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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17.

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.

WHAT IS IN STORE FOR THEM.

The most careless observer can scarcely fail to have noticed the progressive tendency at the North towards an oligarchical and consolidated form of Government. Such may possibly not have been the intention of the rulers at the commencement of the war, but it has been the unavoidable consequence of the dictatorial and despotic assumptions of authority which have marked the conduct of the Federal Government. It is of the very essence of power continually to seek a wider and a more tenacious grasp. Every innovation upon the limitations of law and the restraints of the Constitution which is suffered to pass unresisted, strengthens the power of the usurper, and facilitates a new act of tyranny. Thus, when Mr. LINCOLN first sanctioned the suspension at will, by a military officer, of the act of *habeas corpus*, and the people of the United States in their blind wrath against the South approved, instead of condemning that most dangerous infringement of public freedom, their folly proved a direct encouragement to the Executive to commit fresh outrages upon justice, humanity and right. The annihilation of the prerogative of being confronted with their accusers at once placed multitudes of innocent men at the absolute mercy of the tyrant. Hence the indiscriminate war upon all who ventured to breathe a whisper against the infallibility of Lincolnism. Hence the infamous crusade against the peace journals, and the ruin and incarceration of their conductors. Hence the arrest of all who were amenable even to the suspicion of harboring friendly sentiments to the South, and the detention and imprisonment of Federal naval and military officers for daring to resign their commissions. Hence the war upon women and children, upon badges, and photographs, and toys. Hence, too, a hundred other equally disgraceful acts—not one of which provokes a syllable of expostulation or censure from a press utterly enslaved and spiritless.

To talk of State rights amongst a people who tamely endure or openly applaud the concentration of absolute and irresponsible power in the hands of one man, is to utter paradoxes. When men willingly debase themselves to the level of serfs, and cry Hosanna to the miscreants who are daily filching from them every precious privilege of freemen, they have sunk to a depth of degradation sufficient for any experiment whatever on their manhood. It would be difficult to conceive of any measure—how unprincipled and despotic soever—which Mr. LINCOLN might prescribe, that would elicit condemnation, much less awaken resistance. He has got his subjects just at such a point of abject submission that his will is henceforth law to them.

Let the war terminate when it may, we shall be prepared to witness fundamental changes in the organic structure of the Federal Government. Four months ago the subject was mooted in an influential Northern sheet with a boldness that was only less astounding than the apathy with which it was received. About the end of last May, when Mr. LINCOLN had just begun the series of flagitious usurpations of which he has been guilty, the New York *Courier and Enquirer*—since merged in the *World*—deliberately proposed the obliteration of State lines, and the consolidation of every separate Confederacy into one huge national power. We shall extract a passage or two from the article, which was accidentally preserved, and handed to us by a friend:

"The war may soon pass away—we may have a quick and vital battle-field, and the North prove its prowess, as certainly it will; but the truth of national unity and power that these events have given, endures—combined—condensed—concentrated in army and navy.

"It is the characteristic of the history of our times, that it gives to years the labor which was the burthen of other times for ages; and the sudden rising into one bounding artery of all the life blood of the North—may now create the ... We shall ask the question—Why all these State lines? Why all this needless, cumbersome, intricate arrangement of different powers to make few and to decree judgment? We can afford now to efface the old colonial geography. It is the admitted power of States within the nation that has been the source of all our trouble. Nor will the removal of State power, and the creation of a nationality, be a task so formidable. It has been done even in the instance of England and Scotland, educated as foes by centuries of warfare.

"The conflict of jurisdiction over the border is settled, and the nation of England is virtually one—with one arm of defense—one word of command for army and navy—one flag—from the Orkneys to Land's End.

"Thus, in this attenuation of State rights is not an issue ... It must yield to the greatest good of one power—we are not strange to ... Massachusetts and New York, Vermont and Pennsylvania need their own legislatures. They are rooms in the same house, and require the same front door. Every commerce is wedded with the conduct of decisions. We need not all these Legislatures, all these sovereignties. We are one, and to move as one.

"We need the guidance of one law making power, declaring principles, and regulating us by wise rules and broad hope. The memorable sentence in the Federal Constitution, which secures the inviolability of contracts, is type of the rule. For all minor legislation, districts can easily be formed as a mayor's court is organized at Albany. The North never before knew its strength. It already sees the end of this appeal to arms. It has the brain, the arm, the gold, and recognizes the rule of 'Our Father who art in Heaven.' This makes of us at once a nation."

From this it may be seen that as early as in May last the panders to the Administration explored the public pulse, and felt whether it would beat responsive to the startling proposition to change the form of government. So far as our information extends, there was not a protest offered to the scheme. Indeed we have scarcely a doubt that this will be the upshot of the present contempt and infraction of all laws and statutes and constitutional provisions. When the war terminates, LINCOLN and his abettors will have a huge army to dispose of. It must be used to confirm their power, or it will spread anarchy and revolution throughout the land. The tyranny of one man, all things considered, is preferable to the hideous sway of an unruly and impassioned rabble. The people having parted with their liberties, will rather have one master than a hundred thousand. Perhaps the States composing the Union may still be permitted to retain their names and the shadow of their pristine individuality, but they will be like the withered flower, whose form is still preserved, while its beauty and fragrance are gone forever.

A VALUABLE CHART.—Messrs. Holle & Co., No. 61 Exchange Place, have now received and are prepared to sell a hydrographical and typographical map of parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, carefully and accurately compiled from the U. S. Coast Survey—the topography from the plates on file in the General Land Office. This is certainly one of the most valuable and useful charts we have ever seen.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—We regret to learn the death of Mr. Prudent D'Artlys, editor and proprietor of the Avoyelles *Pelican*. He died on the 10th instant, after a very short illness.

We learn, says the Richmond *Examiner*, that the cartridge factory in this city, under the superintendence of Lieutenant J. W. Smith, is manufacturing cartridges at the rate of 200,000 per day. The factory employs 400 women and 300 men.

CHARLESTON, October 11.—The first case under the sequestration law was tried to-day. The jury returned a verdict against Joseph S. Tory, of New York, as this is the case referred to.

SEQUESTERED ESTATES.—Since the 30th of September last, active proceedings have been instituted in the C. S. District Court of the Eastern District of Virginia, (Judge Halyburton) for the sequestration of specified estates held by alien enemies, reaching in the aggregate to upwards of $800,000.

GEN. WISE.—At the last accounts from Richmond the health of this distinguished citizen exhibited no improvement whatever.

There are said to be not less than half a million dollars' worth of oysters, the property of Marylanders, in the waters of Virginia.

The New York *Sun* was sold a few days ago for $35,000. Less than two years since it was sold for $150,000, and the net profits of the concern were $50,000. Newspaper business is not good at the North at present.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF ANOTHER YANKEE COLONEL.—Darnestown, October 4.—About [illegible] last evening, just after parade, private Samuel D. Martin, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, shot Colonel Joseph D. Knipe, with a revolver. Col. Knipe was shot fairly through the shoulder and right arm, and his arm through the right hand. Mr. G[illegible] stepped out of the ranks after parade, and deliberately fired three pistol shots. Martin is half brother to Lambden, the murderer of Major Lewis, of the same regiment, and he has exhibited bad blood [illegible] [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Engagement on the Potomac.

Richmond, October 15.—The Federal fleet off Evansport withdrew after an engagement of several hours. The War Department has not yet received any particulars of the affair.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Engagement at Evansport Contradicted.

Richmond, October 16.—The Fredericksburg papers of this date say that the reported engagement at Evansport is a mistake. One steamer attacked the batteries at Aquia Creek. The result thus far is unknown. The dispatch of the War Department was from the telegraphic operator at Fredericksburg.

Charleston, October 15.—The ship Thos. Watson, from Liverpool for Charleston, with a cargo of salt, in attempting to run the blockade, got aground at Folly Island. She was captured by the blockaders. Her crew escaped.

DUNCAN LIGHT INFANTRY.—At an election held for officers of this company last evening, by Col. Smith, the following gentlemen were chosen: P. Grandpré, Captain; J. F. Elliott, First Lieutenant; N. Holmes, Second Lieutenant; John Hatcher, Second Lieutenant Jr.

The Santa Rosa Affair.

Decidedly the best account of the Santa Rosa fight that we have seen is the following, communicated to the Montgomery *Advertiser* by Dr. Manly, who was present during the attack. We copy most of the Doctor's narrative:

The men had to wade and some of them to swim to reach the beach; some of their cartridges, etc., got wet. Landed on the island, they were divided into two squads, one proceeding directly across to the southern beach, beyond Billy Wilson's camp, and the other marched down the northern beach, opposite each other. They killed the sentries as they went, some six in number, spiked the guns, set fire to the cabins in which the Zouaves were encamped, and shot them as they ran out. All agree that the Zouaves ran incontinently for Fort Pickens. They raced, looked back or stopped to fire at our boys, but shot as they ran. They had thrown up some banks, but none of their big guns were mounted. Our men took over a goodly quantity of rat-tail files with which they securely spiked all the guns except two. They burned all the houses and stores, except the hospital.

