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The New Orleans Bee.

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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 F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Rampart and St. Ann streets, the contents of a grocery.

The attention of purchasers is called to the sale of mules, horses, milch cows, calves, sheep, &c., from Grand Isle, and belonging to the succession of the late Juan Ygnacio de Egana, to take place this day, (Monday), October 28, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Magazine street and Peter avenue, Fourth District, by N. Vignie, auctioneer. Sale positive and without reserve. For further particulars see advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, the slave boy Joe.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the Sheriff of the landed property, improved and vacant, surrendered by P. Devergee, to his creditors, will be continued to-day, at noon, at same place.

THE PLANS OF THE ENEMY.

The Yankee papers have been boasting for some weeks that their idol, General McCLELLAN, was master of the situation; that he had insisted on being perfectly untrammeled in his movements, not merely by the Federal Government, but even by Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT; and that now that he was absolutely free to develop and execute his own marvelous plans for the utter rout and demolition of the rebels in Virginia, terrible exploits would signalize his great name and add to his gigantic reputation. The General himself had made an address to his soldiers, in which he assured them that no more Bull Runs would be seen, and had pretty plainly intimated that henceforth he and they were to go forth conquering and to conquer. The Yankee press has likewise laid exceedingly emphatic stress on Gen. McCLELLAN's "matchless artillery," and has declared that in future the rebels would be fought at long taw, and inevitably defeated. In short, nothing at all has been omitted calculated to excite apprehension and alarm among the Confederates, either with respect to the enormous numbers of the Federal troops, the completeness of their equipment, the strength and calibre of their artillery, or the impregnability of their fortifications.

We are bound to acknowledge that all the vaporing, the blood and thunder gasconade of the Yankee sheets does not seem to have frightened our soldiers from their propriety. Their various operations and movements, marches and countermarches, under the unrivaled military strategy of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD, have been performed without undue haste, and with no appearance whatever of trepidation. When required, from considerations of sound policy, to fall back to Manassas, they did so slowly and deliberately, removing their camp equipage, baggage, munitions of war, ordnance, &c., as quietly as if they were wholly unthreatened by the approach of a formidable foe. If, therefore, the Yankees have practiced Chinese tactics upon us, and endeavored to appal the Confederates with the dreadful rumor of preparation, they have failed as signally as did the Celestials when they sought, with hideous tom-toms, and unearthly shouts and screams, to drive the British army from the walls of Canton.

In the meanwhile, however, what is the valorous McCLELLAN doing with his redoubtable army? It is said to number two hundred thousand men—certainly sufficient to accomplish much under the guidance of brave and skillful leaders. He started from Washington with a portion of this tremendous force, and advanced a short distance into the interior of Virginia—the Confederates retiring until they reached their line of defense. Since then, we hear nothing of the puissant NAPOLEON of America. He does not resemble his great prototype by these delays and postponements. The conqueror at Austerlitz and Marengo was wont to give his enemies no breathing-spell, but to swoop down upon them as an eagle on its quarry. But he who has been unworthily compared with that mighty captain of his age, prefers the Fabian policy of striving to wear out the enemy. If General McCLELLAN does not shortly essay some bold stroke, he will run the risk of beholding his laurels tarnished. The Yankees are even now again raising the cry of "On to Richmond," and they will tolerate no champion who hangs back when he should valiantly press forward, and stand the hazard of the die.

For our own part, we believe that Gen. McCLELLAN has been most unpleasantly checked in his design by the totally unlooked-for disaster at Leesburg. The movement of BANKS's column was one of the operations which were to be conducted nearly simultaneously at the upper Potomac, from Alexandria and at Yorktown. Had no obstacle whatever interposed to arrest the progress of these three formidable divisions, they might certainly have succeeded in turning BEAUREGARD's flank and menacing central Virginia with invasion. McCLELLAN could hardly have anticipated any serious interruption to the occupation of Leesburg by the Federals from the small force stationed in that neighborhood under General EVANS. The daring of that gallant officer, seconded by the splendid courage and heroic constancy of his troops, enabled him to cut to pieces and drive headlong into the Potomac a body of men more than thrice as numerous as his own. This humiliating discomfiture has completely interrupted McCLELLAN's nicely devised strategy. The line of the upper Potomac is still in possession of the Confederates, who will be apt to dispute it fiercely against all assailants, and will, we think, hold it against any soldiers such as they whom EVANS scattered like sheep. General McCLELLAN will have to revise his plans. The Leesburg affair has produced what in vulgar parlance is styled "a hitch," and one too that may give him infinite trouble to remove. Hence his quietude for the past few days.

We invite attention to the views of our correspondent "*Rex*," on the cotton question.

A HAPPY REPLY.—An incident is related as having occurred between the officials engaged in the exchange of prisoners at Columbus, the other day. After the preliminaries were arranged, a repast was partaken of, during which one of the Federal officers, rising, proposed "The memory of George Washington." The company instantly rose, when General Polk responded, "The memory of George Washington, *the first rebel*." The toast, our informant says, was drunk in ominous silence by the Federal officers who were present. The story is too good not to be true, or to be lost.

It now turns out that the Lincolnites in Kentucky did not burn the village of Mayfield. They only plundered it, and abused and arrested all persons of secession proclivities.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.—The *Herald*, published at Fort Smith, gives a correct statement of the loss sustained by the Yankees at the battle of Lexington, Missouri. That paper tells us that one hundred and seventy-four Lincolnites were killed, and two hundred and thirty wounded. On our side forty-two were killed and thirty-seven wounded. We captured three thousand five hundred musket rifles, twelve hundred pistols, seventy-eight Sharpe's carbines, five cannon, two 12-pound howitzers, one hundred and twenty-six wagons and harness, eight hundred and thirteen horses, three hundred and seventy-eight tents, fifty-five thousand dollars, effects from steamboats; nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, each obtained from men in battle; also took three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight prisoners.

A gentleman who reached Bowling Green on Saturday relates the following conversation which occurred in Louisville between General Anderson and himself: "General, I understand that you have resigned." "Yes, sir," replied the General; "my health is very bad, and it may be better to die in retirement, the 'Anderson of Sumter,' than to sustain a disastrous battle in my present position, for the want of necessary supplies—soldiers and arms—from the Government I serve." This is reliable.

Gen. Beauregard's report of the battle of the 21st of July is received at the War Department. It is quite lengthy, with voluminous accompanying reports. Some days will probably elapse before copies can be obtained for publication.

The telegraph is now finished and working to Salt Lake City, Utah. It will soon be in operation all the way to California.

NO PAY NO FIGHT.—The Cincinnati *Times* complains grievously that many of the Ohio soldiers in Western Virginia are poorly clothed, are suffering greatly from the weather, and have never received a dollar of pay from the Federal Government. The *Times* very significantly indicates to the powers that be that the men will not fight unless they are paid. Has it never occurred to the *Times* that hireling troops, no matter how well paid, are never contend successfully against men who fight for their homes, their firesides and their families, and not for pay?

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LORD LYONS AND SEWARD.

Arrest of British Subjects.

SEWARD MULTIPLIES WORDS.

Richmond, October 27.—Lord Lyons has written a letter to Seward in relation to the arrest of two British subjects, in which he declares arrests on mere suspicion to be unauthorized by law, and a violation of the treaty of amity between England and the United States.

Seward, in his answer, replies that the British subjects referred to have been released after proof of their innocence of the charges against them, and their showing of foreign allegiance; and claims the right to arrest and imprison any person suspected during the pending rebellion.

Seward's reply is very wordy.

THE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

RICHMOND RACES.

Stirring News Hourly Looked For.

VESSELS IN HAMPTON ROADS.

Richmond, October 27.—Voluntary contributions continue to arrive from different portions of the South in greater or less quantities.

Hon. Jas. M. Venable arrived here Saturday with $43,600 worth of clothing, which has been supplied for the Fourth, Ninth and Twelfth Alabama regiments.

The race, two-mile heats, yesterday was won by Doswell's Exchequer. Time, 3:52—3:51. There were three entries.

Three Federal deserters and eight prisoners reached here yesterday. Six of the latter were Unionists from Fairfax county.

The most feverish anxiety exists here on account of anticipated important results to-day at Yorktown, Aquia Creek and Manassas.

Nothing, however, has been developed, and the department has no intelligence of an action at any of these or other points.

A large number of vessels are said to be in Hampton Roads, believed, in a measure, to be caused by vessels seeking that haven for protection from storms on the coast.

The opinion is general that we are on the eve of important actions.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Nashville, October 26.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Jefferson City, October 20, reports that a detachment of 150 men, under Major White, surprised the rebel garrison at Lexington and captured the place, with a quantity of guns, pistols and other articles. The rebels also threw away in their flight two pieces of cannon. (?)

A dispatch from Seward, dated the 19th, directed to a member of the diplomatic body, and published in the New York *Tribune*, gives the assurance that the little affair of the Southern insurrection will blow over within three months; the ports will all be opened, and peace and prosperity will reign again.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 25th reports that a fight took place between Gen. Zollicoffer and the Lincolnites who were entrenched near Rockcastle Ford.

