THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED BY

G. F. WEISSE & CO.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..........$12

[illegible] before they can be allowed to discontinue. [illegible] the paper through error of the [illegible] otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, [illegible] to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact [illegible] the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV—Whole No. 12,348.

NEW ORLEANS.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2.

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.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

We have before us three rather important reports—the first relates to the Public Works, the second to the Penitentiary, and the third to the Charity Hospital.

Public Works.—The Engineer remarks that four State contracts have been prosecuted during the year, consisting chiefly of leveeing and drainage in the parishes of Rapides, Avoyelles and St. Mary, but they cannot be completed on account of the inadequacy of the appropriations. The contract for the drainage of Lake Pearl has been annulled. The receipts of the Department for the year were $2547 67, and its expenditures $2371 [illegible].

Louisiana Penitentiary.—We learn from this document that cotton and wool to the amount of $469,351 78 have been manufactured during the past year. The brick yard, carpenter and cooper shop, foundry and blacksmith shop, shoe and tailor shop have made up some twenty thousand dollars' worth of work. There were 119 convicts received into the Penitentiary from January 1st to October 31st, 1861. During the same time 50 were discharged, 8 were pardoned, and 7 died. On the 31st October there remained in the Penitentiary 390 convicts. Of these 265 are white males and 3 females; 105 are colored males and 17 females. The principal offenses for which they were sentenced are in order as follows: murder, 89; larceny, 63; manslaughter, 49; burglary, 29; arson, 18; insurrection and revolt, 16; robbery, 14; slave stealing, 13; horse stealing, 9; wounding, 9; stabbing, 8; assault to kill, 8; shooting to murder, 7; attempt at rape, 6; forgery, rape, striking whites, each 5; poisoning, 4; &c., &c.

The nativity of the inmates may be an object of curiosity. We find by the report that Louisiana contributed 71, Ireland 63, Virginia 45, Germany 20, Kentucky 15, New York and France each 14, South Carolina 13, Maryland, North Carolina and Pennsylvania each 12, Spain 10, England 8, Ohio 7, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri and Scotland each 6, while the remainder hail from Canada, Sicily, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Prussia, Switzerland, Mexico, &c. The number of natives (including those of the United States) is 242, and of foreigners 148. The physician reports good health in the institution during the year. No epidemic has prevailed. He recommends the establishment of a garden for the use of the prisoners. The chaplains speak of the marked attention given by the inmates to the preaching of the Gospel, the attention and good behavior of most of them during divine service, the apparently profound impression produced upon many by regular religious instruction, and the development of a spirit of devotion among some which encourages the hope of permanent reform.

Charity Hospital.—The number of patients admitted into this noble institution during the ten months ending the 31st October, 1861, was 8865. Of these 7918 were discharged, 799 died, and 423 remained in the Hospital at the date of the report. The Board state that the disbursements amounted to $78,339 54, and the balance on hand on the first day of November was $3767 56. They say farther:

As will be seen by a reference to our last report, the debt of the Hospital, including expenses for new buildings and repairs, amounted to about $45,500. An appropriation was made to pay off this debt and to meet the other expenses of the institution, but as the appropriation was made payable in equal quarterly installments, maturing in April, July, October, 1861, and January, 1862, the Board have not realized enough from the appropriation to meet the current demands of the institution, and at the same time liquidate past obligations. It is to be remarked that during the current year the price of almost every article of necessary consumption has risen to an unprecedented extent. This is especially the case with regard to those articles which are required in the Hospital, many of which have risen fourfold and some tenfold in value.

The increased expenditure falls upon the Hospital at a time when all the ordinary sources of income provided for its support have ceased. Thus the tax on immigrants, which formerly yielded an average of forty to fifty thousand dollars per annum, has been entirely cut off by the blockade. It is farther remarked that probably during the war the Charity Hospital will be the principal, if not the only, refuge in the Southwest for sick and disabled soldiers and mariners, and will subserve to some extent the purposes of a naval and military hospital. Hence the Board of Administrators feel themselves justified in confidently appealing to the Legislature for the appropriation of such an amount as may be reasonably expected to meet the demands upon them.

Appended to the report are sundry statistical lists. Of the patients admitted, 780 were from the United States, 789 [illegible] Confederate [illegible] ... [illegible] ... ceary to November. The [illegible] is extremely interesting, and still farther [illegible] the excellence and utility of this philanthropic institution.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.—The next messenger, with mail matter for all parts of the world, will leave on the 26th instant. One steamer a month leaves Tampico. We are informed that a messenger of the Southern Express Company, who has been sent out for the purpose of obtaining particulars respecting the same, is expected to return in a few days and bring reliable information. In case a British steamer leaves between December 28th and January 28th, a messenger will be dispatched in time to connect, and due notice will be given to the public.

CONFEDERATE SENATORS.—George Davis and Wm. T. Dortch are the Confederate States Senators from North Carolina; Robert Toombs (General in the C. S. army) and Benjamin H. Hill, from Georgia; Wm. L. Yancey and C. C. Clay, Jr., from Alabama; A. G. Brown, a Captain in the famous Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, and Judge James Phelan, from Mississippi; Robert W. Johnson and C. B. Mitchell, from Arkansas; Gustavus A. Henry and Landon C. Haynes, from Tennessee; Louis T. Wigfall (a Colonel in the army) was elected almost unanimously by the Legislature of Texas. His colleague is Judge W. S. Oldham. Messrs. Edward Sparrow and T. J. Semmes are the Senators from Louisiana.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.—The following are the members of Congress elected in Louisiana:

First District—Charles J. Villeré.
Second District—Charles M. Conrad.
Third District—D. F. Kenner.
Fourth District—Lucien J. Dupré.
Fifth District—John L. Lewis.
Sixth District—John Perkins, Jr.

Messrs. Conrad, Kenner and Perkins are members of the present Provisional Congress.

THE ELECTION OF CONFEDERATE SENATORS.—The following are the ballots which were had in the Legislature for the election of Senators:

On the first ballot Declouet received 30 votes; Sparrow, 37; Mouton, 18; Olivier, 11; Hodge, 19; Benjamin, 45; Herron, 16; Kenner, 14; Semmes, 51; Land, 8.

Mr. Olivier was withdrawn.

On the second ballot Declouet received 41 votes, Sparrow, 65; Mouton, 12; Benjamin, 43; Herron, 17; Kenner, 9; Semmes, 56; Land, 5.

Hon. Edward Sparrow was declared duly elected.

Messrs. Mouton, Herron, Kenner and Land were respectively withdrawn.

On the third ballot there were cast for Declouet 60 votes; for Benjamin, 35; for Semmes, 47.

On the fourth ballot Declouet received 56 votes; Benjamin, 9; Semmes, 64.

Hon. T. J. Semmes was therefore declared elected.

MAJOR GEO. W. CHRISTY.—We have seen a private letter received in this city by Major [illegible] Weymouth, from which we make the following extract:

At an election held at the camp of the Sixth Louisiana Regiment of Volunteers, at [illegible], recently, to fill the office of Major, vice Major Jones, resigned, Lieutenant Geo. W. Christy was elected on the first ballot. As an evidence of his popularity with the regiment, he was announced as a candidate not more than five minutes before the election came off.

WHEREBY.—A gentleman who was in Cairo when the troops who had been in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson returned, says they swore worse than the "army in Flanders," and declared that Jeff.'s boys had cost the United States $2,000,000 in specie, besides several thousand dollars worth of property captured. They also said that he had dodged them three times, after being hemmed in, without half an effort.

Go it, Jeff.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.—By a recent arrival from St. Louis we have information of the capture, on the upper Missouri, by a portion of the Missouri State Guard, under Colonel [illegible], of the Federal steamer Sunshine, [illegible] consisted of the entire camp [illegible] designed for two Kansas regiments, [illegible] with a considerable amount of other military stores. The Missouri State Guard is performing [illegible]—*Memphis Appeal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Greenville, Tenn.

Two Bridge Burners Hung.

Greenville, Tenn., November 30.—Henry Fry and Jacob M. Hensie were hung this evening, by order of the military authorities, for bridge burning.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Memphis—Montgomery, the Jayhawker, Captured—St. Louis, November 26.—The Republicans of this day says Generals Parsons, Rains and Green, of the rebels, have succeeded in capturing Montgomery, the Jayhawker, together with Lane's forces, at Fort Scott, on the 23d inst.

Lane escaped.

Gen. McCulloch has surrounded Sigel's forces at Sedalia, and a fight is hourly expected.

Price's army, 20,000 strong, has crossed the Gasconade river, and is moving onward.

The whole country is rising and joining Price.

From Richmond.—Richmond, November 29. Congress passed yesterday, and the President signed to-day, an act enabling the people of Missouri to elect members to the House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress.

Nothing new from the camps.

