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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 D. E. Morphy, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., in the Mississippi and other warehouses, prime white corn; also, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, guano.

TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA.

There is a very material difference between a Yankee from New England or Ohio, or even a Unionist of Kentucky or Missouri, who should be taken with arms in his hands fighting against the Confederate States, and a so-called Unionist of Virginia or Tennessee. The Yankee belongs to a Government which is making war upon the South, and if captured, may legitimately claim the treatment due to a prisoner of war. The Kentucky or Missouri Unionist may allege that his State does not form part of the Southern Confederacy, and therefore that he has an indefeasible right to combat in behalf of one side or the other. But the Virginian or Tennessean who sympathizes with the enemies of the South, and endeavors to promote their aims, is simply a TRAITOR, and as such should be summarily and severely punished whenever proved guilty. Tennessee and Virginia are members of the Confederate States. Having united their destinies with us by overwhelming majorities, their decision is binding upon the citizens of both States, and the minority who may have been opposed to withdrawing from the Union are nevertheless compelled to acquiesce in the decision of the majority, and henceforth to yield implicit and loyal obedience to the constituted authorities. Any other course involves the deepest treason, and should incur rigorous castigation.

In Western Virginia and East Tennessee it is conceded that a considerable proportion of the inhabitants were hostile to secession, and voted against it. This they had a right to do, but because a large preponderance of the people decided adversely to their wishes, they were no more justified in resisting the legally expressed will of their States than would have been the friends of HENRY CLAY, in 1844, if they had sought forcibly to prevent the inauguration of his successful competitor. In either case the act would be a crime of high magnitude, and punishable with the severest penalties. Now this is just what the people in Western Virginia and East Tennessee have done. They have perpetrated treason against the legitimate Government of their State and of the Southern Confederacy. They are in open and flagrant rebellion. They have sought to annul the deliberately expressed will of an immense majority of the people, and have dared to arrogate to themselves the privilege of placing their private sentiments in direct opposition to the policy of the States settled by lawful and constitutional means. We repeat that the so-called Unionists in Tennessee and Virginia, who are giving aid and comfort to LINCOLN; who are throwing every possible obstacle in the way of the Confederates; who are burning bridges to interrupt communication, and prevent reinforcements from arriving, are TRAITORS, and should meet the fearful doom attached to their atrocious offence. Their conduct is precisely on a par with that of the Cowboys and Tories of the Revolution, and like those miscreants, they should be welcomed to a short shrift and a long cord whenever their guilt is fastened upon them.

Virginia and Tennessee—but especially the latter—are paying dearly for the misplaced and ill judged lenity with which they treated their rebellious population. The soothing system applied to such a set of graceless and unmitigated scamps is worse than useless. It only gives them a chance to play the hypocrite and to feign submission, while secretly preparing active measures of resistance. Upon the very first demonstrations of a disposition to take part with the North, had armed forces been sent into the disaffected regions, the ringleaders seized and imprisoned, and held as hostages for the fidelity of the rest, had every manifestation of discontent been promptly and vigorously suppressed, we, the Confederates, would not now be constrained to maintain armies in Western Virginia and East Tennessee, nor would the press be under the painful necessity of announcing the invasion of the latter by Federal forces, encouraged, and no doubt strengthened, by accessions from the Unionists of that section.

Henceforth we hope to witness the adoption of a more stringent policy than that which has hitherto prevailed. Let the authorities of Tennessee deal sharply and pitilessly with the traitors. Every man of them caught with arms in his hands or captured in conflict, should be tried by court-martial, and if convicted, should be hanged or shot. We consider the crime of those men as black as any in the catalogue of guilt. They are lifting their parricidal arms against the country which gave them birth, which nourished and sustained them. Words are incapable of expressing the abhorrence which the conduct of these wretches inspires in every patriotic mind. East Tennessee should be thoroughly purged of them. They have proved themselves perjurers and villains, and are entitled to no mercy whatever. We are glad to see that Governor HARRIS has issued a general call to arms, and we hope that so overpowering a force will be thrown into the disaffected portion of the State as will ensure the subjugation of the insurgents. Nor, if Tennessee is wise, will she allow the rebels to resume their ordinary pursuits, until she has made some signal examples from among the leading spirits who have incited the ignorant, prejudiced and half-civilized mountaineers to acts of gross disloyalty.

CRESCENT ARTILLERY.—This splendid corps, commanded by Capt. Wade, were out on a serenading tour last night, with a fine band of music, and made quite a fine appearance. On their route they passed our office, and paid us the compliment.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.—The Mississippi Legislature have elected A. G. Brown and Jas. Phelan as Senators to the Confederate Congress. The first was chosen without opposition, the second by a vote of 62 to 58 for Walter Brooke.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KANSAS.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* of the 7th gives accounts of a devastating prairie fire in the western part of Kansas, sweeping over a great portion of Davis and Dickinson counties, involving the destruction of fences, grain, hay, utensils, stock, &c. The fire was kept away from Junction City only by the greatest exertions of the citizens. Rumors of great loss of life were also current.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—A dispatch from Baltimore, dated the 7th, says that Bradford, the Union candidate for Governor, had a majority of 14,475 in that city, which would be increased to 30,000 in the State. The election was, of course, conducted under the control of the armed myrmidons of Lincoln.

The St. Louis papers of the 7th inst. give a rumor that Gen. Price is moving with a force of 30,000 men (?) upon Gen. Hunter, who is at Springfield with only 20,000 men. The report of the movement may be true, but the number of troops assigned Gen. Price is certainly too large.

COLUMBIA, November 6.—The following is the list of Presidential Electors for South Carolina, elected by the General Assembly:

Henry C. Young, of Laurens, at large.
Wm. H. Trescott, of Charleston, at large.
Robert F. W. Allston, First District.
John S. Palmer, Second District.
J. Duncan Allen, Third District.
John C. Hope, Fourth District.
T. Edwin Ware, Fifth District.
Franklin I. Moses, Sixth District.

FEDERALS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—The Nashville *Gazette* of the 10th instant says:

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter received yesterday by A. H. Harley, Esq., from Captain C. D. Jackson:

Knoxville, November 5.—The Federal forces have advanced to Jamestown, East Tennessee, 6,000 strong. This is reliable. The engagement at Rockcastle has created great excitement among the Union men in this division of the State. You may rest assured that we will have trouble here. I am ordered from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap in double quick time.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A dispatch from Western Virginia to a St. Louis paper says:

Rosencrantz is at Tompkins's farm, on the New River road. His supply trains are cut off. The Federals say they know nothing of the strength of the rebel army, but they know that the operations indicate great confidence.

The Federals have received a new battery of ten Parrott guns. Rosencrantz had ordered a forward movement with four days' rations. The Cincinnati correspondents from the army of Rosencrantz represent him as at least bewildered by the movements of the Confederates.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Charleston.

Beaufort Deserted and in Possession of the Enemy.

Charleston, November 12.—The *Courier* of this morning says: "A friend, just arrived in the city, reports that Bluffton, on Sunday last, was in possession of our forces, and Beaufort was deserted and virtually in possession of the enemy."

He believes that no attempts at landing had been made by the enemy, except a few thieving excursions.

The captured brig Betsy Ames has been brought up to the city.

Gen. Polk's Address to His Army.

HEADQ'RS FIRST DIVISION WESTERN DEP'T, Columbus, Ky., November 13, 1861.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.

The Major-General commanding, with a profound acknowledgment of the overruling Providence of Almighty God, congratulates the officers and soldiers of his command on the glorious victory achieved by them at Belmont on the 7th inst.

The battle began in the morning, under disadvantages that would have been discouraging to the most veteran troops, yet the obstinate resistance offered by a handful of men to an overwhelming force must long be a lesson to them, and the closing scenes of the day, in which a routed enemy was vigorously pursued and attacked in their gunboats, will ever be remembered in connection with that spirit of our people which has proclaimed, in triumphant tones, upon every battle-field, that we can and will be free.

By command of Major-General POLK.
E. D. BAKER, Capt. C. S. A., A. A. A. Gen.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Lynchburg.

3000 Unionists Encamped — They Threaten the Railroad.

Lynchburg, November 13.—The following important dispatch was received this morning from the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad:

Jonesboro', November 11.—The Union men have a camp of 1000 to 1300 men at Elizabethtown, near the North Carolina line, about twenty miles from Bristol, also, another camp numbering 700 men near Strawberry Plains, and both camps are increasing in numbers. They threaten to take possession of the railroad and burn the bridges.

The Unionists Reported to be in Possession of Bristol.

Lynchburg, November 13.—It is currently reported here that the Unionists have possession of Bristol, but a telegram to the Superintendent of the Tennessee and Virginia Road, who is here, shows the report to be unfounded.

Cars Thrown Off the Track, Killing One, Wounding Seven.

The last troop train which left Lynchburg on yesterday evening for East Tennessee ran over a cow near the Central Depot, at 10 o'clock last night, resulting in four cars being thrown off the track, one man killed, and six wounded.

From Richmond.

Richmond, November 13—The Virginia State Convention met, but no quorum present.

The Postal Department have sent agents to points where travel and transit is interrupted by the Unionists, to facilitate the transportation of the mails. The mail trains will be run only in the day time, and engines and cars are placed on each side of the burnt bridges to convey the mails and passengers.

There is nothing new from the camps, but all the prominent officials are unusually cheerful to-day.

From Charleston.

Beaufort Unoccupied by the Federals.

Charleston, November 13.—A special dispatch to the Charleston *Courier*, dated Pocotaligo, November 12, says: A detachment of Light Dragoons visited Beaufort at daylight this morning, and report that two gunboats lie one mile and a half below town, and that the place is unoccupied by the enemy. Negroes report that the enemy visit the town daily, but return at night.

From Memphis.