Zollicoffer attacked and drove the enemy from their entrenchments.

Zollicoffer lost five killed and twenty-three wounded.

He took forty prisoners. The killed and wounded of the enemy are not known.

He then fell back, to prevent his supply trains from being cut off.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE—*Election of C. S. Senator—Retreat of the Lincolnites from Bacon Creek.*—Nashville, October 26.—The Tennessee Legislature to-day elected Gustavus A. Henry Confederate States Senator on the thirty-second ballot, Henry receiving 52 votes and Ewing 32.

A special dispatch to the Nashville *Union and American*, from Bowling Green, to-day, says that the Lincolnites have retreated from Bacon Creek and Nolin to Muldrough's Hill, destroying the bridge over Nolin, which they had rebuilt.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—*Arrival of the Steamer Etna—Cotton Advanced—Political News.*—St. Johns, October 19.—The steamer Etna, with four days later European intelligence, passed Cape Race yesterday.

Cotton had slightly advanced in the Manchester market, and exhibited an advancing tendency.

Breadstuffs were firm, at prices looking upward.

Wheat firm. All qualities had advanced slightly.

The King of Prussia had paid a two days' visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

The Emperor of China is reported dead.

Prince Napoleon had sent to the Emperor Napoleon important state papers on American affairs.

Mr. Lindsay, member of Parliament, in a public lecture, again strongly urges the expediency of England and France endeavoring to effect a peaceful separation between the North and the South.

Earl Russell discourages any interference in the international affairs of Mexico, but says the Government will exercise the right of requiring security for personal property and the fulfillment of engagements. Also, that orders were about to be issued to prepare a French squadron for Mexico.

The Paris Bourse was dull. Rentes, 68f. 20c.

Lynchburg, October 25.—A gentleman reached here this morning, who left Floyd's command on the 20th. He says that the Federals have evacuated the entire Kanawha Valley, and that Floyd was marching for Kentucky.

When our informant left, Loring, after sending a detachment down the Kanawha Valley, was returning with his forces to Valley Mountain.

Lee was still at Meadow Bluff.

THE POTOMAC EFFECTUALLY BLOCKADED.—Richmond, October 25.—Official intelligence announces that the Potomac is closed to Federal vessels. No steamer or other craft have passed our batteries for the past two days.

THE LEESBURG BATTLE.—Richmond, October 25.—Official intelligence received states that the number of Confederates killed near Leesburg was 27 and 120 wounded.

News from the Northern Press.

The New York *World* says that the blankets furnished by contributions are coming in slowly, although sufficient evidence has been furnished that the army will be well supplied eventually from that source. The nights are now damp and cold, and our brave volunteers need warmer clothing. The pickets build fires on the advanced lines, but in the tents very few are found. The days are very pleasant.

A petition prepared by some of the leading men of Connecticut is about to be presented to the Legislature of that State for its endorsement, urging President Lincoln to take measures for the release of the Federal prisoners at Richmond.

A Northern exchange says that upwards of ten thousand men—mechanics, laborers, &c.—are now employed at the Brooklyn, Charlestown, Philadelphia, Washington and Portsmouth navy yards. Comparatively few new boats being in the course of construction at the navy yards, these ten thousand men are chiefly employed in fitting out and repairing purchased vessels, and in arming the new gunboats built by private contract. There have also been many old United States vessels put in repair lately.

The World's Fair Commissioners for the United States intend establishing an office in Washington, to which must be sent a description of all articles intended for exhibition.

The circular of Secretary Seward, recommending the improvement and perfection of the defenses of the loyal States caused a decline in the New York stock markets. Some think the document prompted by knowledge relative to foreign movements.

The St. Louis *Democrat* learns that Dr. Winer, Surgeon of the Twenty-Second Illinois Regiment, Col. Mulligan's Irish brigade, started on Wednesday, by order of Gen. Curtis, for Gen. Price's headquarters, with an offer to effect the liberty of Col. Mulligan, by tendering in his place the release of Gen. Frost from his parole of honor, taken after the capture of Camp Jackson.

Brig.-Gen. Pierce, the Federal commander at the battle of Big Bethel, is at home in Freetown, Massachusetts, recruiting his health. He is not serving as a private, as has been stated.

The Treasurer's report of the Pan Handle State of Virginia shows that the receipts have been $130,662, and the expenditures $57,606, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 30th September of $80,356.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.—All work upon the extension of the Capitol has ceased with the single exception of that on the dome. Lincoln has ordered that a hundred workmen shall continue to put in place the immense iron casting already fitted for their position in this tremendous structure.

Clark Mills, the artist, has just completed the sections of the grand figure of Liberty which is to surmount the dome of the Capitol. It is in bronze, and when put together will be some thirty feet in height.

Artists are engaged in repainting some of the fresco work in the interior halls of the Capitol, which was soiled during the occupancy of the building by troops.

LATE FROM PRICE.—The Fort Smith *Herald* of the 17th has the following in relation to Gen. Price's army:

Capt. Lacy, of the Third Louisiana Regiment, arrived here from Camp Jackson last evening. He says that Price is falling back with his troops, trying to draw Fremont from the railroad. Gen. McCulloch is moving forward along the Kansas line. If Fremont is anxious for a fight, and will come down to meet the veterans of Oak Hills, he will be accommodated.

FROM GREEN RIVER.—Says the Memphis *Avalanche*:

General Hardee's command has been advanced to Green river, and we may reasonably expect to hear of some hard fighting if General McCook ventures in that vicinity with his Lincoln army.

The Federal pickets are at Bacon's Creek, eight miles beyond Green river, and the main body of the army is centered from a few miles beyond Bacon creek to Muldrough's Hill.

McCook's command does not number more than 14,000 or 17,000 men, and they can be easily whipped and completely driven across the Ohio, by Hardee's command of 7000 Texas Rangers.

EXPORTATION OF COTTON.

Messrs. Editors: The exportation of cotton must be subject to one of two conditions. It must be that involving the running of an efficient blockade with all the hazards attending it; or it must be due *to an arrangement between the Federal Government and foreign powers that the blockade shall be conveniently raised, or rather abated in favor of foreign vessels loaded with cotton, on the condition that foreign nations to whom these vessels belong will not complain of the inefficiency of the blockade, and that they will not recognize the independence of the Confederate States.*

If the first condition is admitted, the hazards of the exportation must be calculated, and I assume that at least one-half of the vessels must be captured by the blockaders. It follows, then, that one-half the cotton thus exported must fall into the hands of our enemy, who will quickly convey it to Northern ports for the supply of the cotton mills of the North that are now languishing for a supply.

If the second condition is admitted, a limited supply cannot be maintained, but the whole crop must be incontinently exported, not only for the supply of Europe, but for the North. This is a plain and simple statement of the question of exportation or non-exportation. Shall we then permit the exportation of cotton when in any case it must go directly to moralize and strengthen the means of the enemy, and deprive us of the power which we have, by the non-exportation of cotton, in *forcing* foreign powers—that is the term—to pause before they recognize war independence, and consequently to acknowledge a blockade which deprives them of trade with the South, and of a supply of cotton which 40,000,000 of spindles in England alone demand. There can be one answer to this question, and that is, No!

Already the price of cotton at New York—22 cents—indicates the pressure and paralysis upon the Northern manufactures; and the reports from England show that the supply of American cotton will not last beyond the 1st January. Shall we then relieve that pressure and that want, which must be exhibited by the 1st December, by permitting the shipments of cotton either through the hazards of an efficient blockade, or, which is more likely, *through an arrangement between the Federal Government and England and France*? I hope not, and that our planters and factors, and indeed every man, woman and child in the Confederate States, will arise and declare, No recognition, no cotton.

If foreign nations want cotton, let them recognize us. If they don't want it, let them stick to their policy of non-recognition, but they must not grumble and consider it as "a menace," if we stick to ours. At all events let us, at least, try it for a month longer. Let us wait until the 1st December, when, as sure as there is a God in heaven, we will force the North and Europe to acknowledge that there is a power in cotton that will enable the Confederate States to maintain themselves against the world. The great battle to be fought is that of Cotton—mark my words!

REX.

N. B.—Cotton exported, under the second condition above stated, will, in due proportion, reach the Northern manufacturers.

[From the Virginia Press of Saturday, the 19th.]

The Battle Near Harper's Ferry.

Our readers are already acquainted with the fact that Federal marauders have been infesting our country for some time. They have approached within four miles of this town, committing all manner of depredations. On Friday afternoon of last week they advanced as far as Red Hill, two miles from Harper's Ferry, with several pieces of artillery, and fired upon the Confederate pickets, who were stationed one mile below Halltown.

To give them a warm reception, the cavalry, under Col. Ashby, and Lieut Glenn, of Capt. Henderson's command, and Capt. Bayler, as well as the mounted and foot militia, prepared for an engagement on Wednesday morning, the 16th inst.

