The New Orleans Bee.

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THE [illegible] BEE.

[illegible] subscribers must give one week's notice [illegible] the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, [illegible] unless due notice is given of the fact [illegible] the office.

NEW ORLEANS.
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By R. B. Sykes, at 12 o'clock, at the wharf of the Marine Hospital, powder, slightly damaged.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, house and lot on Carondelet Walk, and property in Conti street.

By [illegible] & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, the slave woman Martha.

By C. E. Forstall, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot and comfortable dwelling-house in Suburb Tremé.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 12 o'clock, at his auction store, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, furniture.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, three slaves—estate of late T. B. Poindexter.

By A. Bouligny, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, seven slaves—estate of late F. Reiband.

LIKELY NEGRO GIRL AT AUCTION.—This day, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, Masonic Hall, McCerren & Landry sell a very likely slave woman, aged 20 years, a fair cook, washer and ironer; she speaks English and French, and fully guaranteed. See advertisement.

R. B. Sykes, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, on board schooner lying at the wharf of the Marine Hospital, opposite side of the river, 200 bags of gunpowder.

IS IT FOLLY OR KNAVERY?

We can scarcely wonder that some of our contemporaries are seriously inclined to believe that the New York *Herald* is striving to compass the ruin of the North. Its curious articles, its extravagant ideas, its extraordinary propositions, its wild and seemingly senseless advice to the Lincolnites, either establish the most transparent duplicity and the most unbridled recklessness, or prove the existence of a profound and Machiavellian policy on the part of that journal. It is difficult to imagine the *Herald* anything else than wily and shrewd. Although indifferent to a reputation for consistency, the proprietor of that journal has ever been noted for soundness of judgment and close observation of passing events, and there is consequently no good reason for the inference that since the beginning of the war he has completely lost his wits. It is therefore more likely that the course pursued by the *Herald* is deliberate and well advised, and in view of an object of sufficient magnitude to justify it. Hence it is not absolutely improbable that the *Herald* may be fighting the battles of the South after a fashion of its own.

Previously to the war that sheet was always dead against Abolition, and disposed to take sides with the South on most questions of political and sectional import. Even now it abuses the Abolitionists, and accuses them of indirectly aiding the South in its projects of independence. Our readers will remember that when the mob rose in New York, upon the intelligence of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and compelled the newspapers to display the Stars and Stripes, their indignation and rage were particularly directed against BENNETT, of the *Herald*, whose house was visited, while he himself only escaped popular vengeance by carefully keeping out of the way. His office, of course, proceeded to deprecate all violence by a timely exhibition of the United States flag. The next day the *Herald* appeared in the new character of an earnest advocate of the war, and day by day ever since it has apparently manifested increased zeal and ardor. Who can gainsay the loyalty of a print which has subscribed most liberally to the Northern war fund; which is continually urging upon the Government to trust to its enormous resources and to defy all other nations; which bullies Great Britain, France and Spain, and tells these haughty and insolent powers that LINCOLN is ready and able to confront them all—and which counsels the Federal Government to call out a million of men, and build two hundred additional vessels of war, in order that it may be prepared at any time to make its vaunting good?

Now those who know the *Herald* best suspect its loyalty just on account of this superfluity of zeal. They affirm that BENNETT is a good hater, and has a long memory; that when his life and property were threatened by the New York rabble, he swore within himself to be revenged, and that he has been striving by every possible effort to plunge the Federal Government into an unfathomable abyss of financial difficulty, as well as to involve it in unavoidable broils and hostilities with Great Britain, exclusively for the gratification of his private resentment. Certainly this view does not look unplausible. The *Herald* is continually urging on LINCOLN'S Government to boundless expenditures. It avails itself of every opportunity for abusing England. It was the very first to defend the capture of SLIDELL and MASON, and it sneers at those who assert that Great Britain will demand prompt reparation for the indignity. For the purpose of stimulating the Yankees to renewed exertions against the South, involving of course a frightful cost of money, the *Herald* is perpetually chaunting anthems to Northern valor, and disparaging Southern ability to resist it. Read its comments upon President DAVIS'S message, which it describes as a dying kick, as an evidence that the Confederate Government is on its last legs, and as a mere whistling to keep its courage up, &c., and how can we avoid surmising that beneath this assumed extravagance of language there must be something hidden. The *Herald* is not a silly paper. Yet if it really means all it says, if it is serious in regarding the South as in a state of rapid collapse, in spite of Bethel, Manassas, Oak Hills, Lexington, Leesburg and Belmont; in spite of our multiplied triumphs and our few and unimportant reverses, that print must have grown superlatively silly. And that silliness would be still more conspicuously shown in the effort to force the United States into collision with a power with which, in her present condition, she would be confessedly unable to cope. As the *Herald* is little given to making a Judy of itself, except for ulterior ends, we cannot think the opinion very unreasonable which imputes its artistic and seemingly inexplicable policy, to a secret desire to precipitate the ruin of Yankeedom. But whether such is its aim or not, there is no doubt whatever of the efficacy of the means it proposes towards that consummation. We only hope the Lincoln despotism will in all things acquiesce in the counsels of the *Herald*. It is sliding down the steep declivity that leads to destruction even now, but in that case it will rush to ruin with inconceivable velocity.

The Southwestern Express has our acknowledgments for newspaper favors.

Messrs. Holt & Co., No. 61 Exchange Place, are entitled to our thanks for copies of the Louisville *Courier* of the 3d and 4th inst.

An eagle measuring seven feet four inches from tip to tip, was shot on the farm of Capt. Tingle, of Fayette county, Kentucky, by his son, Preston, on Saturday week. The rapacious bird was first discovered devouring a sheep it had attacked and killed.

DEATH OF A PRISONER.—Dr. Griswold, of the Thirty-Eighth New York Regiment, one of the prisoners sent to Charleston from Richmond, died on Saturday, after a short illness.

The Columbus *News* announces the restoration of tranquillity in East Tennessee, and declares that any outbreak will be crushed at Morristown.

The same paper says that Lincoln, in his message calls for 700,000 more volunteers and $700,000,000.

We learn with great pleasure that Gen. Polk has almost completely recovered, and will resume his station in a few days.

The Presidential Electors assembled at Baton Rouge on Wednesday. We have not yet heard of their action officially. The electors are as follows:

State at Large—Charles Gayarré, [illegible] Carter. Alternates—[illegible].

First District—Donatien Augustin. Alternate [illegible] Gaudin.

Second District—Jos. P. [illegible]. Alternate [illegible].

Third District—Edward [illegible]. Alternate [illegible].

Fourth District—Wm. M. [illegible]. Alternate [illegible] Dupré.

Fifth District—S. [illegible]. Alternate [illegible].

Sixth District—S. L. Chambliss. Alternate [illegible] Mayo.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* says Fort Pickens has a [illegible] in the wall through which a cart might [illegible].

[illegible] Dr. [illegible] Ray, [illegible] of the [illegible] in the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum [illegible] work in the office [illegible] died in about five minutes. He had [illegible] time suffering from disease of [illegible].

Mr. Ray was well known throughout the State as a finished printer, compositor and also [illegible] of New Orleans. He leaves a large family to mourn his sudden death.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

SYNOPSIS.

Memphis, December 6.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 4th inst. contains Lincoln's message, of which the following is a synopsis:

The commencement of his message expresses the apprehension that the existing relations between the Federal Government and foreign nations are not on as firm a basis of friendship as they should be; yet he hopes to convince them that the best means for the re-establishment of commerce, through which they get their supply of cotton, can best be effected through the preservation of the Union.

He recommends that East Tennessee and Western North Carolina and Kentucky be connected with other parts of the Union by a railroad, as a military measure, and suggests different routes for the building of said road. He thinks Kentucky will co-operate with the Government in its immediate construction.

He proposes to pay the owner of the British ship Perthshire for her detention by the steamer Massachusetts for supposed breach of blockade. He reiterates the charge of piracy against privateers, and authorizes that instructions be given the captains of Federal sailing vessels to recapture all prizes which the pirates (privateers) have made. He makes a boast of the number of troops tendered the Government, but advises the organization of the militia, and declares that the safety of the country demands it. He says the present organization of the navy is defective, and recommends an improvement in that department of the service.

He recommends the codification of the laws of the United States; says he has refrained from establishing courts in the revolted States to better facilitate the collection of debts, for fear of assuming arbitrary power, and hopes that Congress will be equal to the demand to establish a temporary arrangement of the kind.

He shows the deficit in the Post-Office Department the present fiscal year is over five millions five hundred thousand dollars, but hopes it will improve next year.

He proposes negotiations with Virginia for the purpose of regaining that portion of the District of Columbia which was ceded back to Virginia, and pronounces the cession to Virginia unwise and dangerous. He complains that the receipts of the Land and Patent Offices have greatly declined in consequence of the rebellion, and demands that the Pension Office be largely increased, as numerous applications based upon the casualties of the existing war have already been made.

The relations of the Government with the Indian tribes have been disturbed by insurrection, especially in the Northern superintendency. New Mexico, the Indian country and South Kansas are in possession of the insurgents, and now agents have been unable to reach their posts, whilst the old agents have espoused the insurrectionary cause. He has heard that these Indians are organized as a military force, and are attached to the army of the insurgents, but he believes the presence of a Federal army would cause them to cease any hostile demonstration.

He recommends that an agricultural and statistical bureau be organized, and congratulates the country upon the execution of the laws and the suppression of the African slave trade.

The Territories of Colorado, Dacotah and Nevada are organized, but he complains that the leaven of treason exists in them.

He recommends to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia, and complains that the insurrection has caused much suffering and sacrifice to the inhabitants of the District.

A plan for the confiscation of slaves is recommended. He proposes that Congress accept the slaves from the States according to the mode of valuation, instead of direct taxes, and that such slaves, on acceptance of the General Government, be made free, and colonized in a climate congenial to them. He proposes to colonize free blacks with them, in some of the territories hereafter purchased, and recommends that Congress take immediate steps to make the necessary appropriation for the purpose, and asks the question if it is not an absolute necessity without which the Government cannot be perpetuated.

As to the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, he expresses anxiety that the inevitable conflict for the purpose should not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. He thinks it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent, as the primary object of the contest.

