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SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

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Advertisements on the first page will be charged double price.

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 C. E. Forstall, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a female slave, and the property of the estate of the late Adelaide Brown.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, millinery articles, silk ribbons &c., also, at 12 o'clock, iron columns.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, china, glass, crockery, &c.

By G. Leaumont, Blache & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 76 Chartres street, bar soap.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11½ o'clock, on Fulton, near Lafayette street, water-proof roofing material.

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

THE NEW PROGRAMME.

From events of recent occurrence it would appear as if the interest of the portentous drama now unfolding itself was about to be transferred from Virginia to the West. The Old Dominion, erewhile the theatre of so many startling episodes, seems to have settled down into comparative quietude—the only exception in several weeks to the monotony of undisturbed camp life being the fierce struggle and splendid triumph at Leesburg. Since then, although the Northern and Western journals clamor for an advance movement, and those professing to have access to official sources ever and anon declare that Gen. McCLELLAN is about to do some mighty deed of glorious emprize, the youthful ACHILLES lingers in his tent, and manifests no disposition to encounter the HECTOR of the Confederate hosts. If, indeed, we may credit Democratic authority, McCLELLAN has confessed that he dares not fight on the Potomac—at least this avers that old New York politician, LEVI CHATFIELD.

We, however, are not disposed to ascribe the inactivity of the Federal armies in Virginia to the dread of being defeated by our troops. We rather think it is in pursuance of a new line of policy designed to harass and injure the Confederates at points deemed more vulnerable. Instead of attempting the arduous task of penetrating our lines along the Potomac, the Yankees have resolved to vex our seacoast with predatory expeditions, and at the same time to concentrate overwhelming forces in Kentucky and Missouri, with a view of freeing both these States of the presence of Southern soldiers, and of threatening the Confederate States lying within the valley of the Mississippi. We have no doubt whatever that the nearly simultaneous attack upon Port Royal, the assault at Belmont, and the burning of bridges in East Tennessee, were part and parcel of a preconceived plan, and were strictly in accordance with instructions The Belmont affair had been so thoroughly arranged before hand, and was expected to be carried out with such complete success, that the Chicago *Tribune*, on the very day of the fight, informed its readers that in all probability Columbus was at that time in possession of the Federal forces. It is generally understood that whilst GRANT and McCLERNAND, with 9000 Federals, were to cut to pieces the inconsiderable forces occupying the shore opposite Columbus, a larger body was to assail the troops at the latter place and carry it by storm. This notable scheme failed, though one portion of it was fairly tried. The Yankees did do their best to annihilate the handful of men at Belmont, but by dint of timely reinforcements we annihilated them. As for the second act of the proposed tragedy it never came off, and was probably postponed indefinitely in consequence of the mishaps which followed from the moment the curtain was raised.

There is, however, no reason to believe that Yankee desperation will pause here. The truth is something must be done, or LINCOLN and his satellites will confess themselves unable to make an impression on the South. Being foiled at all points in Virginia, they must strive to achieve some successes in the West, aided by the prestige of whatever conquests they may effect with their enormous naval strength, over the scattered batteries which protect the Southern shore. For this reason heavy reinforcements have been lately poured into the border States of the West, and we doubt not that McCLELLAN's command has been weakened in order that troops might be dispatched to Kentucky and Missouri, and to the Yankee fleet now roaming in Southern seas. This may account for the inertness lately exhibited by the NAPOLEON of the West. He does not care to fight without his full quota of soldiers. It is possible, therefore, that for some time there may be no more battles in Virginia. On the other hand, there is every reasonable ground for expecting fierce and terrible conflicts in Kentucky and Missouri. We take it for granted that the Confederate authorities are duly apprised of the change of programme of the Federalists, and that they either have already adopted, or will forthwith adopt such measures as are best calculated to thwart the projects of the enemy. The best way to worst the Yankees is to meet them in their march and give them battle. To do this requires brave soldiers in sufficient numbers, and well equipped. Our own opinion is, that with from eighty to a hundred thousand men the Federals can be driven out of Kentucky, while Cincinnati and other free soil cities may be exposed to the danger of invasion. With the same number we have not a doubt of our ability to march from one end of Missouri to the other, and to liberate that noble common wealth from the presence of the insolent and cruel foe. But early action is required. Too much procrastination has already been permitted. Delays and ill timed indulgence to traitors have doubled the difficulties of the work to be accomplished. Let our action henceforth be prompt and vigorous, and our treatment of the disloyal in accordance with their deserts

Our thanks are due Mr C E McCarthy for a very late Franklin paper.

