The New Orleans Bee.

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RADICAL CURE OF EPI[illegible]

WITHOUT [illegible]

BY THE GRAINS OF THE CULTIVA[illegible]

Prepared by F. VER[illegible]

Their efficacy is attested by an array of the Testimonials of the most distinguished Persons, by the of this article is given of the first at BARELLA'S drug [illegible]

TRUS [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS

[illegible]SDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

THE YANKEE-CHINESE.

Idol worship has been a characteristic of the Yankees ever since the beginning of the war upon the South. Now we know that barbarous nations alone are given to the adoration of Obis, Fetishes, Joses and other *simulacra* fashioned by human hands. We know, too, that idol-worship is a capricious and uncertain species of faith, the fervor and strength of which are in direct proportion to the good fortune that attends the adorer. Thus, when John Chinaman has plenty of rain to cover his rice fields, he is a staunch and implicit believer in the power of his wooden God, but when in answer to his most earnest prayers the drought continues, and he is threatened with famine, his faith gradually wanes, and at length is entirely subverted. He looks upon his idol as a base imposter, raises the senseless block, drags it through the mud, mutilates it, and covers it with every species of indignity. The Yankees are the Chinese of America. They have their idols whom they alternately worship and debase. They began with SCOTT. He was their mightiest God—the very Mandoo of Yankeedom. He was to overcome the rebels by smashing them and cracking their bones as an ass crunds does his prey. But after promising these wonderful exploits to his votaries, SCOTT accomplished nothing. He planned a campaign which proved a dead failure, so the Yankees dethroned their idol, and set him aside in a corner as a melancholy monument of baffled ambition and impotent hatred.

With SCOTT, the grand Colossus of the Yankee idols, fell a host of minor deities. McDOWELL had been receiving the homage of a multitude of worshipers till he ran away from Manassas, when straightway he was deposed. PATTERSON, who was to have done marvels at Harper's Ferry, and simply remained behind his entrenchments, shared the same fate, together with CADWALLADER and sundry others. In other directions the Yankees sought for idols, which they treated according to the varied fortune of the times. LYON was a famous idol, and was saved from disgrace at Springfield by death, but SIGEL survived, and was quietly sent to Coventry, for failing to win the day. There arose JOHN CHARLES FREMONT—perhaps the poorest and tawdriest idol of them all, full of pretension, ever boasting of his prowess and his potency, and inspiring his silly and credulous dupes with boundless confidence. FREMONT was a perfect God of War—a MARS and a JUPITER agglomerated—but was to sweep secession out of Missouri as with a besom of destruction, and with fire and sword he was to scourge the arrogant rebels of that State. In the midst of the joyous acclaim which hailed his promises, Lexington fell into the hands of Gen. PRICE. Forthwith did the idol forfeit its influence, and was accused of being after all a sham, a mere block of wood, a Quaker gun. JOHN CHARLES was deposed, and handled off in disgrace.

There remains one more idol—McCLELLAN. He waged a vigorous and successful campaign in Western Virginia and set the Yankees crazy with joy by cooping up half a Georgia regiment in the mountains and taking them prisoners. For this, when SCOTT and McDOWELL were dethroned, McCLELLAN was crowned with the tiara, and all the Yankees prostrated themselves before him. Since then, he has done nothing of importance. Having fought no battle, he has not been whipped, and having seen no instance of the military art, and being a determined sort of a personage, he has contrived, by collecting an imposing force at Washington, and teaching his soldiers drill, to maintain somewhat of the prestige of his original popularity. But let McCLELLAN take heed to himself. Nothing is more uncertain than the tenure of power with such a idol as that of victories as the Yankees. If he does not speedily accomplish some brilliant achievement, he may expect first to excite impatience, and then to awaken distrust. Already the Western journals are beginning "to hint a fault and hesitate dislike." The idol's reputation is waning. Note the innuendo in the annexed passage from an article in the Cincinnati *Commercial*—erewhile one of the most devoted of his adorers:

> Events may speedily demonstrate that the commander of the army of the Potomac has been completely outgeneraled by Beauregard; that the occupation of Munson's and Mason's Hills, and the other advance positions from which the rebels have the fallen back, was in fact to cover up important movements in other quarters, that, having served their purpose, these positions were abandoned, not from fear of a flank movement, but because the rebels were now stricken by the impossibility of holding on in front of them, but because no object could be served by holding them an hour longer. While the army of the Potomac had been intently watching the progress of their entrenchments and daily expecting an attack in front, or in flank, large bodies of troops have been thrown into Western Virginia and Tennessee, to reinforce Lee and Zollicoffer.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning indicate that such suspicions have finally been aroused there, and that instead of Washington being in danger, the point of the real field of operations are hundreds of miles from the Potomac. Manassas is so admirably fortified by all accounts, that it can be readily held by 50,000 efficient men against twice their numbers. This would enable Beauregard to detach 25,000 men for operations in Tennessee, and as many in Western Virginia, and yet leave him a contingent force of over 50,000.