From Missouri, via Nashville.—Sycamore, Mo., November 25.—Intelligence has been received here, from parties direct from Osceola, stating that Price's army crossed the Osage river at Hoffman's ferry on the 23d, and that his advance would reach Osceola the following day.

Gen. Price Advancing.—Sedalia, Mo., November 25.—It is reported that Price is still advancing towards this place. The Federal pickets have been driven in towards town.

Lincolnites Actively Preparing.—Cairo, November 25.—The gunboat Lexington has gone to St. Louis to convey two new gunboats, just finished, to this place. They will probably arrive to-morrow. Active preparations are being made to place their armament on them at once. The crews will be taken from 500 marines, who arrived on Wednesday.

Several of the floating batteries were expected down immediately.

The barracks for winter quarters are being rapidly completed at Paducah.

Judge Hillman, a prominent Secessionist, was killed in a political quarrel on the 23d inst.

The troops at Paducah have not yet received orders to go into winter quarters.

St. Louis, November 25.—The work on the mortar fleet is progressing rapidly, and the boats are expected to be finished this week.

Lincolnites Moving Westward from Virginia.—Columbus, Ohio, November 24.—Six Ohio and two Indiana regiments have been ordered from Western Virginia, and a part of the troops from Cheat Mountain.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Washington, November 24.—Chase's report will recommend necessarily a large increase of the revenue duties. The necessities of the Treasury during the war will require the tariff be shaped so as to produce the greatest possible amount of income. A large incidental protection to American manufactures will, as a matter of course, be the consequence. Upon the vital question, war, Chase will fully develop. His theory is that the slaves in the rebel States should be employed under wages to raise cotton, rice and tobacco for Government account. This policy has already been established by Cameron in regard to the ungathered and unginned cotton at Beaufort.

Washington, November 25.—The Governments of Italy and France have adopted a stringent rule in regard to piratical vessels engaged in depredating on American commerce.

Gen. Blenker to-day tendered his resignation. Col. Havelock (British) and Count Devillavion (French) have been appointed Aids to McClellan.

The Government has decided to pay the arrears to the officers of Fremont's appointment up to the time he was relieved.

New York, November 25.—On the arrival of the North Star this morning Adjutant Robt. N. Scott, son of the Rev. Dr. Scott, was arrested on the charge of treason.

Cotton firmer; sales to-day 1600 bales Middling at 27¾ to [illegible].

Louisiana Legislature.—Baton Rouge, November 30.—[illegible] the removal [illegible] was reported [illegible] defeated by the casting [illegible] President pro tem., the Hon. R. W. [illegible] resolution now is considered at noon. [illegible] Judiciary Committee have reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Police Jury to levy a war tax. The report of the Commissioner of the Land Office was laid before the Senate and ordered to be printed. The Senate concurred in the resolution from the House requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to obtain, if practicable, for the Louisiana troops an increase of their monthly pay up to $15 per month. The Senate also concurred in the resolution of the House for the appointment of a joint special committee for the examination of accounts of the State Tax Collectors in the city of New Orleans. The committee have ample powers.

In the House a resolution was offered by Mr. Coleman, and adopted, directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the relief of the civil officers of this State who are absent on military service.

By Mr. Robertson, a resolution requiring the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution to report on the propriety of an act for calling a State Convention for the relief of the Banks and for other purposes.

By the same member, a joint resolution directing the Governor to have manufactured a sword, to cost $600, to be presented on behalf of the State to Gen. Beauregard. Both resolutions lie over.

A bill in relation to privileges on crops was passed to a second reading and referred.

Mr. McDonald submitted a resolution setting [illegible] the Legislature to [illegible] for aiding the cotton planters [illegible] their obligations to the Government [illegible]. This resolution lies over.

A bill was offered by Mr. [illegible] and referred to the Judiciary Committee, placing the civil courts of New Orleans on the same footing, by the repeal of the 9th and 10th sections of the act of 1855, in relation to these courts. Adjourned.

Acknowledgments from General Jeff. Thompson.

MISSOURI STATE GUARD,
Headquarters 1st Military District,
New Madrid, Mo., November 26th, 1861.

The Editors of the Delta, Crescent, Picayune, True Delta, Bulletin and Bee, New Orleans:

Gentlemen—From the representations made to me by Drs. McDowell and LeBiemonde, you have placed my brigade under lasting obligations to you. I have been so busily engaged, and so remote from mail facilities, that I have not had the pleasure of reading your complimentary notices and earnest appeals of and for my command, but from the prodigal liberality with which the good people of Louisiana and Mississippi have responded to your calls, I know that you have been earnest and eloquent. For your labors in our behalf please accept my unfeigned thanks, and to the patriotic and liberal ladies and gentlemen who have made contributions to my soldiers, you will please extend our grateful acknowledgments, and our promise that if we have not, we will yet endeavor to deserve their confidence and kindness. As soon as possible, individual acknowledgments will be forwarded.

Yours, most respectfully,
M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

MISSOURI STATE GUARD,
Headquarters 1st Military District,
New Madrid, Mo., November 26th, 1861.

Mr. Eugene LeBiemonde, Present:

Dear Sir—Your mission to New Orleans has been eminently successful, and the contributions you have collected for my brigade will place them under great obligations to you. I have no doubt but that we are indebted, in a great measure, to your representations for the prodigal liberality which the good people of Louisiana and Mississippi have exhibited towards us, and now, and forever hereafter, you will be remembered with grateful feelings by all the poor soldiers whose half naked limbs will have been clothed by the contributions received through your exertions.

I thank you myself for the efforts you have made for my brigade, and hope that should you ever need the comforts of life as my men have, some kind soul will repay you for what you have done for us.

Yours, most respectfully,
M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Caught an Elephant.

The St. Louis News evidently thinks that the negro-stealing expedition on the coast need expect to accomplish no great things by running off "contrabands." The following article from that paper, of the 22d ult., showing the Feds. have caught an elephant at Beaufort:

The question of slavery, as an incident of the war, is certain to assume, at Beaufort, vaster proportions and graver features than in Missouri, where the negro element is small to insignificance, or even at Fort Monroe. The population of Beaufort district, one of the wealthiest in South Carolina, is about 35,000, of which 32,000 are slaves.

The actual presence of war in the district will practically suspend all planting operations, and release this large slave population from labor and from plantation discipline. Thus released, they will naturally swarm to the Federal camp at Beaufort, partly out of curiosity, but partly to seek the food they cannot procure at their deserted homes.

Gen. Sherman has at Beaufort 15,000 troops. Probably in ten days, or a fortnight, he will have 15,000 negroes. What he will, or what he can, do with such a swarm of ignorant and idle blacks, is a question that is, no doubt, already puzzling him. His instructions authorize him to accept, as laborers, as many as he may require to build earthworks, and do the drudgery of his camp. A few hundred, or a thousand, could be well and advantageously employed in this service; but with a swarm of negroes as large as his whole army, devouring twice as much food as his troops, encumbering his camp, and clogging his movements, it is not easy to see how he can manage his commissariat with economy, or act in the field with efficiency.

As the white population of the coast will flee to the cities, or to the interior, leaving the plantations in the hands of the negroes, it would appear that the only alternative presented to Gen. Sherman is either to receive all slaves that come to his camp without prohibition or condition, or to forbid their approach to his lines.

Pensacola and Fortifications.

The *Observer* of Pensacola gives a full statement of the various fortifications in the neighborhood of that place. We subjoin the account, adding, however, that Gen. BRAGG has some thirty-five or forty sand batteries, each mounting from two to six guns, and so situated as to command every possible point of attack:

PENSACOLA BAY.

Pensacola bay is twenty-seven miles in length, and in its broadest part twelve miles in width. It lies immediately at the mouth of the Escambia River. Running along the front of the bay for fourteen leagues, nearly east and west, is a long line of sandy shore, narrow, barren, and so low that in a severe gale the mad waves dash over it. Pensacola bay has rare properties as a harbor, and cannot be excelled on the Gulf, if by any in this country. It is accessible to frigates of large size, there being twenty-one feet of water on the bar, and when once inside, all the ships of our navy could ride in safety. The channel runs near this coast across the bar, which is short and easily passed. The harbor is completely land locked, and the roadstead capacious. The upper arm of Pensacola bay receives the Yellow water or Pea river, Middle river and Escambia river, eleven miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

Santa Rosa Island is the great barrier that forms the main or sea enclosure of Pensacola bay. The island is fourteen leagues in length, and, on an average, is not more than one-fourth of a mile wide, although in some places it exceeds this considerably. At high water there are many places where the waves run over the land. Upon the extreme western end of the island, and commanding the entrance to Pensacola bay, stands Fort Pickens. Near Pickens it is barren for a mile or thereabouts, and then commences a low growth of shrubbery, scraggy pines, live oak bushes, and small trees of different varieties. It is too sandy for cultivation, and is of no manner of use, except to protect Pensacola from the sea, and to form a reliable roadstead. The island is separated from the mainland one and a quarter miles. There are two channels for the passage of vessels—one on the side of the mainland, and the other on the island side. The outer shore of Santa Rosa Island is sometimes dangerous to incoming vessels. The island, however, affords the facility of making regular siege approaches by an attacking force.

