street.

Second-Hand Furniture Store,
No. 136 CUSTOMHOUSE ST.

SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, &c., &c., singly or by lots, purchased by the undersigned. Furniture, &c., purchased and repaired, and orders promptly attended to. ST. F. CASANAVE.
jan18 1m

NEW ORLEANS
Female Collegiate Institute,
No. 202 Camp street,
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME AD. LOCQUET.

THIS establishment, which has grown so popular, will be re-opened on the 16th of September. Madame Locquet wishes the pupils to be punctual, in order to have the advantages of a whole course of studies.

For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 202 Camp street, or by letter through the Postoffice, box 2151. nov11 tf

Bienville Cotton Seed Oil Factory.

THE above works are now prepared to fill orders for OIL and OIL CAKE in quantities to suit the demand.

Orders left with the undersigned will be promptly attended to.

For sale, 1000 boxes SOAP, various brands.

jan22 A. PEPIN, Agent, 82 Canal street.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED on Christmas Day, from the residence of the undersigned, 74 Felicity Road, Fourth District, the slave PETER, a mulatto, aged about 40 years, stout built, of mild countenance, and wearing at times false whiskers. R. POCHELU, 74 Felicity Road,
jan16 tf or 61 St. Charles street.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,
AND GENERAL DISORDERS OF
THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

One of the best preparations for the above diseases, in their incipient stages, is

Clarke's Pulmonic Troches,

a purely Southern Remedy, warranted to contain no opium, or any ingredient that can be hurtful to the constitution. They may be used by the most delicate female and the youngest child; are indispensable to public speakers and singers for clearing and giving power to the voice, and may be used as freely as requisite. One trial will convince the most incredulous.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO., Chartres street,
JAS. SYME, Canal street.

And retail, by Apothecaries and Druggists generally.
nov10 6m

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 32 Carondelet street.

feb1 1y (Second floor, back office.)

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY
No. 208 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN E. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, S. SWEPT.

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

Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Blacksmith Work of all kinds. au18 6m

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 interested in the business of the house.

New Orleans, July 1, 1861. au18 6m

Sole Agency of the Celebrated Stanker Iron Works, Tennessee.

FROM and after the 1st of January, 1862, owing to increased expenses on transportation, and the advance in metal, the prices of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths will rule as follows:

[illegible] inches at $1 [illegible] an inch.
[illegible] inches at $1 50 an inch.
[illegible] inches at $1 75 an inch.
Grate Bars at 5c. per lb.
Furnace Mouths, $35, $40 and $45, according to size and pattern.

Terms cash.

E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant,
jan7 1 12 Union street.

GLASSWARE—3 cases Hock Bottles, 20 do Jubbs Keg Flasks, 100 do quart and pint Flasks; for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
jan20 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—14 casks good ordinary Bordeaux claret; 4 casks Guienne wine. For sale by PAUL LACROIX,
jan13 2t Toulouse st., No. 73.

LARD OIL—10 quarter barrels for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
jan7 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

AUCTION SALES.

A Large Assortment of Household Furniture, together with the Contents of a Double-Story House, at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street.

WILL be sold at auction on TUESDAY, January 28, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart—

A large assortment of Household Furniture, together with the Contents of a two-story house, consisting of Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bedsteads; Marble-Top Bureaus, Armoirs, Marble-Top Washstands, Sideboards, Center Tables, Sofas, Chairs and Hat Racks; a great Cottage Bedroom Set, Damask Curtains, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters; Parlor and Office Stoves.

—ALSO—

3 Pianos.

Terms cash. jan23

Choice Stock of Groceries, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 28th and 29th January, 1862, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 41 Tchoupitoulas street—

That large and strictly prime stock of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, &c., belonging to Chas. B. Kelley, whose reputation for keeping of the very best is admitted by all who know him.

Terms cash. jan23

Drug Store.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 28th January, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Esplanade and Villeré streets—

The Stock in Trade of a DRUG STORE, well assorted and well patronized, as well as the Fixtures.