On his part, leaving all questions of not vital military importance to Congress, he claims that he did not transcend the act of Congress confiscating property used for insurrectionary purposes, but proposes to consider the propriety of any new law on the same subject. The Union must be preserved; hence all indispensable means must be employed, and that radical extreme measures, reaching the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

He reiterates his inaugural address and message to Congress last special session, and says the last ray of hope of preserving the Union peaceably expired at the assault on Fort Sumter. He reviews the past, and says the Union prospect in Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri has considerably brightened, and estimates that one-third of the inhabitants of those States are among the insurgents, and says the Union people in Western Virginia are masters of their own country, and claims some advantages on the Eastern Shore.

Also that the Federal Government has obtained a footing at Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee, and Ship Island. He has heard of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessee, and thereupon bases an argument that the Union cause is advancing steadily southward. He compliments Gen. Scott, and boasts of McClellan.

He concludes with speculations about the capital and labor superiority of the United States over the Southern Confederacy.

From Richmond.

Congressional.

Richmond, December 6.—In Congress to-day Thomas H. Harris, from Missouri, appeared and took his seat.

The President returned to Congress, approved, the resolution of thanks to Major-General Polk and Brigadier-Generals Pillow and Cheatham, and the troops under their command, for the victory at the battle of Belmont.

Messrs. Clark and Peyton, elected Senators by the Missouri Legislature, were admitted to seats on the floor as delegates from the State at large.

From Nashville.

Nashville, December 6.—A few days ago Colonel Forest, with 600 of his Rangers, started from Princeton, Kentucky, on an expedition to the Ohio river. He first visited Ashbysburg, on Green river, where it was reported a large force of Yankees were stationed, but found none. He then went to Henderson on the 28th, but the enemy were flying at their approach. He returned to Princeton on the 29th.

A detachment of Yankee troops visited Caseyville, in Union county, on the 30th, and stole about 160 hogs and several beeves. It has since been ascertained that the hogs belonged to Union men.

Surgeon Van Wicke, of Forest's Regiment, was shot and killed by a Lincolnite named Best, in Crittenden county, on the 30th, in the effort to arrest Best, who escaped. Surgeon Van Wicke was from Huntsville, Ala.

From Memphis.

Memphis, December 6.—On Wednesday afternoon a Federal steamer, with a flag of truce, brought to Columbus 179 Camp Jackson, Mo., prisoners, with their guns and equipments, which were given up because Jackson liberated the Federal prisoners.

On Thursday the gunboats Polk and Jackson made another demonstration on Camp Holt, peppering the Federals, and running them out of their tents. The extent of damage done is unknown.

Gen. Jeff. Thompson is fortifying New Madrid, and feels no apprehension of a disturbance.

Gen. Polk has entirely recovered, and assumed the command at Columbus.

There is a rumor at Columbus of a probable attack on Paducah.

LATE FROM CAIRO.

Our Gunboat Expedition—Federals at Camp Holt Assailed and Run—Runaways, &c.

The fact that three of our gunboats started last Sunday from Columbus in an expedition towards Cairo has already been stated. We are now enabled to state the result of the expedition, as follows:

Information had reached Columbus that the Federals intended coming down and attacking us on Sunday. Accordingly Generals Polk and Pillow made due preparations and started [illegible] Hollins with boats towards Cairo [illegible] 11 o'clock Sunday morning. They continued [illegible] until they got within [illegible] of Cairo, and [illegible] rounds into Camp Holt, on the Kentucky side, opposite Bird's Point. The Federals [illegible] out of their tents and log huts in great haste [illegible] out of danger. They made no response either from Cairo, Bird's Point, or Camp Holt. It is supposed that McClernand wouldn't let them fight on Sunday. A gunboat was seen anchored in the channel about a half mile below Cairo, and the Maria Denning at the wharf at Cairo. Every thing appeared quiet about Cairo. Commodore Hollins, finding that he could not provoke the Federals to respond, returned to Columbus about two o'clock in the afternoon.

[illegible] deserters from the Federal army reached Columbus last Monday—two were from Bird's Point, and two from Camp Holt. The former came on Wednesday, and the latter on Sunday. They communicated much that [illegible] which it is not expedient to [illegible]. The deserters from Bird's Point stated that while they were there it was understood that the Federals, 20,000 strong, were to start for Columbus last Sunday, and they suppose that the [illegible] operations of Price and McCulloch [illegible] in Missouri frustrated the plan. One from Camp Holt says one of Jeff. Thompson's men, who had been captured and condemned to be shot—reported that on Sunday there were only from five to six thousand troops at Cairo, and about the same number at Paducah.

We learn from the same source that the wharfboat at Paducah, belonging to Given, Watts & Co., was seized by some and sunk [illegible] week and sunk. She had on her at the time about 400 tons of army stores and ammunition belonging to Lincoln's Government. Mr. Fowler, one of the owners of the boat, and a true Southern man, was in the city yesterday. He is now in the Confederate service.

Casemate Batteries.

Says the Richmond *Examiner*: We have alluded to the importance of constructing casemate batteries on the seacoast, and mentioned a plan, which had been suggested to us by a scientific and skilful naval officer, by which it appeared that the work of rendering our seacoast batteries bomb-proof or shell-proof was, by no means, so formidable as might at first be supposed. We notice a practical communication on the same subject, the suggestions of which appear to be both obvious and forcible. The writer says:

"This" (the work of making the batteries shell proof) may be done by means of wood and earth, or by the use of masonry or earth; or better, if done hastily, by a combination of masonry, wood and earth. Construct a brick or stone wall seven to eight feet thick, pierced with embrazures at proper distances for guns. This wall to be carried ten to eleven feet high—behind it place *counter forts* or *buttresses*, to give more stability to the wall. Construct with timber "shell-proofs," by covering with earth ten feet thick, and a good *casemate battery* is obtained.

Arm this battery with eight and ten inch Columbiads and Dahlgren guns, and no naval force can successfully assail it.

Connect this "*water battery*" with earthworks for land defense, and we have our harbors that have not been otherwise fortified, completely protected. I venture the assertion that, with half a dozen of the heavy guns that were mounted at Port Royal, had they been in such a battery as I have described, the enemy would have been *defeated*. With the rear of such a battery secured against a land attack *no fleet can reduce it.*"

Latest from St. Louis.

Thursday's *Avalanche* has the following:

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman living in New Orleans, who left St. Louis last Friday. He is a Southern man having large possessions in Illinois and St. Louis, and recently went up to look after the same.

He says that two of the gunboats left St. Louis for Cairo last Wednesday, and that two others were getting up steam to leave on Friday afternoon, when he left on the Emma Duncan. Besides these, there is the Benton, altered from the "Hell-boat," and three gunboats which were built at Mound City—all of which, except the Benton, he heard were already done and on their way to Cairo. He had examined the Federal gunboats, and also our own Southern gunboats, and gives it as his opinion that our boats can sink them. He is quite certain that we can sink all except the Benton, and perhaps that also.

He says that the Federals had a lot of what they called pontoons—the bottom made of wood and lined with iron—designed to anchor in front of Columbus and shell it. These are to be towed by steamboats.

At St. Louis every thing relating to military affairs was kept exceedingly quiet. The people living in the city seemed to be ignorant of the number of troops there, and of the nature of the defences.

The Union feeling, our informant states, is at a low ebb in St. Louis. The South has many sympathisers in that city.

The feeling against the South is very bitter in portions of Illinois. Some of the Illinoisans contend that the war can end only with slavery, and are for a war of extermination. Still there are a good many in Illinois who oppose the war. They are called the "Secessionists." There are in McDonough county no less than a thousand men who oppose the war. It is a Democratic county, and but for Douglas's last two speeches, there would not have been a volunteer from that county. There are some of Douglas's friends in that portion of Illinois who do not believe yet that Douglas ever made speeches in favor of Lincoln's war.

The Inspector at Cairo, who is father-in-law to McClernand, remarked to a friend last week while traveling in the cars in Illinois, that *he had his doubts whether the Federals could succeed in subduing the South.* He added that the North had based their success upon numbers and that every engagement yet had proved that they were mistaken.

He says the Federals last Friday gave orders to stop the regular St. Louis packet boats from running, and that all except Government boats were forbid to run—the object being to starve the rebels out. No boats will hereafter be permitted to touch on the Missouri side below Cape Girardeau.

The Federals estimate our troops at Columbus at 25,000, an outside limit, and say that it is useless to attack Columbus with less than 75,000 men. The people of Illinois believe that Columbus can be taken with 75,000 men, and they are urging the "powers that be" to do it at once. There are some who believe that the attack will be speedily made; but there are others who think that it will not be attempted till spring, as it was said on the Emma Duncan that the troops at Bird's Point and at Cairo are building cabins to live in this winter. Our informant says that if the Federals attack us at Columbus and are repulsed, as we confidently believe, it will have a most flattering effect on the peace party of Illinois, which is already growing rapidly.

He says that pork is selling in McComb, the county seat of McDonough county, for two cents a pound, wheat at forty-five cents, and corn at nine cents per bushel. These low prices and no market for produce touch the pocket nerve, and tend not a little to strengthen the peace party.

Our informant, as before stated, left St. Louis on Friday afternoon on the Emma Duncan—the last boat that was permitted to leave—got off at Commerce, Mo., went to Charleston, Mo., by land, some twenty miles, and thence to New Madrid, reaching here yesterday, and immediately left for New Orleans. He is a reliable gentleman, whose statements can be taken without discount.

[From the Baton Rouge Advocate.]

The Measure of Value.

Where gold and silver are the sole currency, or bank notes convertible into coin at the will of the holder, there can be but little change in the ratio which the amount of the measure of exchangeable value of property bears to the amount of such property. Sudden advances in prices and rapid fluctuations cannot occur with a stable medium of exchange, or if changes occur, they will be so gradual as not to disturb the relations between debtor and creditor.

When, from necessity or otherwise, the banks of the Confederacy ceased to redeem their circulation, gold and silver of course ceased to form any perceptible part of the general currency. The metallic medium was supplanted, and it will always be found that the inferior currency will expel the superior. The bank suspension has not curtailed bank circulation. The bank notes current a year ago amounted to a little more than those current now. Those notes represent very nearly the entire currency of the Confederate States as that currency was in November, 1860.