A BATTLE NEAR MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY.

Federals Routed and Pursued.

Memphis, November 13.—One of General Cheatham's staff has arrived here, and reports that an engagement took place on Monday beyond Mayfield, between Bowen, Bonham and Martin's regiments and 2000 Federals, resulting in the latter being routed and pursued by our troops to the town of Paducah. No particulars received. The Confederates are now in position beyond Paducah.

From Nashville.

Nashville, November 13.—Yankee troops continue to pour into Kentucky. One regiment from Western Virginia arrived at Louisville on the 4th, and two Ohio regiments started from Cincinnati for Louisville on the 5th inst. Ten regiments from Ohio, Indiana and the North were expected to arrive at Louisville last week.

Madisonville, Hopkins county, was occupied by 1000 Federals on the 10th inst., and the Southern men were compelled to fly to avoid arrest.

Robt. Bunker, ex-Mayor of Mobile, and Andrew Lowe, a merchant of Savannah, were arrested at Cincinnati and taken to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, on the 5th inst., by order of Seward. Both of these gentlemen had recently returned from Europe, and were arrested on suspicion of having important information for the rebels.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* asserts that he has assurances, from a most authentic source, that Lincoln has informed several gentlemen, high in authority, that the army will not go into winter quarters, but that a forward movement is determined on, and will take place at the proper time.

The New York *World*, speaking of the naval expedition, says: It is manifestly not the intention of the Lincoln Government to attempt the capture yet of the large Southern seaports, but thinks that New Orleans, Mobile and Savannah could be taken without any great expenditure of blood, but that the retention of those cities, or any one of them, would be a much more serious matter, and says a lodgment on an island, or series of islands, which command important harbors, with the view of future operations, is manifestly the object of the expedition.

THE PORT ROYAL FIGHT.

We copy, slightly abridging, the annexed account from the Savannah *Republican* of the 9th instant:

PORT ROYAL EVACUATED—THE ENEMY'S FLAG FLOATING OVER THE BATTERIES!

We had an interview yesterday morning with Captain Turner, of the Berry Infantry, and other officers, who arrived in the steamer Samson, which brought to the city some of the wounded, during the action on Thursday, between a portion of the enemy's fleet, fifteen in number inside, and Fort Walker, besides a large number outside. We are enabled to give the following sketch. There were about 580 men in the fort, which were all that were engaged with the enemy, there being about 1800, all told, on the island.

The Minnesota first entered the port, followed rapidly by others, which engaged Fort Walker, discharging shot and shell from three positions, front and rear, besides discharging a terrible hail of shot and shell into the woods and thickets; also into a cotton field outside the fort, where our men were stationed expecting the enemy to land from their transports. After the second round from the broadside of the fleet, the principal gun on the battery was dismounted. The engagement lasted five hours, and all our guns on Fort Walker, excepting two, being dismantled, the order was given to evacuate the fort, which was done, it being no longer tenable.

Previous to the evacuation of the fort, an arrangement was made for the blowing up of the magazine, in any attempt of the enemy to open it. Our men outside of the fort were exposed during the whole of the action, without any means of defense or protection.

The whole number of killed, wounded and missing did not exceed 100 men.

We learn that there were about fourteen killed in the fort. In Capt. Reid's company of regulars there were sixteen killed, wounded and missing, out of forty-eight. Private Kelly, while working one of the guns of the fort, had his head shot off. We are informed that Capt. Reed's company, immediately on landing, pushed through the fire into the fort and worked their battery in an admirable manner for four hours, being complimented by the General in command. They drew their guns places on retiring, twelve miles, and then abandoned them.

Capt. Wagner's company of artillery, also engaged in working the batteries, behaved with the utmost coolness, and did effectual service. Capt. Wagner was slightly wounded in the face, and the blood was trickling from the wound as he was working his battery.

We learn that one of Gen. Drayton's aids was shot from his horse, and that a piece of shell grazed the General's cheek, a slight wound also in the arm.

The force on the island was Heyward's Ninteenth, and Dullassaye's Fifteenth, South Carolina, and Styles's Twenty-seventh Georgia regiments, besides the regulars.

The men were taken off the Bay Point battery to the main land.

We have not been able to gather any particulars relating to this battery, only that it had been in constant action, receiving and returning fire.

FREMONT GOES UNDER.—Says the Memphis *Appeal*:

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 7th instant, a copy of which has been placed in our hands, leaves no doubt of the fact that John Charles Fremont, the Pathfinder, has gone under—in a military sense, pottered out. He was superseded in St. Louis, accompanied by his body guard, on the 5th instant, having been superseded by General J. Hunter, an individual who will be remembered as having commanded one division of the "Grand Army" of the Potomac, upon the celebrated occasion when they exhibited, in the felicitous language of Lord Palmerston, such an "unfortunate disposition for movement in the direction of Washington city."

The *Republican* also contains the veritable order of Gen. Hunter assuming command of the army at Springfield, which we lay before our readers this morning.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Washington, November 5.—The widow Triplet, of rebellious sympathies, living near Alexandria, applied to General Heintzelman for eight slaves, alleged to be within his lines, and backed the request with a penal bond, pledging herself not to sell them South. General H. replied that although he was no lawyer, common sense told him that a bond without a consideration was void, and could not be enforced, and whether this were so or not, he was not a negro-catcher, and it was not his business to surrender fugitives who strayed into his camp.

About 3000 donation blankets have been raised by the quartermasters of the army of the Potomac. More than 3000 were received from New York. Two hundred and fifty thousand pairs of shoes are on hand. The supply of overcoats is insufficient for the demand.

General Burns, of Ohio, has been placed in command of Colonel Baker's brigade. He was General McClellan's choice.

It is said, on excellent authority, that Major Pinnley, Fremont's postal director, has been playing Postmaster-General, discontinuing the mail route from Sedalia to Warsaw, and establishing a new one from Tipton to Warsaw, with another contractor.

Minnesota Row, four houses where Senators Douglas, Rice and Breckinridge lived, has been hired by the Government for hospital purposes, at $7000 a year. It is better supplied with modern convenience than any house in Washington. The cost of the building was over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The insane asylum is to be used for a hospital. Two steam fire engines with companies are ordered hither from Philadelphia by the President, in conformity with a vote of the Cabinet this morning.

Judge Freese has been required to dismiss proceedings in the case of John A. Washington's estate, and remove the agent whom he had appointed.

A deserter says there is great dissatisfaction in the rebel army. The whole force would be easily driven back.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

Washington, November 6.—The appointment of Quartermaster-General Meigs is strongly urged here by influential parties as successor to Gen. Fremont, to command the Western Department, while it is thought probable Gen. Halleck will be sent to Kentucky. The same persons who wish to send Gen. Meigs to Missouri are pressing Major Belmer, now in charge of the depot at Baltimore, as his successor in the Quartermaster's Department.

Gen. Heintzelman, it is believed, will be raised to the rank of major-general.

Gen. Hooker, commander of the Union troops on the lower Potomac, made a reconnoissance along the coast on Monday. The result of it will have much influence in guiding the movements of that portion of our army. The intelligence that Gen. McClellan had assumed entire control of the army of the Potomac was received with great enthusiasm.

The rebels still continue active, and it is believed they have thirty thousand or forty thousand troops near Shipping Point, or within immediate call.

The indications are they would rest satisfied with an effectual blockade of the Potomac and a successful resistance to any advance upon their positions. They are erecting new batteries at points below the mouth of Quantico creek, the batteries already erected being insufficient. Every night some craft succeeds in running the blockade.

Information received here from persons who have lately been among the rebels at Richmond and Manassas, gives assurance that of late the rebels have been kept posted as to the purposes of the Government, and are at great loss to know what Gen. McClellan intends to do, and at what point the blow is to be struck, that they are sure will fall upon them soon, and some excitement was occasioned.

The committee appointed by Congress, composed of Senators Hale, Grimes and Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, to inquire into the facts connected with the Norfolk and Pensacola navy yards, and Harper's Ferry arsenal, assembled to-day. Only two members were present, Mr. Johnson not having reached the city. Commanders McAuley, Paulding and Pendergrast, and Paymaster Bradford appeared before them as witnesses, and will give their testimony to-morrow. The committee are determined to make a thorough investigation into these matters, let the consequences fall where they may.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Report of Adjutant-General Thomas to the Secretary of War.

The following extract from a lengthy report of Adjutant General Thomas to the Secretary of War, on the military management of the Western Department, we copy from the Chicago *Tribune* of the 2d. It will be seen that it refers exclusively to the condition of affairs in Kentucky, and its admissions are significant. He virtually says that the people are with the South, that but few volunteers can be expected to join the Yankees, that 200,000 more men are wanted to subjugate Kentucky, and that they must come from the West and Northwest:

We left Indianapolis October 16 for Louisville, Ky., where we arrived at 12 o'clock, P. M., and had an interview with Gen. Sherman, commanding the Department of Cumberland. He gave a gloomy picture of affairs in Kentucky, stating that the young men were generally secessionists, and had joined the Confederates, while the Union men, the aged and conservatives, would not enrol themselves to engage in conflict with their relations on the other side. But few regiments could be raised. He said that Buckner was in advance of Green river with a heavy force on the road to Louisville, and an attack might be daily expected, which with the force he had he would not be able to resist; but nevertheless he would fight them. He, as well as the citizens of the State, said that the border States of Kentucky must furnish the troops to drive the rebels from the State. His force then consisted of 10,000 troops in advance of Louisville, in camp at Nolin river, and on the Louisville and Nashville railroad at various points; at Camp Dick Robinson, or acting in conjunction with Gen. Thomas, 9000; and two regiments at Henderson, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Green river (see paper No. 14). On being asked the question, what force he deemed necessary, he promptly replied 200,000 men. This conversation occurred in the presence of ex-Secretary Guthrie and Gen. Wood. The Secretary of War replied that he supposed the Kentuckians would not in any number take up arms to operate against the rebels. But he thought Gen. Sherman overestimated the number and power of the rebel forces; that the Government would furnish troops to Kentucky to accomplish the work; but that he (the Secretary) was tired of defensive war, and that the troops must assume the offensive and carry the war to the fire-sides of the enemy; that the season for operations in Western Virginia was about over, and that he would take the troops from there and send them to Kentucky; but he begged of Gen. Sherman to assume the offensive and to keep the rebels hereafter on the defensive. The Secretary desired that the Cumberland Ford and Gap should be seized, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad taken possession of, and the artery that supplies the rebellion cut straight off.

