The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS: MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

AN AMUSING CONTRAST.

There is one thing we rather admire in the N. Y. *Herald*, viz., its sublime indifference to consistency. We suppose that no journal ever existed which shifts its views from day to day with such lofty and unmitigated contempt for appearances. What cares the *Herald* for abuse or ridicule? Such weapons have long ago been blunted on the callous hide of its proprietor. Kicks, and stripes, and blows have failed to teach him decency or truth, and it is not imaginable that reform can be effected by the mere taunts of hard words? Not at all. The *Herald* is a sensational paper. Its conductors have but a single goal on which their vision is unswervingly fixed. They seek to render the sheet popular and to make it sell, and whatever may be the means requisite for accomplishing this purpose, they are employed without the least regard to considerations of honesty, dignity and veracity, such as usually influence respectable presses throughout the country. In the prosecution of the principle adopted, the *Herald* manifests an audacity that is astounding. Its contradictions and self-stultifications give it no concern whatever. "May, many of the habitual readers of the shameless sheet become habituated to its twists and turns and gyrations, and simply laugh at them.

On the 23d ult. the *Herald* published an article on the approaching collapse of the Southern rebellion. It was a most consolatory document for the Yankees, as it contained one part truth to nine parts of falsehood. It assured the melancholy North that the gigantic rebellion would speedily collapse "beyond the shadow of a doubt," that the rebels cannot take Washington, and will not therefore obtain European intervention in breaking the blockade; that the time is near at hand when BEAUREGARD will have to fall back upon Richmond, with or without a battle; that his troops are destitute of clothing, are restricted to one meal of potatoes and salt per day, and are close upon desertion and mutiny. "In a word," concludes the *Herald*, "if this Southern rebellion, like Jonah's gourd, grew up and overshadowed us in a single night, it is beginning to fail, and will soon be utterly wilted under the full blaze of day, after the first frost. With the blooming of the flowers of May we anticipate such a triumph of the Union as will make even the cotton States uninhabitable by the arch conspirators of this ignominious experiment of a Southern Confederacy."

How the Yankees must have rejoiced when they learned from the veracious *Herald* that the Southerners were in an awful way, and that by next spring they would be utterly incapable of further resistance! But the cunning and cruel scribe was only cheating his dupes for the fiftieth time. He suffered them to remain under the blissful delusion for a day or two, that they might suddenly fall from the hight of exultation to the depths of despondency. On the 28th September the *Herald*, remembering to forget what it had affirmed of the starvation, desertion and mutiny of our forces in Virginia, of BEAUREGARD's imminent danger, of his being compelled to retreat to Richmond, and of the prospect of an early and signal triumph of the Federal armies, quietly put forth the annexed peculiarly ambiguous view of the case:

"A terrible battle is at hand between the 300,000 troops on the banks of the Potomac—150,000 on either side—a battle which will be greater than that of Waterloo, and will probably be decisive against the party which loses it. The mighty results depending on it will involve the destiny of the people of this continent, and perhaps of modern civilization. If there should be a partial defeat of the Federal army, let the Abolition leaders who instigated the rebellion and the war—Phillips, Garrison, Wesley, Beecher, Cheever, Joy, Tappan, and their associates—look out for another country, for this will be too hot to hold them. If there should be a total defeat of the Federal army, together with the capture of Washington, let the anti-slavery demagogues who, for the last thirty years, have been stirring up the embers of strife which resulted in the Southern revolt, get out as fast as they can for some asylum beyond the limits of the American continent, for this is the only way in which they can consult the safety of their imperilled necks."

The foregoing reads very much as if the *Herald* was looking out for a soft place to fall upon. It does not once indulge in the supposition of a Federal victory, but seems to be exclusively occupied with the consideration of the consequences of a Federal defeat. We are not much surprised at this, since for the Federals to fight at all is to be invariably beaten. But in the striking contrast are the two articles, and the extraordinary it is that a journal so utterly and notoriously unprincipled and mendacious, which changes its Protean hues with every edition; which really has no particular editorial entity, and is distinguished alone by a sort of harum scarum, dashing style, and by considerable enterprise in the collection of news, should command a circulation superior to that of newspapers ten thousand times its superior morally and intellectually. The position of the New York *Herald* in journalism is an anomaly of the times. It could not flourish elsewhere than in that rank and seething hotbed of excitement and scandal where it is issued. It gratifies the craving and insatiate, but indiscriminating appetite of the New Yorker—hence its success!

So Fremont is removed, ordered to report himself at Washington, and is to be court-martialed. Such is the fate of the miserable dupes who pin their faith to Abraham Lincoln! That colossal genius conceives failure to be a crime, and punishes it as such. He and his myrmidons set up a new Fetish every month or two, and knock it down at the least disappointment. First Scott, then McDowell, then Fremont. Who comes next?

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—In another column will be found a detailed notice of the different periods and places where the various companies composing the Ninth Regiment of the Second Brigade of the First Division Louisiana Militia will assemble for drill. Particular attention is directed to this order.

NOTICE TO STATE TAX-PAYERS, SECOND DISTRICT.—The assessment rolls of 1860 are now in possession of Recorder Gastinel, and ready for examination at No. 42 St. Ann street, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., until the 9th November. Taxpayers will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—Notice is given in our advertising columns of a change in the hours of departure and return of the cars on the Pontchartrain Railroad. The attention of passengers is directed to the new arrangement.

COMPANY UNIFORMS.—Messrs. Hoffman & Marks, No. 63 Chartres street, have on hand materials for uniforming twenty new companies. See their advertisement in our columns.

ESPLANADE GUARDS.—See advertisement relative to the election of a second Lieutenant.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: On Tuesday afternoon last ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, and Durrett, of the Louisville *Courier*, arrived at New York, in custody of Lieutenant Porter, U. S. A., and a guard of eleven regular soldiers. The prisoners were landed from the ferry boat, and marched from the wharf, surrounded by their military escort, to the Astor House, where the Governor was put in one room and his companion in another. They were treated to good dinners, and then conveyed to more homely quarters at Lafayette.

The Knoxville *Register* has the subjoined dispatch:

Lynchburg, October 1.—Intelligence from Richmond, this evening indicates the most important movements at an early moment.

President Davis arrived there yesterday, and was received by the Mississippi Regiment in a short address, to whom he said he would not order them to go and do, but would lead them in person.

The President was most enthusiastically received; but immediately left for the most advanced outposts of the army.

The Feliciana *Democrat* has the following:

Since the stoppage of the stage line between this place and Prospect Hill, some ten days since, not a single New Orleans daily paper has been received through the Post-Office. This is on account of our readers for the meagre amount of information given in this day's issue. The publishers of the city papers are largely concerned in having the eastern route restored, and should for their own interests, if no other consideration, add their influence to that of their patrons in this section of the State.

The Washington *Dispatch* announces that Mr. Selby Spencer, of Hyde county, N. C., has succeeded in raising ten or twelve bushels of Chinese tea—the veritable China tea—on his premises the present year. The seed was obtained years ago from an English vessel, and the *Dispatch* thinks that Mr. Spencer's experiment demonstrates that it can be successfully raised in that State. It is said to make a beverage nearly equal to the China tea.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Nashville, October 4.—A gentleman who arrived in our midst to-day, from Eastern Kentucky, brings intelligence that the Federals, 4000 strong, have advanced from Camp Dick Robinson to Big Hill, 30 miles nearer the Tennessee line.

Their move is with a view of fortifying themselves to prevent Gen. Zollicoffer to march into the heart of Kentucky. Our troops have not advanced beyond Green river. The Federals are fortifying Elizabethtown, where they are 7000 strong, and have eight cannon. Very few accessions have been made to their command within the last few days.

GEN. FREMONT TO BE COURT-MARTIALED—*Various Changes in the Northern Army.*—Bowling Green, Ky., October 5.—We received this morning a copy of the Louisville *Journal* of the 4th, from which we glean the following items telegraphed the Northern press:

Washington, October 2.—Upon charges made by Col. Blair, Major-General Fremont has been ordered to report himself for trial by court-martial.

Gen. Wool, of Fortress Monroe, has been ordered to supersede Gen. Fremont in the command of the West, and Gen. Mansfield left for Fortress Monroe this afternoon to supersede Wool. Gen. Wool has left the fortress, and is on his way westward.

The rebels in this neighborhood are now acting on the defensive, fearing an assault from some quarter where they are most assailable. Affairs along the Potomac are quiet. The rebels have a number of "masked batteries" at all the principal points. At Potomac Creek, eleven merchant vessels were fired upon by a rebel battery, but the shots fell short.

FURTHER FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, October 3.—Gen. Wool, who was superseded by Gen. Mansfield, has been assigned to no other duty.

Mobile, October 5.—The remaining two of the four prisoners of war who escaped while *en route* for New Orleans, were arrested at Fowl river and brought here to-day, when they were placed in the safe-keeping of the jailer.

THE MOBILE BAY FORTIFICATIONS FIRED UPON.—Mobile, October 5.—The Mississippi steamed up yesterday to within half a mile of the shore, and fired a broadside at the laborers who are erecting fortifications on the Gulf coast, but nobody was hurt.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Jefferson City, Mo., October 3.—1800 rebels have parted from the main army for Georgetown. The rebels intend to make demonstrations in vast numbers upon Georgetown, Jefferson City and St. Louis, and feel confident of their ability to take these places.

The report of the removal of Gen. Fremont created intense indignation among the Union men, but great rejoicing among the Secessionists.

A gentleman who visited the Boston barracks this afternoon reports that the greatest excitement prevailed among the troops, amounting almost to a mutiny.

Gen. McKinstry has been ordered to the Department of Cumberland, in Kentucky.

Dr. White, of Col. Mulligan's brigade, brings information from Lexington to Monday night. Gen. Price had left Lexington with his main body, and was moving southward to effect a junction with Gen. McCulloch and give Fremont battle. Gen. Price anticipates an easy victory over Fremont at this point, and will then move to St. Louis, where 24,000 Secessionists will rise and welcome him with arms in their hands.

