THE DAILY DELTA.
C. D. ...
J. L. ...
Daily Delta, one month in advance ... $3
Weekly Delta, one month in advance ... 1
Subscriptions to the Daily Delta will be taken for any period, from one month to twelve months. Any number of the Daily Delta will be furnished gratis, for one month, to any person who will procure us five subscribers, or pay for them, at the above rates. Any number of the Weekly Delta will be furnished gratis, for one month, to any person who will procure us ten subscribers, or pay for them, at the above rates.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1862.

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 by the carriers themselves.

The Sheriff sells at noon this day, at 1032 Chartres, M., on the premises, the contents of a millinery and variety store, situate at No. 187 Canal street, between Bourbon and Dauphine. Also, the unexpired lease of the house of said store.

E. E. Murphy sells Monday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Magazine street, No. 66, Gilmore shop.

THE CRISIS.

The recent triumphs of the Federalists have been achieved in pursuance of a plan which they never sought to conceal. They very frankly avowed their intention to assemble from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand men in Kentucky, and they did so, our Government looking on with strange indifference. They promised to penetrate the Southwest by way of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and they did so, over the local authorities, with a marvelous and inexplicable sense of security, never seeking to place obstructions in either of those water courses to the progress of the Federal gunboats. They declared their intention to capture Forts Henry and Donelson, and they have succeeded—not, we admit, without manly and heroic resistance, especially in the siege of Fort Donelson. Thus far, it must be confessed, the Federal programme has been faithfully carried out. They have boasted of their ability to take Columbus, and possibly they may, although we have some hopes that that stronghold may defy them. They are bent upon the occupation of Nashville, and at the time this is written we cannot say whether they have succeeded or not; but we are inclined to think that this is also one of their project will mostly be attained even at the cost of considerable blood-letting. Still, so far as actual achievements are concerned, it is undeniable that the Yankees have accomplished precisely what they originally published as the objects of the campaign.

The effect of these successes of the enemy must necessarily be of the most exhilarating character. We know that they [illegible] are naturally sanguine and buoyant, and easily elated. A single triumph throws them into the wildest exultation. A series such as has really occurred will indeed cause them to believe in the boundless luck of their leader, and the revolution is on the point of being crushed; that the army stands open for their armies to march into the very heart and centre of the Confederacy, and that a few weeks will witness the complete termination of the nine months struggle. Under such impressions, vain and delusive as we know them to be, the universal Yankee nation will bolster up a while longer the tottering fabric of their credit and commerce. They will find the pressure of pecuniary trials. They will give away of their resources to their resistant Administration, and will accept its paper promises based on the supposed fact of a speedy and signal victory. We anticipate, therefore, no relaxation or embarrassment in the prosecution of the enemy to press the war. We hold, on the contrary, that encouraged by success, and inspired by the belief that a display of additional energy, and the combination of the entire military and naval resources of the Government, will succeed accomplish in a few weeks the subjugation of the South, every nerve will be strained in furtherance of this object. North, South, East and West—at Richmond, on the coast of North Carolina, on that of South Carolina and Georgia, in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, on the Gulf of Mexico—at every available point hostile demonstrations will be made. The thousands will quicken its folds around us in a thousand coils, and endeavor to suffocate and destroy us with a mighty pressure.