In any event, we believe the South will be permitted to retain whatever forces she has ready or organizing for the field to support those already contending with heavy odds in Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. Decisive work will probably develop abundant opportunities for their employment. While we do not credit all the rumors that burden the air, it is very evident that no entire change has been made in the prospective plans of the Southern commanders, and that they have decided to make the Western border the field of offensive operations.

So if the Yankees get thoroughly thrashed in the West, as we hope and pray they will be, their idol McCLELLAN, in all human probability, will be held responsible for the disaster, and will be dragged through the mud and loaded with obloquy by the Yankee Chinese. The South will not break its heart over the misfortune.

Gen. McCulloch has issued a stirring proclamation to the people of Texas, requiring them to enrol immediately and prepare to repel an invasion of the enemy. The proclamation is dated San Antonio, October 1st.

A GALLANT OFFICER.—The Richmond *Enquirer* has heard the particulars of a brilliant skirmish which recently occurred near Drainsville, Fairfax county, between a company of thirty three Northerners, commanded by Capt. Sponsable, of Harbinee county, New York, and ten citizens of Drainsville, armed with double-barreled shot guns, and commanded by Captain C. P. Miller, of Wheat's battalion. The affair resulted in the killing of seven of the Hessians, including their captain, and the taking of two prisoners.

SINGULAR.—The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 9th states that an order has been issued by the Federal authorities time all communication between Washington and Baltimore is to be stopped for thirty days. The *Day Book* thinks that this order has been issued in order to give the Pedesplitts an opportunity to make some changes and alterations in the fortifications around Washington, since the withdrawal of Hontzegarbe's reconnoitering Second from Munson's Hill, and to prohibit the knowledge of that fact being communicated to our side.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—Lincoln county in the banner county of Tennessee. She has already one thousand soldiers in the service of the Southern Confederacy, and seven more companies are now organizing.

THE COINED RATE PATENT OFFICE.—Since our last publication of the list of patents, letters-patent have been awarded to the following persons:

James B. Rankin, of Marion, N. C. Improvement in Breech Loading Guns.

Isaac Bierfield, of Brewery C. H., S. C. Improvement in Tanning.

Edward Gotthelf, of New Orleans, La. Improvement in Percussion Pens.

Edwin T. Lipps, of Demopolis, Ala. Improvement in Breech Loading Firearms.

Benjamin Winter, of Buckingham, Va. Improvement in Winnowing Machines.

John M. Spillman, of Warrenton, Va. Improvement in Paper Cartridges.

John R. Spillman, of Warrenton, Va. Improved Device for making Cartridges.

James S. Adams, of Oneonta, Ga. Improvement in Cotton Presses.

A BRAVE BOY.—The Rockingham (Virginia) *Register* relates the following:

> Albert Lincoln, is a descendant of "old Abe"), one of Captain Shands's Lieutenants, is a young and gallant boy. In company with several others attached to Capt. Shands's company, he was taken a prisoner one day last week at Springfield, in Hampshire county, and had his hands tied. In this condition he was left at night with his captor, who, with his hands tied across each other, he succeeded in cocking his pistol out, shot dead the man who had tied in slumber, and succeeded in making his escape to his comrades, four miles distant! He is represented as one of the bravest and most daring boys in the service—his courage, in fact, amounting to an absence of fear.

The Lockhart Affair.

The Lockhart Tinker is beginning to compare best affairs in this country much better than it Barbary did. This is an evidence of the remarkable inventiveness of that journal—the more so as it is nearly out of reach all Southern sources of information. If Lincoln is unable to see that this Union is dissolved for ever, the London *Times* perceives it clearly enough. Witness the annexed passage from a recent article:

> The United States of North America have ceased to be. Whether their place will be taken by two Unions or twenty—whether the principles of confederation will be merely limited or absolutely discarded—nobody can venture to foretell; but we cannot so much as imagine any course of events which will leave the basis state of things with much resemblance to the first. It will have been seen, indeed, from our New York correspondence that the staunchest Federalists have now brought themselves to contemplate this disruption of the Union as a possible result.

