The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorised to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at the corner Burgundy and St. Ann streets, a family grocery store.
By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, in Bourbon street, between Toulouse and St. Peter, the contents of a millinery and fancy store.

BRITISH SENTIMENT.

The journals in various parts of the Confederate States continue to discuss the capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON. Even those of the North pursue the same course, and some few of them, undismayed as it would seem by the terrors of official censure, have actually had the temerity to condemn the capture as unwarranted by the laws of nations. Among the latter we notice a paper in Cincinnati, and two in New York. There may, however, be others. With respect to the South, hardly any difference of opinion exists. One or two prints, such as the Charleston *Mercury*, have reluctantly expressed the conviction that the United States will be enabled to vindicate the conduct of Commander WILKES, and to justify his seizure of the Confederate Commissioners as in full accordance with the accepted canons of international law; but a large majority of Southern journalists regard the act as a wanton and indefensible outrage, which no nation sensitive to its own honor, and tenacious of its dignity would tamely tolerate. These, too, are the sentiments of the Canadian press, we believe, without an exception.

To our mind the disquisitions, numerous and elaborate as they have been, upon the questions of law involved in the arrest of our Commissioners on board a neutral vessel on the high seas, are little less than idle. At all events, they cannot possibly be expected to influence the opinion or to affect the action of the British authorities. Were the case as clear as the sunbeams; were the public men and the press of the North and South alike unanimous in reprobation of the deed as a flagrant violation of law and right, Great Britain would be wholly unlikely to permit her view of the question to be governed by our interpretation. In the first place, that power is not at all given to suffer her controversies with other nations to be settled by the interested parties. She generally assumes the privilege of judging and deciding for herself. In the next, the action of Great Britain will depend upon contingencies which it is highly difficult for others to gauge and appreciate. The rulers of the British Empire have experienced small embarrassment in finding color of law for any line of policy they deemed proper to pursue; while on other occasions they were not troubled in discovering arguments against the same line of policy, when it happened to be hostile to the interest or exigency of the hour. Hence the obstacles which beset us in endeavoring to determine in advance the precise mode in which the stoppage of the Trent, and the forcible removal of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON will be considered in Great Britain.

Still we are not absolutely left to pure conjecture in the premises. We may gather some tangible evidence from previous outgivings of the leading London sheets, and from circumstances within the ken of intelligent observers. For example: We are all aware that two of the prominent organs of the present Ministry of England have recently put forth articles in which the strongest repugnance is intimated to the slightest Government intervention in the conflict now in progress in this country. We allude to the London *Post* and the *Times*—the former, the direct exponent and defender of the Palmerston administration; the latter, a sort of quasi-independent journal which rarely offers much opposition to the powers that be. Both these able prints admit the gravity of the Cotton question—yet one of them affects to think that part of the South are still very far from having established our claim to be considered a Government *de facto*, while the other coolly advises the people of Great Britain to let the belligerents fight it out, and in the interim do without cotton as best they may. Neither appears disposed to offer the slightest hope of a speedy recognition of the Confederate States, while both unite in earnestly deprecating any intervention whatever.

From this we may conclude whether the British Government will be likely to adopt any stringent measure which may expose it to the probability of a war with the United States. But there are other considerations worthy of passing notice. The people of the North, are heavily indebted to Great Britain. They owe money to her merchants and manufacturers for large importations of goods. If war was to break out between the two countries this mass of indebtedness would be swept away, and England would be the poorer by many millions. Again, the United States at this time has scarcely any maritime commerce, while England's merchant vessels swarm on every sea, and do an immense proportion of the carrying trade. Let war be declared, and American privateers will inflict incalculable injury on British commerce, without exposing the United States to much danger of retaliation. And yet again: the stocks of the Federal Government and of many of the States have ever been esteemed by British capitalists. The interest is higher than can be usually obtained in Europe, and the national credit, as well as that of several States, has never been impaired. Hence such stocks are held to immense amounts in Great Britain. We have seen a statement which places their value as high as £100,000,000. Put it at half that sum, and then say whether England would not rather bear a good deal than accept a conflict which would inevitably involve, as one of its earliest consequences, the utter repudiation of the enormous debt, and the misery and ruin of thousands of English families. We think we have said enough to prove that no reflecting person should be startled upon learning that Great Britain will not make a *casus belli* out of the lawless capture of the Confederate Commissioners.

CONFEDERATE STATES WAR TAX.—The attention of the public is specially directed to the two advertisements in our paper, under the foregoing head. In the larger announcement, Chief Collector Lusher explains with minuteness and precision those provisions of the act which may appear somewhat ambiguous, and makes some suggestions of a practical and useful character. In the other notice the Collector publishes an extract from the official opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, explanatory of that clause in the bill which subjects to taxation moneys invested in the purchase of bills, notes, and other securities for money.

CONFEDERATE LEATHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—It will be perceived by reference to our advertising columns that this new company has commenced operations by electing five well known and highly responsible gentlemen as directors. Wm. Henderson—one of our most enterprising and popular citizens—has been chosen President, and Mark Walton Secretary, while the office of Superintendent has been entrusted to Jonathan D. Knox, Esq. The company starts under excellent auspices, and will, we trust, achieve an ample measure of success.

DELEGATES FROM THE CHOCTAW NATION.—Messrs. Sampson Folsom and Sheteana Loglin, delegates from the Choctaw nation, arrived at Memphis on the 3d instant, *en route* for Richmond, to attend the sitting of the Confederate Congress. The treaty entered into between the Government and their tribe was unanimously ratified at the late meeting of the General Council, and conferred this privilege.

Mr. Henry N. Folsom, the national Treasurer, and John T. Blackwell, Esq., Attorney, accompany these gentlemen in their mission.

Rumors from Missouri were thick in Memphis on the 3d instant, brought by passengers from Columbus. The chief report was that a man, who had arrived at Gen. Polk's headquarters, brings the news of Siegel being surrounded and "cut to pieces." We shall place [illegible] whatever in the report, until confirmed.

We learn from the Bowling Green *Courier* that there are fifteen thousand Kentuckians in the Confederate service. Are there five thousand in the service of Lincoln?

A GODLESS YANKEE.—A correspondent writing from one of the Yankee camps at the [illegible] of Salt River, below Louisville, tells the following:

[illegible] incidents are provokingly [illegible] One occurred in the brigade last [illegible] serve to enlighten the world [illegible] peculiarities of an army chaplaincy. [illegible] taken in great haste for the chaplain [illegible] was soon at his bedside, ready to [illegible] his solemn offices in his behalf. Bending over the dying man, he gently inquired [illegible] he should do for him. "I just wanted to inquire," said he, "if I die, can my *father draw my wages*?" Comment is unnecessary.

OUR NAVY.

The New York *Herald* devotes several massive columns to an elaborate description of what it styles "the Rebel Navy." Under this head it charges the Sumter, the Dixie, the Jeff. Davis, Gordon, Savannah, Webb, McClelland, McRae, Yorktown, Sallie, Bonita, James Grey, Calhoun, Ivy, Dodge, Lady Davis, and about a dozen more, including the Manassas. Of all these it gives full accounts, their tonnage, armaments, and names of commanders as far as ascertained. Finally it arrives at the conclusion that the war vessels of the Rebels are 26 steamers, 16 schooners, 2 brigs and one ram. Then it gives us 12 very large steamers of from 600 to 1200 tons, which, upon emergency, might be converted into vessels of war. Among them are the Atlantic, the Galveston, Miramon, Tennessee, Texas, W. G. Hewes, &c. Lastly, it mentions 22 vessels which are in use as Rebel transports, making altogether 88 vessels of all sorts and sizes, 54 of which are armed. To this list the *Herald* appends the names of the captains, commanders, lieutenants and midshipmen, so far as known, making 87 officers in all. This list is pretty accurate, we suppose, but the *Herald* knows nothing whatever of a host of gunboats and other armed vessels in the principal seaports of the South, of whose operations it may chance to hear, should its master ever send invading armies in the neighborhood.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The editor of the Alexandria *Constitutional*, having made a tour into the interior of the parish, thus relates his experience.

We found the planters busily and cheerfully engaged in looking after their crops of sugar and cotton, notwithstanding the ruinous depression in the prices of one and the total blockade of the other; cotton-picking is nearly over, and the cane is rapidly being cut and windrowed, or taken to the sugar-house.

The friend who accompanied us went on business connected with a new regiment enrolled for service during the war, and he expresses himself thankful for the liberal donations made for the support of the soldiers, by the planters he visited, and charmed with their courtesy and kindness towards himself. We, too, could have something to say on that score, but it is unnecessary.

The article of weather has been on the very warm order, especially for this season of the year, so much so that the proprietors of the Government Beef Packery, situated about two miles below town, have had to suspend operations for the present, or until the weather gets cooler. We had a fine rain on Tuesday.

The river is still in a low state, but there is ample water for the navigation of small boats, of which we have had not a few at our wharf this week. They have generally very fair freights down, and very little up.

Mr. Baibin's carriage warehouse in Gordon's Landing, Avoyelles, was destroyed by fire a few evenings ago. A new one will be speedily erected.

The Plaquemines *Rice Planter* has the following:

Though near the end of November, the cane fields in this section are as verdant as in the month of August or September. On all our sugar estates sugar-making progresses finely, but we understand that our sugar this season, so far as quality is concerned, cannot bear comparison with the same article manufactured here in former years. With sugar selling at 1 to 2 cents a pound, the prospects of sugarmen in this community are rather gloomy.

From present appearances, the winter promises to be as mild as that of 1841, when a few sugar-canes—a thing not seen before or since in this parish—put forth blooms on the plantation of the late Gov. W. Johnson.

Affairs in East Tennessee.

The Memphis *Appeal* of Tuesday has the following:

Capt. James Brett, of Gen. Carroll's staff, who left Knoxville Sunday morning, arrived in the city on yesterday, bringing us the latest intelligence received from East Tennessee. We learn from him that the reported outbreak of Lincolnites at Morristown is without foundation in fact, and that on the contrary matters are growing more quiet every day since the adoption of the rigorous and uncompromising policy towards traitors that has recently been inaugurated.

Two bridge-burners, Henry Fry and Jacob Hensie, were tried by a drum-head court-martial at Greeneville on the 30th ult., and hung. Fry was captain of a Lincoln company, whose members fired upon the Confederate troops two or three months since, killing one man.