TRAITORS IN ARKANSAS.—The Fort Smith *Times* says that the telegraph wire has been cut several times between Van Buren and Fayetteville by some Lincolnite. The citizens of Van Buren have offered a reward for the villain, and we hope he may be arrested and get his reward. It is also stated that some abolition scoundrel has been attaching wire to the telegraph line between Van Buren and Fayetteville, running one end and Major Clarke and Montgomery's messages into the ground, thus destroying all communication between the two termini.

AUGUSTA, November 13—Special dispatches from Savannah announce the arrival there of Capt Anderson, with a Confederate steamer from Europe, loaded with large quantities of arms and ammunition.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR BRAGG.—We learn from the *Observer* of the 11th that on the day previous two full regiments from Mississippi reached Pensacola, under command of Colonel Hunt, and left immediately for the headquarters of General Bragg

The Richmond *Whig* of the 8th says: We were informed yesterday that all the Federal prisoners in this city will be sent to North Carolina in a few days—truly a "happy riddance." We insist that sufficient and exact notice of the time of the departure of our "Yankee guests" should be given, as there are many persons, and especially a number of ladies, whose curiosity would be gratified by a sight of the procession, as it passed to the depot.

PROBABLY ANOTHER STEAMER.—The Liverpool *Times* has the following: May not the steamer referred to be the one which has recently arrived at a Confederate port?

The steamer Fingall is announced to have cleared at that port recently "for Madeira and the west coast of Africa," with a cargo of munitions of war valued at £ 21,000. It is difficult to believe that 11,341 rifles, 609,000 cartridges, 200 sabres, "a quantity of wrought leather belts," seven tons of shell, four pieces of artillery, and so forth, are destined for negroes. African trade guns are not usually rifled, and it is just possible that our Greenock correspondent has, by a slip of the pen, substituted "Madeira and the west coast of Africa" for "the Southern States of North America."

A TENNESSEE MAYOR.—The Nashville *Banner* has the following

We learn that Mrs. Clarkey Haynie, aged 76 years, a citizen of Smith county, Tennessee, has sent twelve grandsons forth to battle in the cause of Southern independence. She has also sent her own son, who commands a company in the Confederate service. In addition to this, she has contributed liberally to the Southern cause. She is the daughter of a soldier of the Revolionary war. Her husband was the son of a Revolutionary hero, and he himself commanded a company at the battle of New Orleans. Well may the South feel proud of such mothers.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* has the following:

On Saturday last Mr. Theodole Trahan, of West Baton Rouge, shot and killed instantly Mr. Bonnecassie, a Frenchman, and baker by trade. The *Advocate* learns that the cause of the shooting was an attempt on the part of Bonnecassie to take improper liberties with Trahan's wife. Mr. Trahan was tried and acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Galveston via Brashear City

Burning of the Schr. Royal Yacht.

Galveston, November 9—At half past three o'clock this morning the sentinels on the steamer Rusk saw the schr. Royal Yacht, Capt. Chubb, immediately sent to her assistance, and the fire on fire off Bolivar, in the bay. Boats were discovered to be within a few inches of the magazine, which was fortunately saved, and the fire all put out, the vessel being slightly damaged. The indications are that a most resistance was made by the crew of the Yacht before surrendering. Her cutlasses were found below deck, but all other small arms were missing. Musket balls were found bedded in her sides. It is supposed a frigate's launches approached very near the Yacht before they were discovered, and the attacking party must have numbered one hundred men against fifteen, which was the number of the Yacht's crew. She has been brought into port. The enemy evidently became frightened, and left in a hurry.

From New York via Nashville.

Correspondence between H. W. Hayman and Lord John Russell on the Cotton Question.

New York, November 11.—The last steamer brings a series of letters between Henry W. Hayman, on the part of the cotton importing interest in England, and Lord John Russell. Hayman informs Lord Russell that, in conjunction with other merchants, he had in contemplation the fitting out of a number of ships for the purpose of trading with New Orleans and other Southern ports, and asks that the protection of Her Majesty's cruisers in the West Indies may be given the aforesaid ships intended for the expedition, or else that the ships may be permitted and authorized to defend themselves, if resisted.

Lord John Russell replies that Her Majesty's Government will not afford the slightest protection or countenance such an enterprise, and says: The United States and so called Confederate States are engaged in civil war, and Her Majesty's Government have recognized that state of things, and have taken the position of neutrality between the contending parties, and that under those circumstances a British ship, being neutral, knowingly attempts to break an effective blockade, she is liable to capture and condemnation. If such ship defends herself by force against the national vessel enforcing such blockade, such offence would be a breach of the law of nations, and expose the ship and cargo to condemnation as a prize, and the persons who commit the act to severe treatment according to the law of war

(Special to the N. Y. Evening Post)

Washington, November 11—The expedition is prepared, if not already sailed, which will seal the harbors of Savannah and Charleston against the egress or entrance of any further Theodora or Nashville expeditions.