In addition to the notes of the banks of the several Confederate States, treasury notes to a large amount have been put in circulation. A large share of the expenses of the Confederate Government has been paid in these notes. If the war continues, the amount of circulating Confederate notes will soon exceed that of the notes of the various banks. Thus will the circulating medium and measure of value with us be doubled in quantity.

Nor is this all. The present is, with individuals, corporations and States, a time of general and indiscriminate resort to credit. The evidences of debt pass from hand to hand, and so far as they are used in business become a part of the circulating medium. The bonds of parishes, cities, corporations, States and the Confederacy, so far as they are circulated in payments, purchases and adjustments, swell the ever growing stream of the currency. They are as much money as bank notes, treasury notes, bills of exchange or certificates of deposit, so long as they are habitually circulated and exchanged for property. Every thing is currency that passes from hand to hand in settling accounts or in exchange for merchandise. These floating transferable obligations to pay money pass as money and form a considerable part of the actual currency. They are like the notes of our banks founded on ample security; and like those notes, they are not immediately convertible into the coin which they represent—differing only in this, that while the date for the redemption of bonds is fixed though distant, that for the redemption of bank notes is indefinite though not remote. It is clear that they go to increase still more that which measures the value of houses, lands and merchandise. It is probable that before the first of July, 1862, the actual circulation of substitutes for money will be double the total circulation of July, 1860.

The effect of thus swelling the volume of the circulation must be to increase the (nominal) value of property of all desirable kinds, not perhaps in the same proportion, but enough to disturb in a very serious manner the relations of business and to render a return to a solid bullion currency extremely difficult. It has been said that "credit and paper currency are strength in the beginning, but weakness in the end," and this will be verified in our case if the disposition to resort to it grows as it has grown within the past half year. The disaster will be fearful if no check is put to the rapid growth of a currency which decreases in value as it increases in amount. Every new addition to that currency widens the gap between the gold dollar and the paper dollar in paper, while it swells the already enormous prices of all necessary products and property. The continental war notes became proverbial for their depreciated value, with the light of an example like that, the State and Confederate legislators will not plunge the country into a similar calamity. They will look well to the paper issues already out, and secure the holders of it with every care. They ought to provide certain means of redemption in every instance, and hasten the day of final payment when practicable. They ought to avoid every addition to the circulating medium not strictly necessary, whether that addition be in the form of bank notes, bonds, certificates of property pledged, or evidences of indebtedness in any form. A future generation ought to receive the fruits of the current revolution as an unburdened patrimony from the hands of the generation which shall achieve the independence of the Confederate States.

Credit is the mother of extravagance and a numerous progeny of evils.

JEFF. THOMPSON HEARD FROM.—Says the Columbus *News* of the 4th:

A few days since Gen. Thompson, by a stratagem, captured the steamer Empress, on her trip from St. Louis to Cairo. Jeff. only got 400 cavalry horses and some other valuables, took the crew prisoners, and set fire to and burned the boat.

This information we derive from a gentleman from the other side of the river, and who knows.

Federal Reports from Cairo.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

THE OCEAN SAILORS OF THE RIVER.

The seamen who lately arrived from the East, and who are now quartered on the receiving ship Maria Denning, are a queer set, having customs, thoughts and expressions peculiar to themselves. They attract considerable attention when allowed on shore. Directly on their arrival, while they were being transferred from the cars to the boat, some of them picked up a little boy, about knee high, a bright little fellow who was just beginning to talk, stuffed him in a mess chest and smuggled him on board. They tattooed the youngster with their marks, and took such rough care of him as they could. When asked where they had got him, they swore that he belonged to them, and that they had brought him from the East. The "old man," however, was not satisfied, knowing their tricks by experience. He took the little fellow ashore, bought him a cap and feather, and other "fancy fixings," and after a time found his home, restoring him to his anxious mother.

There is considerable clannishness among these sailors, which sometimes manifests itself rather strongly. Two parties, Dahlgren battery and Ellsworth battery men, I believe, have a particular feud, and the other night there was a sharp fight among them, in which one was badly cut up with knives, but not so severely as to prevent him from being on hand for his grog in the morning.

SPECIMEN OF YANKEE CUTENESS.

The stratagems resorted by the soldiers to smuggle liquor into their quarters is often amusing. The other day a man started out with his coffee-pot for milk; on his return, an officer suspecting him of having whisky in his can, wished to examine it, and the man satisfied him by pouring out milk. At night there was a general drunk in that soldier's quarters, ending in a fight. It was at last discovered that the man had put a little milk into the spout of his can, sealing the inside with bread, and filling the can with whisky. That man is "cute" enough to lead an expedition against Jeff. Thompson.

THE MILLIKEN TRAGEDY.

John Milliken was an old and much esteemed citizen of Paducah, at which place he was postmaster under several successive Administrations. He was a prominent Democratic politician, and a strong Douglas man, for which offense Mr. Buchanan removed him from office. At the breaking out of the war he became a strong Secessionist, and when Paducah was occupied by Federal troops he removed with his family to Mayfield. He had a dispute with Dick Conner, a Unionist, in which the latter attempted to strike him with a bottle, but Milliken wrenched the bottle from his hand and struck him on the head.

Conner watched his opportunity, and as John Milliken was passing his house the next day, set his door ajar, and fired upon Milliken with a shot-gun, lodging nineteen buckshot in his breast, killing him almost instantly. Conner hid under a house, but was found and confined in the county jail. The day after his arrest a band of Secessionists, headed by H. Clay King, formerly a lawyer of Paducah, entered the town, took him from the jail, and killed him shooting him several times, and bayoneting him. His death occurred on the same day that witnessed the burial of Milliken at Paducah. Both were men of family, and Conner was possessed of considerable property.

The English Conservatives on the War.

The London *Herald*, well known as the organ of Lord Derby, and the Tory or Conservative party of Great Britain, puts forth the annexed views:

Our American trade has dwindled almost to nothing. From sixteen millions, in nine months it has sunk to five and a half, and it is not likely to increase while the blockade continues, and while the North maintains the Morrill tariff. We do not on this account desire a war, or deprecate it less than we should have done had the case been otherwise. But in order that Americans should not delude themselves with the idea that they are our best customers, and that therefore they may behave as they please toward us, it is as well that they should know that we already suffer by their quarrel as much as we should suffer by open war, or nearly so. Taking the four principal classes of exports to the United States, we find the falling off during the first nine months of this year to be as follows:

	1860.	1861.	Decrease.
Cottons, &c.	£2,778,472	£1,129,003	£1,649,469
Linens, haberdashery, &c.	2,621,216	1,333,966	1,287,250
Woolen and worsted stuffs	2,887,971	1,159,019	1,727,952
Metals, &c.	2,775,167	1,063,511	1,711,656
Total	£10,959,771	£4,685,499	£6,476,327

In consequence, therefore, of the civil war in America, our exports thither have been diminished by nearly sixty per cent. Our importations thence, of course, will, in the six months beginning with September, the period of the cotton exportation, be still more markedly deficient. By the present state of things, therefore, we lose above three-fourths of our trade with America, and more than three-fourths of our advantage by that trade. What more could we lose by war? Is it not likely that we should gain by it? Is there a man in the Northern States so grossly ignorant of the trade between England and America, as not to know that a very large portion of her export trade, and by far the most important portion of her import trade, was with the South, even when through the North. The North, war or no war, is pretty well closed to us through the Morrill tariff. The South, we remaining neutral, is closed to us by the Northern ships, which would be captured or driven ashore before war between this country and the North lasted six weeks.

If, then, we grant that half our exports and a fourth of our imports were for and from the North, the first are now reduced by at least one-half, the latter we will suppose to remain the same; we have, then, to lose by war one-fourth of our total trade with America as it was in 1860, and we regain at once one-half the export and three-fourths of the import trade, which was done in that year in Southern goods, or English goods intended for Southern consumption. So far as trade goes, then, it gives the Americans no hold whatever upon us. First, we have no trade worth keeping with the North; second, war would open to us a most valuable direct trade with the South. Viewed purely from a commercial point of sight, it is even possible that a war with Mr. Lincoln's Government would be a blessing to the staple manufactures of this country. We trust that our trans-Atlantic contemporaries will make a note of this fact, and bear in mind that what farther patience and forbearance Great Britain may show to the reckless and insolent men who unfortunately rule and represent the Northern States, is granted to kindred blood and to institutions free from the stain of slavery, not to trade connection. So long as honor permits, we would fain avoid avenging on the Northern States the lawless outrages and impertinent language of their rulers, ambassadors and officers; but we would not that they should attribute the dignified patience and long suffering of England to a wrong motive, least of all to a fear of injuring interests which would certainly not suffer by war.

We hope that we shall not be misunderstood; of course we expect to be misrepresented. We are quite aware that certain journals will accuse us of desiring to excite the people of this country to war for the sake of their selfish interests, or to gratify our own "hatred of free institutions." We deny the charge now, that we may not be compelled to notice it hereafter. We deprecate war at all times, when war can be avoided without incurring worse disasters—we deprecate above all wars, a war with a kindred people, where victory is too certain to be glorious, and where our victory must be encouraging to the supporters of a cause detestable to English hearts. But we believe that the only danger of war arises from the violent temper and unprincipled calculation of certain leaders of public opinion in the Northern States, and we wish to warn them, and their friends in England that their calculations are utterly unsound, that they have already done to the English people all the mischief in their power, and that to compel us to war would be to repair the worst material injuries they have already inflicted on us. If they understand this in time, we believe peace to be maintainable; if not, the guilt will rest with those whose wanton outrages disturbed it, not with those who forbear as long as forbearance is possible. It is to them, not to us, that remonstrances in favor of peace should be addressed.