Gen. Carroll issued a proclamation from his headquarters at Knoxville on the 29th ult., giving assurance to all citizens that the Government will not interfere with individuals on account of their "political opinions," but that the military authorities would order the arrest of all who may "take up arms against the Government, or who in any manner may aid or abet its enemies, or incite rebellion, in order that they may be tried by military laws."

Gen. Carroll is sustained in this wise policy by the War Department at Richmond.

Parson Brownlow's newspaper office and appurtenances have been turned to a very different purpose than issuing treasonable handbills like the Knoxville *Whig*. The building is now used as a Confederate armory, and his steam press turns the machinery that repairs and renovates the numerous guns that have been taken from the hands of traitors, who have been deluded into forcible opposition to the Government. It is estimated that the tories of Monroe county alone will furnish over 500 good guns.

Capt. Brett thinks that the insurrection is effectually quelled, and has no organization whatever, except a very feeble and precarious one, perhaps, among a few reckless traitors in the extreme northeastern portion of the State. The Army policy will be continued in full force, until the last armed traitor "yields up the ghost." Gen. Carroll, we are pleased to learn, gives entire satisfaction to all loyal citizens, and a summary trial by court-martial to those that are disloyal.

A Member of Parliament on Cotton and the War.

Mr. Edmond Potter, in the course of an address at Carlisle, where about five thousand working people are usually employed in the cotton business, remarked as follows:

I need hardly, perhaps, tell you of the position in which we are now with regard to cotton. We get, or have got, eighty-five per cent. of our cotton from America; but you know that unfortunately the Americans are at war among themselves, and we are not getting a bale of cotton from them;—on the reverse, they are actually buying cotton in Liverpool to send back to the States. What is to become of us unless we can get that eighty-five per cent. very greatly made up somewhere else? There is every probability, I am afraid, that within the next year we can get very little more than five or ten per cent., and we cannot get that very quickly. If we cannot get American cotton on account of the civil war they are carrying on among themselves, we shall not have a bale of American cotton in England. Unless something occurs to settle this silly, foolish, mischievous, and, I think, very wicked quarrel, I can see no prospect of the working classes in the cotton trade being kept one-half or one-third employed. It is a fearful thing to contemplate. * * You see the temper in which the American war is carried on, and the state of feeling, and you can judge as well as I can of the probabilities of the cessation of this miserable quarreling amongst themselves. You can judge of our prospects respecting the cotton supply. We have prospects from India, I will admit. If you look to India for cotton, and if they will take our goods back for it, as they will, there is a prospect of trade; but it must be slow, it cannot come rapidly. The quantity of bales from India last year was 600,000; while from America the average is 1,700,000 or 1,800,000 bales. We may get more from India this year, but nothing to compensate for the loss of the American trade.

Indian cotton would not keep us at work a day and a half a week, and there is no probability that we can have cotton from any other source to keep us at work, unless we get the American war at an end. It is a question of life and death with us, it is a vital question for all, and we shall have to meet it in some way or other. In conclusion, he appealed to the electors and non-electors to support him as a man who could represent their interests in a question in comparison with which the extension of the suffrage and the ballot sink into insignificance. They could afford to wait for them, but they could not afford to wait for cotton.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.—Says the Memphis *Appeal* of the 3d:

We have been kindly favored with St. Louis papers of the 27th ultimo, one day later than our advices of Sunday morning last. They make no mention of the reported capture of the Jayhawker Montgomery, but give credence to the statement that Gen. Price is making a successful move northward. The *Republican* asserts that he was reported as advancing on Sedalia, having crossed the Osage river with his entire force, estimated at thirty thousand strong, and daily increasing.

The number of troops at Sedalia the *Republican* puts at six thousand, at Otterville one thousand, at Syracuse six thousand, and at Tipton nearly as many, amounting in all to about nineteen thousand.

The St. Louis *News* of the previous day (the 26th) had received intelligence that Gen. Price had certainly reached Osceola on the 22d ultimo, a point sixty-five miles south of Sedalia, and about twenty from Warsaw. The *News* thinks that his object is to advance to the Missouri river and select winter quarters in that region, and nervously expresses a hope that reinforcements will be speedily taken to circumvent this design. This paper adds that Price's army is estimated at from 25,000 to 50,000, but thinks it is not over 20,000 strong.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

An announcement is about to be entered into by which all the British minors who have entered in the American army are to be returned to their respective homes. Many of these [illegible] have volunteered from Canada, and [illegible] Lord Lyons is not now in the very best of humor, he has demanded that they shall be released. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of State have graciously condescended to accede to his request.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From East Pascagoula.

Naval Engagement in Mississippi Sound.

East Pascagoula, December 4.—The Confederate gunboats Florida and Pamlico engaged a Federal vessel off the east end of Horn Island this morning, at nine o'clock, and after several shots were exchanged, the Federal vessel retired.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Richmond.

Arrival of the Confederate Steamer Nashville at an English Port.

Richmond, December 4.—Intelligence is received here that the Confederate steamer Nashville had arrived at Southampton, and the Confederate flag floats in British waters. The Nashville captured and burnt a large Yankee ship on her passage out.

From Savannah.

Lincolnites Have Evacuated Tybee.

Savannah, December 4.—The *News* of this morning says the Federals have entirely evacuated Tybee Island. Captain Read visited the island on yesterday and saw no enemy, and no marks of an enemy being in the vicinity.

From Augusta.

Augusta, December 4.—The Presbyterian General Assembly convened here to-day, and the Rev. Francis McFarland was elected Moderator by acclamation.

From Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, December 4.—The Legislature elected, yesterday, Robert W. Barnwell and James L. Orr Confederate Senators.

From Richmond.

Richmond, December 4.—The bridge over Lick creek, in East Tennessee, is rebuilt, and the trains are passing over at all the other points. The bridges are being rapidly completed, and there is a very slight detention of passengers and mails.

Vote of Thanks to Gen. Price and Army.

Congress passed yesterday unanimously, and the President signed to-day, the following vote of thanks:

Be it resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the thanks of the people of the Confederate States are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Major-General Sterling Price and the Missouri army under his command for the gallant conduct they have displayed throughout their service in the present war, and especially for the skill, fortitude and courage by which they have gained the brilliant achievement at Lexington, Missouri, resulting, on the 20th day of September last, in the reduction of that town and the surrender of the entire Federal army there employed.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be communicated by the President to Gen. Price, and through him to the army there under his command.

Nothing new from the camps.

From Memphis.

Memphis, December 4.—Last Sunday three Confederate gunboats went within gunshot of Cairo and fired fifteen rounds at Fort Holt. The Federals scampered out of their tents, but would not fight. One gunboat was anchored in the channel below Cairo. The Maria Denning was at the wharf. A deserter says last Sunday was the day fixed upon for the Federals to come down with 60,000 men, but the descent was postponed.

It is rumored here that the nomination of Heath to supersede Price creates great disapprobation, especially with the Missourians.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Jefferson City, 29th November, reports Gen. McCulloch moving with a large force on that place.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* of the 29th, dated Rolla, Mo., Nov. 27th, says McCulloch, regards the retrograde movement of the Federal army as an attempt to get in his rear. McCulloch is now encamped at Springfield with a force of 4000 men. Rains left Sarcoxie to join McCulloch on the 25th, with a force of 7000 men. Price left Pineville on the 25th with the balance of the Confederate army, marching northward to join McCulloch and Rains. He has destroyed every thing to prevent the Federals from getting in his rear.

From Richmond.

Richmond, December 4.—The Norfolk *Day Book* of this morning intimates that there is a probability that Gen. Scott will soon be in the South after the mode of Mason and Slidell.

The New York *Herald* of the 1st instant is received at Norfolk, which says Secretary Cameron's report is completed, which gives a detailed statement of the war, says over 600,000 Federals are in service, that they are splendidly appointed and in fine condition, and the people of the North enthusiastic for war. He proposes employing slaves for building fortifications and bridges, as ostlers, &c., and says the slaves should never be returned to their rebel masters.

Authentic information is received at Washington of the capture of a Canadian vessel by a Federal cutter. The former was loaded with arms, clothing and munitions for a Southern port.

Senators Powell, of Kentucky, and Green, of Missouri, had arrived at Washington, and the Congressmen generally had arrived.

Caleb Cushing is not appointed a Brigadier, but his friends are pressing his claims.

The documents seized at Fortress Monroe in possession of Bryan Ohara were heavy sealed and stamped by Robert Bunch, British Consul at Charleston. The correspondent of the *Tribune* has relieved Lord Lyons of all knowledge or participation in such documents, and says he has abstained from all sympathy with either section, as it would only be exciting trouble.

Speech of Hon. Wm. L. Yancey in London.

HIS REMARKS ENTHUSIASTICALLY APPLAUDED.

[From the London Globe, November 12.]

Mr. Dudley Mann and Wm. L. Yancey, two of the Southern Commissioners, now in England, attended the dinner of the Fishmongers' Company on Saturday. Mr. Yancey, in answer to a complimentary toast, made the following speech, which derives interest from the fact that the Minister from the United States, Mr. Adams, was at the same time speaking in Guildhall.

Mr. Yancey said:

Upon the part of Americans, I sincerely respond to the sentiment just expressed by the Prince Warden, for the restoration of peace in America. Such a wish, proclaimed by a company of intelligent Englishmen, must kindle a corresponding spirit in the bosom of every enlightened and impartial American. The name American no longer represents a united people. There exist now two American nationalities—The Confederate and the Federal Americans. I—as you may, perhaps, be aware—am a Confederate, or, as the Federal Americans, unmindful of the character of our common forefathers, disdainfully term me, a rebel. But the justice and the sense of right of this great Government, promptly coincided in by France and Spain, speedily wiped out that stigma from our brows, and my countrymen are acknowledged here, at least, to be belligerents. (Cheers.)

Though indebted to an enlarged and enlightened view of public law, and not to the mere grace or favor of England, for this acknowledgment of our unquestionable rights and *locus standi*, I must freely express here to-night that deep sense of thankfulness which I am sure all my countrymen feel for its early public avowal—*Bis dat qui cito dat.* (Prolonged cheers.) From no other power could it come so gracefully. In this—the old country—the principle of self-government is recognized and practiced, however blended with the prerogatives of the crown and the privileges of the aristocracy. To your institutions Americans are indebted for the chief of those vital principles which caused them to style the republic—

The land of the free,
And the home of the oppressed.