The battle commenced about 8 o'clock in the morning, the enemy having placed themselves in the woods and surroundings, at Red Hill, above the lower toll-gate, formerly occupied as an encampment by the Second Virginia Regiment, before the evacuation of Harper's Ferry. Although the enemy were in large numbers, they were driven from their position with heavy loss, secreting themselves in a large brick house, unoccupied, belonging to Mrs. Wagner, and other houses, from which they were soon routed and scattered in all directions.

But two pieces of small artillery were used by the Confederates—a larger gun having broken the carriage upon which it was placed, and which was left and taken by the enemy, whilst they brought to bear large guns from the Maryland Heights, and afterwards rifle cannon.

The loss upon the Federal side in killed and wounded was not less than forty-five or fifty, whilst but one was killed on the Confederate side, a Mr. Simmer, of the militia from Buckingham.

We have been furnished with the names of the wounded on our side, as follows:

Israel Jones, of Rockingham, (Capt. Winfield's command) wounded in the ankle.

Henry Ream, Shenandoah, (Capt. Dinges) wounded in the private.

George Claus, Rockingham, (Capt. Harrison) wounded in the head.

D. Fraley, Jefferson, (Capt. Hess) wounded in the left knee.

A Mr. Vanaredale, (Capt. Miller) wounded in the leg.

John Y. Beall and Jno. W. Rider, of this county, members of the Botts Greys, who were in the county on special duty, were also among the wounded.

Several others received slight scratches from splinters of trees which came in contact of those near by.

Edgar Ross, of the Wisconsin Federal Army, was severely wounded in the leg and back and taken prisoner.

A man calling himself Benajah Pratt, a corporal of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, was taken prisoner and has been sent to Richmond.

The Rev. N. G. North, of this town, who was near the scene of action as a spectator, was taken prisoner by the enemy. The horse upon which he was riding was slightly shot, a ball passing along the line of his back bone, grooving the skin in its passage. Mr. N. is still a prisoner, but will doubtless be soon released.

The enemy, in their flight, secreted themselves in cellars and remained there until they were reinforced, when they returned with artillery, by which they were enabled to take our broken down gun.

But for the accident to our gun the enemy would have been cut to pieces. As it was, however, they lost in their flight upwards of 100 coats and blankets, besides other trappings.

Great credit is due to every command, and the militia behaved with commendable bravery.

We learn that the reported loss on our side, as stated in the Baltimore *Sun*, is 150, and their loss 70 or 80.

As official reports will be given by the officers in command, we have confined ourselves to a mere outline of the battle. Suffice it to say, however, the victory on the Confederate side was complete, the enemy making tracks in haste to Maryland.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.] **Latest from Washington.**

WASHINGTON, October 20.—This morning heavy detachments from Gen. Smith's division, accompanied by cavalry, the Fourth and Fifth cavalry regiments, regulars, and sections of Mott's and Ayres's batteries, advanced in the direction of Fairfax Courthouse, on a reconnoitering expedition.

They approached as far as Flint's Hill, one mile and a half this side of Fairfax Courthouse.

Overlooking the hill at the Courthouse, they saw rebel pickets of such strength as to give rise to the supposition that the reserve of the rebel army is stationed there.

Generals McClellan, Porter, Smith and Hancock accompanied the expedition.

Byron A. Barton, a soldier of the Fifth cavalry regiment, was shot by a rebel picket beyond Flint's Hill, he having gone beyond our lines.

Foreign advices received by the last steamer at the State Department are more than usually satisfactory, but there is great activity in schemes to violate the blockade, and to introduce contraband goods.

Lord Lyons has addressed a circular to the British Consuls in the South, inclosing the law of blockade, which does not allow a vessel in a blockaded port to take on cargo after the announcement of blockade. Lord Lyons instructs all Consuls to take this law for their guidance.

The report that the rebels had stretched a chain across the Potomac proves untrue.

Since last Tuesday over fifty vessels have arrived up the river in spite of the rebels. The tug Murray came up last night, with six schooners in tow. She escaped unhurt, though fired upon.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The *Herald's* special, Washington, 19th, says: Official intelligence from gentlemen just from the South says that our squadron below New Orleans had an engagement with the rebel squadron under Hollins. Two of our vessels got aground and suffered considerably, but none were captured, and but few lives were lost.

Under the head of "Good News," the Franklin (La.) *Banner* has the following:

Just as we are going to press Judge Baker informs us that he has lately been in company with General Lovell, who came with him to the bay, on Tuesday night, to look to the interests of St. Mary.

General Lovell has decided to send the Barrow regiment to Berwick's Bay at once, and to man the two forts from this regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Allen to have charge of this department. The Bay is to be at once put in a complete state of defense. The Cannoneers are to be sent back to Franklin, to remain here.

General Lovell wishes four cavalry companies to be organized in the parish at once, of from thirty to seventy or eighty men each, armed with double-barreled shot-guns, or such arms as we have, not to be mustered into the Confederate service, but to defend St. Mary. No more companies will leave this parish, and General Lovell will look well to our defense.

He expects all of our citizens bearing arms to do their duty, and the parish to provide, as much as possible for home defense.

Organized guards will soon be in a condition for action. Judge Baker and the committee to which he belongs are always alive. We now think the people of this parish need give themselves no further uneasiness in regard to our safety, provided our citizens hereafter do their duty.

LATE PAPERS.—We are indebted to O. E. McCarthy, Esq., express man of the Opelousas Railroad, for a package of late papers.

Mr. Seward's Circular.

The following is the text of Mr. Secretary Seward's circular addressed to the Governors of the Lincoln seaboard States. Its effect was an immediate and marked decline in stocks:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 14, 1861.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of New York:

SIR—The present insurrection had not even revealed itself in arms, when disloyal citizens hastened to foreign countries to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Federal Union. These agents are known to have made their appeals to some of the more important States without success. It is not likely, however, that they will remain content with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are industriously endeavoring to accomplish their disloyal purposes by degrees and by indirection. Taking advantage of the embarrassments of agriculture, manufactures and commerce in foreign countries, resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home, they seek to involve our common country in controversies with States with which every public interest and every interest of mankind require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity and friendship.

I am able to state, for your satisfaction, that the prospect of any such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. It is nevertheless necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to avert the evils of foreign war, to be superinduced upon those of civil commotion which we are endeavoring to cure. One of the most obvious of such precautions is that our ports and harbors on the seas and lakes should be in a condition of complete defense; for any nation may be said to voluntarily incur danger in tempestuous seasons when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storm might possibly come.

The measures which the Executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as Congress has sanctioned, and for which it has provided. The President is putting forth the most diligent efforts to execute these measures, and we have the great satisfaction of seeing that these efforts, seconded by the favor, aid, and support of a loyal, patriotic, and self-sacrificing people, are rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of the United States into the highest state of efficiency. But Congress was chiefly absorbed, during its recent extra session, with those measures, and did not provide as amply as could be wished for the fortification of our sea and lake coasts. In previous wars loyal States have applied themselves, by independent and separate activity, to support and aid the Federal Government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has been manifested in a degree eminently honorable by all the loyal States during the present insurrection. In view of this fact, and relying upon the increase and continuance of the same disposition on the part of the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the importance of perfecting the defenses of the State over which you preside, and to ask you to submit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature when it shall have assembled. Such proceedings by the State would require only a temporary use of its means. The expenditures ought to be made the subject of conference with the Federal Government. Being thus made, with the concurrence of the Government, for general defense, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State should do, and would provide for its reimbursement. Should these suggestions be accepted, the President will direct proper agents of the Federal Government to confer with you, and to superintend, direct and conduct the prosecution of the system of defense of your State.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

OUR NAVAL SERVICE—*What It Has Done.*—From the 21st of April till now the navy yard at Gosport has supplied with proper armament of artillery the fortifications of nearly the whole South, and perfected a number of inventions in ordnance—among them the improvements of the range of cannon already cast, which has been lately patented by our Government.

Nor has the naval service been lacking in gallant deeds during the war. The attack of the little ordnance boat Harmony upon the razeed frigate (now sloop of war) Savannah, off Newport News, will be, or should be, remembered as one of the most daring and gallant incidents of the war. The report of this affair, we learn, was sent to the Secretary of the Navy, with complimentary comments by the commander of the navy yard.

Again, we have another exploit in the capture of the Fanny by Commodore Lynch, with two steamers armed *comme il faut*, no matter how. The expedition, too, against the Indiana Regiment at Hatteras was participated in by our navy, to which proper credit in the affair has not been justly ascribed. We are assured that the expedition was suggested to Commodore Lynch, and carried out by means of his little fleet, he being senior officer in command.

Lastly, the gallant action of Com Hollins and his "mosquito fleet" at the mouth of the Mississippi, entitles our navy to that honorable and grateful recognition of its services, which has been too much omitted by the Government itself in withholding official *reports*, as well as by the press, in the popular records of the war.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The New York *Tribune* of the 16th instant announces that the Connecticut Senate had passed, by a vote of 12 to 6, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the messenger of the Senate be and he is hereby requested and directed to remove from the Senate Chamber the portraits of Isaac Toucey and Thomas H. Seymour, and that whenever the Controller shall be satisfied of their loyalty, he is instructed to return their portraits to their present place on the wall.