Louisville, October 4.—Special appeals have been made to the young men of Louisville, Jefferson, and the adjoining counties. Every inducement has been offered, but the work goes on slowly. Patriotism, State pride, love of country, and all the influences that urge men to gallant and glorious deeds are insufficient to awake them. Not twenty recruits from the Home Guards of this city are in camp. The *Journal* thinks it very strange indeed.

Nashville, October 5.—The Cumberland Ford correspondent of the *Union and American*, in a letter dated September 30, states that General Zollicoffer broke up the enemy's encampment at Laurel Bridge, Laurel county, 36 miles distant, capturing three prisoners, a lot of baggage, arms and munitions. The enemy scattered and fled to safe quarters.

Gen. Zollicoffer also broke up the encampment at the Goose Creek Salt Works, Clay county, capturing 200 barrels of salt.

The *Delta* of yesterday has the following special:

Richmond, October 5, 1861.—We have received the following particulars of the engagement on Green Brier river, in Western Virginia: The battle commenced on Thursday morning, the 3d instant, the enemy, commanded by Gen. Reynolds, leaving their intrenchments on Cheat Mountain to make the attack. The Confederate forces, which were under the command of Gen. Jackson, of Georgia, consisted of the First and Twelfth Georgia regiments, three Virginia and one Arkansas regiment. When the express which brings intelligence of the battle, left the enemy had fallen back, repulsed with heavy loss.

The report sent yesterday of the landing of a large Federal force on the south side of the Potomac, at the mouth of the Occoquan, is an ascertained fact.

President Davis returned to Richmond last night.

The Federal gunboat Fanny, which has been employed in the Carolina Sound, was captured at Roanoke Island last Tuesday, by Confederate forces, under flag officer Lynch. Forty-one prisoners, together with a thousand overcoats and other valuable stores, were taken on her.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS INVINCIBLES.

Richmond, October 5, 1861.

Editors Delta—The people of the Fifth Judicial District are hereby informed that we arrived here at an early hour this morning.

B. F. BENTON, Captain, Commanding Texas Invincibles.

The following, from Saturday's *Avalanche*, looks like the confirmation of the reported victory gained by Lee over Rosencrantz:

GREAT BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—We have a report from Clarksville to the effect that a gentleman arrived there had read a dispatch in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* announcing that a fight had taken place in Western Virginia between the forces of Lee and Rosencrantz, in which the latter's were terribly cut up and Rosencrantz himself killed. We merely mention this as one of the rumors current here last evening. From the preliminary report from Western Virginia, published elsewhere, we think it not improbable that a collision has occurred in Western Virginia, and of the result we have no doubt.

Since the above was written we have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter, which tends to confirm the original report:

"CHRISTIANSBURG, Va., Sept. 30.

"We have privately glorious news from Floyd's command in the Kanawha country, and hope it may prove true. They have had a three days' fight. In the first and second we repulsed them, and in that of the third the result would be likewise, as large reinforcements were on the way, and, if they got there in time, we would whip them well. They have 14,000, and our force is 6000.

"Our boys at Manassas say they have orders to cook three days' rations, and are looking for orders to march. I hope this will prove true, as I wish to see Maryland redeemed. They are suffering sadly in that State."

It will be seen that the dispatches received last night confirm the report of the fight in Western Virginia, and that, as usual, our arms were victorious.

[From the Galveston News, 29th.]

Capture of Two Traitors.

Friday night a fine sloop, belonging to Mr. Sabonche, and formerly used to convey water to vessels anchored outside the bar, was stolen, and this morning was discovered attempting to go outside the bar, as was supposed to the U. S. man-of-war in the offing.

Capt. Rogers, of the Confederate war vessel Dodge, manned one of his boats, and went in pursuit. The wind having died away, the fugitive vessel was unable to get outside the bar without beating, and on the discovery of her suspicious character fire was opened upon her at long range, from the forts of Pelican Spit and the Point.

The names of the traitors are Samuel Stanhope Smith, of bilious notoriety, and well known among the fast men of New Orleans, and Johann Miller, formerly a dockkeeper at the Galveston theatre, and for some time a resident of this city.

She rounded and ran for Bolivar Point, on the main land, where, however, she would have met a warm reception. After a hard pull of some five miles the boats overhauled the fugitive, which, however, was not brought to until a couple of shots were fired at her, when she was boarded, and the men on board, two in number, secured. The pursuit of the boats was most prompt and vigorous, and reflects much credit upon Captain Rogers, his officers and men.

The Bayou City got up steam and started with a detachment of the Galveston Rifles, but did not arrive until the fugitives were captured.

The U. S. man-of-war outside the bar fired a gun from the side towards shore. She was four or five miles distant, and the shot, if one was fired, was not seen to fall.

A boat also put out from the fort at the Point, under command of Lieut. Dunbar, and joined in the chase, being close at hand when the capture was effected.

A disconsolate Lincolnite, who, it is to be hoped, is beginning to see the error of his ways, was overheard soliloquizing thus: "They talk about supporting the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, when it is as much as a fellow can do to get provisions enough nowadays to support his own constitution."

The New York *Tribune* of the 21st ult. estimates the whole number of volunteers at 300,000, of whom 20,000 have been discharged by expiration of term, 10,000 have deserted, and 10,000 proved inefficient from disease, leaving in the field 250,000, with a net increase of 1000 a day.

The Richmond *Whig* says the stamps for the use of the Confederate postal service will be ready for delivery in a few days. The five-cent stamp is embellished with a likeness of President Davis.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—On Wednesday night two prisoners confined in the Parish Prison at this place made their escape. Hiram Casey, confined for some petty offence, and Alfred Dalberton, the fiddler, who came here with Capt. Keep's company, and was convicted in Justice Walker's court of stealing a gold watch, the property of one of the members of that company.—*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Latest from Richmond.

Clothing for the Army Arriving in Abundance.

Richmond, October 6.—Large quantities of seasonable clothing, comforts, and other things necessary for our brave volunteers are being daily received and forwarded by the Government authorities and special agents here from the people in all portions of the South for regiments, companies, and individual soldiers.

The Reported Federal Landing at Occoquan.

The rumored landing of a large Federal force at Occoquan creek is untrue. Only about 15 landed, and quickly withdrew.

Marylanders in the Southern Army.

It has been ascertained that at the present time there are fully 8000 Marylanders in the Confederate army fighting for Southern independence.

Arrests in Wheeling, Va.

The Federals are arresting men and women at Wheeling, having Secession proclivities.

The Fight at Greenbrier River—Official Dispatch of Gen. Jackson.

The following dispatch from Brig.-General Henry R. Jackson has been received at the War Department:

CAMP BARTOW, Greenbrier river, Oct. 3.

The enemy attacked us this morning in considerable force, estimated at 5000, and with six pieces of artillery of longer range than any we have. After a hot fire of four hours and a half duration, and heavy attempts to charge our lines, he was repulsed, evidently with considerable loss. We had no cavalry to pursue him on his retreat.

The loss on our side is inconsiderable. A fuller report will be given through the regular channels. For several days my correspondence with Gen. Loring has been interrupted. The enemy's force was superior to ours, but we had the advantage in position.

Naval Engagement—Capture of a Federal War Steamer.

Wilmington, October 6.—An authentic letter from an officer on board the steamer Raleigh, dated the 2d, says that the Curlew and Raleigh captured the Federal steamer Fanny the evening before, loaded with blankets, great coats, shoes and clothing for the Federal fleet, and having a crew of 45 men on board. The steamer made some resistance, but soon succumbed. No one was killed or wounded on either side. The steamer and cargo are worth $100,000.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac.

A friend just from Jefferson county gives us more minute information respecting the late stirring events which occurred at Shepherdstown, in that county.

The public is aware that Shepherdstown is immediately on the Potomac, about seven miles above Harper's Ferry. A Federal regiment has for some time been stationed just opposite, on the Maryland side, professedly for the purpose of protecting the canal, but really to molest and annoy their neighbors on the opposite shore.

It seems that on Tuesday, the 17th September, about seventy-five of the Vandals ventured over the river, crossing it at the ford about a mile below the town, and proceeded it, penetrating almost to the center of the town before any one knew it. As soon as their presence was known, and amid the great consternation of the inhabitants, all the citizens capable of bearing arms were busily getting ready such weapons as they could muster to give the invaders a spirited reception. Just at this moment about a dozen of Ashby's cavalry, who had been scouting, galloped into the town, and, led by Daniel H. Morgan, (brother of Capt. Morgan, of Stuart's cavalry) dashed down the street up which the enemy were coming, and dispersed them in every direction, sending them in double-quick across the river. This charge deserves more than a passing notice. Those gallant twelve charged the enemy against the entreaties and protestations of the citizens, they supposing it was madness for so small a number to encounter a force so much superior. They deserve great credit for their gallantry.

But one of the most outrageous and atrocious acts of the whole war remains yet to be told. On the Friday following, at halfpast nine o'clock at night, the report of cannon, followed by the noise of four-pounders and pieces of iron, told too plainly that the vengeance of the Vandals would only be appeased by a regular bombardment of the town, and that, too, without giving a moment's warning to the helpless women and children who were sleeping within its precincts. The firing was kept up at intervals for about two hours, and only ceased, we are informed, because their cannon burst (another interposition of Providence) and prevented farther mischief. They succeeded, however, in driving nearly all the women and children from the place, many of whom had to encamp out all night. Several balls and pieces of old iron fired by the savages were picked up by the citizens. Most of the balls struck near the center of the town, and the marvel is how the inhabitants escaped, for, strange to say, no one was injured. Col. Ashby, with his whole command, is now encamped near Shepherdstown, and, with the aid of several hundred militia, will be able to protect the border from future depredations.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Kentucky and Missouri.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Friday has the annexed intelligence:

We learn through a gentleman who ran the Louisville blockade, and reached this city yesterday, that there are some very interesting scenes being enacted there. The people are leaving the city in droves, and seeking safety from the Lincolnites in the interior of the State. About three hundred fled the city the day our informant left, it being generally believed that the Federals would destroy the town rather than yield to the Confederates.