The only formidable resistance was from some United States regulars, sent out from Fort Pickens to redeem the ground which the cowardly Zouaves had abandoned. The regulars, however, finding our force larger than expected, became panic-stricken, and retreated from the island, in obedience to the signal from the Navy Yard. They then advanced and fired deliberately at our men, huddled up in the boats, and did them more damage than they received during the fight on the island. It was at this time that General Anderson was wounded in the arm. Two or three guns were also fired at them when crossing from Fort Pickens, without effect.

Our men supplied themselves well with small arms that they took from the enemy. They also killed one negro and captured another. Seventeen prisoners were seen that they brought back; how many, if any more, is not known. One account said the notorious Colonel Billy Wilson had made a straight run from his marquee to the fort. Another account from one of the captured prisoners stated that he had not slept at camp that night as usual, having remained at Fort Pickens. All statements from our men who participated agree that they killed between two and three hundred of the Yankees. Our loss in killed and missing is forty and thirty-five wounded, five of whom died yesterday. Most of our loss in the skirmish is attributed to cross firing, when our men were shooting at the Zouaves, from opposite sides, and to their not being able to distinguish the grade of their comrades in the darkness of the night, and shooting one another.

Lieutenant Sayre, when seen last, was on the beach in a wounded condition. His friends, who had him in charge, carried him two or three miles, and were finally compelled to leave him to save themselves. He had requested them to do so previously, but they clung to him to the last moment, and then put a coat under his head for a pillow. He was shot in the thigh, and was much exhausted from bleeding. He fought gallantly as long as he could. It is supposed he was taken prisoner in this helpless condition by the Yankees. Capt. Nelms, of the Georgia companies, was killed, whose death was greatly regretted. Notwithstanding the unfortunate accidents referred to, occasioning the death of so many of our brave soldiers, the object of the expedition was completely accomplished, and the result was highly satisfactory and inspiring to the officers and men of our army. The only object contemplated was the breaking up of Billy Wilson's camp, and not the taking of Fort Pickens.

This was done completely. No artillery taken over—only small arms, pick axes, fireballs and files. A reserve force, composed of the remainder of the Fifth Georgia Regiment, had started over to reinforce our men, when the signals were fired by Gen. Bragg for the body on the island to return. It was about 8 o'clock in the morning, they had been entirely successful, and being in danger of being surrounded by the fleet and the force in Fort Pickens, it was thought prudent for the troops to recross the bay. Major Vodges, one of the "distinguished" Yankee prisoners taken, told our officers that Col Brown, the commander at Fort Pickens, would open his batteries on them yesterday or last night, but up to nine o'clock, when the train left, no demonstration had been made. Our wounded were being well cared for by the ladies of Pensacola.

Later from Pensacola—Fort Pickens Reinforced—The Loss in the Expedition.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, in his letter of October 10, writes:

Colonel Brown will allow any comforts or necessaries to be sent over to our wounded and prisoners in his hands. Our men in Pickens all speak well of their treatment by the enemy. Our dead have been brought over for burial.

The baggage of Major Vogdes, our big prisoner, was sent over this evening, and as he has good accommodations assigned him, he can now make himself as comfortable as circumstances admit.

Our Mobile artillery boys, who went over with only their side arms, came back with four muskets, cartridges and other souvenirs of the fray.

A dispatch to the *Advertiser*, dated Pensacola, October 11, 10 P. M., says:

It is stated that Fort Pickens is being largely reinforced to-night from the vessels which arrived to-day.

Our loss in the Santa Rosa expedition is, so far as now known, twenty-one killed, thirty-eight wounded, and twenty-two taken prisoners.

The prisoners taken were principally those who were detailed to guard the hospital of the enemy, which was done immediately on their being driven from the field by our forces.

We have eighteen Lincolnite prisoners.

The Greenbrier Battle.

The Richmond papers contain Gen. Jackson's official and detailed report of the Greenbrier fight. It was a complete repulse of an enemy which outnumbered him two to one. Our loss was 6 officers wounded, 6 privates killed, 23 wounded, 13 missing—total, 58. We have no room for the entire document, but subjoin a single passage which sums up the whole:

This engagement lasted from seven in the morning to half past two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the enemy, who had come with artillery to bombard and demoralize us, with infantry to storm our camp, with cavalry to rout and destroy us, and with *four days' cooked rations* in his haversacks, to prosecute a rapid march either towards Staunton or towards Huntersville, was in precipitate retreat back to his Cheat Mountain fastness. And it is certainly a matter not unworthy of mention, that, while his first insolent advances were received with defiant cheers, running from one end to the other of our line, he was permitted to take his departure under the simple reports of our pieces, firing upon him so long as he continued within their range. The relative weakness of our force, and the entire absence of cavalry, prevented our pursuing him, and thereby realizing the legitimate fruits of our triumph. His loss in killed and wounded is estimated at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred, among them an officer of superior rank. Our own, I am happy to say, was very inconsiderable, not exceeding fifty in all. This most gratifying result is to be attributed, in a great degree, to the remarkable coolness of regimental and company officers, who never seemed for a moment to lose their presence of mind—never allowed their men unnecessarily to expose themselves, and profited by every advantage of ground and position to shelter them from danger.

Skirmishes in Kentucky and Missouri.

The Knoxville *Register* has information that there was a sharp skirmish on the 7th instant, between a detachment of Col Branstter's cavalry, who were returning from an expedition to Williamsburg, Kentucky, and a party of Lincolnites. The skirmish occurred near Boston, the enemy being in ambuscade on the side of the mountain, on one side of the road, and across the river on the other side, when they opened fire on our cavalry. Four of the Lincolnites were killed, and one taken prisoner. Col. Branstter himself was at the head of the detachment. The Lincolnites were completely routed; but owing to the thickness of the laurel bushes on the mountain, it was impossible to pursue them.

COLUMBUS, October 14.—Capt. Montgomery, belonging to Col Tappan's command, had a skirmish with the enemy in Missouri, killing one, and wounding several very badly. They seemed to be regulars. Capt. M. has a very fine burnished rifle and sabre that he captured. The enemy numbered about sixty; the Confederate forces thirty-five. The Federals fled, leaving one dead on the field, who seemed, from his uniform, to be a sergeant. Some of the rest were held on their horses by their comrades [illegible]

A dispatch from Jefferson City of the 8th [illegible] Col. Matthews telegraphed Gov. Gamble [illegible] [illegible]

Latest from Lincolndom.

By way of Memphis we get later intelligence from various parts of Lincolndom:

In one day last week 13,000 troops from Ohio and Indiana passed through Louisville on their way to Muldrough's Hill. The command of the Federal forces in Kentucky is divided between Anderson (sick) and Sherman. At Louisville the Federals had six companies of artillery, and the artillery force was to be increased to one hundred guns.

At Indianapolis a camp of instruction had been instituted. A large number of men were there being schooled in the art of war, and our informant saw 32 rifled cannon at that place.

The number of Federals at different places along the Ohio is thus given by our informant: At Henderson, 3000, at Paducah, 11,000; at Cairo, 4500; at Bird's Point, 15,0 0. On Friday last fifteen 62-pounders arrived at Cairo. The report published lately that three of Lincoln's boats had landed troops at Lucas's Bend is confirmed, but our informant states they were after forage.

The *St. Louis Evening Democrat* of the 10th has some interesting intelligence.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* states that three Federal scouts had been captured by the Confederates on the 9th, and that heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Tipton the same day. The only considerable body of Confederates the Federals knew of near Tipton was 3000 cavalry, from Price's force, which had been "laying in wait" for the jayhawkers several days—from all which we imagine that Gen. Price is ere this in possession of the capital of Missouri.

The papers are prohibited from publishing news of Fremont's movements.

Considerable "indignation" has been manifested in military circles at Jeffersonville on account of the "false alarm" of an attack on Hermann. The Confederates, says the special, are about abandoning Lima creek.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from the Federal city, dated the 9th, say that Lewinsville, as well as other places taken, will be retained by the Federals. Miner's Hill, to the right of Falls Church, and commanding that village and Barrett's Hill, are in possession of the Federals. Barrett's Hill is held by the Confederates.

On the 9th Gen. McClellan and staff made reconnoissances of the new positions taken by his troops.

On the 8th the Federals advanced eight miles beyond Falls Church on the Leesburg turnpike, killed three pickets and took one prisoner, belonging to Stewart's Cavalry.

No official returns have been received, yet it is the impression that the "People's ticket" has a majority in the Philadelphia camps.

A special dispatch to the New York *Tribune* dated the 9th, says it has reason to believe Federal vessels are at the head of the passes of the Mississippi river. There were—that's certain.

The New York *Times* has a cock and bull dispatch announcing a fight between 3000 rebels and the forts and fleet at Hatteras, and the defeat of the rebels, with a loss of 700. The *Post* says there is not a word of truth in it. Of course not.

The Bank of Washington refuses to take the Treasury notes, and Lincoln's minions want Congress to close the "disloyal institution."