THE HARMONY AND THE U. S. FRIGATE SAVANNAH.—The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 29th ult. says:

It may be remembered that in the latter days of August the little steam tug Harmony, with one gun, in charge of Commodore Fairfax, C. S. N., took a trip down to Newport News to try the range of his favorite rifled guns and shells prepared under his direction, at our navy yard, and thinking the United States frigate Savannah a good target for the purpose, he took a position and opened a well directed fire upon her, about two miles off, an account of which we published at the time. We have since learned with what effect, from a most reliable source, and we take pleasure in recording the facts elicited from one of the Savannah's officers, who stated that of the number of shells fired (about twenty-three) seven hit that ship. One went through the quarter gallery, and glancing upwards through the spar deck, knocked; and not only killed and wounded seven men, but dismounted and silenced the 11-inch Dahlgren pivot gun on the after deck. Another did serious injury to the mainmast, between decks, while others passed entirely through the ship, doing her and her boats much damage. The consternation on board, among both officers and men, was beyond description, and had the Harmony been provided with one hundred, instead of thirty shells, the Savannah must have been entirely disabled; but as it is, the power of this gun and its projectiles are satisfactorily demonstrated. It was much better managed than the rifled gun at Newport News, all the shots from which passed over the Harmony, the shifting her place to prevent their getting her range. The information which we convey in the above is entirely reliable, and should surely instigate a renewal of the trial occasionally, though it might be varied to suit the occasion.

FROM THE ISLANDS.—The steamer General Clinch, Captain Dexter, arrived here on Saturday night from Sebonee Island and neighborhood. The Lincolnites had not got beyond Fenwick's Island, and no event of importance had transpired for several days in that vicinity.

We learn from a reliable source that all the cotton and provisions on Hutchinson's and Fenwick's Islands were destroyed by fire on Thursday last.—*Charleston Courier, 2d.*

ANOTHER BRILLIANT SKIRMISH.—The Petersburg *Express* of the 30th ult. has the following:

We have the gratification of announcing, upon unquestionable authority, the complete success of a skirmish beyond Manassas, in which the First North Carolina Cavalry Regiment played a distinguished part.

On Tuesday morning last, at early dawn, Col. Robert Ransom, with a large body of his cavalry, who now occupy an advanced position near Centreville, started out on a scouting expedition. They had proceeded but a few miles when they fell in with the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Col. Averill. At the command of their leader, the North Carolinians made a dashing charge upon the Hessians, killing 106 and taking 26 prisoners; also, a large number of horses, arms and equipments.

The Pennsylvanians were utterly routed, and fled in Bull Run style, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Strange to state, not a man on our side was lost.

This is certainly one of the most gallant and remarkable affairs of the kind which has occurred during the war, and Col. Ransom has quickly won for himself a distinction of which he may well be proud. We congratulate him and the Old North State upon the brilliant result of his expedition.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Tableaux Vivants.—Of the many noble enterprises of the ladies of New Orleans to contribute to the cause of patriotism and of sympathy with the generous volunteer, none have proven such a splendid success as their representation of tableaux vivants at the Opera House Thursday evening, which is still the principal theme of comment and of admiration among all who had the good fortune to be present. The house was crowded as full as house could be, and with such an audience as few other cities can boast. The receipts were undoubtedly three thousand dollars, or even more. In one of the stage boxes we saw General Lovell, and in an opposite one, General Ruggles.

The tableaux were ten in number, and occupied about four hours in the arrangement and representation, supported by admirable selections executed by the entire orchestra, under Mons. Prevost. All of the tableaux were given in an artistic, complete and thoroughly satisfactory manner, all the resources of the theatre having been placed at the disposal of the ladies by Mr. Boudousquié. The list of tableaux was as follows: Marriage of Pocahontas; Marie Antoinette—Departure of Rebecca; the Greek Fugitives; Camp Scene; An Eastern Scene; The Fishermen; The Country Cousin; Jacob's Dream; Allegorical representation of the Confederate States.

A Male Desperado Killed by a Female Desperado.—John Miller, one of the most notorious desperadoes about New Orleans, has been murdered by the equally notorious female outlaw and murderess, Mary Jane Jackson, alias Bricktop. Miller was one-armed, his left arm having been amputated at the elbow, and he was a person able to cope with a strong man. They were living together in Freetown, just below Gretna, across the river, and were every once in a while quarreling and fighting each other ferociously, yet there seemed to be a strange attraction between them, which appeared to increase the more they abused each other. About three months ago, during one of these love quarrels, she seized a knife and cut him in nine places, then deserted him and came across to New Orleans and her old haunts. He recovered from his wounds, came over after her, and they were speedily reconciled and returned to their homes the most loving of couples such people could be.

At half-past eight o'clock Thursday evening, while they were both supposed to be under the influence of liquor, he brought out a cowhide and informed her that he ought to have a show, but he was going to show her how he would tame her in the future. He struck her one or two blows, when she closed with him, wrenched the cowhide from his only hand and turned it upon him. He grasped a knife, but at the same moment she caught his arm, and twisting the weapon out of his hand, stabbed him five times. He survived the wounds only seven hours, dying at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She made no attempt to escape, but was arrested, and is in the custody of Guy Breux, of Jefferson parish. Coroner Dan Young was notified, and proceeded to empanel a jury. The testimony will be taken by him next week.

Mary Jane Jackson is noted as being one of the most reckless and lawless women of ill-fame that ever infested our city. She was living here in the family of a relative in 1856, when she formed the acquaintance of a bar-keeper, employed in a saloon on Poydras street, and losing her fair name, she became a public woman, being only seventeen years of age, very quiet in her disposition and possession, unusually pretty features. But dissipation and the nature of her life soon made her a perfect tigress. About the year 1859 she stabbed and cut Charles Reeves, alias Long Charley, on the corner of Common and Basin streets, so fearfully, that he lay at the point of death a long time. In company with a few other desperate women of the same calling, she has often made trouble than all the rest together.

On the 7th of November, 1859, on election day, she went into Seddonail's beer saloon, corner of Rampart and St. Peter streets, with American Williams and other women. They got into a fight with the proprietor, and cut him up outrageously. A blacksmith named Laurent Fleury, who came to his assistance, had a knife blade driven into his skull, believed to be done by Mary Jane Jackson, which caused his death in three days. They only escaped conviction on account of the mortem examination not having been sufficiently thorough for the doctor to say that death was caused by the wound and by nothing else.

While Mary Jane Jackson was in the Parish Prison at this time, Miller was a doorkeeper, and here the singular intimacy sprung up, probably on account of their similarity of nature and reputation. When she got clear, Miller gave up his office there, and went to Jefferson, right back, where he hired a little house in Freetown, and they lived together until she had stabbed him. It was then a common remark among all who knew them both, that sooner or later he must either have such a fate at her hands, unless she was killed by him. She was almost a match for him in strength, had he both arms instead of one.

John Miller was about thirty or thirty-two years of age, and was raised, if not born, in Gretna. For many years he was the king of the roughs there, and made frequent excursions over to the Stock Landing and to Lafayette for the purpose of routing the rowdies of the left bank. When the young men from this side went over to the beer gardens on that bank they always returned with a beating or wounding. In the year 1855 the rivalries of the right and left banks culminated in a prize fight above the Marine Hospital, and an overpowering delegation went over from this side, whose champion whipped the other. Thereupon Miller sallied in upon them with his knife, and an affray occurred in which ten or twelve were stabbed and several others unmercifully beaten. Miller had to run, and was cut at from every side. He fell, and while shielding his face with his left arm, received so many wounds upon it that it had to be amputated, and he came near dying. But when he recovered he had a hook put on the stump, challenged any of his old enemies to fight him, and he again became the terror of the "bull drivers," upon whom he has always lived, as a picayune gambler. He served two years in the Parish Prison for stabbing a man, and at the end of that time, was made a deputy warden or doorkeeper. In him is beheld a fulfillment of the Scriptural warning "He who lives by the sword, shall perish by the sword."

Too Ready to Swear.—B. Cohn got on a spree Thursday evening with a snug little sum of eight hundred dollars in his pocket, and visited several places near the corner of Rampart and St. Peter streets, where he ought not to have gone. Of a sudden he discovered that his eight hundred dollars were missing. Electrified with horror, he rushed to the police office and invoked the strong right arm of the law, declaring that he would point out the house in which he was robbed, and the male who robbed him. Lieut. Ramel went there and searched every part of the premises, but not finding the money, he brought the occupants to the lock-up, where Cohn made the charge of robbery against them, and they remained in the noisome cells all night. Yesterday morning Cohn came to the police office very leisurely, and quietly announced that he had found his money, and that it had not been stolen from him, but he had dropped it out of his pocket in another house. The people who had been locked up all night while he was sleeping off his intoxication could not see the joke at all, and when they were released, expressed their determination to sue Mr. Cohn for damages, for false imprisonment.

Not so Insignificant.—The forged check of S. F. Cashmore, on the Bank of Louisiana, which Jos. Diez is supposed to have tried to pass, but which was stopped and held by Mr. de Armas, the cashier, was for six hundred and fifty-five dollars, and not merely five dollars, as we wrote by a slip of the pen.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—A new trial was granted in the case of Mrs. Wm. Powers, who was convicted of larceny. The following sentences were delivered: Lisa Dixon, f. w. c., convicted of perjury, five years in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars. Pryor Williams, f. m. c., for receiving stolen goods knowingly, four months in the Penitentiary.

John J. Burnett, who was convicted of an assault and battery upon C. C. Ellis, was fined fifty dollars, with the alternative of going to prison for one week.

Alice Neville and her daughter, Ellen, were sentenced to two months in the Parish Prison, for larceny, in stealing a twenty dollar Confederate note from Mrs. A. B. Jones.

Captain W. M. Welbling, assault and battery, fifteen dollars fine; T. L. Malone, assault and battery, $25; and André Fadrem, assault and battery, $30; B. Valentine, assault and battery, $5.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Michael McCue was discharged from the Parish Prison yesterday morning. He had been arrested for the murder of Lester, but the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict, three weeks ago, that Lester came to his death at the hands of persons unknown, and no charge has ever been made against McCue. Under such circumstances he might have been discharged before.

John Alderic was held to answer for stealing a clock from Mrs. R. A. Lockett, which, it is understood, he returned, when she moved out of his house, to help pay for rent.

John Hagan gave bail to answer the charge of wailing Pat Lennard with a stick. The cases of Jose Gonzales, charged with assault and battery by Joe Geals, and Pat Gallahan, charged with whipping Jos. Rousseau, f. m. c., were dismissed, the prosecutors not appearing.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1861.