The principal Union wholesale merchants were engaged in boxing up their goods and sending them to Cincinnati, in anticipation of the capture of Louisville by our forces, notwithstanding the presence there of about 9000 Ohioans and Indianians, but they were moving all the time.

The office of the Louisville *Journal* has been moved to Jeffersonville, Prentice preferring to be upon the "safe side" of the Ohio.

In regard to the "stampede" at Hopkinsville, we learn through a military gentleman connected with Gen. Buckner's staff, that the affair at Hopkinsville was even worse for the Federals than has heretofore been represented. The Federals "made track" so fast that they were creditable performances beside the Manassas races. Our loss was one man killed and one wounded. We captured two men, killed three, took 600 stand of arms, a lot of camp equipage, etc.

Gen. Buckner has fallen back to Tate's Station, two miles from the State line.

Gen. Rousseau is encamped two miles from Elizabethtown. He has under his command about seven thousand troops.

It seems that those connected with the Louisville *Journal* office have made a "good thing" of it in supporting Lincoln. It is generally known in Louisville that Henderson and Osborne (of the *Journal*) had a contract for supplying paper, upon which they made a large sum of money. Prentice's special "fee" was a "mule contract," from which he cleared the snug little sum of $60,000. To show how much "principle" there was in this concern, we are informed positively that at one time the Secessionists had purchased the *Journal* for a stipulated sum, but the hastening of events prevented the transfer.

Special Correspondence of the Avalanche.

CAMP BELMONT, Mo., opposite Columbus, Ky., October 24, 1861.

EDITORS AVALANCHE—On last Monday morning, about day, your humble servant had the honor of being engaged in the boldest and most daring feat, I venture to say, that has been performed in the valley of the Mississippi since the commencement of the war. On Sunday, the 29th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., about two hundred of Gen. Thompson's picked swamp hunters left camp under command of Col. Jas. Walker, of the 1st, and Col. Phelan, of the 2d Regiment; the destination none but the knowing ones was aware of. Half an hour before daybreak on Monday morning we were challenged by the picket guard of the enemy, at a large and important bridge on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, in sight of Bird's Point. We immediately fired and charged upon the enemy, said by the neighbors and our guides to be three hundred in number, drove them in the swamp towards Bird's Point, captured their guns, blankets, haversacks, etc., burned and cut down the bridge, which was the real object of the expedition, and immediately started for camp. We reached camp inside of twenty-four hours after starting, having traveled forty-eight miles without ever eating or sleeping, not having even stopped once to rest.

When you take into consideration that our forces were infantry, and that eight miles of the distance was the very worst swamps to be encountered in this State, traveled on a dark night, and compelled to avoid all roads, I think it has not been excelled, if ever equaled; and all this was done without even a single man getting hurt. We cut off by this nearly all the rolling stock of the road, as there was a large force of the enemy at Charleston with the cars. The troops have all returned, and we now have possession of all the cars, locomotives, etc.

About the same time our cavalry attacked another large force in sight of Norfolk, who were guarding a bridge across a creek. Our men drove them into Norfolk, killed some fifteen or sixteen of the enemy, and wounded about thirty. We lost one killed and one slightly wounded in the engagement.

GOOD FOR THE THIRSTY SOLDIER.—Extreme thirst is one of the most severe trials the active soldier has to encounter. During a long march and on the field of a long and hotly contested battle, it is often almost overcome with fatigue and thirst. An old frontiersman, who has had much experience on the Western borders and on the plains, suggests to us the following as the best remedy and preventive of thirst that has ever been discovered: After a meal, take the coffee grounds, boil them over again, and pour it off into your canteen, and let it cool for your next march. It is not only nutritive and stimulating, but it will only quench the thirst more effectually than water. It will go two or three times as far as water. Also, take the grounds, after being thus used, dry them, and put them in your pocket, and chew them at intervals on the march, or during any arduous service, and they will likewise repress thirst, and satiate greatly the cravings of hunger. This course has been tried with the most gratifying results, and is worthy of a trial by every soldier in the service.

Response from England.

The London *Post* of the 19th—the Government organ—has the following highly significant article:

Secession is now an accomplished fact; for the Federal Government can no more exercise authority in the seceding States than it can affect to regulate the Government of Canada or of this country. In support of a Union which does not survive, it not only wages a costly and unsuccessful war, but it destroys every vestige of that freedom which once was the pride and the boast of the Anglo-Saxon race in America.

It is said that the Confederate States have announced their intention to prohibit the exportation of cotton so long as foreign powers admit the validity of the Federal blockade. They hope by this threat to coerce England and France into the recognition of their national independence and sovereignty. Questions of blockade can only be determined by the law and practice of nations. No case calling for decision has yet arisen, but when it does arise little doubt can be entertained that every tribunal, except perhaps in America, would determine the question according to the declaration of the treaty of Paris. The recognition of *de facto* independence, as in the case of the Spanish-American provinces, Greece and Belgium, rests upon an entirely different basis; and, when the proper occasion arises, we have as little doubt that it will be met and decided in strict conformity with the modern public law of Europe. But the Southern States have recently announced that, with the exception of the article relating to privateers, they will, with regard to neutral goods, contraband of war, and the validity of the blockade, scrupulously adhere to the declaration of the Congress of Paris. In other words, they are willing to act in concert with the more humane views of European nations so long as they can preserve and exercise the right of commissioning privateers. We regret that the Southern States should, from a mistaken view of interest, adhere to this barbarous relic of the middle ages. It is a weapon more formidable against innocent commerce than against the enemy's trade; but it is based upon that principle of a militia navy which, until lately, both sections of public men in America concurred in supporting. We believe that it is a useless and dangerous expedient, and that, notwithstanding the temporary success of the Sumter and other corsairs, it will lead to no practical or beneficial result. But, whilst we see the South, in regard *to at least the great principles of maritime warfare, acting in concert with the Powers of Europe*, we see that a reign of terror has been inaugurated in the North. Not only is the press silenced, but a system of espionage has been established which has sent the Mayor of Washington to Fort Lafayette, and has actually subjected women to its savage and arbitrary rule. The passport system, in its most odious form, has been introduced in the North. The spies of the Federal Government are on board every steamer which arrives at New York or Boston. An American gentleman, who recently returned to America, after a visit to this country, solely on mercantile affairs, was seized immediately upon landing from the Persia, and his property was confiscated. The excuse was that he had been in England engaged in the task of negotiating a loan for the Secession States. We allude to the case of Mr. Serrill, whose liberty has been coerced and his property confiscated upon the information of Federal spies. All this has been done in spite of evidence which shows that Mr. Serrill had no political mission in England, and that the large sum of money found upon him was his own money, which he intended to employ in legitimate mercantile operations. A more gross and iniquitous case has never occurred, and it may be hoped that this injured gentleman, upon an accurate knowledge of the facts, will at once be set at liberty. If we do not fail to sum up the benefit of Mr. Bright and his supporters the practical result of American Democracy, that result would be irresponsible military tyranny, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, the stifling of the press, and the wholesale introduction of a system of passports and spies. In fact, more outrages have been perpetrated upon individual liberty in the Northern States than even King Bomba attempted to commit in Naples. The proclamation of martial law at New York is not only an evidence of national resentment and decay, but shows how, in the moment of disaster and dismay, a subservient and excited population may surrender all the freedom and liberty for which they have contended during nearly a century.

Lord Lyons on the United States Passport System.

[From the London Official Gazette, Sept. 11.]

Extract of a dispatch from Lord Lyons to Lord Russell:

Washington, August 19.—I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship, herewith, a copy of a notice from the State Department, which has appeared in the newspapers this morning. It declares that no person will be allowed to go abroad from a port in the United States without a passport from the State Department, or a passport countersigned by the Secretary of State; and that no person will be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a Minister or Consul of the United States, or, (if a foreigner) from his own government, countersigned by the United States Minister or Consul. The notice has been issued without any previous communication on the part of the Secretary of State either with me, or, so far as I know, with any of my colleagues, nor has it yet been officially announced to me.

The London *Post* remarks upon this that it is a most uncivil and disrespectful act, and we infer that it is to be attributed to the extremely hostile views which Mr. Seward has always entertained towards England—feelings that are not likely to be modified by the freedom of speech which prevails in this country, and which may even have some influence even in the Northern States, unless Mr. Seward should follow up his passport system by prohibiting the importation of English newspapers.

MEMPHIS RIFLED CANNON.—Two thirty-two-pounder cannon, rifled at Messrs. Street, Hungerford & Co.'s establishment, were tested yesterday by Col. Mossarett, and proved quite successful. The trial of the elongated shot, however, was not so satisfactory, but it is supposed that the defect can be remedied. Memphis is fast becoming "independent."

[*Memphis Avalanche.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.—New Orleans has proven herself to be a martial city ever since the commencement of the war of Southern Independence, both by the number of troops she has sent to other localities and the standing force she yet retained to ensure the safety of a peculiarly exposed coast. But never so much as now were the martial spirit and influence so noticeable, and as winter approaches and the opportunity of invasion ripens for the enemy's grasp, we will remark this more and more. From the prattle of children to counting-house conversation this is manifest, and even in parlors and drawing-rooms one must be quite familiar with Parrotts, bank attacks, &c., to prevent showing greater ignorance in war matters than the well-posted ladies themselves. A theological student re-entered the outer world a few days since, after having been cloistered for three months in writing a few volumes to determine the proper translation of a Hebrew verb, and the change he discovered in the moral atmosphere astonished him greatly.