A Union newspaper has been established at Alexandria. Gen. Harney was expected in Washington on the 14th.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Elk Water, (Va.) October 10.—Gen. Reynolds has made two reconnoissances in force within the last few days against Gen Lee, and has driven him from Big Spring, the former rendezvous of his main force.

Part of his force is at Elk mountain and Chain Bridge, respectively 30 and 40 miles from here; part of it under Gen. Lee is said to have joined Gen. Floyd.

GEN. ROSENCRANTZ'S COLUMN.

Cincinnati, October 10.—The *Commercial's* Kanawha advices say Gen. Rosencrantz is at Mountain Cove, a strong position, twenty-five miles beyond Gauley. He had advanced ten miles farther, to Little Sewell, but the enemy were too well entrenched and too strong at Big Sewell, five miles farther on, to be attacked, and Rosencrantz fell back, as an invitation to the enemy to come out and have a fair fight.

There was no expectation of an attempt by the enemy to force his position.

The weather in the Gauley region is terribly bad; rain falls almost incessantly.

Gen. Rosencrantz's troops are well clothed, having plenty of overcoats and blankets.

The fight at Chapmansville was a sharp and bloody affair. Five of Pratt's Zouaves were killed.

The Pensacola letter-writer of the Mobile *News* gives the following interesting correspondence between Col. Brown, commanding Fort Pickens, and Gen. Bragg. It was written after the fight on Santa Rosa:

Col. Brown to Gen. Bragg.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, Fort Pickens, October 9th, 1861.

SIR: I observe this morning, for the first time, a yellow flag, hoisted over a large building, directly in front of my batteries. I also understand that officers' wives and children are in the adjoining buildings. I do not make war on the sick women, or children.

The buildings will necessarily be exposed to my fire, should there be a bombardment, and they are, besides, subject under this flag to be used as a protection to any of your troops that may be sheltered behind or before them.

I therefore give you this notice, that the sick, the women and the children may be removed, so that, if fired on, the responsibility may rest where it belongs.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
(Signed) HARVEY BROWN,
Colonel Commanding.
Brigadier General Braxton Bragg, commanding troops near Pensacola.

Gen. Bragg to Col. Brown.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS C. S., Near Pensacola, Fla., October 10, 1861.

SIR: I received, late last evening, your communication of that date with profound astonishment. The building on which you had for the first time observed a yellow flag has been well known to you and to all your command, as well as the United States Navy, as the military hospital of this station, and now used for that purpose.

Dealing with one who had been an old brother soldier of high reputation, I had hoped that our intercourse and conduct in the hostile attitude in which we are placed would be marked by all the courtesies and amenities of civilized warfare. But it seems from your communication that you claim the right to violate the hospital flag *because it may be abused*. Admit this principle and we revert to a state of barbarism. The sick, the women and children, and prisoners must become objects of vengeance; the white flag must be abolished; "Beauty and Booty," "Rape and Rapine," must follow in the track of a victorious commander. I decline your invitation to make these the objects of war.

Your hospital flag has been and shall be respected. In the affair of Tuesday night, your hospital, with its inmates, was in our possession for at least one hour, and, as far as I can learn, my orders to scrupulously respect both were rigidly enforced.

Our hospital, and the two adjacent buildings, occupied by medical officers, will continue to be used for legitimate purposes. Nothing has been, or will be done, to attract your fire. If, under these circumstances, you should put your threat into execution, which would only be in accordance with the acts of some of your brother commanders, of little experience in the customs of war, I shall take care that the fact shall be made known, that it may receive, as it will deserve, the execration of the civilized world.

I have the honor to be,
your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major General Commanding.
Col. Harvey Brown, Commanding U. S. forces in the State of Florida, Fort Pickens.

Our Army in Western Virginia.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of the 11th inst. has the following letter:

SEWELL MOUNTAIN,
Lee's Encampment, Oct. 2, 1861.

Yesterday evening we arrived here, after five days' weary and toilsome march from Jackson river. We are now encamped within two miles of the enemy. From a high hill, where our cannon are planted, the enemy's encampment is plain to view. I visited the height yesterday evening, and viewed the encampment of both armies: and from all the information that I can collect, the enemy has about 15,000 men, (though it is rumored they have more) and 20 pieces of cannon, pretty strongly fortified on top of Big Sewell mountain. Our army has 17,000 or 18,000 men, and 28 pieces of cannon, and is well fortified on the same heights, within less than two miles of the enemy's camp, on the eastern side of Big Sewell mountain. If they would attack us, we could whip them without, perhaps, the loss of a man; but if we have them to attack, the thing will be different. Of the former we have no hope or prospect; but Gen. Lee says that he will wait only one or two days longer for them to attack, and if they do not, he will. So, if the weather is favorable, the battle will be over before next Monday. I will write you more when the battle is over, if any thing occurs to change the plan of action. W. L. B.
Phillips Legion, Dalton Guards.

THE ENEMY IN ROMNEY, VA.

The Winchester *Virginian* of the 9th instant says:

We alluded last week to the entrance of Lincoln's thieves into Romney—the second or third time. We learn that on this occasion there were about fifteen hundred. They left New creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Monday morning, and entered Romney on Wednesday morning about eight o'clock. The Vandals lost no time in breaking into the offices of the *South Branch Intelligencer* and *Romney Argus*, and destroying the entire contents. What they could not demolish, they carried off in a wagon which they had stolen. Mr. Harper's establishment (the *Intelligencer*) was on a previous occasion entered, and an attack made to destroy it; and he had but recently succeeded, after tedious labor, in getting it again into working order. This time, however, type, press, paper, &c., were either taken off or rendered wholly useless.

The enemy's stay in Romney was about two hours, which time was diligently employed in robbery and acts of Vandalism. A report being started the rebels were coming, (which proved true) the thieves departed in double quick time. They did not wait to see the amount of force to be brought against them. They retreated in [illegible]

the most cowardly manner. Col. McDonald's cavalry pursued them, and kept up a running fire on them for several miles, killing eight or ten, and wounding about forty. On their march to Romney they were waylaid about four miles from town by a small force of militia, who killed and wounded a number, and put the whole party to flight. In their hasty retreat across the stream four were drowned. Five were taken prisoners, four of whom have been sent to Richmond. Only one man on our side was wounded—Mr. Tilden, clerk of Hardy county, who received a ball in the arm. A few companies of militia, under Col. Monroe, whose bravery and conduct we have heard spoken of in the highest terms, first got after and ran the Vandals out of Romney, making several of them bite the dust. This expedition lost them not less than seventy-five men, killed and wounded.

The same paper speaks of the depredations committed by Lincoln's thieves in London, Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan and Hampshire. They steal negroes, horses, poultry and valuables of all kinds, and destroy the property they are unable to carry off.

ENGAGEMENT AT CAPE HENRY BEACH.—The Norfolk *Day-Book* of the 11th says:

Information was brought to the city yesterday morning that a large United States transport ship had run ashore on Cape Henry beach.

The commanding officer at this post immediately proceeded to the beach. Rifle guns were mounted in a little while, and operations began—the result of which we have not as yet learned, but will, doubtless, before we go to press.

The *Day-Book* then states that the Monticello came up, and that shot and shell were exchanged between her and the battery, without effect on either side. Another account is as follows:

A gentleman who was at the Old Pleasure House on Cape Henry beach, informs us that the transport ship was right abreast of the place he was, about two miles out. She was riding at anchor in a rough sea-way, unable to move from her position for fear of being driven ashore. He witnessed the shot from our batteries on shore, and is confident that she was struck twice by them; besides, he saw several shell burst right over her decks. He was in a much better position to see the effect of our firing than persons at our own batteries. The Monticello was cruising out towards Cape Henry, when our batteries first opened on the ship, and thinks she was attracted more by the flash than by the report of our guns, as the wind bore off the sound. She immediately moved up into a convenient position, and opened fire upon our batteries, firing about ten times.

After this (about 5 o'clock) she bore towards Old Point. The transport fired no gun during the time. One shell from the Monticello bursted within about one hundred yards of the place where our informant was standing. Nobody hurt on our side.

Here, then, we have another instance in which heavy siege pieces mounted on carryalls would have been of immense service to our cause. The capture of this vessel, which one or two of these heavy thirty-two pounders of rifled cannon would have effected, would have amply repaid the construction of a hundred such guns. How long will we adhere to old notions?

EAST TENNESSEE.—The Memphis *Appeal* of Tuesday says:

General Wm. H. Carroll arrived from East Tennessee on day before yesterday, where he has been for the purpose of raising a brigade of volunteers for active service. He brought with him five full companies, which he left in camp at Germantown, and informs us that seven more companies will come on in the course of the week.