Such invaluable rights as the old English writ of *habeas corpus*, of a speedy trial by jury, of freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, are the main pillars of American Constitutional liberty, and I am happy and proud to say, observed at least throughout the Confederate American States as vital and practical rights, even during their stern struggle to preserve their "national life." (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I feel how unbecoming it would be in me to trade upon such an occasion as the present [illegible] merely partisan views of the causes which have broken up the late Federal Union. No matter what they may have been, one thing is certain, and that is that the contest now going on is upon the part of the people of the Confederate States for the right to govern themselves, to resist subjugation by the North. (Hear, hear.) They occupy a territory as large as England, France, Spain, and Austria together—they are 10,000,000 in number—they are chiefly producers of important raw material, and buyers of all kinds of manufactured goods.

Their pursuits, soil, climate, and productions are totally different from those of the North. They think it their interest to buy where they can buy cheapest, and sell where they can sell dearest. In all this the North differs *toto coelo* from them, and now makes war upon us to enforce the supremacy of their mistaken ideas and selfish interest. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) In defence of their liberties and sovereign independence the Confederate States and people are united and resolute. They are invaded by a power numbering 20,000,000, yet for eight months has the Confederate Government successfully resisted—aye, repelled that invasion, along a military frontier of 1000 miles.

Though cut off by blockade from all foreign trade, their internal resources have been adequate to the equipment and maintenance in the field of an army of over 200,000 troops. Can all this be, and yet these 6,000,000 of whites be divided? The idea is preposterous. So much has been said about our efforts to obtain foreign intervention that I may be allowed to declare emphatically that the Confederate States have neither sought nor desired it. They can maintain their independence intact by their own strength.

As to their recognition by the powers of the world, that of course they desire. They are a people, a nation, exhibiting elements of power which few States of the world possess. But they have no reason to complain, nor do they feel aggrieved because these great powers see fit for a season to deny their formal recognition and reception into the family of nations. However they may differ from them as to the period when their recognition shall take place, they fully understand that such action is purely a question to be determined by those countries each for itself and with reference to its own interests and views of public policy.

Other nations having trading relations with us have quite as much interest to send ministers and consuls to us as we have to send such representatives to them. (Hear, hear.) Why, then, shall there not be peace? Simply because the North, in its pride, will not admit that to be a fact—a *fait accompli*—which old England, followed by the first powers of Europe, has recognized, and which the Confederate Government and armies have repeatedly demonstrated to be a stern and bloody fact—the fact that we are a belligerent power.

There can be no basis for negotiations, or for peace proposals or consultations, so long as the Confederates are doomed to be and are treated as rebels. (Hear.) But when our adversary shall become sufficiently calm to treat us as a belligerent power, the morning of peace will dawn in the horizon. When that hour shall arrive, I think I may say the Confederate Government will be inflexible upon one point only—its honor and its independence. For the great interests of peace and humanity it will yield much that is merely material or of secondary importance. (Mr. Yancey sat down amid loud and continued cheering.)

A RIVER SKIRMISH.—On Sunday morning last the Federal gunboats came down the river towards Columbus, on one of their usual voyages of discovery. A few shots fired by them elicited the attention of a portion of the "mosquito fleet," under command of Commodore Hollins, who started the Confederate boats Polk, Ivy and Calhoun up the river to meet the enemy. The latter, as usual, retired to Cairo upon the first demonstration being made against them.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Says the Baton Rouge *Advocate*:

From reliable sources we are informed that our force at and near Columbus number near 30,000 men and, reinforcements are constantly pouring in. Over 50,000 now follow the stars and bars near Bowling Green, and that division is also reported as increasing in numbers.

Thanks to Hollé & Co., No. 61 Exchange Place, for late Western papers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Death of a New Orleans Man in Texas—Strange Story of His Connection with the Notorious Fanny Sweet—Foul Play Suspected.—Three gentlemen of this city, one of them the son of Commodore Hollins, who have returned from Mexico, bring intelligence of the death of Mr. William G. Stephens, well known as a wealthy Orleanian and contractor for paving the streets with square blocks. At dusk on the evening of the 18th of November, on the road between Corpus Christi and Brownsville, about sixty miles this side of the latter city, the gentlemen above referred to came upon a wagon, the horses of which were grazing. The Texan teamster in charge of it told them there was a body in the wagon—that of a Mr. Stephens, of New Orleans, who had been complaining of chills since he left Corpus Christi, had been attacked with spasms at two o'clock that afternoon, and had died during the third spasm. In company there was a man whom the teamster styled "the doctor," a woman who had general superintendence, and a Mexican girl as a servant. The woman had been nursing and doctoring Stephens in the wagon, and said that he died of congestive chills. The teamster said they were going to travel all that night and next day, so as to get into Brownsville by Wednesday, to bury the corpse. The woman was then wearing female apparel, but had been traveling in men's garb.

One of the gentlemen asked "the doctor" who Stephens was, and was told he was an Englishman, returning home from the Confederate States, through Mexico. Although they knew these gentlemen were on their way back to Louisiana, they made no offer to send by them any intelligence of Stephens's death to his friends. As they came along the route these gentlemen made frequent inquiries concerning this party, and found that they had been much talked with suspicion wherever they stopped. At one ranche the woman, who was attired in men's clothes, was the topic of uncomplimentary remarks in Spanish, when she suddenly arose and told the gentlemen, in the same language, that she heard and understood them, and if they said another word about her, she would kill them on the spot. At Houston she had been arrested for being disguised in men's apparel, and had to remain there until Stephens returned to New Orleans and got a pass for her as a woman. This fact fixes the identity of the parties, apparently beyond a doubt, as Mr. Wm. G. Stephens and the notorious Mrs. Fanny Sweet. But the gentlemen also describe the appearance of the woman on the Brownsville road, and it answers accurately to that of Mrs. Sweet, who used to live in an elegant residence on Gasquet street, near the corner of Claiborne.

From the known character and reputation of this woman, from her past history, and her treatment of other men who fell into her power, the friends of Mr. Stephens fear that he has been entrapped by her into a conspiracy that has resulted in his being poisoned, and the whole of his fortune, which he had turned into money and had with him, having come into her possession, which she has carried off into Mexico with this companion, "the doctor." This, of course, is only a conjecture, founded on probability and circumstantial evidence, which we do not endorse, but merely report as it is heard.

The connection between Mr. Stephens and Mrs. Sweet is a very singular story in itself. How they first got acquainted, or how she acquired such a remarkable influence over him as to induce him to be a mere pliant tool in her designing hands, is unknown—almost incomprehensible. Mr. Stephens was "the pink of propriety," quiet and staid in his habits, a religiously domestic man. His wife had died, leaving him two children, with whom he lived in very comfortable style at Magazine street. He was a man of about forty, a church member, and so punctilious in his conduct that he would not enter a coffee-house.

Nevertheless he brought her to his house, disguised as a man, and concealing her features with a pair of spectacles, and introduced her as his nephew, Freddy. From the time she came to his house he was never out of her sight, but she rode with him in his buggy and went with him everywhere. He followed her advice in every thing, and sold all his property at great sacrifices, turning it into gold and sterling exchange. She also disposed of her property and slaves, and realized some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars in specie. The inducement to do this was a plan held out to him by her of going to Havana and bringing back a large quantity of arms and munitions of war, to be smuggled through Mexico. That this "nephew Freddy" was no other than Mrs Fanny Sweet is said to be a well established act, she having been recognized, in the disguise, spoken to, and acknowledged her identity, by one gentleman in particular, who had had previous business relations with her. To one person she said that she was going to the wars as "first lieutenant of a scouting party," and had just purchased half a dozen blankets, which she said were for this command. She then remarked, "I have discarded petticoats forever."

It is known that four or five weeks ago Stephens procured passports here for himself and three other men. One of these companions was "Freddy," the other "the doctor," as he was called by the Texan teamster, and the third was a man named Lincoln, who has a wife and family in this city, and formerly worked as a foreman for Stephens in the street-paving business. Lincoln has not returned, nor has he written home, yet he was not with the party met on the Brownsville road. It has been suspected here that if Fanny Sweet designed using poison, she was afraid to have so sturdy a friend of Stephens near him, and may have sent him on ahead. It is also known that the party were stopped at Houston, Texas, on account of the discovery of Freddy's sex, and that Stephens returned here hurriedly and got another passport for her as a woman.

It is probable that the friends of Mr. Stephens will send an agent on the track of Mrs. Sweet, to try and learn the particulars of his decease, and also to overtake her, if possible, and bring her back to justice, or at least to recover the fifty or sixty thousand dollars that he must have had with him at the time of his death. We know that a firm who sold him a bill of exchange on London for $7000 are going to try and have its payment stopped.

[illegible] Fanny Sweet has obtained a greater reputation [illegible] and ruining men than any woman of the [illegible] history is known. Her first victim in this [illegible] gentleman, widely loved for his amiable qualities, who became so infatuated [illegible] and the bank in which he was employed [illegible] to her extravagance, and then had to [illegible] to Havana when discovered, bringing [illegible] upon a noble family. She was born [illegible] New York in 1827, and becoming too notorious [illegible] York city, she first came to New [illegible] or 1845. She was a bold, bad woman [illegible] unscrupulous as she was voluptuous. Her [illegible] with a brace of pistols under her [illegible] a bowie-knife on her pillow. She [illegible] a woman, of whom she was jealous, from [illegible] balcony into the street, but being prevented [illegible] was satisfied with throwing her down [illegible] her collar-bone. She then passed [illegible] Fanny Smith, and in 1850 went to [illegible] old woman of equally bad reputation [illegible] Sweet, whose name she afterwards [illegible] wild, lawless condition of California [illegible] and full opportunity for the full scope [illegible] imperious disposition.

[illegible] carried it with a high hand, quar[illegible] without asking or expecting any [illegible] her sex. In one rough and tumble [illegible] Bargoom, three of her ribs were broken. [illegible] she shot and killed a stage-driver. [illegible] lasted about eight years, at the [illegible] she found that State becoming too [illegible] She succeeded in entrapping Mr. A. [illegible] proprietor of the California express, [illegible] They started on a bridal tour for [illegible] the honeymoon was a brief one for him. [illegible] only on the Isthmus of Panama, and [illegible] Orleans with his money, bought a [illegible] on St. Louis street, drove around [illegible] had a train of servants. But her enjoyment of this one did not last long, for she was arrested on the charge of causing the death of one of her servants by cruel treatment. She gave bail for her appearance, and ran away to New York, where she obtained the services of Mrs. Hinckley, and again returned [illegible] of Fanny Sweet. She became involved in some [illegible] in New York that is not understood, but [illegible] compelled her to leave the city very suddenly, and again she returned to New Orleans.