New York, November 11.—The *Post* says there is also a flotilla in this port comprising thirty vessels, now armed and manned, ready to sail for the Gulf of Mexico. These vessels are peculiar in size, draft and armament for harassing the coast of Louisiana and Alabama

From Montreal, Canada.

Steamship North Briton Totally Wrecked.

Montreal, November 11.—The third officer of the steamship North Briton has arrived at Father Point in a schooner, and reports that the North Briton struck on Parquet Island at one o'clock on the morning of the 5th, a gale then blowing, and was totally wrecked. No lives were lost. The passengers and crew were landed at Port Mingan. Only a few mail bags were saved, and those were perfectly saturated with water.

From Gallipolis, Ohio.

Guandotte, Va., Attacked by the Confederates—Federal Loss in Killed and Prisoners 100.

Gallipolis, Ohio, November 11.—Guandotte, Va., on the Ohio river, was attacked last night by 600 rebels, and out of 150 Federals stationed there, only 50 escaped. The rest were killed and taken prisoners.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, November 11—Capt. Dowell, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, has returned from Hatteras, and says he found it impossible for his regiment to remain longer there.

From San Francisco, California.

San Francisco, November 11.—Benj. Stark has been appointed Senator from Oregon. He is a Democrat and a native of Connecticut.

From Boston.

Boston, November 11—Ex Mayor Barker, (this name should be R. S. Bunker, a merchant of Mobile, and not Ex Mayor—Reporter) of Mobile, and Wm Pierce, of New Orleans, have been discharged from Fort Warren to-day.

From Missouri, via Memphis.

St Louis, November 12—The Republican of this morning says there was an numerous Fremont demonstration last night, the meeting endorsing him and his course. His response showed there will be trouble in the Federal Western camp through his denouncing the Administration.

Brecher's paper, the Independent, says News and has expressed his conviction that the Government cannot succeed in war, and that peace will be declared within ninety days

From Memphis.

Memphis, November 15—One hundred Yankee prisoners arrived here to-day, and were welcomed by the citizens, but not insultingly. Gen Polk is still suffering from the accident heretofore reported. Gen. Pillow again intercepts the shipments of corn.

Columbus is threatened with another formidable attack by the Federals.

From East Tennessee.

The Memphis *Appeal* of Thursday has the following:

A gentleman who has just arrived from Richmond advises us that the journey from that city to Memphis is tedious one, owing to the interruption to the trains on the East Tennessee Railroad caused by the destruction of the bridges He was five days making the trip.

Two of the bridges destroyed were very costly, and cannot be speedily rebuilt, but the railroad managers are using every effort to keep communication open by means of ferry boats and temporary bridges at all the crossings where the presence of trains had been obstructed by the incendiaries, and the road will be put in order at the earliest practicable moment.

Great excitement prevails along the route. The people were thoroughly aroused, and flocking into every station, determined to exterminate the traitors between Bristol and Chattanooga, where the principal damage was done.

General Clark of Mississippi, was at Bristol, among the detained passengers and being advised that there was a force of five hundred Unionists at Union town, where a bridge had been burned, he mustered a force of about forty, principally returning soldiers, and marched against them A conflict took place at night with the traitors fled early—not knowing Clark's force—leaving indications that some of them were hurt.

At Strawberry Plains bridge the guard was attacked by fifteen of the incendiaries. He killed two and wounded several, but they overpowered and wounded him very severely. For his gallantry a handsome subscription had been made up in the neighborhood in his favor. At Knoxville, particularly, much excitement prevails. Martial law has been proclaimed, and Parson Brownlow has left for "parts unknown."

Gentlemen from East Tennessee report that the late incendiary acts of the Andy Johnson conspirators, in destroying the railroad bridges, has greatly confounded to our interest. A large number of Unionists, disgusted and startled at the true design of the traitorous Vandals, have renounced the Union cause and declared their intention henceforth to sustain the Confederate States, as the only way to secure law, government and order.

We clip the following items of news from the Fredericksburg *Recorder* of Tuesday evening:

A GOOD SHOT.—We learn that the rifle gun recently carried to Evansport from Savannah, Ga., being one of those which was brought over in the Bermuda, being mounted and tried, actually sent a ball four miles into Maryland, a distance of full six miles The gentleman across the river near whose dwelling it fell has politely requested our men to "point it" some other way next time.