Complaint was made of the want of arms, and on the question being raised, What became of the arms we sent to Kentucky? we were informed by Gen. Sherman that they had passed into the hands of the Home Guards, and could not be recovered; that many were already in the hands of the rebels, and others refused to surrender those in their possession, alleging the desire to use them in defense of their individual homes, if invaded. In the hands of individuals scattered over the State, these arms are lost to the army in Kentucky.

Having ascertained that 6200 arms had arrived from Europe at Philadelphia, 3000 of them were ordered to Governor Morton, who promised to place them immediately in the hands of troops to be sent to Kentucky. The remaining 3200 were sent to General Sherman at Louisville. Negley's Brigade at Pittsburg, 2800 strong, two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry from Indianapolis, the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment at St. Louis, the Second Minnesota Volunteers at Pittsburg, and two regiments in Wisconsin, were then ordered to Kentucky—making in all a reinforcement to that State of about 10,000 men.

We left Louisville at 3 P. M. for Lexington, accompanied by Gen. Sherman and Mr. Guthrie; remained there a few hours and then went to Cincinnati. At Lexington, also, we found that the opinion existed that the young men of Kentucky had joined the rebels; that no large bodies of troops could be raised in Kentucky, and that the defense of the State must necessarily devolve upon the free States of the West and Northwest.

Respectfully submitted,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated the 4th, says:

It would be impossible to exaggerate the gloom which pervaded our camps yesterday, and nothing but Gen. Fremont's urgent endeavors prevented it from ripening into a general mutiny.

His quarters was thronged with officers all day expressing their indignation and an inclination to resign. The Germans were there en masse, and talked loudly about resisting forcibly Hunter's assuming the command.

As the enemy were intrenching themselves upon Wilson's creek, and nothing was heard of Hunter, and in accordance with the general's entreaties, Gen. Fremont promised, last night, that he would lead the army to attack them this morning, if Gen. Hunter did not arrive.

I never saw any thing at all approaching the excitement which the announcement created. It caused immense cheering around headquarters, which spread in all directions from camp to camp, and there was almost uninterrupted cheering, growing more remote as the news reached the camps farther and further away.

But two hours and a half a dozen bands were serenading the General at once; everybody was preparing to start at daylight, and the all-pervading disappointment was changed into unusual joy.

Our army, under that inspiration, would have whipped one hundred thousand men, but at 10 o'clock Gen. Hunter arrived. He spent an hour and a half with Gen. Fremont, who gave him his plan of battle. On assuming command, Gen. Hunter issued the following general order:

ORDER OF GEN. HUNTER ON ASSUMING COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 4, 1861.

The command of this department having been relinquished by Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont, is assumed by the undersigned.

Officers commanding divisions, together with their brigade commanders, are requested to report immediately to headquarters.

J. HUNTER, Maj.-Gen. Com.

Gen. Fremont left for St. Louis, via Tipton, this morning.

Affairs in East Tennessee.

The *Avalanche* of Tuesday publishes the subjoined special dispatch:

Nashville, Tenn., November 11.—A most reliable gentleman from East Tennessee arrived here this morning, reports that Chickamogo creek, the Charleston, Dick creek, and the Upper Holston bridges were burned at precisely one o'clock on Friday night.

Other bridges were fired at the same time, but were extinguished.

The telegraphic wires were destroyed at the same time.

Dan Trewhit is at home, leading the insurrection.

Hon. Josiah Anderson was assassinated at the polls on election day.

A thorough organization exists among the Unionists in East Tennessee.

Grand preparations are making to receive Andy Johnson in Greene county, his homestead.

McDowell is standing firm and true, but cannot stem the current.

A portion of the East Tennessee members of the Legislature are at home, making insurrectionary speeches.

Eight thousand Federals are reported at Red Springs, Macon county, where they have burned the town.

F. M. PAUL.

General W. H. Carroll has just received a dispatch from the Secretary of War to move at once with his brigade to the support of Zollicoffer, whose command was at Jacksboro', Tennessee, at last accounts.

The *Avalanche* comments upon the disaffection, and closes its article as follows:

This incipient revolt should, and we have no doubt will, be met with the most prompt and effective measures for its suppression. General Zollicoffer should at once be powerfully reinforced. Cumberland Gap and the other avenues into East Tennessee should be rendered impregnable. This is all that is necessary to stifle and render powerless the rebellion, as it will prevent the insurgents from obtaining the arms and ammunition, and the support they rely on. The leaders of the conspiracy should be arrested and hung as traitors, without mercy. Too much lenity has been shown them already. Strict justice and unsparing vengeance should now be meted out to them. The armed bands of traitors which may be formed, unless they at once disperse, should be either destroyed or driven from the State. While peaceful and law abiding citizens should receive, as heretofore, the protection of the laws, regardless of their political opinions, those who are guilty of the foul treason of co-operating with Lincoln's blood-hounds and cut-throats, in their efforts to inflict upon Tennessee and the South the horrors of servile insurrection and the devastation of war, should receive no quarter. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, in their case. The whole power of the State should be put forth to crush such incendiaries.

LATER FROM THE FEDERAL FLEET.—The Memphis *Appeal* of Tuesday has the annexed special dispatch:

Savannah, (Ga.) November 10.—The Federal fleet is reported to-day as landing men, horses and equipments at Beaufort.

The largest vessels of the fleet are believed to have gone seaward, probably destined for Brunswick.

All the entrances leading to Savannah have been blockaded by sinking vessels across the channels, and it will now be extremely difficult for the fleet to get within reach of the city.

Fort Pulaski is very strong, and the channel is close and narrow.

The military authorities here feel confident.

B. F. D.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Supplies for the Watson Battery.—Mr. H. L. Nicholls, a member of the Watson Battery, requests us to state that during the short time the battery was in possession of the enemy, they destroyed the camp, together with all the clothing, blankets, &c., of the members, leaving them nothing but the uniform they wore during the fight. Most of the members of this gallant company have relations and friends in New Orleans who will gladly come to their assistance in this hour of trial and need. Those who desire to send any articles on should do them up in secure packages and send them to Mr. H. L. Nicholls, at No. 125 Common street, before Saturday noon, as he is making up a box there. Warm clothing and blankets will be very serviceable to them, but of blankets, particularly, they are in pressing need. Care must be taken to direct each package clearly and distinctly with the name of the party for whom it is intended. Let us not forget our heroic young defenders in the hour of triumph.

Singular Suit Regarding an Indian Girl Brought to New Orleans from Minnesota.—About a year ago a man named James Wentz came to this city from the State of Minnesota, having in his charge a half-breed Indian girl, about fourteen years of age, named Sophie Gournoyer, whose father was a French Canadian, and whose mother was a squaw of the Sioux nation. Wentz hired her out as a domestic in several families, collecting her wages himself, and, as alleged, scarcely clothing her decently. Lately she was employed in the family of Mr. A. Barthelemy, at the corner of Tréme and Toulouse streets, where she was treated as well that she implored them not to let her go back to Wentz, saying that she would rather drown herself in the Mississippi river; that he treated her like a negro slave, and that on their way to this city he made an attempt to sell her, as such, on a plantation. In consequence of these representations Mr. Barthelemy resolved to protect her rights and interests, and to commence, he furnished her with good and substantial clothing, which she was sadly in need of. When Wentz applied to him for six dollars—Sophie's first month's wages—Mr. Barthelemy replied that he had expended it, and more, in clothing for her. Wentz then wanted to take her away, but Mr. Barthelemy told him firmly that he should never have the child again, as he intended to bring her up himself.

Consequently, on Monday last Wentz appeared before Recorder Gastinel and swore to the following affidavit:

That he is the duly appointed guardian of the half breed minor child named Sophie Gournoyer; that about two months ago he hired her to A. Barthelemy at the rate of five dollars per month, and that the said A. Barthelemy has refused to pay to affiant her wages, and refuses to deliver her to affiant, who is willing to keep her; and A. Barthelemy is wilfully restraining and retaining possession of the said minor child Sophie and her services.

Accompanying this affidavit he filed the following official document concerning his guardianship:

In the matter of the guardianship of Sophie Gournoyer, minor, under the age of fourteen years, and half breed of the Sioux nation.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Territory of Minnesota—County of Ramsey—In Probate Court.

To all unto whom these presents shall come:

Whereas Sophie Gournoyer, minor, under the age of fourteen years, and a half breed of the Sioux nation, is entitled to certain estate in the Territory of Minnesota, to wit:

Government scrip, issued to the half breeds of the Sioux nation. And whereas James Wentz, of the Territory of Minnesota, appeared at a session of the Probate Court of said county of Ramsey, held at Saint Paul, on Saturday, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1857, and applied for letters of guardianship of the estate of said minor, and the said James Wentz, having entered into bonds for the faithful performance of his duty, and taken the oath prescribed by law.

Now, therefore, know ye and all whom it may concern, that the said James Wentz is hereby constituted and appointed guardian of the estate of Sophie Gournoyer, minor, as aforesaid, with full power to demand, sue for and recover all money and estate belonging to the said ward, and in general to do all other acts which appertain to him in said capacity, and as the law shall charge him.