This time she came almost penniless, and hired a little cottage on Canal street, below Claiborne. Another victim was necessary, and she found it in an elderly gentleman of great wealth, the head of a prominent business house in this city. She became a terrible incubus upon him, one-half the time using all her fiendish powers of fascination, and the other half threatening him with a vengeance he knew her bold enough to execute, and occasionally placing his life in actual danger. In vain he tried to leave her—she would not let him. He purchased for her the property on Gasquet street and three slaves, furnished it magnificently, and supported her in princely style, but all the time wishing her to the Old Harry. At length she accepted his proposition to receive a large sum of money and leave the city. He paid her the money, but she refused to comply with her part of the engagement, although she did not trouble him much after that. Hardly had she let him loose when she wound herself around the unfortunate Mr. Stephens. If it is true that he was poisoned, it would not be surprising, when we consider what a woman this was. If she has gone to reside in Mexico, the Mexicans deserve our heartiest commiseration.

The Christmas and New Year Free Gift Lottery.—This magnificent scheme has taken a start, and obtained a popularity already that ensures its success. It was the right idea, in the right time, and being inaugurated by some two hundred of the most respectable ladies and gentlemen of our city, it has the confidence of every one. Up to this time, we learn, the free offerings of gifts for prizes are unexampled in respect to their value, appropriateness and variety. Two, in particular, will be conspicuous at the bazaar—a beautiful statuette of marble and a silver service worth one thousand dollars. Everybody has something to offer or can procure a gift for contribution, be it only a book, or a pincushion, or a toy. In this way probably thirty or forty thousand dollars' worth of gifts will be collected, comprising an endless variety of attractive objects. A committee, already appointed, are appraising their value, and the names of the donors will be entered in a record book kept for the purpose, unless the gift is sent anonymously.

Tickets, to be sold for one dollar each, will be issued to the aggregate value of the prizes, and will draw them by an equitable lottery distribution every day throughout the holiday week. The gifts will be displayed at a bazaar where refreshment booths will be superintended by the lady managers, as in ordinary fairs. The bazaar will be open during holiday week, at an admittance fee of twenty-five cents, so that there will be other sources of revenue besides the sale of tickets. Let all those who have contemplated making presents to their relatives, children or friends, give them these holiday tickets instead, and their gift will thus be the prize it may draw. And in this pleasant manner every one will be contributing to the cause of our volunteers, whose holiday week will be far differently spent from ours at home, but whose hardships will be lightened by the knowledge that they are not forgotten or unappreciated by us. Truly, it will be a pleasant thing to look back upon in after years, this grand Christmas and New Year Free Gift Lottery.

The Tableaux Vivants at the Opera-House.—The great event of the week is the representation at the Opera-House, this evening, of a series of *tableaux vivants* by the wives and daughters of our first citizens. The selection of subjects, as we heard it described, is an excellent one, and they will be placed upon the stage in a truly magnificent manner, while the female parts will represent a galaxy of female loveliness such as our Creole city may well be proud of.

Military Fair.—The great military fair that is to be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, on the 12th, 13th and 14th instant, will be one of the gayest and pleasantest affairs of the season. The array of uniforms, and the number of pretty faces that will grace the tables, will make the scene an enlivening one, truly, while the fair will possess no little attraction as a depot where holiday gifts may be obtained without having to go to the stores.

Forged Checks on the Citizens' Bank.—Joseph Dies, proprietor of the grocery corner of Conti, tamboucs and Marais streets, a young man of hitherto unblemished reputation and spotless character, was arrested in the Citizens' Bank, at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, on the grave charge of forgery. On the 29th of November he presented for payment a check, purporting to be signed by L. Massonallo, for $379, to the order of and endorsed by Jq. Wagner. He was asked if his name was that of the endorsement, replied in the affirmative, and was paid the amount. On Monday, 2d instant, he presented a similar check, signed and endorsed like the other, for $461, which was also paid. On Tuesday the book-keeper observed that the account of Mr. Massonallo was overdrawn, and word was sent to him requesting him to square up. He came to the bank and told him he could not be overdrawn, and they showed him the two checks, which he at once pronounced forgeries. No thing was said any further, and yesterday morning Dies came in with a third check, for $569. The assistant cashier, Mr. Thos. Commack, detained him until officer Cornes arrived, who took him to the lockup. He said that he was not the endorser, but that Jq. Wagner gave them to him for collection. Mr. Massonallo had a note of his for $240, loaned money, the writing of which he compared with that of the forged checks, and are pronounced to be by the same hand. Dies is held to answer.

Boy Run Over and Killed.—George Manfris, a lad of eight years, was run over and instantly killed by a Rampart street car, at three o'clock, evening, at the corner of St. Louis street. His body was received in the residence of Mr. Bernard, opposite where the accident occurred, and removed from thence to the residence of Mr. Stauffer, corner of Gravier and Circus streets, where the lad lived. The driver has been arrested.

Shooting Affair.—John Hickey was shot in the left hand by G. W. Vernander, at half-past ten o'clock last night, corner of Lafayette and Rampart streets. Vernander is said to have acted in self defence.

Accidentally Burned.—The little daughter of Mrs. Burges was dreadfully burned, about five o'clock Tuesday evening, through the accidental firing of her dress while she was standing beside a hot stove. She died last evening.

Fire on Toulouse Street.—Three small frame dwellings on Toulouse street, between Ursulines and St. Philip, were destroyed by fire at nine o'clock yesterday, the flames communicating from the kitchen of G. Wrench's house. The loss is about three thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—W. C. Budd, Esq., was appointed counsel for Mary Dumbeo, charged with infanticide. John Barwell pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Jacob Brown was convicted of receiving stolen property. The following cases were dismissed by nol. pros.: Henry Slocum and John Sullies, charged with larceny. Martin Lawson and W. H. Faires, charged with assault and battery.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Angela Sec chia Angela Juana Baptiste, the young Italian woman who used to infest Carondelet street, begging on a bogus document asserting her husband to have been blown up on the Princess, was examined on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, but was discharged, as the money had been given her in charity, and was not a business transaction.

The case of S. Aaron, charged by Anne Alexandre with breach of trust in refusing to return some household effects entrusted to him, was dismissed, as no criminal intention was shown.

Explanatory.—Mr. Alvarez, one of the parties to the hostile meeting reported by us yesterday, requests us to state that the challenge was not sent on account of the order to arrest absentees, but for his unwilling to perform military duty, but had a physician's certificate that he was unable to attend.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2, 1861.
To the President of the Ladies' Sewing Association of the Second District.
Madame—Herein please find a check for two hundred dollars, being the proceeds of the lottery of a foot wardrobe made by me—said sum to be added to the fund destined to the Louisiana Volunteers. No. 67 drew the wardrobe.
Yours, &c.
MAD. J. MAGIONI.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1861.

COTTON.—We did not hear of a sale.
TOBACCO.—We have heard of sales of about 100 hhds. at —.
SUGAR.—There is a better demand for the lower grades, at previous prices. The sales embrace about 1200 hhds. Common to Good Common at 2 3/8@2 3/4c, Fair to Fully Fair 2 7/8@3 1/4c, Prime to Choice 4@5c, and Clarified White 5 1/4@7c ℔ lb.
MOLASSES.—The sales embraced about 2800 bbls. at rather firmer prices. Fermenting 15c, Prime to Choice 16@16 1/2c and 17@17 1/2c. Also, about 1000 half bbls. at 20@21 and 22c for Prime to Choice.
FLOUR.—The sales embraced about 800 bbls. and 150 bags at $10 50 for Superfine, $11 for Low Extra, and $11 50 for Good and Choice Extra. A small lot of the latter commanding $12 ℔ bbl.
CORN.—1000 sacks Mixed sold at 75@78c ℔ bushel.
HAY.—600 bales Prairie Grass sold at $21 ℔ ton.
RYE.—A small lot sold at $1 25 ℔ bushel.
BEEF.—Mess is retailing at $18@$20 ℔ bbl., according to quality.
BACON.—Sugar-cured Hams are retailing at 28@30c ℔ lb., and selling from first hands at 25c ℔ lb.
WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at the advanced rates of $1 10@$1 15 ℔ gallon.
PORK.—Mess is retailing slowly at $45 ℔ bbl.
LARD.—Prime in kegs is retailing at 28@30c ℔ lb.

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

Arrived yesterday, 182 Texas Beeves and 20 Hogs. Amount of stock sold was 261 Texas Cattle, 71 Hogs, 209 Sheep and 265 Veal Cattle. Stock remaining on sale is 694 Texas Cattle, 477 Hogs, 803 Sheep and 440 Veal Cattle. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs.,	1st quality,			[illegible]
Texas	℔ head,	1st	"	[illegible]
Veal Cattle,	"	1st	"	11 00@16 00
Sheep,	"	2d	"	4 00@ 5 00
Hogs,	℔ gross,	1st	"	10 00@13 00
Milch Cows,	℔ head,	1st	"	50 00@60 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 5, 1861.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—26 days.
Schr Selena, from the Coast, to master—24 days.
Sloop Tennessee, from the Coast, to master—3d days.

STEAMBOATS.

