DAILY DEE.
PUBLISHED BY
WORDEN & CO.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By M. Bonzel, Jr., at 9 o'clock, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, furniture.

By F. Fernandez, at 12 o'clock, at No. 104 Chartres street, a lot of ground, with buildings.

By C. R. Pontelli, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, tenure of land on the Gentilly road, four slaves, and numerous lots in Pontelli's Faubourg.

By Alfred Bradley, at noon, opposite St. Louis Exchange, one saddle horse, a buggy horse, a mule, and a miscellaneous lot, of the estate of the late J. F. Bodenheimer.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at his auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 104, dry goods.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Gravenge street, several slaves. See advertisements.

## RUSH-GREEK WAR VESSELS.

The preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen on Thursday evening, relative to the construction of war vessels, were published yesterday morning. We reproduce them, however, below, in order that they may be read by those who may have overlooked them yesterday, and for the purpose of offering one or two suggestions in connection with them.

Whereas, The blockade of the port of New Orleans by the Vandals of the North has caused, and is causing, great loss to the commerce of the city: and

Whereas, The recent glorious attack of the mosquito fleet has demonstrated the fact that with vessels properly constructed and protected, such as iron-plated ships, fire-ships, rams, &c., &c., the squadron of the enemy, the fiend of the fleet of the invaders, and the blockade effectually raised; be it therefore

Resolved, by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated toward the building and construction of vessels similar to the Manassas and Ivy-land ships, provided, The sum of one million of dollars shall be subscribed for and paid by the merchants, shippers and others in this city interested in having the said blockade raised and our ports opened to commerce.

It is contemplated by the author of the foregoing resolutions to raise the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars for the construction of such war vessels as may most easily annoy the enemy, and free our port from the presence of a hostile fleet. The project is perfectly feasible. We have mechanics and engineers, we have abundance of wood and iron, we have the elements of patriotism and interest to incite us to its accomplishment. The City Council has acted with commendable wisdom and liberality. It has agreed to subscribe one-third of the sum, provided the remainder be raised among the merchants, shippers or others interested in destroying the blockade.

It follows, therefore, that a million of dollars must be obtained outside of the appropriation by the city. In our opinion these there would be no difficulty in raising that amount, though large, from among the wealthy commercial classes of New Orleans, proverbially munificent as they are, and important as is the object proposed to be effected. But it must be remembered that the citizens of New Orleans have been grievously burdened for the support of the war. With an alacrity and a generosity worthy of all praise, they have come forward again and again to spare the Confederate Government immense outlays, and have helped to arm, equip and clothe thousands of volunteers, besides dispensing daily charities to a host of destitute and distressed people. At the very time they were taxing themselves so heavily for the support of the Government, the merchants of the Crescent City have been cut off by the blockade from the usual resources of trade. Thus they have contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars, while absolutely ceasing to make money.

Thus much we have felt ourselves bound in honor and candor to allege in behalf of the commercial community. Having done so much it is hardly reasonable to expect from them alone the subscription of the considerable sum necessary for the construction of war vessels. Doubtless they will be found as willing to contribute their just proportion of the expense as others. But we would suggest that the monetary institutions of New Orleans might readily advance the greater part, if not the entire sum called for. The Banks and Insurance Companies of New Orleans hold twice the amount in Confederate bonds. These bonds were taken, as they were by most of the citizens, less from a motive of speculation or money-making, than from the instigations of an enlightened patriotism. They are now worth very nearly par. Our Banks and Insurance Companies might, without sensible inconvenience, advance the million of dollars, or most of it, in Confederate bonds, which would be doubtless received at par. If this course were done our noble and unsurpassed Commodore HOLLINS would immediately begin the all-important work of building such a squadron as would effectually drive the Lincoln vessels from our shores, and keep the port of New Orleans open to foreign and domestic trade.

We should be chary of presenting these views if we thought that there could be any possible loss incurred by the individuals or institutions who might invest their capital in the undertaking. It is self-evident that the Government of the Confederate States will require a national navy. It is equally clear that such a navy must be the work of time. At the close of the war our Government will be undoubtedly willing to purchase from New Orleans any vessels she may possess, together with their armaments, and will unquestionably pay for them their full value. There can therefore be no apprehension whatever of the money not coming back into our hands. There might be some slight risk of injury or capture in encounters with the enemy, but experience shows that such danger is but inconsiderable minute. On the whole, therefore, we believe the enterprise perfectly safe and feasible, and that our moneyed institutions and the capitalists of New Orleans have their real interests at heart, and are actuated by motives of genuine patriotism, they will not hesitate to come forward with the requisite funds.