FORT PICKENS.

Fort Pickens, the stronghold of the Yankee Government in the Gulf, is built on a low, sandy spot on the westernmost end of Santa Rosa Island, and a little over one mile distant from Fort McRae, which forms another sentinel to the bay. Fort Pickens is a first class-bastioned work, built of stone for foundation purposes, with walls of brick and bitumen. Its walls are forty feet in hight, by twelve feet in thickness. It is embrasured for two tiers of guns in bombproof casemates, and one tier of open or *en barbette*. The work has all the usual concomitants of a first-class work, viz: covert ways, dry ditch *glacis* and outworks complete. The guns from this work radiate to all points of the horizon, with flank and enfilading fire in the ditches, and every angle of approach. Its guns command Fort Barrancas, Fort McRae, the Navy Yard, and the other works now in possession of the Confederate State troops. The work was commenced in 1828, and finished in 1853. It cost the United States Government nearly one million of dollars. When on a war footing the garrison consists of 1260 soldiers. Its present armament consists of: In bastion, 26 twenty-four pound howitzers; casemate, 2 forty two pounders, 64 thirty-two pounders, 59 twenty-pounders; in barbette, 24 eight-inch howitzers, 5 eighteen pounders, 12 twelve pounders, 1 ten-inch Columbiad, mounted, and 4 ten-inch mortars.

The fort is only approachable by land on one side. Owing to the openness of the country, which is but a barren bed of sand, a party attacking from that quarter would be very much exposed.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas is on the north of Pensacola bay, and directly facing the entrance to its mouth. The work is erected on the site of an old Spanish fort. It is a bastioned work, of heavy masonry, and mounts forty-nine guns, all of which are in battery and ready for action. It is at present garrisoned by three hundred troops of the regular army of the Confederate States. In the rear of the fort, and a short distance from it, is a redoubt from which Barrancas receives reinforcements in time of action. Some extensive repairs have recently been completed on this redoubt, and flanking howitzers of scarp and counterscarp mounted. In the flank defences of Fort Barrancas eight twenty-four pound howitzers have recently been mounted. Fort Barrancas contains 286 eight-inch shells, 323 twenty-four pound balls, 539 eighteen-pound balls, and all the implements for working the cannon. Its present armament consists of 11 thirty-two pounders, 3 eight-inch Paixhans, 2 eight-inch Columbiads, 8 twenty-four pound do., eighteen pounders, 2 twelve pounders, 2 twelve-pound howitzers, flank defence, 2 eighteen-inch mortars.

FORT M'RAE.

Almost immediately opposite Pickens is Fort McRae, where the Confederates have concentrated their forces. It is a powerful and castle-like masonry structure, built on a low sand spit of the mainland, and appears to rise out of the water. This fortification is situated on Foster's Bank, and guards the west side of the mouth of Pensacola bay. It is a bastioned fort, built of brick masonry, with walls twelve feet in thickness. The work is somewhat out of repair, and, in view of this fact, Gen. Bragg recently ordered the removal of sixty heavy guns and distributed them among the new sand batteries.

Fort McRae is embrasured for two tiers of guns under bomb-proof casemates, and has one tier *en barbette*. Its present armament consists of: Lower tier, 22 forty-two pounders; second tier, 12 eight-inch columbiads, 18 thirty-two pounders; in barbette, 22 twenty-four pounders, 3 ten-inch Columbiads; and in time of war requires a garrison of six hundred and fifty men. The work cost the Federal Government about $460,000. Its guns radiate to every point of the horizon. The full armament of the fort is not complete, but a sufficient number of guns are in battery to make a very good opposition to Ft. Pickens. Below this fort is a water-battery, which mounts some eight or ten guns. The interior of Fort McRae is provided with the necessary shot furnaces, officers' and soldiers' quarters, magazines, &c.

Gen. Bragg's Congratulatory Order.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* furnishes that journal with the following general order complimenting the troops on their victory:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF PENSACOLA,
Near Pensacola, Fla., 25th November, 1861.
[General Order, No. 130]

The signal success which has crowned our forty hours' conflict with the arrogant and confident enemy—whose Government, it seems, is hourly looking for an announcement of his success in capturing our position—should fill our hearts with gratitude to a merciful Providence. This terrific bombardment of more than a hundred guns of the heaviest calibre—causing the very earth to tremble around us—has, from the wild firing of the enemy, resulted in the loss of only seven lives, with eight wounded: but two of them seriously—five of the deaths from an accident, and but two from the enemy's shot.

We have crippled their ships and driven them off, and forced the garrison of Fort Pickens, in its impotent rage, to slake its revenge by firing on our hospital, and burning the habitations of our innocent women and children, who have been driven therefrom by an unannounced storm of shot and shell.

For the coolness, devotion and conspicuous gallantry of the troops, the General tenders his cordial thanks; but for the precision of their firing, in this their first practice, which would have done credit to veterans, he is unable to express his admiration. Their country and their enemy will both remember the 23d and 24th of November.

By command of Major-General Bragg,
GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Washington Correspondent of the New York Times.]

The Circumstances of the Arrest of Mason and Slidell.

When Lieutenant Fairfax, of the San Jacinto, reached the deck of the Trent, he met the Captain, and inquired if he had Mason and Slidell on board. He hesitated answering, when Mr. Fairfax discovered Mason at a distance, seated. Observing this, the Captain stated they were on board, and Mr. Fairfax approached the rebel Envoy, and inquired if he was not Mr. Mason. Mason arose and stated that he was, when Mr. Fairfax announced that he had orders for his arrest. Mason turned to the Captain and asked if he intended to allow this outrage to be committed upon his flag. The Captain made some response which was inaudible to my informant. Mr. Slidell at that moment came up from the cabin, and he also was informed by Mr. Fairfax that he had orders for his arrest.

The ladies of the suite coming up at the moment, a conversation in an under-tone was commenced, which was followed by a very affecting scene, as it became apparent that they were to be separated. They expressed themselves confident they would never see Mr. Slidell or Mr. Mason again, and when the offer was made to his family to accompany him, Mr. Slidell objected, and asked that they continue the voyage.

In a private conversation it is supposed that they gave Eustis and McFarland instructions what to do when they reached Europe, and were much astonished to learn that they were also to be transferred. Their baggage was brought up and examined, and various papers which were supposed to be of service to the Government were taken possession of. A considerable amount of money was found. Their wearing apparel was transferred to the boats, and soon the prisoners were on board the San Jacinto. Mason was very haughty in his manner for a time after reaching the vessel, but Slidell was pleasant and easy in his manner.

A STEAMBOAT IN BATTLE, AND HOW A REGIMENT CAME OUT OF IT.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 24th says:

The steamer Memphis, which boat was in battle near Columbus the other day, has arrived in port again. She is badly riddled with balls, and some fifteen or twenty bullet holes were made entirely through her texas and cabin, tearing their way completely through the boat. One man was killed by a shot in the cabin.

Two hundred men, all that were left of the Seventh Iowa Regiment, came up on the Memphis, and will go into camp at Benton Barracks to recruit. The only officer left in the regiment was one captain. Most of the wounded were sent to Mound City. A few of the wounded and twenty-five or thirty sick came up on the Memphis.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

SHELLING THE ENEMY.—The Lincolnites were drawn up for drill on Tybee beach yesterday, and having a good time generally, when the garrison at Fort Pulaski concluded they would give them a salute from their long range Columbiads on the parapet. Three shells were thrown with great precision. The first struck and exploded very close to the men, when they all fell flat to the earth. A second and third proved rather improvements on the first, and the Yankees finding the work rather warm for them, took to their heels at a Bull Run pace. The distance was between two and three miles, and it was impossible to discover what effect was created in the reduction of their numbers. They have at least seen enough to convince them that the metal of Pulaski is not to be trifled with.

Up to five o'clock yesterday afternoon there were eight vessels lying in the roads—the frigate Macedonian, several gunboats, and the rest transports. They were all escorted in by one gunboat, which is said to be armed most heavily.

FROM PENSACOLA.—The *Observer* of the 27th ult. has the following paragraphs:

Accident.—We regret to learn that the train from Mobile to the junction of the Alabama and Florida Railroad, in coming up yesterday, conveying some 600 troops, ran off the tracks at about eight miles from the junction. Eight cars were more or less damaged—one of them very badly, and injuring some six persons. To what extent the persons were injured we could not ascertain. As soon as the news reached this place an express train was sent to their relief, but it had not returned up to 1 o'clock.