[Signed]—A. C. Jones, Judge of Probate, and Samuel Selby, Clerk of Probate.

On learning of this affidavit having been made, Mr. Barthelemy at once placed the matter in the hands of Louis Dufau, Esq., telling him that he believed Wentz had run through with his ward's property, as he was formerly postmaster of St. Paul, but now was not worth a picayune. Mr. Dufau examined the papers above given, and saw at once that the child had reached the age of emancipation, under the laws of Minnesota, and was entitled to choose her own property and demand an account of the guardianship of Wentz. Mr. Dufau filed the following answer in the Recorder's Court yesterday:

To the Hon. L. Gastinel, Recorder of the Second District of the Parish of Orleans:

And now comes into Court Sophie Gournoyer, who, answering to the affidavit made by James Wentz, says:

That she is now about fifteen years old, and would be, by the effect laws of the State of Minnesota, entitled to demand and obtain her emancipation.

That she has strong reasons to believe, and verily believes, that her guardian, James Wentz, after having robbed her property in the State of Minnesota, and after having sold 8 acts in order to sell her, brought her to this city without any consideration for the provision of the law. [illegible]

That, in fact, she was kidnapped from Saint Paul, her birth-place, where she had some friends, and was taken against her will to the city of New Orleans.

That since she reached this place she has been treated as a slave and colored girl by said James Wentz.

That she has been hired as such, and that the money obtained by her work was applied to the personal use of said James Wentz, who even refused to clothe her decently.

That she has been ill-treated by said Jas. Wentz, and is now afraid that if she was rendered to him she would be taken from New Orleans to some unknown place, where she would be sold as a slave.

Wherefore Sophie Gournoyer prays your Honor to permit her to reside temporarily in the city of New Orleans with Mr. A. Barthelemy and his wife, whose she is treated kindly and humanely, until such legal proceedings may be taken as to protect her natural rights and liberty; and Mr. A. Barthelemy is willing to keep her, and to give reasonable security to secure her appearance at any time your Honor may require, and to indemnify said James Wentz for any wrong in injury he might suffer on her account in the meantime.

[Signed] LOUIS DUFAU, of Counsel.

Recorder Gastinel decided that Sophie should remain for the present with Mr. Barthelemy, who gave the proper security. Mr. Dufau will apply to the Second District Court for the emancipation of the girl.

Result of the Court-Martial.—The doings of the General Court-Martial, which was convened at the Barracks on the 28th of October, have just been made public. Col. Randell L. Gibson, Thirteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, C. S. A., President of the Court-Martial, delivered the following sentences:

Private Bernard Deegan, Company B, C. S. Zouaves, guilty of positive and wilful disobedience of orders, and of a violation of the 21st Article of War, to be kept in solitary confinement alternate weeks for two months—the time of relief during the two months to labor with ball and chain from guard mounting to retreat, and at hard labor during the remaining two months of the year, forfeiting half his pay for six months.

Private Wm. Fowler, Company B, C. S., guilty of the same charges, to solitary confinement for alternate weeks for two months, and to hard labor in some of the forts on half-pay for one year, inclusive.

Private John Dunn, Captain Norton's company of the Thirteenth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, guilty of desertion, to be shot to death by musketry by a detachment composed of an equal number of men from Capt. Higgins's Light Battery of Regulars, and of the Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment of Volunteers, C. S. A., at such time and place as the Commanding General may appoint.

In Major-General Lovell's general orders, which disapprove of the latter sentence merely because it was passed by the de-'once the prisoner had enlisted in the Confederate States service after having enlisted as a regiment in the Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers, and the following interesting remarks:

"The Major-General commanding desires to impress upon private Dunn the fact that he has only escaped the penalty of death from an irregularity in the sentence pronounced against him. It appears from the evidence that he was doubly guilty of the crime of desertion; but, in deserting from the Confederate States service, and seeking to enlist in another regiment without a certificate of discharge, which, by the 22d Article of War, is by [illegible]

declared to be desertion. For these offences, he richly deserved the penalty of death, and the Commanding General takes this occasion to notify the officers and enlisted men of his command that hereafter the crime of desertion in time of war—one of the highest offences known to the military law—will be visited with the penalty of death, whenever, upon conviction in regular form, that sentence shall be awarded by General Court-Martial.

"All officers will be required immediately to return to their proper commands all enlisted soldiers whom they may recognize as belonging to another regiment, troops or company. In failing so to do, they render themselves liable to be cashiered, under the twenty-second article of war. The Commanding General trusts that hereafter a different and better spirit will prevail in regard to the adherence of a soldier to his colors, and that it will not be necessary to inflict the awful penalty of death in order to convince his command of the serious nature of the crime of desertion.

"All men now absent from their commands without leave are hereby notified to return within ten days to their respective companies. After that time all deserters will be proceeded against to the utmost extremity of the law. All charges for desertion against absentees will be withdrawn, provided they return to duty with their proper commands within the time above specified.

"The different Commanders in the Department will take the particular pains to have the foregoing order read and made public to the officers and soldiers in their respective commands."

The Sheriffalty.—When the order of Judge Ogden for a recount of the votes was served on Sheriff Parker yesterday morning, he replied that he had sent them before the First District Court. Col McKay then applied for a similar order to Judge Collens, who granted it. The register lists were being copied off by the representatives of Messrs. Mazureau and Mailes, when Mr. Pierre Soulé, counsel for Mr Mazureau, appeared and objected to their being copied, as the order of Court only stated that they were to be examined. It was now three o'clock, and Judge Collens was sent for to decide the point, but was not found.

The Office of District Attorney.—District Attorney Bradford, who is also Colonel of the Fifteenth Louisiana Volunteers, having overstayed his leave of absence, the following order of Court was promulgated yesterday:

Considering that the absence of C. M. Bradford, Esq., District Attorney, continues; that during said absence the services of an able and diligent prosecuting Attorney cannot be obtained by the Court unless provision be made for a full and fair compensation; that M. M. Reynolds, Esq., heretofore appointed District Attorney pro tem., who has fulfilled his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Court, declines to act further in said capacity unless such provision be made, and that the Court desires, for the advantage of public justice and the dispatch of the cases before this Court, to retain him.

Considering further the 11th section of the act of 18th March, 1855, entitled "An act relative to District Attorneys":

It is ordered that M. M. Reynolds, Esq., District Attorney *pro tempore*, be allowed the fees of said office, and the sum of $206 25 per month, to be paid according to law, from and after the 1st of October, 1861, till otherwise ordered by the Court.

A Neighborly Feud.—The grand feud between the Alldors and the Clarks, neighbors, of Ursulines street, near Tremé, came up before Recorder Gastinel yesterday in the shape of three affidavits against the Clarks, all preferred by Mr. Hyacinthe Alldor. The first accused Miss Clark of having been in the habit of abusing his wife and daughter during the last six months. The next one charged the Misses Louise and Josephine Clark with having insulted Miss Eugenie Alldor, about three months ago, by writing and sending to her anonymous letters, detrimental to her reputation and honor. The third one complained that on the 3d of November Louise Clark committed an assault and battery on Eugenie Alldor. Each of the Clarks had to pay a fine of five dollars and give bonds, in the sum of $250, to keep the peace for the future.

The Case of Mary Ann Feeney.—All charges against Mary Ann Feeney, whose arrest we reported yesterday, were withdrawn yesterday, and it appeared that she was not near so culpable as at first it seemed. She is from Natchez, and her connection appeared in the report; it was altogether a mistake concerning forged orders on them. The bill of goods she purchased there she sold to her in her mother's name, as her family were well known at the store to be respectable and responsible.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—Mary Ann Williams was tried for assault and battery upon Ida Doring, in striking her during a quarrel. She was found guilty of an assault, but recommended to mercy.

Patrick and Ellen Burns were tried for assault and battery. Ellen had been arrested of throwing a tea-room at John Burke and Patrick of choking him. They were both acquitted however.

Ann Donovan and Mary Mahoney were acquitted of assault and battery on Mrs Ellen Joyce.

Mary Goerman was tried for assaulting H. N. Wilder with a revolver, and Jane Dowlin for striking him at the same time on the top of his head with an ax, which she threw at him out of a second story window. Mary Goerman was acquitted, and Jane Dowlin was convicted of assault and battery.

The case of James Monahan, charged with beating his wife, was dismissed.

The case of Paulina Brohel, f. w. c., charged with obtaining goods under false pretence from Michael N. Nat's grocery, by pretending that they were for Mrs. Johannah Dillon, was continued indefinitely, as Capt. Nolan is with his company, in Virginia.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—L. F. Molero gave $ 500 bail for his appearance, charged by officer A. Peters with "raising the old Harry" around the corner of Tremé and St. Louis streets, between 6 and 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, insulting citizens and threatening them with a knife in one hand and a pistol in the other.

Bartolomeo Tosta gave $250 bail to answer the charge of striking Joseph Miguel, and threatening his life, to be taken on Ursulines street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

Mary Dakin was held to answer for abusing Jane Lacour and threatening to take his life. Frances Thompson, f. w. c., gave bail to answer the charge of insulting Sarah Harper. Mary Suzanne, f. w. c., gave bail to answer the charge of abusing Mrs. Mary St. Bt. Fanny Hill was fined five dollars for insulting Maria Spanswhill when she called to collect a bill. Thomas Williams had to give peace bonds for insulting Joseph Austin. Jacob Busby was fined ten dollars, and had to give peace bonds for insulting Frederick Treder and threatening to take his life with a revolver.

The attention of buyers is called to the succession sale of James Druhan, of 3223 bags pure white corn, to be sold this day, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Mississippi and other warehouses.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1861.