YANKEE PROPHECY.—The Washington *Star* of the 14th has the following:

Leesburg.—We are in expectation of hearing that the disunion troops will all drop out of Leesburg, Va., and that vicinity, so soon as McClellan may advance any portion of his force a mile further than his present position. Any such advance on McClellan's part will make it necessary for Johnston to evacuate Leesburg in double-quick time.

How does the *Star* like the fulfillment of its prophecy?

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.—We have late and authentic information from Gen. Price, by which we learn he was at Neosho, in Southwestern Missouri, on the 21st, to which place he retreated before Fremont, who was pursuing with all his forces. It was thought probable Price would be forced to fall still farther back in the direction of Fayetteville, where McCulloch was awaiting reinforcements.

Whether Price's retreat was a matter of necessity, or only a strategic move, to draw Fremont out as far as possible from St. Louis, so as to extend, and thereby weaken his line, before giving battle, we can only surmise. The probability is, that the superiority of the Federal force has made a retreat necessary. If so, he may fall back until he meets reinforcements from McCulloch, when we may expect another severe fight.

It is hardly possible, we think, for the Federal General, with such materials as compose his army, to escape defeat at the hands of the tried and gallant men he will encounter. But speculation is idle, now, when the question of superiority has perhaps already been submitted to the bloody arbitrament of the sword, and decided. Intelligence from Missouri will be looked for with great anxiety.—*Memphis Appeal, 26th.*

We have intelligence that two schooners were captured by our forces at Evansport on Saturday last, after having been badly injured by our batteries. The cargo of one consisted of 432 bales hay and 500 barrels of cement, and the other was laden with wood. One steam-tug attached to the schooners was sunk, and another damaged. It was reported last evening that firing was heard in the direction of Evansport on Monday, and it is quite probable we may soon have important news from that quarter.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The two Federal schooners injured by the Evansport batteries, and subsequently captured, are worth, with their cargo, more than $70,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Military Barbecue.—The patriotic enterprise of the regiment of Confederate Guards, in giving a grand barbecue, on Saturday, at the Metairie Race Course, proved a magnificent success. Every thing was arranged in a thorough and careful manner, the detective police were at the gates to see that no improper persons found entrance, and the whole affair passed off as pleasantly as could have been wished. The gates were opened at ten o'clock in the morning, and the visitors commenced coming soon after, but it was several hours before the throng commenced pouring in. The string of carriages and other vehicles was almost interminable, and the Canal and Esplanade street cars were largely patronized. In the evening, returning, we suppose they were so crowded. It took a couple of hours before all the returning people could be accommodated with conveyances, and quite a number of gentlemen had to foot it into town.

Before dinner the Confederate regiment was reviewed by the Governor and his staff and Major-General Lewis and staff, and they marched past in review, drill in common and then at quick time, showing off to fine advantage. There was also target firing between picked men of companies A and B, and another company went through the bayonet exercise.

The grand affair of the day was the dinner, and this was a sight worth seeing. Sixteen tables were set out, each reaching nearly from the home stretch to the Judge's stand, and they were covered with a tent of tarpaulins, making the longest dining hall that was ever seen in the Crescent City. The ladies stood up to the table and were waited upon by their gallants. The meal was an excellent one, gotten up by the proprietors of the St. Charles and St. Louis hotels, and must have given satisfaction to every one. Whole oxen, sheep and pigs were roasted and served up, accompanied with every good side dishes, while there was wine of every kind.

After dinner the ladies promenaded with their gentlemen friends, a large portion of whom wore their military uniforms, rendering the scene a brilliant one. We noticed that a good number of the ladies attended in the cotton dresses, which they are to send to the Free Market this morning for distribution among the poor. The regiment parade and drill in the evening wound up the day's entertainment, and toward dusk the barbecue broke up. As almost every thing needed for this affair was given gratuitously, a very large sum must have been realized for the cause of the volunteers. The amount raised was such as to prompt the Washington Artillery to give a grand fête on the same place, before long. Their light battery drill, with horses, on the race course, will be an interesting spectacle.

Funeral of Gen. Grayson.—Yesterday morning the remains of Brigadier-General John B. Grayson were received here by Major-General Lovell, having been sent on from Tallahassee, via Mobile. They were taken to the Mayor's Parlor, in the City Hall, and laid out in state. Gen. Lovell then issued an order to Gen. John L. Lewis to parade the troops of his division at the funeral, this evening, which is to take place at four o'clock, from the City Hall. Brigadier-General Jas. Trudeau will have immediate superintendence and command of the funeral escort, which will consist of some picked detached from each general command. The Louisiana Legion will be commanded by Col. Numa Augustin, the First Brigade by Col. L. A. Clairbonnet, and the Second Brigade by Col. Daniel Edwards. The Legion and Second Brigade will form on Canal street, at three o'clock, and the First Division on Lafayette square. The unattached companies of the division may form on Poydras street, at three o'clock, the right of the line resting on St. Charles street, without regard to their seniority of commission.

It is earnestly hoped that every organized company of Orleans parish will appear on this occasion. It is due to the illustrious dead, it is due to our gallant new commander, and it is due to themselves. With the exception of those companies belonging to the funeral escort they should not bear arms. The want of uniforms should not deter any command from turning out that wishes to be recognized as a company *de facto*. Those who can show full ranks, uniformed and equipped, should do so, and the others ought to turn out if only with caps and jackets, or caps alone. It must be borne in mind that this is the first opportunity of showing the full strength of our First Division. It is expected that all places of business will close to-day at two o'clock, P. M.

General John Breckinridge Grayson was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in the year 1806. He graduated with high honor from West Point in 1826, and was immediately attached to the Second Regiment of Artillery. For some years thereafter he was detailed on special surveying duty. When the difficulties with the Creek Indians commenced, he rejoined his company, and afterwards served with it during the whole of the Florida war. From Florida he was ordered to this State, and after long service in the forts near this city he was appointed Commissary, and stationed in this city. He resided here many years, and until General Scott went to Mexico. That General selected Captain Grayson as the chief of the subsistence department. In that capacity he served on General Scott's staff until that General was relieved by General Butler. General Butler continued Captain Grayson in the position he held on General Scott's staff, and he remained in Mexico until peace was made.

Capt. Grayson was brevetted a Major for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and also brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for his distinguished and gallant services at Chapultepec and the Garitas. After the close of the Mexican war, he returned to this city, which for many years he had regarded as his home. He was soon ordered to the North-ern lakes, and thence, some four years since, he was sent to New Mexico. Devotedly attached to the South, he made his preparations to leave New Mexico as soon as he received information of the secession of Louisiana. A severe illness delayed his departure, and after much suffering he reached this city some two months since. He hurried to Richmond and tendered his services to the Confederacy, and was immediately appointed a Brigadier-General, and ordered to take command of the department of Middle and West Florida.

He had been in feeble health but on assuming the command of his department, he made a tour of inspection of the different fortifications, and being greatly exposed to the inclemency of the weather, his disease (consumption) was so aggravated that he died on the 21st instant. He leaves a widow, who resides at Madisonville, La., and a son, Captain J. B. Grayson, of the First Regiment Louisiana Artillery. General Grayson was of distinguished Kentucky families, he and John C. Breckinridge being first cousins. He died a Roman Catholic, and expressed the desire to be buried in this city. His son reached him a few days before his death. The corpse was brought here in charge of Capt. Grayson and Lieut. Wood, of Virginia, one of General Grayson's aids. Gen. Grayson was widely known and esteemed in the Masonic order, having held the highest positions in its gift. He was also a prominent member of the Odd Fellows.

All Saints' Day.—Friday, of this week, will be All Saints' Day, set apart by a beautiful and poetic custom of the Catholic Church for the commemoration of the saints, and the remembrance of those cherished ones who have gone on to a better world. Rudely as have the good old customs of the past been jostled in this utilitarian age, this sacred day and its usages are left to us, scarcely impaired in their hold upon our affections by the steam engine and labor-saving machines. And instead of giving away before the inundation of other religions here it the cherished their prejudices, we see to-day in New Orleans the tombs of Protestants decorated on the 1st of November as well as those of Catholics. Truly does the shaft of Death cut through the hard surface with which the heart becomes encrusted, opening a well of deep and earnest feeling.

The principal scenes of interest on Friday will be the old St. Louis Cemetery on Basin street, between Conti and St. Louis, where for half a century his found the dead of the early generations of the city. There resting-places were converted the remains of the ancient dead who had lain undisturbed for many years before in the old Spanish cemetery, that then occupied the square bounded by St. Peter, Toulouse, Rampart and Burgundy streets.

The three cemeteries on Claiborne street, between Louis and Customhouse streets, will also be thronged throughout the afternoon, and the tombs will all be decorated with the flowers and other emblems of the dead. The Girod Street Cemetery, at the foot of Girod street is another of those within the city limits that will amply the custom of the day. Here is to be found the magnificent tomb of the New Lusitanos Benevolent Association, which will be elegantly draped as usual. The different charitable societies will take up collections at the gates of the cemeteries for the various orphan asylums and other worthy objects.