From Below.—The general anxiety to hear what Brown is doing or Bragg is thinking to do, we thought would be relieved this morning, at about twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, when we heard the report of eight guns. But that was all.

It is reported that a few more vessels arrived last night, in addition to the fleet off the harbor—how many we could not ascertain—only we noticed ten large vessels of Old Abe, all close together, in sight this morning, behind Wilson's camp.

It is generally expected that something will turn out at an early hour.

PARSON BROWNLOW.—The Parson has done a commendable act. He has addressed a manly letter to the Memphis *Avalanche*, in which, after denying that he is a sympathizer in the Lincolnite outrages in East Tennessee, he says:

I condemn the act in the most unqualified terms, and I am not a sympathizer in any such movement. I was one of fifteen or twenty men who, weeks ago, addressed a communication to Gen. Zollicoffer, pledging ourselves to oppose a rebellion and to counsel peace and acquiescence on the part of the Union men of East Tennessee. I signed that document in good faith, and I have kept that faith. And furthermore, as one of the signers of that document, which was published in all the Tennessee papers, if I had been placed in possession of any such purpose, I should have felt myself bound in honor, and in all good conscience, to have informed the officers of the roads of such an outrageous plot.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

November 23, 1861.

MORE EMIGRANTS FOR DIXIE'S LAND.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 29th ultimo has the following:

A special train left the depot of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, bearing on it 250 Yankee prisoners of war, who, if they reach their destination in safety, will be provided, until exchanged or otherwise released, with proper accommodations at Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Another party of about 250 prisoners of war will probably leave Richmond to-morrow for Salisbury, North Carolina, and will be followed in a few days after by another detachment of equal numbers.

GEN. PRICE ADVANCING.—We are enabled to announce this morning, upon a well authenticated report, that Gen. Price is in full march upon St. Louis. Gen. Hunter has fallen back, with Fremont's army, upon St. Louis, as we learn from various sources, and Price is pursuing him with his gallant army in hot chase. Three times three cheers and a "tiger" for Price!—*Nashville Union and American.*

LOSS OF A FEDERAL BOAT AND CARGO.—The following appears in the river news department of the Cincinnati papers:

The stern wheel steamer W. I. Maclay left St. Louis on Tuesday evening, about 10 o'clock, fully freighted for Pittsburg. After proceeding down the river some twelve miles, she ran on a snag, which made a large hole in her hull. After getting off the snag, she ran with a stake-plank's length of the shore, a mile below; where she sank in about ten feet water. Her cargo consisted principally of flour, which is considerably damaged. She also had 50 bales of hemp and a small quantity of rye. She will be raised immediately.

LATER FROM SOUTH EDISTO AND VICINITY.—The steamer General Clinch, arrived here yesterday afternoon, brings the following information from the Sea Islands: On Monday last, while at South Edisto, discovered four of the enemy's fleet near-by, consisting of one side wheel and three propeller steamers. They soon commenced exchanging signals, and immediately after steamed in for St. Helena Ship Bar, the side wheel boat leading. They all went rapidly up to a position near Otter Island, and fired some shell ashore to see if they could discover any masked batteries, and finding none they ventured to land in their boats. Capt. Daxter, of the Clinch, says their pilots are thoroughly acquainted with all the channels around, and there is little doubt but that they are composed of men whom our Sea Island cotton and rice planters employed for years to bring their crops to market. They hold entire possession of St. Helena Sound.—*Charleston Courier.*

LOSSES IN BATTLE.—At Austerlitz the French lost 14 men out of every hundred, the Russians 30, the Austrians 44, or nearly one half. At Wagram the French lost 13 men out of every hundred; the Austrians 14. At Moscow the French 37, the Russians 44. At Bautzen the French 36; the Russians 14. At Waterloo the French 36; the allies 31. At Magenta, June 4, 1859, the French 7. At Solferino the French and Sardinians 10, the Austrians 8. It is somewhat remarkable in the last example that the army which was best provided with rifled arms did less damage than the one which was equipped in the old style.

The Lafourche *Union* has the following:

SERIOUS SCALDING CASUALTY.—A little girl, a child of Mr. Boudreaux, who owns a plantation in the upper part of this parish, was recently scalded in a shocking manner. The child was standing in close proximity to the gutter by means of which the expressed juice of the cane after having been boiled is conveyed to the coolers, when a "strike" is being made, she was splashed by a portion of the hot syrup, and scalded to a fearful extent.

A clergyman in New York recently preached to prove that the present war, with all its horrors, was undoubtedly a great blessing to the American people, and made a pretty strong case of it; but when he came to the closing prayer, no one could doubt the sincerity of his petition that "this great national calamity may come to an honorable and *speedy* termination." It was clear enough that the orator thought there might be "too much of a good thing," after all.

CAPT. BULLOCH'S OPINION.—Capt. James D. Bulloch, who lately successfully ran the blockade while in command of the splendid steamship Fingal, has arrived in Richmond. He thinks there is a likelihood of Lord Palmerston's proving indifferent to the questions involved in the seizure, by the Yankees, on the high seas, from a British vessel, of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Coroner's Office—Its Statistics.—The Coroner's office is the fountain-head of criminal justice, and we are in the habit, quarterly and yearly, of publishing interesting facts gleaned from the records and statistics that were introduced as a new feature of this department by the present able and energetic incumbents, Coroner Beach and Deputy Coroner Sagnette. The statistics of two years were made up to yesterday, the 1st of December, and we make from them the following extracts:

	Nov. 30, 1859, to Nov. 30, 1860.	Dec. 1, 1860, to Nov. 30, 1861.	Totals.
Homicides	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suicides	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accidental Deaths	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drowned	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Intemperance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diseases	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

During the past seven months of 1861 the deaths from intemperance have only amounted to eleven. Inquests fifty-one under the same period of past years. The nationalities are as follows:

Confed. States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ireland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scotland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prussia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following statement concerning the perpetrators of homicides will be found very interesting: 45 have been tried and acquitted; 2 have been found guilty of murder; 14 have been convicted of manslaughter; 5 were found guilty of murder without capital punishment; 12 were known but not arrested; 22 remain unknown; 21 have been arrested and not yet tried; 2 were declared insane, and one committed suicide.

Of these homicides, 46 were committed with firearms, 81 with sharp instruments, 19 with blunt instruments, 8 by violence, 1 by railroad collision, 1 by poison, and 2 were infanticides.

Of the suicides, 25 were by firearms, 4 by sharp instruments, 6 by poison, 9 by drowning and 9 by hanging.

Of the drowning cases, 131 were in the Mississippi river, 24 in Lake Pontchartrain, 14 in the New Canal, 21 the Carondelet Canal, 1 in the Second District Draining Canal, 2 in the Bayou St. John, 2 in the ditch of the lower fortifications, and 3 in wells.

700 inquests were held on men, 196 on women, 221 on children. 239 were under the age of 1 year, 162 were from 1 to 20 years, 664 were from 20 to 60 years, 279 from 60 to 91 years, 36 from 90 to 100, and 3 over 100 years of age. The last three and two who were one hundred years of age, were Africans, and died of old age.

The Academy of Music.—This place of amusement closed its dramatic season last evening and will not reopen for a week, on account of the very extensive preparations necessary to placing upon the stage an entirely novel exhibition, called the Pan-tech-nop-to-mon, which is to permanently occupy the stage and will require a great deal of rehearsing. It will illustrate many prominent episodes of the present war.

Serenade to Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson.—The brave old Missouri Governor, who has made himself one of the first men of the Southern revolution arrived in our city on Saturday, and took rooms at the St. Charles Hotel. At night he was serenaded by the band of the Washington Artillery, and appeared upon the balcony, where he made a brief speech, explanatory of Missouri's course and present position, and urging the need of Louisiana standing by her while she fights the battles of the South.

A Regal Bengal Tiger.—Bob Watson, the orderly sergeant of the New Orleans Tigers, arrived in New Orleans yesterday morning from the Potomac, and created as much sensation on the streets as a "regal Bengal tiger" (his company appellation) naturally should in a city. He was truly a sight to gaze at, decked from head to foot in trophies wrung from Yankees, and standing six feet, two, as he does, with proportionate breadth of chest and moustaches that Napoleon might envy, they were set off to advantage. A Fire Zouave bonnet adorned his head, and Brooklyn Zouave breeches and leggings encased his nether extremities, while his hunting shirt was made of a fancy red blanket that had belonged to a Massachusetts officer. The tales he told to wondering and admiring crowds were said to be in keeping with the style of the garments. Watson has come for recruits, and they must be picked.

Franks Back Again.—Poydras street was almost blocked up yesterday around Franko's store with his friends, who were welcoming him home after his fortunate escape from a Lincoln bastile.

