The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
C. G. WESSELS & CO.
OFFICE, 78 CHARTRES STREET.

Daily Bee, one year in advance.....$10
Country Bee, one year in advance.....5
In the City, delivered at the office, or by carriers, 12½ cents per week.
Any person sending us a club of ten subscribers, and remitting $50 in advance, will be entitled to a copy free for one year.
Single copies for sale by newsboys and at the office.

NEW ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, stable and cabinet sample paper; the gum chollick.

By McCreen & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, furniture.

By A. Bouligny, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, the two residences of Francis Reiband, situated in the Third District; a number of lots of ground and Gum Chollick.

Messrs. McCreen & Landry have for sale at another sale this morning, at 11 o'clock, furniture, &c., at their custom mart. See their advertisement.

Richard Estate.—Mr. Alfred Bouligny, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a beautiful lot of ground, corner of the estate of the late P. Richard. It is situated three miles below the city, in the vicinity of the Barracks. The property has been divided into lots to suit purchasers, the advertisement of which...

WHAT WOULD THEY DO?

The Yankees are beginning confidently to count upon the subjugation of the South. In most of their papers the month of May is assigned as the intervene limit to the vitality of the Confederate States. By that time they tell us they will have overrun the entire South, cut off our communications, occupied our principal cities, and in paralyzed us as to render our subjugation inevitable. We need hardly say that we regard all this as mere gas and vapidity; that we believe the enemy will be repulsed and slaughtered wherever he attempts to penetrate into the heart of the South, and that we shall ultimately achieve independence and conquer a peace, though perhaps at the cost of mighty sacrifices.

But admitting, for the sake of argument, the possibility of the success of the Yankees, have these gentlemen ever reflected on the consequences of their triumph? Suppose the South bleeding at every pore, prostrate for further resistance, and compelled to submit to whatever endure the pressure and the rule of the invaders, how will he go to work to retain his conquest? Not of course by taking us back into the Union, for this would involve the withdrawal of Federal armies from our midst, and the restoration of all the rights and privileges conferred on us by the Constitution of the United States prior to the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. To do that would be to ensure another rupture, since subjugation would not render the South less opposed to the Union; and less willing to denounce it, whenever the chance existed. In such a case we would probably break for ourselves. No! There would be but one mode of keeping down the South in the event of its subjugation, and that would be by treating us as a conquered province, in which all disposition to rebel must be prevented by the presence of an adequate military force, which in itself would put an end to the existence of a republican and representative form of government. In an article in the Richmond *Dispatch* there are some observations so germane to the subject that we cite them with full approval:

> It requires fully thirty thousand men to hold the little, unarmed State of Maryland. How more for Virginia, and the whole area of the Confederacy. The Yankees are good at calculations. Let them work out this little sum. Let them muster up their men, in the event of conquest, in a standing army large as that of Great Britain, and not much inferior to that of France, and decide whether their exchequer, already bankrupt, will be able at the conclusion of this war to bear such a burden.
>
> If they expect the South to become reconciled to its conquest, to beg its chains, and be willing to be governed by unrelenting submission to Yankee dominion, they only prove that they do not understand this people. We can hardly believe that they would do it themselves. It would be a dangerous experiment to make, at any rate.
>
> The great body of the Southern people, like every other people under Heaven who have been overrun by invaders, would have to be held down by the bayonets of an army. Let Jonathan figure out the cost of that operation. We have seen a vast number of programmes from these Yankee journals for carrying on this war and for subjugating the South, but we have never seen yet the first outline of a plan for retaining it in bondage after it is conquered. We know that Maryland, for example, is more thoroughly Southern to-day than she was when she was first invaded; and the further the Yankees progress and the longer they remain, the more thorough and intense, and intensified form, will follow. Nothing but a continual presence throughout the whole South, as in Maryland, of a large standing army, would secure their dominion.
>
> How could they obtain the ways and means for the support of that army? Their present debt is more than they can pay, and it is rapidly increasing. To borrow the hundreds of millions required to keep a standing army large as that of Great Britain, if overthrown, exhausted, and impoverished by an unsuccessful war, will be in no condition, even if she has the credit remaining, to swell the trade and commerce of Yankee tradesmen. The rotten crop would be destroyed, and the great staples of the South, which can alone reinvigorate the trade of the Yankee section, would never again be cultivated. The burning of cotton, which has already taken place on the Southern seaboard, and the contemptuous refusal of Southern white men to trade with the impertinent Yankees who have opened stores at Beaufort, illustrate the stern determination of the South to make no further sacrifice. We held out long after we had determined to be free, and we will hold out longer to the ruin of the Yankee and brutal North. There is not the shadow of a doubt that every pound of cotton in every Southern State will be burned rather than it shall ever before it will be permitted to fall into Yankee hands. This is as certain as any future event can be, and from that time forth so long as Yankeedom holds dominion, the Yankees will find themselves raise all the cotton that is grown on Southern soil. They neither understand its cultivation nor the management of negroes; and, even if they could get possession of every Southern plantation, the cotton crop of the South would never be what it has been. The South and its products, cotton, rice, tobacco, wheat and corn, and, as a subjugated province, what will be the extent of its cultivation.
>
> The conclusion from all this is that the subjugation of the South would prove the ruin of the North. The latter could never compel us to raise cotton for Yankee benefit. If the Federal allies emancipated our slaves, they would be killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. The liberated slave will not work, and his position would become at once so anomalous and so dangerous, as to render his extermination or the expatriation of the whites unavoidable. We need not say which would be the more likely alternatives. Either way it seems to us that the Yankees must be the sufferers. If we are successful, they lose their conquests, and are confident with increased debt, and without means to pay the interest. If they succeed, we, they will gain nothing beyond a desolate waste of territory, which they and we will have devastated, and which we assuredly will never seek to reclaim whilst we remain in vassalage. The *Dispatch*'s idea is that the Yankees can fully save themselves by exterminating the whole race of Southerners, and then occupying the country themselves. This is certainly one effectual mode of preventing all future trouble, but we hardly imagine that Yankeedom would be ready for such an undertaking. It would be a bore also beyond even their wholesale.

The full accounts received of the defeats of Gen. Donelson, though differing somewhat on the details, all prove beyond a doubt the heroic valor with which the Confederates fought. We doubt whether the history of the war contains a record of more desperate courage and endurance than was exhibited on that occasion. For three days successive sixteen or fifteen thousand volunteers unhesitatingly baffled the assaults of thirty thousand veterans, and repulsed the enemy at their centre to victory on the wings. On the first, beating the enemy back, disabling his guns, and inflicting terrible slaughter upon his ranks. That they should have abandoned further to darkness, when exhausted by three engagements, they were required to confront at least five times their numbers, is so far from being a subject of censure, that we honor and applaud them for their glorious conduct, and are delighted at the safe return of the greater part of their forces. We are proud of the noble stand at Fort Donelson, and feel confident that could a brave volunteers who so long boasted the flank of a Federal host, only have marched to position equal to their own numbers, they would have scattered and dispersed the 70,000 of their enemies, even as they repulsed the very regiments on the day previous to the occupation of the 16th. Again we say: "Glory be to the defenders of Fort Donelson!"

The assumed Spanish, which we received yesterday, will substantiate all reports connected to a division at Columbus, under General Polk, the necessity of repeating forth with. It is to be hoped that this order will be promptly obeyed by all whom it may concern:

MEMPHIS, 19th February, 1862.

By order of General Polk, all the officers, civil or military, are required to report immediately to their commanding officer.

A. R. L.

Jordan's Doubtful.—The ladies of Mobile have started a subscription to build another gunboat for the defence of that city. The project seems to be getting on prosperously.

Mr. Lyons is elected in the Richmond district to Congress, in place of Hon. John Tyler, jr., resigned. His Manifesto was Mr. Lyons's

Office, 78 Chartres street.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Both the *Bulletin* and *True Delta* issued extra last evening containing special dispatches. We make up the annexed intelligence from those sources:

Memphis, February 19, 1862.—One of Gen. Pillow's officers arrived here to-day. He says that the enemy captured several thousand Confederates at Fort Donelson.

It is reported here that President Davis has arrived, and held Nashville thirty-six hours, and fifty thousand troops will be there to-day.

The report that Columbus is to be evacuated is believed to be untrue.

The Kentucky Legislature meets here to-morrow.

Recent arrivals here state that there are but four troops at St. Louis.

