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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1861.

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.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

We trust that the exhortations of the press are hardly necessary to induce every citizen of New Orleans this day to repair to the polls and cast his vote for JEFFERSON DAVIS and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. As we remarked yesterday, let not the absence of opposition to these distinguished patriots and statesmen deter any Southern man from going to the polls. We desire to exhibit our appreciation of the signal services and devoted patriotism of these faithful functionaries by a verdict of approval which shall neither be meagre nor stinted. We desire to show the Yankees the real sentiments of the South as expressed at the ballot-box. We are anxious that European nations, which have been partially misled by Yankee slanders and falsehoods, may perceive the unanimous and enthusiastic support awarded by the South to the first President and Vice-President of the Confederate States. Let us add that we are disposed to show to the infatuated people of the North that their assertions of the existence of a Union party in the South are groundless and absurd, and this will be best demonstrated by a heavy vote in all directions for DAVIS and STEPHENS.

Meanwhile let us not forget that there will be an election for members of Congress—the city of New Orleans comprising part of two districts. In the First District, the candidates are CHARLES VILLERE, CHARLES DERBIGNY, Jr., Dr. J. B. WILKINSON and RUFUS DOLHEAR. In the Second District, the aspirants are Messrs. CHARLES M. CONRAD—the late incumbent—W. R. ADAMS and SAMUEL C. REID.

A PRECIOUS CONFESSION.

The Cincinnati *Times* is a blatant Abolition paper, furious for the war, inveterate in its hatred to the South, and filled from crown to toe with incredible sectional prejudices. But withal its editors have a sort of rough honesty that recoils with loathing from the horrible venality and corruption displayed by almost every contractor in the service of the Federal Government. The *Times* indites on this subject an article which says many just and severe things, though for the most part written in a bombastic and sesquipedalian style. As an illustration of the villany which provokes this scathing censure, some passages from the article may be worth citing. Observe the bold exordium:

The management of this dreadful war has cast a halo of glory over all the shortcomings of all the military economy of ancient and modern times. The conduct of some of the managers of our affairs in Western Virginia has dispossessed the great actors of former times of their absolute monopolies of incurable military ineptitudes, and dispersed the interest the hitherto inaccessible niches of criminality attained by the "Greeks of the Lower Empire." We are sorry to speak so plainly upon this subject; but we must be permitted to say that the Federal army is the especial victim of a *host of swindlers such as the earth was unacquainted with for nearly six thousand years*. It does seem as though the devil himself owed us a debt, and was trying to cancel the obligation by furnishing paymasters and quartermasters, and various description of officers, to the Federal army.

The *Times* then turns its attention to Western Virginia. It complains that winter is near; that deep snows will cover the mountains; that the Federal troops are insufficiently fed, badly clothed, and without blankets; and it asks who is to blame, and answers its own question as follows:

The correspondence between Governor Martin, of Indiana, and some of the officers in Western Virginia and in Washington city, throws a flood of light upon the entire subject. Immense quantities of clothes have been furnished, and these have not reached the suffering soldiers. Why will not the Government order an immediate investigation of the conduct of affairs? It is a burning shame upon civilization that men who have to be decently clothed in the crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet are retained in office—retained in the face of protest loud enough to secure response from the mouldering corpses in the tomb.

Our soldiers are sick, freezing, starving, dying in Virginia, while paymasters are hoarding the money which belongs to them, to their wives, and to their children. And chief among certain quartermasters—men whose lives are unbroken records of venality—men who obtained their situations because they were corrupt enough to *buy* them—men who were enough about certain members of the Cabinet to cause their immediate ejectment from office, if they would only turn "State's evidence"—while *such* men are dashing along through towns and cities, at the expense of the Federal Government, drawn by Federal horses, and followed, at every step, by negroes covered with more buttons than ever adorned the most eloquently gilded flunkey of Dukes in Newport.

Our sick are everywhere, our half-naked are everywhere, our hungry are everywhere, our freezing are everywhere, our dead are everywhere, while some of our public disbursing (?) officers are drawing interest on the public money, and while some of the clerks of these disbursing (?) officers are offering to purchase the claims of the poor soldiers in the field! Tell it not in Virginia! publish it not in the streets of Richmond! lest the Secessionists hear it! lest the daughters of Alabama hear it and rejoice—that we have pecuniary agents in Western Virginia, who purchase Virginia bank money (which is at considerable of a discount) and pay it to the men who have left their wives and daughters, and sweethearts, and mothers and fathers, and sisters and brothers, and comfortable, beautiful homes in Ohio, for the purpose of defending the "Star Spangled Banner," at the rate of $13 per month, to bursting bombs, and showers of powder, lead and iron!