LINCOLN, we know, still dreams of the subjugation of the South, but the *Times* proves to him that this is a folly and delusion. Observe the truth and force of the subjoined remarks:

> Enough has now been learnt to show that the subjugation of the South is next to impossible, and its submission in the highest degree improbable.
>
> We need say little in defence of an assumption that the conquest of the South by the armies of the North has now become a most improbable event. All the incidents of the war appear to have been in favor of the Confederate States. In the only engagements approaching to the character of a pitched battle, the Southern troops have been victorious, and though we hear little of their operations, it is at least certain that they are aggressive, and that the Federal Government is alarmed for the safety of the capital. Hitherto the lapse of time, while it has evidently added to the confidence of the South, has brought little accession of strength to the North. The States adhering to the Union do indeed contribute men and munitions on a scale which does honor to their patriotism, but the battalions are undisciplined, ill equipped, and what is worse than all, insubordinate. The reverses and privations of an unsuccessful war are very different from the glories of the brief campaign which was contemplated by the President's volunteers, and the jealousy which the Americans entertain of all authority finds its expression even in a camp. On the other hand, the Southerners, less addicted to the institutions of democracy, less imbued with ideas of social equality, and conscious probably of a more desperate position, have carried far greater energy to the work of war. We can see that in the South power is concentrated and obedience enforced, and we find that the natural result is a clear military superiority.

Finally the *Times* tells LINCOLN he is getting to be a very great despot, and hints that his rule is a little worse than that of Bomba over Naples, or of Austria over Milan; but the London paper thinks Old Abe cannot help himself, and that his conduct is the result of the exigencies of war. Nevertheless, the question is how far such despotism tends to the limitation of public liberty, and the extension of official power. The *Times* thinks these consequences inevitable, and doubts very much whether the Americans, when the war is concluded, will return to their old form of government. We doubt it too. People can surrender and resume their freedom and independence at will. The subjects of the Washington despotism are getting too much accustomed to wearing shackles, to be able to throw them off at a moment's warning. Moreover we fancy they are too firmly rivetted to be easily removed.

The Santa Rosa Affair.

The Pensacola *Observer* adds a few interesting details relative to this brilliant affair. It says:

> It may be well to remark that Wilson and his pirates have been some time fixing themselves comfortably on the island, and that they had built a large warehouse and filled it with provisions. The our boys thought too good for such men, and were determined to destroy them. They crossed over the bay and marched up the beach, killing pickets whenever hailed by one, and upon arriving near enough opened fire upon the Yankees, who had by this time become aroused, and returned the fire. For two or three hours the skirmishing was kept up, when orders were sent to charge bayonets. This the Yankees could not stand, and fled towards Fort Pickens. Our men then proceeded to burn every thing they could find—tents, the large storehouse, together with the provisions, &c.—making a complete mass of ruins of the nice encampment of the notorious Billy and his thieves. They even gathered the splendid guns left by the frightened and cowardly Yankees and piled them up and burnt them, besides spiking a number of guns found in the batteries, and burning the carriages of the same. This is a just retribution for the act of burning the schooner Judd some time ago.
>
> We cannot state positively the loss on either side, but the boys say they left the ground pretty well spotted with them. They brought fifteen of the Yankees over yesterday, and hold them as prisoners of war, one of them a sergeant, and another no less a personage than Major Vogdes.

Why the Confederates Abandoned the Hills.

The following correspondence in the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* explains, for the first time, so far as we have seen, the reasons for abandoning Munson's and Mason's Hills. The writer, under date of September 30th, says:

> On Friday night all our advance forces fell back from Munson's and Mason's Hills to a point three miles this side of Falls Church. The movement was executed late at night, in the face of a furious storm, and in the absence of any demonstration on the part of the enemy. Our present line extends from Accotink, on the right, to Vienna and beyond, on the left, and is some five miles this side of the line abandoned. The enemy has already occupied the position we left. He has also carried off or destroyed all the movable property belonging to the people living in the neighborhood, and burnt their dwelling houses, barns, &c. Women and children have been turned out without a change of clothing or anything to eat, and many of them are now wandering through the country in search of shelter and food.
>
> It is understood that Generals Johnston, Beauregard and Smith were in consultation on Thursday, and that they then decided to retire our advance forces as indicated. This was not done on account of any demonstration, actual or threatened, by the enemy, but because the new line is better than the old one. So near were the lines at Munson's Hill that it would have been impossible for us to meet the enemy half way, had he been disposed to give us battle, without exposing our pickets to be cut off. Some of our men on our part was out of the question, unless it was intended to storm his works. And yet it was in his power at any hour of the day or night to rally out from his forts and entrenchments, give us battle, and fall back under cover of his guns, if he found the fire too hot for his comfort. This was the policy of the Russians at Sebastopol; and you remember how harassing and damaging their sudden attacks were to the British and French troops. Should McClellan offer us battle hereafter, which is not to be expected, he will have to come out from five to ten miles, in which event the Confederates, if successful, might inflict serious injury before he could regain the cover of the works.
>
> The movement was ordered to be made at night, to prevent the enemy from harassing our rear, and then claiming that he had driven us from the hills and gained a great victory. The truth is, he knew nothing of what had been done until Saturday morning. His surprise must have been great, as well as his apprehension, for Professor Lowe's balloon was kept going nearly all day Saturday.