From him we are pleased to learn that the so called Unionists, though preserving their old party prejudices to a great extent, have effectually accommodated all radical differences, and that Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville *Whig*, even whispers of raising a regiment for the war. We have it indeed from a reliable source that the Parson has recently written a letter to a gentleman of this city, inviting him to cooperation in this patriotic labor, remarking, with characteristic quaintness, that his friend could do "the drinking and cursing" for the regiment, while he (Brownlow) could do the "fighting and praying." The combination will be a good one, we think, and we earnestly hope the Parson may "make the connection."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Ellis Before the Mayor.—Charles Ellis was before the Mayor yesterday morning, charged by Benjamin S. Harrison with being an Abolitionist, an alien enemy, and in the constant habit of using seditious and incendiary language. Messrs. Randell Hunt, L. Madison Day and Stockdale appeared as his counsel, and the prosecution was conducted by Col. McKay, who stated that he came at the request of and to represent, the District Attorney. Fifteen witnesses had been summoned for the prosecution, and forty-four for the defense. After three hours had been consumed in the examination of eight of the State witnesses, the case was postponed till Tuesday next. The following is a summary of the evidence taken:

The affidavit of Mr. Harrison was read to the accused, and then he was sworn as a witness. He said he had bad feelings personally against Ellis. He had heard for three months past that Ellis was an Abolitionist. Heard it from Lider, Burnett and others. It was heard upon an affair resulting in a tarring of a flag on the race course, and another about tiling rules. Never had any difficulty with Ellis, but he was at one time plaintiff in a suit against E. A. Smith, for whom witness was agent.

Mr. Hunt—Did you not state to defendant, last Monday morning, ... "If you go in and bear testimony against Mr. Burnett it will be the worst thing for you you ever did?"

Mr. Harrison—No, I did not. About seven to ten days ago, I met Ellis, and after exchanging salutations with him, I requested him, as a friend, to drop the charge of assault and battery against Burnett, as it would do no good to either side.

The witness replied to questions of Mr. Hunt that the remarks of Lider, Burnett and Wilber extended back three or four months, but these assertions against Ellis did not, of themselves, cause the witness to make the affidavit, because he thought the persons to whom Ellis's seditious expressions were made were the proper persons to make the affidavit. Harrison declared that he made the affidavit because of the newspaper reports concerning the tarring and feathering of Ellis and his prosecution of two of Harrison's friends, and because by it he expected to show the public that there were grounds for branding Ellis to be an Abolitionist. On his oath he had no ill feeling toward Ellis. He would like to see him come out of this charge with credit to himself.

What he heard against Ellis was that he opposed the hauling down of the United States flag and the raising of the Confederate flag, saying that the stars and stripes were his flag, and that if the State had seceded he had not.

Philip Lider testified that Ellis had likened the Southern rebellion to that in Rhode Island, and President Davis to Governor Dorr. That they were both politicians, who only wanted to swindle the people. The witness also related a discussion between Wilber and Ellis, reported elsewhere.

P. S. Wilber testified that Ellis said we would have to hang the Southern leaders before we could have peace. Witness had a dispute with Ellis about the Southern and Northern rules governing trotting races. Ellis had adopted the Long Island rules for his course, Wilber said we had seceded from Long Island and her rules. Ellis replied: "You have, but I have not."

Mr. Day—Did not Ellis give as a reason for adhering to the Long Island rules that they were adopted by *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, which was authority in trotting matches everywhere?

Mr. Wilber—I believe he did say something of the sort.

H. H. Horan testified that one day Ellis was reading President Davis's proclamation to allow enemies to leave within forty days, when he remarked to witness: "Here is a pretty s—— fool, to drive natural born citizens of the United States out of the United States." The name of Ellis's coffee-house was the Union House, and witness applied to him to change it to the Confederate or the Manassas. Ellis replied that ever since it was a house it had been called the Union House, and as long as the Union Bank did not change its name, he did not see why he should alter the style of his house. Ellis told the witness, with apparent delight, of the strength of the North as reported to him by a friend named Allen, who had visited Chicago. Witness had accused Ellis one evening of being a Black Republican, but two or three days after borrowed a dollar of him.

J. J. Burnett testified that Ellis said one-half the politicians would have to be hung before we could have peace. Had a difficulty with Ellis in Mollé's saloon, in which he knocked Ellis down for giving him the lie, and Ellis brought a charge of assault and battery against him. Witness never threatened Ellis, and never offered to bet that Ellis would not appear against him.

Warren Peabody only heard Ellis say the negroes would rise and take the town.

Mr. Leonard testified that one day Ellis was reading the newspaper account of the capture of Hatteras, and remarked: "We have got them now; we have captured Hatteras, and it is not improbable they will be here in thirty days or before spring.

Mr. Day—Were you not in Recorder Adams's office the night Ellis was tarred and feathered?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Mr. Day—Have you not stated that you were sworn both in and out of that office?

Witness—I may have said so.

Mr. Day—Are you not sworn to reveal nothing of the circumstances of that night?

Witness—I decline to answer that.

Mayor—Do you decline to answer because it would have a tendency to criminate you?

Witness—I do.

James Garvin testified that he was barkeeper for Ellis. When the remains of Colonel Dreux were brought home they counted. Ellis to raise the Confederate flag, but he objected to it. Witness did know on what ground he objected.

The Killing of Morales—Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Beach held the inquest yesterday in the case of François Morales, killed by Mariano Vidal Arietta, last Monday, at the corner of Delord and Carondelet streets.

José Ortiz, who keeps the oyster saloon on the corner, testified as follows: Morales came into my house with a knife in his hand about ten o'clock Monday morning, and I told him to clear out and not expose my house to a difficulty. He said to Mariano Vidal, who attends my ... "Your mother is a ...; and he would not do better and you are a coward if you don't come out and fight after that challenge I have given you." Vidal said: "I don't want to come outside the house," but I then ... and ... after ... Vidal ... a knife and ... walked towards the Carrollton Railroad depot. In about twenty minutes they both came back to my house wounded. Vidal came out with a knife ... and Morales died on the ... in front of my house.

Question—Did you see any thing of the fight?

Answer—No, nothing.

Q.—Did Morales come to you and ... [illegible]

A.—He said to me, "I want nothing with you; but the ... the ... [illegible]

Peter Wagner of 244 Carondelet street sworn—About noon Monday I was attracted by a noise, an running out of my store saw two men lying in the street between the house or tree and the depot. The one that was killed was on top of the other one. About this time a young man quite all came up and pulled off the one who was on top. As he did so the small man, who was under, jumped up and ran down toward Baronne street, then turned and ran to the oyster shop. As he ran he made a motion as of throwing away something. He then went out and we kept down Carondelet street.

Q.—Did you see a knife used?

A.—I did not see a knife in the hands of either one.

Q.—Are you positive that the man who was killed is the one who was on top of the other?

A.—I am.

Gaspardo Ferrara, sworn—I board at the coffee-house corner of Delord and Carondelet streets. I was about being called to dinner when my attention was attracted by three or four men running, and look at out, I saw two men lying together in the street, and then I turned and walked away. I recognize the accused as the one who was lying underneath the other. I saw the man on top make a number of motions as if striking the one under him. I was not personally acquainted with either of them, I knew them both by sight some ten days.

The jury then rendered a verdict that François Morales, a native of Sicily, about thirty years of age, came to his death from a penetrating wound in the upper right side of the chest, penetrating the right lung and cutting the pulmonary blood vessels, causing hemorrhage and death; and from evidence given before us we do say that said wound was inflicted with a knife in the hands of one Mariano Vidal, who acted in self-defense. The accused was therefore discharged from custody.

Stabbing Affair.—Michael Oart got into a difficulty with one of the Sarsfield Rangers, named John McGrink, on Julia street, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was run through the right thigh with a bayonet by McGrink, who was arrested and brought to the lockup.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Henry Chaffan gave bail to appear, charged with having committed an assault and battery on Ada Clifton, and threatened to take her life.

S. Zimmerman, who was charged with assault and battery by Ellis Brennan, was fined $5 for disturbing the peace. W. R. Hartman had to pay a fine of $15, or go to prison for thirty days, as a reparation for insulting N. C. Lesean. Emanuel Heidingsfelder, for insulting David H. Adler, had to give peace bonds.

Mary Rogers, Sarah Olivan and Mary Sullivan gave bail to answer the charge of insulting Ellen Mahoney. Bail was given for the appearance of Mr. F. Penn's slave girls, Lucy and Henry, charged with grossly insulting Margaret Keenan.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY Evening, Oct. 16, 1861.

COTTON.—We did not hear of a sale to-day.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—12 hhds. Good Common sold at 5¼c, 24 Good Common at 4c, and 36 Fair at 4¾c ₱ lb.

MOLASSES.—The demand is fair, and prices have advanced, the sales embracing 126 bbls. Good at 21 @ 22c, and 40 half bbls. at 24c ₱ gallon.

FLOUR.—436 bbls. Superfine sold at $4 25 Good Extra at $6 70, and 40 at $5 75 ₱ bbl, indicating an advance.

CORN.—270 sacks White sold at 90c ₱ bushel.

OATS AND HAY.—We have heard of no sales.

BRAN.—300 sacks sold at $1 ₱ 100 lbs.—a decline.

PORK.—300 bbls. Mess sold at $15 ₱ bbl.

BACON.—Bacon Hams are retailing at 22c, and sugar-cured at 25c. ₱ lb.

LARD.—Prime in tierces and in kegs is retailing at 17 @ 18c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at 90c ₱ gallon.