We have no material change to notice in the general movement of the market since our last weekly report. Though our leading staple—Cotton—has been in better demand, and 1000 bales having been sold on future delivery. There has been a better demand for Tobacco, at full prices, some purchases having been made, we are informed, for France, Spain, Mexico, and for city consumption. The receipts of Sugar and Molasses have continued liberal, and holders have met the demand freely at an advance in prices for the former, but at rather easier rates for the latter, though the market closed at an advance. The sales of Flour have been of a retail character, but at fuller prices. Corn sold more freely at a decline on the grades early in the week, and at an advance subsequently. The stock of Provisions is extremely light, and middle sorts at previous rates.

The weather has been damp cool and clear.

COTTON.—There has been some inquiry, but there is so very little offering that the limits wanted could not be found. Factors ask 21c for Middling. The week's sales embrace 10 bales on plantation at 6c for Middling. Also, 1000 bales for future delivery, (including 500 to-day.)

TOBACCO.—There have been further sales of 34 hhds. Admitted and Refused at 6½c, 150 at [illegible], and some small lots taken for city consumption at full prices. We quote as follows for reference only:

Factory Lugs	3½@4
Planters' Lugs	4—@5½
Leaf, Inferior to Common	5—@7
Fair	7½@8½
Fine	9½@9½
Choice heavy and light	11—@13

SUGAR.—The receipts have continued liberal, and the demand has been freely met at fuller prices. The sales of the week embraced about 6500 hhds., the market closing at the following quotations:

Inferior	1½@2
Common to Good Common	2—@ 2½
Fair to Fully Fair	2½@ 3½
Prime to Choice	4—@ 4—
Clarified Yellow	4½@ 6
Clarified White	6½@ 7½
Stove-Dried White	—@10

MOLASSES.—The supply has again been liberal, and the demand has been freely met at rather easier prices, though the market closed at an advance. The sales of the week comprise about 12,000 bbls. and 6500 half bbls.; the market closing at 16@17c and 17½c for Common and Good and Choice. Fermenting, 17@19c for Good and Choice in bbls., and 22@[illegible] for Prime to Choice in half bbls.

FLOUR.—The receipts have been more moderate, and the demand has been limited, at advanced prices. The sales of the week embraced some 2000 bbls. and 600 sacks at $8 50 for Common, $9@$9 25 for Fine, $9 50@$10 37½ for Unbranded, $10 25@$10 50 for Superfine, $11 50@$14 ₱ bbl. for Good to Choice Extra, and $11 for Low Extra. To-day we did not hear of a sale.

CORN.—The receipts have been more moderate, but meeting with only a liberal demand early in the week prices declined. Subsequently, however, the market became more active, and an advance in prices was realized. The weekly sales comprise about 12,500 sacks at a range of 65@70c for Inferior White and Mixed 70c for Prime White Mixed, and 70@75 and 80@85c ₱ bushel for White and Mixed, the market closing at the outside figures.

RYE.—10 sacks sold at $1 20 ₱ bushel.

WHEAT.—We noticed sales of 150 sacks Red and White at $2, 600 Red at $1 75, and 200 Poor Red at $1 50 ₱ bushel.

OATS.—The supply is very light. We have not a sale to notice. The last was at $1 40 ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—The sales comprised 400 sacks at the reduced rate of $1 90, and 150c at $2 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY.—We quote Southern Hay at $25@$40 ₱ ton, according to quality, and noticed sales of 50 bales Crab Grass sold at $27, and 200 at $32 ₱ ton.

LARD.—There have been no receipts of any moment. Prime in kegs retails at 20@30c ₱ lb. The last sales were at 26c ₱ lb.

BEEF.—The supply of good Mess is very light. It commands $26@$30 ₱ bbl., according to quality. The stock at the inspection warehouse on the 1st inst. was 486 bbls.

PORK.—There is very little left on sale. Mess is retailing at $46@$45 ₱ bbl. Stock at the inspection warehouses on the 1st instant, 3000 bbls., all army stores.

BACON.—There is no stock of Shoulders, Ribbed Sides and Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams have been selling from first hands at 23c, and retail at 28@30c ₱ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The supply of Western Butter is nearly exhausted, and may be quoted at 35@40c ₱ lb. There is no Western Cheese in the market.

WHISKY.—There is little or no stock. Rectified has been retailing at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at retail at 21@22c ₱ yard cash for hand-loom to the best power-loom. Stock on the 1st inst., 1100 pieces. Of India, the last sales were on private terms. Stock on the 1st instant, 700 bales. We quote Bale Rope 23@25c for hand made and machine-made, according to quantity. Stock on the 1st instant, 100 coils of all kinds.

GUNNY BAGS.—The last sales were at 35c ₱ bag cash. Stock on the 1st instant 1400 bales.

COFFEE.—Prices are very irregular. Rio may be quoted at 5[illegible]c ₱ lb.

CANDLES.—We quote light at 45@50c ₱ lb. The stock is very light, and in second hands.

RICE.—There has been a limited demand in Carolina Rice, at 6½@7c ₱ lb. The stock on the 1st inst. is 475 casks.

SALT.—Dealers supply their regular customers at $10 @$10 50 for Coarse, and $11@$11 50 ₱ sack for Fine, and $4 50 ₱ bag of two bushels for Packing Salt. The stock is very much reduced, and the market closed firm.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 7, 1861.

Arrived during the past week, 2400 Texas Beeves, 628 Hogs, 1335 Sheep and 778 Calves. Amount of stock sold was 1765 Texas Beeves, 272 Hogs, 364 Sheep and 809 Calves. Stock remaining on sale is 1364 Texas Beeves, 367 Hogs, 980 Sheep and 309 Calves. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ₱ 100 lbs., net	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	₱ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal Cattle		[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep		[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	₱ gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows	₱ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 7, 1861.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Mary Agnes, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Sloop Tonnerre, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Mary T., Dugas, from Donaldsonville.
Empire Parish, Grant, from Lower Coast.
J A Cotten, Barasco, from Bayou Sara.
Dillon, Roderick, from Lower Coast.
Beverley, M[illegible], from Hatchechuby.
Louis d'Or, Johnson, from Columbus Ky.
Arkansas, Bazan, from Lafourche.
Barataria, Bosie, from Bayou Herons.
Acadia, Vincent, from Donaldsonville.
Iberville, Gross, from Lobdell's Store.
Lafourche, Brown, from Vicksburg.
Homer, Whitherby, from Alexandria.
Indian No 2, Shady, from Alexandria.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST.—Per schr L'Eclair—100 bbls molasses Freilsen, Stevenson & co.
COAST.—Per schr Mary Agnes—30 bbls molasses 14 hhds sugar to order.
COAST.—Per sloop Tonnerre—100 bbls molasses J W Burbridge & co.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Lafourche—35 bales fodder C H Newman—3 do C Mandeville—16 bales hay Ed Nalle & co—9 do Coleman, Britton & Withers—37 do Buckner, Stanton & Newman—12 do 65 bbls corn G Connelly & co—58 do S O Nelson & co—297 do J & C Cromwell—37 do Murdock & Williams—165 do Pearson & co—28 do to order—446 do Harris, Bercier & co—30 do Isler & Walker—38 do do sks oats Thornhill & co—11 do do 5 sks peas Gillen, Snedes & co—6 do E Nalle & co—30 do Carroll, Hoy & co—16 do Aitken & Patterson—30 do John Watt & co—47 sks cotton seed [illegible] W B Partee—423 do A A Maginnis—30 do F M Ferrer—26 do Whitaker & Young—148 do do 172 sks apples Ingram & Keith—3 bales wool J J Person—6 do Buckner, Stanton & Newman—sundries to order.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Acadia—16 hhds sugar [illegible] Allain & co—[illegible] bbls molasses Foley, Avery & co—180 do 45 hhds sugar M Gordon, jr—[illegible] do 50 bbls molasses L Maisons—12 hhds sugar G A Weber—40 do 50 Lapice Bros—24 do Roman, Olivier & co—4[illegible] do E L Schiff & co—40 do Bell & Bouligny—14 do T Lenaux—47 bbls molasses McStea, Vause & co—486 half do 24 hhds sugar H Robichaux—sundries to order—Total, 302 hhds sugar 277 bbls molasses, 155 half do do.

LOBDELL'S STORE—Per steamer Iberville—10 hhds sugar B & J Myers—60 do 45 bbls molasses A G Marionneaux—60 do 10 hhds sugar Lauve & LeBlanc—10 do 41 bbls molasses Augustin & Thibaut—115 do Menard & Vignaud—50 do R Nugent & co—3 bbls sugar W J Lee—57 bbls molasses A Aiken & co—28 hhds sugar E Durive & co—6 do Belleoq, Nobiom & co—29 do J W Burbridge & co—30 do Roman, Olivier & co—28 do 12 bbls molasses Stuart & James—18 hhds sugar J Perkins & co—51 do 50 bbls molasses A Miltenberger & co—29 do A B Kelly & co—26 do H Tete & co—192 half do M Gordon, jr—4 hhds sugar Gillis, Ferguson & co—sundries to order—Total, 254 hhds sugar, 324 bbls molasses, 114 half do.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Mary T—19 hhds sugar 50 bbls molasses 121 half do Bellock, Nobiom & co—81 half do 66 hhds sugar Roman, Olivier & co—22 do 94 bbls molasses Tronclair & Haydel—27 do Augustin & Thibaut—28 do Laforest & Desmare—20 do Foley, Avery & co—96 do Toledano & Taylor—5 do R Brugier 54 do F L Schiff & co—109 do G M Bailey—40 hhds sugar C Koch—12 do G A Weber—16 do M Gordon, jr—34 do 71 bbls molasses D Kelly & co—50 half do T Lenaux—100 half do Montgomery & White—125 half do 21 hhds sugar Bell & Bouligny—sundries to order—Total, 321 hhds sugar, 562 bbls molasses, 489 half do do.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Empire Parish—107 hhds sugar P Casenave—20 do 100 bbls molasses Geo Urquhart—28 do 42 hhds sugar Payne Huntington & co—40 do F L Schiff & co—31 do 104 bbls molasses H W Moncure—45 do J W Burbridge & co—80 do Hakwins & Norwood—67 do 37 hhds sugar Rotchford, Brown & co—10 do 50 bbls molasses Montgomery & White—50 do 50 half do 24 hhds sugar Carroll, Hoy & co—62 do 20 C Olivier—17 do J V Goudan—25 do 25 bbls molasses G Kohn—9 bales hay 41 sks rice R Martin—sundries to order—Total, 380 hhds sugar, 511 bbls molasses, 50 half do.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Diana—40 hhds sugar H W Moncure—24 do A Miltenberger & co—16 do C Olivier—50 half bbls molasses Carroll, Hoy & co—25 bales hay Prusaud & Fellon—24 do A D—40 sks rice F Martin 51 do B Carlos—30 do J A Langhoune—68 do Patjoux Brusseau—10 sks bran 7 do rice Lapeire & Ferre—sundries to order.

