# The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,221.



THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED BY WETHEY & CO.

NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31.

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.



REWARDS!

In another column will be found sundry appropriations by the New York and Philadelphia presses of the ill-starred shrieker of LINCOLN'S cabinet, Secretary of State, WM. H. SEWARD. With few exceptions they express that discernment, even though some of his critics acknowledge the appropriateness of his suggestions. But of first may be surmised from the manner in which public securities—the most delicate thermometer of public confidence—responded to the circular. It fell among them like a bombshell, and created a perfect panic, which at the last accounts had by no means subsided. One of the papers says significantly, in alluding to the decline in stocks, that Secretary SEWARD's admonitions have already cost the country more millions than would have been required to defend the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Maryland.

The strange inconsistencies and incongruities in the conduct of Mr. SEWARD have not escaped the notice even of his political friends. They do not forget, nor have they the magnanimity to suppress, the confident assurances hazarded by the embryo Secretary of State prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter that peace, permanent and profound, would be enjoyed by the whole country within sixty days from the date of his declaration. In little more than that time the Union was divided, and the two nations were engaged in a sanguinary struggle. This is, however, only one of his contradictions, and may possibly be explained by the failure of SEWARD's puddle views, as we knew that with unconditional timidity he was anxious to avoid all causes of strife. He was in favor of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, but was overruled by the President and the *vis à tergo* of terrified Republicans, who beheld in conciliation their death knell as a party.

But what shall be said of the stupendous contradiction of which he has most recently been guilty? He addresses a circular to the Northern Governors marked by extreme verbosity and circumlocution of language, but in which nevertheless he reiterates clearly enough the possibility of complications and difficulties with European powers, and advises the Governors of the seaboard States to hasten preparations for putting their coasts in a state of complete defence. A few days after he indites a dispatch to a member of the diplomatic body, in which he gives the assurance that the "little affair of the Southern insurrection" will blow over within three months; that the ports will all be opened, and peace and prosperity will reign again. So it appears that there is imminent peril of a collision with European powers growing out of the questions at issue between the United States and the Southern Confederacy, and yet there is no doubt whatever that the war with the Confederate States, which is a "little affair" will blow over in ninety days, and that all the ports will be opened. Is Mr. SEWARD an idiot, that he cannot discern the gross inconsistency between the circular and the dispatch, or does he imagine the people of the North such shrieu-besoped fools as to overlook the difference between the two documents? If Mr. SEWARD felt at all confident of subjugating the South within ninety days, would he have deemed it his duty to urge upon the Northern States the propriety of officially fortifying their seacoast? We may not understand the precise object of the circular, but that the deception is mere empty gasconade is sufficiently proved by the previous predictions and boasts of Mr. SEWARD, who is as fond of playing the prophet as he is unfortunate in his vaticinations.

Our own opinion has long been that SEWARD is no statesman. We grant him keen faculties, acuteness of perception in a narrow sphere, an accomplished education, and familiarity with the details of office. He is a shrewd lawyer, a supple, astute and formidable politician. His shallowness as a debater, his command of plausible arguments clothed in terse, choice and usually appropriate language, his courtesy in discussion, his extreme watchfulness, his acuteness and caution gave him many advantages in the Senate chamber, and enabled him, too, in spite of his Abolition, to become a sort of favorite with some of the Southern men. The moment SEWARD was transferred from the Forum to the Cabinet, his incompetency for the higher and more arduous functions of a statesman became apparent. Since he has been premier to LINCOLN, he has positively committed nothing but blunders. Having war, he has been forced into an advocacy of a conflict whose character must be supremely distasteful to him. He can do nothing but employ his habitual craft and his policy of concealment, which he doubtless dignifies with the name of diplomacy, and which, in the end, inevitably betrays the cringing, cowardly mental and moral subterfuge from its petty dealing and directness of purpose and expression. If SEWARD possesses the slightest claims to the appellation of a statesman, we should be glad to see them pointed out.