Cattle Market.
JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 16, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 150 Texas Cattle, 71 Milch Cows and 200 Veal Cattle. Sales, 251 Texas Cattle, 21 Hogs and 16 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 630 Texas Cattle, 29 Hogs, 241 Sheep, 7 Milch Cows and 200 Veal Cattle.

We quote:

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

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1861.

No clearances at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY
STEAMBOATS.

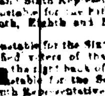
Grosse Tete, Bowman, from Fort Adams.
Mary E Keene, Crokey, from Memphis.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Grosse Tete—12 bales hay to Denton & co—5 do Frierson, Conway & co—6 do Broadwell & co—5 hhds sugar 21 bbls molasses Roman & co—66 do do 6 hhds sugar Brand & Landry—0 do do 35 bbls molasses Augustin & Thibaut—[illegible] hhds sugar At Miltenberger—10 bbls molasses Wright & Allen 20 hhds sugar Lanaux & LeB anc—12 do do 12 bbls molasses 60 half do do Daray & Tremoulet—sundries to order. Total 75 hhds sugar, 134 bbls molasses, 60 half do do.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Mary E. Keene—75 bbls flour to S H K unedy & co—13 do Schatzner & Wiese—125 sks bran A Thomson—3 bxs starch Gried Myrnes & co—19 bbls flour 13 bxs apples A D Hershey—77 sks bran Marrel A B woe—50 bbls flour C H Smith—100 do do 241 sks corn R P Ethell & co—10 rolls leather S L Mann & co—46 bbls flour Given, Watts & co—75 do do F W Smythe—47 do Ogosby & Macaany—50 do do J Stavone—50 do J Bankhead—75 do Thos Keefe—75 do M D Cooper & co—32 sks potatoes Schneider & Wiese—140 sks corn W Sheety & co—14 sks bran T A Hamilton 50 bxs starch 45 half bbls butter M Greenwood—34 bbls flour 45 sks bran 21 bbls potatoes 12 bbls whisky and 19 sks rice to order—12 bbls whisky Hewitt, Norton & co 5 kegs powder 3 tcs hams 163 sks corn R W Estlin & co—30 bbls flour Kirkpatrick & co—1 keg butter to J M Hall—1 bale wool Warren & Crawford—14 pkgs mdse Gordon & Castillo—5 bales hay Given, Watts & co—9 do do 2) bxs mdse Hartwer, Stanton & Newman.

Found.



ON TUESDAY morning, a fine NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, with a leather collar. The owner may claim it at Mr. John Berry's house, on Robertson street, between Columbus and Esplanade, where it will be delivered to him on payment of expenses. oct17 3t

Sewing Machines.

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

SARSAPARILLA—A lot of Mexican Sarsaparilla, in bond, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 46 Old Levee,
oct16 between Bienville and Customhouse sts

OPELOUSAS ROLL LEATHER—In store and for sale by the undersigned, 75 rolls Leather, extra quality. QUEYROUZE BROTHERS,
oct14 8 to 14 St. Louis st

JALAP—A lot of Mexican Jalap in bond for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 45 Old Levee,
oct16 between Customhouse and Bienville sts

CORKS—An assortment of Corks in store, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by J. M. CABALLERO, 46 Old Levee,
oct16 between Customhouse and Bienville sts

2 BARS MEXICAN COPPER for sale by J. M. CABALLERO,
oct15 46 Old Levee st.

EPSOM SALTS—20 barrels just received and for sale by F. F. DUCONGE,
oct14 39 Chartres st

SULPHATE OF IRON (COPPERAS)—20 barrels just received and for sale by F. F. DUCONGE,
oct14 39 Chartres st

GUM ARABIC—First quality—6 casks just received and for sale by F. F. DUCONGE,
oct14 39 Chartres st

REGNAULD'S PECTORAL PASTE—20 boxes for sale by F. F. DUCONGE,
oct14 39 Chartres st

PECTORAL PASTE—No 6 d'Arable; Mou de veau; 1 60 boxes each for sale by F. F. DUCONGE, 39 Chartres st
oct14

OIL—200 boxes olive oil for sale by J. & J. TARDOS,
oct11 40 Old Levee st

BOURBON WHISKY—40 barrels for sale by J. & J. TARDOS,
oct11 40 Old Levee st

Wines, Liquors, &c.

3 QUARTER and 15 eighth pipes cognac, Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, fourth proof, 1858.
20 qr and 20 eighth pipes cognac, Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, fourth proof, 1858.
11 qr and 11 eighth pipes cognac, Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, fourth proof, 1857.
15 qr and 15 eighth pipes cognac, Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, fourth proof, 1859.
60 qr pipes cognac, Gold-mung, first proof, 1859.
25 .. .. .. 1855.
5 .. .. Geanti, .. 1859.
5 eighth pipes cognac, Gautier Freres, first proof, 1851.
10 qr and 10 eighth pipe do .. .. 1860.
20 qr pipes cognac, Laronde, .. 1858.
40 eighth pipes do, old.
10 .. cognac, Otard Dupuy, fourth proof, 1857.
25 qr pipes .. La O Lauger, first .. 1858.
210 boxes, 12 bot. each, P F Eyquem claret, glass cells.
210 .. .. ..
50 .. 24 hf .. ..
1000 bxs, 12 bot each, claret, Cantenac, Margaux, Haut Brion, Lartonde Freres.
400 boxes, 24 half bottles each, claret, Cantenac, Margaux, Haut Brion, Larronde Freres.
150 bxs, 12 bot. each, sup. white wine, Ch. Yquem, 1854.
25 .. 24 hf .. .. ..
500 .. 12 bot each, white wine, Haut Sauterne, Bruent & Gautier.
75 bxs, 12 bot. each, white wine, Haut Sauterne, Laronde Freres.
250 boxes, 12 bot. each, claret, Leoville, Ch. Larose and Ch. Giscours.
100 boxes, 24 hf bot each, claret, Leoville, Ch. Larose and Ch. Giscours.
175 boxes, 12 bottles each, claret, Ch. Margaux.
350 baskets Crown de Bouzy champagne, quarts and pints, X Desbordes.
150 baskets Royal Hunter champagne, quarts and pints, Cte. de Monet.
20 boxes Sparkling Ay, 48 qr bot., E Lemaitre.
30 .. assorted cordials, L. Rambeau.
100 baskets, 12 bot. each, anisette, L. Rambeau.
70 boxes Burgundy wines, Chambertin and Clos Vougeot.
.. sardines, half and quarter bxs, Gillet.
200 half boxes Perigord truffles.
200 bales and little pointed and regular corks, in bales and sacs, for quarts, pints and demijohns—
In Customhouse stores and in store. For sale by
oct11 V. MAIGNAN, 17 St. Louis st.

OFFICE, No. 80 CAMP ST.
CAPITAL ....$[illegible]
E. GANUCHEAU ....President.
AMADEO LANDRY ....Vice-President.
A. PICOLET ....Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
This Company insures against the perils of the Seas and Rivers, Loss and Damage by Fire, and all other risks, at the current rates of premiums.
New Orleans, 1st September, 1859. sep1-1y

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co.,
111..........CANAL STREET..........111
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....$[illegible]

DIRECTORS:

Alphonse Miltenberger,	[illegible]
A. Rocheraau,	[illegible]
H. M. Wright,	[illegible]
S. Millaudon,	[illegible]
O. Lauve,	[illegible]
J. M. Saunside,	[illegible]

This company, successor to the New Orleans Insurance Company, insure against the losses and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premiums.

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

ESSENCES—200 flasks essential oils, 100 do lemon essence do, 50 do maraschino do do; 50 stanions orange flower water; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS,
oct[illegible] 9 and 11 Jefferson st

OLD MONONGAHELA AND BOURBON WHISKY—A few barrels for sale. Apply at No. 60 Exchange Alley. [illegible]

PRUNES—[illegible] boxes [illegible] for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st

Office of Agency of Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
NEW ORLEANS, October 17, 1861.

STOCKHOLDERS in the late Railroad Company to whom circulars were addressed on the 1st inst., are reminded that the time within which they are requested to signify their acceptance of the proposition of the new Company, it accepted, will expire within a very few days.

Those who shall fail to give notice of their acceptance will be regarded as having rejected the proposition, and as being unwilling to renew their interest in the enterprise. H. F. FULKERSON, Agent,
oct17 1t 34 Common street.

NOTICE.

Office of the Confederate States Receiver, No. 38 Camp street,
NEW ORLEANS, 14th October, 1861.

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

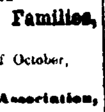
The North line of the parish of Orleans on the right bank, and the parishes on both sides down to the Balize, constitute this district.

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

JOHN M. HUGER, C. S. R.

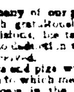
All newspapers in the above district will publish till forbid, and send copy to this office. oct 6 tf

Beauregard Battalion Battery, No. 83 Magazine street.



AT a meeting, presided over by Captains Geo. A. Fosdick and Beckham, of General James Trudeau's staff, held this evening, October 15th, 1861, the following officers were duly elected:
EDWARD D. TURNER, Captain.
oct16 3t GEO. L. CRUTCHER, First Lieutenant.