What do our readers think of this little expose of Yankee iniquity? How the miscreants exhibit themselves in their true colors! What unutterable greed, what boundless rapacity, what callous and horrible indifference to the claims of humanity! Wolves tearing each other to pieces when they fail to find more suitable prey! Unclean birds and gluttonous harpies battening on carrion! We are not surprised that one of the number less steeped in wickedness than the rest should shriek forth objurgations at the infamy of his associates. But the Cincinnati *Times* will discover that complaints will effect no substantial reform. The chief founders on of the auspicious attempt at the subjugation of the South are the very men who are making princely fortunes by contracting to supply ABE LINCOLN'S forces with food, clothing munitions, of war, and the like. As long as this teeming fountain of wealth remains unsealed, they will vouchsafe their devotion to the Union, and clamor for the continued prosecution of the war. There are many thousand contractors and sub-contractors in the North, who are rapidly accumulating splendid incomes by systematically fleecing the Government, and starving the soldiers, or feeding them on rotten pork and mouldy biscuits. ABE LINCOLN cannot stop this, if he would. The predatory instincts of the Yankee are too strong to be checked by any thing short of supreme dictatorial power, united to indomitable energy of will. No ruler among the Yankees can claim this combination. The Government will be plundered, and the wretched hirelings in the army wronged until the rulers sicken of war and disaster, and disband their forces.

We have not published half of the article in the *Times*. But the rest of it is little more than mere guesswork and blatter. The *Times* calls lustily for a Napoleonic war, forgetting that there is no NAPOLEON in the North. It abuses the crowned heads of Europe with Billingsgate fluency, and in the same breath rejoices in accessions to LINCOLN'S home from Spain, France, England, Italy, Ireland and Germany. It considers by the melancholy consolation that the Yankees have no sears in regard to foreign nations, that the civilized world will do them justice. [Undoubtedly they will. Thank GOD for that!] that they have to guard against edruption at home, and that the Government has offered premiums for timidity, laurels for cowardice, and crowns for imbecility. This last assertion we most religiously believe.

A MISTAKE.—We see it stated in most of the papers that the vote cast on Monday was very small. This is altogether a mistake. Taking the vote between Walden and Harper as a test, we find that it amounts to 8187. The highest vote polled inte New Orleans for several years does not much exceed 10,000. When we bear in mind that we have cast nearly 20,000 men to the war, and that of these at least one-half possess the right of suffrage, the vote of Monday may be considered quite full. To our own knowledge many citizens voted who had not previously appreciated the ballot-box for several elections.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. F. Wurlitz & Halsey, No. 5 Camp street, have sent us some remarkably fine music. We notice the following: "Gen. Beauregard's Grand March," by Ascher—a lively and pleasing composition; "Sheik of Ocean," with beautiful variations, by T. L. Von La Hache; "Transcriptions from Semiramide and Le Trovatore," by Sandoval. These are by markably finished compositions, but require considerable proficiency on the piano to play them with effect. "The Volunteer," an old song, with a new and appropriate accompaniment by Viegas.

The New Orleans Bee.

Bdise, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,226.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

COTTON BUOYANT AND ADVANCING.

Halifax, October 30.—The Cunard steamship Europa has arrived at this port, bringing Liverpool advices to the 20th, via Queenstown.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans 11¾d., Middling Orleans 10¾d., Fair Mobiles 11¾d., Middling Mobiles 10¾d.

The stock of Cotton in port is 633,000 bales, including 350,000 bales American.

Manchester advices are favorable.

Liverpool, (via Queenstown) October 20.—The sales of Cotton on yesterday (Saturday) sum up 28,000 bales. The market closed excited and buoyant.

London Money Market.

London, October 19.—The closing quotations for Consols to-day (Saturday) are 92¾ to 93¾ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £246,000.

Havre Cotton Market.

Havre, October 19.—The sales of Cotton for the week sum up 10,000 bales. Tres ordinaire 146 francs. Market closed advancing. Stock of Cotton in port 178,000 bales.

General News.

The Saxonia arrived out on the 17th.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the discussion of American affairs is resumed, and that it is probably induced by the return of Prince Napoleon; also that the Emperor is inclined to listen to proposals from England on the American question.

Capt. Jarvis, M. P., in a recent speech, favored the right of Southern secession, and urged England in favor of the South.

From Washington.

Washington, November 3.—A considerable number of sick and wounded are in the hospitals of this city.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, October 30.—Craig's extensive cotton and woolen mills have been destroyed by fire.