He relates that while still intent upon the absorbing topic of the Hebrew verb, he went into a barber-shop to get shaved, and while his nose was in the artist's finger grip, that worthy suddenly burst out with: "Now, sir, in battalion drill, when you give the order —— on the right of companies, by the rear into column ——" "Heavens and earth!" ejaculated the student of theology, starting out his words through the lather that covered his mouth, and referring to the unnecessary pinch his nose had received from the barber's fingers, "that won't do, my friend." "Why not, sir?" exclaimed the soldier barber, flourishing his razor like a sword and imagining himself a major pro tem. "I'll show you very quickly." With a cry of murder our student friend leaped out of the big chair and rushed into the street, wiping the soap suds from his chin. "Poor crazy man," sighed the astonished barber. "The maniac!" exclaimed the student; "he would have cut my throat."

Feeling his nerves somewhat unstrung, our theological student went into a coffee-house to get a glass of wine, and found the bar-keeper poring over a small volume, of the title of which he could only read, "Hardee," and supposed it to be a novel. On calling for a glass of sherry, the reader of Hardee bounced up to his feet and roared with the startling exclamation: "Front! Right dress! Front!" The student looked at him in mild amazement, and repeated: "Sherry, sir, sherry." "By the right flank, file right, march—company halt," answered the bar-keeper. Then, taking a bottle up, he went through several manœuvres, whispering in a low tone: "Backward, guide right, march—company halt—about face—shoulder arms—present arms." When the wine was poured out, the student thought to himself: "A man so insane may poison me; I won't take a drop."

He hurried into the street, where he was delighted to meet his friend, the Rev. Mr. Blank. "One sane man at last," he thought, as after exchanging civilities he explained to him his new plan of conjugating Hebrew verbs. "Impossible," remarked his reverend friend, "you can no more conjugate them in that way than you can order your troops by company on the right into line, guide right." "What!" cried the dismayed student of theology. "All the world is mad," he said, and he ran back to his closet and his Hebrew verbs, where even the militia officers may not find him.

A newspaper would have no interest to the readers of the present time unless it was devoted almost exclusively to military affairs; the advertising columns are daily crammed to search for general, regimental and company orders, and the local department is supposed to be well informed concerning all new military organizations, and the doings of old ones. The editor is supposed to have at least the qualifications of a Brigadier-General, and the local reporter is expected to know at least as much as the Adjutant-General. Certainly the latter ought to rank as a Brigadier, for many different regiments often appear in the columns of which he has command and in his daily reports. In plain matter of fact, however, the reporters of New Orleans only rank as follows: One Major, three Captains, one Lieutenant, two Sergeants, and one high private.

We hear considerable speculation of general regarding the return of Louisiana regiments and battalions now at remote points, with the view of adding to the security of the valuable metropolis of the South. There seems to be no authority for this rumor, although we have seen two letters from the army of the Potomac, one of which mentions the report in camp that the Washington Artillery are to return in November for duty on the coast, and the other says that the Sixth and Seventh regiments, Colonels Seymour and Hayes, are to return with the Washington Artillery. Even if this be true, they will very probably have a serious contest with the enemy in Virginia before they come back to another field of operations.

About half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning the Thirteenth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers arrived in the city by the Jackson Railroad, and immediately took up their line of march to the newly erected ... to the surrounding country, the number of its friends in the city, and the number of spectators who have accompanied them to the field.

There was a meeting of the reserve company of the Orleans Artillery Saturday evening for the election of a Captain in place of Mr. Rafter, who resigned on account of ill health. First Lieutenant Jr. P. J. Duprè was elected Captain, First Lieutenant Jr. P. J. Duprè was elected to his place, and Sergeant Major S. O'Connell was elected First Lieutenant Jr. This company has now a complete new battery of six field pieces, and also has in its keeping the eleven pieces belonging to the other companies in active service.

In speaking of the Beauregard Battalion in our last issue as escorting the guard from the Eighteenth Georgia Regiment to the City Hotel, we referred to the Crescent Blues as commanded by Captain George Soulé ... Captain of the Crescent Cadets, and Captain George Knight is the esteemed commander of the Stars. The Beauregard Battalion is a splendid organization, and has already acquired a high name among our citizen soldiery. It should receive two or three more good companies, and then it will be complete in every way.

Murder of a Soldier by His Comrade—Desertion and Drunkenness.—While the Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment was passing through the city yesterday morning, on its way to the lower fortifications, several men strayed away from the ranks without leave and wandered around the city in their uniforms, finding many opportunities to get intoxicated, which they did not avoid. Two men from Captain Avegno's company of Zouaves, who had thus deserted, became drunk, and while on Old Levee street, between Barracks and Esplanade, about 3 o'clock, P. M., got quarreling with each other. One of them, whose name is Renny Mestre, said to his companion: "I have a good mind to shoot you." "You cannot do it," was the answer. "Can't I?" responded Mestre, and with that he leveled his musket to his shoulder, bringing the muzzle almost against his comrade's chest, and fired, blowing off the whole lower jaw of the poor fellow, which caused his death in a short time. Renny ran into the Third District, pursued by citizens, and at the corner of Frenchmen and Victory streets he was caught by a man named McCary, who brought him to the lockup on Elysian Fields street. The corpse was brought to the Second District police station. Mestre will be tried by court martial, and will undoubtedly be sentenced to be shot.

Stabbing Affair.—Two Mexicans, named Jose Maria Lopez and Gregorio Hernandez, became involved in a fight, at half-past seven o'clock last evening, on Rampart street, between St. Philip and Dumaine. Lopez drew a knife and stabbed Hernandez, indicting a slight wound on the right side of his head, whereupon he was arrested by officer C. Raymond. Hernandez was also locked up by Lieutenant Samuel to ensure his appearance before the Recorder as a witness.

Attempted Suicide.—An abandoned woman, named Mary Ann Winters, who has often been arrested for intoxication, attempted to commit suicide Saturday evening, in the First District lockup, by hanging herself. She reached some pieces of rope outside of the bars of the cell, and, tying them together, fastened one end to an upper bunk and made a noose of the other end, in which she inserted her neck. Fortunately the clerk came in to lock up another prisoner just after she swung herself loose, and cut her down before she was much injured by the strangulation.

The First District Court.—Judge Collens will open the First District Court to-day for the fall term. We understand that the Attorney General is so much occupied with other duties of his office as to render it impossible to attend to the criminal cases, that the cases of homicide now on the docket of this court to be tried will not be brought up before December or January. The smaller cases will be disposed of in a rapid manner, the State interests being attended to by District Attorney M. M. Reynolds.

Mysteriously Wounded.—On Saturday afternoon a slave woman named Fanny, belonging to Mr. Chatard, when standing on St. Peter street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets, was severely wounded with a knife in the hands of an unknown man who was passing by. Some suppose that an assassination was intended, and others, that the act was a mere insane freak of a drunken man.

Not a Spy.—Alexander Phenira, a Scotchman by birth, and a fisherman by occupation, who was arrested on a charge of communicating with the enemy by the way of Grand Bayou, forty-five miles below the city, was examined Saturday before Mayor Monroe. A number of witnesses proved the good character of Phenira, and that he had not been out of Algiers since June last, so that the charge against him fell to the ground. His Honor, after giving him a severe reprimand, and telling him that every man's conduct in these times should be above suspicion, ordered him to be discharged.

The Case of the Prize Ship Marshall.—The *Decision Condemning Her.*—The important test case of the prize ship Marshall, that has created so much interest among mercantile circles and at the bar, and which involved interesting and novel points of law, has been finally decided by Judge Moise in the Confederate States District Court. We present our readers with the law report:

Stephen C. McLellan, Captain of the Steamer Music, and N. S. Baker, Captain of the Steamer V. H. Ivy, vs. Ship Marshall.—The libel states that on 17th May, 1861, the said steamers were engaged in the service of the Confederate States of America as private armed vessels, having on board letters of marque, authorizing each of said steamers to act on the high seas against the United States of America, its ships and vessels, and those of its citizens, etc. That on the high seas they jointly seized and captured, and took into possession, as lawful prize of war, the ship Marshall, the property of alien enemies, citizens of the United States, which by reason of the premises, the said ship Marshall has become forfeited as lawful prize of war. Samuel Semmes, proctors for libellants.

The claim and answer was filed by Messrs. Benjamin, Bradford & Finney, proctors for Messrs. Sucket, Kean & Co., consignees, agents and attorneys in fact of Sucket Mason, of Providence, Rhode Island. They deny that said ship was captured or seized on the high seas beyond the jurisdiction; and aver that said ship was on a lawful voyage from Havre to New Orleans, having left Havre on 24th March, 1861, for the port of New Orleans, and had been towed inside of the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river before the towboat V. H. Ivy, and was in the State of Louisiana, within the protection of the laws of this State and the Confederate States.

On the 8th July, 1861, the District Attorney of the Confederate States filed an intervening libel, alleging that the privateers Music and V. H. Ivy had no right or authority to seize and capture the ships or vessels of the United States, except upon the high seas; that at the capture of the Marshall was not made in accordance with the terms of the commission, but upon the Mississippi river, within the jurisdiction of the court, and therefore confers no rights upon said captors, but that the said prize and accrues to the benefit of the Confederate States. The prayer of the libel was that the Marshall should be forfeited to the Confederate States. The testimony of Elisha P. Sprague, taken *in preparatorio*, sufficiently develops the facts of the case.

Elisha P. Sprague—Born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, is fifty three years old, and am a citizen of the United States. The Marshall was in the Mississippi river, within the Southwest Pass, and about a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the river when she was seized as a prize. She had been towed from the sea, by the tow boat, over the bar at the time of the capture by the towboat V. H. Ivy. While being towed up the river, the steamer Music came alongside the ship, and a number of armed men from the Music, with her master, McLellan, boarded the Marshall, hauled down her colors and hoisted the flag of the Confederate States, and took charge of the ship. Capt. Stephen McLellan then claimed the prize of war the ship Marshall, on the ground that they were jointly interested in capture, under the letters of marque.