BENEFIT OF THE PLACIDE GUARDS.—There will be a vocal and instrumental concert to-night at Algiers, on board the steamer Zouave, and another to-morrow night at Armory Hall—the proceeds for the benefit of the Placide Guards, commanded by the veteran drummer, Noble Bolton.

ST. TAMMANY.—A friend sends the vote of St. Tammany parish on Monday last. The vote was as follows: Breckinridge 529, Avery 528, Defrese 507. Sandige—J. Laffitte 526, J. F. Wall 507. O. Edwards was elected Representative; J. T. Hosmer, Sheriff; and D. D. Riggs, Coroner.

VOTE OF SHREVEPORT.—Defrese 494, Portalis 385, Hayden 185, Thompson 138, Magruder 280, Avery 106, Berry 66. Sandige—Butler leads largely. Representatives—White 348, George 186, McCoy 172, Chisholm 126.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The following gentlemen were elected at the election in Madison parish on Monday: For the Legislature, Sand. Anderson and M. D. Coleman; Sheriff, J. L. Crandell; Recorder, L. M. Boyce; Assessor, P. E. White; Coroner, Isaac Goldenberg. For the Legislature the vote was as follows: Anderson, 276; Coleman, 269; Wallace, 188; Byrne, 111.

In Ouachita parish the following gentlemen were elected: Representative, C. E. Hamilton; Recorder, C. Dalcey; Sheriff, M. G. Hardy; Assessor, R. B. Stephens; Coroner, G. Dobbs.

PARISH OF ASSUMPTION.—For Portalis 602, Thompson 3, Haynes 3, Defrese 617, Magruder 618, Avery 7, Berry 4. Vote for the Senate, 599. Pugh 416, Wightman 57, Cage 67. Le Blanc and Foley were elected to the Legislature. E. O. Molaison was elected Sheriff, Amedee Heryl, Recorder; L. U. Folse, Assessor; S. Gathe, Coroner—no opposition.

THE FEDERAL BASTILLE.—Since the war commenced one hundred and seventy-five political prisoners have been taken to Fort Lafayette, and of these sixty-seven have been released, leaving there still one hundred and eight on the 30th ultimo.

ARRESTS.—The Baltic Times of the 30th ult. states that the Federal have in the fight at La Ellana won one captain wounded, 2 lieutenants and seven private killed, and eighty wounded. Indian depredations still continue, but latterly they have received severe punishment; and much of their stolen plunder has been recovered. Military companies are organizing to carry against the Apaches.

LARGE PURCHASE OF WOOL.—The Knoxville Register says that General Samuel A. Mackey has closed a deposit from that region he has left here, to the office this time he purchased the 100,000 pounds of wool. It is the delegation of the General to have this for contingent into contractors, making over 200,000 yards. All of this he intended to have manufactured into clothing at Knoxville.

## THE NEWS.

The news by telegraph which we are enabled to lay before our readers this morning is unaccompanied with good and gill, although the gloss for encouragement be had. What little information concerning the battle opposite Colmbus the military authorities have permitted to become public, shows beyond cavil that ours have routed a superior force and won a brilliant victory, although after desperate fighting and the loss of several hundred in killed and wounded. It is another ground, if any other were needed, for our confidence in ultimate success. We are not perhaps, by any odds, in as good heart, and given to an exorbit hope of new victories as we will yet be won in the West.

The capture of Port Royal and its little batch only of ten guns, called Fort Walker, by a fleet carrying over three hundred guns of the largest calibre and most improved style, was received, with regret, but not with any surprise or alarm, by our citizens. It is an unimportant loss, giving the enemy access only to the little villages of Port Royal and the town of Beaufort. It is evident the enemy only wishes this harbor as a base of operations against Savannah, but when the land force is disembarked and has to meet the South Carolinians and Georgians in open field, there will be a different tale to tell.

SOUTHERNERS IMPRISONED IN OHIO.—On Saturday, the 26th ult., there were more than one hundred and fifty prisoners, who had been captured in Western Virginia and Kentucky, in the military prisons at Columbus, Ohio; and on the same day a company of forty seven more arrived at Cincinnati, on their way to Columbus, having been captured by the United States troops near Winchester, Kentucky, on Thursday—so these are nearly three hundred Confederate prisoners in durance vile in Ohio.