All the boats here are their gunboats that were captured at Fort Donelson.

Water very high at Cairo. The levee and vicinity are a perfect swamp.

Knoxville, February 19.—A despatch from Fort Smith to-day says fighting commenced at Boston Mountain at 2 o'clock to-day. Colonel Hebert, of Louisiana, commanding the rebels. Col. Greer's regiment was engaged.

The Kentucky Legislature met here to-day, and the Federals lose in 700; our loss 100.

The Federals were repulsed, but have since been reinforced. Fighting continues.

Gen. McCulloch is moving rapidly to the relief of Gen. Price. He (McCulloch) has issued a proclamation to the Arkansans, and it is being widely responded to.

Late advices indicate that a Confederate force of 20,000 men will speedily be collected at Nashville, and the place is to be held at all hazards. Gen. Johnston, Pillow and Floyd are all preparing a vigorous defence.

Columbus will not be abandoned while Nashville is in our hands.

[The wounded here to Nashville and Richmond have been interrupted since yesterday morning, which deprives the press of reports from those points.]—REP.

The Permanent Government.

The first Congress of the Confederate States assembled at Richmond on the 18th inst. The annexed list of its members, which we have...

SENATE.

Alabama—Clement C Clay, William L Yancey.
Arkansas—Robt W Johnson, Charles B Mitchell.
Florida—James M Baker, Augustus E Maxwell.
Georgia—Benjamin H Hill, Robert Toombs.
Kentucky—Henry C Burnett, William H Wallace.
Louisiana—Judah P Benjamin, Edward Sparrow.
Mississippi—Albert G Brown, James Phelan.
Missouri—John B Clark, R M T Hunter.
North Carolina—George Davis, Wm T Dortch.
South Carolina—Robert W Barnwell, Jas L Orr.
Tennessee—Landon C Haynes, Gustavus A Henry.
Texas—William S Oldham, Louis T Wigfall.
Virginia—James M Mason, William Ballard Preston.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	Names	Dist.	Names
1	Thomas J Judge,	2	Jeremy F Gilmer,
3	Sydney S Boykin,	4	A R C Dawson,
5	J L M Curry,	6	Thomas W Freeman,
7	Wm P Chilton,		
	FLORIDA.		
1	Wm S Wilson,		
	GEORGIA.		
1	Francis S Bartow,	2	Julian Hartridge,
3	Augustus H Kenan,	4	Hines Holt,
5	Thomas Hardeman, jr,	6	Lucius J Gartrell,
7	Edward J Walker,	8	A R Wright,
	KENTUCKY.		
1	Henry C Burnett,	2	Wm Preston,
3	Geo B Hodge,	4	Robert P Ewing,
5	Thos B Monroe, jr,	6	Wm E Simms,
7	Philip B Thompson,	8	Geo W Ewing,
9	Henry C Burnett,		
	LOUISIANA.		
1	Duncan F Kenner,	2	Miles Taylor,
3	Alexander De Clouet,	4	Charles J Villere,
	MISSISSIPPI.		
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3	Wiley P Harris,	4	Otho R Singleton,
5	John J McRae,		
	MISSOURI.		
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3	John W Reid,	4	Thomas A Harris,
5	John S Phelps,	6	Thomas L Snead,
7	Benjamin A Hyams,	8	John B Clark,
9	Elkanah B Greer,		
	NORTH CAROLINA.		
1	Thomas Ruffin,	2	Asa Biggs,
3	Wm N H Smith,	4	Robert R Bridgers,
5	Owen R Kenan,	6	Burton Craige,
7	Robert C Puryear,	8	Thomas S Ashe,
9	Wm Lander,	10	Geo Davis,
	SOUTH CAROLINA.		
1	Wm Porcher Miles,	2	Jas Farrow,
3	Lawrence M Keitt,	4	Milledge L Bonham,
5	John D Ashmore,	6	Wm W Boyce,
	TENNESSEE.		
1	Henry S Foote,	2	A O P Nicholson,
3	Meredith P Gentry,	4	John V Wright,
5	Gustavus A Henry,	6	Wm H Wilson,
7	Emerson Etheridge,	8	Geo W Jones,
9	Frank G Ewing,	10	Wm H Wynne,
	TEXAS.		
1	John H Reagan,	2	Wm B Ochiltree,
3	Thomas N Waul,	4	Peter W Gray,
	VIRGINIA.		
1	Robert E Scott,	2	Thomas S Bocock,
3	John Tyler, jr,	4	Walter Coles Jones,
5	Wm Ballard Preston,	6	Robert L Montague,
7	Wm Smith,	8	Shelton F Leake,
9	Thomas J Randolph,	10	Roger A Pryor,
11	Wm C Rives,	12	Robert Johnson,
13	Walter Preston,	14	Waller R Staples,
15	Alex R Boteler,	16	James M Mason,
17	Charles W Russell,	18	Clement L Vallandigham,
19	Samuel A Miller,	20	Robert A Hatcher,
21	Albert G Jenkins,	22	Waitman T Willey,
23	Chapman Bibb,	24	Kenton Harper,
25	John S Carlile,	26	Alex H H Stuart,
27	Wm G Brown,		