"Masked Batteries" on the Potomac—Official Report of a Reconnoissance.

The Yankees have found another "masked battery," and are getting alarmed about the closing of the Potomac. The latest dispatch from Washington says:

> Capt. Creamer reports that the Albany, which left the navy yard yesterday morning, had cast anchor, and was lying off Indian Head, this side of Chesapeake creek, being afraid to cross the rebel batteries.
>
> The following is the official report of the reconnoissance that led to the discovery of the battery:
>
> Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report: On Monday morning, about sunrise, I observed men at work digging, &c., at Freestone Point. I got under way at 8:30 A. M., having satisfied myself that they were making batteries in company with the Seminole, Lieut. Pegram in charge. I ordered her to follow my motions. We proceeded to Freestone Point, and went close in, and fired six shells, dispersing the workmen, and receiving no return of fire, I stood out. At that moment the Seminole opened fire with her battery, which was immediately answered from the mid point with rifled shot, showing the existence of a battery there. The Seminole continued her fire for some time, continually answered by the battery on shore.
>
> After she fired sufficiently long, in my opinion, I ordered her to cease firing and return to her anchorage. After taking a curve by the entrance of the channel, once standing up the river, she was fired upon by the battery on shore, which she returned; and while passing the Valley City, she was informed from a boat from shore that had passed through the bows of the mid vessel, and had hoved out a hawser to make my progress to get out of the range of the enemy's battery, requested Lieut. Norton to tow her, towards Indian Head, which was done. The enemy's battery continued their fire upon all vessels and steamers passing up and down until 3 P. M. To the best of my judgment, there are four guns at mid battery, any rifled gun, extreme range, to weight of their shots, during the firing, almost twenty of the enemy's shots. No one was injured during the action. The officers and men fired deliberately and coolly.
>
> I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
>
> R. F. ROGERS, Commanding.
>
> To Commander John P. Gillis, Commanding Division of Potomac Flotilla.

The Washington *Star* has the following account:

> Yesterday morning the Reliance came up to the navy yard, bringing particulars of the discovery of the enemy's battery at Freestone Point, about twenty-five miles below Washington. The battery at Freestone Point is a new one, having just been completed, and the brush which concealed it cleared away. It is believed to mount seven guns, two of which are rifled. The Reliance brought up a large tender of the rebel army, who escaped a few days since, and upon a raft constructed for reaching a gunboat near Evansport. He reports that there were other heavy batteries commenced by the brush along the river, one of which is at Cockpit Point. From ten to fifteen thousand troops are stationed along the Potomac, among whom there is great dissatisfaction—many would desert if they could do so successfully. Several contrabands picked up this week, and also brought up by the Reliance, make similar statements, and say that the rebels were busy all day Sunday hauling cannon to Freestone Point.

Interesting Telegraphic Items.

The *Memphis* papers of Sunday furnish the annexed interesting summary:

> Richmond, October 12.—Many rumors are in circulation here about the Federal fleet attacking Evansport and other points on the Potomac, but none are officially authenticated. All are regarded as unfounded. Gen. H. R. Jackson's report of the Greenbrier battle is received, and will appear in to-morrow's *Enquirer*.
>
> Macon, October 12.—All the cotton States will be fully represented at the Convention of the 14th. It is believed that over four hundred delegates will be present.
>
> Fredericksburg, October 12.—Three was firing up the Potomac at 3 and 9 o'clock this forenoon. The first was caused by the battery opening on a Federal tug, which, under cover of darkness, burnt a boat. The damage to the tug is unknown. The last is unexplained. Each lasted thirty minutes. There was no general engagement.
>
> Charleston, October 11.—The Confederate Court Grand Jury, in the case of Sandrow and others, charged with mutiny on the privateer Jeff. Davis, found a true bill against Sandrow; the others were detained as witnesses. The trial will be next Wednesday.
>
> The first case under the sequestration law (Joe. S. Terry, of New York) was tried, and the jury rendered a verdict against him.
>
> Richmond, October 11.—The condition of Gen. Wise last night was regarded as exceedingly critical. Andrew J. McLemore, of Memphis, Tenn., was accidentally drowned on Wednesday night. No more passports will be granted to persons to leave the Confederacy, who leave their families here. Pelicans were fled yesterday to sequestrate Monticello, the former home of Jefferson, now owned by a captain in Lincoln's navy. The report of Prof. Darby, of Alabama, in relation to the Alabama estates of the vast amount of sickness in our camp, is attracting much attention, and will doubtless result favorably to the health of the army.
>
> Nashville, October 12.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Jefferson City, the 6th, says: Little doubt is entertained here that Gen. Price is on his way South with the main body of his army.