OPENING OF THE ST. JAMES HOTEL.—It will be seen from the announcement in our columns that this new and elegant hotel will be opened for the reception of guests from to-morrow, the 1st November. The lessees, Messrs. HORNE & MOORE, are familiarly known as gentlemen of long experience in hotel-keeping, unrivaled caterers, of urbane manners and obliging disposition. They have so arranged the establishment as to provide a well conducted restaurant for such guests as are unaccompanied by their families. This feature resembles the European plan, and will therefore be particularly agreeable to travelers from the Old World. The accommodations for families are ample and provided with every comfort. The *table d'hôte* will be supplied with the choicest fare which the markets can furnish. The City Hotel, at the corner of Camp and Common street, has likewise undergone repairs, and will be opened shortly by Messrs. HORNE & MOORE, as formerly.

We publish elsewhere the account given by the Columbus *Confederate News* of the fight at Fredericktown. It is fully confirmed by the report of a courier sent to Gen. Johnston at Columbus by Jeff. Thompson. But we have even fuller proof in the shape of a letter dated the 26th, from Gen. Thompson, and received by a gentleman of Memphis. The *Appeal* has the following in reference to this letter:

Alluding to the affair of the 21st, he says: "We had a very pretty little fight on that day, which will be magnified into a battle. I shrewdly it to gratify the men and try their pluck in an open field, and am more than pleased with their performance."

After the fight the infantry encamped at Indian Ford and Bloomfield. The cavalry were moved to a new field of labor, under General Thompson's personal command. Of course any movements made as to their destination would be injudicious.

Gen. T. considers his little campaign one of complete success, although, in consequence of unavoidable circumstances, it was not prosecuted to what was originally contemplated. The Big River bridge was burned—that cutting off communication by rail between two important positions held by the enemy—Cape Girardeau and Pilot Knob. The country performed a march of two hundred and seventy-five miles within the ten days, and the infantry over one hundred and eighty miles. Provisions were found in the vicinity of the movements of armies. This story shows what can be accomplished by men fighting for privileges they are determined to enjoy.

The enemy had become alarmed at the rapid movements of Gen. T.'s command, and brought over 7000 men to overwhelm him. Reference to the fight, he says: "We met them with twelve hundred men, and after fighting two hours drove them in one thousand per cent. better spirits than when the campaign commenced."

EXPLOSIVE GUARDS.—This company will elect a captain this evening. Col. Augustin publishes an order to that effect.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. EVANS.—By private letter from Centreville we learn that the finest gunt to the assistance of Gen. Evans, consisting of the Irish Jasper Greens, the English Louisiana Volunteers, Col. Kelly, the Crescent Rifles, Capt. Goodwyn, the Chasseurs-à-Pied, Capt. Henry St. Paul, and the Third Company of Washington Artillery, Capt. B. Miller.

THE CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.—At the battle of Leesburg there was a regiment of California miners, consisting of 600 rank and file. According to a New York paper—the *World*—the drowned of this regiment are about 50, the killed 90, prisoners 220, wounded 130. Total, 500—say, about 185. The regiment is, of course, annihilated.

The New Hampshire *Gazette*, the oldest paper in the United States, emptied a few days ago at the age of one hundred and five years. It was long a leading and influential paper in that State.

MESSRS. HALL & CO., Exchange Paragon, have laid us under obligations to them for late Western papers.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[EXCLUSIVELY TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Movers, Siddell and Mason Leave Havana.

ARRIVAL OF SPANISH GOLD AT MOBILE.

Richmond, October 30.—Official intelligence has been received of the arrival of a Spanish brig at Mobile, loaded with coffee and other valuables, having successfully run the blockade.

The latest intelligence of the departure of Ministers Slidell and Mason from Havana on the 25th, for Liverpool.

THE ROMNEY AFFAIR.

A Large Force Sallie forth from Hampton Roads.