FROM MEMPHIS.

FEDERALS REPULSED AT BOSTON MOUNTAIN.

GEN. McCULLOCH ISSUES PROCLAMATION.

Confederate Forces 20,000 at Nashville

NASHVILLE TO BE HELD AT ALL HAZARDS.

Columbus Will Not be Abandoned.

ARKANSANS RALLYING TO DEFEND THEIR COUNTRY.

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It is understood, says the Richmond *Examiner*, that the installation of the Permanent Government, hereby presaging a recognition from the Cabinet, will be followed by a reorganization of the subjects in the departments. Besides a sum "in the Empire to Tuscs," it is said has been drafted to serve in the militia. All the males, between and inclusive is the 21st Territory have been raised for the use of the Government. The Indians in the Territory are reported troublesome.

FROM MEXICO.

New York, February 18.—A vessel arrived from Havana, 25th, says advices by the steamer from Vera Cruz, 20th, state that 16,000 allied troops are there, and that 5000 Mexicans are near Puebla.

The ultimatum of the allied powers left on the 19th, to be presented to Juarez. They also sending Mexican officers, among their reasons for intending Mexico, that they have no conquest, but asserting that they come for aid to the cause of fellowship to a country wanting its vitality from anarchy and ruin, and the Mexicans to deliver themselves up to the good intentions of the allies. It was also denied that any money was raised for the recent exposures of the city. Spain does not even allowed for a reply.

The rebel Commissioner, Mr. Slidell, arrived at Havana with cotton from New Orleans.

Queen Anna will arrive at Havana by the next steamer from St. Thomas. He goes immediately to Mexico.

Prince Alfred had arrived at Havana, where he learned of the death of his father.

A letter from New Orleans, received by the Victoria, says the commercial men employed on the Opelousas railroad have been arrested and a conspiracy discovered to deliver the road to the Union forces, and give other aid at Berwick Bay. This news was happened by the papers.

The rebel general Vanderbilt had run the blockade, was not in port.

Vera Cruz advices of the 21st say the allies have advanced toward the interior, the Mexicans retreating without fighting.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Militia to be Sent into Camp.—We have it on highest authority that the militia, as fast as their regiments are filled up, will be sent into camps of instruction, so as to learn how to do duty. Companies are now forming at any time to report the enemy; and as there is no danger of their being called out, the duty of their own accounts, to protect themselves in case of danger, but it is necessary that the 10th should be sent into the field for a time, so as to break up with the 10th, which they have been in barracks.

The Orleans Guards Battery.—At an election held on Tuesday evening of these company, succeeded by the election of Lieut. Beard to the office of the First Brigade, the following officers were elected:

Captain, Henry Deverge.
First Lieutenant, F. J. Chiapella.
Second Lieutenant, Jr., H. Lafayette.
Third Lieutenant, Jr., J. Lafayette.

Fire.—There was a fine last evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in St. Ursula's block, corner of Bourbon and Lafayette streets, which was nearly consumed.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors: I observed in your issue of last Saturday morning, on the French side, and in the *Picayune* in English, a "communication" reflecting on the conduct of the Presidents of the insurance companies in declining to insure vessels and cargoes against the risks of attempting to run the blockade of this port. Whether this article was dictated by a pure spirit of patriotism, or by disappointment of some mercantile speculator, is of no consequence to the argument on the merits or demerits of the underwriters, though I strongly suspect that the latter had more to do with the "communication" than the former.