Great Doings in Indiana.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from Bainbridge, Indiana, as follows:

> A set of traitors held a Jeff. Davis meeting at one town on the 23d instant, and among other things passed a long string of resolutions, brimful of treason, in opposition to what they term the "unholy war," and against the acts of our State and General Governments.
>
> They have been refusing their flag half mast in honor of Jackson, the traitor and murderer of Col. Ellsworth; hurraing for Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, when news came of our defeat at Bull Run—publicly declaring that "God Almighty fled the South in all they had done;" that the South were right; that "God Almighty was on their side;" and that "the South would always whip old Lincoln's armies;" that they "wished all of our volunteers might be slain in battle and never return home." Some of them declare publicly that they "had rather live under the Queen of Great Britain than under Abe Lincoln, President of the United States;" that "the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy is a *better* Constitution" than the one made by Washington and our forefathers, and under which we have lived so long and so happy. Some of them on our part was out of the question, unless it was intended to storm his works. And yet it was in his power at any hour of the day or night to rally out from his forts and entrenchments, give us battle, and fall back under cover of his guns, if he found the fire too hot for his comfort. This was the policy of the Russians at Sebastopol; and you remember how harassing and damaging their sudden attacks were to the British and French troops. Should McClellan offer us battle hereafter, which is not to be expected, he will have to come out from five to ten miles, in which event the Confederates, if successful, might inflict serious injury before he could regain the cover of the works.

The Lynching of Ellis—Examination Before the Mayor.

Hooter, Lucien Adams, J. J. Burnett, F. B. Wilber, Philip Liser, H. H. Brown, Warren Peabody and John Shepherd appeared before Mayor Bloomfield yesterday forenoon, and on the charge of kidnapping, robbery, battery and conspiracy, in trying Charles S. Ellis for abolitionism by Lynch law, and subjecting him to a coat of tar and feathers. The examination of the case lasted nearly four hours, and the room was densely crowded. Ellis appeared to be in no good condition, for the occasion, he looked very much as if he had undergone a "tolling" at the hands of the Southern Rights Lynchers. The Mayor, now Liser, Wilber and Peabody seated in one room, and Adams and Burnett in the hall. The prosecution in behalf of the Southern American party was being held in the court-room, and Adams told Sherman he could dispense with his presence there. As Sherman was going down stairs, he says Ellis asked to speak with him, at which Adams ordered Sherman back.

Ellis said in his affidavit that he was confined in the lockup. This was disproved by Lieutenant Costley and the turnkey, Boodre. A large number of witnesses testified that Adams and Burnett were present at the meeting of the political club, from seven to eight, and afterwards until half-past twelve, as they were organizing a new party, and then they all separated to go home. Two witnesses went nearly to Barnett's door with him. Ellis was conspicuous by his absence. He was brought before a magistrate and threatened with death if he did not sign a confession of guilt and a promise to abscond himself.

But Ellis said he was driven off at half-past twelve, carried down to the river, tarred and feathered, and finally, after a trip of seven miles, reached home about daylight. His own bar keeper testified that he got home at two o'clock, by the clock, which would fix the lynching at about one o'clock. Corporal Harris said that two witnesses came to the barracks of the Fifth District, told him at one o'clock, only half an hour after he had left Adams at, Kossman street, that they had seen Ellis, tarred and feathered, making his way home. Neither swore that he was with Peabody, Lucenne and Liser, in the Varity Stakes, up to ten o'clock, when they left him at Liser's door, and he then had their good sights, and then Liser hung up his coat in the office and went up to bed. Wilber said he got home at his drivers that he was at his office at eleven o'clock.

The Mayor discharged Messrs. Wilber, Harris, Peabody, Shepherd and Liser, and ordered that there was no proof of their complicity, and postponed the case of Adams and Burnett until to-day, to take the testimony of Levy and Pignolo, the two watchmen who are said to have seen Ellis, tarred and feathered, going home at half-past twelve o'clock, and at one o'clock. The case taken to-day is of a very extraordinary nature, and the whole affair rests upon a question of time.