It has been already decided that the letters of marque granted by the Confederate States do not authorize a capture in the Mississippi river for the benefit of the captors. It is urged, however, that the capture in this case was made on the high sea; for the Ivy towed the Marshall some fifteen or eighteen miles from the high sea while towing the ship into the river ...

"active service" was like.

Marching by fours, route step, with drums of ... column appeared to an inexperienced eye to represent several thousand men. Travel-worn and dusty, with their cumbrous load of knapsack, blanket, camp utensils, &c., slung over their backs, there was a marked difference to indicate the campaigner from the militia men, who comes upon parade fresh from the toilet. Their long string of baggage wagons, too, carrying tents, camp equipage, ambulance shoes, vivandieres and sick soldiers, was not an accompaniment of city troops out for a fine promenade. The field officers of this regiment are Col. Randell Gibson, Lieut.-Col. Aristide Gerard, Major Anatole Avegno, Quartermaster A. S. Lucas, and Adjutant Richard.

The Militia Law is already in partial operation, some of the companies having already commenced to drill in the afternoon, at four o'clock. But many of the rolls are not yet completed and corrected, and it will be a week perhaps before the law can be rigidly enforced everywhere. It has had the good effect already, however, of requiring several hundred persons appointed to office to qualify themselves for their position, and also of filling up and increasing the Volunteer State troops, which are now progressing rapidly and vigorously toward efficiency.

We observe that the Fire Department, which has sent off so many companies into active service, has now thirteen companies of men organized for home protection under the Volunteer Militia law. Some of these were originated by fire companies, aided by their friends, and others are composed exclusively of firemen. They all retain the name of their fire company as their distinctive title, and we hear it spoken of that ten or eleven of them will form into a regiment under the title of the Fire Volunteers, and elect their own field officers. The names of companies that we know are the Lafayette Guards and Jefferson Guards, of the Fourth District; Volunteer Guards, Mechanics' Guards, Marion Rifles, Bisbury Guards, American Rifles, Company B, Perseverance Guards, Company B, and Waterman Guards, of the First District; Pelican Guards, Orleans Rifles, and Vigilant Guards, of the Second District; and the Phenix Guards, of the Third District.

Speaking of battalion organizations, there are at present some fifty or sixty companies with full ranks, that are as yet undetached and subject only to direct orders from the Governor or Major-General. Perhaps a third of these are well drilled and uniformed, and they thoroughly understand the necessity of forming themselves into regiments or parts of regiments for the purpose of learning battalion drill. The principal difficulty seems to be to find men competent not only to command a battalion, but to instruct it in all the movements and evolutions. A man who does not thoroughly understand this would be a clog upon any ambitious battalion, and forever prevent them from taking a place in the First Division that they might otherwise attain under a competent commander. If there are any gentlemen at present in the city capable of filling the position of Major or Lieutenant-Colonel, they should make themselves known to Captains of companies through a friend or by other means. Their duty to their country calls for this from them. New battalions cannot all have Westmores, but there may be other competent officers in the city who have not made known their ability.

We have not published, from day to day, the titles and officers of every new company organizing, as they have been springing up so thick and fast around us it was impossible to hear of them all, but we will fitly repair this breach in the future. The police of the First District have already formed a company of the night officers, with Captain Frank J. Reed and Lieutenants Jas. Burby, Frank J. Ames and John Kennedy in command. The day officers of that District are forming another company.

... instituted a valid capture, inasmuch as the Ivy was navigated under letters of marque, or that the subsequent exhibition of force by the Music, with whom the Ivy was associated, related back to the time when the Ivy commenced to tow the Marshall.

When the Ivy made fast to the Marshall at sea, no attempt was made by the Ivy to take possession of the Marshall. Neither the master nor the mate of the Marshall appear to have had any suspicion whatever that the conduct of the Ivy was of a hostile character or intended to be so. There was no manifestation by the Ivy of any purpose to control the movements of the Marshall. The Marshall was bound for New Orleans, and the towboat brought her into the river in furtherance of the voyage of the Marshall, and without any apparent desire to interfere with her arrangements, or hold her as a prize. If there was a *animus capiendi* on the part of the Ivy, it was not exhibited by any hostile or overt act. To constitute a valid capture, it is not sufficient for the captor to entertain an undeclared intention to seize an enemy's property—but if the intention exists, it must be shown to exist by some hostile demonstration. There must be the *animus capiendi*, says Sir Wm. Scott, demonstrated by some overt act, by some variation of conduct, which would not have taken place but with reference to that particular object; and if the intention of acting against the enemy had not been effectually entertained. [L'Amitié, 6 c. Rob. 261.] and to the same effect is the language of the Supreme Court of the United States [the Grotius, 9 Cranch 371.] There was no variation of conduct in reference to the object said to be in view of the Ivy, her course being entirely consistent with the most peaceable purpose, and in accordance with what she would have done as a towboat, which, in the argument, it is admitted, was her previous business. Neither at the time she took the Marshall in tow, nor at any subsequent period, was there the slightest indication of any intention to treat the Marshall as a prize. It appears to me that the Marshall cannot justly be regarded as the prize of the Ivy; and that, if at any time before she reached the river, another privateer had taken possession of her, the capture would have to be considered as made by the privateer taking the actual possession.

I do not perceive how the forcible seizure by the Music, the consort of the Ivy, in the river, where she could not seize for her own benefit, can make the Marshall a lawful prize to the Ivy. As the seizure in the river cannot avail the Music, it cannot avail the Ivy, and I do not appreciate the argument by which it is maintained that the overt act of the Music, in a place where it was not permitted her to make a capture, can be construed into an overt act of the Ivy on the high seas. It seems to me that if this reasoning were allowable, it would lead to consequences clearly outside of the entire policy of the prize act.

The original libel was thereupon dismissed, and the Marshall condemned to the use of the Confederate States.

Headquarters Ninth Regiment, 2d Brigade, 1st Div. L. a. Militia.
NEW ORLEANS, October 7, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 2.—In obedience to Order No. 25, from Brigade headquarters, the Companies of this Regiment will assemble for drills on the following days.

All residents subject to militia duty will attend drills as follows:

Company A, Captain P. A. Bennet—company beat bounded by Esplanade, Elysian Fields, Burbigny and Robertson streets—at the St. Bernard's Market, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Company B, Captain J. A. ... Jr.—company beat bounded by Esplanade, Elysian Fields, Burbigny and Prieur streets—at the omnibus stables, on Bayou Road, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

Company C, Captain J. A. Lotten—company beat bounded by Esplanade, Elysian Fields, Conseiller and Levee streets—at the Fillmore School-house, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Company D, Captain Louis de Roche—company beat bounded by Esplanade, Elysian Fields, St. John Baptist and Urquhart streets—at the St. Bernard's Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

Company E, Captain C. S. Lesargentier—company beat bounded by Esplanade, Elysian Fields, Grape and Goodchildren streets—at the corner of Goodchildren and Elysian Fields streets, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Company F, Captain D. Kennedy, Jr.—company beat bounded by Esplanade, Elysian Fields, Conseiller and Casey streets—on the Washington Square, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

Company G, Captain O. Valette—company beat bounded by Esplanade, Elysian Fields, Prieur and Broad streets—at the Omnibus Stables, Bayou road, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Company H, Captain C. Collins—company beat bounded by Esplanade, Elysian Fields, Broad and Bayou St. John streets—at the Omnibus Stables, Bayou road, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Company I, Captain J. S. Thorp—company beat bounded by Esplanade, Elysian Fields, Goodchildren and Urquhart streets—at the St. Bernard Market, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Company K, Captain Robt. Bowie—company beat bounded by Bayou St. John, Lake Pontchartrain, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Those belonging to volunteer companies, and such as claim to be exempt from militia duty, will be forthwith required to furnish certificates to prove of the same to the above named Captains.

The officers will attend drill in uniform.

Any officer neglecting to report for duty on the above named days will be immediately put under arrest, and held subject to the decision of the permanent Court-martial. The privates not reporting for duty will be placed on the Black list as recreants, and their names laid before the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Perreague and Major F. Davis are charged with the execution of this order.

By order.

JOS. SOLOMON, Col. Commanding.

F. J. BAYNUC, Adjutant.

N. B.—The Captains of each company will report themselves at regimental headquarters, on SATURDAY, 12th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., with correct rolls of their companies, noting the names of all delinquents, which will be transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief. oct7 2t

Headquarters Eighth Regiment, 2d Brigade, 1st Div. La. Militia.
NEW ORLEANS, October 7, 1861.

THE bounds of this regimental district are within St. Philip and Esplanade streets, Rampart street and the swamp. All persons liable to militia duty in this district are required to obey promptly the orders of the officers of their respective beats, and to attend daily drills at the place designated by their officers, otherwise they will be dealt with according to the provisions of the Act of his Excellency the Governor.

Captains of companies will immediately attend to the organization of their companies, and report within three days hereafter to headquarters.

STAFF OFFICERS.
C. Morel, Colonel.
C. E. Mariotteaux, Lieutenant-Colonel.
G. Dupuy, Major.
Jos. Gros, Quartermaster.
V. Grandin, Paymaster.
G. Devron, M. D., Surgeon.
Chas. Faber, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.
A. David, Adjutant.

CAPTAINS OF COMPANIES.

1. M. B. Dubuisson,	Co. A.	6. V. Soulères,	Co. F.
2. O. Robin,	B.	7. A. Philippe,	G.
3. E. Creost,	C.	8. A. Pradoe, Jr.,	H.
4. E. Blanc,	D.	9. D. Hubbard,	I.
5. E. Brouard,	E.	10. E. J. Wenck,	K.

C. MOREL, Colonel.

A. DAVID, Adjutant. oct7 2t

Militia Order No. 1.

COMPANY B, EIGHTH REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE.—All male persons from the age of 18 to 45 years, residing within the limits of Villere, St. Philip, Claiborne and Esplanade streets, are hereby commanded to appear at the corner of Tonti and Esplanade streets, for company organization, on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 5 o'clock precisely.