Gen J A Quitman, Cannon, from Memphis.
Mary T, Dugas, from Donaldsonville.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST

COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—51 hhds sugar Henry Sheppard, jr.
COAST—Per schr Selena—100 hhds molasses Derby & Tremoulet.
COAST—Per sloop Tennessee—30 hhds sugar C H Kenston.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Gen J A Quitman—342 sks corn J F Smith—901 sks cotton seed W Cox & co—680 do A A Magnolia—310 do F M Fisk—300 do Bienville Oil Co—50 sks potatoes 36 do flour 75 bbls potatoes A Bower & co—110 do C H Smith—25 bbls pork J Montgomery—14 bbls beef Judson & co—4 do potatoes Davis, Hopkins & co—1 do eggs K H Smith—14 sks potatoes to Roby & Catching—25 sks corn Friedlander & Gerson—38 do do Ar Millenberger—14 do potatoes Carroll, Hoy & co—27 do do 1 coil rope 8 bbls beef E J Hart & co—100 pcs Chester Brady & co—5 bales wool Thornhill & co—3 pgs John Watt & co—15 bbls cement J P Persons—2 pkgs to Hilliard, & & co—10 sks corn 2 do meal J P Harrison—20 bales mdse W H Letchford & co—47 bbls flour to B Bullard—20 do Lonsdale, Nathan & co—20 do—17 do—26 do Oglesby & Mc [illegible]—71 do do T M A J M Allen & co—17 do peas to L W Buell—155 do [illegible] tree sice F F Hogan—4 bxs crackers P T Phillips—15 do cheese Frost & co—4 pkgs mdse J Wright & co—1 bbl peas 1 do eggs 118 sks cotton seed E L A G Schafernitz—50 sks coffee S L E & L Levy—110 do W Fogo—14 do Holloway & L—10 do L Levi—60 pcs bagging Bartley, Johnson & co—45 bbls flour W S Donnell & co—70 bbls flour Kirkpatrick & co—100 sks potatoes Hamon & co—87 hides 2 bbls tallow W S Donnell & co—261 head cattle 3 do mules 100 sks potatoes 85 sks corn 120 sks coffee 30 bbls paper 100 tree rice and sundries to order.
DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Mary T—30 hhds sugar 27 bbls molasses 36 half do Dolbear N shaw & co—4 hhds sugar 118 bbls molasses E L Schill & co—10 do E W Keith & co—14 do Lovitt & Chandler—5 do Brand & Landry—10 hhds sugar F J Dabbes & co—27 bbls molasses 50 hhds sugar H Gordon, [illegible]—25 bbls molasses G Olivier—50 do Ponce [illegible] Lacour—80 do A Millenberger & co—12 hhds sugar [illegible]

Toledano & Taylor—14 do G A Weber—55 do 25 bbls molasses 200 half do Roman, Olivier & co—35 hhds sugar 50 bbls molasses C H Kernion—50 do E Sergeant—200 do Darby & Tremoulet—50 do E Granger—sundries to order.—Total, 350 hhds sugar, 850 bbls molasses, 305 half bbls molasses.

Free Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4, 1861.

THE Committee beg leave to acknowledge the following receipts since the 2d instant:

By Miss A. C. McCullough	$11 00
Proceeds Passport office, per E. C. Hancock	146 61
A. Brousseau	53 00
A. Richard & Co	10 00
Miss Katy Parmele	100 00
Col. Wade Hampton, proceeds of Colored Ball	54 15
Cash—no name	50 00
Edw. Gallager, for Booth band of Canal street	50 00
Gen. Dennis Cronan	100 00
Thos. Longridge Esq	10 00
Southern Shoe Manufacturing Company, through Paul Queyrouze, Esq., and G. H. Monet, Sec'y	250 00
G. M. Plonbard, Esq	10 00
C. H. Slocomb, Esq	100 00

The Committee of Free Market have to express their sincere thanks for the spontaneous guarantee of our citizens. The Market is certainly a coincidence which is remarkable, having to support over 1800 families of our brave Volunteers who have gone to fight for our homes; and yet, up to the present moment, the Committee have not had occasion to solicit any thing in kind or money. The families of our brave Volunteers "hath hope."

The Committee cannot but see the hand of God's Beneficence in so fixing the hearts of all for one grand purpose; and that, in His Providence, we can even now trace the outlines of future reconciliation and prosperity.

The Committee will endeavor, by every sacrifice of self, to properly distribute the benevolent gifts of citizens, legitimately for the grand purpose of supporting soldiers' families.

THOMAS MURRAY,
President of Free Market Committee.
dec5 1t

MADAME FRANCIS FERNANDEZ takes this method of thanking her lady friends, and the public of New Orleans in general, for the patronage given to her "Tillie's Waltz," the proceeds of which are to be appropriated for the benefit of our volunteers, and to submit to them the following account:

300 copies of the waltz, at 50c	$150
Paid to H. Wehrmann, for plate and 100 copies	$30
For 200 copies, at 6c	12 32
To balance	$118

Paid to Messrs. Benoist, Shaw & Co., for the use of the Missouri volunteers.
New Orleans, December 5th, 1861. dec5

Headquarters Louisiana Legion,
NEW ORLEANS, December 4, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 320.—I. In obedience to Special Orders No. 320 from Division Headquarters, all commanders of corps in this brigade, organized and composed of foreign subjects and citizens, will immediately cause all naturalized citizens who may have joined said corps to be forthwith discharged from service therein, and their names reported to these headquarters, that they may be transmitted to the proper militia authority of the State to which they are subject, and that from and after this date they will conform strictly to article No. 3 of Orders No. 1147, issued by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

II. Col. A. Rochereau, commanding French Legion, Col. A. Ferrier, commanding Regiment French Volunteers, Major G. Della Valle, commanding Battalion Italian Guards, Major F. Brossiat, commanding Battalion Independent French Volunteers, Major Mark Quayle, commanding Battalion British Fusileers, and Capt. C. A. Janvier, commanding Provisional Regiment, are charged with the execution of this order.

By order of NUMA AUGUSTIN,
Colonel commanding.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Brigade Inspector.

Article 3d above referred to reads as follows:
III. No volunteer companies, unless organized and commissioned by the Governor, shall be recognized. Such organizations shall be allowed five days from the promulgation of this order to apply for commissions. No home guards or companies organized for service only within the limits of a town, city or parish, will be acknowledged, except companies of corps the members whereof are subjects of a foreign Prince or Government, or composed exclusively of persons over 45 years of age.
dec5

Confederate States War Tax.

Notice to Property Owners and Assessors.

CHIEF COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
December 3, 1861.

The following extract from an official opinion of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 28, is published for the information of Property Owners and Assessors:

Under the expression "Moneys invested in the purchase of Bills, Notes, and other securities for Money," the Act of Congress "Taxes Notes and other obligations DRAWING INTEREST FOR PROPERTY SOLD, just as it does Cash loaned, on hand, or on deposit, on the same stand on the 1st day of October last."

It is but proper to add that this opinion was given in reference to notes and obligations held by vendors of real estate.

ROBT. M. LUSHER,
Chief Collector.
dec5 1t

C. S. WAR TAX.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS, AGENTS, &c.

BANKS, Railroad Companies, and other incorporated associations, domiciled in this State on the 1st October, 1861, are required by the Act of Congress, and are hereby NOTIFIED to return, written lists or schedules verified on oath, of their entire CAPITAL STOCK, with an annexed description of the location and value of the Real Estate owned and used by them for carrying on their business.

The instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury also require from stockholders a report of their stock (which is not duly returned by the Corporation).

Merchandise or every kind (other than agricultural products of the soil and Animals kept for sale or hire) are to be returned at the stock stood on the 1st October (without reduction for any liability thereon) and at its "marketable value under ordinary circumstances."

Moneys of interest and Moneys invested in the purchase of bills, notes and other securities (except C. S. Bonds) are to be returned as the same stood on the 1st October, 1861, (whether the debtor was solvent or not,) and there should be annexed (for the consideration of the officers) a written statement, showing what portion of the amount returned is deemed liable to taxation, and what portion is not taxable.

Cash on hand, or on deposit in Bank, or elsewhere October 1st, should be returned with all the explanations.

Executors, Administrators, Tutors, Curators, Trustees, Guardians, Commissioners, Managers, or Agents, of any description, are required to return all taxable property under their charge and management on the 1st of October last, and to return the principals or other persons chargeable with the tax.

Heads of families and of Hotels and Boarding-houses should return, or cause to be returned, in due form, all taxable property belonging to any member of their household.

Any person owning taxable property of less aggregate value than five hundred dollars should show in the return whether he (or she) is a head of family or not.

The Returns or Lists of property should be delivered to the Assessors, or at such places as they indicate, within not less than ten days after notification, or to the respective Tax Collectors before the 15th December instant.

SUGGESTION.—The Act of Congress (Section 9th) allows twenty-one days after the completion of the Return of the Assessor for taxable determination by the Tax Collector, of all appeals from Assessments and applications for the reduction of a double tax, and (Section 19th) authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury (during March, 1862) to correct all assessments, valuations, &c. in such form and upon such evidence as he may approve.

In forming the returns of property, it is recommended that there be annexed thereto a statement of such points of doubt or difficulty noted on the Returns, as may be submitted to him in writing.

He will also take pleasure in forwarding the names of such citizens as are desirous of advancing their quota of the War Tax.

ROBT. M. LUSHER, Chief Collector
dec5 1t (Box 1835 Post-Office.)

Confederate Leather Manufacturing Company.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 29th November, they elected the following gentlemen Directors:
William Henderson, Harmon Doane,
Wm. H. Letchford, David H. Taylor,
E. T. Parker.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held on Monday, 2d instant, the following officers were elected:
WM. HENDERSON, President.
MARK WALTON, Secretary and Treasurer.
JONATHAN D. KNOX, Superintendent.
New Orleans, 4th December, 1861. dec5 1m

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of QUEYROUZE BROTHERS, and will continue the same business as the old firm of Queyrouze & Lanaudière, and at the same stand.
LEON QUEYROUZE,
PAUL QUEYROUZE.
New Orleans, October 1st, 1861. dec5 1w

The undersigned have not authorised the use of their names in opposition to the present Board of Directors of the Canal Bank.
M. O. H. NORTON,
J. H. STAUFFER,
GEO. W. WEST.
dec5 3t

Bank of America,
NEW ORLEANS, 3d December, 1861.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified that the War Tax on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid by the corporation, and that they are therefore, individually, exempted from payment of the same.
AM. FORTIER, Cashier.
dec5 3t

A CARD—REMOVAL.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE is removed to No. 174 Canal street, between Baronne and Philippa streets. There are apartments for ladies as well as gentlemen and youths. Penmanship, mathematics, sciences and modern languages, book-keeping, &c., have able professors. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call. The store No. 174 Canal street is to rent low.
RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.
dec4 3t

NOTICE.

DEALERS in every description of goods, Millinery, &c., are hereby notified not to sell any thing on credit to Mrs. Amelie Peychaud, born Rafferranderie, as not one of her bills will be paid by the undersigned under any allegations whatsoever.
A. A. PEYCHAUD.
dec4 6t

NOTICE.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 16th, and the election for Directors on the 23d of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 3 St. Peter street.
BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.
dec3 td

Barataria Rum.