From Richmond.

Richmond, November 5.—The rumors and speculations about the resignation of Beauregard have subsided, and the general opinion is now that he will not resign.

Several hundred more Federal prisoners are expected daily to leave for Columbia. Nothing of interest from the camps.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Norfolk,

Scott's Letter of Resignation.

Norfolk, November 5.—The *Day Book* of this morning copies from the Baltimore papers Scott's letter of resignation to President Lincoln. Scott says his resignation is tendered in consequence of his bodily infirmities, which compel him to take the step, and adds: "It is with regret that I have withdrawn myself in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy, and whom I know, from many personal intercourses, to be patriotic, and without sectional prejudices or partialities." The Cabinet convened on Friday, and accepted his resignation, allowing him his pay as a retired officer. Lincoln then complimented Scott on his long service and devotion to the flag of his country, &c. McClellan was then notified by the Cabinet to assume command of the army.

From Richmond.

Forty-Two Vessels in Line of Battle Off Fort Royal.

Richmond, November 5.—The War Department has received intelligence that forty-two vessels are in line of battle off Port Royal.

A passenger from Jackson River Mountain, Va., states that a paroled soldier, just from the camp, states that Rosecrantz's army is not 4 exceeding 3000 effective men, also that much sickness prevails among the Federal army.

Gen. Floyd was at Cotton Hill, and daily an engagement was expected with Rosencrantz, who was only a few miles off.

It was reported there was a great flood in the Kanawha river. The salt works overflowed and Charleston submerged.

From Savannah.

Naval Engagement at Port Royal.

Savannah, November 5.—Eight steamers attacked Port Royal this morning. Our batteries and Com. Tatnall's steamers fired 150 shots in return.

One Federal steamer is badly damaged, and was towed off. Another is ashore disabled, and Tatnall is still firing on her, and hopes to capture her. Five hundred men left here to-night for the scene of action.

John W. Clark, Secretary of the Millers and Manufacturers' Insurance Company of St. Louis, has been arrested for the embezzlement of over $22,000. None of the money has been recovered.

Secretary Seward has granted Rev. Henry H. Garnett, a colored preacher, of New York, a passport to Europe as a citizen of the United States. This fact is published as evidence that the Lincoln Administration has practically annulled the Dred Scott decision.

The Pensacola *Observer* of the 1st instant says: "We learn that the punishment of Stephen Foote, who was convicted for treason and sentenced to be shot this morning, has been changed to imprisonment in the penitentiary during the existence of the war between the Confederate States and United States.

On the 30th ultimo the French steam corvette Prony, Captain De Fontanges, touched off Charleston bar to communicate with the Consul.

GIN-HOUSE BURNT.—On Wednesday night the gin-house on the plantation of A. J. Hitchcock, with sixty bales of cotton, was burnt. It is not known how the fire originated, but it was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. We hope our planters will take warning, and use the utmost vigilance in protecting their gin-houses.—*Cadiz Gazette.*

RICHMOND, November 1.—The Government received intelligence to-day of a slight engagement between the blockading fleet off the Savannah bar and the Confederate batteries.

There is a large frigate outside the bar, with launch and men.

The Confederate loss in the engagement was none. The loss of the enemy is reported as heavy.

The corporation of Richmond was indicted to-day for issuing shinplasters. The Virginia law makes it a misdemeanor, also, that money may be recovered for the Commonwealth of the capital employed.

No news of movements on the Potomac.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Gallipolis (Ohio) *Dispatch*, a paper published on the border of Western Virginia, does not approve of the suggestion which has been made in several quarters to withdraw the Yankee army from there into Kentucky. It says:

Like forces in Western Virginia are driven off at this time and directed elsewhere, it will be the worst step that can be taken by the Government, unless it is the intention to give up Virginia. We regard Western Virginia as being in a very dangerous condition than for some months past. Armed bands of Secessionists are springing up in all directions, and are only waiting for the Federal troops to slacken their vigilance, when a reign of havoc will again commence. They are becoming more desperate and daring in their movements than ever. In fact, instead of withdrawing troops, there is greater need of sending more into Virginia.

BY THE PRESIDENT—*A Proclamation.*—Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God, the Sovereign Disposer of events, to protect and defend the Confederate States hitherto, in their conflict with their enemies, and to be unto them a shield;

And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize Him as the acknowledge that not unto us, but unto Him belongs the victory; and in humble dependence upon His Almighty strength, and engaging in the justness of our cause, we appeal to Him, that He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies, and put them to confusion and shame:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, in view of the impending conflict, do hereby set apart Friday, the 15th day of November, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the Reverend Clergy and the people of these Confederate States to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship and to implore the blessing of Almighty God upon our arms; that He may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our liberties, and adorn our fields with peace and security to us the restoration of peace and prosperity.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

By the President: JEFFERSON DAVIS
R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.—"Our special reporter" furnishes the following:

"We have sent our last dollar."
"We have sent our last horse."
"We have sent our last man."