Outrageous Conduct of Policemen.—Geo. McMahon was arrested yesterday morning by officers Miller and Ward, and a warrant is out for the arrest of John Serren, charged with having committed an assault and battery on Mrs. Catharine Moore, on the night of the 29th ult., with intent to violate her person. The accused were both on duty at the time as night watchmen, and used the authority of their office to accomplish their criminal purpose. Mrs. Moore was standing on Julia street, talking with her husband, up to eleven o'clock, when Serren arrested the man and took him to the corner, then letting him go, but telling him he would find his wife at the station. Having thus got him out of the way, McMahon arrested the wife as she was hurrying home, and took her to an alley-way on St. Joseph street, under pretence of going to the lock-up. Here she was knocked down, choked and outrageously used in the attempt upon her virtue, both by McMahon and Serren, before they let her go, which they finally did, about midnight. The proof against them is perfectly clear, and they ought to be sent to the Penitentiary. They were both discharged from the police by Mayor Monroe on his learning the facts. Serren is said to have made his escape from the city, going up the Jackson Railroad Saturday morning.

The Sixteenth Regiment.—The Sixteenth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, Col. Preston Pond, Jr., came down from Camp Moore yesterday afternoon, and marched from the Jackson Railroad depot to Camp Chalmette, through St. Charles and Royal streets. There are now two regiments at the lower fortifications, the Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

Attempted Infanticide.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning a colored man saw, at a distance, across the Galvez canal, an old negro woman walking along with an infant child on one arm and a bundle of rags on her other. She threw the child away and ran off, making her escape. The babe was recovered and brought to the Treme police station. It is a white child, and the negro woman was probably hired to destroy its life by throwing it away in the swamp.

A Negro Thief Shot and Killed.—Deputy Coroner Sanguera held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a negro man named Davis, the slave of Mr. De Cro'x Gatreault, who was fatally shot about 12 o'clock last Friday night by George Cheek. Davis was a notorious thief, and was generally called the king of the thieves in the Third District. Mr. Cheek keeps a vegetable garden and poultry yard at the corner of Mandeville and Solidelle streets, and for the last three weeks has been losing chickens in the night time to such an extent that a week ago he commenced sitting up on watch with a double-barreled shot-gun, loaded with mixed shot. On Friday night he saw two men in his yard who had got in by making a hole through the fence. He called upon them to stop, and asked them who they were, when both of them started to run, and he fired a load of shot at each, aiming at their legs. Davis received one of the loads in the lower part of his back and ran on to his home, dying at his residence, corner of Roman and Elysian Fields streets, where he went to bed. Who the partner was, or whether he was wounded, is not known. Cheek drew a pistol, but even knew whether he was a white or black man. Davis died at about eleven o'clock Saturday morning. The jury of inquest rendered a verdict fully justifying Cheek in the killing of the thief.

Burglaries.—Night before last some thieves broke into the office of the Waterworks Company, on Bienville street, between Canal and Common streets, by forcing open the back windows. Finding themselves unable to open the safe or obtain any money, they stole a quantity of valuable papers, the loss of which will be a great inconvenience to the owners.

The same night the office of the New Orleans Weekly Mirror was broken into, while a fire was burning, and a man was going on in the same building, and some $50 stolen. Mr. Joseph H. Wilson, proprietor of the *Mirror*, and Wade Hampton, a slave of Mr. Leovy, and John, a slave of Mr. Smith, arrested on the charge of committing the burglary. A great deal of damage was wantonly done in the office, although but little of value was carried off.

Stabbed and Cut Himself.—Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a man named Nicholson, residing on Ortmann street, between Johnson and Galvez, made a desperate attempt to destroy his own life. He cut a gash in his arm with a shoemaker's knife, and then stabbed himself in the pit of his stomach with a sword. He was taken to the Charity Hospital.

Convicted of Perjury.—Liza Dixon, f. w. c., was convicted of perjury on Saturday, in the First District Court, for having sworn that her son, Alexandre Lartigue, the natural white son of Lucien Lartigue, deceased, and entitled to the property in the succession. Considering her recommended her to the mercy of the Court.

Before Recorder Emerson.—The following cases were before this Recorder on Saturday: Joseph Staff, who keeps a jewelry store on Clerme street, had to get his wife, Bertha, arrested and locked-up on account of her disreputable conduct. She drove off every customer from the place, seized upon the jewelry in the store, putting it in her pockets, took the money out of the cash drawer, and then drew a knife upon her two children, threatening to cut their throats if her husband interfered with her. All he could do was to go around to Recorder Emerson, who sent for Bertha and had her conveyed to the Parish Prison to await an examination. She is declared to be entirely sane. Forty-six rings, a gold watch belonging to a customer, and fourteen dollars in money were found in Bertha's pockets. Mr. Edwin C. Mix had Mr. James Walkenshaw arrested on the charge of swindling. He alleges that he loaned Mr. Wallace, since $460 on the 20th of May, 1859, and $141 in the months of June and July following, of which $285 50 remains unpaid. As security for this Walkenshaw pledged him his slave man Dick, on the 24th of May, but has since taken Dick to Texas without the consent of Mix. Walkenshaw gave bail for his appearance and asserts his ability to prove his innocence. Christopher Metz had Louis Wolf arrested on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Christopher alleges that he bought out Wolf's liquor store, corner of Basin and Girod streets, for $320 cash, Wolf asserting that the fixtures, worth $200, were his, and that he had paid the State tax and license for the year, neither of which was true; and that the stock on hand was not worth more than $100.

Before Recorder Gastinel.—The following cases were before this Recorder on Saturday: In the morning Mr. Jules Blanch, who keeps the confectionary store at the corner of Canal and Bourbon, seeing the colored servant girl Elizabeth going out with a covered basket on her arm, concluded out of curiosity to see what was in it, when he discovered that she had helped herself without stint to groceries from the store. This led him to examine her pockets, and he was rewarded by finding in them some of his silver spoons. Concluding it would be profitable to carry these investigations still farther, he took her to the lock-up, and got out a search warrant, with which he proceeded to her room, at No. 15 Barracks street, where he found a large quantity of articles, missing from his store, such as fine glass and crockery ware, spoons, sugar, flour, butter, fruits, wines, &c. She is a slave, belonging to Mrs. Fallon, has been in Blanch's employ about a year, and probably pilfering all the time. On the 22d of May last officer C. Vernet, of the Second District police, who is stationed at the Bayou St. John, had a warrant to arrest a man by the name of J. P. Welch. He caught him and told him he was his prisoner, when Welch jumped back, drew a Colt's revolver, fired at the officer, barely managing to blow out his brains, and then ran off, making good his retreat. Saturday Welch was arrested in the Third District and brought before Recorder Gastinel. Vernet made an affidavit against him, charging him with being a fugitive from justice, and also with having assaulted him with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill. Welch was held to answer.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1861.

COTTON.—We did not hear of a sale.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The demand is more moderate, the sales being confined to 750 hhds. at 2⅞@4c for Common to Good Common, 3⅜@3¾c for Fully Fair, 4¼c for Prime to Choice, and 5¼@6c for White Clarified.

MOLASSES.—The market is dull. About 1200 bbls sold at 15@16c for Fermenting, and 17@17½c for Prime to Choice, some small lots of Very Choice commanding 18c. Also, 440 half bbls. at [illegible] for Seconds and [illegible] for Prime to Choice.

FLOUR.—There have been a few very small sales at $8 for Common, $9 for Fine, $10 25 for Superfine and $11 2½ ₽ bbl for Extra.

CORN.—300 sacks White Mixed inferior order, sold at 60c, 100 White Mixed at 70c, and 1200 White and Mixed at 75c ₽ bushel.

BRAN.—300 sacks sold at $1 20, and 200 at $1 [illegible].

HAY.—40 bales Crab Grass sold at $25 ₽ ton.

BEEF.—Mess is selling at $[illegible] ₽ bbl, according to quality.

BACON.—Sugarcured Hams are retailing at 20@25c ₽ lb., and selling from first hands at 17c ₽ lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at the advanced rates of $1 15@$1 15 ₽ gallon.

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

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 2, 1861.

Arrived Saturday and yesterday, 39 Texas Beeves, 448 Hogs, 460 Sheep and 100 Veal Cattle. Amount of stock sold was 212 Texas Cattle, 37 Hogs and 136 Veal Cattle. Stock remaining on sale 457 Texas Cattle, 694 Hogs, 516 Sheep and 160 Veal Cattle. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ₽ 100 lbs.	1st qlty.	[illegible]			
Texas " "	₽ head	1st	[illegible]		
Veal Cattle		1st	[illegible]		
Sheep		1st	[illegible]		
Hogs	₽ gross	1st	[illegible]		
Milch Cows	₽ head	1st	[illegible]		

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 2, 1861.