Formation of a Light Battery Corps.



A FEW Young Men, coming well recommended, will be received in the above organization.
For information, apply to
H. M. ISAACSON,
Sheriff's office, or to
C. C. LEWIS,
oct11 tf No. 14 Old Levee street.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

PURSUANT to a Writ of Election, bearing date 19th day of September, A. D. 1861, directed to me by His Excellency Thomas O. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an Election will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1861, for the following officers:

A Treasurer of the State.
An Auditor of Public Accounts.
A Superintendent of Public Education.
Each for the term of two years.
Two Senators to the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana from that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the left bank of the Mississippi river.
Representatives to the General Assembly of the State as follows:
The Parish of Orleans (right bank) shall elect one Representative.
The First Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect three Representatives.
The Second Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect two Representatives.
The Third Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect four Representatives.
The Fourth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect one Representative.
The Fifth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect two Representatives.
The Sixth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect one Representative.
The Seventh Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect one Representative.
The Eighth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect one Representative.
The Ninth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect one Representative, and
The Tenth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect three Representatives.

And whereas it is further provided by law that on the first MONDAY of November next, 1861, there shall be elected by the qualified voters throughout the Parish of Orleans:

A Sheriff of the First District Court of New Orleans, and a Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, each for the term of two years.
One Coroner for the Parish of Orleans for the term of two years.
One Assessor for that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river.
Four Assessors for the City of New Orleans, to hold their office for the term of two years.
One Tax Collector shall be elected for that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river by the qualified voters thereof.
Tax Collectors for each of the four Districts comprising the City of New Orleans, viz:
One Tax Collector for the First District of the City of New Orleans.
One Tax Collector for the Second District of the City of New Orleans.
One Tax Collector for the Third District of the City of New Orleans.
One Tax Collector for the Fourth District of the City of New Orleans.

And whereas it is further provided by law that on the first MONDAY of November, 1861, there shall be elected seven Justices of the Peace in and for the Parish of Orleans by the duly qualified voters of the ... as following:

One Justice of the Peace by the First and Second Representative Districts.
One Justice of the Peace by the Third Representative District.
One Justice of the Peace by the Fourth Representative District.
One Justice of the Peace by the Fifth and Sixth Representative Districts.
One Justice of the Peace by the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts.
One Justice of the Peace by the Tenth Representative District, the Fourth District of the City of New Orleans, and
One Justice of the Peace for that part of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi River.

And whereas, it is further provided by law that on the first MONDAY of November next, (1861) there shall be elected one Constable for each Justice's Court in the Parish of Orleans to be elected by the qualified voters residing within the section in which said Justice of the Peace is required to hold his Court, to wit:

One Constable for the First Justice of the Peace in the First and Second Representative Districts.
One Constable for the Second Justice of the Peace in the Third Representative District.
One Constable for the Third Justice of the Peace in the Fourth Representative District.
One Constable for the Fourth Justice of the Peace in the Fifth and Sixth Representative Districts.
One Constable for the Fifth Justice of the Peace, in the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts.
One Constable for the Sixth Justice of the Peace, by the qualified voters of that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and
One Constable for the Seventh Justice of the Peace in the Tenth Representative District, formerly the City of Lafayette, now the Fourth District of the City of New Orleans.

The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct from the hour of eight o'clock A. M. till four o'clock P. M. on the day before mentioned, to receive the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans under the superintendence of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the authorities designated by law; the election to be conducted and triplicate returns made to the undersigned returning officer according to law.

Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans, October 11, 1861.
oct12 F. T. PARKER, Sheriff.

Notice of Election.

PURSUANT to a proclamation of His Excellency Thomas O. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, bearing date 19th day of September, 1861, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an election will be held on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN NOVEMBER 1861, for the purpose of choosing members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

The First District, composed of the Parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Orleans (right bank), the Second and Third Municipal Districts of the City of New Orleans and the Parishes of St. Tammany and Washington, shall elect one Representative.

The Second District, composed of the First and Fourth Municipal Districts of the City of New Orleans, and the Parish of Jefferson, shall elect one Representative.

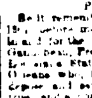
And whereas it is further provided by law that on the said First Wednesday in November, 1861, Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States shall be elected or appointed in the several States.

And whereas, by ordinance No. [illegible] of the Louisiana State Convention, adopted March 25th, 1861, for the purpose of choosing said Electors, the State was divided into Six Electoral Districts, corresponding in number and limits with the Six Congressional Districts of the State, with the further provision that one Elector from each of said Districts and two Electors for the State at large shall be chosen by general ticket by the voters of the whole State.

Now, therefore, I hereby notify the qualified voters throughout the Parish of Orleans that the polls will be opened in each election precinct from the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M., till 4 o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of November, 1861, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, under the superintendence of the commissioners and clerks to be appointed by the authorities designated by law; the election to be conducted and triplicate returns made to the undersigned returning officer according to law.

Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans, October 11, 1861.
oct12 to F. T. PARKER, Sheriff.

$50 Reward

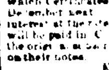


WILL be paid for the arrest of the runaway boy JOHN COOPER alias JOHN PIERRE, a cooper, bought of the succession of François Mayronne. A portion of the forefinger of his left hand is cut off, and the scar is yet fresh. He ran away on the 28th of September last, from the Pike's Peak Plantation, Parish of St. James. Apply to
ROMAN, OLIVIER & CO.,
oct14 6t No. 2 Front Levee street.

NEW COMPANIES.

TWENTY Companies can be supplied with MATTER ALS for uniforms, at very reasonable prices,
HOFFMAN & MARKS,
oct8 tf 63 Chartres st.

Mules—Mules.



FOR SALE, for cash or Confederate Bonds, 100 Omnibus Mules
J. S. SLAWSON,
oct6 tf 4 Royal street.

Dwelling on Esplanade street for Rent.

A THREE-STORY Brick Dwelling-House, No. 53 Esplanade street, between Chartres and Royal streets, containing in the main building a parlor and dining-room, and four bedrooms; kitchen, pantry, three servants' rooms, &c., with gas, waterworks and cistern.
Possession given 1st November next.
For terms, apply to EDWARD BARNETT,
No. 42 Royal street, or,
oct[illegible] No. 53 Esplanade street, opposite.

State Tax Collector's Office,
Fontaine's Buildings, No. 9 St. Peter street.

I HEREBY notify all persons owing their State Taxes on Real Estate, Slaves and Capital to call at my office and pay the same on or before the 24th of October, 1861. J. HERNANDEZ,
oct19 9t State Tax Collector.

Notice to Ladies.
SALE ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION.

THE entire stock of Human Hair, consisting of Ladies' Braids, Side Braids, Curls, Frisettes, Bandeaux, &c., also, a fine assortment of rich Shell and Ivory Combs, Fancy Pearl Combs, Gilded Pins, Brooches, Gold and silver Belts, Tassels, &c., all of the latest importation.
Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c. will be sold regardless of cost, on account of liquidation.
Also, Store Fixtures for sale, at the store under the St. Charles Hotel, Common street, next door to the ladies' entrance. oct7 12t

Notice to State Tax-Payers—Second District.

NOTICE is hereby given to the State Tax-Payers of the Second District of the City of New Orleans that the Assessment Rolls of 1861 are now in my possession and ready for examination at No. 42 St. Ann street, between Royal and Chartres streets, from the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing from the 7th October until the 9th November, 1861. Persons finding themselves aggrieved will please call at No. 42 St. Ann street and file their objections. LOUIS GASTINEL,
oct7 3m Recorder Second District.

J. R. Jaffray & Co.,
7 ST. MILDREDS COURT,
London, ENGLAND.
Agent—Mr. J. V. DUBREUIL,
No. 5 Carondelet street, 2d floor, New Orleans. oct27 6m

GIN—[illegible] pipes, Scheidam brand, in Customhouse, and for sale by AM. COUTURIE,
au24 31 and 33 Gravier st

TRUFFLES—4 cases Perigord Truffles; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
1y10 8 and 16 St. Louis st

VERMOUTH—[illegible] boxes Nolly, Prat & Co., in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE,
au24 31 and 33 Gravier st

OIL—[illegible] baskets [illegible] for sale by [illegible]
ju21 [illegible]

COCOA—[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ST. CHARLES STREET.

D. BIDWELL ....Proprietor.
W. H. CHIPPENDALE ....Acting Manager.
JOHN DAVIS ....Stage Manager.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 17th, 1861.
Fourth Appearance of Miss ELOISE BRIDGES, the fascinating and accomplished Southern comedienne, who will appear in Douglas Jerrold's drama of
THE RENT DAY.
Rachel Heywood ....Miss Eloise Bridges.
After which, comic song—BILLY BARLOW, by Mr. C. Morton—his fourth appearance this season.
To conclude with the farce of
FAMILY JARS.
Lyddy ....Mrs Alfreda Chippendale.
To-morrow (Friday, October 18, 1861,) Benefit of Miss ELOISE BRIDGES—The play of the LADY OF LYONS.
Admission ....50 cents.
Colored Gallery ....25 cents.
Doors open at 6½ P. M. To commence at 7¼.
oct17

A MILITARY BARBECUE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR
Volunteers and their Families,
WILL BE GIVEN ON
TUESDAY, the 22d day of October,
ON THE
Grounds of the Metairie Association,
BY THE
REGIMENT OF CONFEDERATE GUARDS.