*EXCITING RUMORS.*

Norfolk, October 30.—Thirty-six steamers and one transport went to sea this morning at 10 o'clock from Hampton Roads.

Richmond, October 30.—Passengers from the mountains confirm the withdrawal of the Confederates from Romney, but deny any loss to our forces.

The Federals appeared at Romney in large force, while the Confederates had only about 600 men. They retired in good order to Winchester, where some apprehension existed that the Federals would advance upon them.

A number of rumors are afloat to-day, locating Federal invasions at different points, but nothing is reliably known. Rumors of important events have been brought here by a gentleman just from Warrenton, although the information is attached to his communications.

One hundred and fifty sick troops, many quite ill, arrived here this evening.

Richmond, October 30.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* announces the death of Col. McDonald, who commanded the Confederate forces at Romney, has been either killed or taken prisoner. The correspondent says he understands there were eleven Confederates killed.

Many of the troops had reached Winchester, but their reports were conflicting. Most of them say their retreat was not orderly, but that each squad returned as best it could. Some report it another Camel Hill retreat.

From Monticello.

Monticello, October 30.—It is reported from Bowling Green to-day that the Federals have crossed Green river at Greensburg and Morgantown.

E. G. Scovil was mustered here to day, charged with encouraging insurrection and rebellion.

Mr. Seward's Fortification Circular—Its Effect on the North—Opinions of the Press.

The promulgation of the circular of Secretary Seward, recommending the Governors of the Northern States to provide for the defence of their coasts, fortifications and seacoasts, has created an intense feeling at the North, where it seems to be considered a diplomatic puzzle, intended for some supposed important object which the political editors cannot yet determine. It would seem, however, from the tenor of their articles, that it is supposed the circular is to counteract any influence that our Commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, may exert in Europe, should they safely arrive there. The *New York Express*, however, sees nothing in it but a preparation reasonably called for by the mounting attitude of England, and advises that the quarrel millions of the State should be caused not disciplined. It uses such language as the following:

The *Express*, before the war and since the war, has never disguised its apprehensions that we were to have serious trouble with Great Britain, and with France, too, if we did not diplomatize, and give France business favors at the cost of Great Britain. This policy, against the Great Britain instinct in this country, is beginning so strong, that hundreds of us, who denounced the Morrill tariff as a barbarism in trade, rather rejoices as it now, and wish it was on higher rates of duties—regarding rather than as tariff. If the Morrill tariff did not exist, speculations would soon be forming to touch not, more not British manufactured goods.

The *Commercial Advertiser* censures Mr. Seward for issuing the circular. Here is a specimen of its criticism, which is really rather bold for a Black Republican sheet:

The first thing probably that will strike the reader in the incongruity between the recommendation so earnestly and elaborately made and the distinct assurance that the danger of any disturbance of our friendly relations with foreign powers is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection." If by this language the Secretary of State means that such danger is still serious, but is diminished that it was, say three or six months ago, we can only say that he expresses himself somewhat vaguely, and even that interpretation of his circular does not remove the difficulty. The call upon the States to do the work that devolves upon the Federal Government ought to have been made when the danger was most imminent, and should not be postponed until the "period" when the danger was "less serious." And why should the Secretary of State then throw this alarm-creating appeal before the country now, that any public danger has nearly vanished? When the recommendation was made to Congress on the subject, although, upon the Secretary's own showing, the danger was more serious when that body was in session than it is now?

We are at a loss to understand the principles by which the Secretary of State has been governed in this matter. We can only say that a distinguished officer of the Government was silent, though Congress was in session, and certainly not indisposed liberally to entertain any recommendation from the Executive, and now, within six weeks of the next meeting of the same loyal and patriotic body, an appeal is made to the Governors of States to commence and expedite the work of fortification, which it is notorious that the majority of the Legislatures of those States, who alone can take any movements in that direction, do not meet until January, a month after Congress has assembled. Either the danger of disturbance to our present peaceful relations with foreign powers, instead of being diminished, is really "more serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of insurrection, or that gentleman has written an untimely and injudicious circular. We have called it alarm-creating. One inevitable effect of it will be, that it will disturb and depress the money market, cause a *rapid decline in stocks*, and not unlikely interfere seriously with the progress of Government loans. Whether the purpose is a public man as Mr. Secretary Seward ought to have foreseen, and to have avoided if possible.