No clearances at the Customhouse Saturday.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Breeze, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Louise, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.
Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Sloop Tonnerre, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Thirty-fifth Parallel, Chapman, from Memphis.
Ford Kennett, Brierley, from Memphis.
Bienville, Grein, from Fort Adams.
Diana, Rodevich, from Pointe-a-la-Hache.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

St. Robinson, Fallon, from Fort Adams.
Mary T, Dugas, from Donaldsonville.
Natchez, Leathers, from Memphis.
Milton Relf, Pickett, from Washington.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr Breeze—280 bbls molasses Darby & Tremoulet.
COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—47 hhds sugar P. Capeaux.
COAST—Per schr Louise—40 bbls sugar W. Whiteboad.
COAST—Per sloop Tonnerre—86 bbls molasses P. Conseaux.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Thirty-fifth Parallel—37 tcs rice Woods & Low—7 sks feathers 1 do seeds Morrell & Bowles—75 bbls flour J Reckhead—[illegible] ... [illegible]

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per steamer Diana—[illegible] ...

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Ford Kennett—[illegible] ...

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Bienville—[illegible] ...

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Sallie Robinson—[illegible] ...

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Mary T—[illegible] ...

WASHINGTON—Per steamer Milton Relf—[illegible] ...

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Natchez—[illegible] ...

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. WESTERN—BRASHEAR CITY—[illegible] ...

The friends of the late WM. G. DUNCAN are respectfully invited to attend a Mass for the repose of his soul, to be celebrated at St. Peter's Church, Rev. Mr. Moynihan, Marigny street, between Casacalvo and Greatmen streets, Third District, on TUESDAY morning next, December 3d, at 8 o'clock. dec2 2t

Notice.

TWO CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, issued by the Bank of Louisiana, one for twenty-five hundred dollars, being No. 3301, and the other for twenty-three hundred and eighty dollars thirty-eight cents, being No. 3302, both dated on the 29th June, 1861, and payable to the order of S. G. Cole, have been lost or stolen. They were mailed on the 25th June, 1861, by Ingram & Keith, addressed to S. G. Cole, Villa de Mier, Republic of Mexico, but did not arrive at their destination, and have not been heard of since. All persons are cautioned against taking or negotiating said certificates of deposit, as the payment thereof has been stopped. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the return of said certificates to the undersigned.

INGRAM & KEITH, for S. G. Cole,
New Orleans, November 30, 1861. dec2 2w

ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI, &c.—500 boxes macaroni; 200 do vermicelli. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st. nov30

OLD RUM AND WHISKY.—4 puncheons Jamaica rum; 20 demijohns old Irish whisky; 10 do Monongahela whisky. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st. nov30

OAKUM, MOSS, HORNS AND HORSE HAIR.—In store and for sale by the undersigned, 2 bales oakum, best navy; 10 do moss; 6 hhds horns; 1 bale horse hair. QUEYROUZE BROTHERS. nov26

ALMONDS AND FILBERTS.—20 boxes of Soft Shelled Almonds; 25 sacks Soft Shell Almonds, 15 do Filberts; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st. nov30

GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—100 boxes of Empty Bottles, 100 each; 50 casks Earthenware, 100 casks; 30 cases Canning Jugs. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS. nov30

STAR CANDLES.—A few boxes [illegible] in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE BROS., 8 to 14 St. Louis st. nov26

WINCHESTER SOAP.—A few boxes in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE BROS., 8 to 14 St. Louis st. nov26

HAVANA COFFEE.—30 sacks Havana Coffee for sale by FREDERIC RYET, 4 and 31 Old Levee st. nov26

FIRE-CRACKERS.—[illegible] boxes for sale by B. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. nov26

CATALONIA WINE.—20 casks and 10 half do, for sale by J. M. CURIEN, 65 Old Levee st. nov26

MEXICAN JALAP.—A lot of Mexican Jalap on hand for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 65 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets. nov14

MEXICAN SARSAPARILLA.—A lot of Mexican Sarsaparilla, in bond, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 41 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville. nov14

CORKS.—A complete assortment to suit, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. M. CABALLERO, 41 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts. nov14

Houses and Stores to Rent.

Possession Given Immediately.

A very large House on [illegible] street, No. 160.
A House on St. Peter street, No. 127.
A House on St. Peter street, No. 121.
A House on St. Peter street, No. 123.
A House on Rampart street, No. 160.
A House on Royal street, No. 297.
Possession given on the 1st January, 1862.
A Store on Levee street, No. 241, presently occupied by Mr. A. Marques.
For terms, apply to BERNARD AVEGNO, Carondelet street, No. 33. nov18

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 them, to grant the loan of several, and thus enable them to continue their patriotic labors. oct17 tf

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

WE have a large assortment of CARPETINGS, such as Velvets, Medallions, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrains, Dutch, Venetians, &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. A. BROUSSEAU & CO. nov20 1m

Wine.

WINE—30 casks superior Bordeaux Wine, 16 half do Rochelle; also Corks, for sale on moderate terms, to close an invoice, by J. F. CLAY, No. 58 Royal st. nov10 1m

To Let.

THE HOUSE No. 16 Conti street, between Chartres and Levee. Apply to EVERSON & PIAGET, 46 Chartres street. aug20

Linseed Oil.

A LOT of choice (boiled) LINSEED OIL for sale at No. 167 COMMON STREET, between Baronne and Dryades. nov14

Confederate States War Tax.

Payable May 1, 1862, for Redemption of Treasury Notes and the Support of the Government.

Notice to Property Owners, Agents, &c.

ALL persons owning, possessing, or having the care and management of any property in New Orleans of the following description, are hereby notified and required to deliver classified lists thereof to the Assessors, at or within such times, not exceeding ten days, as they shall prescribe, or to the undersigned District Collectors of their respective districts, before the 15th December, 1861; the description of said property to set forth its situation on the 1st October last, and its market value under ordinary circumstances.

1. REAL ESTATE, and all improvements thereon, and estates or rights therein, and interests growing thereout, including bridges, ferries, mines, &c. (excluding agricultural products, and such amounts as are raised on plantations, or farms, for food, or for work thereon.)
2. SLAVES (to be described and valued in conformity to the State law.)
3. BANK STOCK, RAILROAD and other CORPORATION STOCK.
4. MERCHANDISE, of every and any kind soever, held for sale or hire, October 1, 1861, (excluding agricultural products of the Confederacy.)
5. MONEY AT INTEREST, including the value of the principals of all sums of money upon which interest was paid or to be paid by the debtor, as the same stood on 1st October, 1861, and all Moneys invested in the purchase of bills, notes and other securities, except Confederate States Bonds.
6. CASH ON HAND or on deposit, in Bank or elsewhere, October 1, 1861.
7. CATTLE, HORSES, MULES, and other animals kept for sale or hire.
8. GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, PIANOS AND PLEASURE CARRIAGES, respectively, owned by individuals, or in families for use.

On the failure of any person to deliver a complete list of his property as aforesaid, the Act of Congress requires the Assessors to value the same on the best evidence at their command, and the Collectors to levy a DOUBLE TAX thereon.

DISTRICT COLLECTORS.

W. W. DIVINE, for First Collection District, from upper limit of the city to St. Joseph street—Office, No. 18 City Hall.
JOHN LAURANS, for Second Collection District, from St. Joseph street to Canal street—Office, No. 11 Exchange Place.
W. S. CAMPBELL, for Third Collection District, from Canal street to St. Philip street—Office, No. 27 Carondelet street.
JEREMY BAYON, for Fourth Collection District, from St. Philip to lower line of city—Offices, No. 62 St. Ann street and 443 Craps street.

Each District extending between said boundaries from the river to the Lake, &c.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.
ROBT. M. LUSHER,
Chief Collector.
nov26 3t

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27, 1861.

To the Cash Stockholders of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

BY the twentieth section of the act of Congress of the Confederate States, "to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, and to provide a War Tax for their redemption," it is stipulated that "the capital stock of all corporations shall be returned, and the tax paid by the corporations themselves, and not by the individual stockholders." The Cash Stockholders of this Bank are notified that the returns having to be made by the Bank, the stock in their hands is exempt from taxation, and they will omit it accordingly in filling up their statements.

EUGENE ROUSSEAU, Cashier.
nov28 3t

SPRINGHILL COLLEGE.

THE next session of the classes at SPRINGHILL COLLEGE will be opened on the 5th December next. Some of the Professors of the Institute are now in the city, and will leave on the 4th December, by the 7 o'clock train of the Jackson Railroad. They will take charge of any pupils who may be entrusted to their care. nov30 3t

NOTICE.

To Stockholders of the Star Insurance Company.