FROM THE POTOMAC.—On Friday afternoon, about two o'clock, a schooner which with a large number of merchantmen were lying just above the Evansport batteries, was torn from her moorings and came drifting down. So soon as those on board found out what had happened they attempted to put back, but finding this impossible they "tacked" and prepared to go by. In doing so our batteries opened upon her, and she was struck no less than four times. This was doing remarkably well, when it is recollected that the vessel was being driven before a gale at the rate of some twenty knots an hour, and was a very small concern. It shows that our boys are beginning to learn how to shoot.

Yesterday evening, about two hours before sunset, heavy firing commenced up the Potomac in the direction of Evansport, which lasted for about an hour. We did not learn the cause of it. Some supposed that it proceeded from the stationary Federal batteries recently erected on the Maryland shore. Last evening we learned that there was a very large fleet, sail and steam, supposed to be mostly merchantmen, lying off Maryland Point. It was estimated as high as 220 vessels.

A HARD CASE.—"That which thou hast to do, do with all thy might," said a clergyman to his son one morning.

"So I did, this morning," said Bill, with an enthusiastic gleam in his eye.

"Ah, what was it, darling?" and his father ran his fingers through his offspring's locks.

"Why, I whollopped Jack Edwards," said the youthful, "till he yelled like blazes. You should have heard his holler, dad."

The father looked unhappy, while he explained that the precept did not apply to any not like that, and concluded mildly with, "You should not have done that, child."

"Why, I didn't wholloped him."

"Better," said the sire, "for you to have fled the field to some."

"Yes, but," replied the hopeful, by way of a final clincher, "Jack can run twice as fast as I can."

The father sighed, went to his study, took a pen and endeavored to compose himself.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

If we may judge of the feeling against the North among the commercial people of England by that manifested by the English commercial people located at Paris, it must be terrible indeed. No slander is too absurd to be told, none too gross to be believed. Whether from commercial rivalry, from the menacing growth, or from what they call the impertinence of the Yankee race, we seem to have no friends left in this particular class of the English people. Not that they love the South or slavery, but they are furious at the idea that the North should even attempt to avert the threatened rupture of the great Republic, and will be still more furious if the North be successful. The doctrine of free trade which England is forcing on all Europe, and which she has failed to force on the United States, has turned away the sympathies of the commercial classes from the race to which they are allied by blood, and directed them into new and strange channels. The Morrill tariff falling upon English commerce at a moment when France was opening her ports to free trade, formed a contrast too striking for even English humanity, and to-day we see the unnatural and unusual spectacle of Frenchmen and Englismen joining in a common depreciation of America and her institutions.

A VOICE FROM BEYOND THE SEA.

The Baltimore *News Sheet* says:

"We publish in another column a remarkable letter from Mr. Boernstein, the United States Consul to Bremen, in regard to the popular feeling existing in Europe with respect to American affairs. Mr. Boernstein addresses his letter to the St. Louis *Anzeiger*, and it has since been published in the German correspondent of this city. The writer states frankly and unequivocally that all the active and energetic sympathy displayed in Europe, and more especially by all the classes except the very poor, is undoubtedly in favor of the Southern Confederacy. The almost universal belief in Europe, he says, is that neither reunion nor reconstruction is possible, except upon the Southern basis. He deplores the coldness evinced towards the North among all the intelligent classes without exception, and the evident disfavor in which the war policy of the Federal Government is held. This letter, emanating as it does from one of the most prominent of the Revolutionists of 1848, and also one of Mr. Lincoln's warmest supporters, is not only bold, frank and manly in its tone, but is especially valuable at this time as coming from a writer whose thorough acquaintance with the popular mind of Germany and of other European States cannot be doubted."

INTERESTING LETTER FROM LONDON.

The Washington *Republican* of the 28th publishes several interesting extracts from a private letter written by a distinguished Jew in London to a gentleman in that city, from which we extract the following:

"The news of the disaster at Lexington has just reached us. I will not stop to say what you know already—that it has deeply affected me. I send you the *Times*, *Chronicle*, and *Telegraph*, with leaders on the subject, that will let you know what is thought of that defeat over here. But now I must tell you what will be the effect of it. Unless the next few days bring over the news of a brilliant and decisive victory gained by the Federal Government over the Confederates, England will certainly at once try to raise the blockade of the Southern ports. I told you she was on the fence. You will see it announced in the *Times* of this day, which I send you, that Lord John Russell has said he will consider of the propriety of sending out ships of war to raise the blockade. But do you know I think that is partly intimidation? Ships of war have already left these ports, sailing westward under sealed orders. From all that I can gather between the half confidences of the press, and the cautious gossip of John Bull at his dinner table, I think that there is no doubt that the destination of those ships is to the Southern ports, where they will cruise to wait further orders, to be carried out to them by some fast sailing war steamer. What those further orders will be, you may easily imagine. I tell you, if we do not astonish England by such a decisive victory as shall entirely destroy the Confederate army now on the frontier, we shall have her down upon us in aid of the South. I am breathing out all my soul in hoping, praying, longing for this victory."