So said or sang the hopeful McClellan, a few weeks ago. The "highly respectable gentleman," who always arrives by the Central train, now informs us that he has parted from Mr. yesterday morning a week ago he was singing:

"Now I have sent my sweetheart,
Since I've sent all those of mine."
[Richmond Whig.

THE BELL BOY RETREAT EXPLAINED.—A Northern paper has discovered the cause of the retreat of the Yankee army at Bull Run. It says: "When the bands was at its hottest point, the Bell Boys, with their fifes, drums and trumpets, and there were two vacancies in the New York Custom-House. Hence the stampede of the leading officers. The case is solved.

Important from Missouri.

The Ordinance of Secession Passed!

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Monday publishes the annexed special dispatch:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., November 3.—The State Legislature of Missouri, which met at Neosho on the 22d ultimo, passed an ordinance of secession. The ordinance was passed on the 30th of October.

The State Legislature meets here to-day. A lively time is expected. There are two Confederate Senators to be elected, and a warm time is expected between the friends of Hon. R. W. Johnson and Judge David Walker.

Our border is threatened with Federal invasion, and an imminent crisis seems to be upon us.

The Federal forces at Ironton has been reinforced from Cape Girardeau, and at last accounts numbered about 7000. A large body of cavalry had been detached, and when last heard from were moving to attack Pitzman's Ferry.

General Ben McCulloch was at Bentonville when last heard from, and moving slowly to ward Springfield with his small force, while Gen. Price was attempting to join him. Either or both intended to give Fremont battle.

Fremont's army is full 46,000 strong—5000 cavalry and artillery and 35,000 infantry. They are well armed.

Skirmishes we may expect daily, and a decisive battle within the next ten days.

Facts, Fancies and Fictions from Lincolndom.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, October 29.]

BEAUTIFUL DASH AT THE KENTUCKY REBELS.—Cairo, October 27.—On Friday night the steamer Lake Erie, accompanied by the gunboat Conestoga, took companies B, H and I, of the Ninth Illinois Volunteers, Major Philips commanding, up the Cumberland river, eighty-five miles. The troops landed at half-past three yesterday morning, and made a forged march to Saratoga, a distance of thirteen miles, where they slightly interrupted the breakfast of a company of rebel cavalry, one hundred strong, under command of one Captain Wilcox. The rebels immediately formed on cross roads. Our boys delivered their fire, and then charged, completely routing them.

The enemy's loss was thirteen killed, including their captain, and twenty-four taken prisoners, including their first lieutenant and orderly sergeant; fifty-two horses and mules, wagons, blankets, guns, bowie-knives, &c., were captured. The Federal troops returned to the river, where they confiscated a scow, and brought every thing to this place, arriving yesterday evening.

[The above is but a fair sample of the usual Yankee reports. From a perfectly reliable source we know that our loss was only three killed, three wounded and one taken prisoner.—*Eds. Louisville Courier.*]

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.—Cairo, October 28.—A party of thirty men of the Twenty-Eighth Illinois, while scouting on Friday, encountered a party of rebel cavalry and infantry, thirteen miles below this place, and a brisk engagement ensued. The rebels were routed, with the loss of a captain and a lieutenant, and several wounded. No loss on our side.

YANKEE STERLING MEMORIES.
[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Some of the Maryland slaveholders in the vicinity of Annapolis complain that many of their slaves have secreted themselves in the woods since the late coast expedition. Several slaves were found on board the ships, and were returned to their owners.

GARIBALDI PROMISES.—The following letter from Garibaldi has been received by the United States Consul at Antwerp:

CAPRERA, September 10, 1861.

My Dear Sir:—I saw Mr. Sanford, and regret to be obliged to announce to you that I shall not be able to go to the United States at present. I do not doubt of the triumph of the cause of the Union, and that shortly, but if the war should unfortunately prolong itself in your beautiful country, I shall overcome all obstacles which detain me, and hasten to the defense of a people who are dear to me. G. GARIBALDI.

To Mr. Quigley, U. S. Consul at Antwerp.