Mr. S. S. Harrison made an affidavit, from information received, charging Ellis with being "an alien enemy to the Confederate States, and that he is now in the possession of one Lincoln, and intends, in language against the Government, and deponent verily believes he is an Abolitionist." Harrison says he can prove these charges with ease. When the Mayor asked Ellis what he had to say to the charge, he answered "I did getting tarred and feathered, I believe I did that! I have all along wanted, and I'd have a fair trial before my country." The Mayor fixed his bail at $1500, and his bonds were signed by Messrs. St. Cyran and Duty. The examination was fixed for Wednesday, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Fatal Affray.—About noon yesterday two Spaniards got into a fight, in Joseph Ortea's oyster saloon, at the corner of Dolord and Carondelet streets, when one of them, named José Maria Morales, got the other down on the floor, and stabs *deuce* their knives. Morales stabbed his opponent ten or twelve times, so he told his friends, and then walked off, but was succeeded in making fresh wounds. Supposing him to be murdering the man, and knowing Morales to be a bold, bad man, Ortea ran up, and with a knife, gave him such a blow on the head, he fell rolled him over. The man was now free, and instantly plunged his knife into the right shoulder of Morales. It severed the sub-clavicle artery, and he bled to death in a few minutes. The weapon with which this was done was an old sword, cut down to a dirk of about eighteen inches' length, and this very length was what prevented its use when the prisoner was lying underneath his antagonist. The weapon of Morales was an ordinary pill cutter, sharpened to a point. It is hard and stained with blood. Morales was a thief by profession and a noted desperado. Two years ago he was cast to the Penitentiary and served out a term of eighteen months. Since he came back he is believed by the police to have committed a highway robbery and another desperado stabbed. His body was brought to the First District police office, where Dr. Berthelot made the post-mortem examination.

Probably Fatal Accident.—Gilbert M. Prados reports that on Sunday afternoon a little boy, twelve years of age, who was picking pecans in a tree, near the Gentilly road, fell to the ground and broke his back. He was sent home, and is it thought he cannot survive his injuries.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Frank Mark was committed for trial before the Criminal Court for a very outrageous assault and battery committed upon Mrs. Jerusha Slocum Hutter, in her own house, No. 96 Gold street, that has confined her to her bed several weeks. At one time her life was almost despaired of.

Margo at Miller and Louise Logan gave bail to answer the charge of grossly insulting Marie Jeanne Perez in the street.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the 9th instant, a small young LAY BITCH, black and tan, with a spot of white on her breast, ears cropped and ears shortened. Said reward will be given to any one that will bring the bitch to the store of Gottschalk & Co., Gondelkin street, between Levee and Gondelkin streets. octl2 2t

Stray Dog.

LOST on the evening of the 11th instant, a LIGHT YELLOW DOG, between Bienville and Conti streets, and Rampart and Dauphine streets. Ten dollars reward will be paid for the delivery of said dog to G. DUPUY, Royal street, No. 42. oct12 2t

$50 Reward.

WILL be paid for the arrest of the runaway JOHN COYLE alias JOHN LAPIERRE, a cooper, bought of the successors of Augustin Magronne. A portion of the forty-gallon cask he stole is out. Coyle is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and is about 25 years of age. He was away on the 28th of September last, from the Pabst Peak Plantation, Carrollton. Apply to ROMAN, OLIVIER & CO., No. 9 Front Levee street.

BARS MEXICAN COPPER for sale by J. M. CAMPBELL, 46 Old Levee st. oct15

EPSOM SALTS—20 bundles just received and for sale by F. F. DUCONGE, 38 Chartres st. oct4

SULPHATE OF IRON (COPPERAS)—20 barrels just received and for sale by F. F. DUCONGE, 38 Chartres st. oct4

REGNAULD'S PECTORAL PASTE—Six boxes just received and for sale by F. F. DUCONGE, 38 Chartres st. oct4

PECTORAL PASTE—Six dozen Barbier's Pectoral Paste, just received and for sale by F. F. DUCONGE, 38 Chartres st.

OIL—300 boxes olive oil for sale by J. & T. TARDIF, 41 Old Levee st. oct4

BOURBON WHISKY—20 barrels for sale by J. & T. TARDIF, 41 Old Levee st. oct4

ALE—Burton Ale in hogsheads for sale by J. T. KERT & CO., 77 and 79 Exchange st. oct

Fortunate Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

Died, yesterday, at 8 o'clock, P. M., HENRY J. FOLSTICK, aged 56 years, a native of Germany and a resident of this city 18 years.

The members and friends of the deceased are respectfully requested to meet at the Hall, on Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Tréme streets, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., to attend the funeral.

By order of the President.

MANUEL B. AVELLAR, Secretary.

New-Orleans, October 15th, 1861.

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.