We have a confidence so boundless in the strength, courage and resources of the South, that we can contemplate this fearful picture without apprehension. Heretofore we have thought too lightly of the power of the enemy; and have foolishly imagined that he must be invariably wrested of those defective qualities combined one single of them, and of which he achievers arrest, and has taught us that if we are really resolved to win our independence, we must set as if by the precious boon was to be the guerdon of each man's individual exertion. We now know what we must do, in order to cope with, and overcome the tremendous force of our assailants. We must make a supreme effort. Every man of us must take an active part in the defence of the country. The levy of the South must be en masse. Every man of the enemy in such strength as to impart a reasonable confidence of our ability to defend him. We have been fighting with these contemptible numbers, for we had been impressed with the fallacious notion that one Confederate was equal to three Yankees; that send battalions were proof against the heavy metal of shipboard gunboats, and that rivers could be readily defended without striving to close them against the advance of the foe. All these ideas must be dissipated, and we must prepare henceforth to conduct the struggle with due reference to the power and resources of the adversary. At that we can summon to our aid in the shape of invincible determination, indomitable courage, and self-sacrificing devotion, and a position will be to know any and every sacrifice, will not be known when we shall need to hold back the daring with which we are menaced. It is perhaps well for our ultimate safety that previous have been taken us. They have done us good. They awaken us from a dream of security, and absorption as to the stern duties we required to fulfill. Now that the Scroll is aware of what she must do to preserve her liberty, we have little fear of her backsliding.

MADAME LA BLANCHE.—This famed chiropodist, surgeon and spirit visionist continues to receive visitors at her reception rooms, No. 15 Bourbon street. She prescribes for all curable diseases, and does miracles for numerous to mention. See her advertisement elsewhere.

We are indebted to the proprietors of the *Louisiana State Zeitung* for pamphlet containing the military law translated into German.

THE SIEGE OF METAMORAS.—We learn from the Port Brown *Flag* that this town is besieged still continues. General Canales having declined to recognize the supreme authority of Vidaurri, who had directed him to withdraw his troops from Matamoras. The *Flag* has a garnish on the subject of the dispute between the two, but it has no sort of interest for our readers. The Ecos and the Orleanese will confirm their appalling confines, is, which, on an average, one man is killed *per diem*.

THE MISSOURI GUERRILLAS.—Gen. Thompson recently said that all the Missouri Generals are Virginians—Price, Rains, Steen, Parsons and Thompson himself are all the sons of the mother of States and statesmen.

EXECUTED.—On the 7th instant, at Abbeville, the two prisoners John Lewis and Charles were executed for the murder of Mr. Cyprien Leblanc.

A DEARTH.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* thinks the Governor will have to resort to drafting to fill the quota of 5,000 additional troops required by the President. It reasons thus:

There never was more than 10,000 men able to bear arms in Louisiana. Of this number, the *cream de la cream*, slightly mixed with milk-cream, to the number of 30,000, have gone either at or soldiers, or visitors to the seat of war. The great majority of men in many of the largely wage population parishes, the typical Confederate soldiers, are unable to leave their families destitute of support, and are, in fact, dependents they are, while others, more able to serve, will not—will cause compromise to avoid the dreaded draft. The quota of the parish whether they volunteer or remain to run the chances of a draft, will be two more companies. We have two many men in the parish, we believe better than the other parishes, taken on an average. Upon the whole, starting in the fair and quickest plan, no one can be reasonable, and the conscript will then be ready to go without delay. So prepare your affairs, gentlemen of the Sixth Ward! We will be about 150 men. Confederates and patriots! Let us make the land in relationship; gentlemen of letters fill low next, and mechanics and tradesmen will the front will "*parler le feu*."

NEW ROBERTS' POEM, MURALIA.—The *Journal des Chemins* publishes comments on account of the discovery of the new powerful explosive agent, discovered by Dr. Field. The substance is a mixture of oxygen and glycole, and is capable of exploding with a force a hundred times greater than that of gunpowder. One drop mixed with ninety-nine drops of spirits of wine communicates the fire to the whole. A cake of gunpowder, the size of a pea, is sufficient to destroy instantly, by explosion, the strongest gun of the heaviest calibre.

MISCHIEF.—THE WAR.—Says the London *Times*, "Every day that passes without a decisive battle is a day gained for the Federal Government. Every week that the Southern army remains in its present position is a week lost to the Confederates. Time is the best friend of the North, and the worst enemy of the South."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THIS OFFICE BY THE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.]

From Columbus.