Terms cash. jan24

Sale for a Partition.

Malvina Guignan, wife of F. B. Coquet, et al. vs. Widow Louis Bringier.—No. 18,361.

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

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of a judgment rendered by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, on the 29th day of August, 1861, and signed 1st of September next following and by virtue of a decree rendered by the same Court, on the 28th October last, homologating the deliberation of a family meeting, the following landed property, to-wit:

A LOT OF GROUND, of an irregular form, situated in the Second District of this city, on the Bayou road, in square bounded by said Bayou road, Galvez, Johnson and Barracks streets, having the following dimensions, to wit: 57 feet 7 inches front on Bayou road, 134 feet 3 inches in depth on the line nearest Johnson street, by a front depth on the opposite line of 20 feet, running to Galvez street, thence running again on a second depth of 135 feet 4 inches and fronting said Galvez street, and 26 feet front on Barracks street. Together with the improvements thereon, consisting of an ancient frame house of six rooms and front gallery. See plan at the Auctioneer's office.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at 1 and 2 years credit, for notes bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum from date, and 8 per cent. in case of non-payment at maturity, and secured by mortgage.

The purchaser must have the property insured against the risk of fire to an amount equal to one-third of the price of adjudication, and the policy to be transferred to the vendors to secure the payment of said notes, capital and interests.

Act of sale before A. Abat, Notary Public.

jan24 feb1 15 20 mar1

Hardware! Hardware!!

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1862, at 9 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, in salesroom up stairs, first floor, store No. 47 Magazine street, as per order of the underwriters—

The large and very superior Stock of Hardware damaged in the store of Messrs. Charles C. Gilmes & Co., No. 26 Magazine street, on the night of the 24th inst.

Terms cash. jan27

Porter and Ale.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—

100 casks Porter and Ale, of the best brands, in pints and quarts, warranted in good order and condition.

Terms cash. jan25

Large Improved Property, Containing Seven Lots of Ground, at the corner of Bienville and Derbigny streets.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 1st February, 1862, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LARGE CORNER LOT OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Bienville, Conti, Derbigny and Roman streets, measuring 34 feet front on Bienville street, by 120 feet 5 inches and 4 lines in depth and front on Derbigny street. Together with the four improvements fronting on Bienville street, Nos. 113 and 115, containing each two rooms, one cistern, privy, &c., a two-story house fronting on Derbigny street, containing four rooms, two [illegible] other [illegible] fronting on Derbigny street, containing each [illegible], kitchen, cisterns, privy, &c. The whole covered with slates and in good order, rented at present for $[illegible] per month.

Terms—One-half cash; balance at one and two years' credit, with 8 per cent. interest, to be secured by mortgage on the property. The property to be insured, and the policy transferred to the vendor.

Act of sale before E. Masson, notary public. jan27

The Contents of a Billiard Room.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1862, will be sold, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Confederate States (late United States) Hotel, on Elysian Fields street, between Victory and Moreau streets—

The Contents of a Billiard Room, consisting of Three Billiard Tables, complete, Tables, Chairs, Benches, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash before delivery. jan27

Succession of Julien Dozer,
No. 18,649.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 90 Exchange Alley, between Conti and Bienville streets.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated January 21st, 1862, will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, the 3d day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Old Levee street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, for account of said succession—

One Cart, one Horse, one Mahogany Armoir.
The right to a Table in the Vegetable Market.
A lot of Wearing Apparel.
35 Sacks and 27 Baskets.

Terms cash. jan23 26 feb1

Property Advantageously Situated in the Third District.

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

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, February 1st, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in square bounded by Frenchmen, Peace, Moreau and Casacalvo streets, measuring 31 feet front on Frenchmen street, by a depth of about 91 feet. Together with a brick house, No. 51, divided into two tenements, having each three rooms, gallery, brick kitchen, cistern, privy, &c. The first story and two rooms and a closet above rent, paved yard, two cisterns, well, privy, &c. This property is rented at $[illegible] per month.

ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND situated in same square, measuring 31 feet 11 inches 5 lines front on Casacalvo street, by a depth of 87 feet. Together with a house, No. 372, having four rooms, gallery and two closets, a kitchen having several rooms, two cisterns, well, privy, &c. This property is rented at $[illegible] per month.

A LOT OF GROUND contiguous to the preceding, having 31 feet 11 inches 5 lines front on Casacalvo street, by a depth of 127 feet 10 inches 5 lines. Together with a house, No. 370, having four rooms, gallery and two closets, a kitchen having several rooms, two cisterns, well, privy, &c. This property is rented at $29 per month.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at a credit of one and two years, in notes bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from date, secured by mortgage.

Act of sale before Felix Percy, notary public. jan27

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Victor Domingon.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 18,411.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the natural tutrix of her minor daughter, Marie Lettitia Domingon, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. F. MICHOT,
jan24 24 feb1 Deputy Clerk.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Sun Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS,
For the Year ending December 31, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861	$405,691 8
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860	135,777 00
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861	541,168
Viz—For Fire premiums	$[illegible] 00
Marine premiums	78,248 17
River premiums	65,5[illegible] 64
	$[illegible]
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	$98,544 00
Less return premiums	2,[illegible] 61
	$[illegible] 61
Net earned premiums December 31, 1861	$430,141 90
Losses paid during same period, viz: On fire risks	$[illegible] 85
On marine risks	[illegible] 54
On river risks	[illegible] 30
	$[illegible] 57
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for savings—less expenses, reinsurances, &c.	42,211 52
	$[illegible] 65
Net earned profit for the year ending December 31, 1861	$[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz: Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co.	[illegible]
City and State Bonds	[illegible]
Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks, &c.	[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums	[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Premiums due, in course of collection	[illegible]
Confederate Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$1,[illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on this 10th day of January, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Sloo, President, and James Edwards, Secretary, of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed, before me, this 10th day of January, 1862. B. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the 10th day of February next. And to redeem on and after that date the balance due (say fifty per cent.) of the scrip of the year 1857. And they have further declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent. on the net earned premiums of the year ending December 31, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th March next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—DIRECTORS:—

James D. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
R. W. Kelly,	John C. Gale,
Hugh Wilson,	Nelson McStea,
Henry Renshaw,	J. H. Stauffer,
A. C. [illegible],	John G. Gaines,
H. T. Lonsdale,	Thomas Sloo.

CORKS—A complete assortment of Corks of every size, in lots to suit purchasers, in store and for sale by J. H. CABALLERO, 46 Old Levee st.,
jan23 between Customhouse and Bienville.

GLUE AND SAND PAPER—4 bbls glue; 20 reams sand paper. For sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
jan20 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HEALTH IS MAN'S CHIEF BLESSING!

"Oh Happiness, how far we flee
From thy own paths in search of thee!
From Health, thy own pure fount, we stray,
Nor God-given instincts e'er obey;
Too proud from Nature's self to learn—
Nature's own remedies we spurn."

ARE OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA
WRIGHT'S
SOUTHERN
INDIAN VEGETABLE
PILLS
AS A
PURE, HARMLESS, SIMPLE,
AND
NATURAL
Alterative and Blood Purifier,
FOR THE
Toning and Fortifying of the System against Diseases, either Occasional or Epidemic
and for the cure of all Ailments having the name of

Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Small pox and Erysipelas; Inflammation of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidneys and Bladder. Pains in the Stomach, Back and Side; Consumption; Dropsy of the Head, of the Chest, of the Abdomen and of the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Cancer; Gravel; Loss of Appetite; Sick Headache; Spitting of Blood; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic; Diarrhea, Dysentery and Colics; Syncope; Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia, Hypochondria, Tetanus, Epilepsy, Whooping Cough, Palpitation of the Heart, Ulcers and Sores of every description, Hysterics, Weak Nerves and Lowness of Spirits, Suppression, and other delicate Female Complaints.