A REBEL STEAMER SHELLING RICHIE'S BRIGADE.—An officer who has arrived from the encampment of the Sickles Brigade at Port Tobacco, Maryland, reports that the rebel steamer Page yesterday approached the shore at that point and fired on our troops. Her shells fell into our camps and compelled the men to withdraw to a safe distance from the river.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.
[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

INDIGNATION.—Washington, October 27.—In every one of the Departments and in the White House there is now to be heard loud indignation are expressed at the publication in New York of the details of the great naval expedition.

NEWSBOY CAUGHT.—It will surprise no one to hear that a newsboy was arrested this morning by our pickets this side of Fairfax, with an unsold quantity of the New York *Times* of Saturday, which was going to market among the rebels.

DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.—Secretary Cameron has authorized the establishment of a depot for prisoners of war at Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie. An experienced builder of Sandusky has contracted to erect barracks for the reception of ten thousand prisoners. They are to be furnished by the 10th of December, at a cost not to exceed $25,000.

NO BATTERY AFTER ALL.—The battery of eighteen guns discovered on Maddison Point is a myth. It must have been field pieces which fired on the Freeborn and Island Belle. The steamer Union, a few days since, thoroughly examined the place, and found neither guns, entrenchments nor rebels.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on his return from Hampton Roads, where he delivered sealed orders to the commander of the great naval expedition, had an interesting interview with Matthias Point in the Baltimore.

ABOUT MASON AND SLIDELL.—Three or four days before the false news that Mason and Slidell had sailed from Charleston for Europe in the Nashville, a letter from one of the rebel leaders to another was intercepted, containing this passage: "I have just bidden farewell to Slidell, who is about starting for Europe with Mason. They go through Texas, and will sail from a Mexican port."

Recent intelligence leads to the conclusion that they went by this route.

ABOUT THE SCHISM.—Lieut. Porter, of the Powhattan, reports that he arrived at Maranham September 24th, only five days after the Sumter left. The latter had cruised two or three days at the mouth of the harbor to overhaul the brig Marie, suspected of being a prize. The Governor of Maranham treated the officers of the Sumter with every courtesy, promising them they might sell the Marie there if she were condemned; but with coal, he says, he was unwilling to do the same for the Powhatan. In entering Maranham the Sumter got ashore, lost her false keel and when she left was leaking. She left under sail, having hoisted her smoke stack.

She had taken no prizes since the Abby Bradford, and it was understood her motto was, "Burn, sink and destroy," particularly Boston and Yankees vessels.

Lieut. Porter left September 28th, and put into St. Thomas October 9th, where his last dispatch was dated.

A Point in Current History.

The following, taken from the Baltimore *American* of the 22th inst., is worth putting on record as a part of the history of the times:

It will be recollected that before Mr. May took his seat in Congress he made a visit to Richmond—a visit which, at the time, excited a vast deal of conjecture not favorable to the expectations of those who voted for that gentleman as an opponent of Secession. The names of his many friends who inquired him closely on his return to Washington, the matter was suffered to pass by, little regarded, finally, until the public attention was again aroused by the arrest of Mr. May on the charge of holding treasonable intercourse with the enemy. He is now in the custody of the authorities at Washington. We have now, however, what appears to be a conclusive development of the purpose of the visit to Richmond, in a speech made by the Hon. John A. Logan, who, it will be remembered, went with Mr. May, and who, on being appointed to the command of an Illinois regiment, recently told the story of the visit to Richmond, and its results. We quote the account from the Crawford (Illinois) *Bulletin*:

"We are informed by a gentleman just from the Ninth Congressional District that there has been a complete revolution among the Secessionists of that district. The Hon. John A. Logan, Congressman from that district, has been appointed Colonel, and his regiment is about to take the field. Many who, a few days ago, were of compromise proclivities, are now ready to die for the war. Mr. Logan declares that he and other compromise men in Congress met in a secret conclave, and determined to make a last effort. They sent Mr. May to Richmond to see certain if the Confederates would entertain, accept or offer any compromise. No compromise could be agreed upon—they utterly refusing, even though a blank sheet of paper by given to write their own terms. Logan's declaration of intension is to fight, and call upon all the Democrats to rally around the old flag, and thwart them in their diabolical efforts to destroy the Government."