HARRISONBURG—Per steamer Newsboy—150 sks corn Payne, Huntington & co—28 do 2004 sks cotton seed and sundries to order.

COLUMBUS—Per steamer Louis d'Or—1291 sks corn Howell, Gayle & co—[illegible] bbs apples 9 boxes hay 6 bbls beans 7 bbls potatoes 91 sks potatoes 26 sks peas Ingham & Keith—15 sks potatoes 5 bbls apples 1 do eggs 9 boxes apples and sundries Bierce & Simmons—30 bbls flour 15 sks wheat 10 sks corn Pilcher & co—23 bbls [illegible] Wilson & Young—12 sks corn Pilcher & co—23 tree rice Thos Keefe—143 bbls flour 455 sks bran C H Smith—30 sks meal 41 pkgs potatoes A B Schafferhin—300 sks corn L M Torrey—[illegible] do Isler & Walker—315 do to order—20 sks peas G Connelly & co—20 bls flour 7 bbls lard 6 do meat R H Short & co—15 bbls potatoes Henderson, Terry & co—sundries to order.

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Arkansas—56 hhds sugar 36 bbls molasses Foley, Avery & co—20 do 54 bbls sugar Belloeq, Nobiom & co—12 do 25 bbls molasses 3 half do Tronclair & Haydel—12 hhds sugar 32 bbls molasses Lobit & Champagne—22 do 2 half do to order—42 bbls molasses F J DaSilva & co—20 do LaForest & Desmare—sundries to order—Total, 146 hhds sugar, 170 bbls molasses, 10 half do do.

BAYOU HERON—Per steamer Barataria—60 hhds sugar 45 bbls molasses LaForest & Desmare—90 do Toledano & Taylor.

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Homer—25 hhds sugar 50 bbls molasses R Lloyd—50 do do J W Burbridge & co—124 head cattle and sundries to order.

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Indian No 2—25 bbls molasses 25 hhds sugar W Jackson & co—3 do 128 head cattle and sundries to order.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. WESTERN—BRASHEAR CITY—8 hhds sugar Payne, Huntington & co—10 do F F Folger—21 do 40 bbls molasses 1 do sugar to West, Renshaw & Cammack—34 bbls molasses Darby & Trumbo—46 do 4 hhds sugar Foley, Avery & co—100 do 40 bbls molasses LaForest & Desmare—48 do Gillis, Butler—42 do 27 hhds sugar W Jackson & co—2 bbls sugar 1 half bbl molasses John L Lee—3 half do Belleoq, Nobiom & co—10 bbls molasses Gillen, Snedes & co—28 do Wright & Allen—30 do Martin, Cobb & co—81 do John Watt & co—4 do Green & Cramp—15 do Carroll, Hoy & co—40 do Fellowes & co—40 do 56 hhds sugar West & Villere—3 bbls molasses 3 do meal Free Market sundries to order.

New Orleans City Railroad Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6th, 1861.

THE City Railroad Company having understood that the tickets issued by them for the purpose of the Company only, have become a circulating medium in the community, and are liable to speculation on abuse, have resolved that tickets issued by them will only be taken in payment of fare on the cars, and will not be redeemed in any other way; and, further, that no other tickets than those issued by the Carrollton Railroad Company, the City Railroad Company, and the omnibus proprietors will be received by the drivers in payment of fare. WM. P. SINNOTT, Secretary.
dec6 10t

Druggist.

A DRUGGIST, capable of managing an establishment, and coming well recommended, will find a profitable situation by applying to letter L, 1860.
dec7 3t

Headquarters Louisiana Legion,
NEW ORLEANS, December 4, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 326.—I. In obedience to Special Orders No. 326 from Division Headquarters, all commanders of corps in this brigade, organized and composed of foreign subjects and citizens, will immediately cause all naturalized citizens who may have joined said corps to be forthwith discharged from service therein, and their names reported to these headquarters, that they may be transmitted to the proper militia authority of the State to which they are subject, and that from and after this date they will conform strictly to article No. 3 of Orders No. 1147, issued by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

II. Col. A. Rochereau, commanding French Legion, Col. A. Ferrier, commanding Regiment French Volunteers, Major G. Della Valle commanding Battalion Italian Guards, Major E. Brogniet, commanding Battalion Independent French Volunteers, Major Mark Quayle, commanding Battalion British Fusileers, and Capt. C. A. Janvier, commanding Provisional Regiment, are charged with the execution of this order.
By order of NUMA AUGUSTIN,
Colonel commanding.
Geo. A. Fosdick, Brigade Inspector.

Article 3d above referred to reads as follows:

III. No volunteer companies, unless organized and commissioned by the Governor, shall be recognized. Such organizations shall be allowed five days from the promulgation of this order to apply for commissions. No home guards or companies organized for service only within the limits of a town, city or parish, will be acknowledged, except companies or corps the members whereof are subjects of a foreign Prince or Government, or composed exclusively of persons over 45 years of age.
dec5

FREE GIFT LOTTERY.

THE several Committees at the St. Louis Hotel respectfully request the inhabitants of New Orleans and the State to send in their gifts as speedily as possible, so that they may be classed and labeled, and arranged in the Bazaar, and an accumulation of work at the last moment be thus avoided. dec6tf

Hall of Hope H. & L. Co. No. 3,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1861.

AT a regular monthly meeting of the above Company, on the 4th inst., the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year, viz:
*D. Bradbury, President.
*W. J. Starks, Foreman.
*J. McCormick, First Assistant.
*L. Norris, Second Assistant.
*A. H. Swanson, Secretary.
*F. Rorge, Treasurer.

DELEGATES TO FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.
A. H. Swanson, W. J. Starks,
Wm. Deno.
Housekeeper—J. Mara.
Re-elected.
By order, A. H. SWANSON, Secretary.
dec6 2t

Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

AT a meeting held this day the Board of Directors declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock out of the earnings of the road, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th instant.
ALFRED BOURGES, Secretary.
dec4 1314

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

BE it known that the undersigned, S. O. Pabio, M. Popovich, G. Moret, G. Sever, T. Cietovich, A. Cietovich, G. Radovich, G. Obirra, N. Vucovich, C. Morgan, C. Giurich, G. Rusfina, A. Grosich, N. Mavrich, G. Petrovich, G. Giurich, &c. &c., wishing to form a corporation and body politic for the charitable purposes hereinafter stated, agreeably to and by virtue of the act of the Legislature approved the 10th of March, 1855, entitled "An act providing for the organization of corporations for literary, scientific, religious and charitable purposes," do hereby adopt the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The corporation will be known as the SLAVONIAN MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS. It will have a seal, which it will destroy, alter or change at pleasure; will elect all regulations and statutes necessary to its good administration; will have the right to sue and be liable to be sued. It will have the right to own in common movable and immovable property, to have a common treasury; receive donations and legacies, make contracts in its own name, buy, sell, alienate and mortgage—the whole in conformity to the provisions and articles of the act of the Legislature approved March 10th, 1855.

ART. II.—The object of the Association is the practice of philanthropic principles and the promotion of charitable and brotherly feelings among its members, which cause the same to assist each other.

ART. III.—The legal domicil of the Corporation will be in the city of New Orleans.

ART. IV.—The officers of the Corporation will consist in a President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary, which will be elected in accordance to the particular regulations of the Association.

ART. V.—The summons addressed to the Corporation shall be served on the President.

ART. VI.—The legal existence of the Corporation will be twenty-five years.

New Orleans, December 2, 1861.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH AND CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

I, Mortimer M. Reynolds, District Attorney pro tem., do hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing act of incorporation, which is conformable to the requirements and prescriptions of the act of the Legislature, entitled "An act providing for the organization of corporations for literary, scientific, religious and charitable purposes in this State," approved 10th March, 1855, and I do approve of the object, articles and conditions therein contained.
4th December, 1861.
M. M. REYNOLDS,
District Attorney pro tem.
dec6 7t Acting in the absence of C. M. Bradford.

Headquarters Orleans Fire Battalion,
NEW ORLEANS, December 5th, 1861.

ATTENTION.—The election of Field Officers of this Battalion will take place SATURDAY NIGHT, December 7th, at 7 o'clock.

Every Commissioned Officer of the Battalion is requested to be present at the Association punctually at the hour. ERNEST J. GUERINGER, Secretary.
dec6 2t

Home Guard of the Veterans of 1814-'15.

A MEETING of the above Company will be held on SUNDAY next, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Captain's residence, No. 245 Ursulines street.

Persons above the age of 45, and wishing to join, will be admitted on being introduced by a member of the Company.

By order of the Captain.
SIMON BRANDAO,
Orderly Sergeant.
dec6 2t

Office Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railway Company,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1, 1861.

THE Annual Election for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 P. M., at the office No. 15½ Baronne street.
CHARLES D. ELDER, Secretary.
dec6 jan6

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company,
NEW ORLEANS, 1st December, 1861.

THE annual election for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the office No. 15½ Baronne street.
dec4 td CHARLES D. ELDER, Sec'y.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

STOCKHOLDERS in the late sold out Company who have not acted on the proposition of the new Company, are reminded that the proposition is liable to be withdrawn at any time. The Company having graded twenty-five additional miles, is entitled to 25,600 acres of land, and to the State loan of $150,000. These means will amply supply the wants of the Company and place it in an independent position. Stockholders in the old Company cannot complain of WANT OF NOTICE when the proposition shall be withdrawn.
H. S. FULKERSON, Agent,
dec4 84 Common street.