The proprietor of the famous remedies for RHEUMATISM and DIARRHŒA—styles himself of their origin—feels no hesitation in announcing the unfavorable effect of the extraordinary efficacy of these remedies, in the shape of certificates signed by respectable residents of our city, who have derived the greatest possible benefit from the medicines. Each disease is treated by a specific remedy. Apply at No. 117 St. Ann street.

This is to certify that the remedies obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street have cured a surgeon of mine who had the Rheumatism for many years, and I had many doctors to attend to her, but no cure. I must say that the medicine you gave me cured her in three days time, and she is now perfectly well. J. H. LENGSFIELD, Magnolia street, between Erato and Thalia.

I certify that I have been cured of Diarrhea of a year's standing. After trying in vain all the remedies I could find from Physicians and others, I procured some medicine at No. 117 St. Ann street, which cured me, and which I recommend to all fellow-sufferers. MARTIN FORD, oct11 Bienville.

No. 116 Camp street.

INSTANT RELIEF OF CROUP, SORE THROAT, BURNS, SCALDS AND FRESH WOUNDS.

All Sorts of Sores and Ulcers Cured, (Even though derived from Secret Diseases.) Remedies for Hemorrhoids or Piles, Red Scrub, Gough, Gravel, Worms, Chills and Fever and Ecrouelas, &c., &c.

A Special Remedy for each Disease.

Apply at No. 117 St. ANN STREET.

Office hours from 1 to half-past 3 o'clock, P. M., every day, and besides on Tuesday and Thursday, from 9 to 9 o'clock, A. M. mhd ly

Liquidation of Partnership.

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

LEON QUEYROUZE, EMILCAR LANGSDORFF, PAUL QUEYROUZE.

New Orleans, September 30, 1861.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of QUEYROUZE BROTHERS, for the purpose of closing the business of the late firm of Queyrouze & Langsdorff, at the same place, on St. Louis street, No. 12 and 14. Mr. P. Gustave Gilbert has an interest in our business.

LEON QUEYROUZE, PAUL QUEYROUZE.

New Orleans, October 1, 1861. oct1

Dissolution of Copartnership.

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

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

New Orleans, October 1, 1861.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ROMAN, OLIVIER & CO., and will continue the Commission and Forwarding business, and occupy the St. James Sugar Refinery, at No. 7 Front Levee street.

CHARLES ROMAN, C. CHARLES OLIVIER, EMILE DUPLANTIER.

New Orleans, October 1, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business under their own name and firm, at No. 7 Front St., No. 12 Gouldt street.

C. H. KERNION. octl 1m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. J. Hyde, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry Thomas, Jr., and A. S. Griswold, under the style and firm of HYDE & GOODRICH, in this city dissolved by limitation of the withdrawal of A. L. Hyde. The business will be continued with the same capital and by the same partners, who have conducted it for the last twelve years. The style of the new firm will be

THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.

Either of the undersigned will use the name of the old firm in liquidation.

HENRY THOMAS, Jr., A. J. BRISWOLD, WM. M. GOODRICH.

Messrs. A. L. Abbott and Henry Glader are also interested in the business of the house.

New Orleans, July 1, 1861. octl 6m

Notice.

THE subscribers have been appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, Commissioners for the Parish of Orleans to pay up the arrears due to the Confederate States, for the year 1860, to be disposed of by their agents or factors at such time or time may dictate, that property may be vested in 4 per cent. Confederate Bonds, in case the planters and other parties wishing to subscribe that bonds are now deposited at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, where they will please call and register their names.

CHARLES DERBIGNY, JAS. B. DENEGRE, Commissioners.

sep28 1m

Bonds—Optionnes Railroad.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest on the Bonds of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, due 1st October, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the office of the undersigned, 1st October, 1861.

BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

SHAKESPEARE IRON FOUNDRY,

No. 200 Girod Street, New Orleans:

JOHN S. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKESPEARE, 6, 8 WOOD.

GEDDES, SHAKESPEARE & CO.,

(Successors to Wheeler, Godden & Co.)

Iron and Brass Founder, and Machinists,

Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Gear Mills, Sugar Kettles, Mill and Plantation Gearing, Cane Rare, Hoes, Points, Cutlasses, Bolt Weights, &c. Blacksmith Work of all kinds, sold low.

To Confectioners,

A FINE selection of Lozenges of all shapes and sizes, for sale by LIGH & ANDREE, Corner Royal and Bienville sts. sep30 1m

ATTENTION, MILITIA!

COMPANY C, SEVENTH REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION L. M.