But that is as may, however, I feel authorized by a personal knowledge of the course pursued by several of the insurance companies of the city to say that there has been no want of patriotism and public spirit in it, but that the executive officers have, with the sanction of their trustees, refused their capitals to protect those contraband vessels quite up to the point permitted by their charters to the public, who hold their fire, river, and marine policies, and who have the right to suspect that the security for which they have paid their premiums shall not be jeopardized by any measures which would evince assent on the part of those entrusted with the administration of their affairs. When these ships' masters were first undertaken there was no difficulty in procuring arms and powder at Havana, and they were got up expressly for the purpose of bringing supplies of those articles over to the city. At that time, I believe the insurance companies generally, some of them I know did, took all risks offered to them, only stipulating that they should be distributed as equally as possible among the offices so as not to place too heavy a risk upon any one of them. But when these vessels ceased to be equipped at Havana, and arms became to be composed of munitions of war and assumed the character of mere commercial speculations in merchandise promising enormous profits to compensate for very dangerous and dangerous risks run, the owners of these friendly largely implicated, thought it but fair that those who were to reap the profits should be underwrote of realizing those profits should themselves incur the risks, and they then declined taking any more policies.

It is understood that the regular and legitimate business of the companies is to insure and charge a fair premium for so doing, and that ceases is no reason why the risks in question should be excluded from their books; that all they had to do was to fix adequate premiums to compensate them for taking them, and then the more they took the better. This would be very good doctrine if there were any data from which to form a tariff of premiums adapted to the peculiar state of things now existing on our coast, but there are none. Expedition after expedition is being got up by the enemy against the whole Southern coast, and we know that not only two or three blockading vessels to-day, there may be a dozen to-morrow, making it impossible to approximate with any exactness to get out or in, baffling all attempts to calculate risks, and making the whole thing a mere game of Rouge-et-Noire, at which, in the opinion of the underwriters, the companies ought not to be players, seeing that their capitals are not, as I have already said, specially pledged to the public to guard them against losses under their legitimate business. It is quite natural that gentlemen should desire the companies to open their books to these risks, for it will then make it a perfectly safe game for all who choose to take part in it, seeing that if the adventurers are insured, and are captured or destroyed, the money is returned to the adventurers at the expense of the underwriters, and if they succeed in getting through the blockade, it will be returned, with an enormous profit superadded, by the sale of the property introduced, so that in the worst event they run no risk of losing one dollar of their capital, and the underwriters have no share in the profits on one hand, and run the risk of the whole loss, minus the premium on the other.

In the opinion of the writer, the Government is the proper party to take and bear the losses of these risks, for in that case the whole public, instead of the few interested, would be benefitted by the successful run of the blockade, instead of the underwriters only would, through their failure. Many other considerations, such as the rights of the neutralities, &c., might be urged, but I will confine myself to the one which seems to me to be singularly in the companies, confining in the proper management of the administration, and therefore might be considered as an abuse of "the Presidents." But this reply has already grown into greater length than it may be desirable to see to admit into your columns, I will, therefore, close it by only asking of the "Public," to whom the communication was addressed—

FAIR PLAY.

From the South.

St. Louis, February 18.—The following telegram has been received at headquarters:

Washington, Feb. 8, 1862.

"To Major-General Halleck:

"Your energy and ability receive the strongest confidence of the President and Secretary. You have my thorough confidence, and you can rely upon my utmost support in your movements.

"The pressure of my engagements has prevented me from writing, but I will do so daily in a day or two.

(Signed) "EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War."

Dispatches dated the 6th, received by Gen. Halleck, state that Gen. Curtis is in front of Lebanon, and had taken twenty-nine prisoners, among two Captains and one Quartermaster, also a quantity of flour.

Philadelphia, February 19.—General Sumner passed through this city in the twelve o'clock mail last night, in custody, en route for Fort Lafayette.

San Francisco, February 8.—Five hundred volunteers sailed yesterday for the Northern coast of California. The recruiting for the regiment of which it is expected to be an independent company, is progressing rapidly. Enlistments are going on briskly from all parts of the State. Many persons who were desirous of realizing these profits should themselves incur the risks, and they then declined taking any more policies.