THE object is purely benevolent, many of our patriotic citizens proposing to furnish gratuitously all that may be required of meats, provisions, the tables, table wine, &c., &c., in order that no deduction whatever shall be made from the money received.

Beeves, calves, sheep, lambs, shoats and pigs will be roasted and served whole, in addition to which meals of all kinds will be barbecued over coals in the usual manner.

The cooking will be done on the grounds, and dinner served on tables covered by awnings, sufficient for the accommodation of five thousand persons.

Provisions cooked and uncooked not consumed, with many other articles, will be sent to the Free Market the following morning.

From 10 A. M. to 2½ P. M. will be devoted to target practice for prizes, promenades, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M. dinner will be served, and at 5½ P. M. a military parade will take place.

To the ladies (who are ever most forward in giving aid and comfort to our volunteers and their families) we would respectfully suggest that each provide herself with a basket to bring away the fragments of this occasion, and to be devoted to the Free Market the next morning for the families of those who are to be the recipients of the receipts of the Barbecue.

The buildings will afford every convenience, etc., to enable ladies and children to pass the day as comfortably as if at home.

Carriages with ladies and families only will be permitted to enter the gate at the rear of the ladies' stand, and no other vehicles will be allowed within the enclosure.

Police officers will be in attendance to preserve order, and prevent the entrance of improper persons.

Each ticket, $1 50; children 50 cents; nurses and servants of families in attendance, free.

Officers and privates of the Battalion who purchase tickets from the Secretary of their respective companies for themselves and families.

No free tickets will be issued.

The volunteer corps of the city are respectfully invited, through their commanding officers, to join the Battalion in the military ceremonies of the day.

The following gentlemen will be in attendance to receive the ladies on their arrival at the grounds:

John Watt,	F. A. Fortela,	Louis F. Mas[illegible]
A. Carriere	Wm. Henderson,	H. T. Lonsdale,
M. Musson,	J. M. Lapeyre,	Wm. H. Hewes,
C. J. Leeds,	Wm. T. Hepp,	T. H. Leeds,
W. P. Atwood,	Saml Smith,	Wm. A. Be[illegible]
C. Cavaroc,	A. Rocher,	A. M. Fortier,
[illegible]	Jules Lavergne,	Adam G[illegible]
J. H. Stauffer,	George Nelson,	W. A. Gasquet,
W. O. Robinson,	Wm. Brady,	J. P. Nobiom,
John Cockburn,	W. F. Leverich,	Chas. Derbigny
W. H. Avery,	Geo. A. Freret,	

Tickets can be obtained of the Treasurer, John G. Gaines, Esq., and at the hotel and barrooms.
Persons desirous of all are desired to purchase in the city.

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:
NEW ORLEANS, [illegible] October, 1861.
Total amount of premiums received from the 1st September, 1860, to 30th September, 1861 ....$[illegible]

Viz:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Less—		
Premiums unearned	$[illegible]	
Returned Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Earned premiums 30th September		$104,100 34
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
Re-insurances	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent returned	[illegible]	
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]
Nett amount reserved for unadjusted claims and interest due ...		[illegible]
Net profits 30th September, 1861		$[illegible]
Earned premiums		$[illegible]
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent have been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating in profits		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Bills receivable ...	[illegible]
Due ...	[illegible]
Loaned on ...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Confederate States Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Subscription notes	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$[illegible]

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

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

F. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

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

At a meeting held on the [illegible] instant, the Board of Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT on the net earned premiums for the past twelve months, ending 30th September, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the [illegible] December next. Also, agreeably to the Charter, an interest of six per cent. per annum, which will be paid in Cash on and after the 25th instant, to the original subscribers, in present paid and credited on their notes.

F. GANUCHEAU, President.
AMADEO LANDRY, Vice-President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Amedee Landry,	Octave Vaccaro,	W. G. Bettarton
W. A. Gordon,	Theodore Lanaux,	Frank Shaw,
Alfred Dolhonde,	C. J. Bell,	W. Cooper,
John Gauly,	E. Bordelds,	P. Hickman,
J. Lapene,	D. F. Logan,	F. Rotchford,
E. H. Harris,	G. Cavaroc,	Chas. J. Leeds,
J. N. Robert,	J. M. Wagner,	J. O. Nelson,
A. D. Grieff,	L. Bondmaquide,	Valery Huermann,
Theodore Frois,	Chas. Roman,	Maglu Pels,
J. B. Murison,	J. Zolly,	Wm. Oriust,
J. A. Bonnafon,	J. J. Hart,	W. S. Cooper,

oct12 1m

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

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

Amount of Premiums un-earned September, 1860		$66,857 50
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1861.		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	376,533 97
Total premiums		$443,414 47
Less Premiums not earned on 30th Sept., 1861	$[illegible]	
For return Premiums	[illegible]	17,323 45
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$396,141 02
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	31,112 58	
	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	[illegible]	
Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, less interest	[illegible]	249,961 79
Net profits		$[illegible]
Net earned premiums		396,141 02
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating in Profits		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Cash on hand	[illegible]
Pledge Notes	[illegible]
Mortgage Notes	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Confederate States Loan	[illegible]
Balance of Subscription Notes	[illegible]
	$390,454 23

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

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

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

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

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on demand an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. Also, to declare a dividend of THIRTY TWO PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 5th December.

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

DIRECTORS.

Alphonse Miltenberger,	A. Rocheraau,
G. W. Babcock,	Chas. Pattie,
O. Lauve,	S. Millaudon,
J. M. Darby,	[illegible]
S. S. Gribble,	P. A. Rost, Jr.
T. Reichard,	J. Tuyes.

oct12 1y

Notice to City Tax-Payers.

THE Board of Supervisors of Assessments will meet at the City Hall, Room 15, at 12 o'clock, M., on Mondays, the 7th, 15th, 22d and 29th instants, and on the 2d day of November thereafter, to review the action of the Board of Assessors, and to receive applications for relief from parties who are absent from the city during the time the Assessment Rolls were exposed for examination and correction by the Board of Assessors, in August and September last. [illegible]

CANDIDATES.

Citizens' Ticket.

SENATE.
RANDELL HUNT. JOHN LAIDLAW.

REPRESENTATIVES.
First District—F. M. WOOD,
I. N. MARKS.
J. P. HARRISON.
Second District—J. M. LABORDE,
J. L. GUBERNATOR.
Third District—
R. W. ESTLIN,
GEO. C. LAWRASON.
Fourth District—W. ALEXANDER GORDON.
Fifth District—DANIEL D. ROGERS,
F. MORENO.
Sixth District—R. F. VOORHIES.
Seventh District—LEONCE BURTHE,
G. LAROQUE TURGEAU,
Eighth District—JAS. PHILLIPS.
Ninth District—D. FARRAR.
Tenth District—GEORGE JONAS,
A. W. BOSWORTH,
O. A. BREAUX.
Algiers—A. FORTIER.

SHERIFFS.
Criminal Court—F. T. PARKER.
Civil T. D. HARPER.

CORONER.
Dr. CHARLES DELERY. oct11

Southern American Party.

CONGRESS.
First District ....CHS. DeBLANC, Jr.
Second District ....W. R. ADAMS.

SHERIFFS.
First District Court ....ADOLPHE MAZUREAU.
Parish of Orleans ....JOHN P. WALDEN.

CORONER.
DR. E. D. BEACH.

STATE ASSESSORS.
FELIX F. TRINCHARD,
R. D. HUBBARD,
T. A. BOULET,
JOHN A. WATKINS.

REPRESENTATIVES.
First District ....JAS. P. McGAULEY,
G. A. BRAUGHN,
L. H. PLACE,
Second District ....MOSES EASTMAN,
JOHN Y. BLOCKER.
Third District ....ERNEST BOULIGNY,
Fourth District ....F. C. GAUDY,
Fifth District ....C. F. RULH.
Sixth District ....J. BOFILL,
Seventh District ....L. DUVIGNEAUD,
C. A. FANS,
Eighth District ....M. BROWN,
Ninth District ....L. F. BARTHELMI,
Tenth District ....R. F. J. NAS,
H. F. WADE, Jr.

STATE TAX COLLECTORS.
First District ....
Second District ....JOSEPH HERNANDEZ.
Third District ....A. ST. CERAN.
Fourth District ....GEORGE MENSMAN.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
First ....A. G. BRICE.
Second ....D. F. MITCHEL.
Third ....A. SAUCIER.
Fourth ....ERNEST MOREL.
Fifth ....THEODULE DROUET.
Sixth ....CHS FAGOT.