We have no doubt Mr. Logan's statement is entirely correct. The time for compromise had passed—passed after the South had pleaded for it almost on bended knees. Mr. May found a new Government fully in operation, beloved, confided in, and sustained by all the people of the South. No overture could have been listened to that did not contemplate a recognition of that Government as a separate and independent political power.—*Savannah Republican.*

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of the United Order of Odd Fellows, of the State of Tennessee, held their annual communication last week, at the city of Nashville, when the following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. D. Dunbury, of Memphis, Most Worthy Grand Master; Wm. S. Smith, of Clifton, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master; M. R. Elliot, of Lebanon, Right Worthy Grand Warden; John F. Hide, of Nashville, Grand Secretary; G. W. Cunningham, of Nashville, Grand Treasurer; J. E. Chadwick, of Memphis, Grand Chaplain. The officers elect of the Grand Encampment are: S. S. Lloyd, of Memphis, Most Worthy Grand Patriarch; R. J. McEwen, of Nashville, Right Worthy Grand High Priest; M. D. Welch, of Jackson, Right Worthy Grand Warden; Thomas L. Marshall, of Nashville, Grand Scribe; George W. Cunningham, of Nashville, Grand Treasurer.

"A FIRE FIELD FOR CONFISCATION—*Superior City Owned by Rebels*—It is known to many of our readers, though it may not be to the public generally, that the site on which Lake Superior City is situated is owned principally by Southern men. All the proprietors, but one or two at the most, indeed, are from Southern States. These men are R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, a member of the rebel Cabinet; J. C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell, the rebel Senators, and Serian Magoffin, the traitor Governor of Kentucky; Wm. Aiken and W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, Samuel Magoffin, of Missouri, W. W. Corcoran and Geo. W. Riggs, of Washington.

The Northern men are the notorious Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, an avowed Secessionist, and a Mr. Beck, residence not known. Hunter, Breckinridge, Powell, Boyce and Samuel Magoffin are now in arms against the Government, and Bright, Governor Magoffin, and we believe, Corcoran, if not Aiken, are in open sympathy with the rebels. In view of these facts it would seem to be the duty of the Government to investigate this matter, with a view to the confiscation of that portion of the city which belongs to the rebels in arms, at least. These men are using their whole power and wealth to subvert the Government, and this property is used indirectly, if not directly, in support of the rebellion. Why, then, should it not be confiscated? Besides being a just punishment for the crimes of the traitor owners, its confiscation would be a decided benefit to the city.

If the site could be thrown into the market, it would rapidly be taken up, and the city soon become, from the advantages of its location, a point of extensive business, being only one hundred and fifty miles from St. Paul, and on the cheapest, if not the shortest, route between that city and the Atlantic, by the way of the lakes, and at the head of lake navigation. The subject seems to be one worth the attention of the Government.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

LARGE ARMIES.—It is not generally known, says the New York *State Zeitung*, that there is now concentrated on the shores of the Potomac a larger body of troops than has ever been congregated in modern times, except in the battle of Leipsic. Neither Gustavus Adolphus nor Frederick the Great, nor Washington, Wellington, nor Scott, had ever under his immediate command 150,000 men. The number which is now under the command of General McClellan. Frederick the Great never led into the field more than 30,000 men at a time, but with great battles were fought and won with bodies of troops ranging between 90,000 and 60,000. Napoleon, at Austerlitz, vanquished, with 80,000 men, the united forces of the Russian armies, containing about 100,000. At Jena and Auerstadt there were 130,000 men under the command of the Emperor of the French. The bloody battle of Wagram was fought with 150,000 men against the Austrians, and in the equally celebrated battle of Borodina about 120,000 Frenchmen were opposed to the Russians. The decisive battle at Waterloo was fought with only 80,000 Frenchmen against Blucher and Wellington. But the battle of Leipsic not in motion a gigantic army of about 500,000 men, Napoleon having under his command about 200,000, and the united forces of Russia, Austria and Prussia about 280,000. It will appear from this comparison that the armies which are confronting each other on the Potomac are nearly double the strength of any of these vast armies which, on the plains of Leipsic, decided the fate of Europe.

JEFF. THOMPSON MASSACRINGS.—When Gen. Thompson burned the bridge across Big river, he captured some twenty or thirty prisoners. The poor devils of Yankees exhibited the most humiliating fear. It was pitiful to witness the shaking of limbs and broken supplication of the miserable foe. They appealed to Jeff by every consideration of humanity to protect them. He promised to do so to the extent of his power. But as they were in the midst of their terror for their lives, a shout was heard, and a single Indian, rode up. "My God!" said the spokesman for the Yankees, "you surely have not got Indians in your ranks!" "Only a few war whoops," said Jeff, "shall all the rest be hawked," said the unhappy man. "Not if I can prevent it," said the General. Turning to his adjutant, he said: "Keep them Indians off of them fellers." "In the name of God," the scalps are gone past redemption." Presently an officer rode up. "General," said he, "shall the Eleventh Louisianians come up?" "No," said the General, "by no means." At the instant another aid appeared. "Gen Thompson," said he, "the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment insist that you are in danger, and say they must come over." "By no means," said the General "They must be kept back by force, and above all things, those Indians must not be allowed to see those prisoners—for if they do, I shall not be accountable for their scalps." All this took place within sight of the dismal revolution—the Swamp Fox of Missouri!—*Columbus News.*