GEN. BAKER'S SUCCESSOR.—The command of Gen. E. D. Baker, who fell at Leesburg, has been assigned to Gen. Lucas, lately in command at Cincinnati.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—We have been kindly permitted, says the Augusta Constitutionalist, to make the following significant extract from a private letter received by a friend of ours from a correspondent in a Florida town, through which a gentleman very recently passed, who had just arrived from England. The writer says:

Our State has, perhaps, the honor of being the first to receive the official tidings of recognition by England. Enough has been given out to warrant the belief that a *dispatch of the utmost importance*. The banner was bared to say that he had smiled under orders from the British Admiralty, and that he could enter any port, without regard to blockade or custom-houses.

The following letter of the Hon. J. P. Benjamin has been solicited for publication, by one who has heard much said about holding Virginians in prison to exchange them with the State of Ohio, by which State Virginians and Kentuckians have been imprisoned in cow-sheds, &c., for the crime of differing from Lincoln's Government in opinion:

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, October 26, 1861.

SIR—In answer to your letter of yesterday, I can only say that none can more deeply regret than I do the invasion of all or any part only of Virginia, but of other States who have been seized by a despotic and unscrupulous power and summarily tried, whether by courts-martial or by civil courts. It is, however, a fact that this Government has spared no effort to introduce a system of exchange of *prisoners of war*, and that its efforts have been hitherto unsuccessful.

The prisoners of whom you speak are not *prisoners of war*. They are men not taken in arms. They are *political prisoners*, and your proposal seems to be that we shall hold political prisoners at your mercy, as political prisoners also; that we shall imitate the loathsome practices of which you complain, and shall, within our own Confederacy, hold men to answer who are citizens of Virginia, by mere arbitrary military power, for the purpose of exchanging them against those held under like circumstances by the enemy.

I am sure you will appreciate that I do not think that you have suggested on the true nature of the course of action you advise, and for stating that this Government is on either side no such contest of evil-doing as is proposed. If prisoners taken in fair fight are examined, and if guilty, or believed to be guilty of treason or other crime against the State or Confederacy, are handed over to the *civil* power, because ours is a Government of law, and it is our highest and proudest boast so to maintain it.

Numerous prisoners have been thus transferred by this Department to the courts of justice. All others are released, for our citizens cannot be held in jail on suspicion, and let us thank Providence that this exemption from violence to personal liberty is one of the blessings of self-government which, in the midst of the war in which we are engaged. The "general jail delivery," of which you seem to complain, was, if I am rightly informed, an exhibition of the power of the people of Missouri, of many citizens of Virginia, who had been placed in confinement by military commanders, who were tried, convicted, and against whom no evidence could be produced, but who were released because, in the interests of your own liberty and that of those most dear to you, that the violent hand of military power should have been laid upon them. The Government of many citizens believed to be dangerous; but no new power of these Confederate States has ever been given to the President or any officer, and ultimately the power of holding our own citizens in jail on suspicion.

I am, therefore, compelled respectfully to decline your proposal to hold Virginians as prisoners until you shall release other Virginians that he holds in prison. At the same time I will cheerfully aid to the utmost of my power in bringing to due punishment all traitors and other criminals; and will most heartily co-operate in any legitimate effort to relieve our fellow-citizens imprisoned in this or other States, whose wrongs are unfeeling; I deplore, but can powerless to remedy.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Acting Secretary of War.

BUGLING WORK.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, complaining of the surgery after the battle of Carnifex, in Western Virginia, says:

It is a fact which the public should know, that every case of amputation performed after the battle of Carnifex Ferry proved almost evidently fatal, the trouble following the amputation to arise from a bad style of it. If a surgical operation to this fast extent, we certainly do not know it personally or by report.

## An Opinion from the Other Side.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 27th ult. has the following:

AN EARLY ADVANCE FROM THE POTOMAC PROBABLE AND DESIRABLE.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, a leading organ of Mr. Davis, tells us that an early advance from the Potomac, by General McClellan, is now highly probable. It learns that our army is now concentrated at all the points of the line of battery, extending from Leesburg to Washington, and is in discipline and in its commissariat—all is in perfect order, and is now ready for active and efficient offensive operations.

The Richmond Dispatch says that in the opinion of the Federal men, and that there is a prospect of an early advance by it from the Potomac. Indeed, it can no longer afford to be on the defensive. The consideration of the present peninsula would be an injustice to our Government, with foreign powers, as a defeat would be. The United States and the Confederate States stand before the world in very different positions. It is for the former to show that it has the power to put down the rebellion within a reasonable time. It is for the Confederate States to demonstrate that they can sustain themselves against the aggression. It is necessary to show that they can conquer the North, but to show that they can prevent as conquering them. The first they can do more effectually by attacking their position on the Potomac on by an advance.