FOR SALE—Superior Barataria Rum, made with pure cane juice, at No. 111 Bourbon street. 100 barrels of the same article will be landed on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, opposite Toulouse street.
dec3 3t

Houses and Stores to Rent,
Possession Given Immediately.

A very large House on Toulouse street, No. 164.
A House on St. Peter street, No. 127.
A House on St. Peter street, No. 121.
A House on St. Peter street, No. 122.
A House on Rampart street, No. 160.
A Store on Royal street, No. 287.
Possession given on the 1st January, 1862.
A Store on Levee street, No. 241, presently occupied by Mr. A. Marquer.
For terms apply to BERNARD AVEGNO,
nov30 10t Carondelet street, No. 22.

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

WE have a large assortment of CARPETINGS such as Wilton, Medallions, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrains, Dutch, Venetian, &c. Also, Floor Oil-Cloth of all qualities and widths; White, Colored and Cocoa Mattings; Window Shades; Table Covers; Rugs and Mats; Druggets and Linen Crumb Cloths, &c., &c., which we offer for cash at moderate prices.
dec2 1m A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Wine.

WINE—80 casks superior Bordeaux Wine, 16 half do Sauterne, also Corks, for sale on moderate terms, to close an invoice, by J. F. CLAY,
nov18 1m No. 66 Royal st.

To Let.

THE HOUSE No. 16 Conti street, between Chartres and Levee. Apply to ETEAROD & PIAGET.
nov29 46 Chartres street.

FIRE CRACKERS—200 boxes for sale by E. J. HART & CO.
nov20 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

The Stabat Mater.

IN consequence of the large number engaged in the performance of the STABAT MATER, the stage accommodations at Odd Fellows' Hall have been found insufficient, and the lady managers have determined to give the Concert at the Opera-House, the use of which has kindly been tendered by Mr. Boudousquie.

The prices of admission are fixed as follow: First and Second Tiers Latticed Boxes and Parquette seats, $1 50; Third Tier, 75c., and Fourth Tier, 50c.

Tickets which have already been issued will be exchanged at the box-office of the Opera-House, or the cost of the same refunded. Due notice will be given of the time when the box-office will be opened. dec4 3t

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S
FREE GIFT LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

THE undersigned have undertaken to organize and superintend a Lottery to be drawn for the benefit of the Louisiana volunteers and their families, and solicit the patriotic co-operation of the citizens of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana in the following scheme.

1. A committee composed of the undersigned shall, from the fourth to the twenty-first day of December present, with the exception of Sundays, be in daily attendance from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M. at the St. Louis Hotel, (entrance on Royal street) for the purpose of receiving donations of every description, jewelry, trinkets, books, objects of art, ornament or use; which shall constitute prizes to be drawn as hereinafter directed, each article to be labeled with the name of the donor, (unless otherwise instructed) and entered in a book for the inspection of visitors.

2. Each donation thus received shall be appraised by the committee, who shall issue Lottery Tickets to the amount of such appraisement, which shall be sold at one dollar each; and prizes drawn by unsold tickets shall be sold at auction for the benefit of the fund.

3. The articles thus collected shall be arranged for exhibition, and constitute a Bazaar for daily promenade, Sundays excepted. The charge of entrance to be twenty-five cents.

4. From Christmas eve and on every successive evening (excepting Sunday), until New Year's eve, a partial drawing of the Lottery shall take place; the donations being divided as equally as practicable, both as regards value and species, into parts corresponding with the number of nights through which the drawings are to be continued. Prizes drawn to be removed after the close of the Lottery.

5. Tables of refreshments will be kept by ladies, and an efficient orchestra retained.

6. The proceeds of the entrance fees, refreshment tables and lottery will be appropriated to the purposes set forth, in such manner and form as to the Committee shall seem most advisable.

It is thought that this undertaking will meet with entire success, as it affords

By the presentation of objects already in the possession of the donors, a graceful mode of showing to our ABSENT soldiers that, in these days of festivity, they and their families are not forgotten;

And by the presentation of tickets in the Lottery to our friends AT HOME (in the place of ordinary Christmas or New Year's gifts) the chance of winning prizes in a good cause, which they will surely prefer to receiving gifts unhallowed by such associations.

New Orleans, 2d December, 1861.

Mr and Mrs D Augustin,	Mr and Mrs A D Kelly,
" " S Avegno,	" " S H Kennedy,
" " Samuel Bell,	" " H T Lonsdale,
" " George Binder,	" " S L Levy,
" " M J Bujac,	" " Felix Labatut,
" " Charles Briggs,	" " F V Labarre,
" " W C Black,	" " J G Lingham,
Mrs M A Bohn,	Isidore Labatut,
Mrs F W Brown,	Felix Larue,
Mrs Edward Briggs,	Isaac F Morse,
Mr Chas J Brill,	M Musson,
Mr and Mrs H W Conner,	Alex Harris,
" C F Caruthers,	D M Hildreth,
Mrs Horace Cammack,	Chas Harrod,
Mr J M Caballero,	A Hamilton,
Mr and Mrs J D Denegre,	B R Jennings,
" Fred Darrive,	B H Moss,
" G C Duncan,	Jos L McLean,
" L de Bauline,	Rich Nugent,
" Allain Eustis,	Mr M O H Norton,
" Jos P Frenet,	Mr and Mrs R Pritchard,
" L E Forstall,	D D Rogers,
" L F Generes,	Mrs L M Reynaud,
" Jos Grinshaw,	Mr J Tobespoor Roman,
" E Giquel,	Mr and Mrs J H Stauffer,
" Henri Guridel,	" B F Simms,
Mr John G Gaines,	" W E Thompson,
Mr Omer Gaillard,	" R Urquhart,
Mr and Mrs Jas Dick Hill,	" W A Violett,
" Q E Hall,	Mr Joaquin Viosca,
" B W Hennen,	Mr and Mrs John Watt,
" Mr and Mrs L S Millaudon	

dec4

Office Southern Shoe Manufacturing Co., 77 St Charles street
NEW ORLEANS, 3d December 1861

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 2d instant, it was Resolved, That two thousand dollars of the earnings of the Company be applied as follows, to wit:

To New Orleans Free Market	$250
To Boys' Orphan Asylum, of Third District	250
To Army of Missouri	250
To Army of Kentucky	250
To Soldiers' Hospital at Nashville	500
To Louisiana Hospital at Richmond	500
	$2,000

dec4 3t GEO. H. ROZET, Secretary.

Office Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railway Company,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec 1, 1861.

THE Annual Election for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12½ P. M. at the office No. 3 St. Peter street.
CHARLES D. ELDER, Secretary.
dec4 td

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company,
NEW ORLEANS, 1st December 1861.

THE annual election for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the office No. 3 St. Peter street.
dec4 td CHARLES D. ELDER, Sec'y.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

STOCKHOLDERS in the late sold out Company who have not acted on the proposition of the new Company are reminded that the proposition is liable to be withdrawn at any time. The Company having graded twenty-five additional miles is entitled to 256,000 acres of land, and the State loan of $150,000. These means will amply supply the wants of the Company and place it in an independent position. Stockholders in the old Company cannot complain if, at any notice, when the proposition shall be withdrawn.
H. S. FULKERSON, Agent
dec4 [illegible] Common street.

Notice.

TWO CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, issued by the Bank of Louisiana, one for twenty-five hundred dollars, being No. 3304, and the other for twenty-one hundred and eighty dollars thirty-eight cents, being No. 3302, both dated on the 28th June, 1861, and payable to the order of S. G. Cole, have been lost or stolen. They were mailed on the 28th June 1861 to Ingram & Keith, addressed to S. G. Cole, Ville de Mier, Republic of Mexico, but did not arrive at their destination, and have not been heard of since. All persons are cautioned against taking or negotiating said certificates of deposit, as the payment thereof has been stopped. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the return of said certificates to the undersigned.
INGRAM & KEITH, for S. G. Cole.
New Orleans, November 30, 1861. dec3 2m

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

THE repairs on the Western and Atlantic road being completed, we are ready to receive and forward all freight for Georgia and South Carolina. nov19

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company,
NEW ORLEANS, November 23, 1861.

THE annual election for seven Directors of this institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, on the SECOND MONDAY of December next (the 9th), between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
nov23 td A. H. KERNION, Cashier.

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

THE annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th December next.
AM. FORTIER, Cashier.
nov20 tdec18

OFFICIAL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BATON ROUGE, November 5, 1861.

IN accordance with Section 15 of Act No. 162, approved March 16, 1857, entitled "An act in relation to certain debts of the State," sealed proposals will be received for sixty days from and after the first publication of this advertisement, for the purchase by the State of Louisiana, of Sixteen Thousand Dollars worth (more or less) of Bonds, such as are receivable by the State as security for the circulation of the Free Banks of this State, established under Act No. 165, approved March 15, 1855. All proposals to be directed to the Auditor and Treasurer, at Baton Rouge, indorsed "Proposals for the sale of State Bonds," to be by them opened in presence of the Governor, on SATURDAY, the sixth day of January, 1862. Said purchase to be made from the bidder or bidders offering to sell said Bonds at the lowest terms.

The Governor reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to direct advertisement for new proposals.

[SEAL.] By the Governor: THOMAS O. MOORE.
P. M. HARDY, Secretary of State. nov7 1jan6

NEW ORLEANS
Female Collegiate Institute,
No 202 Camp street,
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME ED. LOCQUET.

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

For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 202 Camp street, or by letter through the Postoffice, box 2534. nov11 tf

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED WORKS OF
R. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool.

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

CAST IRON KETTLES,
from 42 to 66 inches included, at $1 per inch.
from 72 to 84 " " at $1 25 per inch.
WROUGHT IRON KETTLES
At 10 Cents per Pound.
M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
nov7 1m 52 Bienville street.

DENTAL NOTICE.

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

WILL render his services to those who require operations on the TEETH, at his office and residence, No. 15 Baronne street, near Canal street. No competition in price with quacks. nov16 1m

Sulphuric Acid.

A FEW carboys Oil of Vitriol, or Sulphuric Acid, for sale low, to close consignment.
M. S. HEDRICK,
nov17 tf 97 Canal street.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,
AND GENERAL DISORDERS OF
THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

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

Clarke's Pulmonic Troches,

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

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO., Chartres street.
JAS SYME, Canal street.
And retail, by Apothecaries and Druggists generally.
nov19 1m

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY
No. 268 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN S. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, S. SWOOP.
GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.,
(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)
Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists,
Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Smithwork of all kinds, ...