WHAT ARE THESE PILLS?

Composed of the simple extracts of four plants, common to most of the woods in Central Alabama and Mississippi, these pills combine in a remarkable degree the four great curative powers known to modern science, permitting Nature to expell all disease from the system without crushing its elasticity or poisoning its course by the introduction of nauseous drugs or mineral agents.

There is not a remedy used by the medical profession, or known to the range of science, that combines, to such perfection and with such harmonious results, the four great essentials of health—the Sudorific, the Diuretic, the Expectorant and the Cathartic.

This is *not* a "*patent medicine*." These pills have been used for many years, they have been analyzed by chemists, they have received the fullest endorsement from the most eminent medical practitioners, and they have never failed of success.

No pretensions of originality are made in their favor; no assertions of astounding discoveries in some impossible manner are set forth so as to delude or humbug any one. All that is claimed is, that these pills have been proven to be a remarkable remedy, operating with excellent utility upon the whole system, prompt in their effect, agreeable in their nature, and as harmless for evil as bread and water.

How They Are Made.

Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills have been hitherto solely and are now mainly prepared to fill orders from physicians, druggists, planters, and other regular customers, who use them altogether on account of their knowledge that they are made of pure, simple herbs, and who have always placed the utmost confidence in Dr. Wright as being free from the imputation of offering any thing to the trade that is not pure and genuine. The new process of distilling the plants and purifying the essential elements from all foreign matter, (which was mainly the discovery of that great chemist, Dr. Torrey,) has been adopted in making these pills at a cost sufficient to guarantee to the public that all ingredients are rigidly sought. The following certificate from the well known analytic chemist, Dr. Preston, is of itself sufficient guarantee of their purity:

DR. JOHN WRIGHT: Sir—At your request I have subjected to the test of analysis a quantity of your Southern Indian Vegetable Pills, selected at random, and take great pleasure in certifying that I found them to contain nothing deleterious to the human system, but to contain as to their proper the Sudorific, Diuretic, Expectorant and Cathartic principles in a remarkably harmonious combination, and my opinion that they are the greatest universal remedy known to the world.

Respectfully, A. D. PRESTON, M. D.

Their Use by the Profession.

If the endorsement of their virtues by every leading physician who has tried them, and their general use among their private practice, can be a recommendation to the public, then Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills have a claim upon the public confidence which cannot be set up for no other that we know of. On this subject we are induced to insert the following extract of a private letter from Dr. Henderson, one of the ablest and most experienced members of his profession in the whole South:

"It may be said that I am injuring the prestige of my profession by acknowledging how much its services can be dispensed with, but I permit no narrow prejudices of that nature to sway my conscientious judgment. [illegible] [illegible] that I have placed in their hands [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in my keeping. I must candidly admit that [illegible] them these pills were of my own preparation, [illegible] added to the good old principle, 'Give me [illegible] things that are Greek.' My advice to all who live within the range of my practice is to keep your pills always by you, and at the first warning which generally comes from the enemy, take them in time and you will find in them all that a doctor can do for you. It is not for the benefit of those who are well that the pills should be used, but they are certainly a great blessing to the sick. I think it but right that I should declare in favor of the pills which I feel the most proud of having seen made and used in my own practice. The pills are of the greatest value; my advice is: take them whenever your system needs some remedy to thoroughly cleanse its blood and cause it to throw off all impurities and disease. In other cases use them as a preventive, and the cure they will assure you is thorough and lasting."

Testimony of a Minister.