COTTON.—We did not hear of a sale to-day, but 50 bales more, yesterday, than was reported for future delivery, sold at 16 for Strict Middling.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The market continues very dull. About 350 hhds. sold at 3¼a for Common, 4a4¾c for Fully Fair, 5a5¼ and 5½ for Prime to Choice, 4½c for Seconds, and 11c for Clarified White.

MOLASSES.—The receipts are more moderate, and with a good demand prices are firm. About 1600 bbls. sold at 19a20c for Prime to Choice, and 300 half bbls. at 20a21c for Prime to Choice.

FLOUR.—300 bbls. Extra sold at $12 25, and 100 at $12 50 ℔ bbl.

RYE.—35 sacks sold at $2 ℔ bushel.

CORN.—100 sacks Mixed and 250 sacks (old second-hand bags) sold at $1 20, and 450 White at $1 30 ℔ bushel.

BRAN.—100 sacks sold at $2 15 ℔ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Rectified is retailing slowly at $1 ℔ gallon.

PORK.—Mess is retailing slowly at $45 ℔ bbl.

BEEF.—Mess is retailing at $33 ℔ bbl.

BACON.—Sugar Hams are retailing at 30c., and sugar-cured at 32a35c. ℔ lb.

LARD.—Prime in tierces and in kegs is retailing at 27a28c. ℔ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 13, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 290 Texas Cattle, 6 Hogs and 66 Veal Cattle. Sales, 290 Texas Cattle, 52 Hogs, 64 Sheep and 169 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 685 Texas Cattle, 155 Hogs, 665 Sheep and a few Veal Cattle. We quote:

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

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 14, 1861.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Mary T. Dugas, from Donaldsonville.
Iberville, Given, from Fort Adams.
Vicksburg, White, from Memphis.
Era No 5, Koons, from Alexandria.
Mary E Keene, Richardson, from Memphis.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Mary T.—20 hhds sugar 50 bbls molasses 20 half do Lobit & Charpentier—38 half do F Ande—25 bbls molasses G Sabatier—14 do J M Putnam—20 do Bedfield, Webloos & co—34 do R Brugier—18 do Trudeau & Marter—20 do T Lanaux—12 do Brand & Landry—10 do H J Boutigny—1 do W C Raymond—26 do J a Wallis—20 do 31 bbls sugar G Olivier—37 do M Gordon, jr—18 do L Maine—8 do A G Walker—30 do 100 bbls molasses Toledano & Taylor—26 do 9 bbls sugar Bonner, Olivier & co—10 do 64 bbls molasses E Burgoyne Turnbull—14 order—Total, 1:6 bbds sugar, 304 bbls molasses, 50 half do do.

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Iberville—11 hhds sugar 60 bbls molasses Augustin & Thibaut—26 do J Watt & Co—32 do J W Burbridge & co—30 do R Brugier—18 do Lowe & LeBlanc—46 do 21 bbds sugar Brand & Landry—26 do M Gordon, jr—16 do A lo Kelly & co—15 do Payne, Huntington & co—16 do Ar Mitzenberger—16 do Grevier & Cromer—16 do Perry, Avery & co—10 do J Perkins & co—14 do Rowan, Olivier & co—20 do 11 Sheep, Baird, P—18 do 38 bbls molasses P A Giraud & co—52 do J Moyard & Vignaud—121 do V Allain & co—26 do 32 do J Adams & co—30 do Lafavert & Bremare—60 do Turnbull & Raydel—150 half do W & D Urquhart—40 bbl do C T Buddecke & co—10 do 18 bbls molasses 17 hhds sugar P A Giraud & co—10 do 50 bbls molasses A Miltenberger & co—10 do 10 bbls sugar J J Penzus & co—60 do 50 bbls molasses P Maguire—16 do 59 hhds sugar McGinn, Taylor & co—35 do 16 bbls molasses T Lanaux—40 do 50 do E E Rod & Boutigny—25 bbls molasses 25 hhd do E Boutte—9 bbls sugar Burnet, Brand & Co—78 bbls do Davis & co—order—Total, 508 hhds sugar, 768 bbls molasses, 201 half do do.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Vicksburg—281 sks corn 50 bbls do S O Nelson & co—200 do Jas Connolly & co—48 do H D Ellen—20 do T H & J M Allen & co—51 do J M White—37 do steamer Vicksburg—36 do 19 bbls cider C Strewdy—30 bales hay R W Estlin & co—1 bbl order—8 do Jones—77 bax tobacco 9 boxes do J Hart & co—75 do 40 do bbls do potatoes—24 bbls flour C H Smith 476 do Gallor & co—105 do H Ward—65 do Capt Palfrey—79 do Brand & co—108 do bbls flour Lincoln, Nathan & co—10 do 25 sks potatoes—61 do bbls cider—136 sks potatoes Q Manning—T A Hamilton—20 do 11 sacks beans 87 do T C Bell & co—10 do 18 do H bales Kirkpatrick & co—98 do sks cotton seed J Pople—266 do & do H Nort—38 bales to Wilson, Morris & co—15 rolls leather Magee & Knopp—6 kegs lard C Wallis—10 do 4 bbls.

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Era No. 5—56 bbls cotton A Miltenberger & White—20 do C L Kemp & co—20 do W Jackson & co—18 do Nubble & co—10 do 4 bbls order—by W Kaiser & Lantz—3 bx 1 bag lard N & Estes—5 do J Morris & co—13 bbls sugar Taylor & Kemp—10 do Wright & Kemp—6 bx J Kemp—8 do A Walker—4 do W J & Co—7 bbls sugar Lindsey, Taylor & Morris—by 1 6 Rosgman—35 do M Lewis & co—3 do 100 bbls sks oats—2 bales sks 25 do P Vinar & co—20 do 2 bales do—3 do Pinon & co—14 pkgs order—Total, 153 sks do 7 do 8 bbls sugar, 195 do sundries.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Mary E Keene—179 bbls flour 487 sks bran H H Kennedy & co—74 bbls flour Bissoe & Simms—75 do S L Mann & co—171 do 20 sks rye Gaithreath & Putnam—100 sks corn 78 bbls flour Clark & co—76 do G H Smith—125 do Black & Byington—4 do Boser 10 sks butter A Bower & co—51 do apples H S Howard—20 do potatoes 11 bxs apples Schneider & Wise 81 do Ingram & Keith—210 do W Wickham—147 sks potatoes 50 bbls beef Horsell, Oayle & co—16 sks bran 12 sks potatoes 387 heads cabbage G Whitbank—50 barrels Gen Wilson & Young—57 sks potatoes Wm Scarry—28 do R G Smithers & co—27 do flour Kuane Broo—22 tres rice 6 coils rope A D Grief & co—150 sks wheat 4 do gone 2 sks potatoes 2 bbl bacon 180 bbls flour 10 bls bagging T A Hamilton—80 bbls flour Hewitt, Norton & co 48 do 261 sks corn Given, Watts & co—36 sks coffee to Hinna & co—143 bags salt W W Smyths—21 tres rice E J Hart & co—182 bbls flour Oglesby & Macaulay—305 do Capt Palfrey—150 do to order—7 sks feathers 11 kegs nails 5 kegs lard Thompson & Barnes—14 bales bagging 10 do yarn J B Valentine & co—15 cases tobacco Wood & Low—40 sks potatoes Watt & Noble—100 bxs soap 22 kegs nails Wilson & Young—15 bbls beef Shannon & co 6 firkins butter R Scott—3 bbls tallow J I Adams—1000 sks cotton seed to order—154 do W F Smith—245 do F M Fish—10 sks meat 30 sks potatoes Free Market—20 kegs do Wright & Allen—2 bbls lard 1 do butter to A H May & co—9 bales hay Warren & Crawford—150 sks potatoes 2 bbls bacon 1 do lard 2 kegs lard A G Schaffer—stein—15 pair bellows Stark, Stauffer & co—1 sks bran W P Conery—171 sks corn Moon Bros—149 do Connelly—180 do Allison & co—10 bbls potatoes Moore Allison & sundries to order.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. WESTERN—BRASHEAR CITY—25 hhds sugar 25 bbls molasses Hall & Rodd—130 do Darby & Tremoulet—16 do 14 bbls sugar LeForest & Dermare—70 bbls molasses G Sabatier—18 do 21 hhds sugar Boiloeq, Mobolm & co—8 do 66 bbls molasses Lobit & Charpentier—4 do R Hare—5 do 39 bbls potatoes Free Market—107 bbls molasses J N Jackson—3 do B O Nelson & co—58 do Gordon & Castilio—36 hides A M Mydel—51 bales do Loa & Wier—178 beeves C Wilkins & co—114 do 98 calves 6 hogs Pascal & Key—sundries to order—Total, 69 hhds sugar, 486 bbls molasses.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, November 13, 1861.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, has, by proclamation, set apart FRIDAY, the 15th day of November, as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

For seven months an enemy, mighty in numbers and in resources, has waged an unjust and cruel war upon our infant Confederacy. The dispensations of Almighty God have baffled the enemy's wicked schemes of devastation and conquest, and repeatedly given the battle to our hands. To Him, who disposes victory and defeat according to His justice and mercy, we owe our safety and the invincibility of our cause. Chastened by our trials, yet grateful for the blessed promises they contain, it is fit we should bow down in humility and contrition, and acknowledge our dependence on Almighty Strength, and implore His continued blessing upon our arms.