CONSTABLES.
First ....P. H. A. DEGRUY.
Second ....WM. H. WATERS.
Third ....L. H. WATSON.
Fourth ....ANTHONY PRADOS.
Fifth ....A. LUSTO.
Seventh ....J. C. COSTLEY.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
STATE ELECTORS,
CHARLES DERBIGNY,
ALBERT G. CARTER.
ALTERNATES,
J. G. CAMPBELL,
J. L. FUSELIER.
First District—DONATIEN AUGUSTIN.
Alternate—FRANÇOIS GARDERE.
[illegible]
oct[illegible] RUFUS SOLBEAR.

Superintendent of Public Education.

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

Candidate for Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT,
Dr. J. H. WILKINSON.
oct15 3t

☞ The friends of the
HON. C. M. CONRAD
announce him as a candidate for reelection to the CONFEDERATE CONGRESS from the Second Congressional District, composed of the First and Fourth Districts of New Orleans and the parish of Jefferson.
oct[illegible]

For Sheriff—Criminal Court.

☞ We are authorized to announce F. T. PARKER as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of the Criminal Court. Election first Monday in November, 1861. oct15 te

For Sheriff—Civil Courts.

☞ We are authorized to announce T. D. HARPER as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF for the Civil Courts of the Parish of Orleans. Election first Monday in November. oct15 te

For Sheriff.

My ... FELIX ... At the solicitation of many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for Sheriff of the First District Court of the Parish of Orleans—the first election to the people's decision at the ballot-box. W. O. MULLEN.
sep24

Candidate for Coroner.

My friends [illegible] please announce Dr. J. N. FOLWELL as a candidate for Coroner, at the election to be held on the first Monday in November next. sep[illegible]

TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

The period designated by law for the Election of President and Vice President of the Confederate States being near at hand, the selection of an Electoral Ticket requires attention.

The usual mode of selection by Conventions of the people, it is believed, will not be resorted to, for the reason that the principles on which the secession of the State was based are universally accepted, and the rigorous prosecution of the war until the recognition and permanent establishment of our independence, as a nation, regardless of all propositions of compromise or reconstruction, is universally opposed by none, but is heartily supported by all.

Public opinion with an unanimity only equaled by that which called Washington to the office of Chief Magistrate, has pointed to JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, as the statesmen most eminently qualified to control the destinies of the new Government.

Some means should therefore be adopted by which the suffrages of the people may be concentrated on one electoral ticket, otherwise a variety of tickets favorable to the election of these distinguished men may be presented and voted for without any concert of action, and thus the common enemy may be furnished a pretext for the assertion that dissensions exist amongst us.

In the State of Mississippi, the Legislature, during its called session in August last, recommended an electoral ticket to the people of that State. In the State of Alabama, where no Representative body was expected to assemble prior to the Presidential election, the responsibility of framing an electoral ticket was assumed by the Governor, assisted by gentlemen identified with the interests and welfare of the State. In both instances the ticket suggested has been received with favor.

In view of the latter precedent, and for the same reason, the undersigned, solely actuated by the desire of affording the people of this State an opportunity of casting their votes as a unit for electors, favorable to the election of Jefferson Davis to the office of President and of Alexander H. Stephens to the office of Vice-President, under the permanent Constitution, have undertaken to suggest the subjoined electoral ticket, and trust it may meet universal acquiescence.

It is proper to remark that with the view of giving satisfaction to all sections of the State, the Electors presented have been distributed territorially with as much impartiality as was practicable, and the political affiliations existing prior to secession have also been consulted, taking into consideration the relative numerical strength of the respective parties. Nor may it be improper to add that the meeting of the undersigned for the purpose of suggesting this ticket was altogether the result of the accidental presence in this city of those who reside in the interior of the State.

New Orleans, 24th September.

THOS O. MOORE,
R. M. HYAMS,
THOS. J. SEMMES,
A. B. ROMAN,
A. MOUTON,
JOHN T. MONROE,
WM. A. ELMORE,
THOS. O. MANNING,
J. T. SIMMONS,
B. R. HATCH,
JOHN F. KING,
WM. R. ADAMS.

ELECTORS.

For State at Large.
CHARLES DERBIGNY, of Orleans.
ALBERT G. CARTER, of E. Feliciana.

Alternates.
J. G. CAMPBELL, Natchitoches.
G. L. FUSELIER, St. Mary.

First District ....DONATIEN AUGUSTIN, Orleans.
Alternate ....FRANÇOIS GARDERE, Orleans.

Second District ..JAMES P. FRERET, Orleans.
Alternate ....J. C. RICKS, Orleans.

Third District ...EDWARD DUFFEL, Ascension.
Alternate ....LOUIS BUSH, Lafourche.

Fourth District ..WM. R. BARROW, W. Feliciana.
Alternate ....CHARLES DUPRE, St. Landry.

Fifth District ...SAML. BOAN, Sr., Bienville.
Alternate ....ROBERT HODGES, Bossier.

Sixth District ...M. A. GRAMBLING, Bossier.
Alternate ....[illegible] MAYO, Ouachita.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Unreserved and Positive Sale of 40 Mules and Horses.
BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, 18th October, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., will be sold at the [illegible] Steam Cotton Press House, [illegible] District ... 40 MULES and HORSES.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

Unreserved and Positive Sale of Household Furniture
ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.
BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, 21st October, [illegible] o'clock A. M., precisely, will be sold ... No. 104, between St. [illegible] and [illegible] streets—
Pianos, looking-glasses, ... Body Carpets and Rugs, ... Chairs, ... Bureaus, ... Beds and Bedding, ... Mattresses, ... Fenders, ... Terms—cash on delivery.

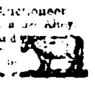
Succession of Claude Fiegere.
No. 18,369.
BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

BY virtue of an order from Honorable J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the [illegible] October, 1861, will be sold on TUESDAY, [illegible] at the [illegible] No. [illegible] of the ... and St. Louis streets, ... the stock of ... Flower Pots, ... Ladies and ... Bob Canes, ... Also, Show Cases, Counters, ...
Terms cash on delivery. oct[illegible]

Succession of Marie Noel Cardier.
BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY [illegible] November, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] ... 29th September ... the following described Property:
ELEVEN ... Gentilly Ridge ... BOB, negro boy, aged about 21 years, ... FRANCOIS, negro boy ... HERMAN ... MICHAUX ...
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN LOTS OF GROUND ...
FIVE LOTS OF GROUND ...
TWENTY-FOUR LOTS OF GROUND ...
TWENTY-FIVE LOTS OF GROUND ...
NINE LOTS OF GROUND ...
EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND ...
THE UNDIVIDED HALF OF TEN LOTS OF GROUND ...
Terms—... [illegible]

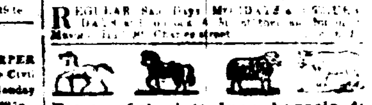
Dairy! Dairy!!
BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.



WILL be sold on ... [illegible]

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
Furniture Sales.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
C. W. McC[illegible], Auctioneer.

REGULAR Sale Days MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, at ... Chartres street.



Estate of the late Juan Yannelo de Ingaza. Unreserved and Positive Sale of Mules, Horses, Cows, Calves, ...
BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from ... [illegible]
32 Mules,
14 Cows,
[illegible] Calves,
104 Sheep,
1 Horse,
1 Bull.
One lot of ... [illegible]
Terms ... [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

[illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS ... No. [illegible] ... By virtue of ... SATURDAY ... Twenty Shares of the Gropeda Canal and ... Company.
Sixty Shares of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.
Sixty Shares of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.
... Terms cash on the spot.
F. T. PARKER, Sheriff, Civil ... Parish of Orleans.

C. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.
Confederate States vs. Eleven Boat Loads of Coal.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. By virtue of ... THURSDAY ... twelve (12) o'clock M., at the ... Royal street ... Canal and Customhouse ... Terms cash.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, [illegible] day of October, 1861.
oct12 to C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.
Confederate States vs. Ship [illegible] ...

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. By virtue of ... Terms cash, or in Confederate notes.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, [illegible] day of September, 1861. C. B. BEVERLEY,
sep[illegible] C. S. Marshal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Antoine M[illegible].

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,445.—Whereas, ... has petitioned the Court for ... of the estate of the late Antoine ... Notice is hereby given ... to show cause ... why the prayer of the said petition ... be granted.
By order of the Court.
oct12 2t E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Charles Strack.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. [illegible].—Whereas, ... has petitioned the Court ... estate of the late ... Notice is hereby given ... of the said petition ... be granted.
By order of the Court.
oct17 2t E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Notice.

WHEREAS it is necessary that a road and levee should be made in front of ... the Mississippi river, ... House of said parish, being the ... Notice is ... given ... of the ... interested ... November ... according to law.
Parish of Plaquemines, this 5th day of October, 1861.
oct12 to AZENOR LAFRANCE, [illegible]

SARDINES, OLIVE OIL, &c.—[illegible] boxes ... sardines in oil, [illegible] Gruyere cheese, 25 cases Dutch cheese. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS,
[illegible]

BRANDY FRUITS—[illegible] for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
oct14 [illegible]

WINES—100 casks superior ... family White Wine; ... for sale by V. MAIGNAN,
au22 [illegible]

CLARET—15 casks and 50 half ... claret ... for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st