In this respect we think it worth while to publish two letters received from gentlemen whose high standing renders their testimony of no little weight with people in common sense. One is from the Rev. J. H. Barrow, widely known and loved throughout Arkansas, and more widely connected with Dr. John Wright, under date of the 20th of September, 1858, as follows:

"You little know the good which has been accomplished already by those few boxes of pills you recommended to me at Mobile. They have been a blessing to many an unfortunate member of my little flock, and in all this neighborhood they are hailed as the harbinger of health. I see clearly now, my dear friend, that you have underestimated their value at the time you explained their effects to me. Such a sure and pleasant remedy was never before given to helpless man by the Great Author."

The other is from a wealthy and successful planter, Alabama, which we insert entire.

Letter from a Planter.

ROSEDALE, ALA., November 4, 1860.

Messrs. JOHN WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, La.

Gents—Enclosed please find my check No. 731, at three days' sight, on Mobile, for $149 50, in settlement of account to date. You will please forward to me three dozen boxes more of Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills. The directions are the greatest things I ever saw on any plantation. The directions are so plain that any one can understand them, and my overseer or any one of my negroes who has the intelligence to properly administer in every case of sickness that comes to his knowledge with promptness and perfect success. My negroes are healthier and stronger than those of any plantation I know, and I candidly confess it to be my opinion, and that of my overseer, that the improvement is solely due to the care which is taken of them at the first complaint of sickness, and these being treated by a course of these pills. I use them altogether in my own family, and would not be without a full supply for a small fortune. This may seem high praise to you, but I assure you it is nothing more nor less than the plain, matter-of-fact truth. Please forward the pills at once, and by the same route as before. Yours, truly,
THOS. C. HENDERSON

From Dr. Humphries, of Charleston, S. C., we have received the following honest letter, written to him by a poor but worthy man, who is now a strong and stalwart soldier in the army of Southern Independence:

Liver Complaint.

DR. HUMPHRIES: Dear sir—I don't know what to say to make you know how grateful I feel for those boxes of Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills you gave me. After having suffered for so many years, and thought I never was going to get my health or be worth one good day's work, I am now as strong and hearty as I ever was in my life, and that, too, after having tried every thing else I ever heard of, and getting all kinds of doctors, who could tell me it was an affection of the liver, but could not cure it, although God knows I took enough of their prescriptions. If the prayers of a poor man like me will help you any, doctor, you have mine. Yours, gratefully and truly,
JOHN W. SIMMONS.

Send for a circular of these pills. It contains full and interesting facts, with important suggestions to the sick and suffering, complete directions for the use of the pills, and a special card to females, which every one of the sex ought to read.

WRIGHT'S
Southern Indian Vegetable Pills
Are manufactured expressly for use in the
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA
Under the personal direction of Dr. John Wright,
in his Pharmaceutical Laboratory,
New Orleans.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 21 Chartres street,
dec15 30td 6mi New Orleans, La.

MUSIC.
COURDES & CHASSAIGNAC,
SUCCESSORS TO E. BOHOT,
No. 70 .... CHARTRES STREET .... No.
—IMPORTERS OF—
Music and Musical Instruments.

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

French, German and American MUSIC constantly on hand at the store No. 70 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti streets. sep28 1y

Music! Music!! Music!!!
A. ELIE,
[illegible] ROYAL STREET [illegible]
HERZ & PLEYEL
PIANOS.
AGENT
Of the manufacture of H. HERZ, which received the medal of honor at the Universal exposition,
Sole Agent for the
INSTRUMENTS OF SAX,
HARMONIUMS AND HANDLE ORGANS,
STRINGS OF ALL KINDS.

[illegible] received by the late arrivals a large stock of Vocal and Instrumental Music; also, a number of superior Herz & Pleyel Pianos. nov1 1y

No Mercury!
Private Diseases!!
Men and Women!

MR. E. GAUDOS, Druggist, from the Paris school, having returned from France, attends, as heretofore, to private and chronic diseases. Office, at his shop, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

RICORD'S INJECTION.

The above is the Injection with which Dr. Ricord of Paris has brilliant cures. Chronic, Gonorrhea, Whites and [illegible] in a few days. Drug store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

ANTI-MERCURIAL ROB.

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

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