A special correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* furnishes the following interesting intelligence respecting the slaughter of the Federals at Belmont:

No further incidents of the battle have come to my knowledge that will interest your readers at this late day, further than that the loss of the enemy was certainly not less than one thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners, as follows: Buried on the field, 258, conveyed to their boats during the early part of the engagement, 311, shot while on their boats by our right wing, during their embarkation, 200, prisoners in our guard house and hospitals, 200—making a total of 1069. The fact that 311 of the enemy were carried dead to their boats in the early part of the day seems well authenticated. A man who lived between the place of their disembarkation and the field of battle was taken prisoner before the commencement of the battle and conveyed on board one of their transports, they supposing him to be a soldier of our army. He was kept on board during the entire day, and was only released after reaching Cairo on his satisfying them that he was a citizen.

On being released this gentleman returned home, and testifies to having seen 311 dead bodies carried on their transports, between half past nine, A. M., and one o'clock, P. M. The statement of the two gentlemen from Austin, Texas, who were in Cairo on the day of the battle, and stated that the transports were arriving all day at that point with killed and wounded, seems to corroborate the above, while the fact that the enemy continually gained ground up to one o'clock, thus giving them an opportunity to scour the field with their ambulances and wagons, which were seen upon the field, is additional evidence that they carried off large numbers of their dead and wounded before the tide of battle turned against them. The Seventh Iowa Regiment was literally cut to pieces, but forty more were responding to the roll call in the whole regiment at Cairo on the next morning after the battle. This is the regiment whose color-bearer young Vollmer so gallantly bayoneted, and so gloriously died with their colors in his grasp.

THE WRECK OF THE FEDERAL TRANSPORT UNION.—The telegraph has already advised of the loss of the Union, attached to the Federal armada, which left Hampton Roads a few days ago. The following particulars we take from the Fort Macon correspondence of the Newbern (N. C.) *Progress*, dated November 4:

Our forces have been employed all day getting out the valuable from the wreck, and proves to be a prize indeed. It is impossible for me to give a detailed account of the cargo, and what we have already recovered. In a general way I may state correctly the cargo will be worth over $100,000 to the Confederates. Two rifled 24-pounders have been got out, sharp's rifles and cartridges, 11 horses were saved, 800 blankets, &c., &c.

The engine is worth $30,000, and will be recovered. The wreck lies broadside on, and nearly out of the water at low tide. There is some danger of our being shelled at the work, but some think it will be difficult to discover the wreck from the sea.

Five more prisoners sent forward this morning, making the whole number 81.

That the vessel wrecked should be the "Union" is significant. No wonder it was lost. It has only followed the fortunes of its prototype.

CHEAP BLANKETS.—Newspaper blankets are coming into vogue. They are no joke. A correspondent of one of our exchanges thus refers to the matter:

I have recently heard much about the value of newspapers as a substitute for blankets, and have considered the statement to be apocryphal. But late evening I was induced to make the experiment. I took four full sized newspapers and pasted them together at the edges, making one large sheet the size of a blanket. I then removed the blankets from my bed, and placed the newspaper sheet between the one remaining blanket and the counterpane. The result was a comfortable night's sleep, without any feeling of cold. I pledge my word to you, gentlemen, that this is literally true; and my object in making the communication is that, through the medium of your paper, the fact may be generally circulated. For it is no trifling matter to the poor to know that for an outlay of few pennies they can supply themselves with a comfortable bed covering through the winter. One of the printers connected with the *Advocate* office has also made a trial of the matter, and says it works like a charm.

A short time since an old lady, a native of Maryland, in reduced circumstances, stepped into the office of the *Southern Express*, and, with tears in her eyes and quivering voice, handed the agent twelve pairs of socks and four pairs of mitts. She expressed her regret that she had no money to contribute, but said that in place of money she had made these articles to evince her love for the noble volunteers of her State who are aiding the South in achieving her independence.

A REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.—A correspondent of a Virginia paper, writing from Fairfax Courthouse, narrates the following:

An incident, remarkable in its character, took place in the Twenty-third Virginia regiment a few days since. Two soldiers were being drilled in the manual of arms, one having a loaded gun, and not knowing it to be loaded, at the word fire the lock was discharged. The Rev. Geo. W. Holland, of Salem, Virginia, happened to be passing in front, when the ball took effect upon a Bible which he had in his side pocket, immediately over his heart, and glanced, only breaking his left arm, which was afterward amputated. I have seen the Bible which saved Mr. Holland's life, and he promises to preach his next sermon from the text of the first leaf which remained unturn by the ball.

LATEST FROM COLUMBUS.—Says the Memphis *Appeal*:

Hearing a rumor yesterday that Col. Bowen's brigade, stationed near Mayfield, had been just a heavy skirmish in that vicinity with the enemy, we telegraphed late last night to Colombus for the particulars, and received through a friend the following response:

"There has been no fight, as reported. The enemy have gone into their holes.

"We have exchanged the wounded Federal prisoners for all of our well men. All is quiet to night.

THE RETIRED TRAITOR.

The vilest traitor of the age,
Though once the pet of fame,
Remorseful pangs cannot assuage,
Nor save his blasted name.

He therefore shuns the public view
And hides his guilty head;
Squirms from the shiny, leprous crew,
With reputation dead.

In vain attempts to dodge his shame,
Obscurity to gain;
He makes excuses pakry—lame,
That much augment the stain.

He tells the dupes whose ample ears
Belong their shallow sense,
It simply is his many years
And many pains intense.

But 'tis the torture that *within*
Which makes this hapless slave to sin
Slide from such one who spurns.

In view of his evasive plea—
His "swollen, useless shanks"—
Discerning ones can clearly see
The Court demands his thanks.

The Voice of One Crying in the Wilderness.

The Cincinnati *Times*, in a late issue, thus raves and bewails the condition of the North, and exhorts the people to do something:

Are we to be overwhelmed, like unhappy Greece, in the putrid waves of domestic corruption? Heaven forbid that this inquiry shall be consummated. We have not yet culminated to the meridian; we are not yet shrouded for the grave of nations. We have committed dreadful errors; we have walked in the valley and the shadow of death, but there is a beautiful sea, shining like the "cross in the wilderness," beckoning us to a loftier and prouder destiny! There is one "whose pavilion is dark cloud"—one, at whose voice the universe was summoned to existence—who is still the guardian of the land of Washington. [Virginia?] Let us not despair.

Now is the time for action! The eyes of the world are upon you, the shades of one hundred and eighty generations of men are looking down upon you, and it is for you to fight or die. [Boo [illegible]! As we have said—you have no election; you *must* fight, or consent to be a hissing and a by word through every century to come, you must meet the dreadful issue, or your children will deny their parentage. A great many are already in doubt about that, and blush when your names shall be mentioned.

The greatest questions of the world are to be decided at once. *Have we a Government in this Continent?*—[Certainly—several!] This is the momentous issue. More than thirty millions of people are directly interested in the result, and the influence which it will be involved in the general ruin. Such a struggle as this is not limited to any especial age, the high est interests of humanity are concerned, and the world looks on with that of America. [Not Yankee America.]

We have not yet *approached* this tremendous subject. [You have approached several times—at Bethel, Manassas, Leesburg, &c—but you didn't seem to like it so much, and we retired from it.] we have not realized in a remote degree the awful responsibility resting upon us. We are attempting to perform, in a few short days, a task which cost Spain eight hundred years of incessant labor. We have not thought upon this subject, and we have *continued* wrong. We are afraid to take the high, unimpeachable ground upon which this war must be settled. We are lingering in the low lands. Close the *compromise* and EXPEDIENCY, instead of declaring in favor of *abstract right*. "Compromise" is a word which is not in our dictionary; it is an invention of cowardice and crime, and we repudiate it with contempt and scorn. No compromise with the agents of the devil, [He wont let you off with a compromise,] but *war*, stern, unrelenting war, to the knife! Close the column and let the battle rage with Napoleonic fury, while the earth shall open to receive the bodies, Heaven will expand to accommodate the spirit of those that shall fall in defense of the imperscriptible, unalienable rights of Man. [So we hope—and the other place will yawn for those who fight against them]

As sad to all compromise! Let us meet this issue like men. [Like men! ha! ha!] Let us assert our rights as did Israel, against the Roman Empire, and let us bid defiance to the world in arms. What right has Europe, hoary with crime, to dictate terms of peace to America? What right has she to look down with a contescending air upon America?

The Project of Calling Out the Whole Fighting Population of the North.

A Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing under date of the 1st inst. says:

The arguments of the editorial article in the *Herald* of October 30, in favor of calling out the whole fighting population of the North to put down the rebellion, will acquire new force from a view of the number of Confederate troops in the field, and which this view the following statement is presented. It has been prepared with great care from the most authentic sources, and may be relied on as correct in every particular:

In the enumeration of troops no account is taken of those who were stationed at Lynchburg, Gordonsville, Charlottsville, Petersburg, Culpeper, Burkeville, and several other places in Virginia on the late at September 20, and which then amounted to 30,000. If they are still there they swell the aggregate by so much. In regard to the troops at Columbus and Hickman, Gen. Polk and Gen. Pillow, although they are stated below at 15,000, yet it is believed that they really amount to 20,000. The whole number of troops in Kentucky is stated in this statement to be only 58,000. But it has been for some weeks past the evident determination of the Confederate Government to wrest Kentucky from the Union forces; they have probably thrown into that State 25,000 more troops than I have any amount of, swelling the number there probably to 95,000. It is certain that with less than 100,000 their designs on Kentucky will fail.

The correspondent then goes on with an estimate of the actual number of Confederate troops in the field, and sets it down at 496,000. He estimates the number of muskets, rifles, &c., in the Confederate States at 800,000.

We find the following paragraph in the Cincinnati *Gazette*. That paper is posted (?) in regard to military movements at the South:

The detachment of 50,000 troops of Gen. Johnston's army which was withdrawn from Manassas about the end of September (and which it was supposed had gone to Kentucky to reinforce Gen Buckner) only went as far as Abingdon and Chattanooga, leaving which points 20,000 of them now remain. The object of this movement was to protect the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, the great avenue of communication between Virginia and the rest of the Southern States, which, it was supposed, was seriously threatened at that time.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.—So far, Hon. Charles M. Conrad, from the 2d, D. F. Kenner, from the 3d, and Lucien J. Dupré, from the 4th Congressional Districts, have been elected to sit in the First Congress of the Confederate States of America. Messrs. Villere, Perkins and Marshall have, without doubt, been elected from the 1st, 5th and 6th Districts. As far as ability goes the suffragans could not have selected a worthier or a more competent delegation. Let us premise that our State Legislature, which convenes on the fourth Monday of the month, will also show its wisdom by selecting statesmen to represent us in the C. S. Senate.

[*Attakapas Register.*]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The General Fast Day.—The President's request for the observance of the 18th, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, was universally observed throughout the city yesterday. All business was suspended, so far as possible—more so than on the Sabbath, and the churches were unusually thronged. General Lovell attended divine service at Dr. Palmer's church, and by request took his seat in the pulpit. The Regiment of Confederate Guards, in full uniform, attended service at the same house of worship.

The Floating Battery.—To-morrow (Sunday) is the last day on which the much-talked of floating battery, at the foot of Bienville street, will remain at the wharf. The public will all have a chance to visit it, and a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Free Market. The names of the Committee of Arrangements are published elsewhere.

The Parade This Evening.—It is expected that the parade and review of the First Brigade on Canal street, this evening, under Col. Cherbonnet, will be a more numerous assemblage of troops than this brigade ever mustered before. The brigade line is to be formed at three o'clock. A great crowd of spectators will make their first showing on this occasion.

Concert on Monday.—We understand that there will be a grand concert at the Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening, under the management of a number of ladies, among whom Madame Herard has taken an active part, for the benefit of the Orleans Cadets, Company E.

Bigamy.—Charles Baroch, alias Baron, of No. 206 Chartres street, was arrested yesterday morning and held by Recorder Emerson, on a charge of bigamy. It is alleged that Baroch, who has a wife and two children in Europe, whom he has deserted, went over to the parish of St. Tammany about a year ago, where he wooed and won a young lady, about eighteen years of age—Miss Ida Royal. They were married by the Rev. James English, a Methodist clergyman, on the 23d of February, 1861. Baroch passing under the name of Baron. A short time since the husband came to New Orleans, stating that he was going to return shortly, but was not heard from at all. Miss Royal, for she has no other title by law, under these painful circumstances, followed him here and soon discovered the full extent of his villany. She was advised to prosecute his next sermon from the text of the first leaf which remained unturn by the ball.

Floating Battery.

THE FLOATING BATTERY will be open TOMORROW, (Sunday) November 17, for the last time to visitors. A collection for the benefit of the "Free Market" will be made, thus affording to the public a favorable opportunity of testifying their benevolence in favor of the families of our soldiers

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS AND RECEPTION.