Memphis, February 19.—Gen. Polk will not evacuate Columbus. He is fortifying Island No. 10, and strengthening his position.

[FROM THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.]

From Memphis.

Memphis, Wednesday, P. M. Our loss at the Fort Donelson fight during the four days was 1000. and the enemy's was over 5000.

Gen. Buckner had a consultation of war with General Pillow last night, and General Floyd, with 800 men of his brigade, went to Charlestown on Sunday morning. Gen. Buckner, with the remainder of our army of 12,000 men, capitulated on Sunday.

It is believed here that Nashville has been evacuated, and our army has fallen back, but to what point is not known.

Memphis, February 20.—Governor Harris issues a proclamation calling out the militia of Tennessee, and ten sixty-seven regiments in the field. The Confederate Government calls for thirty-two regiments more.

The Tennessee Legislature meets here to-day.

An attack is expected at Columbus daily, and General Beauregard will defend it at all hazards.

Gunboats were reported at Clarksville this morning, en route for Nashville, and it is also reported, and decidedly if a sufficient force can be collected in time to defend Nashville. A fight in that vicinity is expected shortly.

The latest advices state that Colonel Hébert was at Hunt's Store, and the Feliciana between him and Kirkville, on the Telegraph road, and that they had been reinforced, making 10,000 in all.

Heavy firing was heard at Fayetteville on the 17th, and Gainesville Price and McCulloch were fighting hard before a superior force on the 18th to the Tennessee. On the same day a fight occurred at Pratt's Store, in which McRae's, McNairy's and Hébert's regiments were engaged, and the enemy repulsed.

[The Montgomery Mail is down north of Mobile which deprived the paper of Richmond reports. REP.]

[SPECIAL TO THE DELTA.]

From Gen Bragg's Command.

IMPORTANT TO ARKANSAS.

AN Formidable Battalion Refreshed.

HEADQUARTERS RIVERS ARTILLERY,
FIRST DIVISION, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ky., Feb. 20.

To the New Orleans Bee:

All officers, non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the Heavy Artillery of this Division, actually on furlough or on temporary service, are ordered to report forthwith to their posts for duty.

By order of Brigadier-General JAMES TERRAU, commanding Artillery, First Division, Western Department, C. S. A.

ISAIAH HUGHES, A. A. G.

EUROPEAN OPINIONS.

The Manchester correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, writing on the 22d ult., forgotten that shows with some interesting statements illustrative of European feeling towards America. His conclusions must bitterly of the Secessionist or openly expressed hostility towards the Federal Government are manifested by the British press. He believes "it all comes from Louis Napoleon's policy to jumped Federal intrigues and destroy Federal commerce by base submission, malignant slanders, and vile invectives." But, leaving the writer's opinions as matters of minor consequence, let us come to his facts. Here is one of them, which is certainly striking:

On Sunday last, at the Free Trade Hall in this city, a meeting was delivered, by a very speaking and talented lecturer, the Rev. Arthur Mursell, who, after eulogizing the noble service in his own continental, delivered some twenty ad utterances tongue, in three o'clock, the vast audience, numbering from twenty to thirty thousand persons, rose as one man and cheered for the Federal Government and President Lincoln. And again, turning to Wigan, there are assemblages of the type unheard unexpected, and perhaps of a more valuable kind, than any that have taken place in Lancashire and in the manufacturing districts generally; and not only in Lancashire, but in a greater or less extent throughout the kingdom.

A message now before me from Stockport states that the deputation visiting there is rapidly on its way to Wigan (what an event) and that a public meeting was, very properly, to be held in the Stockport Town Hall, and that they by subscription, intended to demonstrate, being the first town of all this distance, in open sympathy and open to have its premises and assemblies called together at a few hours' notice, if necessary, to give audience to any thing, or matter how important or dangerous, connected against the American union.