It has been asserted that the regular and legitimate business of the companies is to insure and charge a fair premium for so doing, and that ceases is no reason why the risks in question should be excluded from their books; that all they had to do was to fix adequate premiums to compensate them for taking them, and then the more they took the better. This would be very good doctrine if there were any data from which to form a tariff of premiums adapted to the peculiar state of things now existing on our coast, but there are none. Expedition after expedition is being got up by the enemy against the whole Southern coast, and we know that not only two or three blockading vessels to-day, there may be a dozen to-morrow, making it impossible to approximate with any exactness to get out or in, baffling all attempts to calculate risks, and making the whole thing a mere game of Rouge-et-Noire, at which, in the opinion of the underwriters, the companies ought not to be players, seeing that their capitals are not, as I have already said, specially pledged to the public to guard them against losses under their legitimate business. It is quite natural that gentlemen should desire the companies to open their books to these risks, for it will then make it a perfectly safe game for all who choose to take part in it, seeing that if the adventurers are insured, and are captured or destroyed, the money is returned to the adventurers at the expense of the underwriters, and if they succeed in getting through the blockade, it will be returned, with an enormous profit superadded, by the sale of the property introduced, so that in the worst event they run no risk of losing one dollar of their capital, and the underwriters have no share in the profits on one hand, and run the risk of the whole loss, minus the premium on the other.

In the opinion of the writer, the Government is the proper party to take and bear the losses of these risks, for in that case the whole public, instead of the few interested, would be benefitted by the successful run of the blockade, instead of the underwriters only would, through their failure. Many other considerations, such as the rights of the neutralities, &c., might be urged, but I will confine myself to the one which seems to me to be singularly in the companies, confining in the proper management of the administration, and therefore might be considered as an abuse of "the Presidents." But this reply has already grown into greater length than it may be desirable to see to admit into your columns, I will, therefore, close it by only asking of the "Public," to whom the communication was addressed—

FAIR PLAY.

From the South.

St. Louis, February 18.—The following telegram has been received at headquarters:

Washington, Feb. 8, 1862.

"To Major-General Halleck:

"Your energy and ability receive the strongest confidence of the President and Secretary. You have my thorough confidence, and you can rely upon my utmost support in your movements.

"The pressure of my engagements has prevented me from writing, but I will do so daily in a day or two.

(Signed) "EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War."

Dispatches dated the 6th, received by Gen. Halleck, state that Gen. Curtis is in front of Lebanon, and had taken twenty-nine prisoners, among two Captains and one Quartermaster, also a quantity of flour.

Philadelphia, February 19.—General Sumner passed through this city in the twelve o'clock mail last night, in custody, en route for Fort Lafayette.

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FAIR PLAY.

Foreign Citizens and the Militia Law.—We are informed that at meetings of different foreign companies this evening there was read an extract from the reply of Judge Campbell to the joint communication sent to him by the Committee of Safety, explaining the exemption of citizens of this city, but that he will not require them to go outside the lines of fortification, and he appeals to their good sense and gallantry not to place themselves in the position of forfeiting to serve the State by whom here they are protected, and to preserve their homes and ours against a common enemy.

Executors.—W. W. Cassidy and Wm. Brown, as administrators, executors, will be hung in the Parish Prison next Friday morning, at which time Mr. Matthew's sentence has been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life.

Oh! What a Fall was There, &c.—The confession of Lieut. Hall, one of the officers of Forrest and Lieut. Lee, of Hall's band, and a very numerous band of the rebels, created a sensation on the streets yesterday, but in the main we believe it was the opinion of a majority that the confession was false, and to the case of Hall, a young man of good family and a very unfortunate one.

First District Court.—Judge T. W. Collens, Acting Recorder, presiding.—The case of John Hall, charged by Mrs. Mowle with passing a counterfeit twenty dollar bill on the Bank of New Orleans upon her, was dismissed, the evidence of the bill not being produced in court.

Recorder Genella's Court.—The case of Wm. Albert Dupuy, charged by Mrs. Mowle with passing a counterfeit twenty dollar bill on the Bank of New Orleans upon her, was dismissed, the evidence of the bill not being produced in court.

Recorder Genella's Court.—The case of John Hall