Hon. J. T. Monroe,
Flag Officer George N. Hollins,
Lt-Col. Commanding J. J. Guthrie,
Major B. S. Mallhot,
Adjutant-Major Lyle Ad,
Captain J. Ecclesine,
" E. Mathes,
" E. Kendal,
" L. Gomez,
" F. O. Klein,
" J. Ward,
Lieutenant " J. J. Cohn,
" E. Fraga,
Captain J. O'Hara, } Officers of Fulton
Lieutenant J. Ellis, } Guards Company E
" L. H. Pillman, } attached to the Battery.
" S. Wolf, } nov16

Free Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15, 1861.

The Committee of the Free Market have resolved on the following—

That hereafter the Free Market shall be closed at 1 o'clock, P. M., punctually, and no provisions shall be delivered after that hour.

2. That the instructions given in reference to the quantities of articles to be distributed in accordance with the number of persons in a family, shall in no instance be exceeded.

The object of these resolutions is to enable the Committee to carry out the principles of the institution, viz: The support of the families of the sons of our patriotic citizens who are engaged in the defense of our country. There is now on hand, and being supplied, upwards of 1900 families at each market.

It is, therefore, imperative and necessary for the continuance of the Market that the rules laid down for the distribution of the articles in the Market shall be rigidly enforced.

THOMAS MURRAY,
President of Free Market Committee.

Free Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15, 1861.

The Committee of the Free Market, with great satisfaction, acknowledge the receipt of the following letter from H. M. Crenshaw, Esq., of the firm of G. M. Hayly & Co., of the city.

"Mr. Thos. Murray, President of the Free Market, New Orleans

"Dear Sir—Having just returned from a short trip through the parishes of Lafourche, Terrebonne and Assumption, on business for the house, I endeavored to represent the benefit of the Free Market, thinking I might do some good. My success was the peculiar one, many planters that they would send produce as long as they could find a market.

"The ladies at every house are busy in making garments for our soldiers, with their needle hearts and willing minds. You will find enclosed twenty-nine dollars given to me by the good citizens of Terrebonne parish, related to the protection of Mobile.

"Also a draft on Messrs G M Hayly & Co. for the amount of $84 50, the proceeds of a concert, which was given for the benefit of the Confederate Armies of Lafourche, fourth parish. Also the large product of the wild-cane fields, which I have sent to the Free Market, for the Free Market, as I stated it.

"You will please take the cane as your best judgment may dictate, for the benefit of our absent volunteers, who are serving their country and fighting for our homes and firesides. Yours, respectfully,

(Signed) H. M. CRENSHAW.

The Committee of the Free Market have not words to express their gratitude to Mr. Crenshaw and Mr. Arnitt—one, all the way, the lady, the other, the gentleman of quinality, patriotism and liberality appears to them to be the open signal of God's hand to encourage our hearts and hands and to toss as the families of our absent soldiers are thus protected, we must succeed in our independence.

THOS. MURRAY
President of Free Market

Twenty-Six Dollars Reward

FOR the arrest of my boy ANTOINE, aged 18 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, Yaller Jim is the name he goes by. He left my plantation the month of May last, and I have reason to believe he has shipped on board a steamboat, and has no doubt changed his name. He is a little scar in his face, and is very slow in answering. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned, or by the jail keeper, on his delivery to me in New Orleans, or for the above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the above negro, if taken in the parishes of Orleans or Jefferson, or for his delivery to me on the plantation of the undersigned, in the Bayou Teche, Iberia parish, La. The above reward belonged to Mr. Laramie.

F. CROPPIN JR. St Charles street.

DENTAL NOTICE.

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

Will render his services to those who require operations on the TEETH, on the most reasonable terms. No. 1 Bienville street, near Carondelet.

To Hire

A COOK and chambermaid, together with her mistress, can hire themselves out together, or separately. Enquire at Merchants Exchange Office, Royal and Bienville sts.

Wanted,

TWO RECRUITING AGENTS active energetic and capable men to take up important service for the Confederate States service. Apply at No. 28 Carondelet street, in the Exchange, or at the hotels.

W. W. GORMOND

New Orleans Savings Institution,

November 14, 1861.

THE Board of Trustees have this day decreed a dividend of Five Dollars on each share, to the perpetual participants in conformity with the by-laws, for the six months preceding the 1st instant.

The dividend will be payable on the same date, and if placed to his or her credit on deposit on the 1st of January next, as may be preferred.

SAM. COWEN Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE

MERCHANTS and others having goods in storage in the Bonded Warehouse No. 1, in the Third District, are hereby notified that the bonds will be cancelled and transferred to Bonded Warehouse No. 5, in the Second District. Any person having goods there to transfer, will do so at their own expense, and will be char