The Confederate States, by maintaining their position on the Potomac, would appear that they have the power with which to defend themselves. What is not they must stand to command, according to the acknowledged and universal law on this subject, the recognition of their independence by civilized nations, which is what they want at present striving to obtain. But they, by assuming their ability to maintain themselves, they cannot their flags within sight of the Federal capital, erect their batteries within cannon shot of the President's mansion, and daily invite an attack by provocative, menace and insult, foreign powers cannot but regard them as of equal force with the United States and equally as capable of maintaining their independence.

We consider, therefore, that our character, as the superior power, is called by allowing the Confederate forces to occupy any longer the position on the Potomac. We rejoice to hear that General McClellan is now ready, that his army is just as to desire it to be in all its details complete, and that he is prepared to act upon the offensive instant of the declaration. We do not think him to move hastily he is ready; but we do think that he is prepared to act upon the offensive the moment the time will justify such action. It will not be to the effect of the Confederate States to withdraw their forces from the Potomac, and to concentrate them at Richmond, for the purpose of holding our own citizens in jail on suspicion.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS DEE.]

## Great Battle Near Columbus

### MANY PIONEERS.

## GLORIOUS VICTORY!!

The subjoined dispatch was kindly placed at the disposition of the press by Mr. Davis, the obstreous manager of the National Telegraph office:

COLUMBUS, November 7.—There was a great battle here to-day; it commenced at 11 o'clock and lasted till 5 o'clock this P. M. General Pillow, with Tappan's, Wright's, Stewart's and Pickett's regiments, numbering 3000 men, was attacked by 5000 Federals, under Generals McClernand and Smith.

About one o'clock there were observations of reinforcements coming, then we were reinforced successively by Walker's, Cantell's and Martin's regiments, under Gen. Cheatham; Gen. Pillow then ordered a flank movement, which was executed and executed by Stephen's and Blythe's regiments, under the immediate command of Gen. Polk. The enemy fled and were pursued to the gunboats.

There was a complete rout of the enemy, and the woods were filled with the dead and wounded, guns, ammunition and knapsacks for seven miles. The transports and gunboats were attacked by our sharpshooters, when the cables were cut, and a promiscuous embarkation followed.

Watson's Battery, under the command of Pathfinder, immortalized itself. It was engaged all day, and retained.

Our loss is heavy, but less than that of the enemy. We have about fifty prisoners. The one thousand is from loss in the hundred. One thousand is carried to be killed.

We recaptured most of our men that were taken. Every officer behaved most gallantly, and performed prodigies of valor. Gen. Pillow's division sustained its old character for daring. Private dispatches represent it as a bloody battle, but a brilliant victory.

A special dispatch to the *Delta*, from its trustworthy correspondent J. J. L., states that the engagement took place opposite Columbus, on the Missouri side, and adds the following items:

The enemy captured ambulance and battery. Cheatham's Brigade, including Blythe's Mississippians, having reinforced us, we recaptured the battery and took two of the enemy's guns.

The battle was desperately fought, and did not end until dark.

The enemy's loss is four hundred killed and several hundred wounded, and a great many prisoners. They have also lost a bundle of small arms, coats, and other articles thrown down in their retreat to the boats.

Our loss is two hundred killed and wounded, and thirty prisoners.

Both sides fought desperately.

Cheatham, with his own hands, took several prisoners.

Wright, Russell and Freeman's Tennessee regiment served severely.

Gen. Polk recaptured our battery and anspiked the guns.

The H. E. W. [illegible] was badly injured by the enemy's guns, after the line crossed some troops.

Another battle may be expected soon.

## MORE PARTICULARS.

### MARKS'S LOUISIANA REGIMENT ACTED GALLANTLY.

MEMPHIS, November 8.—The *Appeal* publishes an extra this morning containing a full account of a bloody and hard-fought battle near Columbus yesterday.

COLUMBUS, November 7.—General Pillow's brigade, 2500 strong, composed of Tappan's Arkansas Regiment, Freeman's, Wright's, and Pickett's Tennessee regiments, numbering 3000 men, Stewart's, Tennessee regiment, 600 strong, crossed the river, opposite Columbus, early this morning, under the command of General McClernand, assisted by General Smith.

General Pillow's Brigade fought gallantly till their ammunition was exhausted, when they were overwhelmed and retreated back to the river, with heavy loss. They there made a stand, fighting with their bayonets.