AUCTION SALES.

Groceries....Groceries....Groceries.
BY M. BARNETT, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 5th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Burgundy and St. Ann streets, No. 183—
The contents of a FAMILY GROCERY STORE. The entire stock will be sold in block, or in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash on delivery. dec5

Haberdasher, Millinery and Fancy Articles, Dry Goods, &c., at Auction.
BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, December 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold on the premises, Bourbon street, between Toulouse and St. Peter—
The Contents of said Store, having a well selected stock of Haberdashery, Millinery and Fancy Articles, a variety of Toys, Dry Goods, &c.
Also—All Showcases, Counters, Glass Cases, Shelvings, &c., &c.
Terms cash. dec2

Dairy......Dairy......Dairy.
BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, December 10th, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Bienville and Claiborne streets, at Mr. Barthelemy [illegible] Dairy—
16 Fine MILCH COWS,
1 MULE,
1 MARE;
1 Milk Cart, the Utensils of the Dairy, and the good will.
Terms—Up to $100, cash; above $100, three months' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed. dec4

House and Lot on Carondelet Walk and a Lot forming the corner of Conti and Miro streets.
BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer

SATURDAY, 7th December, 1861, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—
1. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Carondelet Walk, St. Louis, Derbigny and Roman streets, measuring 27 feet 1 inch and 1 line front on Carondelet Walk, by about 95 feet in depth. Together with the house containing four rooms, shed, privies, well, two cisterns, &c., and brick sidewalks, &c.
Terms—$500 cash, the assumption of a note of $560 due the 4th June, 1862, and the balance at eighteen months' credit from the day of sale, with six per cent. interest to maturity, and if not paid, eight per cent. The property to be insured and the policy transferred to vendor.
Act of sale before Joseph Cohn, notary public.
2. A LOT OF GROUND forming the corner of Conti and Miro streets, in the square bounded by Conti, Miro, St. Louis and Galvez streets, measuring 28 feet 6 inches front on Conti street, by 104 feet 3 inches in depth, and fronting on Miro street.
Terms—One-third cash; balance at one and two years' credit, with six per cent. interest to maturity, and if not paid, eight per cent. until final payment.
Act of sale before P. C. Cuvellier, notary public. 45

Dairy......Dairy.
BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer,
No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 9th December, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Bayou road and White street, formerly the dairy of the late Mr. Carrere—
26 COWS, several of them fresh in milk, and the others on the eve of calving.
3 HORSES, 1 Milk Cart, 2 Provision Carts, the Costume and the Utensils of the Dairy.
Terms—Under $100, cash, and above $100, three months' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed. dec4

A Very Likely Slave at Auction.
BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street.

SATURDAY, December 7th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at their Auction Mart, Masonic Hall—
The slave woman MARTHA (a black), 20 years of age, a fair cook, washer and ironer, speaking English and French, and fully guaranteed.
Terms cash. dec4

Wooden Horses, Lamps, &c.
BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, December 9th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold on the premises, at Mr. Blois's, opposite the Bayou St. John bridge, and on the other side of the bridge, without any reserve—
30 Wooden Horses, 2 Carriages and 2 Organs, Looking-Glasses, Lamps, &c.
Terms—cash on the spot.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine the establishment, which will be opened on Sunday next. dec3

Comfortable Two-Story Dwelling-House.
BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer,
No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 7th December, 1861, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—
A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in suburb Treme, in square bounded by Villere, Robertson and Esplanade streets and Bayou road, designated by No. 5, measuring 24 feet 6 inches front on Robertson street, about 87 feet 3 inches deep on Barras street, [illegible] about 90 feet in width on the rear line, together with a two-story frame house and improvements thereon. All the rights and privileges, as well as the enjoyment of a portion of Barras street on which is erected a frame building of two rooms, with fire-places, a shed for washing, &c. &c. The house is a two story frame building, in good order, with entrance door, two rooms on the ground floor, one room of 11 by 18 feet. Same division of rooms in the upper story; a two-story frame kitchen of four rooms, a cistern of [illegible] gallons, well, privy, &c. &c.
See plan at the Exchange.
Terms—One-third cash; the balance at 1 and 2 years credit for notes well endorsed, bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from the day of sale, and secured by mortgage.
Act of sale before A. Boudousquie, notary public. dec3

KNAPSACKS,
Bayonet Scabbards,
CARTRIDGE BOXES,
CAP BOXES.

The undersigned offer at private sale for cash—
350 KNAPSACKS,
350 BAYONET SCABBARDS,
50 CARTRIDGE BOXES,
50 CAP BOXES.
G. Leaumont, Blache & Co.
nov24

For Sale,

BY F. PRATS & CO., No. 28 Commercial Place,
Regalia, Clara de Orion,
Conchas de Perfecto,
Regalia del Rey, Cabanas,
Breves, Uriarte,
Londres Clara do.
Regalia Britanica, Luteo,
Conchas Comitativas, Meridiana,
Regalia Britanica,
Regalia de Repartidor, Walter Scott, Fine;
do do do,
Londres Flor de Morales,
Londres Cabanas,
Conchitas Seguidas.
... Canary. nov27 15t

Bienville Cotton Seed Oil Factory.

THE above works are now prepared to fill orders for OIL and OIL CAKE in quantities to suit the demand.
Orders left with the undersigned will be promptly attended to. A. PEPIN, Agent
82 Canal street.
Also, on hand for sale a lot of SOAP, SODA ASH and SULPHURIC ACID. nov21 6m

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

Jefferson Academy,
81.....BOURBON STREET, N. O......81
Conducted by
G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment, founded in 1834, has long held a high position in public opinion as one of the leading institutions in the South of the United States.

The plan comprises a general and extensive system of education. Pupils are admitted at six or seven years of age, and continue till they are prepared for their future pursuits in life. They are distributed into classes, according to their capacities and acquirements.

The premises are, perhaps, the best to be found in the city, with ample space for exercise and recreation, and every convenience for an institution of learning.

The Professors are gentlemen of talent, chosen with care. Good order reigns in the establishment, and strict attention is paid to the moral conduct and improvement of the pupils.

TERMS.

For boarders, per month—payment in advance	$25 00
Half boarders, per month	10 00
Day Scholars .. .. under 12 years of age	6 00
.. .. above 12 but under 15	8 00
.. .. above 15 years	10 00

Instruction in the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Mathematics, &c., is comprehended under the above terms.

The following languages and accomplishments are also taught, but the charges are separate, and are for Latin, Greek, Spanish or German.......$3 00 per month.

Drawing	3 00 "
Music	10 00 "
Dancing	
Fencing	
Military Exercise	

The school hours are from half-past 8 till 3, and from half-past 4 till 6 o'clock. nov13 1y

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Under the Direction of Mme. Rosen,
No. 275 Dauphin street.

For further information see the Prospectus at the establishment, or at the principal booksellers. oct21 1y

Star Mutual Insurance Company,
No. 14 CARONDELET STREET.
New Orleans, August 21, 1861.

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

DIRECTORS

P. A. Giraud	firm of P. A. Giraud & Co.	
A. Watt	do.	Jno. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan	do.	Logan, Bouligny & Claiborne.
A. F. Elliot	do.	Elliot & McKeever
F. Lutting	do.	Dummy, Lutting & Co.
E. Duplantier	do.	Roman & Kernion.
Lloyd R. Coleman	do.	Coleman, Britton & Withers
W. Quennell	do.	Wm. Prehn & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne	do.	
Chs. A. Castillo	do.	W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
J. de Poorter	do.	S. Geer & Co.

EMILE DEBUYS, President.
J. B. BELAUME, Secretary pro tem. au21 1y

Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, corner of Canal and Exchange Place.
NEW ORLEANS, August 6th, 1861.

AT a general meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was
Resolved, That from and after this date, a return of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be made on all premiums to parties insuring in this Company.
The above RETURN payable in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] SAID [illegible]
HENRY PEYCHAUD, President.
E. FLASSAN, Vice-President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS

E. Pisana,	E. N. Bisland,
C. H. Kernion,	Paul Montré,
A. Laforest,	Paul Queyrouze,
F. Malochée,	E. Moreau, Jr.,
	H. Peychaud.

au31

XX ALE,

OF THE CELEBRATED BRAND OF
J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow.

Double Strong Ale, in stone and glass, for sale, in store and to arrive, by
M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
jy15 No. 52 Bienville street.

Linseed Oil.

A LOT of choice refined LINSEED OIL for sale at No. 157 COMMON STREET, between Burgundy and Rampart. nov21

OLD RUM AND WHISKY—4 puncheons Jamaica rum; 20 barrels old Irish whisky; to be sold reasonably. For sale by LAMARCA BROTHERS,
nov28 Rue and H Jefferson st.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Eugene Luneau vs. His Creditors.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,[illegible]—By virtue of and pursuant to an order of sale rendered November 7th, and to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled suit, will proceed to sell at public auction at the City Hall, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on TUESDAY, December 10th, 1861, at [illegible] o'clock, A. M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent—
Sundry Accounts, Judgments and Notes [illegible] by said insolvent to his creditors, a list of which can be seen at my office.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
JOHN F. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
nov28 dec5 7 10

B. Redon vs. P. Ryan.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—No. [illegible]—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. A. Sancier, Justice of said Court, I shall sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, December 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Grocery and Contents at Tricou Walk, Dryades street, near the corner of [illegible]. In the above suits. Sale on the premises.
nov28 dec5 10 L. H. WATSON, Constable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

R. Champagne vs. His Creditors and [illegible] Store of Champagne & N[illegible].

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. [illegible]—The creditors of the insolvent, [illegible] are hereby notified that the cession of his [illegible] property of Champagne & N[illegible] Court for the benefit of his creditors [illegible] of said partnership, [illegible] creditors will take place at the office of [illegible] notary public of this city, on Tuesday [illegible] January, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs [illegible] and for the appointment of [illegible] time all proceedings against the person and property of said partnership are stayed; and Louis Duvignaud, Esq., is appointed to represent the absent creditors in the matter.
By order of Court this 5th day of December,
A. D. BERNOUDY, Deputy Clerk.
dec5 14 24 jan4

Succession of Louise Bahum

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,418.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have) why the account rendered by the [illegible] should not be approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court
E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.
dec5 9 14

Charles Williams vs. His Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible]—Notice is hereby given to the creditors and to all other persons to be interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, why the tableau filed by the syndic should not be approved and homologated, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court this 25th day of November, 1861.
A. D. BERNOUDY, Deputy Clerk.
nov26

Succession of William Wilber

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,364.—Whereas Peter B. Harris has petitioned the Court for letters of administration of the estate of the late Wm. Wilber, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court
nov27 20 dec5 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Henry Rock

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. [illegible]—Whereas Christine [illegible] has petitioned the Court for letters of administration of the estate of the late Henry Rock, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court
nov27 30 dec5 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Andre Gernon

THE creditors of the above succession are hereby notified to make themselves known to the undersigned and present their claims, duly certified, before the sale of the same is liquidated.
J. A. BAQUIE, Testamentary Executor.
nov27 3t1md

No Mercury!