THE Commissioners of Liquidation of the Star Insurance Company have declared a dividend on the capital stock payable on and after the 1st December proximo, at the office of the Star Mutual Insurance Company, No. 1½ Carondelet street. nov27 6t

Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad,
NEW ORLEANS, November 16, 1861.

THE repairs on the Western and Atlantic road being completed, we are ready to receive and forward all freight for Georgia and South Carolina. nov18

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company,
Corner Camp and Commercial Place,
NEW ORLEANS, November 14th, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given, in conformity with article [illegible] of the charter of this Company, that the annual election for TWELVE DIRECTORS, to serve during the ensuing year, from the first Monday in February next, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the second day of December next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.
nov16 3td

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.
NEW ORLEANS, November 21, 1861.

THE annual election for seven Directors of this institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, on the SECOND MONDAY of December next (the 9th), between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A. H. KERNION, Cashier.
nov22 td

Bank of America,
NEW ORLEANS, November 18, 1861.

THE annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th December next.

AM. FORTIER, Cashier.
nov20 tdec18

OFFICIAL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BATON ROUGE, November 2, 1861.

IN accordance with Section 13 of Act No. 182, approved March 19, 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 Million Thousand Dollars worth or more 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. 184, approved March 15, 1855. All proposals to be directed to the Auditor and Treasurer, as the case may be. Such 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 purchases 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 1m5

Sugar and Molasses

WILL be hauled and stored in my Cotton Press at reasonable terms. Orders can be left at the offices of Messrs. Roche & Escoffier, No. 8 St. Louis street, or of W. S. Donnell & Co., No. 18 Carondelet street.

IG. SZYMANSKI.

Widow Cazimer, Somnambulist,

DAILY consultations from 8 A. M. until 12 M., and from 2 to 6 P. M. No. 8 Rampart street, near Canal, Second District. Fees moderate. nov14 1m

NEW ORLEANS

Female Collegiate Institute,

No 202 Camp street,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME ED. LOCQUET

THIS establishment, which has grown so popular, will be reopened on the 16th of September. Madame Locquet wishes the pupils to be punctual, in order to have the advantages of a whole course of studies.

For farther particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 202 Camp street, or by letter through the Postoffice, box 2334. nov11 tf

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED WORKS OF

R. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool.

The undersigned have constantly on hand a complete assortment of SUGAR KETTLES at the following prices:

CAST IRON KETTLES.

from 42 to 66 inches included, at $1 per inch.

from 72 to 84 " " at $1 25 per inch.

WROUGHT IRON KETTLES

At 12 Cents per Pound.

M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
nov7 1m 53 Bienville street

DENTAL NOTICE.

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

WILL render his services to those who require operations on the TEETH, at his office and residence, No. 15 Baronne street, near Canal street. No competition in price with quacks. nov19 1m

Sulphuric Acid.

A FEW carboys Oil of Vitriol, or Sulphuric Acid, for sale low, to close consignment.

M. S. HEDRICK,
nov12 tf 97 Canal street.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,

AND GENERAL DISORDERS OF

THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

One of the best preparations for the above diseases, in their incipient stages, is

Clarke's Pulmonic Troches,

a purely Southern Remedy, warranted to contain no opium, or any ingredient that can be hurtful to the constitution. They may be used by the most delicate female and the youngest child; are indispensable to public speakers and singers for clearing and giving power to the voice, and may be used as freely as requisite. One trial will convince the most incredulous.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO., Chartres street.
JAS SYME, Canal street.
And retail, by Apothecaries and Druggists generally.
nov19 3m

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 can consult him for the removal of Deafness and Incidental Noises in the Head or Singing in the Ears. nov1 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 first of November. For continued accommodation by their families, this house will be provided, and a well selected restaurant will be connected with the establishment, where meals will be served at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Persons visiting this 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 in all respects comfortable. Each room is supplied with gas.

The accommodations for families are superior. The bar and billiard saloon will be conducted on equal, but familiar principles, rooms for private [illegible] to accommodate.

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.

HOBBS & MOORE,
oct31 1m Proprietors.

LA MISSION AND DISCOURS WINES.—[illegible] ...

HAVANA SARSAPARILLA.—[illegible] ...

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—[illegible] ... nov16 1m

AUCTION SALES.

Haberdashery, Millinery and Fancy Articles, Dry Goods, &c., at Auction.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, December 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold on the premises, Bourbon street, between Toulouse and St. Peter—

The Contents of said Store, having a well selected stock of Haberdashery, Millinery and Fancy Articles, a variety of Toys, Dry Goods, &c.

Also—All Showcases, Counters, Glass Cases, Shelving, &c., &c.

Terms cash. dec2

Sale postponed.

Slaves at Auction.

Estate of the late Juan Ignacio de Egana.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 19th October, 1861, Court docket No. 16,632, will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, 28th December, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, the following slaves, for account of said succession—

1. WASHINGTON, aged about 46 years; cicatrix scrofula on the left side of the neck, and ruptured.
MILLY PAGE, his wife, aged about 46 years; sickly.
2. JACOB, aged about 46 years; cataract of the right eye.
JUDY, his wife, aged about 46 years, crippled in the left hand, rheumatism in the left knee.
3. FRANCOIS, aged about 60 years; ruptured.
VICTORINE, his wife, aged about 40 years; healthy.
4. DOCIE, aged about 28 years; healthy.
5. PLEASANT, aged about 35 years, sickly, paralysed.
6. ALECK, aged about 70 years.
7. ANTOINE, aged about 70 years.
N. B.—Husband and wife to be sold together.

Terms and conditions—One-third cash, and the balance at six and twelve months' credit, for city acceptances to the satisfaction of the executor, secured by mortgage on said slaves, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date to maturity, and eight per cent. interest per annum from maturity until fully paid.

Acts of sale before T. Guyol, Esq., not. pub.
nov 30—2 12 28 30

KNAPSACKS,

Bayonet Scabbards,

CARTRIDGE BOXES,

CAP BOXES.

The undersigned offer at private sale, for cash—

300 KNAPSACKS,
2,0 BAYONET SCABBARDS,
30 CARTRIDGE BOXES,
30 CAP BOXES.

G. Leaumont, Blache & Co.
nov29 1w

For Sale.

COPPER SUGAR KETTLES, single and double bottoms. Also, old COPPER.

Apply at No. 114 BOURBON STREET, opposite Opera House. nov23 3t

For Sale,

BY F. PRATS & CO., No. 23 Commercial Place;
1000 Regalia, Cinto de Orica, do;
2700 Casadores de Perilla, do;
2200 Regalia del Rey, Cabarga;
5600 Brevas, Uriarte;
7500 Londres Chicos, do;
4100 Regalia Britanica, do;
4300 Reyes Conversantes, Meridiana;
2600 Regalia Britanica;
[illegible] Regalia de Emperador, Walter Scott, Flor;
[illegible] do do;
2200 Casadores, Flor de Morales;
2800 Londres Cabanas;
2800 Conchitas Segunda.
16 [illegible] Cigars. nov27 1m

Bienville Cotton Seed Oil Factory.

THE above works are now prepared to fill orders for OIL and OIL CAKE in quantities to suit the demand.

Orders left with the undersigned will be promptly attended to.

A. PEPIN, Agent,
63 Canal street.

Also, on hand, for sale, a lot of SOAP, SODA ASH and SULPHURIC ACID. nov21 3m

Read! Read!! Read!!!

I would recommend to all my fellow-sufferers who are afflicted with that dreadful disease which we call croup or sore throat to go and get the medicine to be had at No. 117 St. Ann street, and be cured at once, for my daughter, a girl of 16 years, who had it very severely, so that the doctor hardly breathe, was cured as by a miracle, after applying the medicine the third time. This I certify as the whole truth by affixing my name.

PAUL BURGUNDER,
Residence 256 Chartres street.
New Orleans, May 15, 1861. my30 tf

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.

The proprietor of the famous remedies for RHEUMATISM and DIARRHEA avails himself of this opportunity of presenting the most satisfactory evidence of the extraordinary efficacy of these remedies, in the shape of certificates signed by respectable residents of our city, who have derived the greatest possible benefit from the medicines. Each disease is treated by a specific remedy. Apply at No. 117 St. Ann street.

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

J. H. LEROSFIELD,
Magazine street, between Erato and Thalia.

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

MARTIN FORD,
Sohl Rathmueller. No. 148 Camp street.

INSTANT RELIEF

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

All Sorts of Sores and Ulcers Cured.

(Even though derived from Secret Diseases.)

Remedies for Hemorrhoids or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Chills and Fever and Eczema, &c., &c.

A Special Remedy for each Disease.

Apply at No. 117 St. ANN STREET.

Office hours from 1 to half-past 3 o'clock, P. M., every day, and besides on Tuesday and Thursdays, from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M. aug4 1m

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY

No. 208 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN A. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, S. SWOOD.