The new St. Louis Cemetery, at the Bayou Bridge, will be an object of peculiar interest. It is here that the remains of the lamented Colonel Charles D. Dreux were interred, in consecrated ground presented for that object by the Catholic clergy. The Firemen's, Greenwood, St. Patrick's and Cypress Grove cemeteries, on the Metairie Ridge, will all be visited by numbers unknown there before, on account of the very easy and pleasant means of communication which the horse cars afford. The cemeteries on the ridge are beautifully laid out, the Firemen's in particular, and in the Cypress Grove are to be seen those ferrowed acres of graves, the terrible remembrances of the great epidemic of 1853.

Urquhart Voltigeurs.—The Urquhart Voltigeurs, Capt. Henry V. McCall, are now organizing for active service, and their depot is at No. 136 Common street. See their card in another column.

Bartering in Relics.—A gentleman well known to the community, and holding a high place in the general esteem, was arrested yesterday and locked up on a very serious and somewhat singular charge. A great many of our readers recollect the large collection of relics that have been collected upon the historic plains of Chalmette, down the river, where Jackson taught to the British invaders a lesson that might be read with profit by the Lincolnites to-day. There were cannon, old muskets, sabres and cannon balls piled up in a rusty and forgotten heap by the field hands who have been ploughing up the old battle-field, that the peaceful and necessary sugar-cane might spring up where the hurel blossomed so brightly in 1815. As Great Britain made no claim for the cannon balls presented to her army by the Barrataria Artillerists on the 8th of January, the owner of the land considered these relics his property under the law of treasure trove. A short time since he was called upon by Mr. W., (the party arrested) who is said to have represented to him that he was commissioned by the Confederate Government to ask for these old articles to convert them snow into missiles of war. They were given him freely, and he had them removed and brought to Kirk's foundry for his own benefit, which led to his arrest so soon as it became known.

Infanticide.—A woman, thirty-eight years of age, named Mary Butcher, living at the corner of St. Louis and Galvez streets, destroyed her new-born babe, early Saturday morning, by throwing it into the privy of the house. The body of the child was recovered, and an inquest held upon it, while the mother was sent to the Parish Prison. She was unmarried.

Yesterday morning Dr. Beede, city physician, made a post mortem examination of the body of the child, which proved it to have been a healthy male infant. By the inflation of the lungs it had evidently lived after birth, and from the fact that no water was in them it became plain that death must have occurred by strangulation before it was thrown into the sink. Mary had been employed about a month in the house where this crime took place, and her condition was suspected, but she obstinately denied the accusation. On Friday night she was heard groaning, and when the lady of the house went into her room she complained of having the colic. She told her to take some drops of camphor, and then went back to her room to sleep. When she returned in the morning Mary had left her bed, and a search showed that she had gone out through the yard. The lady questioned her closely and at length Mary confessed the crime. Considering it her duty to do so, the lady informed the police in the matter.

Melancholy Suicide.—The Coroner held an inquest last Saturday on a beautiful young lady, belonging to a high and distinguished family, who had committed suicide by taking morphine. She had been married but two years with a gentleman to whom she was entirely devoted, when he left for the seat of war, at the head of a company. His loving young wife—she was hardly 19 years old—could not get over her grief, and last Sunday, having dreamed he was killed on the battle-field, she was so deeply moved that she determined not to survive him. Unfortunately for her she did not communicate her fatal project to any friend, and yesterday she took the mortal draught, happy with the thought she would soon be joined with the being she loved most on earth.

Burglars Captured.—Miguel's restaurant, at the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, has been entered several times by burglars, which caused the proprietor, Miguel Solis, to be on the watch for them. Last Friday night his place was broken into by three men, named James Brophy, James Gribel and Patrick Sibon, who were caught by him in the premises. He shot Brophy in the leg, and all of them were captured and brought to the city by the police. Brophy was sent to the Charity Hospital, and his companions were sent to prison by Recorder Long, in default of giving $1000 bail each.

Captured at Last.—Detective officer Boulloin, having received information that a fugitive from justice from the City of Jefferson was supposed to be in the Second District, obtained a description of him, and after several days search found him yesterday in a grocery store, on Ursulines street. His name is Barnard Light, and he will be taken to Jefferson to-day. The charge against him is told as follows: Some time ago Light kept a dairy in Jefferson, but failed in business, and left his place owing for debt. While in this distress a couple of friends came to his room one evening and being tipsy, they unceremoniously offer to enjoy a nap upon his bed. While they were sleeping, Light stole $178 out of one of their pockets, with which he went out and paid some of his debts and settled a judgment against him. They missed the money, the theft, and arrested him, but finally acknowledged that he had the money, saying he found it on the floor. He returned an amount of $37 and promised to pay back the balance in installments. All the way through it out that, however, was promises, and finally he made an affidavit against him for larceny, and the police of the Second District were on the track of him.

Brass Knuckled.—A man named Mike Collins was assaulted on Girod street, and severely beaten and wounded on the forehead with brass knuckles by James Creegan. Officer Bill Hueston ran up to the assistance of Collins, when Creegan started off and was chased for several squares. Corporal Kennedy joined in the run, and Creegan was soon captured.

Stabbing Affair.—A fight took place yesterday afternoon in the Red Lion tavern, at the corner of Orange and Religious streets, between two men named Pat Murphy and Fred Hecker, in which the former was dangerously stabbed by Hecker, who claims to have acted in self-defense. Officer Gleason took Murphy to the Charity Hospital, and Sergeant Hale brought Hecker to the Robin street lockup.

Alarm of Fire.—There was a false alarm of fire at nine o'clock last night for the fifth district, eleventh station, caused by the burning out of a chimney at the corner of Lafayette and Circus streets.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Saturday Evening, Oct. 26, 1861.

COTTON.—We notice the sale of some 250 bales—part to day—deliverable on the opening of the port, but for cash down now.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The sales embrace about 75 hhds at 3⅛c for Common and Ordinary, 3¾@3⅞c for Common to Fully Fair, 4c for Gray Yellow Clarified, 5⅛c for Choice, and 11c for Choice White.

MOLASSES.—The demand is fair, but at easier prices. Sales, 100 bbls at 18½c ♥ gallon for Prime to Choice.

CORN.—700 sacks new White sold at $1 15—a further advance; and 100 double sacks Mixed at $1 15 ♥ bushel.

FLOUR.—Nothing reported.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $45 ♥ bbl.

BACON.—Bacon Hams are retailing at 27c., and sugar-cured at 28@29c. ♥ lb.

LARD.—Prime in tierces and in kegs is retailing at 27@28c ♥ lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing slowly at 90c ♥ gallon.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 27, 1861.

Arrived since last Friday evening, 437 Texas Cattle, 26 Hogs and 195 Veal Cattle. Sales, of yesterday, 166 Texas Cattle, 17 Hogs, 91 Sheep and 110 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale this evening, 270 Texas Cattle, 56 Hogs, 66 Sheep and 242 Veal Cattle. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ♥ 100 lbs., 1st qty..			[illegible]
Texas	"	♥ head, 1st	[illegible]
"	"	" 2d	[illegible]
Veal Cattle,	"	1st	[illegible]
Sheep,	"	2d	[illegible]
Hogs,		♥ gross, 1st	[illegible]
"		2d	[illegible]
Milch Cows,		♥ head, 1st	[illegible]
"		2d	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 28, 1861.

☞ No clearances at the Customhouse Saturday.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Lewis Whiteman, Norton, from Bayou Sara.
Diana, Rotovich, from Fort Jackson.
Grosse Tete, Batanco, from Port Adams.
Ed J Gay, ——, from Memphis.
Prince of Wales, Lee, from Memphis.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Magenta, Holmes, from Memphis.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Diana—13 hhds sugar to Rivera & Zuta—5 do J A Robert—6 sks rice C Marhan—18 do F Martin—lbs bran Creagh & McMillan—sundries to order.

LOBDELL'S STORE—Per steamer Grosse Tete—10 sets of tent poles 10 bales to [illegible] bales to Major Wimmermore—17 hhds sugar Brede & Landry—16 do J Wall & co—12 do Foley, Avery & co—29 do 66 bbls molasses M Meadon, Jr—5 do Augustin & Thibaut—14 do Lowre & LeBlanc—[illegible] sundries to order.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Ed J Gay—[illegible] sundries to order.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Prince of Wales—10 bbls [illegible] sundries to order.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Magenta—14 bales hay to [illegible] sundries to order.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

PER CARROLLTON AND JEFFERSON — Monday — Per steamer Lewis Whiteman—[illegible] sundries to order.

PER NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND G. NORTHERN—[illegible] 91 bales hay.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, at 9½ o'clock, EMMA CARRIERE, aged 21 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the Carriere, Bineau and Forneret families are requested to attend without further invitation, the funeral, which take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 4½ o'clock, precisely, from the residence of the family, on Bourbon street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets.

Last night, at 8 o'clock, PROSPER LESLANC, aged 52 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his family, are requested without further notice, to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at half past 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Camp street, between Union and Bagatelle streets.