Capt. Watson's battery was lost in the retreat, temporarily.

At this critical moment, Gen. Cheatham's brigade, composed of Smith's and Russell's Tennessee regiments, *and Col. Marks's Louisiana regiment*, assisted by Gen. Polk and Blythe's Mississippi regiment, arrived and carried the fortunes of the day by attacking Watson's battery, routing the enemy and pursuing them seven miles to their boats, when their rout ended in ignominious flight.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition were captured, and the road was strewn with coats, knapsacks, guns, &c.

Gen. Bowlin was captured by Rev. James Rogers, of Tennessee, who also took a stand of colors.

Col. Dougherty and Col. Hansford are among the Federal prisoners.

Our loss is about 300; the loss of the enemy is from 500 to 800.

The battle lasted nearly all day, and was terrific throughout. The greatest credit is due to Cheatham and Polk on the Tennessee side. We have lost several gallant company officers.

The following private dispatch appeared in last evening's papers:

COLUMBUS, KY., November 8.
Mr. L. H. Moore, care of W. C. Lipscomb, New Orleans:

A big fight took place here yesterday. Capt. and myself were hit. One of our men was killed and one was wounded. We gave them Jessie!

A. A. BIPSCOMB,
Captain of the Carroll Guards.

## From Savannah.

### PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT AT PORT WALKER.

Savannah, November 8.—The steamer Sampson has arrived from Port Royal with the wounded, and reports that the engagement yesterday was between Port Walker, at Bay Point, and 15 vessels inside and several outside. 500 men were in Fort Walker and 1200 outside on Hilton Head Island. The steamship Minnesota has entered, and was followed by others, when they commenced to attack the fort on their sides. After a second round from the fleet the principal gun in our battery was dismounted. The engagement lasted five hours, when all the guns in the fort were dismounted except two. The fort being no longer tenable, we have dismounted the magazine and arranged to blow it up when the enemy was about.

The Confederate' total loss is about 100, including the following: Sergeant F. Parkerson and private Hoss, of the Berry Infantry, slightly wounded; Benjamin Foster, two missing; Thomas County Volunteers, J. W. Fountain, missing; Seventeenth Regiment Patriots, private Amos and Thompson missing; Capt. Rudolf's Company, two missing; Twenty-first Regiment, fifteen missing in one company. Dr. Bust, of Charleston, was killed while dressing the wound of Lieut. Smack, who was wounded in the leg. Gen. Drayton's and Capt. Heyward's batteries killed, wounded and missing. One of Gen. Drayton's aids was shot from his horse, and Gen. Drayton is slightly wounded.

Reinforcements to the Charleston papers say our batteries worked badly, and the enemy's fire was excellent.

## From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 8.—The steamer Aid yesterday approached the blockaders, fired a few shots and retired.

## From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 8.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Atlanta, Ga., received to-night, says that the enemy have taken our batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head, also the ships of Port Royal. They are now within 10 miles of the railroad connecting Charleston and Savannah. Our loss not given.

MEMPHIS, November 8.—Great feeling exists here owing to the news from Columbus, Ky. There is nothing further from the battle, owing to interdiction. A large meeting to-night resolved to take the New Orleans Delta for the wounded, and subscribed liberally for their benefit.

## Comments of the Press.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has an article on the conduct of the war worth reading. It says:

A gentleman from Washington states that in a conversation with a leading Republican of that city, said he could see a great general reaction in his party, to put the country on a war footing. "When will there be a big fight over the Potomac?" The answer was: "There will be no fight. This is a contractors' war, and they will wait for the army to get soon."

We have no definite idea of the amount of pressure to the square inch that would be required at present to force the trash into the honest understanding of the Presidents of the United States. Unfortunately, it has come to pass in these latter days (which include an indefinite number of Administrations) that the President is walled in from the people, and is permitted to hear the words of rare honesty. He is surrounded by an atmosphere made up of the exhalations of the hangers on about the Capital—the peddling politicians—the beggars of the crumbs that fall from official tables—and the rest of the sediment and froth of the most ignorant national ball.

The atmosphere, so offensive, so pestilential, that Abraham Lincoln breathes and renders him dim of sight and hard of hearing. The lightning of civil war does not penetrate and purify this atmosphere. There are, too, great forces on the side of Mr. Washington. Every day the city are the circles of forts and encampments of the soldiers. Within it, the camp followers: the contractors of all degrees; the tribe of thieves, a vast multitude. While the defenders of the Government in open battle for the Capital from the benders of secession, the blood-suckers are in undisturbed possession.