The *Evening Post* calls the circular a "Diplomatic Puzzle," and says that if it was meant as a warning to foreign powers, it might be suggested that deeds and not words are what these powers regard; and that if the defences now constructed without preliminary flourish, they would be the best warning that could be given to any body of invaders.

The *Tribune* means at the circular, and chides the panic. The fact is considers ill-timed and unnecessary, though by no means alarming save to very timid spirits; the second it conceives to be entirely baseless. As a matter of conceit Seward does nothing right in the eyes of Greeley.

The *Times* is of opinion that the threatening troubles hinted at in the circular may grow out of the proposed European movement against Mexico, and remarks:

We have very little doubt that our Government is prepared to extend the arm of old Monroe in her extremity, and to offer armed resistance, if necessary, against the attempts at invasion and conquest which Spain may make. It is idle to say we have no interests to be protected there, and that we cannot afford to waste our strength in fighting the battles of other nations. We shall be fighting our own battle most effectually in defending Mexico against European conquest. Our prestige and policy have been for years in that country, and we cannot allow a hostile flag upon our weakest and most accessible frontier. We presume it is against possible danger from this quarter that Mr. Seward's circular is directed. France and England are probably John Bulls by her endeavors, or they may so far encourage her as to involve them in complications with our blockade. For our own safety, it is clearly the duty of our people to be fully prepared.

The following, from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.), shows that that journal thinks the "admonition" is meant for England:

The fact that the British Government is entering an unusual force to Canada, makes it apparent that the United States should be completely prepared for defence. We need hardly say that we therefore very to do this than by calling on the Northern States to provide for the defence of their frontiers and seacoasts.

The *Ledger* says that as Mr. Seward has been successful during the present troubles for his happy tact and not on his profound instruct, more weight should be given to his admonitions of danger than to his reassurances of security, and adds:

We do not know what complications, with foreign nations may arise out of the present insurrection, and it is only prudent that we should be prepared to defend ourselves under any circumstances which may happen. If our enemies try to maintain our rights, there will be less talking than they will be disregarded so as to force us into war.

The Boston papers generally regard the circular as well-timed, and deduce that its suggestions meet with general approval.

One of the Northern papers says the entire loss of the Yankees at Leesburg, in killed, wounded and missing, amounts to about 600 men. To prove the shameless dishonesty of this assertion, it is merely necessary to state that in one day 657 prisoners from Leesburg were taken into Richmond, and that more were expected. Why the New York *World*, a most rabid abolition sheet, boasting that the Californian regiment alone lost 500. The precise number of the enemy put *hors de combat* at the Leesburg engagement cannot of course be known, but it certainly exceeds twelve hundred.

KENTUCKY ITEMS.

The annexed items are taken from the Louisville Bowling Green *Courier* of the evening of the 25th inst.:

*Latest from Zollicoffer's Camp—The Fight at Rockcastle, Kentucky—The Reports of Both Sides.*

We republished in our last issue a brief paragraph from the Knoxville *Register* of the 20th inst., relative to a fight in Kentucky, near Rockcastle Ford, between Confederate troops under Gen. Zollicoffer and Federal troops from Camp Dick Robinson. In the *Union and American* of Tuesday we find the following additional particulars copied from a private letter from a gentleman at Knoxville, written on the 24th:

"Gen. Zollicoffer had a fight with the enemy on the bank this side of Rockcastle river on Monday last. I give the account as detailed here by Mr. John Parker, of this place, who went in Gen. Zollicoffer's camp at the time of the fight. The enemy had fallen back across the river for a mile and a half. Our men cleared a road for half a mile under fire of the enemy, who were on a high cliff and overshot. Gen. Zollicoffer could bring only about three hundred men into the fight, and could not employ his artillery. We took two of their encampments and two cannon, but did not hold them in consequence, it is said, of the enemy getting into our rear, when Gen. Zollicoffer fell back to prevent his wagon train. It was thought he would make another attack the next morning. We had five killed and twenty-two wounded on our side, and took about forty prisoners, and it is supposed killed and wounded a hundred of the enemy. Some of the prisoners taken were from Ohio. The enemy's number is supposed to have been 5000. We expected to get an account from Gen. Zollicoffer himself of the battle this morning, but no courier came, though there is a daily line of couriers between this point and the General's camp.

The *Union and American* also published the following private dispatch:

"Chattanooga, October 26.—We learn from a reliable source that Capt. Rutledge's (first) Artillery was not in the fight at Rockcastle, on the 20th, owing to the enemy having left the road before they could get their pieces into position. One loss is about forty wounded and ten killed."

The following dispatch, giving the following account of this battle, we find in the Indianapolis (Ill.) *Journal* of the 25th:

"Cincinnati, October 22.—A courier arrived from Camp Dick Robinson reports a fight yesterday between Zollicoffer's rebels and troops stationed at Camp Wild Cat.

"Zollicoffer made three different attacks, each time repulsed with considerable loss. Federal loss 4 killed and twenty wounded.

"Rebel loss not known. Rebels composed of one regiment and artillery on the way."

Unfortunate Encounter near Middleburg, Va.

*A Company of Kentuckians Dispersed and 25 or 30 Killed and Wounded by Some Northern Abolitionists.*

On Saturday morning last, a Lincoln gunboat came up Occoquan Creek to the Constance, with 300 Abolition troops, came up the Cumberland and landed at West Eddyville. The troops were disembarked and proceeded to Saratoga, a village from Eddyville, where a fine cavalry company of Kentuckians just formed by Captain Wilson, were encamped, completely surprising and putting them to route, wounding, it is reported, some 25 or 30 of their members. The others fled and several of them had arrived at Hopkinsville, where our informant saw them. Some of them had their clothes actually riddled with balls, while their horses were unanimously escaped injury. The parents was mentioned by the Yankees about two miles.

Capt. Wilcox was hit with a ball on the ground, and although believed to be seriously, if not fatally, wounded, managed to ride to the Union on his horse, and, it is thought, escaped the enemy.

There were only about seventy five of Capt. Wilcox's men in camp. They were surprised with the pickets had come in for breakfast and before others had gone out to take their places.

It is reported, on what is believed to be good authority, that the Yankees have re-shipped on board the Constance, and have gone up Occoquan Creek and Neiln, to Baldwin's Hill, after burning both of the bridges which they had just rebuilt at those places.

The Fight on Fredericktown.

This engagement, which is represented by the Yankees as a victory of theirs, proves to have been a triumph of that gallant and fearless partisan—Jeff. Thompson. Here is the account as furnished the Columbus (Kentucky) *News* by an eye-witness:

We are pleased to have it in our power to lay before our readers the true state of the case in regard to the late engagement between the Federals and the Missourians under Jeff. Thompson. We have our information from an eye-witness, and a gentleman of undoubted veracity.

It appears that by some previous arrangement there was a simultaneous movement of two columns of the enemy—one from Cape Girardeau, the other from Farmington, or some place on the St. Francis River, which latter columns were both moving in the direction of Fredericktown. Gen. Thompson advanced his army from Greenville, on the road that led to the aspect of which he was informed by a courier with Freemont in Missouri, and that a message bearing a dispatch from the commander of the Cape Girardeau force to the commander of the other column, by which he announced that he was about to attack them before forces around Fredericktown, where it was supposed Thompson was then encamped. Being the true spot upon his guard, the daring leader determined to cut off the enemy advancing from the Cape, and then turn his attention to the force approaching from the opposite direction. He laid his plans accordingly. But alas!