By order of HENRY V. McCALL, Captain Company B, Eighth Regiment, Second Brigade, Louisiana Militia, First Division.

New Orleans, October 7, 1861. oct7 1t

Headquarters Tirailleurs d'Orleans, First Company.

THE members of this Company are requested to meet at the Armory, Polar Star Lodge, corner Love and History streets, TUESDAY, 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to be mustered into service.

By order of Captain A. L. TISSOT.

CHAS. PEYCHAUD, Orderly Sergeant. oct7

Regiment of the Orleans Guards.
NEW ORLEANS, October 7, 1861.

ORDER No. 5.—The Members of the Company of the ESPLANADE GUARDS will meet in the Hall of the Polar Star Lodge, THIS DAY (Monday) to proceed to the election of a Second Lieutenant, the election held on Saturday last having resulted in a tie. Said election will take place immediately after the day's drill, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and will be presided over by Lieutenants Adolphe Schreiber and J. B. Soragnes.

N. AUGUSTIN, Colonel.

E. PURCH, Adjutant Major. oct7 1t

Notice to Ladies.

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION.

THE entire stock of Human Hair, consisting of Ladies' Braids, Side Braids, Curls, Frizettes, Bandeaux, &c., also, a fine assortment of rich Shell and Ivory Combs, Fancy Pearl Combs, Gilded Pins, Bracelets, Gold and Silver Belts, Tassels, &c., all of the latest importation.

Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c., will be sold regardless of cost, on account of liquidation.

Also, Store Fixtures for sale, at the store under the St. Charles Hotel, Common street, next door to the ladies' entrance. oct7 12t

Notice to State Tax-Payers—Second District.

NOTICE is hereby given to the State Tax-Payers of the Second District of the city of New Orleans that the Assessment Rolls of 1861 are now in my possession and ready for examination at No. 42 St. Ann street, between Royal and Chartres streets, from the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., until 3 o'clock, P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing from the 7th October until the 9th November, 1861. Persons finding themselves aggrieved will please call at No. 42 St. Ann street and file their objections.

LOUIS GASTINEL, Recorder Second District. oct 7 30t

Notice to City Tax-Payers.

THE Board of Supervisors of Assessment will meet at the City Hall, Room 16, at 12 o'clock, M., on Mondays, the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th instants, and the 2d day of November thereafter, to review the action of the Board of Assessors, and to receive applications for relief from parties who were absent from the city during the time the Assessment Rolls were exposed for examination and correction by the Board of Assessors, in August and September last.

The undersigned will be in attendance daily, from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock, P. M., for thirty days, from and after the 7th instant, to exhibit the Assessment Rolls, and to receive such applications for relief as may be made.

JOHN A. WATKINS, Secretary of the Board of Supervisors of Assessment. oct5 30t

NEW COMPANIES.

TWENTY Companies can be supplied with MATERIALS for uniforms, at very reasonable prices, at HOFFMAN & MARKS, 63 Chartres st. oct5 tf

Found.

CAME to my house, a Black Newfoundland Dog, which the owner can have by paying charges. F. GUEBLE, 137 Canal st. oct6 3t

Mules—Mules.

FOR SALE, for cash or Confederate Bonds, 100 Our lina Mules. J. B. SLAWSON, 4 Royal street. oct5 tf

Blacksmiths and Finishers Wanted.

A FEW Blacksmiths and Finishers can find steady employment at the Phoenix Iron Works, at Gretna. None but good mechanics need apply. oct3 1w

The Great Southern Manufactory

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, the first President of the Confederate States, and of Brigadier-General BEAUREGARD, manufactured and for sale by

C. ROUYER,

No. 135 Chartres street, New Orleans.

The object of these Medals is to hand down to posterity the features of two eminent citizens who have faithfully served THE CAUSE, and of whom the Southern Confederacy is so justly proud.

They are intended as a memento to our children, in whose hearts they will ever awaken feelings of devotion to their country and a noble desire to follow in the footsteps of DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. oct2 1m

Mexican Jalap.

A LOT of Mexican JALAP in bond. For sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 46 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

Mexican Sarsaparilla.

A LOT of MEXICAN SARSAPARILLA, in bond, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 46 Old Levee, oct2 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

Cocoa.

A full assortment of Cocoa in store, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by J. M. CABALLERO, 46 Old Levee, oct2 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

WALDEN'S TARIFF.

COPYRIGHT SECURED.

THE Tariff on Imports of the CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA alphabetically arranged, together with the Warehousing System, Tables of Weights, Measures and Currency, with full explanations for the transaction of Customhouse business, &c., for sale by ... & ARMSTRONG, ... Camp street, New Orleans. sep24 1w

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Saturday Evening, Oct. 5, 1861.

COTTON.—The sales to-day comprised 50 bales. Receipts, 27 bales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The supply is light. There appears to be no demand, and we are without a sale to report.

FLOUR.—256 bbls. Choice Extra sold on private terms.

CORN AND BRAN.—Nothing reported.

HAY.—50 bales Prairie Grass sold at $20, and 25 Western at $40 ⅌ ton.

OATS.—100 sacks sold at 80c. ⅌ bushel.

WHISKY.—Dealers are asking 60c. ⅌ gallon for Re tified.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $41 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—Bacon Hams are retailing at 18c., and Sugar Cured at 25c. ⅌ lb.

LARD.—Prime in tierces and in kegs is retailing at 27½c. ⅌ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 5, 1861.

Arrived since last Friday evening, 343 Texas Cattle, 61 Hogs, 561 Sheep, and 230 Veal Cattle. Sales of Saturday, 361 Texas Cattle, 30 Hogs, 544 Sheep, and 175 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 340 Texas Cattle, 409 Hogs, 250 Sheep, and 440 Veal Cattle. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ⅌ 100 lbs.	1st qty.		[illegible]	
Texas	" " ⅌ head,	1st	"	[illegible]
"	"	2d	"	[illegible]
Veal Cattle,	"	1st	"	4 00 @ 5 00
Sheep,	"	1st	"	4 00 @ 5 00
"	"	2d	"	[illegible]
Hogs.	⅌ gross,	1st	"	10 00 @ 15 00
"	"	2d	"	[illegible]
Milch Cows,	⅌ head,	1st	"	35 00 @ 45 00
"	"	2d	"	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 7, 1861.

☞ No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Lewis Whiteman, Norton, from Mobile.
Era No 7, Kouns, from Alexandria.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Picayune No 3, Broad, from Opelousas.
Iberville, Brown, from Bayou Sara.
Magnolia, Leathers, from Memphis.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Natchez—10 bales cotton to Farley, Jurey & co—10 do T M & J M Allen—3 do J J Person & co—9 do Giffen, Smedes & co—25 do Aby & Catching—10 do Allison & co—8 do C K Carroll & co—22 bbls beans 90 sks wheat 127 do flour ... bbls flour T A Hamilton—157 do Jas Connelly—55 do do 11 do potatoes 61 bales hay Gallbraith & co—31 sks bran 56 bbls flour B Ewing—75 do 3 pkgs lard 1 do butter 15 do leather 100 do potatoes 11 Blaine—10 bbls beans 73 pkgs apples Ingraham & Keith—114 do sundries E H Roquest—9 pkgs lard 42 bxs apples 66 bxs starch M Hersch 150 bbls of our Wilson & Toun—2 bales hops G Merz—202 pkgs apples 77 do shorts 10 sks potatoes 113 do ship stuff Wilson & Young—16 sks potatoes G Mosier—31 do A Yerger—... sks ship stuff 50 sks bran Howell, Gayle & co—2... bbls flour Griell, Byrnes & co—185 pkgs apples Schneider & Wise—4... do H S Seward—20 sacks wheat Murrell & Bates—150 bbls flour F W Smith—20 do oil Harris & co—... bbls flour Black & Byington—... sks ... Bower & co—21 tons iron Phoenix Works—261 sks wheat Murrell, Gayle & co—45 kegs nails J H Phelps & co—46 pkgs lard E H Kennedy & co—... sks coffee C T Buddecke & co—24 bales hay Broadwell & co—... do to order—1 bale blankets G W Moore—40 bbls apples W J Taylor—101 sks cotton seed A A Maginnis—... rolls leather C Weissbar—21 sks bran and sundries to order.

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Era No 7—53 bales cotton to order—4 do bags A A Maginnis—... hhds sugar Foley, Avery & co—1 do do 20 bbl molasses Wilson & Penny—7 rolls leather L Bassett—3 do Quey rouze & Langsdorff—344 head sheep & sundries to order.

OPELOUSAS—Per steamer Picayune No ...—1 hhd sugar 1 bbl do to R Nugent & co—... bbls molasses to G Sabatier—2 bales wool Lobit & Charpentier—25 bales bag H H Broad—... do wool ... rolls leather L Bassett—... do Queyrouze & Langsdorff—sundries to order.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Iberville—Sundries to order.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

PER CARROLLTON AND JEFFERSON — MOBILE—Per steamer Lewis Whiteman—16 bales domestics to W H Letchford & co—1 do Mollton, Value & co—4 do H Cassidy—1 do A B James & co—12 bbls oil 6 cks do 215 bbls pitch Southern Oil Company—25 pcs bagging 13 bbls flour 36 tres hams and sundries to order.

PER NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND G. NORTHERN—CANTON—25 bales hay to Stuart & James—17 do C W Newton—24 do Gillespie & Jourdan—9 do H K Carter & co—14 do Warren & Crawford—9 do Rhorer & Zunts—10 do McFarland & Barksdale—8 do Rothblu to Brown & co—8 do Connelly & co—20 do M McManagle—5 do A T Bennett—16 do Gillespie & Jordan—11 do Watts, Pleasants & co—8 do Winston, Morrison & co—6 do Rhorer & Zunts—4 do Stuart & James—6 do D W Newton—1 do C W Newton—3 do Norton, Mosby & co—Total, 280 bales hay.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Fare to and from the Lake, (same day) only 25 cents.