One more extract from the letter in question, and we are done:

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, always well and accurately informed, writes under the date of January 15th, as follows: "Louis Napoleon's heart is set on a combined expedition," for reasons I have pointed out and which are obvious. No one here chooses to believe that peace can be permanent between the Federal Government and the Great Britain. They say that, sooner or later, North Americans will force a war upon us, and they shape their political agencies upon that basis. Perhaps the Emperor considers this feeling at all events to be best met by a combined movement, who have the Federal Government may well trust to the enemy and possibly counsel that that at Philadelphia given in the *Herald's* leading effect. "It becomes us, therefore, to show cause all enemy and peace by the success of what should be a mere demonstration, to put ourselves in a condition to dispute with power on earth the supremacy of the ocean."

SAM WARNER.—Brother of those fatal and fearful accidents with fire-arms occurred on Pearl river, in the parish of Washington. The boy had been out shooting bird, and returning home full of fun and life, Mr. Peter Provost, an elderly gentleman, a relative of the boy's father, mistaking, what a loaded gun for a joke, fired at the boy. There was one ray of the night. The boy was not killed. Provost, it is said, was insane at the time. Sam Warner was a bright, active boy, and his parents are deeply afflicted at his loss.

Yankee Government Steamboats and Contractors—Extravagance and Corruption.

The New York *Express*, in publishing the response of the Secretary of the Navy to the call made upon him by Congress for information in regard to the employment of George D. Morgan and others, as Government agents for the purchase of ships, steamboats, &c., for war purposes, during the last spring and summer, says:

We print this document in full, as one of the public, to show the enormous frauds which some men, as if making merchandise of their patriotism, have been perpetrating upon the public treasury, at a time when the Government was suffering for means to carry on the war, and a war against a rebellion which threatening its very existence. The document is certainly not calculated to inspire confidence in the honesty of public officers. It is impossible to read it without a feeling of indignation against the whole series of transactions which it discloses. The Government is powerless to act if they were regularly conducted.

It is no secret of the Co'nels that no person will be appointed to a contract, and when he has taken it, the Secretary of the Navy will not allow to the contractor the profits promptly and unexceptionally upon the specifications.

III—Bonds of Contractors will be carefully scrutinized to see that they are sufficient, and when not, they will be required to make them sufficient, and will make a note to the responsible Colonels for transmission to Washington.

IV—Any and all persons subject to Militia duty under the laws of this State, who shall hereafter be found in the employ of any contractor, must be immediately required to discharge them, or that they are not liable to Militia duty, and will be so treated.

V—The Governor and Commander-in-Chief expects from the Colonels of Militia Regiments, and from all Officers under his command, the most prompt and energetic action in the execution of the duties assigned them by this order, and will make it a matter of personal and official responsibility with the Colonels of Militia Regiments, as well as with the Officers of the Staff, to see that the duties required of them by this order are promptly and faithfully performed.

By order of the Governor.

THOS. O. MOORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

M. GUYOT, Adjutant and Inspector General. 1ebl9 R

Official—By the Governor.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, Feb. 19, 1862.

ORDERS NO. 16.—In pursuance of the Proclamation of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, bearing date the 19th inst., the following Regiments are hereby ordered to report to Brigadier-General JAMES TERRAU, commanding Artillery, First Division, Western Department, C. S. A., at Columbus, Ky., on the 25th inst., viz:

Fourth Regiment, Col. J. M. Thompson commanding, comprises that portion of the Third Representative District lying between Pass Manchac and Pontchartrain, and the Parishes of Jefferson and St. Charles.

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Fifth Regiment, Col. Wm. Wynn commanding, comprises the Fifth Representative District of Orleans.

Sixth Regiment, Col. Wm. Wynn commanding, comprises the Fifth Representative District of Orleans.

Seventh Regiment, Col. [illegible] commanding, comprises that portion lying between Terrebonne street, river, square of Jackson and avenue, left bank, Fourth District of Orleans and Parish of Jefferson.