A full muster between the ages of 18 and 45 years, is subject to militia duty, and residing on the east side of St. Peter, Orleans, St. Ann and Dumaine streets, and west side of St. Philip street, between Marais and Villere streets, and the north side of Marais and south side of Villa streets, from St. Peter to St. Philip street, are hereby commanded to appear THIS DAY, 15th October, at Hermosa, on Dumaine street, between Peter and Johnson streets, at half past four o'clock, P. M., to attend drill, under penalties imposed by law.

Members of corps and companies are hereby notified to bring their cartridges. LEUCO, Lieutenant Commanding.

Headquarters City Fire Guards,

NEW ORLEANS, October 11, 1861.

At the meeting of the above company, held this evening, Major STEIN presiding, the following commissioned officers were unanimously elected:

Captain, S. Dreyfous.
First Lieutenant, J. Kennedy.
Second Lieutenant, Fritz Gaertner.
Second Lieutenant, Jacob, S. A. Schaub.

And also the following non-commissioned officers:

1. Sergeant, Fritz Gaertner.
2. Sergeant, Second Sergeant.
3. Sergeant, Third Sergeant.
4. Sergeant, Fourth Sergeant.
—Corp rals—
1. Corporal, First Corporal.
2. Corporal, Second Corporal.
3. Corporal, Third Corporal.
4. Corporal, Fourth Corporal.

Persons wishing to join the above company can apply at the hose of Engine Hose Engine Co. No. 7.

No Certificates of Firemen required. oct12 2t EMILE HUBLIGNY, Secretary.

Formation of a Light Battery Corps.

A FEW Young Men, desiring well recommended, will be received in the above organization.

For Information, apply to

H. M. ISAACSON, Star Saloon, or to C. G. LEWIS, No. 34 Old Levee street.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

PURSUANT to a Writ of Election, bearing date 14th day of September, A. D. 1861, directed to me by Hon. Alexander Bonnet, Judge of the Fifth District Court of Orleans, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an Election will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1861, for the following officers:

A Treasurer of the State.
A Secretary of State.
A Auditor of Public Accounts.
A Superintendent of Public Education.

Each for the term of two years.

Two Senators to the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana from the 1st portion of the Parish of Orleans, for the term of two years.

Two Representatives to the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana from the 1st portion of the Parish of Orleans, for the term of two years.

A Sheriff of the First District Court of New Orleans and also a Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, for each for the term of two years.

A Coroner for the Parish of Orleans for the term of two years.

One Assessor for that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

One Assessor for the City of New Orleans, to hold their office for the term of two years.

One Tax Collector shall be elected for that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river by the qualified voters thereof.

Tax Collectors for each of the four Districts comprising the City of New Orleans.

One Tax Collector for the First District of the City of New Orleans.

One Tax Collector for the Second District of the City of New Orleans.

One Tax Collector for the Third District of the City of New Orleans.

One Tax Collector for the Fourth District of the City of New Orleans.

And who must be further provided by law that on the first MONDAY of November, 1861, there will be seven Justices of the Peace, one for each of the Parish of Orleans, to be elected by the qualified voters residing within the limits of their respective districts.

Justices of the Peace to expire by lapse of time, viz:

One Constable for the First Justice of the Peace in the Parish of Orleans, to be elected by the qualified voters residing within the limits of the First Justice of the Peace to expire by lapse of time, viz:

One Constable for the Second Justice of the Peace, to be elected by the qualified voters residing within the limits of the Second Justice of the Peace to expire by lapse of time, viz:

One Constable for the Third Justice of the Peace, to be elected by the qualified voters residing within the limits of the Third Justice of the Peace to expire by lapse of time, viz:

One Constable for the Fourth Justice of the Peace, to be elected by the qualified voters residing within the limits of the Fourth Justice of the Peace to expire by lapse of time, viz:

One Constable for the Fifth Justice of the Peace, to be elected by the qualified voters residing within the limits of the Fifth Justice of the Peace to expire by lapse of time, viz:

One Constable for the Sixth Justice of the Peace, to be elected by the qualified voters residing within the limits of the Sixth Justice of the Peace to expire by lapse of time, viz:

One Constable for the Seventh Justice of the Peace, to be elected by the qualified voters residing within the limits of the Seventh Justice of the Peace to expire by lapse of time, viz:

One Constable for the Eighth Justice of the Peace, to be elected by the qualified voters residing within the limits of the Eighth Justice of the Peace to expire by lapse of time, viz:

One Constable for the Ninth Justice of the Peace, to be elected by the qualified voters residing within the limits of the Ninth Justice of the Peace to expire by lapse of time, viz:

One Constable for the Second Justice of the Peace, to be elected by the qualified voters residing within the limits of the Second Justice of the Peace to expire by lapse of time, viz:

One Constable for the Third Justice of the Peace, to be elected by the qualified voters residing within the limits of the Third Justice