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops,
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. —I—In obedience to orders No. 1301 from the headquarters of the Commander in Chief, the volunteer troops of this division will assemble, fully equipped, for funeral escort on MONDAY, the 28th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in order to pay the last tribute of respect to the late Brig.-Gen. John B. Grayson, C. S. A.

II—Brig.-Gen. James Trudeau commanding Louisiana Legion, Col. L. A. Clairbonnet, commanding First Brigade, and Col. D. Edwards, commanding Second Brigade, are charged with the execution of this order in their respective commands.

III—Brig.-Gen. Trudeau will assume the command of the funeral escort, and will raise the line to be formed on St. Charles street, in front of the City Hall, at half-past three o'clock, P. M., from whence the funeral cortege will move.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.
ERNEST L. FORSTALL, Aid-de-Camp. oct28

Urquhart Voltigeurs.

YOUNG and active men wanted to fill the ranks of the "Urquhart Voltigeurs," now forming, and to be attached to Col. Stuart W. Fisk's regiment, for active service in the Confederate States army.

Uniforms, equipments, arms, good quarters, &c., &c., furnished free. Apply to
Captain HENRY V. McCALL,
oct26 6t 136 Common street.

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.

ACCORDING to usage, the Tomb of the New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans, situated in Girod street Cemetery, will be appropriately decorated and draped on FRIDAY next, the 1st of November, 1861, which is "All Saints' Day." On this occasion a collection will be made by the Society for the benefit of the destitute children of the Camp Street Female Orphan Asylum, and also for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers at the seat of war. Tables will be placed at the Tomb of the Association and at the gates of the cemetery, where a committee will constantly be in attendance from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., to receive contributions from the patriotic and benevolent citizens of New Orleans. All the members are requested to be present on this occasion, and the public and all generous citizens are invited to visit the cemetery and contribute to this cause of charity.

By order of the President
oct28 ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Secretary.

Wanted to Purchase.

A SMALL FIRE-PROOF SAFE, second-handed, in good condition. It must not be over two and a half feet broad and three and a half feet high. Apply, with description, price, and address of the vendor, to Box No. 2341 Post-Office. oct28 3t

S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES AND BRANDIES,
80 Customhouse street,

OFFER for sale, from bonded warehouses and in store—

COGNAC BRANDIES—In packages in half, quarter, eighths, pale and dark, of Sazerac & Co., Pinaud & Co., Gautier Bros., Larronde Bros., Otard Dupuy & Co., Union Proprietors, &c.

RED WINES—100 casks good family Claret, Margaux, St. Emilion, Pauillac and St. Estephe.

WHITE WINES—50 packages, in cases and barrels, Sauterne and Barsac.

PRESERVES—16 cases Truffles, 10 cases Truffled Pies, 10 cases Mushrooms, 20 cases Peas, half and quarter boxes.

WHISKY—60 bbls. superior Bourbon and Rye.

CATAWBA—15 bbls superior quality. oct28

LEATHER—8 rolls superior Harness. For sale by QUEYROUZE BROS., oct28 3t 13 & 15 St. Louis street.

VASES! VASES!—48 white Italian Marble Vases, of two sizes, for gardens and monuments. For sale by LAMATA BROS., oct28 9 and 11 Jefferson street.

CORKS—A complete assortment of Corks in store and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by J. M. CABALLERO, oct28 46 Old Levee, betw. Customhouse and Bienville st's.

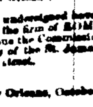
HAVANA SARSAPARILLA—A lot of Mexican Sarsaparilla in bond, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 46 Old Levee street, oct28 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

MEXICAN JALAP—A lot of Mexican Jalap in bond and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 46 Old Levee street, between Customhouse oct28 and Bienville sts.

EXCHANGE on Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles, on sight or at sixty days, in lots to suit purchasers, for sale by oct24 J. N. CURIEN, 30 Toulouse st.

GREEN PEAS, &c.—50 half boxes Cooked Green Peas; 40 boxes Vermouth, Picard's brand; for sale by J. N. CURIEN, oct24 30 Toulouse st.

FOR SALE at PABLO & CO'S, Nos. 270 and 72 Royal street—Seventeen fine MULES, and several HORSES.



FOR SALE at PABLO & CO'S, Nos. 270 and 72 Royal street—60 bales, of 15,000 each, assorted CORKS; 20 boxes white Havana SUGAR. oct23 9t

Molasses Barrels.

4000 CYPRESS EMPTY MOLASSES BARRELS and Half Barrels for sale by LABUVE & LEBLANC, oct16 1m No. 17 Toulouse street.

CANDIDATES.

Confederate Ticket.

For Senators,

A. H. MAY............FELIX LABATUT.

For Representatives,

First District............J. L. MACAULAY.
Do............S. S. TAPPAN.
Do............Dr. W. B. LINDSAY.
Second District............SAMUEL JAMISON.
Do............JOSEPH W. CARROLL.
Third District............H. N. RAYBURN.
Do............A. G. WILSON.
Do............ROBERT MOTT.
Do............R. W. ESTLIN.
Fourth District............W. ALEX. GORDON.
Fifth District............C. E. H. DUPLESSIS.
Do............F. MORENO.
Sixth District............R. W. ADAMS.
Seventh District............DANIEL EDWARDS.
Do............JOS. SOLOMON.
Eighth District............JAS. PHILLIPS, Sr.
Ninth District............JOHN McLEAN.
Tenth District............JOHN HOLMES.
Do............J. W. TUTT.
Do............J. G. McLEARN.
Algiers............A. FORTIER.

For Sheriffs,

First District Court............W. G. MULLEN.
Parish of Orleans............T. D. HARPER.

For Coroner,

DR. J. M. FOLWELL.

For Assessors,

First District............FRANCIS TURNER.
Second District............T. DUREL.
Third District............PETER M. PETERSON.
Fourth District............JAMES DAVIS.

For Tax Collectors,

First District............WM. C. AULD.
Second District............PHILIP GUESNON.
Third District............MARC DODART.
Fourth District............JOHN HAAS.

Justice of the Peace, Seventh District,

J. T. BARRETT.

Constable,

T. F. McGUIRE.

oct26 te

SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
STATE ELECTORS,
CHARLES DERBIGNY,
ALBERT G. CARTER.
ALTERNATES,
J. G. CAMPBELL,
J. L. FUSELIER.
First District—DONATIEN AUGUSTIN.
Alternate—FRANCOIS GARDERE.
CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,
sep28 tf RUFUS DOLBEAR.

Fifth Justice of the Peace—Third District.

☞ AUG. DUQUERCRON, Fifth Justice of the Peace, Third District, is a candidate for re-election. Election November 4, 1861. oct25

EUGENE PAYSANT,
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR
Constable,
THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT.
Election, November 4, 1861. oct23

PHILIPPE GUESNON

Is a candidate for STATE TAX COLLECTOR of the Second District.
Election, November 4, 1861. oct23

Fifth Justice of the Peace.

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce P. COUDRAIN as a candidate for FIFTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Election 4th November, 1861.
oct23 te HIS FRIENDS.

For State Assessor.

☞ The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is a candidate for State Assessor for the City of New Orleans, and most respectfully solicits the support of his friends and fellow-citizens. T. DUREL.
Election 4th November. oct21 te

Candidate for Coroner.

Messrs. Editors: Please announce DR. HAYES as a candidate for CORONER at the approaching election, and oblige
oct21 A LEGION OF FRIENDS.

Third Justice's Court.

District bounded by Canal and St. Louis streets.

☞ We are requested to announce Judge ARTHUR SAUCIER as a candidate for re-election to the office of JUDGE of the Third Justice's Court, at the election on the first Monday in November next. oct21

For Constable,

FIFTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

LOUIS POWER, Constable of Fifth Justice of the Peace, is a candidate for re-election. Election November 4, 1861.
oct21 FRIENDS.

Superintendent of Public Education.

☞ Rev. ROBT. J. HARP, at the request of numerous friends in various parts of the State, has consented to the use of his name as a candidate for State Superintendent of Public Education, at the approaching election.

Candidate for Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT,
Dr. J. B. WILKINSON.
oct16 te

☞ The friends of the

HON. C. M. CONRAD

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

For Sheriff—Criminal Court.

☞ We are authorized to announce F. T. PARKER as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of the Criminal Court. Election 4th November, 1861. oct12 te

For Sheriff—Civil Courts.

☞ We are authorized to announce T. D. HARPER as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF for the Civil Courts of the Parish of Orleans. Election first Monday in November. oct9 te

For Sheriff.

MESSRS. EDITORS—At the solicitation of many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for Sheriff of the First District Court of the Parish of Orleans—subject alone to the people's decision at the ballot-box. W. G. MULLEN.
oct28

Candidate for Coroner.

Messrs. Editors: Please announce Dr. J. M. FOLWELL as a candidate for Coroner, at the election to be held on the first Monday in November next. sep22

State Tax Collector's Office,
Pontalba's Buildings, No. 5 St. Peter street.