Therefore, the heads of the departments of our city government, and all citizens engaged in whatever pursuits, are earnestly requested to give heed to the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, and suspend, as far as possible, their usual avocations on the day above designated.

nov14 2t JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, 13th November, 1861.
THIS Bank will be closed on FRIDAY next, 15th instant, in compliance with the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States.
Bills and Notes falling due on that day must be provided for on Thursday, the 14th instant.
nov14 AUGUSTE MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Crescent City Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, November 13th, 1861.
IN accordance with the proclamation of President Jefferson Davis, this Bank will be closed on FRIDAY next, 15th inst.
nov14 2t JULES CASSARD, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, November 14, 1861.
IN accordance with the proclamation of President Jefferson Davis, this Bank will be closed on FRIDAY next, 15th instant.
nov14 2t EUGENE ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Doubloons! Doubloons!
1250 SPANISH DOUBLOONS for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, 61 Magazine street.
nov14

Notice.
I DO hereby caution the public not to give any credit to my wife Louisa Frederick as she has left my house for over a year, and I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.
nov14 3t GEO FREDERICK.

Money Found.
MY servant picked up, on Tuesday, 12th instant, in the Treme Market, a small sum of Money, which will be returned to the owner on his proving property and paying costs of advertising.
nov14 2t J. M. LAPEYRE, At the Louisiana State Bank.

Wanted,
A FRENCH Professor, one or two hours a day, a middle-aged gentleman preferred. Address, with references, Box 1083, Post-Office. nov14 1t

MEXICAN SARSAPARILLA.—A lot of Mexican sarsaparilla, in bond, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 45 Old Levee street, between Conti and Bienville.
nov14

CORKS.—A complete assortment in store, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by J. M. CABALLERO, 45 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.
nov14

MEXICAN JALAP.—A lot of Mexican Jalap in bond for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 45 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.
nov14

Packing Yarn.
ONE hundred coils superior hemp PACKING YARN, for sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO., No. 38 Poydras street.
nov13 1w

Sulphuric Acid.
A FEW carboys Oil of Vitriol, or Sulphuric Acid, for sale low, to close consignment.
nov12 tf M. S. HEDRICK, 8 Canal street.

NEW ORLEANS Female Collegiate Institute,
No 209 Camp street,
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME ED. LOCQUET.
THIS establishment, which has grown so popular, has been reopened since the 16th of September last. Madame Locquet wishes the pupils to be punctual, in order to have the advantage of a whole course of studies.
For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 209 Camp street, or by letter through the Postoffice, box 2,51. nov11 tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.
A REWARD of Twenty Dollars will be paid for the arrest and delivery of the negro boy JOHN into one of the jails of this city. He ran away about three weeks ago. He is about sixteen years of age, and speaks English and French. He belongs to C. DUFOUR, corner of Esplanade and Dorbigny streets.
nov11 tf

Ten Male Nurses Wanted
FOR the LOUISIANA HOSPITAL, Richmond, Va. Apply until Friday, 15th instant, at 54 Gravier street. E. GARDERE, Chairman Executive Committee.
nov9 6t

Notice.
OFFICE OF THE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS COMPANY.
THE Annual Election for seven Directors of this Company will take place on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. V. CHARRY, Secretary.
nov8

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED WORKS OF
M. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool.
The undersigned have constantly on hand a complete assortment of SUGAR KETTLES of the following prices:
CAST IRON KETTLES
from 42 to 66 inches included, at $1 per inch.
from 72 to 84 " at $1 26 per inch.
WROUGHT IRON KETTLES
At 18 Cents per Pound.
M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., 86 Bienville street.
nov7 1m

To Let.
THE upper stories of house No. 71 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets. Apply to DURAND & PIADET, 16 Chartres st.
oct3

For Sale.
TWO Cigar Stores, in very good order, most eligibly situated in the city. Apply to WM. A. VALLS, No. 14 Exchange Place.
oct26 1m

Molasses Barrels.
4000 CYPRESS EMPTY MOLASSES BARRELS and Half Barrels for sale by LAUVE & LEBLANC, No. 17 Toulouse street.
oct15 tf

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. 111 St. Peter street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.
Apply to WM. A. VALLS, No. 14 Exchange Place.
oct 2 1m

J. R. Jaffray & Co.,
7 ST. MILDRED'S COURT, London, ENGLAND.
Agent—Mr. J. V. DURAND, No. 5 Carondelet street, 2d floor, New Orleans.
jy27 6m

Mules—Mules.
FOR SALE, for cash or Confederate Bonds, 160 Omnibus Mules.
J. B. SLAWSON, 4 Royal street.
oct5 tf

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.
sep13 3m

NOTICE.
Office of the Confederate States Receiver, No. 38 Camp street,
NEW ORLEANS, 11th October, 1861.
A LINE drawn through the middle of Canal street, from the river to where the said street intersects the New Canal, and thence 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, constitute this district.
No change will be made in regard to business already commenced in this office; and all parties garnisheed by me will report to this office without reference to the new arrangement.
JOHN M. HUGHS, C. S. R.
All newspapers in the above district will publish till forbid, and send copy to this office. oct16 tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. L. Hyde, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry Thomas, Jr., & S. Griswold, under the style and firm of HYDE & GOODRICH, is this day dissolved by limitation, and 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 fifteen years. The style of the new firm will be THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.
Either of the undersigned will sign the name of the old firm in liquidation.
HENRY THOMAS, Jr.,
S. S. GRISWOLD,
WM. M. GOODRICH.
Messrs. A. L. Abbott and Henry Ginder are also interested in the business of the house.
New Orleans, July 1, 1861. oct18 6m

Second Quarterly Report of the Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army.
THE Ladies of this Society have made and donated to various military companies, since the 7th of August last, 3531 garments, besides 214 pairs of socks and 73 blankets. 2295 garments have been made to order for the army and navy, for which poor and destitute women have received wages. They have forwarded to Virginia 11 large boxes of hospital stores, consisting of second-hand clothing, bedding, toweling, lint and bandages, and a variety of delicacies, such as wine, preserves, sago, tapioca, &c., &c. One box of hospital stores has been sent to the Southern Mothers' Society, Memphis. There have been forwarded, through Mr. Dameron, four large boxes containing comforters, blankets and socks, donated by the ladies of the lower parish of St. Mary to General Jeff. Thompson; one box of lint and bandages to the same destination.
They have received from various sources since their last report..........$5,875 10
Have paid out for work..........1,221 47
And for purchase of material..........4,530 67
$5,752 14
The Ladies return their thanks to the ladies of Concordia parish, and those of the lower parish of St. Mary, for aid both in work and donations; to Mrs. Harper, of Madisonville, and many other ladies in various portions of this State and Mississippi, for donations and offers of assistance.
Their thanks are especially due to Capt. Marshal Smith and an unknown friend for liberal donations of goods; to Messrs E. Marquese & Co., for a donation of shoes; Mr. G. W. Helm, for a donation of money, and to Messrs. J. D. Bein & Son, Mr. Bosworth, Mr. Slawson, and the editors of the city papers for a continuation of their favors. MRS. JAS. ROSS, President.
MRS. G. W. PRITCHARD, Secretary. nov13 1w

RAILROAD.
Office of the N. O., J. and G. N. R. R.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1861.
NO FREIGHT can be forwarded by this road to Virginia or the Carolinas until further notice.
Freights will be received and forwarded, without delay, to Nashville, without changing cars.
T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
nov13 3t

OFFICIAL.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BATON ROUGE, November 5, 1861.
IN accordance with Section 18 of Act No. 102, approved March 15, 1857, entitled "An act in relation to certain debts of the State," sealed proposals will be received for sixty days from and after the first publication of this advertisement, for the purchase, by the State of Louisiana, of Sixteen Thousand Dollars worth (more or less) of Bonds, such as are receivable by the State as security for the circulation of the Free Banks of this State, established under Act No. 18, approved March 15, 1855. All proposals to be directed to the Auditor and Treasurer, at Baton Rouge, indorsed "Proposals for the sale of State Bonds," to be by them opened in presence of the Governor, on SATURDAY, the sixth day of January, 1862. Said purchase to be made from the bidder or bidders offering to sell said Bonds at the lowest terms.
The Governor reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to direct advertisements for new proposals.
[SEAL.] By the Governor: THOMAS O. MOORE.
P. H. HARDY, Secretary of State. nov7 1jan5

Sugar and Molasses
WILL be hauled and stored in my Cotton Press on reasonable terms. Orders can be left at the office of Messrs. Roche & Escrigas, No. 9 St. Louis street, or of W. B. Dowsell & Co., No. 13 Carondelet street.
nov6 1m IG. SZYMANSKI.

Notice.
THE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS is now prepared to store SUGAR AND MOLASSES, and attend to the drayage of the same, if required.
Apply at the office of the Press, Levee street, between St. Ferdinand and Montegut streets, Third District.
nov4 2w

Widow Cuelmer, Somnambulist,
DAILY consultations from 8 A. M. until 12 M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.
No. 6 Rampart street, near Canal, Second District. Fees moderate. nov4 1m

Important to the Deaf.
DR. W. L. DAVIS, Aurist, can be found at his office in Bourbon street, a few doors from Canal street, every day, from morning till night, where persons may consult him, for the removal of Deafness and Incidental Noises in the Head or Ringing in the Ears.
nov4 1m

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.
WE have a large assortment of CARPETINGS, such as Wilton, Medallions, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Dutch, Venetian &c.
Also, Floor Oil-Cloth of all qualities and widths; White, Colored and Cocoa Mattings, Window Shades, Table Covers, Rugs and Mats, Drugget and Linen Crumb Cloths, &c. &c., which we offer for cash at moderate prices.
nov4 1m A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