The best laid schemes of men or mice
Gang aft agley.

When the enemy reached the road by which the enemy must pass, it was discovered that they had gone on, and were at Fredericktown. Thompson then moved his army up to Greenville, and, at the same time, sent the Sth Regiment, about the size of seven companies, by a mile from the town, and putting his army—about 1100 strong—in line of battle, boldly awaited the attack. The ruse not made, however, until the junction of the two forces of the enemy. When this took place the entire force moved against the Spartan band standing coolly to receive them. Our brave soldiers reserving their fire until within a few yards of the enemy, poured in a terrible and rapid discharge, from cannon and musketry, caused the enemy to recoil in dismay. In a scrambled, around which Thompson had placed the right wing of his army, the dead men lay like a swarth before the reaper. At this point Col. Lane, who was in command of the right wing, was killed, falling at the head of his regiment.

When the enemy retreated Gen. Thompson found himself restrained from pursuing by prudence, the fatigue of his troops, and the want of the occasion to halt, back and take up a more eligible position a few hundred yards in his rear. To this point he was afterwards pursued by a large force of the enemy's cavalry, consisting of the 2d Iowa, 4th Illinois, and 3d Iowa, however, as a sufficient number of the foe had turned the crest of an intervening hill, a party of as brave men as ever touched finger to trigger, speedily made known their mistake. At the discovery of this band of heroes, under the command of our neighbor and friend, Major Thomas Brown, they halted, and then, in the rapid retreat, many of the enemy unanimously escaped injury. The pursuit was continued by the Yankees about two miles.

Capt. Wilcox was hit with a ball on the ground, and although believed to be seriously, if not fatally, wounded, managed to ride to the Union on his horse, and, it is thought, escaped the enemy.

There were only about seventy five of Capt. Wilcox's men in camp. They were surprised with the pickets had come in for breakfast and before others had gone out to take their places.

It is reported, on what is believed to be good authority, that the Yankees have re-shipped on board the Constance, and have gone up Occoquan Creek and Neiln, to Baldwin's Hill, after burning both of the bridges which they had just rebuilt at those places.

The Fight on Fredericktown.

This engagement, which is represented by the Yankees as a victory of theirs, proves to have been a triumph of that gallant and fearless partisan—Jeff. Thompson. Here is the account as furnished the Columbus (Kentucky) *News* by an eye-witness:

We are pleased to have it in our power to lay before our readers the true state of the case in regard to the late engagement between the Federals and the Missourians under Jeff. Thompson. We have our information from an eye-witness, and a gentleman of undoubted veracity.

It appears that by some previous arrangement there was a simultaneous movement of two columns of the enemy—one from Cape Girardeau, the other from Farmington, or some place on the St. Francis River, which latter columns were both moving in the direction of Fredericktown. Gen. Thompson advanced his army from Greenville, on the road that led to the aspect of which he was informed by a courier with Freemont in Missouri, and that a message bearing a dispatch from the commander of the Cape Girardeau force to the commander of the other column, by which he announced that he was about to attack them before forces around Fredericktown, where it was supposed Thompson was then encamped. Being the true spot upon his guard, the daring leader determined to cut off the enemy advancing from the Cape, and then turn his attention to the force approaching from the opposite direction. He laid his plans accordingly. But alas!

The best laid schemes of men or mice
Gang aft agley.

When the enemy reached the road by which the enemy must pass, it was discovered that they had gone on, and were at Fredericktown. Thompson then moved his army up to Greenville, and, at the same time, sent the 8th Regiment, about the size of seven companies, by a mile from the town, and putting his army—about 1100 strong—in line of battle, boldly awaited the attack. The ruse not made, however, until the junction of the two forces of the enemy. When this took place the entire force moved against the Spartan band standing coolly to receive them. Our brave soldiers reserving their fire until within a few yards of the enemy, poured in a terrible and rapid discharge, from cannon and musketry, caused the enemy to recoil in dismay. In a scrambled, around which Thompson had placed the right wing of his army, the dead men lay like a swarth before the reaper. At this point Col. Lane, who was in command of the right wing, was killed, falling at the head of his regiment.