NED PHELPS AND GEN. MASSACHER—*A Good One.*—Everybody hereabouts knows Ned Phelps, for a long time a popular clerk on one of the Yazoo steamers. Ned is a private in Company A, Col. Preston Crocker's Battalion, Louisiana Battalion, better known as the "Charley Dreux Battalion." This battalion was and is at Yorktown, under Gen. J. B. Magruder. Gen. Magruder used to take the troops under his command and exercise them on long and wearisome marches through the peninsula. On one of these expeditions he was accompanied by the boys may—the Green Battalion eighteen hours, through a marching rain, when, finally, morning came, with the "boys" broken down and nearly famished. No parade-ground in this, as it is occasionally the fate of all soldiers—no tents—no food. Magruder, being "General," went to a farm-house near his encampment, and ordered a hot breakfast. It was soon forthcoming, and the General and staff began to regale. Ned Phelps, who had walked in, and, without saying a word to the General or anybody else, commenced eating very heartily. The General leaned back astonished, as his "boys" were ordered to fall back and forth, with just breath enough to say, "Sir, do you know whom you are eating with?" "No!" replied Ned Phelps, still helping himself. "No, I don't know who I am eating with. *Since I came out here, I don't know who I am at all particular whom I eat with, so the victuals were clean!*"

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.—We get the following brief colloquy between one of the Yankee prisoners, taken at the battle near Leesburg, and the conductor of the passenger train on the Central Railroad, from a gentleman connected with that road. It will be remembered that the prisoners were brought to this city in two trains; the first, an extra, with upwards of five hundred, and the latter, the regular passenger train, with about one hundred and thirty. The person to whom allusion was made by the prisoner was, until very recently, a superintendent of one of our railroads terminating here, but has since left this city. He, however, is true and loyal to the South, and we only mention this to show the impudence of the mercenary hirelings. As the train was about leaving the depot at Hagerstown, Gen. McClellan, accompanied by Gen. Scott, on the platform of one of the rear cars, looked over the side of the train toward the front end to see that all was right, when he was called to by the prisoner, "Say, conductor, do you know who that is?" "Yes," replied the conductor, "do you know him?" "Well I guess I do," returned the prisoner, "I married his sister." We would rather "guess" he did know him, but guess he would find it hard to make his brother-in-law recognize the relationship. The Yankee prisoner's name is Hughes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Election.—In our report of the election returns yesterday an error of addition in summing up the vote for T. J. Semmes caused him to appear to have 3019, instead of 3019. Mr. Waldon's majority was 1961.

The Representatives in the State Legislature elect are as follows:

First Representative District—O. W. Austin, Independent candidate, and J. L. McCauley and S. S. Tappan, of the Confederate ticket.

Second Representative District—Samuel Jamison and Jos. W. Carroll, Confederate.

Third Representative District—Robert Mott, R. W. Keith and A. D. Wilson, Confederate, and John R. Shaw, of Citizens' ticket.

Fourth Representative District—Geo. Crespo, Independent candidate.

Fifth Representative District—F. C. Gundy and C. E. Kohl, Southern American candidates.

Sixth Representative District—J. V. Sell, Southern American.

Seventh Representative District—L. Davignaud and C. A. Fredy, Southern American candidates.

Eighth Representative District—Matthew Brown, Southern American.

Ninth Representative District—J. F. Smithard, Southern American.

Tenth Representative District—John Holmes, J. W. Tutt and J. G. McLaren, Confederate ticket.

Eleventh Representative District—Not elected.

The following are the names of the four Assessors elect: T. Durel, Confederate ticket, and S. D. Hubard, T. A. Boulet and J. T. Watkins, Southern American.

The Roll of the Drum.—John Davis's new patriotic drama of the Roll of the Drum, or Incidents on the Potomac, has been before the public two nights, and it has been received with enthusiastic applause each night. The author has evidently taken pains to write stirring points, thrilling incidents and magnificent spectacular effects, with a moderate sprinkling of good sound sense. Such a piece ought to have quite a run, and will be a good card for the company of Messrs. We perceive that the performance commences every evening with a farce, so as to enable gentlemen attending drills to reach the theatre in time to see the drama.

The Common Council.—There was not a quorum in either Board of the Common Council last evening, and an adjournment was necessary.