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 Sept. 30th, 1860..........$144,817 50
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1861:
On Fire Risks..........$236,316 12
On River Risks..........27,472 69
On Marine Risks..........[illegible]
[illegible] 00
Total premiums..........$445,444 27
Less Premiums not earned on 30th Sept., 1861..........$[illegible]
For return Premiums..........7,835 46
Net earned premiums 30th September 1861..........$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year:
On Fire Risks..........$169,956 [illegible]
On River Risks..........6,721 [illegible]
On Marine Risks..........[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned..........3,704 71
Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, less interest..........66,779 58
..........249,181 79
Net profits..........$[illegible]
Net earned premiums..........[illegible]
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned..........25,124 72
Amount participating in Profits..........$320,775 30
The Company have the following assets, viz:
Cash on hand..........[illegible]
Pledge Notes..........[illegible]
Mortgage Notes..........[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies..........[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums..........[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection..........17,199 72
Confederate States Loan..........[illegible]
Balance of Subscription Notes..........[illegible]
..........$[illegible]
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. on 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 20th December.
J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
—DIRECTORS—
Alphonse Miltenberger, A. Rochereau,
G. W. Babcock, Chas. Lafitte,
C. Lauve, Ed. Milleaudon,
R. M. Davis, G. Sabatier,
J. H. Gribble, F. A. Mohlam,
A. Reichard, J. Tuyes
oct12 ly

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..........$191,306 71
To-wit—
On Fire Risks..........$128,606 00
On Marine Risks..........35,895 56
On River Risks..........26,835 27
..........$191,306 7[illegible]
Less—
Premiums Unterminated..........$22,609 75
Returned Premiums..........4,587 62—27,197 37
Earned premiums 30th September, 1861..........$164,109 34
Losses paid during same period, viz:
On Fire Risks..........$44,839 11
On Marine Risks..........23 604 50
On River Risks..........12,394 79
..........$80,978 70
Re-Insurances..........11,169 14
Fifteen per cent. returned..........3,407 50
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c..........21,847 20—116,398 54
..........$47,790 80
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers..........12,623 40
Net profits 30th September, 1861..........$35,370 40
Earned premiums..........$164,109 34
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned..........22,716 73
Amount participating in profits..........$141,461 61
The Company have the following assets—
Bills receivable for premiums..........18,317 83
Due for premiums in course of collection..........9,360 82
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds..........26,000 00
Insurance Scrip..........1,620 00
Confederate States Bonds..........5250 00
Cash on hand..........10,647 94
Subscription notes..........208,730 52
Total amount of assets..........$280,146 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, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
F. 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 15th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.
F. GANUCHEAU, President.
AMADEO LAMBRY, Vice-President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.
DIRECTORS
Amadee Landry, Octave Vourhies, W. G. Bohnken
W. A. Gordon, Theodore Lanaux, Frank Shaw,
Alfred Dolhonde, C. J. Bell, W. Cooper,
John Gaudy, H. Bordelais, P. Hickman,
J. Lesbec, F. P. Legas, P. Botchford,
S. N. Moreis, G. Duvean, Chas. J. Leeds,
J. M. Robert, J. M. Wagner, J. O. McLoern,
A. B. Griff, E. Boudousquie, Valsin Hourmaine,
Theodore Frois, Chas. Roussin, Hughe Pain,
J. B. Guenon, J. Bally, Wm. Coumt,
J. A. Barnadon, J. J. Hero, W. S. Gorges.
oct12 1m

For Sale.
THAT very eligibly situated PROPERTY, bounded by Prieur street, Canal Carondelet, Tchoupitoulas and St. Peter streets, containing seven Lots of Ground, known as the Dependency Saw-Mill. Said property would suit for a distillery or refinery, having large and spacious buildings suitable for any manufacturing purposes. All of which will be sold low, by applying to ALBERT S. DECROSS, 45 the Gironne Bank.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM,
107 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Nearly opposite the St. Charles Theatre.
THE TEMPLE OF ART!
CONTAINING over 200 FIGURES, LIFE-SIZE, representing many of the most celebrated subjects in History—the greater part of the Figures moving by Machinery.
GRAND COSMORAMIC VIEWS of the Great Eastern—The Battle of Marengo—The Battle of Solferino—Battle of New Orleans, 8th of January—Napoleon Departing from Paris, 11th May, 1850—The Capture of Malakoff—Napoleon Crossing the Alps.
To the already Magnificent Collection has been added THE RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY by President Buchanan, at the White House, May 17. The Clothing and Weapons were presented to SIG. VANNUCHI by order of the Prince, Simimo Bootmo.
BIRTH OF CHRIST IN THE MANGER OF BETHLEHEM—A beautiful Tableau.
THE LAST SUPPER—THE TRIAL OF CHRIST. CRIMEAN HEROES AND EUROPEAN POWERS. OLD JOHN BROWN AND HIS ASSOCIATE MURDERERS of Harper's Ferry Notoriety, which will represent them truthfully in form, feature and stature.
Admission, 50 cents; Children, half price.
nov1 1m

C. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

C. S. MARSHAL'S MONITION.
Thomas McLellan vs. Ship Sarah E. Pettigrew, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—No. 17.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession the ship Sarah E. Pettigrew, her tackle, apparel and furniture, now libeled by Thomas McLellan, in a suit now pending in the District Court of the Confederate States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the Confederate States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on the third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said ship Sarah E. Pettigrew, her tackle, apparel and furniture should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 4th day of November, 1861.
nov5 C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

C. S. MARSHAL'S MONITION.
James McCloskey vs. Ten Flat Boats and their Cargoes of Coal.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—No. 28.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession ten flat boats and their cargoes of coal, now lying in the Mississippi river, at a place or landing called Willow Grove, about two miles above New Orleans, now libeled by James McCloskey, now pending in the District Court of the Confederate States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District 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 to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said ten flat boats and their cargoes of coal should not be condemned and possession delivered agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 31st day of October, 1861.
nov2 C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

C. S. MARSHAL'S MONITION.
William Wheann vs. Four Flatboats and their Cargoes.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—No. 40.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession four flatboats and their cargoes of coal, now lying in the Mississippi river, at a place or landing called Willow Grove, about two miles above the city of New Orleans, now libeled by William Wheann, now pending in the Confederate Court of the Confederate States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner and owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the Confederate States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on the third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said four flatboats and their cargoes of coal should not be condemned, and possession delivered agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 31st day of October, 1861. C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.
oct1

C. S. MARSHAL'S MONITION
George F. Miller vs Six Flatboats and their Cargoes of Coal

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—No. 39.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession six flatboats and their cargoes of coal, now lying in the Mississippi river at a place or landing called Willow Grove, about two miles above the city of New Orleans, now libeled by George F. Miller, now pending in the District Court of the Confederate States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner and owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at the District Court of the Confederate States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on the third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said flatboats and their cargoes of coal should not be condemned, and possession delivered agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 31st day of October, 1861.
oct1 C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

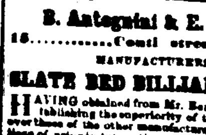
C. LONCQ,
STEAM MANUFACTORY
OF ALL KINDS OF
BOXES,
No. 35 Barracks street, between Chartres and Levee streets, New Orleans.
oct26 1m

OPENING OF THE ST. JAMES HOTEL.
THIS elegant and commodious establishment having undergone thorough renovation and repair during the summer, will be opened for the reception of guests on FRIDAY NEXT, the 1st of November. For gentlemen unaccompanied by their families, rooms with board will be provided, but a well-conducted restaurant will be connected with the establishment, where meals will be served at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Persons visiting the city will find the St. James one of the most agreeable Hotels in the Southern Confederacy.
The chambers, which are all well ventilated, are handsomely furnished, and many are quite comfortable. Each room is supplied with gas.
The accommodations for families are superior. The ladies' ordinary will be conducted as usual, but families preferring rooms without board will be accommodated.
The Hotel is centrally located on one of the widest and pleasantest streets in the city.
The City Hotel has also undergone repairs, and is conducted by us as formerly.
oct31 1m&w MORSE & MOORE, Proprietors.

Sewing Machines.
THE Ladies of the Confederate Army having been compelled to give up the Sewing Machines which they had hitherto used, respectfully solicit the agents of the different machines, and all private individuals possessing any, to furnish them a few, and thus enable them to continue their patriotic labors. oct17 tf

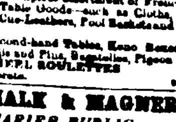
SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY
No. 208 Girod Street, New Orleans.
JOHN S. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, S. SWOOP
GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.,
(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)
Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists,
Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Blacksmith Work of all kinds. oct15 6m

MUSIC,
SOURDES & CHASSAIGNAC,
Successors to E. HEERY,
No. 70.....CHARTRES STREET.....No.
—IMPORTERS OF—
Music and Musical Instruments.

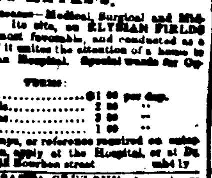


SOLE agents for the celebrated PIANO-FORTES of Henry Hers, to whom the grand medal was awarded at the Universal Exhibition of 1855. These Pianos were declared by the Jury of Exhibition of 1855 to be superior to those of Erard and Pleyel.
French, German and American MUSIC constantly on hand at the store No. 71 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti streets. sep13 1y

Music! Music!! Music!!!
A. ELIE,
16..........Royal Street..........16
HERZ & PLEYEL



PIANOS.
AGENT
Of the manufacture of H. HERZ, which received the medal of honor at the Universal exposition.
Sole Agent for the
INSTRUMENTS OF SAX,
HARMONIUMS AND HARDLE ORGANS,
Strings of All Kinds.
Has received by the late arrivals a large stock of Vocal and Instrumental Music; also, a number of superior Herz & Pleyel Pianos. nov7 1y