DEPARTURE OF CARS.

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
6½ o'clock A. M. Horse Car.	Stm Train.	5 o'clock A. M. St'm Train.	
7 "		6 "	
9 "		8 "	
11 "		10 "	
1 "	P. M.	12 "	P. M.
2 "		3 "	
5 "		5 "	
6 "		7½ "	Horse Car.

The Steam Train will upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

O. PANDELY, Superintendent. oct4 tf

Headquarters Tirailleurs d'Orleans First Company.

THIS Company will leave the city in a few days for active State service. A few more men are required to complete the roll. Young men desirous of joining the same will call at Polar Star Lodge No. 1, corner Rampart and History streets. Office open from 10 o'clock, A. M., to ... P. M.

By order of Captain A. L. TISSOT.

CHAS. PEYCHAUD, Orderly Sergeant. oct5 3t

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3d, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 185.—1. In obedience to Orders, No. 1181, from headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, Order No. 1147 is so far modified as to dispense with daily drills in the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, and so that portion of the parish of Jefferson which from its location and extent of territory precludes the possibility of daily drills.

2. In St. Bernard and Plaquemines and in the rural portion of Jefferson, drills will take place twice a week.

3. The Commanders of the First and Second Brigades are charged with the execution of this order in their respective commands.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS, Major-General Commanding.

ROBERT FORSTALL, Aide-de-Camp. oct4 3t

Young Men's Benevolent Association.

THE officers and members of this Association are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting on MONDAY, October 7th, 1861, at 8 o'clock, P. M., precisely, at the Hall of Polar Star Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., on St. Louis street, between Exchange Alley and Royal street.

Punctual attendance is requested of all the members

By order of the President. E. C. ABADIE, Secretary pro tem. oct4 3t

Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad,
NEW ORLEANS, October 1st, 1861.

UNTIL further notice, the Trains will run as follows: The Morning Mail will leave at 7 o'clock, A. M., and make connection with the Southern Railroad for Mobile, and with the Mississippi Central Railroad for points north of Canton. The Evening Train will leave at 5:40, P. M., and make connection with the Southern Railroad for Vicksburg. Returning, will arrive in New Orleans at 10:30, A. M., and 8:45, P. M.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent. oct2 tf

Notice to Cavalry Companies.

A SPLENDID BAY HORSE will be sold cheap if immediate application is made at No. 13 Conti street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets. oct4 1w

Soldiers' Hats.

A LARGE lot of French soft HATS, suitable for military companies, for sale by PAUL TRICOU & SON, 13 Conti st. oct4 1w

For Hire.

20 ABLE-BODIED NEGROES to be hired if immediate application is made to the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, Third District. oct4 1w

For Sale.

40 YOUNG and strong MULES, in splendid order, will be sold, and can be seen at the stables of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, Third District. oct4 1w

Notice.

THE copartnership in commendam existing in this city under the style of GABRIEL PASCAL having expired, enters this day into liquidation.

GABRIEL PASCAL,
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, In commendam.

New Orleans, September 30th, 1861.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in commendam, under the style of GABRIEL PASCAL, for the Western Produce business, at No. 97 Old Levee street.

GABRIEL PASCAL,
QUEYROUZE BROTHERS, In com.

New Orleans, October 1st, 1861. oct3 6t

Liquidation of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing in this city under the style of QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, having reached its term, this day enters into liquidation. The partners will use the name of the late firm in liquidation only.

LEON QUEYROUZE,
AMILCAR LANGSDORFF,
PAUL QUEYROUZE.

New Orleans, September 30, 1861.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of QUEYROUZE BROTHERS, and will carry on the same business as the late firm of Queyrouze & Langsdorff, at the same place, on St. Louis street, Nos. 8, 10, 12 and 14. Mr. P. Gustave Gilbert has an interest in our house.

LEON QUEYROUZE,
PAUL QUEYROUZE.

New Orleans, October 1, 1861. oct1

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style and firm of ROMAN & KERNION, is this day dissolved by limitation. The name of the firm will only be used in liquidation.

CHARLES ROMAN,
G. H. KERNION,
EMILE DUPLANTIER.

New Orleans, October 1, 1861.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ROMAN, OLIVIER & CO., and will continue the Commission and Forwarding business, and agency of the St. James Sugar Refinery, at No. 2 Front Levee street.

CHARLES ROMAN,
O. CHARLES OLIVIER,
EMILE DUPLANTIER.

New Orleans, October 1, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business under his own name and for his own account, at No. 13 Conti street. G. H. KERNION.

October 1, 1861. oct1 1m

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 associated 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 ... are also interested in the business of the house.

New Orleans, July 1, 1861.

BUCKETS.—... bales, ... for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, ... st.

Candidates.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

STATE ELECTORS,
CHARLES DERBIGNY,
ALBERT G. CARTER.

ALTERNATES,
J. G. CAMPBELL,
J. L. FUSELIER.

First District—DONATIEN AUGUSTIN.
Alternate—FRANCOIS GARDERE.

CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,
RUFUS DOLBEAR.

sep26

☞ The friends of the

HON. C. M. CONRAD

announce him as a candidate for reelection to the CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, from the Second Congressional District, composed of the First and Fourth Districts of New Orleans and the parish of Jefferson. oct5 te

For Sheriff.

Messrs. Editors—At the solicitation of many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for Sheriff of the First District Court of the Parish of Orleans—subject alone to the people's decision at the ballot-box. W. G. MULLEN. sep26

Candidate for Coroner.

Messrs. Editors: Please announce Dr. J. N. POLWELL as a candidate for Coroner, at the election to be held on the first Monday in November next. sep27

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

The period designated by law for the Election of President and Vice-President of the Confederate States being near at hand, the selection of an Electoral Ticket requires attention.

The usual mode of selection by Conventions of the people, it is believed, will not be resorted to, for the reason that the principles on which the secession of the State was based are universally accepted, and the rigorous prosecution of the war until the recognition and permanent establishment of our independence as a nation, regardless of all propositions of compromise or reconstruction, is not only opposed by none, but is heartily supported by all.

Public opinion with an unanimity, only equaled by that which called Washington to the office of Chief Magistrate, has pointed to JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, as the statesmen most eminently qualified to control the destinies of the new Government.

Some means should therefore be adopted by which the suffrages of the people may be concentrated on one electoral ticket, otherwise a variety of tickets favorable to the election of these distinguished men may be presented and voted for, without any concert of action, and thus the common enemy may be furnished a pretext for the assertion that dissensions exist amongst us.

In the State of Mississippi, the Legislature during its called session in August last, recommended an electoral ticket to the people of that State. In the State of Alabama, where no Representative body was expected to assemble prior to the Presidential election, the responsibility of framing an electoral ticket was assumed by the Governor, assisted by gentlemen identified with the interests and welfare of the State. In both instances the ticket suggested has been received with favor.

In view of the latter precedent, and for the same reason, the undersigned, solely actuated by the desire of affording the people of this State an opportunity of casting their votes as a unit for electors, favorable to the election of Jefferson Davis to the office of President, and of Alexander H. Stephens to the office of Vice-President, under the permanent Constitution, have undertaken to suggest the subjoined electoral ticket, and trust it may meet universal acquiescence.

It is proper to remark that with the view of giving satisfaction to all sections of the State, the Electors presented have been distributed territorially with as much impartiality as was practicable, and the political affinities existing prior to secession have also been consulted, taking into consideration the relative numerical strength of the respective parties. Nor may it be ill-timed to add that the meeting of the undersigned for the purpose of suggesting this ticket was altogether the result of the accidental presence in this city of those who reside in the interior of the State.

New Orleans, 26th September.

THOS. O. MOORE,
H. M. HYAMS,
THOS. J. SEMMES,
A. B. ROMAN,
A. MOUTON,
JOHN T. MONROE,
WM. A. ELMORE,
THOS. C. MANNING,
J. T. SIMMONS,
F. H. HATCH,
JOHN E. KING,
WM. S. ADAMS.

ELECTORS.

For State at Large.

CHARLES DERBIGNY, of Orleans.
ALBERT G. CARTER, of E. Feliciana.

Alternates.

J. G. CAMPBELL, Natchitoches.
G. L. FUSELIER, St. Mary.

First District....DONATIEN AUGUSTIN, Orleans.
Alternate.....FRANÇOIS GARDERE, Orleans.

Second District...JAMES P. FRERET, Orleans.
Alternate.........J. C. RICKS, Orleans.

Third District....EDWARD DUFFEL, Ascension.
Alternate.........LOUIS BUSH, Lafourche.

Fourth District...WM. R. BARROW, W. Feliciana.
Alternate.........CYPRIEN DUPRE, St. Landry.

Fifth District....BART. EGAN, Sr., Bienville.
Alternate.........ROBERT HODGES, Bossier.

Sixth District....S. L. CHAMBLISS, Carroll.
Alternate.........ORIN MAYO, Catahoula.

NOTICE.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, 38 Camp street, 28th September.

All parties having business with this office will confer a favor by communicating their information in writing, as far as practicable, stating *names of aliens, their domicils, nature of property where situated, supposed value,* and their own residences, or places of business, that they may be called on for further information, as each case comes up for examination.

Apprehension has been expressed that peremptory demand will be made for payments of debts due to aliens, and summary means used in confiscating their property, to the great detriment of the community. This is a mistake. The Receiver will not willingly throw any impediment in the way of business, but hopes, in every instance, to secure the rights of the Government without the least detriment to private interests, and as much as possible without litigation. Let an honorable loyalty be evinced in assisting the Receiver in establishing these rights; meet him with an honest intention to do no wrong, and you may feel full assurance that every facility, so urgently demanded by the exigencies of the times, will be extended in return.

JNO. M. HUGER, Receiver Confederate States.