While the bird of force is aloft, with the gift of its unerring eye to see him, the dandlings of the enemies are sheltered under his wings. How white we have an army of 400,000 men in the city of Washington, and when the enemy are at Manassas, they have fully as many. Contractors talk of delay, even of going into winter quarters, and swearing out the enemy by waiting and watching—swearing, as contractors would have it, the labor out of the war. The will and do. Whatever forces to move, bring the facts into immediate contact with the Presidential organs of power, will be promptly played to redress the highest authority, public

## Sown Blanket.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8, 1861.

The Committee on Investigation consisting of One Hundred Dollars for the benefit of the Free Blanket Sown the Germen Brotherly Society, and return their sincere thanks for the timely and benevolent donation.

They also return their sincere thanks to Capt. Moore and officers of the steamer Silver Bow for the said free blanket sown to the Free Blanket, and the contributions thereof.

With such aid, we feel assured that the Free Blanket will be sustained. In fact, the generous manner pursued by the officers and owners of all our steamboats has been such, that the Committee feel assured that there is not a free blanket sown to the Free Blanket.

Our planters and citizens have, with a praiseworthy liberality, come forward to the aid of the Free Blanket, and enabled the Committee to establish and carry into practical use one of the greatest institutions of the age.

The Committee cannot but recognize the hand of Providence in every instance of our guidance, but only in our victory of "right" and "arms," but in His benevolence in gathering together the hearts of all those having a superabundance glow of their spontaneous sentiment to support those in need.

The Committee pledge themselves at the noble commencement, all they can say, "The poor hath hope!" such was the language of good "old Job."

THOMAS MURRAY,
President of Free Blanket Committee.

## VANBUSCKIRK'S MUSEUM,

NO 97 CHARLES STREET,
Nearly opposite the St. Charles Theatre.

THIS TEMPLE OF ART

CONTAINING over 300 FIGURES, LIFE-SIZE, representing many of the most celebrated subjects in History—the greater part of the Figures moving by Clockwork.

GRAND COSMORAMIC VIEWS of the Great Events—The Battle of Bunker Hill—The Battle of Sebastopol—Battle of New Orleans, 8th of January, 1815—The Departure from Paris, 11th May, 1850—The Captives of Montezuma—The Execution Crowds in the Alps.

The following Magnificent Collections have been added THE RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY BY President Buchanan in the White House, May 17—Closing Scene—Wagoner were presented to HIS HIGHNESS VANDUORI by order of the Prince, Statues &c.

BIRTH OF CHRIST IN THE MANGER OF BETHLEHEM—Shepherds watching their flocks by night—THE LAST SUPPER—THE TRIAL OF CHRIST BEFORE CAIAPHAS AND PUBLIC SCRIBES—CHRIST BEFORE PILATE—THE ASSOCIATE MURDERERS, of Marquis Fleury Honorably which will interest—the Deathbody in Satin, Gold and Velvet.

Admission, 50 cents; Children, half price.

nov11 1m

## Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops,

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 48.—I.

I confirm from the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, all transfers made by Brigadier-General Commanding, of officers and privates employed in the construction of works for the Navy Department of the Confederate States.

II. The particular attention of company officers is called to this order, they will be held responsible for the appearance at the above named place of persons in the respective company rolls in the hands of which they reside.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.
ERNEST POMPEAL, Aid-de-Camp.

## Hosmergood Siege Artillery,

ATTENTION!

THE several officers will meet in their armory, on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 7 P. M., when the company is to be mustered in Sunday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., strictly. Meeting in full uniform at Armory at 9 o'clock, A. M., sharp. By order of Capt. HOSMER. On Friday, 15th inst., at 4½ o'clock, P. M., Drill at Armory. By order of Capt. HOSMER.

THEO. BUSHNELL,
nov9 2t Secretary.

## Notice.

OFFICE OF THE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at the office of the Company, at 12 o'clock, M.

nov9 CHAREY, Secretary.

## Notice.

THE contract passed between the undersigned and Messrs. Tompkins and Adolphe Rost, for the delivery of ice to them on Canal street, is hereby annulled. The stores in connection therewith will be abandoned and closed. Those who owe ice will please call and settle their bills, as no ice will be delivered after this day.

nov7 1m J. COENU.

## Twenty-five Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for the delivery of the stray horse HENRY HARRIS, who ran away about the 1st inst. He is a large bay horse, about 16 hands high, we be sent and rather stiff behind; large white nose and bushy tail.

nov8 1t* Corner Esplanade and N. Rampart sts. M. M. WRIGHT, Claude streets.

## ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED WORKS OF

M. & J. MANSEN, Liverpool.

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

CAST IRON KETTLES,

from 42 to 66 inches inclusive, at 61 per inch.
from 72 to 84 " " at 61 25 per inch.

WROUGHT IRON KETTLES

At 14 Cents per Pound.

M. & DE LIZARDI & CO.,
nov7 1m 62 Bienville street.

## No Mercury!

Private Diseases!!

Men and Women!

MR. E. GAUDOT, Druggist from the Paris school of medicine, has returned to this city, and has his laboratory, for private and chronic diseases. Office, at his drug store, corner of Bienville and Burgundy streets.

DECORA INJECTION

Is the only Injection with which Dr. Ricord of Paris kills brilliant cures. Chancres, Gonorrhoea, Whites, Strictures, Pains in the Back, Diseases of the Kidneys, &c., &c., are cured in a few days. Drug store, corner Gaudot and Burgundy streets.

ANTI-MERCURIAL ROB

For the cure of blood diseases, syphilitic, accidental and those brought about by Mercury, such as Syphilitic Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, Excrescences, Carbuncles, Boils, &c., &c.

E. GAUDOT, Druggist,
nov9 1m corner Gaudot and Bienville sts.

## Notice to City Tax-Payers.

THE Board of Assessors for the Second District will meet on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th instants, and on Monday, the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th instants, and on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st instants, for the purpose of hearing complaints and appeals, and to revise the assessment of the Second District of the City of New Orleans for the year 1861, applications for relief from parties who were absent from the city during the time the Assessors were in session, or for other reasons, will be heard and acted upon by the Board of Assessors, in August and September last.

The Assessors will be found at their desks daily, from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock, P. M., at the above rooms, for thirty days, from the 2d of November, to enable 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.

nov2 30d

## Notice to Tax-Payers—Second District.

NOTICE is hereby given to the State Tax-Payers of the Second District of the City of New Orleans, that I am now ready to receive my payments, and hereby request all persons to call and settle their taxes for the year 1861, at my office, No. 61 Exchange Place, between Royal and Chartres streets, from the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., daily (Sundays excepted) commencing from the 7th October until the 30th November, 1861. Persons failing to call and settle their taxes for the year 1861, will please call at No. 61 St. Ann street and file their objections.

LOUIS GASTINEL,
Recorder Second District.

## Sewing Machines.

THE Ladies of the Confederate Army having been compelled to give up the Sewing Machines which they had purchased from me, I am now prepared to sell the different machines, and all private individuals possessing any, to grant the loan of several, and thus enable them to continue their beneficial labors.

oct17 1f

## Furniture Sales.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

REGULAR Sale Days, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their residence mart, Magazine street, corner of Julia.

Out-door Sales attended to as usual. oct16 1f

## J. B. Jaffray & Co.,

7 ST. MILDREDS COURT,
London,
ENGLAND.

Agents—
Messrs. de Coppet, Bro. & Co., New Orleans.
Messrs. Jaffray, Bro. & Co., Liverpool.

nov7 3m

BOTTLED—10 hampers (100 each) Mayfield Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 hampers (100 each) Mayfield Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 hampers (100 each) Mayfield Ale, in quarts and pints.

nov7 For sale by JOHN P. MAXWELL.

CHAMPAGNE—50 boxes Wm. Pabst and Heidsieck Pint & Dresser, vintage of 1857, in quarts and pints; 63 boxes Moet, vintage of 1857, in quarts and pints.

nov7 For sale by JOHN P. MAXWELL.

MUSCAT WINE—Frontignac, 10 hampers; Lunel, 10 hampers; Rivesaltes, 10 hampers, for sale by

nov7 LOUIS F. MAXWELL.

WHISKY—10 hampers Irish Whisky, 10 hampers Scotch Whisky, 10 hampers Rye Whisky, for sale by

nov7 LOUIS F. MAXWELL.

BRANDY—10 hampers Cognac Brandy, 10 hampers Martell Brandy, 10 hampers Otard Brandy, for sale by

nov7 SLAUGHTER & GARDEN.

## Sugar and Molasses

WILL be landed and stored in my Cotton Press on reasonable terms. Orders can be left at the office of Messrs. Keeler & Kingsbury, No. 9 St. Louis street, or of W. S. Donnell & Co., No. 15 Carondelet street.

nov6 1m 10 SZYMANSKI.

## Notice.

THE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS is now prepared to store SUGAR AND MOLASSES, and to receive Cotton for pressing.