B. Antognini & E. Richard,
15..........Conti street..........15
MANUFACTURERS OF
SLATE BED BILLIARD TABLES,
HAVING obtained from Mr. Berger a certificate establishing the superiority of their Billiard Tables over those of the other manufacturers, and also the privilege of using in future the name of this celebrated Professor, deem it their duty to communicate the fact to amateurs. Mr. Berger being furthermore desirous of testifying his high appreciation of Messrs. Antognini & Richard's Tables, has ordered, for his private use, a Slate Bed Billiard Table, which he is now using in New Orleans, and upon which he performed in this city, at the Watts Hall, on St. Louis street. Amateurs can call and see certificate.
Will be found in the same establishment a splendid selection of Marble, Oak, Mahogany and Rosewood BILLIARD TABLES, with Slate, Marble or Wood Beds, furnished with the Mechanical Cushions.
Being in connection with European and Northern houses, they offer a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Table Goods—such as Cloths, Balls, Cues, Cue-Cutters, Cue-Leathers, Pool Baskets and Balls, &c., &c.
Also, on hand, second-hand Tables, Keno Boxes and Cards, Ten-Pin Balls and Pins, Bagatelles, Pigeon Holes and DOUBLE WHEEL ROULETTES.
Prices very moderate. ap20

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 32 Carondelet street.
(Ground floor, back office.)
ap1 1y

THE LUXEMBERG HOSPITAL,
New Mayer's,
OPEN for all diseases—Medical, Surgical and Midwifery cases. Its site, on ELYSIAN FIELDS STREET, is the most favorable, and conducted as to "Houses of Health," it unites the attention of a home to the advantages of an Hospital. Special wards for Contagious diseases.
TERMS:
Wards..........$1 00 per day.
Private Wards..........2 00 "
Private Rooms..........3 00 "
Nurses..........1 00 "
A deposit for 10 days, or reference required on entering. For admission apply at the Hospital, or at Dr. Mayer's office, No. 14 Bourbon street. mh9 1y

JAMAICA AND SANTA CRUZ RUM.—1 puncheon old Jamaica Rum, in bond; 1 puncheon old Santa Cruz Rum, do; 1 puncheon old Bay Rum, for sale by
nov6 tf J. TURPIN, 65 Old Levee st.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in each to one square every other day.
No subscriptions taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

AUCTION SALES.

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

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, 15th November, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Elysian Fields street at a short distance from the elbow of Marigny's canal:
15 fine COWS, several of them fresh in milk, and the others on the eve of calving.
3 HORSES, the Good Will and the Utensils of the dairy.
Terms cash. nov13

Succession of James Druhan.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, 14th November, 1861, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, in the Mississippi and other warehouses, by order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, No. 15,4[illegible]
3223 sacks Prime White Corn, held on joint account of the above succession with Patrick J. Bull.
Terms cash. nov12 td

Guano—Guano—Guano.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at No. 47 Magazine street
200 tons Mexican Guano, in bulk, which will be offered in lots of from one to ten tons, to suit buyers.
Terms cash. nov12

Water-proof Roofing Material.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 16th November, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at the Merchants' Warehouse, on Fulton street, near Lafayette street, for account of whom it may concern:—
75 barrels Water-proof Roofing Material in bad order.
Terms cash. nov14

Succession of Robert C. Armstead, No. 16,323.
BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

BY virtue of an order from Honorable J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, Parish of New Orleans, dated 8th November 1861, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the store situate corner of Bank Place and Gravier street, between Magazine and Camp streets:
The Contents of said Store, consisting in part of Fine and Black Coats and Overcoats, Sacks, Linen and Check Coats, Cottonade do, Black Cloth Coats, Alpaca do and Cassimere Pants, Flannel and Marseilles Vests and Drilling Pants, Black Cassimere, Satin do, and a number of articles too numerous to mention.
Also, Counters, Looking-Glasses, Glass Cases, Desks, and a magnificent Iron Safe.
Terms cash on delivery. nov8

Estate of the late Thomas B. Poindexter
Splendid and Elegant Household Furniture, Carpets, Silverware, Plated Ware, Pianos, French Looking Glasses, Clocks, Glassware, Chinaware, Wines, Valuable Books, one set gilt China, two Scrip of the Merchants' Insurance Company.
BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 2d November, 1861, Court docket No. 16,301, will be sold at public auction, on Monday, 18th November, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of the deceased, at the corner of St. Charles and Nayades and St. Andrew streets, for account of said succession:
SPLENDID AND ELEGANT PARLOR FURNITURE, consisting of sofas, chairs, arm-chairs, tables, looking-glasses, etageres, piano, tea-sets, ornaments, curtains, clocks, lamps, carpets, &c.; mahogany bookcases, hat-rack, extension tables, sideboards, dining chairs, mattresses, washstands and crockery, armoires, bedsteads, mattresses, cups, tumblers, glassware, plated ware, bowls, one lot of chinaware.
One lot of SILVERWARE, consisting in spoons, forks, soup-ladle, teaspoons, dessert spoons, butter and fish do, sugar-tongs, &c., plated-ware, &c.
7 barrels fine old Whisky, Claret Wine, White Madeira do, Port do, Champagne do, Sherry do, 1 barrel white Sugar, 1 lot of empty Bottles, &c.
At 12 o'clock M., 2 Scrip of the Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 1[illegible], for $100 each, No. [illegible]
UNRESERVED AND POSITIVE SALE.
Terms cash on delivery. nov8 11 15

Valuable Slaves at Auction.
Estate of the late Thomas B. Poindexter
BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 23 November, 1861, Court docket No. [illegible] will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, 7th December, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, for account of said succession:
1. ANNA, a negro woman, aged about 27 years.
2. JOHN, a griff man, aged about 50 years.
3. AGNES, a negro woman, aged about 65 years.
Terms cash.
Acts of sale before Felix de Armas, Esq., notary public. nov8 14 21 30 dec7

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

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

REGULAR Sale Days, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their auction mart, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street.
Out-door Sales attended to as usual. oct18 tf

JUDICIAL SALES.

Henry S. Hall vs. J. Mason Greenbury

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. [illegible]—By virtue of a writ [illegible] and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, at the corner of Camp and Common streets, on FRIDAY, November 15th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.
ELIZA, a negress, slave for life, aged about thirty-two years, a good cook, washer and ironer.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms cash on the spot.
oct14 25 31 nov8 13 14 15 F. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Kohlm

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 9,[illegible].—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale and alias seizure and sale, issued from the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, at the corner of Camp and Magazine streets, on SATURDAY, November [illegible], 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.
A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, servitudes, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situate lying and being in the Third District of this city, in square bounded by Mandeville, Levee, Spain and Victory streets, designated as lot Number Three of said square, on a plan drawn by Allou D'Hemecourt, surveyor, dated the 5th day of January, 1852, and measures in American measure 60 feet front on Mandeville street, by sixty feet more or less in inches and three lines in depth between parallel lines.
The buildings comprise a one story frame house and dependency frame kitchen, shingle roofed, out-houses, &c.
The house bears No. 18.
Together also with forty-eight SHARES (now reduced to forty-five) of the CAPITAL STOCK of the CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, secured by mortgage on said property.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms—1. The purchaser to assume the payment of a bond note for the sum of six hundred and sixty dollars ($660) due the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, payable on the 1st day of June, 1862. Bearing interest at the rate of [illegible] quarter of the said Bank, and the balance cash on the spot.
oct29 nov5 14 25 30 E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Isaac Levy vs. His Creditors.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 5316.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered November 9th, 1861, and directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on SATURDAY, November 23d, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent:
The Book Accounts and Claims surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors.
Terms cash on the spot.
nov11 14 18 21 23 F. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Charles Delamarre vs. His Creditors and the Creditors of Bochet & Delamarre.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,418. By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered November 5, 1861, and to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the corner of Customhouse and Chartres streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent:
One STEAM ENGINE, complete.
Surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors.
Terms cash on the spot.
nov7 11 14 16 18 F. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Patrick Golden vs. Nicholas Markey.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—No. 885.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable Arthur Saucier, Justice of the said Court, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No. 231 Customhouse street, on MONDAY, November 18th, 1861, at 11 o'clock, M., one lot of Household Furniture. Seized in the above suit. Terms cash on the spot.
nov8 14 18 SAMUEL HAMILTON, Constable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of James P. McGuire.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,529.—Whereas William Davis has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late James P. McGuire, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
nov14 18 23 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Claude Doibeau.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,534.—Whereas Jean Dominique Piattoly has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Claude Doibeau, deceased Intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
nov11 15 20 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

No Mercury!
Private Diseases!!
Men and Women!
MR. E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris school, having returned from France, attends, as heretofore, to private and chronic diseases. Office, at his Drug store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.
RICORD'S INJECTION.
The above is the injection with which Dr. Ricord effects his brilliant cures. Chronic, Gonorrhea, Whites, &c., disappear in a few days. Drug store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.
ANTI MERCURIAL ROB.
For the cure of all old diseases, syphilitic accidents, and those brought about by Mercury, such as Syphilitic Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, Exostosis, Carious Bones, &c., &c.
E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.
au24 6m

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE
—OF—
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
GUILBAUX & GIEFERS,
(Successors to T. Dabylons)
191..........Royal street..........192
IMPORTERS of English and French Saddlery and manufacturers of Saddles and Harness, and Southern Military Equipments.
ATTENTION!
In consequence of the present state of affairs, all orders will be filled at the shortest notice, and at reduced prices. On hand, a considerable quantity of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Carpets, Whips, and all other articles, from England and France; Military articles [illegible]

FLOUR.—200 barrels Extra and Superfine [illegible] GABRIEL [illegible]
nov2 27 O[illegible]

ALMONDS.—60 bales Languedoc soft shell; 25 barrels shelled almonds, for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 [illegible]
nov2

OLD RYE WHISKY.—10 demijohns Old [illegible] key, 1852, for sale by LOUIS F. MAXENT, [illegible] Toulouse st.
nov7

MUSCAT WINE.—25 boxes old Muscatel for sale by LOUIS F. MAXENT, 20 Toulouse st.
nov7

IRISH WHISKY.—5 puncheons Irish Whisky in bond, for sale by J. TURPIN, 65 Old Levee st.
nov6 tf