11—The Colonels of the above-named regiments will proceed immediately to divide their regiments into companies of one hundred men each, and will report the same to these Headquarters, for registration and transmission to the General-in-Chief, for approval and commission.

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By order of

JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.

ERNEST FORSTALL, Aid-de-Camp. 1ebl9 R

Headquarters First Regiment, 4th Brigade, L. T.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19, 1862.

ALL guns and ammunition belonging to the Regiment will be turned in at the Ist Precinct Station House, on Friday, February 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order of

JAMES D. HALL,
Captain Commanding.

EMILE HILDEBRAND, Secretary.

N. B.—Full attendance is earnestly requested, for business of the greatest importance will be transacted. 1eb21 1t

Orleans Fire Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS ORLEANS FIRE REGIMENT.

A regular meeting of the Commissioned Officers, held at the 20th February, 1862, H. H. Reynolds, presiding, the following officers were unanimously elected:

Colonel—Gen. F. Duncan.
Lieut-Colonel—H. H. Reynolds.
Major—P. Dick Hill.
S. W. COLLENS, Acting Adj'utant. 1eb21 1t

Headquarters Louisiana Troops,

MAJOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, February 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.—The Regimental boards of the 1st Feb. Troops of the late Paint brigade will assemble to be as to know

FIRST MILITIA BRIGADE—BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. C. STORT.

First Regiment, Col. J. B. Williamson commanding, comprises the Fifth Representative District of Orleans.

Second Regiment, Col. A. Dupre commanding, comprises the parish of St. Bernard.

Third Regiment, Col. Geo. Pandelly commanding, comprises the Ninth Representative District of Orleans.

Fourth Regiment, Col. G. DeFrote commanding, comprises the Eighth Representative District of Orleans.

SECOND MILITIA BRIGADE—BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. A. LAMBERT.

First Regiment, Col. W. L. Robertson commanding, comprises the Fourth Representative District of Orleans.

Second Regiment, Col. Chas. A. DeArmas commanding, comprises the Fifth Representative District of Orleans.

Third Regiment, Col. W. B. Kennis commanding, comprises the Sixth Representative District of Orleans.

Fourth Regiment, Col. Jos. Lasere commanding, comprises the Seventh Representative District of Orleans.

THIRD MILITIA BRIGADE—BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. J. POWELL.

First Regiment, Col. J. M. Putnam commanding, comprises the First Representative District of Orleans.

Second Regiment, Col. T. G. Steele commanding, comprises the Second Representative District of Orleans.

Third Regiment, Col. [illegible] commanding, comprises that portion of the Third Representative District lying between Pass and Poydras streets, river and Bayou St. John.

Fourth Regiment, Col. J. M. Hoppe commanding, comprises that portion of the Third Representative District lying between Pass and Poydras streets, river and swamp.

FOURTH MILITIA BRIGADE—BRIGADIER-GEN. [illegible]

First Regiment, Col. John M. S. Taylor commanding, comprises the Tenth Representative District.

Second Regiment, Col. [illegible] commanding, comprises the Eleventh Representative District.

Third Regiment, Col. [illegible] commanding, comprises the Twelfth Representative District.

Fourth Regiment, Col. [illegible] commanding, comprises the Thirteenth Representative District.

II—The Colonels of the above-named regiments will proceed immediately to divide their regiments into companies of one hundred men each, and will report the same to these Headquarters, for registration and transmission to the General-in-Chief, for approval and commission.

III—The companies when organized, to report to these Headquarters, and will receive further orders.

By order of

JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.

ERNEST FORSTALL, Aid-de-Camp. 1eb19 R

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JOHN L. LEWIS,
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ERNEST FORSTALL, Aid-de-Camp. 1eb19 R

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20 1862.

COTTON.—Sales taken on the spot and at about previous rates, 400 bales at 20½c; 1000 bales at 20½c; 1000 bales at 20½c; 1000