Notice.

TWO CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, issued by the Bank of Louisiana, one for twenty-five hundred dollars, being No. 3301, and the other for twenty-three hundred and eighty dollars thirty-eight cents, being No. 3302, both dated on the 26th June, 1861, and payable to the order of S. G. Cole, have been lost or stolen. They were mailed on the 26th June, 1861, by Ingram & Keith, addressed to S. G. Cole, Villa de Mier, Republic of Mexico, but did not arrive at their destination, and have not been heard of since. All persons are cautioned against taking or negotiating said certificates of deposit, as the payment thereof has been stopped. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the return of said certificates to the undersigned.
INGRAM & KEITH, for S. G. Cole.
New Orleans, November 30, 1861. dec1 2m

Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad,
NEW ORLEANS, November 16, 1861.

THE repairs on the Western and Atlantic road being completed, we are ready to receive and forward all freight for Georgia and South Carolina. nov19

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company,
NEW ORLEANS, November 23, 1861.

THE annual election for seven Directors of this institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, on the SECOND MONDAY of December next (the 9th), between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
nov23 td A. H. KERNION, Cashier.

Bank of America,
NEW ORLEANS, November 18, 1861.

THE annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th December next.
nov20 tdec18 AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

OFFICIAL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BATON ROUGE, November 5, 1861.

IN accordance with Section 13 of Act No. 183, approved March 10, 1857, entitled "An act in relation to certain debts of the State," sealed proposals will be received for sixty days from and after the first publication of this advertisement, for the purchase, by the State of Louisiana, of Sixteen Thousand Dollars worth (more or less) of Bonds, such as are receivable by the State as security for the circulation of the Free Banks of this State, established under Act No. 168, approved March 15, 1855. All proposals to be directed to the Auditor and Treasurer, at Baton Rouge, indorsed "Proposals for the sale of State Bonds," to be by them opened in presence of the Governor, on SATURDAY, the sixth day of January, 1862. Said purchase to be made from the bidder or bidders offering to sell said Bonds at the lowest terms.

The Governor reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to direct advertisements for new proposals.

[SEAL.] By the Governor: THOMAS O. MOORE.
P. H. HARDY, Secretary of State. nov7 tjan6

DENTAL NOTICE.

JAMES S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,

WILL render his services to those who require operations on the TEETH, at his office and residence, No. 15 Baronne street, near Canal street. No competition in price with quacks. nov16 1m

Sulphuric Acid.

A FEW carboys Oil of Vitriol, or Sulphuric Acid, for sale low, to close consignment.
M. S. HEDRICK,
nov13 tf 97 Canal street.

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

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

Clarke's Pulmonic Troches,

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

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

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified that the War Tax on the Capital Stock of the Company will be paid by the Corporation, and that they are therefore exempt from payment of the same.
BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.
December 6th, 1861. dec7 1w

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late WM. C. DUNCAN will please present them without delay to the undersigned, or to MR. MARTIN SLACHE, Attorney, No. 56 Exchange Alley.
WM. ARMSTRONG, Testamentary Executor,
dec7 6t 80 Old Levee, near St. Louis st.

Louisiana State Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, December 6, 1861.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified that the War Tax on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid by the Corporation, and that they are therefore, individually, exempted from payment of the same.
dec7 [illegible] BERNARD, Cashier.

Notice.

A GENERAL rehearsal of the "STABAT MATER" will take place at the Opera House on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance of the performers is earnestly solicited. Entrance on Toulouse street. dec7 2t

MEXICAN DOLLARS AND DOUBLOONS for sale by [illegible] [illegible] Levee st.

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture! Furniture!

BY M. BARNETT, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at his auction store, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets—A fine lot of Household Furniture, comprising, in part, Bedsteads, Armoirs, Sideboards, Bureaus, Mahogany Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

—ALSO—
150 lots assorted Dry Goods. dec7

Succession of François Reiband.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer,
No. 28 Royal street.

WILL be sold at auction, SATURDAY, 7th December, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 29th October, 1861, for account of the succession of François Reiband, the following slaves—

JULES, creole mulatto, aged about 25 years.
FRANÇOIS, creole negro, somewhat of a cook, aged about 30 years.
MARIE, negro woman, aged about 17 years, good washer and house servant, good subject.
DELIA, young mulatto woman, aged about 16 years, washerwoman and seamstress.
SOPHIE, griff woman, aged about 45 years, cook, house servant and somewhat of a seamstress.
CELESTINE, creole woman, aged about 30 years, cook, washerwoman, &c., and her three children, viz: CONSTANT, boy, aged about 6 years, APOLLON, about 5 years, and child, about 15 days old.
HYSON, negro boy, aged about 14 years.

Terms and Conditions—One-half cash, balance at twelve months, in notes satisfactorily endorsed bearing 6 per cent. interest from date until maturity, and 8 per cent after maturity if not then paid, and secured by mortgage on the slaves sold.

Acts of sale before O. de Armas, notary public.
nov6 9 16 23 30 dec7

Valuable Slaves at Auction.

Estate of the late Thomas B. Poindexter.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 2d November, 1861, Court docket No. 16,361, will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, 7th December, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, for account of said succession—

1. ANNA, a negro woman, aged about 23 years, washer.
2. JOHN, a griff man, aged about 30 years.
3. AGNES, a negro woman, aged about 65 years.
Terms cash.

Acts of sale before Felix de Armas, Esq., notary public. nov6 14 21 30 dec7

Powder.........................Powder.

BY R. B. SYKES.

SATURDAY, 7th instant, at 12 o'clock will be sold, on board schooner lying at the wharf of the Marine Hospital, opposite side of the river, for account of whom it may concern—

200 kegs POWDER, more or less, slightly damaged. Purchasers can cross on the ferry foot of Canal street. Terms cash. dec6

House and Lot on Carondelet Walk and a Lot forming the corner of Conti and Miro streets.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 7th December, 1861, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

1. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Carondelet Walk, St. Louis, Derbigny and Roman streets, measuring 27 feet 1 inch and 1 line front on Carondelet Walk by about 96 feet in depth. Together with the house, containing four rooms, shed, privies, well, two cisterns, &c., and brick sidewalks, &c.

Terms—$550 cash, the assumption of a note of $500 due the 4th June, 1862, and the balance at eighteen months credit from the day of sale, with six per cent interest to maturity, and if not paid, eight per cent. The property to be insured and the policy transferred to vendor.

Act of sale before Joseph Cohn, notary public.

2. A LOT OF GROUND forming the corner of Conti and Miro streets, in the square bounded by Conti, Miro, St. Louis and Galvez streets, measuring 25 feet 6 inches front on Conti street, by 114 feet 8 inches in depth, and fronting on Miro street.

Terms—One third cash, balance at one and two years' credit with six per cent interest to maturity, and if not paid, eight per cent until final payment.

Act of sale before P. C. Cuvellier, notary public. d5

A Very Likely Slave at Auction.

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

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street.

SATURDAY, December 7th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at their Auction Mart, Masonic Hall—The slave woman MARTHA (a black), 20 years of age, a fair cook, washer and ironer, speaking English and French, and fully guaranteed.
Terms cash. dec6

Comfortable Two-Story Dwelling-House.

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

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 7th December, 1861, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in Suburb Tremé, in square bounded by Villeré, Robertson and Esplanade streets and Bayou road, designated by No. 3, measuring 24 feet 2 inches front on Robertson street, about 47 feet 2 inches deep and fronting Barracks street, about 91 feet 9 inches on the line adjoining the property of Mr. L. Surgi, and about 19 feet in width on the rear line, together with a two-story frame building and improvements thereon. All the rights and privileges, as well as the enjoyment of a portion of Barracks street on which is erected a frame building of two rooms, with fire-places, a shed for washing, &c., &c. The house is a two-story frame building, in good order, with entrance door, two rooms on the ground floor, 18 feet square, another room of 11 by 16 feet. Same division of rooms in the upper story, a two-story frame kitchen, of four rooms, a cistern of 1000 gallons, well, privy, &c., &c.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-half cash, the balance at 1 and 2 years' credit for notes without endorser, bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum from date, and secured by mortgage.

Act of sale before A. Boudousquié, notary public. dec6

Dairy.....Dairy.....Dairy.

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

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, December 10th, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Bienville and Claiborne streets, at Mr. Barthelemy Morer's Dairy—

16 Fine MILCH COWS,
1 MULE,
1 MARE,
1 Milk Cart, the Utensils of the Dairy, and the good will.

Terms—Up to $100, cash; above $100, three months' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed. dec6

Splendid Stock of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY, December 16th, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at the store of W. L. Lanier, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, on account of liquidation—

The entire choice stock of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Office Furniture, &c.
Terms cash. dec6

Dairy..............Dairy.

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

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 9th December, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Bayou road and White street, formerly the dairy of the late Mr. Carrere—

36 COWS, several of them fresh in milk, and the others on the eve of calving.

3 HORSES, 1 Milk Cart, 2 Provision Carts, the Customs and the Utensils of the Dairy.

Terms—Under $100, cash, and above $100, three months' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed. dec4

Wooden Horses, Lamps, &c.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, December 9th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold on the premises, at Mr. Bloin's, opposite the Bayou St. John bridge, and on the other side of the bridge, without any reserve—

30 Wooden Horses, 2 Carriages and 2 Organs, Looking-Glasses, Lamps, &c.
Terms cash on the spot.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the establishment, which will be opened on Sunday next. dec5

Confederate Leather Manufacturing Company.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 23d November, they elected the following gentlemen Directors:

William Henderson, Harmon Doane,
Wm. H. Letchford, David H. Taylor,
E. T. Parker.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held on Monday, 2d instant, the following officers were elected:
WM. HENDERSON, President.
MARK WALTON, Secretary and Treasurer.
JONATHAN D. KNOX, Superintendent.
New Orleans, 4th December, 1861. dec5 1m

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of QUEYROUZE BROTHERS, and will continue the same business as the old firm of Queyrouze & Lassrodorff, and at the same stand.
LEON QUEYROUZE,
PAUL QUEYROUZE.
New Orleans, October 1st, 1861. dec5 1w

The undersigned have not authorized the use of their names in opposition to the present Board of Directors of the Canal Bank.
M. O. H. NORTON,
J. H. STAUFFER,
GEO. W. WEST.
dec4 3t

NOTICE.