I HEREBY notify all persons owing their State Taxes on Real Estate, Slaves and Capital, to call at my office and pay the same on or before the 28th of October, 1861. J. HERNANDEZ,
oct19 6t State Tax Collector.

OFFICIAL.—BY THE GOVERNOR.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, Oct. 24, 1861.

ORDERS NO. 1384.]

I—All persons leaving the city of New Orleans and parish of Jefferson, by steamer on Lake Pontchartrain, for any place over the Lake, or for any place between New Orleans and Mobile, Alabama, and all persons leaving by steamboat for any place between New Orleans and Fort Jackson, shall procure a passport from the Committee appointed for that purpose, at the Governor's office, over the Union Bank, Canal street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., which passport will be signed by Messrs. J. W. Price, P. S. Wiltz, Jas. McCloskey, Isaac Hooper, John Laidlaw, Sarno Boisfontaine and E. C. Hancock, or either of them; will have the name of the Governor stamped thereon, and the name of the party endorsed thereon—by a passport from the Adjutant-General's office.

II—Captains and first clerks of steamboats plying on the Mississippi river, or on the Lake, or any of the places designated in the No. 1 of this order, from the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, the New Orleans Canal, and the Carrollton and Jefferson Railroad, are appointed agents on behalf of the State, and are strictly charged to require of all passengers entering on board of said boats to show a passport signed as required by the No. 1 of this order, and should any passenger have no passport, refuse to show one, or have a false passport, the captain and clerk shall bring said persons back to the city, without permitting them to land at any point on the route.

III—All passes given by the Department No. 1, C. S. A., commanded by Major-Gen. M. Lovell, or given by Commandant G. N. Hollins, C. S. N., shall be respected.

IV—Monthly passports will be issued to any person residing at any point on the Mississippi river below the city, or over the Lake and on the Gulf coast, who frequently visit the city of New Orleans, and will be renewed at the expiration of each month.

By order of THOS. O. MOORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
M. Grivot, Adjutant and Inspector General. oct26 2t

OFFICIAL.—BY THE GOVERNOR.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1861.

ORDERS No. —.]

I—From and after this date all persons leaving the city of New Orleans and the Parish of Jefferson by the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, and all persons leaving the city of New Orleans by the Mexican Gulf Railroad, are required to obtain a passport from the Committee appointed for that purpose, at the Executive Office, over the Union Bank, on Canal street, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., which passport will be signed by Messrs. John W. Price, John Laidlaw, P. S. Wiltz, James McCloskey, Isaac Hooper, Sarno de Boisfontaine and E. C. Hancock, or either of them; will have the name of the Governor stamped thereon, and the signature of the bearer on the reverse thereof.

II—Officers will be detailed for service on these cars, who will require all passengers to show the passports required by the No. 1 of this order, and should any person or persons have no passport, refuse to show one, or have a false passport, the officers will bring them back to the city on the return train.

III—Passes given by Major-General M. Lovell, commanding Department No. 1, C. S. A., and by Commandant C. N. Hollins, C. S. N., will be respected.

IV—Monthly passports will be issued to parties, whether of the city or the country, who have occasion to travel frequently on these two roads.

By order of THOS. O. MOORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
M. Grivot, Adjutant and Inspector General, La.
oct26 2t

Brazier's Copper.

YELLOW METAL in sheets.
YELLOW METAL, NAILS and BOLTS.
Assorted sizes. HOBART & FOSTER,
oct28 6t No. 45 St. Charles street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ST. CHARLES STREET.

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

MONDAY EVENING, October 28, 1861,

The great and thrilling drama

RAFFAELLY, THE REPROBATE,

In which the ENTIRE STRENGTH of the most EXCELLENT COMPANY will appear.

After which the farce of

THE STAGE-STRUCK TAILOR.

In preparation a new national SOUTHERN DRAMA entitled

THE ROLL OF THE DRUM;
or,
INCIDENTS ON THE POTOMAC.

Change of Performance every night.

Admission............50 cents.
Colored Gallery............25 cents.
☞ Doors open at 6½ P. M. To commence at 7½.
oct28

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

Amount of Premiums unearned September, 1860		$66,637 50
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1861,		
On Fire Risks	$345,316 12	
On River Risks	25,372 46	
On Marine Risks	194,096 60	
		376,508 97
Total premiums		$443,444 68
Less Premiums not earned on 30th Sept., 1861	$69,385 00	
For return Premiums	7,930 46	
		77,315 46
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$366,131 02
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$189,6[illegible] 35	
On River Risks	6,721 60	
On Marine Risks	31,[illegible] 55	
	2[illegible] 10	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,[illegible] 71	
Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, less interest	42,238 58	
		249,881 79
Net profits		$116,250 23
Net earned premiums		366,131 02
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		26,330 72
Amount participating in Profits		$339,790 33

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Cash on hand	69,134 94
Pledge Notes	84,[illegible] 00
Mortgage Notes	13,083 34
Scrip of other Companies	2,[illegible] 00
Bills receivable for Premiums	61,205 25
Due for Premiums in course of collection	17,[illegible] 72
Confederate States Loan	25,000 00
Balance of Subscription Notes	126,000 00
	$346,654 23

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

Be it remembered that on the 11th day of October, 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared J. TUYES, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this day, October 11, 1861. ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on demand an interest of six per cent. of the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. Also, to declare a dividend of THIRTY-TWO PER CENT. (32) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 30th December.

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Alphonse Miltenberger,	A. Rochereau,
S. W. Babcock,	Chas. Lafitte,
G. Lanvy,	Ed. Milhaudon,
B. M. Darby,	G. Schuster,
J. B. Gobble,	F. A. Hooker,
A. Rotchard,	J. Tuyes.

oct17 1y

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:

NEW ORLEANS, 1st October, 1861.

Total amount of premiums received from the 1st September, 1860, to 30th September, 1861		$191,305 71
Taken—		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	33,[illegible] 55	
On River Risks	38,[illegible] 27	
		$191,305 7
Less—		
Premiums Unterminated	$22,[illegible] 75	
Returned Premiums	4,507 64	27,167 37
Earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$164,[illegible] 34
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$8,339 11	
On Marine Risks	13,494 80	
On River Risks	12,[illegible] 79	
	$[illegible]	
Re Insurance	11,168 14	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,007 50	
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c.	[illegible]	
	31,[illegible]	118,389 54
		$ 61,790 80
Loss amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers		12,428 40
Net profits 30th September, 1861		$35,370 40
Earned premiums		$164,138 34
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		22,116 73
Amount participating in profits		$141,021 61

The Company have the following assets—

Bills receivable for premiums	16,817 82
Due for premiums in course of collection	9,[illegible] 62
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	3,[illegible] 00
Insurance Scrips	1,[illegible] 00
Confederate States Bonds	4,250 00
Cash on hand	10,542 44
Subscription notes	200,778 52
Total amount of assets	$280,143 61

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

Be it remembered, that on this 11th day of October, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared E. Ganucheau, President, and A. Picolet, Secretary of the Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of October, 1861. ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 9th instant, the Board of Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums for the past thirteen months, ending 30th September, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th December next. Also, agreeably with the Charter, an interest at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, which will be paid in Cash on and after the 25th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
AMADEO LANDRY, Vice President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Amadeo Landry,	Octave Voorhies,	W. S. Bellchase
W. A. Gordon,	Theodore Lanaux,	Frank Shaw,
Alfred Dolhonde,	C. L. Bell,	F. Cooper,
John Gundy,	R. Roudanez,	F. Blanche,
J. Legine,	J. J. Lopez,	L. Botchford,
E. H. Harris,	G. Covecha,	Geo. J. Leeds,
J. N. Robert,	J. M. Wagner,	J. G. McLeary,
A. D. Grieff,	L. Bendezanquila,	Valcour Haarmann,
Theodore Frois,	Chas. Roman,	Magin Puig,
J. B. Murison,	J. Kelly,	Wm. Grant,
J. A. Beauvais,	J. L. Harr,	W. B. Conger.

oct17 1m

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company,
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18, 1861.

THE annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th of November next, at the office, No. 5 Carondelet street, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. By order,
oct18td A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Bonds—Opelousas Railroad.

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

Notice to State Tax-Payers—Second District.

NOTICE is hereby given to the State Tax-Payers of the Second District of the city of New Orleans that the Assessment Rolls of 1861 are now in my possession and ready for examination at No. 44 St. Ann street, between Royal and Chartres streets, from the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing from the 7th October until the 9th November, 1861. Persons finding themselves aggrieved will please call at No. 42 St. Ann street and file their objections. LOUIS GASTINEL,
oct7 30t Recorder Second District.

Notice to City Tax-Payers.

THE Board of Supervisors of Assessment will meet at the City Hall, Room 15, at 12 o'clock, M., on Mondays, the 7th, 15th, 22d and 28th instants, and on the 1st day of November thereafter, to review the action of the Board of Assessors, and to receive applications for relief from parties who were absent from the city during the time the Assessment Rolls were exposed for examination and correction by the Board of Assessors, in August and September last.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

A LINE drawn through the middle of Canal street, from the river to where the said street intersects the New Canal, and then a down said canal to Lake Pontchartrain, forms the city boundary of the district for which the undersigned is the Receiver.