When the enemy retreated Gen. Thompson found himself restrained from pursuing by prudence, the fatigue of his troops, and the want of the occasion to halt, back and take up a more eligible position a few hundred yards in his rear. To this point he was afterwards pursued by a large force of the enemy's cavalry, consisting of the 2d Iowa, 4th Illinois, and 3d Iowa, however, as a sufficient number of the foe had turned the crest of an intervening hill, a party of as brave men as ever touched finger to trigger, speedily made known their mistake. At the discovery of this band of heroes, under the command of our neighbor and friend, Major Thomas Brown, they halted, and then, in the rapid retreat, many of the enemy unanimously escaped injury. The pursuit was continued by the Yankees about two miles.

Capt. Wilcox was hit with a ball on the ground, and although believed to be seriously, if not fatally, wounded, managed to ride to the Union on his horse, and, it is thought, escaped the enemy.

There were only about seventy five of Capt. Wilcox's men in camp. They were surprised with the pickets had come in for breakfast and before others had gone out to take their places.

It is reported, on what is believed to be good authority, that the Yankees have re-shipped on board the Constance, and have gone up Occoquan Creek and Neiln, to Baldwin's Hill, after burning both of the bridges which they had just rebuilt at those places.


Notice to the Electors of the Parish of Orleans.

Office Central Board of Commissioners, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29, 1861.

THE election to be held on MONDAY, the 4th, and on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1861, in the parishes of Orleans, pursuant to the proclamations of His Excellency Thomas O. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, dated the 19th day of September, A. D. 1861, will be held at the following named places, and under the superintendence of the following named commissioners:

Each poll will be known as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

*First Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 15, on Tchoupitoulas street, between Race and Orange streets. Commissioners: S. S. Frost, Wm. L. Bontemps and F. B. Braddish.

Poll No. 2: At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 1, on Hunter street, between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine streets. Commissioners: G. L. Mason, W. G. Rowan and Henry C. Miller.

*Second Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 28, on Thalia street, between Camp and Carondelet streets. Commissioners: J. W. Lemmon, Jerome Segura, P. M Grenet and A A Lambert.

Poll No. 2: At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 5, corner of Bayou road and Galvez street. Commissioners: Jos. Lonis, John O Leon and E A Cambray.

THIRD DISTRICT.

*Fifteenth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Fourteenth street No. 46, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: S F Burgo, B Colomb and Wm Kent.

Poll No. 2: At the house corner of Union and Bourbon streets. Commissioners: Wm Lamb, Wm Lamb jr and P Sweet.

*Sixteenth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Bourbon street, between Esplanade and Spain streets. Commissioners: Jerome Bayon, Jr., Wm Lamb and Jos. Bayon.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Bourbon street, between Esplanade and Spain streets. Commissioners: Jerome Bayon, Jr., Wm Lamb and Jos. Bayon.

*Seventeenth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street No. 46, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Eighteenth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Nineteenth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Twentieth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Twenty-first Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Twenty-second Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Twenty-third Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Twenty-fourth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Twenty-fifth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Twenty-sixth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Twenty-seventh Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Twenty-eighth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Twenty-ninth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Thirtieth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Thirty-first Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Thirty-second Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Thirty-third Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Thirty-fourth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Thirty-fifth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Thirty-sixth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Thirty-seventh Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Thirty-eighth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Thirty-ninth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Fortieth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Forty-first Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Forty-second Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Forty-third Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Forty-fourth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Forty-fifth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Forty-sixth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Forty-seventh Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

*Forty-eighth Precinct*—Poll No. 1: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cahill.

Poll No. 2: At the house on Frenchmen street, between Gonzales and Mandeville streets. Commissioners: Dominic Madden, L. N. Lesh and Edward Cah