DEALERS in every description of goods, Milliners, &c., are hereby notified not to sell any thing on credit to Mrs. Amelie Peychaud, born Lafferranderie, as not one of her bills will be paid by the undersigned under any allegations whatsoever.
dec4 6t A. A. PEYCHAUD.

NOTICE

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 30th, and the election for Directors on the 22d of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 5 St. Peter street.
dec3 td BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

Houses and Stores to Rent.

Possession Given Immediately.

A very large House on Toulouse street, No. 154.
A House on St. Peter street, No. 127.
A House on St. Peter street, No. 121.
A House on St. Peter street, No. 122.
A House on Rampart street, No. 160.
A House on Royal street, No. 297.
Possession given on the 1st January, 1862.
A Store on Levee street, No. 241, presently occupied by Mr. A. Marques.
For terms, apply to BERNARD AVEGNO,
nov30 10t Carondelet street, No. [illegible].

Wine.

WINE.—80 casks superior Bordeaux Wine, 16 half do Sauterne, also Corks, for sale on moderate terms, to close an invoice, by J. J. CLAY,
nov16 1m No. 52 Royal st.

To Let.

THE HOUSE No. 18 Conti street, between Chartres and Levee. Apply to
ETEANOC & PIAGET,
nov26 66 Chartres street.

For Sale.

BY F. PRATS & CO., No. 29 Commercial Place;
5470 Regalia, Cinto de Orteo.
1700 Cazadores de Portilla, do
3000 Regalia del Rey, Cabarga.
2000 Brevas, Uriarte.
7000 Londres Chicos, do.
5100 Regalia Britanica, Lazano.
4100 Ricos Comerciantes, Meridiana;
4000 Regalia Britanica, Walter Scott, Flor;
4000 Regalia de Esparter do;
3000 do. do.
3000 Cazadores, Flor de Morales;
3000 Londres Cabanas;
5000 Conchitas Segundo.
25 000 Cigars nov27 1m

Bienville Cotton Seed Oil Factory.

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

Orders left with the undersigned will be promptly attended to. A. PEPIN, Agent.
12 Canal street.

Also, on hand, for sale, a lot of SOAP, SODA ASH and SULPHURIC ACID. nov21 6m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

A REWARD of Twenty Dollars will be paid for the arrest and delivery of the negro boy JOHN into one of the jails of the city. He ran away about three weeks ago. He is about sixteen years of age, and speaks English and French. He belongs to C. DUFOUR, corner of Esplanade and Bourbon streets. nov13 tf

[illegible] advertisements inserted at [illegible]
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every [illegible] lines, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to [illegible] strictly within the line of their business, and in no case to be [illegible] other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Josephine Baurgeon, widow L. Bougere, vs. Valery Blanchard and L. M. Miconda in solido.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 17,228.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second 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 SATURDAY, December 14th, 1861, at 12 o'clock M.—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in Faubourg Tremé, Second District of this city, designated by the No. 1, in the square comprised between St. Ann, Roman, Dumaine and Derbigny streets, on a plan drawn by L. H. Pilié, surveyor, on the 1st of October 1849 and deposited in the office of A. Ducatel, Notary Public, under the No. 42 of Books of Plans, and measuring, American measure, thirty feet three inches and two lines front on St. Ann street, by a depth of one-hundred-seven feet between parallel lines and front on Roman.

2. A certain portion of ground adjoining the preceding lot above described, designated by lot No. [illegible] of same square on the plan above mentioned, measuring thirty feet two inches and seven lines front on Roman street, by sixty feet seven inches and [illegible] lines deep, between parallel lines; together with all the buildings, constructions and dependencies of said lot of ground and portion of ground.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
E. T. PARKER, Sheriff
nov11 30 28 dec7 14 of the Parish of Orleans.

Mrs. A. Gutierez wife of Louis de Carlos vs. Mrs. Clotilde Conrad and her husband, Auguste Conrad.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 17,471.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second 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 SATURDAY, the 14th day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situate in the Faubourg Franklin of this city, in the square No. [illegible] comprised between Music, Good Des Arts and [illegible] quart streets; said lot designated by No. 18, according to a plan made by J. Pilié, surveyor, on the 18th November, 1835, and deposited in the office of T. Seghers, then a notary public in this city, under No. 12 of his book of plans No. 1. Said lot measures (American measure) 32 feet front on Music street, by 120 feet in depth.

Together with all the appurtenances and dependencies of said lot, purchased by said Auguste Conrad from Anthony Fernandez, by act passed before Amedée Ducatel, notary public, on the 1st June 1847 and recorded in the Conveyance Office, folio 63, of book No. 42.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
E. T. PARKER, Sheriff
nov11 30 28 dec7 14 of the Parish of Orleans.

Eugene Luneau vs. His Creditors.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,965—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered November 27th, 1861, and to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on TUESDAY, December 10th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

Sundry Accounts, Judgments and Notes, surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors, a list of which can be seen at my office.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
JOHN F. WALDEN, Sheriff of the
nov28 dec2 5 7 10 Parish of Orleans.

E. Bourquin vs. His Creditors.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 15,967.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered November [illegible], 1861, and to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

One lot of Jewelry, Watches, &c., surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors, a list of which is deposited in my office.
Terms cash on the spot.
JOHN F. WALDEN, Sheriff
nov28 30 dec4 7 10 of the Parish of Orleans.

E. Bourquin vs. His Creditors.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 15,967.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered November 29th, 1861, and directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on TUESDAY, December 10th, 1861, at [illegible] o'clock, M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

Sundry Accounts, Promissory Notes, Drafts, Orders, &c., surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors, the whole as per list which can be seen at my office.
Terms cash on the spot.
JOHN F. WALDEN, Sheriff of
nov28 30 dec4 7 10 the Parish of Orleans.

Jeannet, Quertier & Co. vs. Successors of Charles Hille et al.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 16,900—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to E. T. Parker, late Sheriff, and by said Sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND together with the Brick Store and other improvements thereon, situate in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Common, Gravier, Lafayette and Poydras streets, [illegible] designated [illegible] plan drawn by C. A. Hedin [illegible] April, 1844, and deposited in the office of [illegible] late a notary public in this city, by act [illegible] May the 4th, 1844.

Said lot of ground measures [illegible] feet [illegible] inches front on Magazine street, by a depth of [illegible] feet and [illegible] twelve parallel lines. Together with the [illegible] feet wide [illegible] to the rear of the [illegible] the use of a paved alley [illegible] Poydras street described and [illegible] in the common use of said alley and in said [illegible] and four at the building thereon.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms cash on the spot.
JOHN F. WALDEN, Sheriff of the
nov29 dec7 14 24 31 Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Patrick Ryan vs. His Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. [illegible]—The creditors of Patrick Ryan are hereby notified that the cession of his property has been accepted by the Court for the benefit of his creditors, and that a meeting of said creditors will take place at the office of Hugh Madden, Esq., notary public of this city, on Thursday the [illegible] day of December, 1861, at [illegible] A. M., for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of said insolvent, and for the appointment of a syndic; and they are notified that all judicial proceedings against his person and property are stayed, and that L. L. Levy, Esq., is appointed to represent the absent creditors in this matter.

By order of Court, this 19th day of November, 1861.
nov19 A. D. BERNOUDY, Deputy Clerk.

Jean Roch vs. His Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. [illegible]—It is ordered by the Court that a cession of the property of Jean Roch be accepted for the benefit of his creditors; that a meeting of said creditors be convened and held before F. Gaudin, Esq., notary public of this city, for the purpose of deliberating upon the affairs of the said insolvent, on Wednesday the [illegible] day of December, 1861, at 10 A. M., that A. [illegible], attorney, be appointed to represent the absent creditors, and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property be stayed.
By order of the Court.
Clerk's office New Orleans, November [illegible], 1861.
nov16 [illegible] E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Marie Beauchamp, wife of Pascal.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 17,[illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
nov23 dec3 7 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of James Carolan.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 17,[illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court. E. MICHOT,
nov29 dec3 7 Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Mary Cude.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 16,484.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the natural tutrix of his minor children should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
nov29 dec3 7 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

J. B. G. Kennedy vs. His Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,[illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvent, and to all other persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the first publication hereof, why the tableau filed by the syndic in this case should not be approved and homologated, and the funds therein distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of Court, this 27th day of November, 1861.
nov28 AN. LUMINAIS, Deputy Clerk.

Seiler & Brother and Francis A. Seiler & Frederick Seiler vs. Their Creditors.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 9764.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvents that they are to meet at the office of Walter H. Peters, notary public, on the [illegible] day of December 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to elect a syndic in the above entitled case; and that in the meantime all judicial proceedings against the insolvents and their property are ordered to be stayed.
By order of Court.
dec4 [illegible] A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

KNAPSACKS,
Bayonet Scabbards,
CARTRIDGE BOXES,
CAP BOXES.

The undersigned offer at private sale, for cash—
300 KNAPSACKS,
300 BAYONET SCABBARDS,
30 CARTRIDGE BOXES,
3, CAP BOXES.
G. Leaumont, Blache & Co.
nov28

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Private Diseases!
Men and Women.

MR. R. GAUDOZ, Druggist from the Faculty of Paris, having returned from France, attends as before, to private and chronic diseases. Office, Drug store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

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This above is the injection with which Dr. Ricord [illegible] his brilliant cures. Chronic, Gonorrhea, [illegible] disappear in a few days. Drug store, corner of Conti and Burgundy streets.

ANTI-MERCURIAL ROB
For the cure of all old diseases, syphilitic, and those brought about by Mercury, such as the Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, Exostosis, [illegible], &c., &c.
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Double Strong Ale, in stone and glass, for sale in store and to bond, by
M. A. DE LIZARDI [illegible]
[illegible] No. [illegible] street.