The North line of the parish of Orleans on the right bank, and the parishes on both sides down to the Balize, constitutes this district.

No change will be made in regard to business already commenced in this office; and all parties concerned by me will report to this office without reference to the new arrangement.

JOHN M. HUGER, C. S. R.

All newspapers in the above district will publish till forbid, and send copy to this office. oct16 6t

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 agency of the St. James Sugar Refinery, at No. 2 Front Levee street.

CHARLES ROMAN,
O. CHARLES OLIVIER,
EMILE DUPLANTIER.

New Orleans, October 1, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business under his own name and for his own account, at No. 58 Conti street. C. H. KERNION.
October 1, 1861. oct1 1m

For Sale.

THAT very eligibly situated PROPERTY, bounded by Prieur street, Canal Carondelet, Johnson and St. Peter streets, containing seventeen Lots of Ground, known as the Dugueilly Saw-Mill. Said property would suit for a distillery or refinery, having a Steam Engine and buildings suitable for the same, at a moderate price. All of which will be sold low, by applying to JAMES D. BEDFORD,
oct9 1m at the Citizens' Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

Estate of the late Juan Ygnacio de Egana. Unreserved and Positive Sale of Mules, Horses, Cows, Calves, Bull, Sheep, &c., &c.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 10 October, 1861, Court docket No. [illegible] I will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, 28th October, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises at the corner of Magazine street and Peter avenue, Fourth District, the following described cattle, &c., for account of said succession—

22 Mules,
10 Cows,
12 Calves,
104 Sheep,
1 Horse,
1 Bull.

—ALSO—

One lot of Plantation Tools, consisting of 7 Ploughs, 12 Shovels, 7 Picks, 28 Hoes, 7 Axes, &c.

Terms and Conditions—For all sums under $[illegible] cash; for all sums above that amount, [illegible] at 90 days in this city, to the satisfaction of the executor. [illegible]

Stock in Trade of a Grocery Store at Auction, on Account of Liquidation.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

MONDAY, October 28th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold on the premises corner Rampart and St. Ann streets—

The Contents of said GROCERY STORE, [illegible] well selected Stock of Groceries, general assortment of Liquors, Crockery and Glassware, Woodenware, &c. Also, Counters, Showcases, Shelvings, &c.

Terms cash. oct[illegible]

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

Fine Cut Glass, China and Porcelain Ware, Silver-plated Ware, Fancy Articles, &c.

BY M. BARNETT, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his auction store, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets—

182 lots of fine China, Glass, Porcelain and Fancy Ware, comprising Silver-plated Liquor Stands, Cake Baskets, fine Cut Glass Decanters, Champagne, Wine and Liquor Glasses, Toilet Sets, Vases, Bedroom Sets, Candlesticks, Sugar Bowls, Powder Boxes, Match Boxes, Cigar Holders, Mattoons, Coffee Pots, Liquor, and in fact a fine assortment of Chinaware too numerous to enumerate.

The whole to be sold without any reserve whatever. Terms at sale.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

Furniture Sales.

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

REGULAR Sale Days, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their auction mart, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street.
☞ Out-door Sales attended to as usual. oct[illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

Succession of Roseline Porche, deceased wife of Hyacinthe Bietee.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 15,782.—By virtue of an order of sale rendered September 25, 1861, and to me directed by the Honorable the 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 St. Charles streets, on MONDAY, the 28th day of October, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.—

The slave JOE, aged about twenty-eight years.

Terms—cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
sep27 oct5 14 21 28

Jean Labarguette vs. Michel Gl[illegible]

FOURTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—No. [illegible]—By virtue of a writ of fi fa to me directed [illegible] Moreau, Judge [illegible] on SATURDAY, the 2d day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., opposite City Hall, [illegible] St. Peter street. One lot of Furniture, one cart [illegible] One Cart, seized in the above case. Terms cash.
oct23 28 nov2 O. CAL[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Marie Victoire Jucause Lamothe, wife of Edouard Planchard.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 15,[illegible]—Whereas [illegible] has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Marie Victoire Jucause Lamothe, wife of Edouard Planchard, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
oct19 23 28 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Louis Chaudet.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 15,[illegible]—Whereas [illegible] has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of her late husband, Louis Chaudet, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
oct19 23 28 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

C. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. One Boat Load of Coal—No. [illegible]

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—No. [illegible]—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the second day of November, 1861, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—

One Boat Load of Coal, No. 5, now lying at Rickey's ville, parish of Jefferson.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, [illegible] day of October, 1861.
oct22 te C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

C. S. MARSHAL'S MONITION.

Confederate States vs. Schooner Joseph H. Toone, her tackle, apparel, &c., and cargo.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—No. [illegible] In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into possession the schooner Joseph H. Toone, her tackle, apparel and furniture and her cargo, and have been libeled by the Confederate States of America, pending in the District Court of the Confederate States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having any claim thereon or proceeding to have, any right, title or interest in the same, to be and appear at a court of the Confederate States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on or before the third Monday from the date hereof, then and there to show any they have or can, why the said schooner Joseph H. Toone her tackle, &c., and cargo should not be condemned or forfeited as prayed for, and such other and further relief applicable to the prayer of libelants.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 18th day of October, 1861. C. B. BEVERLEY,
oct19 Confederate States Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

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

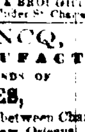
IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—No. [illegible] By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of October, 1861, at twelve o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—

The ship TOULON, her tackle, apparel and furniture and boats of 744 27-95 tons.

Terms cash, or in Confederate notes.

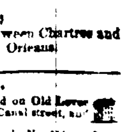
Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 30th day of September, 1861. C. B. BEVERLEY,
sep30 td C. S. Marshal.

Ten Dollars Reward.



LOST, on the 22d instant, in the Second District, a GOLD WATCH, blue enamel, with pearls all around. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the same at the office of the Bee.

FOR SALE.



AN excellent Saddle, Cavalry and Harness HORSE.

Apply at Mr. Laborde's stables, corner St. Louis and Bourbon streets. oct25 6t

Counterfeit Bills.

MR. P. CAMILLE, Chemist and Photographer informs the public that he has discovered a certain and very simple mode of detecting counterfeit Southern Confederate Notes. Any person may detect instantly by using the liquid which he sells on Hospital street, No. 19, corner Old Levee.

Price, 50 cents, and upwards, a flask.

☞ Only authorized depot at the store of Mr. P. Samain, corner Conti and Chartres streets.

To prevent any counterfeit of the liquid, each bottle will bear Mr. Camille's signature. oct25

Notice.

ALL persons having claims to set up against the succession of CHARLES C. COLLINS, deceased intestate, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned curator. Those indebted to the succession are requested to settle with the undersigned.

A. CARRIERE, Curator,
No. [illegible] Old Levee st.,
oct24 26 nov2 5 8 12 15 19 23 between Customhouse and Bienville.

Wanted,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS. To competent workmen steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply immediately to
ZADEK & BROUGHTON,
oct25 3t Under St. Charles Hotel.

C. LONCQ,
STEAM MANUFACTORY
OF ALL KINDS OF
BOXES,

No. 35 Barracks street, between Chartres and Levee streets, New Orleans.
oct16 1m

To Rent.

THE three-story House situated on Old Levee street, next to the corner of Canal street, and opposite the new Post Office.

Also, a House, thoroughly repaired, No. 121 St. Peter street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

Apply to WM. A. VALLS,
oct 2 15d No. 14 Exchange Place.

For Sale.

TWO Cigar Stores, in very good order, most eligibly situated in this city.

Apply to WM. A. VALLS,
oct18 15d No. 14 Exchange Place.

The Throat, Lungs and Heart.

DR. A. FOLLIN,

Formerly Resident Partner of Dr. Robt. Hunter,

TAKES this method of informing all persons who may be suffering from any affection of the Throat, Lungs and Heart, to the treatment of which diseases his practice is exclusively confined, that he will be glad to receive them at his office, No. 1 ESPLANADE STREET.

Persons in the country desirous of availing themselves of his peculiar mode of treatment by inhalation can consult him by letter [illegible].

A liberal deduction is invariably made to members of families of absent soldiers.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ Consultation in English, French and Spanish.

oct24 1m

Dwelling on Esplanade street for Rent.

A THREE-STORY Brick Dwelling House, No. 35 Esplanade street, between Chartres and Royal streets, containing in the main building a parlor and dining-room, and four bedrooms; kitchen, pantry, three servants' rooms, with gas, water, cistern and closets.

Possession given 1st November next.

For terms, apply to EDWARD FAWCETT,
No. 42 Royal street, or,
oct8 No. 70 Esplanade street, opposite.

MARGARET HAUGHERY,
(Formerly D'Aquin Bakery,)
76............NEW LEVEE ST............76
Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.
Has always on hand

CRACKNEL BISCUIT,
And all sorts of CRACKERS.
oct8 1m

VERMOUTH—400 boxes, Picard & Co., in store and for sale by [1011] J. N. CURIEN, 30 Toulouse st.