Bar-Room Duel.—Two sports about town, named James and Green, met in the rotunda bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel last night, at half past two o'clock, and drew on each other. Some eight or nine shots were exchanged, and, as we learn, one fell dead off, one going out of the St. Charles street entrance, and the other passing out of the side bait to Common street. Lieutenant Kaplan was soon on the spot, and arrested James, who had a shot wound through the fleshy part of his right thigh. Green was not found, and it is not known whether or not he was wounded, though he could not have been seriously hurt, if at all. Perhaps the severest wound inflicted by either party is that on one of the pillars, where a ball cut through the facing.

Fire Yesterday Morning.—About half-past three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the establishment of Mrs. Gaupp, corner of Jackson and Annunciation streets, which destroyed a small kiln in the outlying of an unoccupied house, but fill no other damage.

About eleven o'clock a fire was caused in the house of Mr. Olier, on Bagatelle street, between Girod and Upshur streets, Ninth District, by the heating of a stove pipe which passed through the roof. It was easily quelled without any damage of consequence.

Bogus Company.—We are informed that a tall and slender young man, with a smooth face, wearing a black glazed hat, having an insinuating manner and address, is going about collecting subscriptions for a bogus company, called the Fisherville Rebels. He carries with him a small, leather-covered pass-book, with a pretended authority from the captain to receive subscriptions. The public should be on their guard.

More Particulars Wanted.—We are requested to invite the unknown individual who addressed an important letter concerning the probable identity of the young girls who were found under the kitchen on Peace street, to call upon the editor of the BEE, to receive and furnish some further information. We can assure the party he will not be caused any trouble by the performance of this obligation to the ends of justice.

Arms and Equipments.—Proposals are called for during this week, at the Ordnance office, New Custombouse, to furnish the Confederate States navy with one thousand cutlasses, with belts, &c., complete.

Charged with Treason.—John Doyle, a freight watchman on the First District levee, very well known among steamboatmen as "Big Foot Jim," was arrested last evening on a warrant issued by the Mayor, before whom he stands charged by two men with uttering treasonable and seditious sentiments, and publicly declaring that he wished Lincoln's troops would come up, and save his scalp.

A Guttered Case—Officer Salazar found a lush shop particular badly at work early yesterday morning, taking down the gutter pipe of a house on St. Ann street, between Chartres and Levee streets, probably to sell the tin, which has advanced so largely in price of late. The gutter-snipe was brought to the lockup, and gave his name as George Cuff. In default of bail he was sent to prison by Recorder Gastinel to await examination.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens. Thomas Monahan, charged with shooting with intent to murder, made his appearance in Court, and the case was further continued. The witnesses were bound over to appear at the next session of the Criminal Court in Jefferson.

The prosecutor being with the policemen in Virginia, the case was dismissed by nol. pros.

The applications for new trials in the case of Jos. Gentrielli, formerly Campbell and Paulina Bonsent, and in that of Paul Fazzio, and a rigorous prosecution setting, were argued by counsel, and the applications dismissed.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1861.

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

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The stock is heavy, and the supply more than ample for the demand. The sales include about 150 hhds at 3c for Common, 3¼@3¾c for Common to Fair, 3¾@4¼c for Fair to Fully Fair, 5c for Low Centrifugal, 5¼@5¾c for Clarified.

MOLASSES.—The demand is fair, and prices have tended upward. About 250 bbls. sold at 15@15½c for Common, and 18@19c for Prime to Choice; also, 150 barrels bbls. sold at 20c for Prime.

FLOUR.—There have been small sales at $4 75@ $5 25 for Superfine, and $5 75@$6 12 50 for Extra.

WHEAT.—The lot of 300 sacks Red sold yesterday was at $2 25@ bushel.

BRAN.—200 sacks sold at $1 10@ 120 lbs.

SALT.—200 sacks Liverpool Coarse sold at $1 @ sack.

PORK.—None is retailing slowly at $14@ bbl. The stock at the Inspection warehouses is now 3028 bbls. of all kinds, 3,030 bbls. of which belong to the Confederate Government.

BACON.—Sacon Hams are retailing at 12c, and sugar-cured at 10@10c. P lb.

LARD.—Prime in tierces, and in bags is retailing at 7½@8c. P lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing slowly at 20@? 21 P gallon.

SHEEP.—There is none on the Inspection ware-houses.

Cattle Market,
JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 5, 1861.

Arrived today,	180	Texas Cattle,	27	Hogs and 200
Sales,	225	Texas Cattle,	Stock on sale this evening,	300	
Texas C