Private Diseases!!
Men and Women!

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

RICORD'S INJECTION

The above is the injection of which Dr. Ricord owes his brilliant cures. It removes all discharges, which disappear in a few days, [illegible] Canal and Burgundy streets.

ANTI-MERCURIAL ROB.

For the cure of all diseases arising from the blood and those brought about by Mercury, such as Scrofula, Tetter, Eruptions, Ulcers, Eczema, [illegible] &c., &c.
E. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
au24 6m corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

J. R. Jeffrey & Co.,
7 ST. MILDRED'S COURT,
[illegible]

Agents—Mr. J. A. DURAND, [illegible]
jy27 6m No. 6 Carondelet [illegible]

FOR SALE, [illegible] Bonds, 106 Omnibus [illegible]
J. S. [illegible]

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing [illegible] A. Hyde, [illegible] A. R. Griswold, under the style of [illegible] & GOODRICH [illegible] The business will be continued [illegible] THOMAS GRISWOLD & CO. [illegible]
HENRY THOMAS,
A. R. GRISWOLD,
WM. B. GOODRICH.

Messrs. A. [illegible] interested in the business of the [illegible]
New Orleans, [illegible]

MARGARET HAUGHERY
(Formerly D. Agin's Bakery)
76.....NEW LEVEE ST.......76
Between Poydras and Lafayette streets
Has always on hand
CRACKNEL BISCUIT,
And all sorts of CRACKERS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

A REWARD of twenty dollars will be paid for the arrest and delivery of the negro JOHN into the jail of this city. He ran away about three weeks ago. He is about 20 years of age, [illegible] He belongs to [illegible] DUFOUR, corner of [illegible] Derbigny streets.

GOTTSCHALK & WAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC
No. 33 Carondelet street.

Direct Importation.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship [illegible] from Havre, an assortment of [illegible] Chemical Products, [illegible]
Oil of Bergam[illegible],
Sweet Almond,
Oil of [illegible],
Iodide of Potassium,
[illegible]
Surgical Instruments of all descriptions.
B. [illegible]
nov8 Corner Natchez and [illegible]

AVET BROTHERS,
GROCERS,
AT THE BLUE STORES,
Corner Old Levee and Bienville sts.

HAVE removed their new stores, [illegible] and 80 Old Levee, [illegible] 80 Old Levee; and they keep constantly on hand a good stock of Groceries of the very best [illegible]

MUSIC.
SOURDES & CHASSAIGNAC,
SUCCESSORS TO [illegible]
No. 76.....CHARTRES STREET.....No. 76
IMPORTERS OF
Music and Musical Instruments.

SOLE agents for the celebrated PIANO-FORTES of Henry Herz, to whom the grand medal was awarded at the Universal Exhibition of 1855. These Pianos were declared by the Jury of Exhibition of 1855 to be far superior to those of Erard and Pleyel.

French, German and American MUSIC constantly on hand at the store No. 76 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti streets.

Music! Music!! Music!!!

A. ELIE,
No. .... ROYAL STREET

HERZ & PLEYEL
PIANOS,
AGENT
Of the manufacture of [illegible] model of pianos at the Universal [illegible]
Sole Agent for the
INSTRUMENTS OF [illegible]
HARMONIUMS AND [illegible]
STRINGS OF ALL KINDS

He has received by the late arrivals a assortment of Vocal and Instrumental Music, also, a number of very fine Herz & Pleyel Pianos.

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,
New HAVEN's.

OPEN at all diseases. Medical, surgical and obstetric cases. Its site, on ELYSIAN FIELDS STREET, is the most favorable, [illegible] "Bureau of Health," [illegible] the advantages of an Hospital [illegible]

TERMS.

Wards...............$1 00 per day
Private Wards...........
Private Rooms...........
Slaves..................

A deposit for 15 days, [illegible] For admission apply at the Hospital, or Bureau Office, No. 13 Bourbon street.

OAKUM, MOSS, HORNS AND HORSE HAIR—In store and for sale by the undersigned—[illegible] horse hair. QUEYROUZE BROTHERS.
nov24

ALMONDS AND FILBERTS—[illegible] Shelled Almonds, 25 [illegible] do Filberts for sale by [illegible]
no 29

GLASS AND EARTHENWARE—[illegible] Empty Bottles, [illegible] 100 each; Marseilles Curacao [illegible]
nov29

STAR CANDLES—A [illegible] and for sale by [illegible]
nov26

WINCHESTER SOAP—[illegible] for sale by QUEYROUZE BROS.
nov26

HAVANA COFFEE—30 sacks Havana coffee, for sale by FREDERIC AVET [illegible]
nov18

CATALONIA WINE—50 casks and [illegible] J. N. [illegible]
nov18

FOR SALE by the undersigned—Onions, [illegible] Raisins, Almonds.
E. J. HART & CO.
nov28

ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI [illegible] boxes macaroni [illegible] LAMARCA BROTHERS.
nov27 [illegible] Jefferson st.

Vendredi Matin, [illegible]

Abonnés à [illegible]

Les porteurs de l'A[beille] recevoir des abonnements [à raison] de 25 CENTS par [semaine, payable] alors aux porteurs.

Ventes à l'encan [aujourd'hui]

Par C. E. Forstall, [illegible] ... Le fond d'un [illegible]

Création [illegible]

L'année dernière, à [illegible] fraisons que la sécession [illegible] guerre, et dès que [illegible] pour la séparation, [illegible] avait plus pour tous [illegible] préparer à une [illegible] danger d'une attaque [illegible] Malheureusement [illegible] sphères gouvernementales [illegible] rieuse. On traita de [illegible] a double sens du [illegible] proclamation de [illegible] à moitié les [illegible] de trois mille [illegible] ridicule, et elle [illegible] moyens insuffisants, [illegible] mois de mai, le [illegible] laissa faire et, pour [illegible] ments M. Lincoln [illegible] 300 pour nous enfermer [illegible] chissable.

Bien qu'ayant [illegible] le rôle que jouerait [illegible] blocus, nous avions [illegible] le mois de mai, le [illegible] résistance directe à [illegible] cette époque d'aller [illegible] de Lincoln et de [illegible] fait par la augmentation [illegible] dépens de celles de [illegible] dace, on eût peut-être [illegible] donner son entreprise [illegible] portune de ressources [illegible] sent puissamment [illegible] sultat. Rien ou [illegible] par le gouvernement [illegible] par les particuliers [illegible] sur de plus en plus [illegible]

Nous ne savons [illegible] premières sessions [illegible] mieux dans ses [illegible] changé d'avis et [illegible] qu'on pour débarrasser [illegible] nisterons pour qu'[illegible] en main le soin de [illegible] par elle-même au [illegible]

Nous avons appris [illegible] ville qui a voté [illegible] construction de [illegible] tion que ce fonds [illegible] mille piastres par [illegible] tions ou des particuliers [illegible] nous n'avons pas [illegible] La législature, il [illegible] une somme de $50[,000] [illegible] dans la création [illegible] Ainsi patronée [illegible] prise aurait plus [illegible] rait famille d'obtenir [illegible] corporations, des [illegible] planteurs, et de [illegible] millions. Avec [illegible] rait acheter en [illegible] des et armées, [illegible] des officiers en [illegible] équipages et les [illegible] Mississippi.

Nous pensons [illegible] truire à la Nouvelle-[Orléans] bâtiments de guerre [illegible] procédé, et avec [illegible] main d'œuvre [illegible] [illegible] et d'[illegible] maintenant être d'[illegible] pouvoir entrer [illegible] pourraient, [illegible] de leur [illegible] les frégates [illegible]

Le blocus, [illegible] Nouvelle-Orléans [illegible] évaincr à travers [illegible] mise la perte [illegible] marchands et [illegible] manquer ainsi [illegible] se contenteront [illegible] elles sont réduites [illegible] d'un pareil [illegible] à résoudre? [illegible] vote du Congrès [illegible] tater de partie [illegible] qui gardent [illegible] commanquer [illegible] bien certain [illegible] chasser, ils [illegible] chat, nous [illegible] Notre opinion [illegible] l'initiative.

SALINES.—[illegible] paraient des [illegible] voisinage de [illegible] Les recherches [illegible] ont analysé [illegible] n'y a nulle part [illegible] saline d'une [illegible] choisi.

En Louisiane [illegible] près de [illegible] d'un acre [illegible] courant. [illegible] sel comme [illegible] que laisse [illegible] Dans l'Arkansas [illegible] exploitation [illegible] Nord de la [illegible]

TENNESSEE.—[illegible] Knoxville [illegible] qu'il y a [illegible] Lincolniste [illegible] town. [illegible] ville avec [illegible]

COMPLOT [illegible] *Journal*, [illegible] nonce l'[illegible] rêtée dans [illegible] sation de [illegible] société [illegible] bres dans [illegible] et ses signes [illegible] révélé par [illegible] comprendre [illegible] qu'on a [illegible] qui fait [illegible] comme [illegible] prises par [illegible] Lewis [illegible]

PROVISIONS [illegible] les provi[sions] [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] Morrison [illegible] ces pommes [illegible] 574 [illegible] du salpêtre [illegible] du tabac [illegible] cuivre [illegible] Par la [illegible] ment [illegible] et autres [illegible] quartier [illegible] Des [illegible] de cette [illegible]

PAROISSE [illegible] sons dans [illegible] D'après [illegible] 300,000 [illegible] Cette [illegible] ouvrir [illegible] Natchitoches [illegible] c'est [illegible] mais [illegible] thie, [illegible] riti.