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, and Blacksmith Work of all kinds. only 8m

Star Mutual Insurance Company,
No. 1½ CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans, August 21, 1861.

THIS Company will continue to insure against the loss and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premium.

DIRECTORS:

P. A. Giraud, firm of P. A. Giraud & Co.
A. Watt, do. Jno. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan, do. Logan, Sonial & Claiborne.
A. F. Elliot, do. E[illegible]iot & McKeever.
P. Luling, do. Mumeny, Luling & Co.
E. Roman, do. Roman & Kendon.
Lloyd R. Coleman, do. Coleman, Britton & Withers.
W. Quental, do. Wm. Frehu & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne, do.
Chs. A. Castillo, do. W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
J. de Pasadeo, do. E. Oser & Co.
EMILE DeBUYS, President.
J. D. BELANGER, Secretary pro tem. au21 ly

Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, corner of Canal and Exchange Place,
NEW ORLEANS, August 9th, 1861.

AT a general meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That from and after this date, a return of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be made on all premiums to parties insuring in this Company.

The above RETURN PREMIUM OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. will be PAID IN CASH, this Company issuing no scrip.

HENRY FRYCHAUD, President.
S. FLASHAM, Vice-President.
LOUIS HARDEY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

S. Flasham, Geo. H. Rishe,
C. M. Soullon, L. Mestré,
A. Anfoux, Paul Quargnona,
L. Rebolds, J. Lorena, Jr.,
H. Frychaud.

XX ALE,

OF THE CELEBRATED BRAND OF

J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow.

Double Strong Ale, in stone and glass, for sale, in store and in bond, by

M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
jy16 No. 53 Bienville street.

DEPPS FRENCH HAT STORE

CIVIL AND MILITARY GOODS,

No. 61 Chartres street.

MILITARY KEPIS MADE TO ORDER AND FIT EXACTLY.

SILK HATS of all styles, remarkably light. Soft Black Sombreros. [illegible] Hats—Moorish, Vienna, Tallad, Hungarian styles; brown and gray Beaver Hats.

Black and brown Soft Hats.

[illegible] and Andalusian Hats, new articles.

[illegible] of all descriptions.

[illegible] Velvet Andalous and Todoros, gray and [illegible], trimmed with velvet and feathers, latest [illegible] from Paris; Mats and Cloth [illegible] and Velvet Caps; traveling and very light [illegible].

[illegible] the finest importation of Silk Hats, M. Depps [illegible] the services of first-class workmen [illegible] to fill orders for all kinds of Hats.

SUNDRIES.—25 boxes absynth, O Lacoultre [illegible]; 10 [illegible] vermouth; 10 do assorted brandy fruits; 16 [illegible] [illegible] Lafayette's fruits in juice; 10 [illegible] Amsterdam beer. [illegible] ... J. CURIEN, 55 Toulouse st.

OLD RYE WHISKY.—10 [illegible] Old Rye Whisky, 1855, for sale by LOUIS F. MAXENT, 72 Toulouse st. nov7

FLOUR.—300 barrels Extra and Superfine, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 27 Old Levee st.

MUSCAT WINE.—[illegible] boxes [illegible], for sale by ALAMONNE & GIRAUD, 72 Old Levee st.

H[illegible].—[illegible] for sale by B. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PLAUTIOL OIL.—[illegible] for sale by ALAMONNE & GIRAUD, 72 Old Levee st.

O[illegible].—[illegible] boxes [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

Eugene Luneau vs. His Creditors.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,363—By virtue of and in pursuance of an order of sale rendered November [illegible], and to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the [illegible], [illegible] Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on TUESDAY, December 10th, [illegible], o'clock, M., for account of the creditors of said [illegible] vent—

Sundry Accounts, Judgments and Notes, surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors, a list of which [illegible] seen at my office.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JOHN F. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
nov30 dec2 5 7 1[illegible]

Isaac Levy vs. His Creditors.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 8518.—By virtue of and in conformity [illegible] of sale rendered November 8th, 1861, and to me [illegible] by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed [illegible] public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 4th, 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.

JOHN F. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
nov23 26 29 dec2 4

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Adelaide Brown, f. w. c.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 17,283.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can,) why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
F. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.
dec2 6 11

Succession of D. Tamboutine

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 17,568.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
F. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.
dec2 6 11

Jean Malpiatte vs. His Creditors and the Creditors of J. Malpiatte & Co.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvents, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, to say they have or can, why the provisional tableau presented by the syndic should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
OSCAR LEBLANC, Deputy Clerk.
dec2 6 1[illegible]

Charles Williams vs. His Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—N[illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvent, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the first publication [illegible], why the tableau filed by the syndic in this case should not be approved and homologated, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court this 29th day of November, 1861.

A. D. BERNOUDY, Deputy Clerk.
nov26

Charles Monrose vs. His Creditors.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 12,[illegible] of the docket of the [illegible] Parish Court.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvent, and to all other persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the tableau presented by the syndic should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
OSCAR LEBLANC, Deputy Clerk.
nov30 dec2 6

No Mercury!

Private Diseases!!

Men and Women!

MR. E. GAUDOZ, Druggist from the Paris [illegible], having returned from France, attends as heretofore, to private and chronic diseases [illegible], Drug store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

RICORD'S INJECTION.

The above is the injection with which Dr. Ricord of Paris his brilliant cures. Chronic, [illegible] the, disappear in a few days. Drug store corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

ANTI-MERCURIAL ROB.

For the cure of all old diseases, syphilitic, scrofula 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.
au21 sm

J. R. Jafray & Co.,

7, ST. MILDRED'S COURT,

London,

ENGLAND.

Agent—Mr. J. V. DURAND,
[illegible] street, 2d floor, New Orleans.

Mules—Mules.

FOR SALE, for cash or Confederate Bonds, 100 Gentle Mules.

J. B. SLAWSON,
4 Royal street.
oc28 tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between L. Hyde, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry T. [illegible] and A. B. Griswold, under the style of Hyde & Goodrich, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of L. Hyde. The business continued with the same capital and by [illegible] who have connected it for [illegible]. The style of the new firm will be THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.

Either of the undersigned will [illegible] of the firm in liquidation.

HENRY THOMAS,
A. B. GRISWOLD,
WM. M. GOODRICH.

Messrs. A. L. Abbott and Henry [illegible] interested in the business of the house.

New Orleans, July 1, 1861.

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.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Fare to and from the Lake, (same day) only 25 cents.

DEPARTURE OF CARS

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
6 o'clock A. M. Horse Car		6 o'clock A. M. Steam Train.	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

The Steam Trains will upon sufficient notice [illegible] Gentility [illegible]. Fare 15 cents each way. [illegible] desirous of being landed at the Station must [illegible] the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. PANDELY,
Superintendant.
oct4 tf

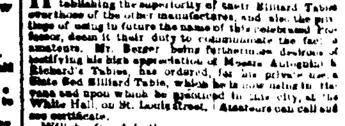
Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad,
NEW ORLEANS, October 1st, 1861.

UNTIL further notice, the Trains will run as follows: The Morning Mail will leave at 7 o'clock, A. M., [illegible] connection with the Southern Railroad to Mobile, and with the Mississippi Central Railroad, [illegible] points north of Canton. The Evening Train will leave at 5 40, P. M., and [illegible] connection with the Southern Railroad for Vicksburg. Returning, will arrive in New Orleans at 10 30 A. M. and 6 30 P. M.

T. S. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.
oct2 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 the city. [illegible] away about three weeks ago. He is about [illegible] teen years of age, and speaks English and French. He belongs to C. DUFOUR, corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets.



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 the [illegible] and upon which he practiced in this city, at the White Hall, on St. Louis street. Amateurs can call and see certificate.

Will be found in the same establishment a splendid selection of Satin, 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, Renne Bones and Cards, Ten-Pin Balls and Pins, Bagatelles, Pigeon Holes and DOUBLE WHEEL ROULETTES.

Prices very moderate. ap26

MUSIC.

SOURDES & CHASSAIGNAC,

SUCCESSORS TO E. SARPY.

No. 78......CHARTRES STREET......No.

IMPORTERS OF

Music and Musical Instruments.

SOLE agents for the celebrated PIANO-FORTES of Henry Herz, 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. 78 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti streets.

Music! Music!! Music!!!

A. ELIE,

..................Royal Street..................

HERZ & PLEYEL

PIANOS.

AGENT

Of the manufacture of M. HERZ, which received the medal of honor at the Universal Exhibition.

[illegible] Agent for the

[illegible] HARMONIUMS [illegible] ORGANS.

[illegible] a large stock [illegible] Vocal and Instrumental [illegible] number of any [illegible]

CHAMPA[illegible] ...

CLARET [illegible] ...

EMPTY [illegible] ...

A [illegible] ...