For the information of the public, I publish the second and third sections of the act:

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it is and shall be the duty of each and every citizen of these Confederate States speedily to give information to the officers charged with the execution of this law, of any and every lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within this Confederacy, and of every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by or for any alien enemy, as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, or other person holding or controlling any such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of any such alien enemy, speedily to inform the Receiver, hereinafter provided to be appointed, of the same, and to render an account thereof, and, so far as practicable, to place the same in the hands of such Receiver, whereupon such person shall be fully acquitted of all responsibility for property and effects so reported and turned over. And any such person wilfully failing to give such information, and render such account, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon indictment and conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not longer than six months—said fine and imprisonment to be determined by the court trying the case—and shall further be liable to be sued by said Confederate States, and subjected to pay double the value of the estate, property or effects of the alien enemy held by him or subject to his control. sep30 tf

HOME INDUSTRY.

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

In this branch of home industry we are now employing some eight hundred hands, and are ready to furnish an excellent quality of BALE ROPE at the lowest market price. Samples of the rope can be seen at Nos. 34 and 36 Poydras street. B. H. KENNEDY & CO., J. M. HUGER. sep16 1m

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG German Lady wishes a situation as governess in a family residing in New Orleans or neighborhood. She is able to teach German, English, French, Drawing, &c., and has five years' experience in teaching. Best references given. Apply at the bookstore of Louis Schwarz, No. 26 Chartres street. sep8 1m

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY,

No. 266 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN A. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, S. SWOOP.

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. oct6 6m

No Mercury!

Private Diseases!!

Men and Women!!!

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

RICORD'S INJECTION.

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

ANTI-MERCURIAL ROB.

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

E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, corner Conti and Burgundy Streets. oct6 6m

Machinery and Cast Steel.

2 TONS Machinery STEEL, assorted sizes. 2 tons CAST-STEEL, assorted sizes. In store and for sale by POTHIER & FAUCHEUX, sep19 1m No. 53 Old Levee st.

MILITARY HARDWARE.

250 Dozen Short-handled FRYING PANS, 25 casks 4 quart English Tinned TEA KETTLES, 25 casks 3 quart English Tinned SAUCEPANS. In store and for sale by POTHIER & FAUCHEUX, No. 53 Old Levee, sep19 1m between Conti and Bienville streets.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR for each insertion.

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

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

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

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ST. CHARLES STREET.

D. BIDWELL..........Proprietor.
W. S. CHIPPENDALE..........Acting Manager.
JOHN DAVIS..........Stage Manager.

MONDAY EVENING, October 7, 1861,
BARRY MACARTHY
in the new Drama of
IRELAND AND AMERICA,
as Jimmy Finnegan, in which character he will sing the
LOW BACK'D CAR,
supported by the
FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
After which Harry Macarthy's National song of the
BONNIE BLUE FLAG.
To conclude with the
DUMB BELLE
O'Smirk..........Mr. Harry Macarthy,
with the song of the
BOULD SOGER BOY.

Admission..........50 cents.
Colored Gallery..........25 cents.
☞ Children and servants to none performance only, 25 cents.
☞ Doors open at 6½ P. M. To commence at 7¼.
oct7

AUCTION SALES.

His. Cases vs. Jean Montarie, f. m. c.

FOURTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. ...—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on TUESDAY, October 22, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.—

THREE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND situated in Suburb Washington, Third Municipality (now the Third District) of this city, designated by Numbers One, Two and Three, in square Number Thirty-four, bounded by the property of L. S. Moriarty and by Independence, Prosper and Bouligny streets, on a certain plan drawn by C. A. de Armas, surveyor, on the 5th day of February, 1851, and deposited in the office of Edward Barnett, a notary public of this city.

Said lots measuring each, in English measure and according to said plan, thirty-one feet front on Independence street, by ninety-five feet in depth. Said lot Number One forming the corner of Independence and Bouligny streets.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

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

sep28 30 oct7 15 22

The New Orleans and St. Joseph's Orphan Association vs. A. Magnier.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 7436—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias against plaintiffs, for costs, to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on MONDAY, October 14th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situate in Suburb Lafayette, in the Fourth District (late city of Lafayette, Parish of Jefferson) of the city of New Orleans, in the Parish of Orleans, and designated as the Numbers Seventeen and Eighteen (17 and 18), and measuring thirty feet front on Laurel street, between ... and St. Andrew streets, by one hundred and twenty-five feet five inches, between parallel lines, in depth, and were acquired by purchase from John A. Morse, of this city, syndic of his creditors, by act passed before Felix Grima, late notary public in this city, on the 21st day of June, 1851.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

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

sep11 25 30 oct 7 14

C. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship Toulon, her boats, tackle, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. 11—By virtue of a writ of ... to me directed in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the ... day of October, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—

The ship TOULON, her tackle, apparel and furniture, burthen (of 344 ...-95 tons ...

Terms cash, ...

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 28th day of September, 1861.

C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

sep30 td

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Jean Baptiste Bouron.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,073—Whereas Raymond Pau Aligue has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jean Baptiste Bouron, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk. oct3 7 12

Bonds—Opelousas Railroad.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest on the Bonds of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, due 1st October, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Louisiana State Bank. BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, Secretary. sep30 1m

Young Ladies' Institution,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MME. CHARPAUX, No. 282 Bayou Road, Near Claiborne street.

MADAME CHARPAUX respectfully announces to parents that the reopening of her Classes will take place on the 1st of October.

For further information prospectuses can be had at the Institution or at the office of this paper, and at the principal music stores. sep15 1m

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES

FROM THE CELEBRATED WORKS OF

R. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool.

The undersigned have constantly on hand a complete assortment of SUGAR KETTLES at the following prices:

CAST IRON KETTLES

from 42 to 66 inches, included, at $1 per inch.
from 72 to 84 ... at $1 25 per inch.

WROUGHT IRON KETTLES

at 18 cents per pound.

M. A. DE LIZARDI & Co., sep18 1m ... Bienville street.

Sole Agency of the Celebrated Stacker Iron Works, Tennessee.

FROM and after this day, owing to increased expenses on transportation, and the advance in metal, the price of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths will rule as follows:

30 to 36 inches at $1 an inch.
42 to 66 inches at $1 25 an inch.
70 to 84 inches at $1 50 an inch.
Grate Bars at 4½c. per lb.
Furnace Mouths, $30, $35 and $40, according to size and pattern.

Terms cash.

E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, Commission Merchant, 12 Bienville street.

New Orleans, September 12, 1861. sep12

For Sale.

200 BOXES Rhenish Wine, to close a consignment.

2 cases assorted Corsets.
1 " Madras Handkerchiefs.
3 bales Cottonade (military) Attakapas.

And a general assortment of Winter Goods, such as Black Cloths, Cassimeres, Satin de Laines, Muslin de Laines, Chalys, Damasks, Shawls, White Cottons, &c.

ETERNOD & PIAGET, No. 46 Chartres street. sep10

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT formerly the dwelling of the late H. B. Cenas, situated on ... street (or Rampart) street between Canal and Customhouse streets, having thirty-two feet one inch on Circus (or Rampart) street, one hundred and twenty-seven feet ten inches and five lines between parallel lines, running to and fronting on Basin street, where it has the same front of thirty-two feet and one inch.

Terms—One-third cash; the balance at one and two years, with six per cent interest. Notes to be given, secured by mortgage.

Apply to J. F. CLAY, sep7 15t No. 14 ... street.

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, Commissioners for the Parish of Orleans, to procure subscriptions to the Confederate ... in produce, to be disposed of by the agents or others at such times as they may designate, and proceeds to be invested in eight per cent Confederate Bonds, inform the planters and other parties wishing to subscribe that books are now opened at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, where they will please call and register their names.

CHARLES DERBIGNY,
JAS. D. DENEGRE, Commissioners.
sep18 1m

Volunteer Relief Committee.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

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

JAMES BEGGS, Chairman of Committee. sep18 tf

To Let.

THE upper stories of house No. 71 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets. Apply to ETERNOD & PIAGET, oct2 46 Chartres st.

To Rent.

A THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 77 Conti street, between Royal and Bourbon streets. Apply to B. W. HINCKS, sep7 1m No. 111 Canal st.

To Rent.

THE HOUSE No. 315 Chestnut street, between Hospital and Barracks, where there is a fine installation of gas.

The Furniture which is now in it be offered for sale. Apply on the premises, or to ETERNOD & PIAGET, sep10 46 Chartres st.

To Rent.

A THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE on St. Joseph street, No. 11. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., sep10 and 18 St. Louis st.

To Rent.

EITHER or both parts of double four-story Brick Store, with a front on Old street and another on Common street, between Moline and Tchoupitoulas. Said Store will be fitted to suit any kind of business. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., sep2 and 18 St. Louis street.

To Rent.

FROM the 1st of October, the two-story brick Dwelling House, at the corner of Erato and St. Thomas streets. For ... apply to E. LAMBERT, sep7 No. 52 Magazine street.

To Rent.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, corner of Common and Dryades sts. Two-Story Brick House No. 286 Common street.

A Two-Story Brick House, 281 Common street.

A Two-Story Frame House No. 280½ Customhouse street.

A One-Story Frame House No. 519 Rampart street, near Esplanade.

A One-Story Frame House on Derbigny street, between Conti and St. Louis sts.

A One-Story Frame House on Robertson street, between Kerlerec and Columbus streets.

A Two-Story Frame House on Orleans street, near Derbigny.

Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., oct4 18 and 20 St. Louis st.

DR. ENCE

Has given his Practice in ... to Dr. KUNEMANN ... business.

DR. ED. HERMANN,

(of the Faculty of Paris,)

No. 296 ROUSE STREET,

between Ursulines and St. Philip streets. sep8 6m

GOTTSCHALK MAGNER,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

No. 36 Conde street.

sep8 ... Second floor, back ...

MARGARETHA GUERRY,

(Formerly Ignis Bakery)

76..........NEW ... ST..........76

Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.

Has always on hand

CRACKNEL BISCUIT,

And all sorts of CRACKERS.

sep18 1m