Apply at the office of the Press, on Levee street, between St. Ferdinand and Montegut streets, Third District.

nov6 1m

## NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT SLOSSER holds any bill power of attorney dated 1st November, inst. All other persons are hereby notified.

E. M. RUSH.
nov6 6t

## Widow Cadmus, Commonsellist.

DAILY commodities from 9 A. M. until 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.
No. 6 Exchange street, near Canal. Second District. Free entrance. nov6 1m

## Important to the Deaf.

DR. W. A. DAVIS, Aurist, can be found at his office in Bienville street, a few doors from Camp street, every day from morning till night where persons in the city can have him for the purpose of treating and Deafness. Notice to the Blind or Hanging in the Ears.

nov6 1m

## Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

WE have a large assortment of CARPETINGS of each or all kinds, Medallion, Velvet, Brussels Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Hemp, Rag and Cocoa Matting, Oil Cloths, Rugs and Mats; Druggets and Linen Crumb Cloths, &c., &c., which we offer for cash at moderate rates.

oct1 1m A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

## Notice.

ALL persons having claims to rent up against the succession of the late Mrs. Ann W. Jetter will please present the same to the undersigned, duly authenticated to present them to the undersigned counsel. Those indebted to the said estate are requested to call and settle.

A. CARRIERE, Curator.
No. 76 Carondelet street.
Or to Messrs. Cotton and Bienville streets.

## M. S. Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement of their Assets and Liabilities, on the 1st December, 1861:

Total amount of premiums received from the 1st September, 1860, to 30th September, 1861:.....$194,380 71

Profit—
On Fire Risks.....$120,605 89
On Marine Risks.....39,898 35
On River Risks.....30,853 27
$191,356 7

Loss—
Premiums Unterminated.....$62,690 75
Returned Premiums.....4,667 83 = 77,197 27

Earned premiums 30th September, 1861:.....$164,180 34

Losses paid during same period, viz:
On Fire Risks.....$44,290 11
On Marine Risks.....33,804 60
On River Risks.....72,301 79
$150,372 70

Re-Insurances.....$26,972 70
Fifteen per cent. retained.....5,407 50
Expenditures, Rents, &c.:.....1,247 20—34,592 54
115,800 54

Cash amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers.....18,625 00
$97,206 20

Net profits 30th September, 1861.....$65,376 46

Earned premiums.....$164,196 34
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned.....22,716 72
Amount participating in profits.....$141,481 61

The Company have the following assets, viz:
Bills receivable for premiums.....18 317 85
Due for premiums in course of collection.....9,588 49
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds.....28,000 00
Expenses first year.....1,000 00
Confederate States Bonds.....825 00
Cash on hand.....10,847 64
Subscription notes.....208,728 50

Total amount of assets.....$269,166 64

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

BE it remembered, that on this fifth day of December, 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared P. Lanchaire, President, and A. Picolet, Secretary of the Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing statement of the affairs of the Company is true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

E. GAMUCHEAU, Notary Public.
P. LANCHAIRE, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of October, 1861.

ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace
for the Parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 8th instant, the Board of Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT on the net earned premiums for the year ending 30th September, 1861, for the certificates which Carlin also will be issued on and after the 15th December next. Also, agreeably with the Charter, an interest at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, which will be paid in Cash on and after the 20th instant, to the holders of the Scrip on premiums paid and credited on their notes.

E. GAMUCHEAU, Secretary.
AMADEO LANDRY, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

Amadeo Landry, W. A. Gordon, Alfred Moreau, Jules Gaudy, J. Legendre, B. H. Boyle, J. H. Eshleman, J. S. Kendall, E. Rightor, oct17 1m

Theodore Lawrence, P. Lanchaire, A. Picolet, E. Soniat, J. Zeller, J. F. Hoey, W. G. Hetherington, Frank Shaw, P. Maurian, F. Moreau, J. G. Metoyer, Valsin Rabe, Wm. Grant, W. S. Cooper.

## NOTICE.

Office of the Confederate States Receiver, No. 36 Camp street, New Orleans, 14th October, 1861.

ALIENS drawn through the middle of Canal street, the river in front of the city and street intermediate the New Canal, Bayou St. John and Lake Pontchartrain, which they are required to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, before the Clerk of the District Court of the Confederate States, in the city of New Orleans, on or before the first Monday in November, 1861, or before the first Monday of each month thereafter, or they will be considered as enemies, and dealt with accordingly.

By order of the Court.

E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.
oct15 1m

## Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT