THE [illegible] WEEK.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..........
Country Paper, semi-weekly..........
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through agent of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,196.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible] lines, in each language, [illegible] and half that price for each [illegible].

Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR [illegible] each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every [illegible] lines, for each language for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, [illegible] extent to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By F. Fernandez, at 3½ P. M., on Orleans street, between Villeré and Robertson, the contents of a grocery store.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 30 Customhouse street, dry goods.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, improved property on St. Peter street, and lots of ground in the city and parish of Jefferson—the estate of the late Benoite Bool.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

It has been not unplausibly conjectured that one of the principal reasons why the North is so resolved upon the continued vigorous prosecution of the war, is that her people now know by experience the inestimable value to them of the Southern trade. If they knew this before, they affected to deny it, and sought persistently to disparage our wealth and resources. Since the commencement of hostilities they have gradually lost the entire commerce of the South, and they are well aware that if for all future time this vast source of opulence is forfeited by them, the mercantile marts of New England and the Middle States will be hopelessly ruined. Nothing can possibly save them except the recovery of that magnificent trade which had enriched New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and created millionaires and merchant princes in those cities. It may be urged that the South can never again be induced to maintain important business relations with the North. Probably this would be the case were the South permitted quietly to accomplish the work of separation. Hence the people of the North think their only chance of getting back Southern trade—of making our country once more tributary to their growth and aggrandizement, is to conquer us, hold us as subject provinces, and compel us to resume the former channels of mercantile communication. They freely acknowledge that the war injures them terribly, but they argue that the sacrifice, immense as it is, will be more than compensated by the return of the Southern States into the Union. Moreover, they affirm that to give up the struggle would entail upon them irretrievable pecuniary disaster, and that they cannot lose more by continuing it, especially as they hold that it must prove in the end successful.

This, it will be admitted, is but shallow reasoning, but when did sectional hatred, fanatical zeal, baffled rapacity, and the fierce spirit of vengeance ever pause to listen to the dispassionate counsels of reflection? Doubtless had the people of the North, when they went crazy at the capture of Fort Sumter, even remotely conceived the magnitude of the enterprise which lay before them, they would have sooner deposed and hanged Abe Lincoln and his Cabinet than have engaged in a war so fruitful in calamity to them, and so uncertain in its duration. But they were hurried on by the lust of revenge, and were buoyed up by the encouraging thought of their numerical superiority. They fancied the subjugation a mere holiday task, and fondly imagined that in a few months they would be enabled to glut at once their avarice and their animosity. Now, although they have discovered with bitterness of spirit how fearful is the error into which they have fallen, so much is at stake that they dare not retreat. With the guilty temper of Scotland's crown they may exclaim:

"We are in blood
Steept in so far, that should we wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go on."

Meanwhile, it is entirely certain that whatever course the Yankees may pursue, they have pretty [illegible] themselves in general [illegible] newspapers of the North [illegible] deplorable evidences of [illegible], but every new [illegible] North who has escaped [illegible] LINCOLN'S mouchards, furnishes [illegible] corroborative of our statement. A gentleman of high character and intelligence reached here a day or two ago, having baffled the spies of the Yankee Government. We learn through him something of the state of affairs in New York. Take an illustration or two: Out of some two hundred and fifty first-class merchants—men who were regarded as impregnable, only thirteen have thus far met their obligations. All the rest are bankrupts. Of the small fry who have failed, it may be said "their name is legion." A few months ago a prominent business firm rented a magnificent store in a fashionable part of Broadway on a lease of ten years at the rate of $35,000 per annum—not an astonishing price for the situation and the times. In the midst of the existing crisis this house failed, and the lease became null. The same establishment was quite recently taken, after considerable difficulty, by a wholesale firm desirous of selling off their stock at retail. The lease is for one year, and the sum agreed to be paid is $5000. In the portions of upper-tendom we understand that splendid mansions, erewhile the residences of the opulent and the gay, may now be had for one-fourth the amount of rent demanded half a year ago. Beggary and destitution brood over the mighty city, and its denizens look with fearful anxiety to the coming winter, when the poor will be exposed to the horrors of starvation, with their lodged and windowed wretchedness unsheltered from the fierce and nipping blasts. Cold and hunger are dangerous foes to wealth and comfort and respectability.

We cannot say we feel much sorrow for the actual or prospective sufferings of the people of the North. They are the consequences of their own evils and excesses. Had they not sought to oppress the South, the Union would not have been broken. Had they not striven to maintain it by violence, war, with all its shocking results to them, would not have followed. They will understand the lesson of experience, but, as usual, when it is too late.

In order to avoid the sight of the Confederate flag which now floats proudly in sight of Washington, Seward has gone to New York, and Lincoln, refuses to look toward the West.

A CASE FOR INDEMNITY.—A merchant in Memphis, who had his life insured in Cincinnati for $6000, lately died. His widow received the money at the office in Cincinnati, but on her return was waylaid by Lincoln officials, and every cent—her only means of support—taken from her.

A PRECIOUS HALF DOLLAR.—Says the Memphis Appeal: We were shown a half dollar yesterday with a dent in it deep enough to lay the end of the little finger in. At the battle of Manassas it was in the vest pocket of private M. Cone, of the New Orleans Tiger Rifles, and its presence there undoubtedly saved his life.

NO TELEGRAPH.—The Vicksburg Whig of Thursday says: By a note received last night from Leo Daniel, Esq., of the telegraph office in this city, we learn that Lincoln's embargo on the telegraph has gone into operation, and we will, therefore, receive no more dispatches from Louisville.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY WALKER.—The Richmond Enquirer notices the resignation of Secretary Walker, and adds:

It is believed that Mr. Walker will [illegible] be commissioned a Brigadier General in the service of the Confederate States. We believe that, besides his extensive knowledge of military affairs, he has always possessed an inclination for active duty in the field. He was a General in the militia before he was 21 years of age.

The Culpepper correspondent of the Charleston Courier gives the annexed list of Louisianians who are buried in the graveyard attached to the hospital in that place:

J. Peebles, Sixth Regiment, died July 6.
G. R. Smith, Sixth Regiment, died July 24.
[illegible], Seventh Regiment, died July [illegible].
J. Cunningham, Seventh Regiment, died August 1.
J. [illegible], Sixth Regiment, died August [illegible].
J. [illegible], Eighth Regiment, [illegible].
W. G. Pline, Sixth Regiment, [illegible].
Total in the yard, 7.

MOVEMENTS OF [illegible] STEAMER SUMTER.—[illegible] the 12th [illegible] of this [illegible] steamer: [illegible] from the [illegible] information of a [illegible] she had [illegible] coal [illegible] by merchants at Port Spain, with the approval of the Attorney General. After shipping the coal the Sumter proceeded to sea, and soon after captured four American ships, fully laden, which had but recently quitted Trinidad for the northern ports of the United States. [illegible] at this time this rebel craft was either captured, sunk or wrecked.

OSWEGO, September 11.—Prince [illegible], accompanied by Princess Clotilde, [illegible] Oswego last night, on their way down the Lake to the Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Important from Kentucky.

Occupation of Muldraugh's Hill by [illegible]—Prominent [illegible] leave for the South.

Memphis, September 20.—[illegible], who has just arrived here from Muldraugh's Hill, after stating that [illegible] into the hands of the Confederates, without meeting with any opposition. The Confederate force, 4000 strong, he says, are busily occupied in throwing up fortifications to [illegible] attack.

It is reported that Gen. Rousseau is not in Louisville; and, also, that Guthrie and other prominent Kentuckians, who have heretofore upheld the Lincoln Government, have declared themselves for the South.

[To Mr. Jones, of the Southwestern office, we are indebted for the above.]

Further from Kentucky—Arrest of Gov. Morehead—Proceedings of the Legislature—Suppression of the Louisville Courier—Movements of Gen. Rousseau.

Green River, Ky., September 20.—A number of Southerners passed here this afternoon from Louisville, in various conveyances. They report that ex-Governor Morehead had been arrested and sent to Bastile Lafayette.

The Kentucky Legislature, now in session at Frankfort, calls the Kentuckians and Tennesseeans invaders, and that they must be expelled; that the Federalists only came to Kentucky to preserve the tranquillity of the State. The Legislature requests the Governor to place Thos. L. Crittenden in command of the State Guards.

Mr. Underwood was unable to suppress his emotions, and spoke against the passage of such infamous resolutions. These proceedings are taken from yesterday's Louisville Journal.

The Louisville Courier has been suppressed for advocating the Southern cause.

Rousseau, yesterday morning, was crossing Rolling Fork in flats. Not liking the mustering of the Hardin county boys, he suddenly recrossed the six hundred that had got.

Muldraugh's Hill is not occupied. [As the information given in the Memphis report was brought by an official, this statement is likely to be incorrect.]

[The above was kindly furnished us by the officers of the Southwestern Telegraph Line.]

News from the Confederate Capital.

Richmond, September 20.—E. A. Banks, formerly of the Montgomery Confederation, has been appointed Quartermaster at Yorktown.

The body of Col. John A. Washington, aid to Gen. Lee, reached here this afternoon.

Six Hessian prisoners, taken in the mountains of Virginia, and fifteen from Manassas, arrived this afternoon by the Central train.

We have no news of interest from the camps. The reported shelling of Leesburg is bosh.

Ex-Secretary Walker is now Brigadier General, and will have for his command Watts', Judge's and Bullock's infantry regiments, and Clanton's cavalry regiment, all from Alabama, with the Columbus, Georgia, light artillery battalion.

The Richmond Examiner was sold by the consent of its owners at public outcry to-day for $15,000. The paper was purchased by John M. Daniel, who will continue its publication as heretofore.

Truce-Flagged Vessel at Norfolk.

Norfolk, September 20.—The passengers by the Federal steamer Fanny Cadwallader, which arrived yesterday with a flag of truce, were composed of New York, Philadelphia and Old Point. These passengers report that it was believed in New York that Lincoln and Seward were there.

A letter brought by the steamer from a prisoner at the Rip Raps to his family, had $30 abstracted from it by the Federals, and had endorsed on it: "$30 taken out and returned to owner."

The War in Western Virginia.

Richmond, September 20.—We have received no confirmation of the capture of Gen. Reynolds, and the statement begins to lose credence.

The Enquirer of this morning, in reporting intelligence from Western Virginia, says that Gen. Lee has cleaned out an old and long unused road, leading to a strong position between Rosecrantz's and Reynolds's forces. Reynolds's forces cannot retreat, for Jackson guards the ford of Cheat river, and cannot advance, for Lee's forces are compelled to arrest them. Starvation or surrender are the alternatives of Reynolds's forces. It is highly probable that an engagement is over ere this, but it will take some days to know the result.

Various Interesting Items.

The Examiner says that Bragg has been made field General of the Confederate army, and L. P. Walker Brigadier-General.

Major G. W. Smith, of Kentucky, a resigned Major in the Federal corps of engineers, has arrived, and will probably soon enter the Confederate service.

It is understood that the Federals were reinforced at Arlington by 10,000 men on Tuesday.

All communication with the North has been cut off since the 13th.

About 500 Yankee prisoners will be soon sent to New Orleans.

Still Further from Richmond.

Richmond, September 20.—The sequestration of Yankee effects has been going on at the rate of nearly half a million the past few days. The general enquiry is: "What's doing in other cities?"

The report of Lee's capture of Reynolds was telegraphed to Governor Letcher, and from sources the Governor regarded reliable. Subsequent intelligence does not sustain the capture.

THE NATCHITOCHES POST-OFFICE.—On the 31st of August last we published the following paragraph:

Natchitoches Post-Office.—The post-office at Natchitoches will have to be looked after. We have reliable information concerning its neglect and carelessness to a degree that calls for an official investigation, and an immediate change unless there is prompt reform in its management.

We made these remarks on the authority of a responsible gentleman of Sabine parish, whose name is at the service of Mr. John W. Taber, the Postmaster at Natchitoches. But as we are unwilling that our journal should be the medium of an act of injustice toward any one, we take pleasure in publishing the following petition, gotten up by the principal citizens of Natchitoches, and in also stating that the Shreveport Daily News and the Natchitoches Union have united in bearing their testimony to the worth and fitness of Mr. Taber:

Natchitoches, La., Sept. 7, 1861.

We, the undersigned citizens of the town of Natchitoches, do hereby certify that our present Postmaster, Mr. John W. Taber, is a person perfectly competent to hold said office. We certify that he has been in the Post-Office at this place for several years as Deputy Postmaster previous to his being appointed Postmaster. Therefore, we believe he understands his business perfectly. We further certify that he uses every exertion to accommodate the public, and that we know of no reason why he should be complained of. We notice with regret that the DAILY BEE, a public journal published in the city of New Orleans, did (on the 31st day of August last) publish an editorial or notice to the detriment of our Postmaster's reputation. Therefore, we hereby petition to His Excellency the President of the Confederate States of America to hold in office the said John W. Taber, we reposing every trust in his honesty, integrity and ability.

(Signed)

Walmsley, Carver & Co.,	R. M. Kearney,
John Lapince,	J. M. B. Tucker,
J. H. Reid,	J. W. Norres,
Goss & Murphy,	J. A. Ducournau,
A. L'Herison,	G. Saboris, M. D.,
P. M. Bauken,	C. J. Jannis,
J. Dossaud,	G. Hessenelle,
Genes & Bevens,	E. Seichepine,
F. Hebisca,	V. Parand,
E. Smith,	O. Capmartin,
W. J. Robins,	M. D. Barrardotte,
H. Lapointine,	J. B. Cloutier,
A. Deblieux,	T. Landete,
Wm. D. Harkins,	P. A. Morse,
F. M. Hotmann,	J. Morris,
Wm. Payne,	Theo. Tauzin,
Recorder of Parish of Natchitoches,	Louis A. Bourd,
John R. Williams,	Theo. Schuman,
Thomas H. Airea,	H. Safford,
Aime & Cohen,	J. S. Stephens, M. D.,
Charles Chaplin, Jr., District Attorney,	C. F. Dranguet,
J. Bettas,	J. B. Plaisance,
Louis Dupleix,	J. Nortes,
A. Portal,	L. Gianuoni,
F. Mcbryer,	D. G. S. Williams,
J. T. Reeves,	J. H. Cosine,
D. S. Clare,	George P. Tessier,
A. Bonnanchier,	E. F. Fitzgerald,
J. E. Tauzin,	J. L. Kahn,
Chichester Chaplin, Judge 9th District.	John Dunckleman,
	W. Campbell, Sheriff Parish Natchitoches.
	Ernest Le Gendre, editor of the Union,
	John S. Levy.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Parish of Natchitoches.

I, R. [illegible], Clerk of the Ninth Judicial District of the State of Louisiana in and for the Parish of Natchitoches, do hereby certify that all of the above and foregoing signatures are genuine, and, further, I signed to the foregoing petition.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court at Natchitoches this 16th day of September, A. D. 1861.

R. JOSEPH BOSIS,
Clerk Ninth District Court.

The Washington Star gives the Yankee soldiers the following interesting information:

Every soldier who loses his gun, whether in battle or elsewhere, is fined [illegible] the field of battle, or through neglect, is to have twelve dollars, the price of the gun, deducted from his pay. This will show the men that guns are not toys, to be thrown away whenever it is inconvenient to carry them.

THE PRISONERS.—Five of the prisoners who arrived here on Friday have been sent to the Confederate Hospital—formerly the Marine—on account of serious illness.

Dr. William Ragan, who has received an appointment from the Confederate Government, will be in charge of the Hospital. The sick prisoners will have, therefore, the attention of a kind and experienced physician, willing to assist the soldier in his affliction, except though he be, while he may denounce the folly and wickedness of their unholy attempt to subjugate a free people.—Charleston Courier.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

The Memphis papers of the 19th furnish the annexed intelligence:

BOWLING GREEN TAKEN—ANOTHER ADVANCE IN KENTUCKY.

In the absence of regular telegraphic dispatches, we have reliable intelligence that Gen. Buckner, of Kentucky, with the Kentucky regiments, heretofore encamped at Camp Boone, has occupied Bowling Green; that the Southern Rights men are rising all along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, of which they have taken possession, with the locomotives and rolling stock, south of Louisville; that the bridge at Muldraugh's Hill, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, about forty miles this side of Louisville, has been burned by the Southern Rights men; and that it is probable that Muldraugh's Hill itself, a strong position commanding the railroad, is in possession of the Confederates. The telegraph wires have also been cut by the Confederates, stopping communication with Louisville. We may look for stirring news from that quarter.

All the military talent of Kentucky is arrayed on the side of the South. Buckner, Smith, Williams, Marshall, Breckinridge and Hanson, men who have seen service, who have braved the perils of war and completed their military training on the tented field, are ready to lead the gathering hosts of Kentuckians who are rallying to the Southern standard. The only man of any military pretensions in the State who has espoused the cause of Lincoln is General Rousseau, who is too dastardly a Tory to be a brave man, and has too narrow a soul to be a great General.

NO NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.—No train arrived at Clarksville yesterday from Louisville, and no telegraph from that Lincoln-governed spot has been received as yet. This looks foreboding. That Louisville is already occupied by troops we have had positive information, and no doubt martial law has been proclaimed. Our readers will have to content themselves with such news as we can give them at home, until Gen. Johnston raises this second "blockade."

As to the result of the engagement with the Lincoln gunboats, up the river, heretofore noticed, a private letter from Columbus, dated the 16th, says: "Jeff Thompson put a few twelve-pounders in the bow of one boat, and the other lashed to her and pulled her up the river, ending the fight. We learned last night that she was so badly damaged that she sank before reaching Cairo, and five men were killed on board of her."

Mr. Russell's Last Letter.

We extract the following from the last letter of the correspondent of the London Times:

THE MILLIONS SAID TO BE INDIFFERENT TO THE WAR ISSUES.

Governor Jackson and his friends—General Lyon and Colonel Siegel—fight and retreat, advance and countermarch, and engage in numerous skirmishes, without adding one particle of force to the cause in which they are engaged, and the mass of the people stand neutral between them. Governor Wise flies through Western Virginia before the Federalists, burning bridges and tearing up railroads, and the inhabitants, possibly, are disgusted equally with both sides. These desultory operations contribute little or nothing to the end of the war. And how the poor people suffer. We do not know what takes place in the South, but the cries of distress in the country exposed to the Federal troops are loud and lamentable. Generals issue orders, but the troops do not mind them. Houses are entered, property is pillaged. Even in Maine, far removed from the rancor of hostilities, the mob has recently been showing its respect for freedom of opinion by attacking Democratic newspaper offices and destroying and burning all they could lay their hands on. In Maryland the voices of complaint is loud and indignant. Responsibility of station and attachment to the Union avail but little. One officer in command at Alexandria, within sight of the White House, is obliged to recommend the people to fix the Stars and Stripes on all their property and over all their houses, and then be promises, if that does not do, to make strict inquiry into the cause of outrage.

THE L. L. D. IS APPALLED BY AVERS OF SOCIALISM, REVOLUTION AND FINANCIAL DISTRESS IN THE CITIES.

One does not know where to look for a solution of the difficulties which are springing up on all sides. Not the least of them is the dangerous socialist movement, which I foretold some time ago, among the working classes in the Northern cities, where we may yet hear the terrible cry of the French Revolution re-echoed by the masses whom the war has plunged into poverty. New York, Boston, Philadelphia may well grow pale at the thought. These mass meetings which demand bread or work from the Government mean no good, but at present they only indicate approaching danger rather than its actual presence; and, meanwhile, the expenditure of the Government is going on at the rate of one million two hundred thousand (1,200,000) dollars a day! A rain of paper money is threatened. But the capitalists see the mischief too clearly to abandon the Government in its extremity, and it is said that Mr. Chase has succeeded in the object of his interview with the moneyed men in New York, and is hopeful of success in getting all the money he wants on tolerable terms. Of all this you will receive more accurate accounts from your regular correspondent at New York. With the new Treasury notes at four per cent. below par in Wall street the future was indeed lowering. Has it ceased to be so? Even Garibaldi, whom some people believe to be coming out here, can scarcely give the Government sunshine unless he brings out with him a loan from France and England, and if any thing could induce these countries to make an advance, it would be the pleasant tone adopted towards them both by the American journals.

PATRIOTISM OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES AND CONTRACTORS.

If the moneyed people hold back, there can be no doubt the churches are coming to the rescue, and at the conventicles, and congregations of all ranks, their pastors follow them "a-colonelling." Bishop and General Leonidas Polk, of the Southern army, has been followed by a number of his clergy to the camp, and one of them lately wrote a most affecting letter to one of his reverend brethren in the North, in which he declared, with the unction of a covenanter, that he would smite him and thigh the aforesaid reverend brother if he encountered him in the flesh on Southern soil. The religion of the South is fervent. No Covenanter was ever in wager more in Jerusalem hands than will the Black Republican be who may find himself in the grip of good, God-fearing Georgians or Carolinians. There has been a blessing of flags and a cursing of enemies all over the States, the like of which had never been seen since the time of the Crusades—but to say in a general fashion. As one of the colored brethren observed of a celebrated Baptist minister whom he followed in Savannah, "We don't care much for him blessing, but his cussin is jist howeful and make we feel awful happy." But cursing is generally done, it must be said, by implication.

Notwithstanding the great expenditure, there is but little excitement visible at Washington, unless one goes into the War and Navy Departments, where crowds of contractors block up the passages, each waiting for his interview with an unhappy Minister or his representative. In America these personal interviews are the rule. Each man is entitled, perhaps by the theory of the constitution, to walk in and take out his own share of the public time; but the pressure is so great that some men have been there for a week or ten days without seeing the particular person they desired to favor.

The streets are now clear of soldiers. The galloping of orderlies is very much reduced in proportion as things get into order, and on the other side of the river there is incessant drilling and plenty of hard work principally in completing a great abattis from Fort Ellsworth, at Alexandria, across the front of the position. None of this, however, is seen in the capital itself.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—We learn from a correspondent at Fairfax Courthouse that there has been no regular engagement yet between our advanced forces, under General Longstreet, and the Yankees near them. Col. J. E. B. Stuart continues to command a considerable force of infantry at Munson's Hill, supported by the Washington Artillery, Captain Rosser, and Mason's Hill is now occupied by Col. J. L. Kemper, with several regiments under his command. The Loudoun Artillery, Captain Rogers, have been stationed at the post for about two weeks. Munson's and Mason's hills mutually defend each other as military posts, being about two miles apart, equidistant from the Potomac, the latter nearer Alexandria, and both almost within range of the enemy's guns at Arlington Heights and Fort Ellsworth. There has been a good deal of skirmishing between the pickets of the two armies, but the Yankees are evidently backing into their entrenchments, and are afraid to venture far from their strongholds, though they are being constantly punched by "rebel" bayonets, whenever they show themselves. We are informed that a party of them were chased a few days ago by our pickets all the way to their fortifications, and we have taken possession of a mill, near Mason's Hill, in which the enemy were found grinding corn. Our boys shot one Yankee and wounded several more, drove them from the premises, and went to work and made corn meal enough to last them a week, and after enjoying a hearty meal of chicken soup and other good things the Yankees had prepared for themselves at the miller's house, they returned to their regiment.

Certainly "the grand army of the North" are not "spiling for a fight," though there are a great many doubts from other diseases reported among them.—Richmond Whig.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT THE RIVER.—A serious affray occurred on the steamer Admiral last evening, which resulted in Capt. Abner Beard being shot in the leg and slightly wounded. [illegible] employed upon the boat, named Michael Galvin, came aboard somewhat intoxicated, and presented an order without signature for the money due another deck hand. Of course the Captain refused to recognize any such authority; but expressed his willingness to pay Galvin what was due him. The man would not receive it, whereupon he descended to the main deck, where he drew a pistol and commenced abusing the Captain. Capt. Beard finally went to him, and when Galvin leveled a pistol at him, he caught it and tried to take it away from him. In the scuffle which ensued Galvin discharged the weapon, the contents, three buckshot, entering the leg of the Captain, who finally succeeded in obtaining the weapon, and commenced beating Galvin over the head with it until he was insensible, when he desisted. The fellow was then conveyed to jail. Capt. Beard's wound is a very slight one, the pistol only having been properly loaded. The buckshot only penetrated a short distance, and the Captain extracted them with his pocket-knife, and was "on his legs" at dark. [Memphis Avalanche.

OUR POSITION IN THE NORTHWEST.—Considerable misapprehension seems to exist in regard to the respective positions of Lee and Rosecrans. Contrary to the impression of many persons, the headquarters of the two Generals are seventy-five miles distant from each other, Clarksburg being the headquarters of Rosecrans, and Lee's camp being between Huttonsville and Huntersville, in Pocahontas county. Rosecrans, though the ranking officer in Northwestern Virginia, is not the officer immediately in command of the forces assailing Gen. Lee. It is understood that Gen. Reynolds is their commander. It is not supposed that any of the forces that attacked Floyd on Gauley river, on Tuesday, were taken from Gen. Reynolds' command. They were troops that had been stationed at different points in Northwestern Virginia, and some three or four newly arrived regiments from Ohio. Gen. Reynolds's camp is at the junction of the Staunton and Parkersburg, and of the Huttonsville and Huntersville turnpike roads. The other camp of the Yankee army is on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike, on Cheat mountain, eight miles east of Huttonsville. Seven miles east of this camp, on the same road, at the foot of Cheat mountain, in Pocahontas county, on Greenbrier river, is the camp of our Gen. H. R. Jackson. Gen. Lee's camp, as already stated, is on the Huttonsville and Huntersville road, eighteen miles above the former place.—Richmond Enquirer.

THE ARREST OF MR. ROTHSCHILD.—This gentleman, who was arrested Friday evening, on suspicion of being an alien enemy, and about leaving for the North with $7000 gold in his possession, underwent an examination Saturday before Magistrate Kirkwood. Nothing was elicited, however, to justify the charge or prove that he intended to leave the South. He stated that he has for a long time been a resident of and doing business in Charlotte, N. C., and mentioned names of several prominent citizens of that place to whom they might refer for any information needed. The result of the investigation was that he was discharged, his carpet-bag with the specie being retained until the arrival of an answer to a letter of inquiry addressed to parties in Charlotte, N. C.—Charleston Courier.

SPIRITED CAVALRY HORSES.—A writer, who professes to know the points of a good "war-horse," thus speaks of these animals:

Dull, sluggish horses can never be trained to the point requisite for an efficient cavalry horse. Almost as much depends in a successful charge of cavalry on the horse as on the man. Indeed, it may be doubted whether raw recruits mounted on well-drilled horses would not be more serviceable than veteran troops mounted on clumsy, "low-spirited" animals. At the battle of the Pyramids the horses of Murad Bey's cavalry charged repeatedly in squadrons after their riders were killed. So did the French horses at Waterloo on the English, under the same circumstances.

And after the Marquis Romana was compelled to leave his horses on the shores of Denmark, after the embarkation of the troops for Spain, we all remember how they formed themselves into two hostile armies, as the ships of their late masters faded in the distance, and charged upon each other with such fury that the earth shook for miles around, and the terrified inhabitants of the country fled panic-stricken to their houses. So terrible was the slaughter of these fine Andalusian horses, that out of a body of 10,000 but a few hundred remained alive.

RETURN OF THE PRISONERS' ESCORT TO VIRGINIA.—The escort of Louisianians and Mississippians, Lieuts. Brockett and [illegible] commanding, which arrived in this city on Friday morning in charge of the prisoners from Richmond, left yesterday by the Northwestern Railroad, on their return to the seat of war.

They were escorted from their quarters at the Charleston Hotel to the depot by the Washington Light Infantry, Lieut. E. W. Lloyd commanding, followed by a large crowd of spectators. Upon the arrival of the procession at the depot, the Washington Light Infantry was drawn up into line, while the returning veterans passed them to take their places in the cars. Upon leaving three cheers were given by the Washington Light Infantry for Louisiana and three cheers for Mississippi, and a "tiger" for the escort. As the cars moved off three rousing cheers were given by the returning soldiers for South Carolina.

The detachments, during their short visit, made numerous friends by their courteous, gentlemanly bearing, and true Southern politeness. [Charleston Courier, 18th.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Blockading Fleet.—Mr. Pettit, the telegraph operator at the Belize station, came up to Fort Jackson on Thursday from his post at the head of the Passes and sent the following account yesterday of the enemy's doings down the river:

There was an engagement between the C. S. steamer Ivy and the U. S. steamer Water Witch, on Thursday, the 19th inst. The Ivy was down South Pass and [illegible] the Water Witch. She (the Ivy) came out of the Pass and [illegible] the Water Witch, [illegible] Pilot town. The U. S. steamer Water Witch proceeded up the river. Meantime the Water Witch came up the Pass, directing a constant fire of solid shot and shell at the shore—apparently feeling for masked batteries. Arriving at the telegraph station, she sent a boat ashore and took away all the telegraph instruments from the office. After visiting the Balize, opposite that place, she proceeded to [illegible] through the [illegible] pass. The Ivy having placed the Pickens beyond [illegible] of the enemy's guns, returned and followed the Water Witch as far as the bar.

The Pickens, of last evening, says it has good authority for the assertion that Captain Smith, of the United States steamer Massachusetts, intended to shell our works on Ship Island yesterday (Friday), as that was just adapted to his time, either from repeating one of the Acquia Creek affairs, or that of Hatteras; which, military commanders never will agree upon. The same paper publishes the following story of a officer:

We learn by a sailor, Mr. Paul Johnson, that the lightship, schooner Achilles was captured on the morning of the 16th of June last, near Chandeleur Island, by the Lincoln steamer Massachusetts. The Achilles was going at the time from the Bay of St. Louis with the [illegible] and schooner [illegible] to the [illegible] coast [illegible]. [illegible] were boarded by a boat from the Massachusetts, and two Austrians, [illegible] were taken on board the Massachusetts. They were [illegible] to the oath of allegiance to the Abolition Government, but Johnson refused. He was kept on board from that day until Saturday last, the 14th instant, having been on the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. About dusk, after having had a hard pull of it, was picked up by the fishing sloop [illegible], 16 miles from land, and arrived here yesterday. The two Austrians were frequently taken aft for examination, and were permitted to go and haul the ashes of the Chandeleur Island. The lighthouse-keeper frequently came on board the Massachusetts, and was ordered by Capt. Smith, of that vessel, to remain, if he thought proper, at his post, the vessel [illegible]. The enemy has already erected nine batteries on the north end of Chandeleur Island, inside, and abreast of the light. They were expecting lumber every day to build houses and a hospital there, and 18,000 men were soon expected, to be divided on the islands. The steamers Rhode Island and Connecticut were off the Chandeleurs two weeks ago, and the sloop of war Preble, mounting nine guns, was also there. They fortunately received New Orleans papers, and seemed to be well posted up. Their intention was to fortify Ship Island so as to command the pass and run their gunboats into the Lake, and thus cut off the mail boats and all communication between New Orleans and Mobile.

Submarine Cable Cut.—Some time during night before last the submarine cable that crosses the Bay of St. Louis, belonging to the Southern Telegraph Line, was cut in two places, and a portion stolen, either by the enemy or by a traitor. This not only cuts off all our telegraphic communication with Mobile, but with Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. If the cable cannot be speedily repaired and made safe from the enemy, the wire ought to be taken from the New Orleans and Mobile Line and run across from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Meridian to the Jackson Railroad, at Jackson. The interests of the Government, as well as those of the public, require that telegraphic communication between this city and Virginia be resumed with as little delay as possible.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—Passage of the Small Note Ordinance.—The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting last evening, Mr. Nixon being in the chair, and as the object of the meeting was known to be connected with the proposed issue of municipal notes, quite a number of financial dignitaries were present.

The ordinance as it passed the other Board last Tuesday evening, and without alteration or discussion, was concurred in, five voting for it, and only two against it—Messrs. Forstall and Delabarre. The proposed notes are to be $3, $2, $1, and fractional parts of a dollar.

No other business was transacted at the meeting.

The Academy of Music. We are glad to know of the great success of this place of amusement, which always takes the lead in the lively season of winter. Harry Macarthy and Lottie Estelle are drawing good houses, and Mr. Chippendale's management is proving to be an excellent one. To-day there is a grand noon-day performance for ladies and children.

American Rifles, Co. B.—The reserve company of the American Rifles, which has been drilling for several months, completed their organization last evening by the election of permanent officers. They are as follows: Captain, Charles J. Ball; First Lieutenant, Roger T. Boyd; Second Lieutenant, Howard C. Wright; Sergeants, G. Kane, F. O'Keefe, F. [illegible] and D. Sperry; Corporals, J. Kelly, P. McConnico, W. Clark and M. O'Bryon.

Melancholy Affray.—Two gentlemen residing in the Second District, Messrs. [illegible] and Edmund Dupaquier, met at half-past five o'clock last evening, on Rampart street, between Ursulines and St. Philip streets, with both of their [illegible] their pistols. Four shots were fired, and they were both wounded, mortally it is thought. From the fact that all concerned in the affair are highly respectable citizens, and conflicting in the most important particulars, we prefer abstaining for the present from publishing any statement that may prove to be unjust to either party.

Shooting Affair.—Jerry Sullivan was shot in the thigh and shoulder, at nine o'clock last evening, by Thomas Maher, at the corner of Richard and Annunciation streets. Sullivan was taken to the hospital and Maher surrendered himself to the police office, stating that he had acted in self-defense.

Detection of a Counterfeiter.—When the headquarters of the Sicilian counterfeiting gang on Old Levee, near Hospital street, was discovered by detectives Boggess and Bryan, one of them, named Andre Filley, moved up into the Fourth District, where he has been carrying on his illegitimate business. Night before last Lieutenant Costley, who had been watching him for three months, saw him in the St. Mary's Market, and when André saw him, he ran off. The Lieutenant thought there must be something up by this suspicious behavior, so he gave chase and captured him at the corner of Market street and Solidity road. He had six dollars in counterfeit coin in his possession, and on searching his premises, on Felicity road, about four hundred counterfeit half-dollars were found, with Plaster-of-Paris moulds and other appliances for counterfeiting on a large scale. André denied all knowledge about these things, but detective Smith, Lane being notified, took up and examined him as an old counterfeiter. André then told another [illegible] in the service of some down-town officers, but this dodge would not do, and he and all his traps were taken to the police station.

The Post-Office Detection.—We are glad to learn that the services of Lieutenant Boylan and special officer Miller, in so deftly unravelling the Post-Office mystery and arresting Charles Fishback, after it had successfully baffled other shrewd and experienced officers of police, has been properly appreciated at the Post-Office, as will be seen by the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS POST-OFFICE,
September 20th, 1861.

To Lieutenant Thos. H. Boylan and W. D. Miller, special officers:

Gentlemen:—Herewith you will please accept our [illegible] and [illegible] for the [illegible] zeal and skilful service [illegible] the late Post-Office robberies and in arresting the robber. Always appreciated, I am thankful that the robber did not prove to be a Post Office clerk, as was for a while by some supposed. Post Office clerks work hard for very moderate pay, and in general a character for fitness and honesty is their sole capital—their whole dependence to enable them to earn a living. Great responsibilities attached to them, and letters of value pass through their hands every day. What you have done, besides furthering the ends of justice, has vindicated and relieved our clerks from a cloud of undeserved suspicion.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. L. RIDDELL, Postmaster.

Messrs. Boylan and Miller desire us to express their grateful acknowledgment of this appreciation of their services, which were rendered without a thought of any reward save the satisfaction which every one should feel at having done his duty. Police officers do a great deal of work, and perform harassing duties that the public never hear of, therefore we think they are doubly entitled to thanks when it is awarded.

Committed for Examination.—Chas. Fishback, the young Post-Office robber, whose arrest and its termination, through the skill of Boylan and Miller, we related on Wednesday morning, was arraigned before Recorder Emerson yesterday morning, upon the affidavit of Mr. C. G. Gillespie, proprietor of the Crescent Advance, charging him with purloining or fraudulently obtaining valuable letters from the Post-Office. He was sent before the Confederate States Commissioner, Mr. Lesher, for examination, it being a crime against the Post-Office laws of the Confederate States Government.

Free Market.—The following was the distribution made yesterday, there having been 1362 families supplied: 22 barrels meal, 7 barrels rice, 2 barrels beans, 4½ barrels molasses, 4 barrels oranges, 4 barrels okra, 44 sacks sweet potatoes, 2 sacks Irish potatoes, 2 sacks eggplants, 1 barrel beets, 3 sacks onions, 100 pumpkins and squashes, 2 sacks salt, 6 barrels salt beef, 1½ barrels mackerel, 5 boxes codfish, 3 boxes [illegible] bread.

Railroad Accident.—A woman named Emma Mason, said to be a frequent sojourner at the Washington, went out to the Half-Way House, on Canal street, Thursday evening, and while in that neighborhood, was so unfortunate as to be run against and nearly run over by one of the horse cars. Her left thigh was fractured, and she was brought in to the Charity Hospital.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—This court was opened yesterday to receive the report of the Grand Jury, and to dispose of several small cases. The Grand Jury brought in a true bill against Patrick Hagan for shooting with intent to murder.

The following parties pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and were disposed of as stated: Bernard Fell, one month in the Parish Prison; Daniel McLoughlin, ten days in the Parish Prison; M. F. Kennedy, twenty-four hours in the Parish Prison; T. W. Carson and Andrew Anderson, remanded to await sentence.

Wm. Fundenberg pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded to await the sentence of the law. The case of Daniel M. Herman, charged with larceny, was dismissed by nol. pros.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Michael Dunn was sent before the Criminal Court to be tried for larceny, and gave $300 bail to appear. About five months ago he rented two rooms in a house on Claiborne street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, to Philibert Vivant, f. w. c., and on the 2d of August he forcibly put out all her children out of the apartments and illegally kept their furniture and clothing, which is not the right kind of a way to collect rent.

Mrs. Kenny had to pay five dollars for insulting Mrs. Antoinette Rondeaux. Mrs. Madison Andrews did the similar amount, and had to give $500 peace bonds likewise, for using her tongue against Mrs. Rondeaux.

Mrs. Kenny had complained of Mrs. Lafon and her little son Emile for charging her, but they were discharged and Mrs. Kenny required to furnish $200 peace bonds. Mrs. Kenny's daughter had abused Mrs. Lafon, who had charged her for it, and Mrs. Kenny sallied forth to cover her daughter's retreat, whereupon the boy got reinforced by his mother, and a wordy battle ensued. But Mrs. Kenny was proven to be a quarrelsome woman, annoying the whole neighborhood, and making trouble with almost every one.

Mr. J. S. Covert, of No. 324 Bienville street, had Henry Garcia, Louis Fontaine, Louis Ferret and Pierre Beauregard, the inmates of a neighboring house, arrested for disorderly conduct. Nothing was proven against Garcia, and he was discharged, but the others were sent to the Workhouse for sixty days. They were keeping a lewdness shanty and a perfect den of debauchery.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
Friday Evening, Sept. 20, 1861.

There has been no material change in the movement of our general market during the past week. Operations in Cotton and Tobacco have continued on an extremely limited scale. Sugar and Molasses have been in light supply, and with a fair demand prices have further advanced. Of Provisions, the stock is very much reduced, and is mostly in the hands of dealers, who supply the retail demand at still higher prices. Gunny Bags and Baling stuffs have been in good request, and a further advance has been realized.

Early in the week the weather was clear and pleasant, but has since been cloudy and rainy.

COTTON.—We have no change to notice, the sales reported being confined to 13 bales on Saturday, 19 on Monday, 17 on Tuesday, 17 on Wednesday, 13 on Thursday, and none to-day, making a total of 79 bales. We omit quotations, which would be nominal.

TOBACCO.—The sales during the past week comprised 97 hhds. on Saturday or —. We continue to quote as follows:

Factory Lugs..........	[illegible]
Planters' Lugs..........	[illegible]
Leaf, Inferior to Common..........	[illegible]
Fair..........	[illegible]
Fine..........	[illegible]
Choice heavy and light..........	[illegible]

SUGAR.—The receipts have been light, the supply is very limited, and with a fair demand prices have advanced. The week's sales embraced about 320 hhds. We quote:

Inferior..........	[illegible]
Common to Good Common..........	[illegible]
Fair to Fully Fair..........	[illegible]
Prime to Choice..........	[illegible]
Clarified Yellow..........	10—11½
Clarified White..........	9—12½

MOLASSES.—With light receipts, a very light supply and a fair demand, prices have advanced, the sales comprising 300 bbls. We quote Ordinary at 25 @ 27 ₵ gallon. City Refinery Rebuilt is 15 lying at 30c, and sugar-house Syrup 37c ₵ gallon. Yesterday 80 bbls were sold at 30c ₵ gallon.

FLOUR.—The receipts have been fair, and the demand has been moderate at easier prices. The sales of the week embraced some 3000 bbls. at $7 37½ for Superfine, $7 50@$7 80 for Ordinary Extra, and $8 ₵ bbl. for Good to Choice Extra. The market closed firm, with an upward tendency in prices.

CORN.—The receipts have been more liberal, and the demand has been moderate at firm prices. The week's sales comprise about 3000 sacks at a range of 70@80c for Yellow and Mixed, and 80@85c ₵ bushel for White.

WHEAT.—The sales comprise 314 sacks at $1 30 ₵ bushel for Red, and $1 20 for White.

OATS.—The supply is very light, and we have heard of no sales of any amount.

BRAN.—The supply is very light, and the sales comprised 100 sacks Bran at $1 50@$1 75 ₵ 100 lbs.

HAY.—There have been no receipts, the sales continue limited, and the demand is confined to small lots at $30 ₵ ton. Yesterday 80 bales Prairie Hay sold at $37 ₵ ton.

LARD.—There have been no receipts of any moment. Tierces retail at 21c, and kegs at 21c ₵ lb.

BEEF.—There have been no receipts. The supply of good Mess is limited. The retail demand is supplied at $20 for Mess. There is no Prime and Prime Mess in the market.

The stock at the inspection warehouse on the 1st instant was 681 bbls.

PORK.—The supply is very light, and the retail demand is met by dealers at $30 ₵ bbl. for M ss.

The stock at the inspection warehouse on the 1st instant was 2030 bbls. of all kinds.

BACON.—The supply is very light, the market has been steady, and we have heard of retail sales at 18c for Shoulders, 21c for Ribbed Sides, and 23c ₵ lb. for sugar-cured Hams.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The supply of Western Butter is nearly exhausted, and may be quoted at 30 @ 35c ₵ lb. Of Cheese, old Western is selling slowly at [illegible] ₵ lb.

WHISKY.—The receipts have been light, but the demand is limited. Rectified is retailing at 45c ₵ gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at retail at 18½c ₵ yard cash for hand-loom to the best power-loom. Sales in the 1st inst., [illegible] pieces of India, 37c; India at 17c, 100 at 17½c, [illegible] at 18c, [illegible] at 18½c, and [illegible] at 19c ₵ yard cash. Stock on the 1st instant, 2000 bales. We quote Bale Rope at [illegible] for hand-made and machine-made. There have been some small sales. Stocks on the 1st instant, 2000 coils of all kinds.

GUNNY BAGS.—The sales comprised 65 bales, of 400 lbs. in the bale, cash. Holders are now asking higher rates. Stock on the 1st instant, 2187 bales.

COFFEE.—The stock in first hands is exhausted, and that in the hands of grocers is very light. We have not a sale to notice.

CANDLES.—We quote light at 30c ₵ lb. The stock of full weight is exhausted.

RICE.—There has been a moderate demand at 4½ @ 5c ₵ lb.

LARD OIL.—Prices have ranged generally at $1 25 ₵ gallon for good to choice winter-strained.

COTTON SEED OIL.—Clarified has been retailing at $1 20@$1 30 ₵ gallon.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 20, 1861.

Arrived during the past week, 1050 Texas Beeves, 293 Hogs, 644 Sheep, 16 Cows and 572 Calves. Sales of the week, 940 Texas Beeves, 92 Hogs, 564 Sheep, 14 Cows and 252 Calves. Stock on sale this evening, 541 Texas Beeves, 149 Hogs, 140 Sheep, 4 Cows and 192 Calves. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ₵ 100 lbs.	1st qlty.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas " "	₵ head, 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	2d	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	3d	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal Cattle,	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep,	1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	2d	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs,	₵ gross, 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	2d	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows,	₵ head, 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	2d	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 21, 1861.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED THURSDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Lafourche, Brown, from Vicksburg.
Acadia, Rousseau, from Bayou Sara.
Picayune No. 2, Pickett, from St Martinsville.
Hamer, Guest, from Donaldsonville.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Lafourche—5 bales cotton J J Person & co—2 do J W Champlin & co—3 do E Maile & co—15 do H K Carter & co—10 do Levy & Dister—10 do Carroll, Hoy & co—123 do cotton seed A A Maginnis—20 do H Sheppard, [illegible] free Market—sundries to order—Total cotton, 65 bales.

ST MARTINSVILLE—Per steamer Picayune No 2 [illegible].

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Acadia—Sundries to order.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Homer—17 hhds sugar, 80 bbls molasses to Roman & Kernion—sundries to order.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

Per New Orleans, Opelousas and G. Western Railroad City—[illegible].

A CARD.

HAVING just been made the victim of a fraud, [illegible] I cannot [illegible] it [illegible] in order to caution the public against certain individuals who take advantage of the patriotism of the citizens. [illegible]

JN. COMMUNY.

NOTICE.

THE Southern Pacific Railroad having been sold, [illegible] and a new company having been formed, all holders of the stock of the old [illegible] who desire to become connected with the new Company, can by applying to the undersigned, No. 34 COMMON STREET, learn the terms upon which they will be admitted to membership. [illegible]

New Orleans, Sept. 20, 1861.
E. S. FULLERTON.

The Throat, Lungs and Heart.

DR. A. FOLLIN, formerly resident partner of Dr. Robert Hunter, takes this method of informing persons suffering from any affection of the Throat, Lungs and Heart, to the treatment of which his practice is exclusively devoted, that he can be found at his office, No. 158 Canal street, between the hours of 10 and 3 P. M. Persons in the country desirous of availing themselves of his peculiar mode of treatment by inhalation can consult him by letter, if unable to attend personally.

Consultation in English, French and Spanish.

Wanted.

ONE HUNDRED NEGROES to work on fortifications one mile below the Barracks, city side. For particulars, apply to JAMES POWERS, on the work, or at No. 41 Magazine street, Rotary Press Office.

A CARD.

HAVING been informed that a woman, whose name is unknown to me, has been collecting, for herself in my name, in behalf of poor and sick persons with whom I am not even acquainted, and that she has been collecting money and clothing under false pretenses, kind and generous families are hereby cautioned against such abuse and criminal acts. No one has been authorized to call for assistance in my name.

Widow L. M. REYNAUD.

WHITE WINE—30 half casks Haut Barsac, in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st

CLARET—30 casks good ordinary; 30 do good family do. in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st

HOLLAND GIN—SCHNAPPS—15 pipes Holland gin, different marks; 100 cases Wolfe's schnapps. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st

WINES—WINES—30 half pipes Catalonia wine, heavy; 25 casks claret wine, St. Julien; 40 cases claret wine, Margaux; 30 casks white wine, Haut Sauterne; 50 barrels do do; 30 do Burgundy port; 30 Oporto wine; 50 do Madeira wine; 20 do do. old. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 & 11 Jefferson st

MACARONI—PASTE OF ITALY—1000 boxes assorted; 100 boxes assorted paste. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st

SOAP—PICKLES—300 boxes castile soap; 100 do olives; 100 do capers; 100 do pickles; 20 do anchovies and stuffed olives. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st

PUNCH—CASSIS—RATAFIA—ABSYNTHE—100 cases punch; 75 do cassis de Mo t d'Or; 25 do ratafia; 50 do Swiss absynth, T. Lecoultre; 40 do do C. F. Berger; 50 do do., E. Pernod; 200 boxes sweet Swiss cordial; 50 do do. do., Italian. For sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st

FRUITS—FRUITS—300 boxes brandy cherries; 20 do strawberries in juice; 50 do brandy fruits assorted. For sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st

FOR SALE, in store and in bond—ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, in half, quarter and eighth pipes; G. V. Bernard & Co, in half, quarter and eighth pipes, 4th do, dark; Hivel Jne, in half, quarter and eighth do, 4th do; Henry Gaudet, in half, quarter and eighth pipes, in bond, in quarter and eighth pipes.

COGNAC BRANDIES—A. Brillouin, vintage 1858, 1861, pale, in quarter and eighth pipes; J. Faure & Co., vintage 1858, dark, in quarter pipes; V. Lecock fine Cognac, in quarter pipes; Louis Lotheron superior, 1856, pale, in octaves; Saint Oscard Dupuy, vintage 1836, pale, in eighth pipes; Mitherot Aine Champagne, 1855, pale, in qr pipes; Otard, vintage 1798, pale, in half casks; Hennessy & Brillon, in quarter and eighth pipes. Old pale Cognac, in 5 gallon demijohns.

WHISKEYS—Old Bourbon in barrels; Schenck's Bourbon Whiskey, in cases of quarts; Gin, Schnapps, Ehrmann's Old Tom Gin; in cases of quarts; Gin, Schnapps, quarts and eighth pipes.

CLARET AND WINES—Fine family Claret, Chateau Margaux and Cos d'Estournel, in pipes and half casks; do do do., in quarts; Sherry and white Wines, in quarts; Amber brand, in quarts.

SARDINES IN OIL—Rodel, Roster & Dubois Alaine's brands, in qr boxes; Royans, in half boxes; Sole by [illegible].

PRESERVED FRUITS, &c.—Fruits in their Juice, in Brandy; Strawberries in their Juice; Brandy Cherries, Rum, Yams and Jellies; Mushrooms in half boxes; Petits Pois in halves; a complete assortment of all kinds of French Vegetables, &c.

GERMAN CIGARS—Regalia, Media Regalia, Operas, &c. For sale by

T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
30 Old Levee st

ANISETTE, CORDIAL, MUSCAT, FRUITS, &c.—20 baskets anisette; 50 boxes Rappel's cordial; 100 boxes Muscat; 50 do vinegar; fruits; 100 do tomato sauce; 250 city jugs, various sizes and sizes. In store and for sale by

J. N. CURIEN, 20 Toulouse st

PRUNES—In boxes fine extra prunes, a choice and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 14 St. Louis st

SARDINES—25 cases, Rodel, quarter and half boxes, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 14 St. Louis st

WINE—[illegible] for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 14 St. Louis st

KIRSCHWASSER—20 boxes Kirschwasser, for sale by J. N. CURIEN, 20 Toulouse st

SWISS ABSYNTH—20 boxes, Ed. Pernod, Torino Louis and Constant Lecoultre, in store and for sale by J N CURIEN, 20 Toulouse st

Esplanade Guards.

THE Company will take up arms and meet at their Armory, for review and inspection, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] inst., at a quarter to 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely, fully armed and equipped, knapsacks and white gloves.

By order of the Captain.
J. J. H. MASSICOT, Sergeant Major.

Headquarters Louisiana Legion,
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 3.—The order directing the review and inspection of the Louisiana Legion at the Requette Ground, on Saturday, 21st instant, is hereby revoked.

The review will take place on the south side of Canal street, at four o'clock, on the same day, right of Brigade resting at the head of Canal street.

By order of NUMA AUGUSTIN, Colonel Commanding.
G. G. BUSCHER, A. A. A. G.

Headquarters First Brigade, First Division, La. Volunteer Troops,
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 32.—I. In obedience to General Orders, No. 33, from Division Headquarters, the volunteer companies of this Brigade will parade for inspection and review, at Lafayette Square, on MONDAY, 23d September, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

II. The Major-General commanding the Division being desirous of seeing under arms the full force of this Brigade, inspect its condition, and learn its wants, it is hoped and expected that company commanders will endeavor to parade with full ranks, and be prepared to furnish the Inspector with a statement of condition and wants of their respective companies.

III. The commanders of companies attached to this Brigade are charged with the execution of this order.

By order of L. A. CHARBONNET, Colonel Commanding.
JOHN P. CALDWELL, Major and Brigade Inspector.

Headquarters Louisiana Legion,
NEW ORLEANS, September 17th, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—I. Pursuant to General Orders, No. 33, from Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops, the Louisiana Legion will parade, fully equipped for review and inspection, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the Requette Play Ground.

2. The Major-General relies with confidence on the zeal and activity of the officers in bringing out their several commands with full ranks.

3. The Commanders of corps are charged with the execution of this order, and will be prepared to furnish the Brigade Inspector a complete and detailed return of the condition and efficiency for active service of the troops under their command.

4. The Commanders of corps will meet on Thursday, the 19th in tant, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Armory of the Orleans Guards.

By order of Col. N. AUGUSTIN, Commanding Louisiana Legion.
CHAS. A. CASTILLO, Q. M. & A. D. C.

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops,
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 33.—I. The Major-General commanding, wishing to see under arms the full force of the daily increasing Volunteer Corps of his Division, and at the same time examine and inspect the condition and quality of their arms, equipments, &c., orders that the several Brigades and unattached Corps of the Division will prepare to parade for review and inspection on the days and at the hours herein fixed, and at such places as may be hereafter designated.

II. The Louisiana Legion Brigade, Col. Numa Augustin commanding, in the absence on leave of Brigadier-General Jamet Trudeau, will parade on Saturday, the 21st September, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at such a place in the vicinity of the city convenient and suitable for the purpose as the Colonel commanding may select.

III. The First Brigade, Col. L. A. Charbonnet commanding, in the absence on detached duty of Brigadier-General E. L. Tracy, will parade on Monday, the 23d September, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at a convenient and proper place within the limits of the Brigade to be selected by the Colonel commanding.

IV. The Second Brigade, Col. P. Edwards commanding, in the absence on detached duty of Brigadier-General Chas. A. Labuzan, will parade on Wednesday, the 25th September, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at such proper and convenient place in the Brigade as the Colonel commanding may select.

V. All other organized corps whose officers have been commissioned as belonging to the First Division, but which corps are not attached to any particular brigade, will parade under their proper officers, on Lafayette Square, First District, on Friday, the 27th September, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

VI. The regiment of "Native Guards," Col. Felix Labatut commanding, will parade on the Place d'Armes, Second District, on Sunday, the 29th September, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

VII. The officers in command of the above named corps are charged with the execution of this order in their respective commands.

VIII. The Major-General relies with confidence on the zeal and activity of the officers in bringing out their commands with full ranks, and he hopes that they will likewise be prepared to furnish the Inspector of the Division with a complete and detailed return of the condition and efficiency for active service of the troops under their command.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS, Major-General Commanding.
L. E. FORSTALL, Inspector 1st Division L. V. T.

VANILLA BEANS—Two boxes Mexican, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., 30 Old Levee st

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16, 1861.

AT a called meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, at 9 o'clock, A. M., the President laid before the Board a communication of the Governor of the State, dated this day, recommending the Banks of New Orleans to suspend specie payments, with the advice and under regulations therein set forth.

Said proclamation was read, whereupon it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana hereby accedes to the recommendation of the Governor to suspend specie payment forthwith on all its liabilities, and that the four regulations proposed by his Excellency in his proclamation of this day, for the governance of the several Banks during the suspension, be and they are hereby adopted, as follows, to wit:

1. The circulation of the chartered Banks—that is, the Canal Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, and the Louisiana State Bank—shall not exceed the amount of coin actually held by them respectively; and the circulation of the free Banks shall be restricted to the amount of bonds at present deposited with the Auditor of the State, and in accordance with existing laws.

2. The suspension of specie payments will not interfere with the weekly and monthly returns to the Board of Currency, nor with the fundamental rules governing the Banks, not in opposition to the recommendation herein made.

3. The Banks will receive on deposit and in payment of debts due them the notes of the Confederate States of America, and pay them out at their counters.

4. The usual weekly statements must be made through the Board of Currency, and all balances paid in Confederate notes, or in gold.

By order: E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Notice.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 16.

Parties having paper on collection in this Bank are hereby notified and requested, unless they consent to receive Treasury Notes of the Confederate States, or bank notes, in payment of said paper, to withdraw the same. And no paper shall hereafter be received on collection where the owners require other than Treasury Notes or local bank notes in payment thereof.

By order: E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Crescent City Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16, 1861.

IN compliance with the recommendation of his Excellency the Governor of the State, this Bank has suspended specie payments.

Treasury notes of the Confederate States are received on deposit, and accepted in payment of all collection and discounted notes.

JULES CASSARD, Cashier.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, 16th September, 1861.

PARTIES having notes in collection in this Bank are hereby notified to withdraw the same forthwith, unless they consent to receive in payment thereof the notes of the Confederacy and those of our city Banks.

A. H. KERNION, Cashier.

Branch Louisiana State Bank, Second Municipality,
NEW ORLEANS, September 17th, 1861.

PARTIES having paper on collection in this Bank are hereby notified that, unless they consent to receive Treasury Notes of the Confederate States or local Bank Notes in payment of said paper, to withdraw the same, and no paper will be hereafter be received on collection where the owners require other than Treasury Notes or local Bank Notes in payment of the same.

By order: R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 16th, 1861.

THIS Bank, in conformity with the recommendation of the Governor, has suspended specie payments on all its liabilities. Hereafter Confederate Treasury Notes will be accepted in payment and received on deposit. Parties having paper on collection in this Bank are hereby notified that unless they consent to receive Treasury Notes of the Confederate States or local Bank Notes in payment of said paper, to withdraw the same, and no paper shall hereafter be received on collection where the owners require other than Treasury Notes or local Bank Notes in payment of the same.

By order. (Signed) L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16, 1861.

PARTIES having Notes and Bills on collection in this Bank are hereby notified and requested to withdraw the same, unless they consent and authorize the Bank to receive Treasury Notes of the Confederate States or local Bank Notes in payment of said Notes and Bills; and for the future no paper will be received on collection except as above.

A. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, Commissioners for the Parish of Orleans to procure subscriptions to the Confederate Loan, to be paid for by the proceeds of sugar or factors of such time as they shall designate, and proceeds to be invested in 8 per cent. Confederate Bonds, inform the planters and other parties wishing to subscribe that books are now opened at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, where they will please call and register their names.

CHARLES DERBIGNY,
JAS. D. DENEGRE,
Commissioners.

Office of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual election for Twelve Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sole Agency of the Celebrated Stacker Iron Works, Tennessee.

FROM and after this day, owing to increased expense on transportation, and the advance in metal, the prices of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths will rule as follows:

24 to 36 inches at $1 00 an inch.
62 to 68 inches at $1 25 an inch.
72 to 84 inches at $1 50 an inch.
Grate Bars at 4½c. per lb.
Furnace Mouths, $30, $35 and $40, according to size and pattern.
Terms cash.

E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant,
12 Union street.

New Orleans, September 17, 1861.

Machinery and Cast Steel.

2 TONS Machinery STEEL, assorted sizes.
2 tons CAST-STEEL, assorted sizes.
In store and for sale by POTHIER & FAUCHEUX, No. 65 Old Levee st.

MILITARY HARDWARE.

250 Dozen Short-handled FRYING PANS, assorted; 4 casks English Tinned TEA KETTLES, assorted; 4 casks English Tinned SAUCE PANS, assorted. In store and for sale by POTHIER & FAUCHEUX, No. 65 Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville streets.

For Sale.

200 BOXES Rhenish Wine, to close a consignment.
3 cases assorted Corsets;
1 do Madras Handkerchiefs;
2 bales Cottonade, imitation Attakapas.

And a general assortment of Winter Goods, such as Black Cloths, Cassimeres, Satin de Laines, Muslin de Laines, Challys, Domestics, Shawls, White Cotton, &c.

ETIENNOD & FIAGET, No. 46 Chartres street.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. L. Hyde, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry Thomas, Jr., and A. S. Griswold, under the style and firm of HYDE & GOODRICH, is this day dissolved by limitation, and the withdrawal of A. L. Hyde. The business will be continued with the same capital and by the same partners, who have conducted it for the last fifteen years. The style of the new firm will be

THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.

Either of the undersigned will use the name of the old firm in liquidation.

HENRY THOMAS, Jr.,
A. S. GRISWOLD,
WM. M. GOODRICH.

Messrs. A. L. Abbott and Henry Ginder are also interested in the business of the house.

New Orleans, July 1, 1861.

No Mercury!

Private Diseases!!
Men and Women!!!

MR. E. GAUDOZ, Druggist from the Paris school, having returned from France, attends, as heretofore, to private and chronic diseases. Office, at his Drug store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

RICORD'S INJECTION.

The above is the injection with which Dr. Ricord of Paris has his brilliant cures. Chronic, Gonorrhea, Whites, &c. disappear in a few days. Drug store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

ANTI-MERCURIAL ROB.

For the cure of all old diseases, syphilitic, accidental and those brought about by Mercury, such as Syphilitic Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, Exostosis, Carious Bones, &c. &c.

E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Fare to and from the Lake (same day) only 25 cents. Please buy tickets at the office, under depot.

DEPARTURE OF CARS:

FROM THE CITY.	FROM THE LAKE.
6 o'clock A. M. Horse Car. 8¼ Steam Train.	6 o'clock A. M. Steam Train.
[illegible]	[illegible]
P. M.	P. M.

This will positively be the last regular steam train from the lake to the city on week days.

10 o'clock P. M. Horse Car.

The Steam Train will stop at Gentilly Station when notified, except, however, on mail trips and during the half-hour trips on Sunday afternoon. Fare, 15 cents each way, and Conductors must have timely notice to stop.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

On Sundays the Steam Train will leave the city at 6 o'clock, A. M., in lieu of the horse car.

The Steam Train will leave the city on Sundays every hour, from 12 M until 11 P. M.

The Cars on Sundays leave either end of the road every half-hour, from 3 P. M. until 8 P. M.

Omnibuses leave Canal street every five minutes for the depot.

Passengers are earnestly requested to procure their tickets at the office, under depot. Checks, or return tickets, will be handed them on the cars.

G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad,
NEW ORLEANS, August 26, 1861.

ON and after FRIDAY, August 30th, the Night Passenger Train from New Orleans, and the Day Passenger Train from Canton will be taken off.

A Passenger Train will leave New Orleans, daily, at 7 A. M., and make close connection with the trains on the Southern Road and with the Mississippi Central Road.

RETURNING,

A Train will leave Canton at 8:30 P. M. and arrive in New Orleans at 9:40 A. M.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

THE LUXEMBERG HOSPITAL,
NEW HAVEN'S.

OPEN for all diseases—Medical, Surgical and Midwifery cases. Its site, on ELYSIAN FIELDS STREET, is the most favorable, and conducted on a "Home of Health," it unites the attention of a home to the advantages of an Hospital. Special wards for Opthalmic diseases.

TERMS:

Wards..........	$1 00 per day.
Private Wards..........	2 00 "
Private Rooms..........	3 00 "
Slaves..........	1 00 "

A deposit for 10 days, or reference required on entrance. For admission, apply at the Hospital, or at Dr. Maverick office, No. 16 Bourbon street.

To Military Officers.

G. DUPUY, Guilder,

No. 48 Royal St., between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

HAS just received an extensive assortment of Gold Lace and Lace of all widths, which are offered at very moderate terms.

For Sale.

20 SINGLE BLANKETS, 4 points, fine.
20 do do 4 do.
15 do do 3 do.
15 do do 3 do.
[illegible] do do [illegible] do. half fine.
Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ST. CHARLES STREET.

D. BIDWELL.......... Proprietor.
W. S. CHIPPENDALE.......... Acting Manager.

Saturday, September 21, 1861.

GRAND NOON PERFORMANCE

for Ladies and Children, to commence at 12 M.

Evening performance as usual.

HARRY MACARTHY,
MISS LOTTIE ESTELLE,
NEW PATRIOTIC SONGS.

Sunday Evening, Sept. 22, 1861—Complimentary benefit to Miss LOTTIE ESTELLE.

Admission.......... 50 cents.
Colored Gallery.......... 25 cents.
Children and servants to noon performance only, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

Amateur Dramatic Performance
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE FREE-MARKET,
AT THE
OPERA HOUSE,

On THURSDAY EVENING, the 26th instant.

On this occasion will be performed the great play of RICHELIEU, or the CONSPIRACY, and the petite comedy of HIS LAST LEGS. The evening's entertainment to be interspersed with MUSICAL GEMS, executed by a carefully selected Orchestra.

The following gentlemen have been selected as Managers:

Thomas Murray,	H. Star,
Gardner Smith,	D I Ricardo,
C F Schmidt,	J B Poulz,
C Bienvenu,	Judge T W Collens,
[illegible],	C W Gutherium,
S M Turnbull,	W M Perkins,
Girard Stith,	S F Delabarre,
L E Forstall,	J H Hoskins,
James Beggs,	W F Hodgkins,
J B Leefe,	James Davis,
M H Dentzel,	S. Gardere,
G DeFerriet,	Paul W Collens,
R C Kelly,	J L Parker,
A Bondousquie,	R F Freeman,
J Pemberton,	P H Wood,
John Turpin,	Josiah Cole.

Tickets $1 50, to be had from the above gentlemen and at the Box Office of the Theatre, which will be open on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the 24th, 25th and 26th inst., where seats may be secured. Parties purchasing tickets outside can procure seats by applying at the Box Office.

Doors open at 6½ P. M.; performance will commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

Leaves on SATURDAY, September 21, at 5 P. M.

Regular Summer Packet.

REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET—For Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Montgomery, Cotile, Alexandria, Nerman's, Barbin's, and all intermediate landings on Red River—The entirely new and fast running side-wheel passenger steamer W. S. JOHNSTON, Hammond, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

JOS. R. SHANNON & CO.,
Corner Poydras and Fulton streets

Volunteer Relief Committee.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

FURTHER registration of names of applicants for relief at the hands of this Committee necessarily ceases from this date until further notice.

JAMES BEGGS,
Chairman of Committee.

HOME INDUSTRY.

THE attention of the Factors and Planters of the Southern Confederacy is solicited to the article of MACHINE ROPE now being manufactured in this city from the purest of hemp material.

In this branch of home industry we are now employing some eight hundred hands, and are ready to furnish an excellent quality of BALE ROPE at the lowest market price. Samples of the rope can be seen at Nos. 34 and 36 Poydras street.

S. H. KENNEDY & CO.
J. M. HUGER.

MARGARET HAUGHERY,
(Formerly D'Aquin Bakery)

76..........NEW LEVEE ST..........76

Between Poydras and Lafayette streets,

Has always on hand

CRACKNEL BISCUIT,

And all sorts of CRACKERS.

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, well recommended, to assist in a retail Drug Store. One speaking German will be preferred. Address Box No. 2004, with references.

J. R. Jaffray & Co.,
7 ST. MILDREDS COURT,
London,
ENGLAND.

Agent—Mr. J. V. DURAND,
No. 5 Carondelet street, 2d floor, New Orleans.

DR. RANCK

Has given his Practice in charge to Dr. KUNEMANN during his absence.

DR. ED. KUNEMANN,

(of the Faculty of Paris,)

No. 290 BOURBON STREET,

between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.

Star Mutual Insurance Company,
No. 114 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, Sonist & Claiborne.
A. F. Elliot..........	do.	Elliot & McKeever
J. Ladlay..........	do.	Mummy, Ladlay & Co.
F. Duplantier..........	do.	Bonnay & Kernion.
Lloyd R. Coleman..........	do.	Coleman, Britton & Withers.
W. Q. Prentell..........	do.	Wm. Prahs & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne..........	do.	
Chs. A. Castillo..........	do.	W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
J. de Fuentes..........	do.	S. Oser & Co.

EMILE DeBUYS, President.
J. D. DELAVIGNE, Secretary pro tem.

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans,
NEW ORLEANS, July 16, 1861.

AT an election held on the 8th instant by the Stockholders of this Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

S. Pleasan,	P. Malochée,	T. H. Blake,
F. Moreno, Jr.,	A. Laforest,	W. A. Gordon,
C. H. Kernion,	P. Queyrouze,	H. Peychaud.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. H. Peychaud was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. S. Pleasan Vice-President.

LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

SOUTHERN DISCOVERY.

HENRY & CO.'S
EXTRAORDINARY
EUREKA HAIR RESTORATIVE

HAS as yet been only introduced in this State, and already it is assuming a stand of a very enviable notoriety. Among its prominent characteristics can be enumerated the prevention of hair falling off, restoring gray hair to its natural color, as well as curing most diseases of the scalp.

For proof of all which call and see certificates of prominent citizens of Louisiana, at all the respectable druggists of New Orleans, where the Restorative is also for sale.

Manufactory at Algiers, adjoining the Opelousas Railroad Depot.

THOMAS THAYER,
Agent for the Confederate States.

OFFICIAL.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans,
NEW ORLEANS, 29th August, 1861.

GEO. L. BRIGHT, Esq., Attorney at Law, having been duly appointed Collector for this Board, at its sitting of the 27th inst., notice is hereby given that from and after this date, Mr. Geo. L. Bright is the sole and only author sed person to prosecute, demand, or collect the debts or obligations of whatever kind, due the old Corporation, the several Municipalities and the City of Lafayette, prior to the consolidation of the same.

All previous contracts or agreements with other parties are hereby revoked.

By order of the Board.
O. DeBUYS, Secretary.

To Rent.

A THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE on St. Joseph street, No. 111. Apply to
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
16 and 18 St. Louis st

To Rent.

EITHER or both parts of a double four-story Brick Store, with a front on Canal street and another on Common street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas. Said Store will be fitted to suit any kind of business. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
16 and 18 St. Louis street.

To Rent.

FROM the 1st of October next, the two-story brick Dwelling House at the corner of Erato and St. Thomas streets. For terms apply to
E. LAMBERT,
No. 32 Magazine street.

To Rent.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, corner of Common and Dryades streets.

A Two-Story Brick House, No. 260 Common street.
A Two-Story Brick House, No. 251 Common street.
A Two-Story Frame House, No. 290½ Customhouse street.
A One-Story Frame House, No. 343 Rampart street, near Esplanade.
A One-Story Frame House on Derbigny street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.
A One-Story Frame House on Robertson street, between Esplanade and Columbus streets.
A Two-Story Frame House on Orleans street, near Derbigny.

Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
16 and 18 St. Louis st

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

WE have a large assortment of CARPETINGS such as Wilton, Medallions, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrains, Dutch, Venetians, &c.

Also, Floor Oil-Cloth of all qualities and widths; White, Colored and Cocoa Matting; Window Shades; Table Covers; Rugs and Mats; Drugget and Linen Crumb Cloths, &c., &c., which we offer for cash at moderate prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE
OF
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

GUILBAUX & GIEFERS,
(Successors to T. Barbarot)

191..........Royal street..........191

IMPORTERS of English and French Saddlery and manufacturers of Saddles and Harness, and Southern Military Equipments.

ATTENTION!

In consequence of the present state of affairs, all orders will be filled at the shortest notice, and the lowest prices. On hand, a considerable quantity of Bits, Stirrups, Saddles, Bridles, Carpets, Woolen and Linen Coverings, from England and France; Hunting and Female articles.

KRUG & CO.,
A
REIMS.

400 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE, of the above brand, landing on ship Stephen Crowell and from Bordeaux. For sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis st

Building Material, Bricks Fire-Wood
V. DEMORUELLE, DEALER,

At the Old Basin, corner Toulouse and Franklin,

HAS constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Lime, White and Yellow Sand, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Staves, Also, English, French and American Fire-Bricks, and all kinds of Fire-Wood.

Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

FRENCH BRANDY—25 packages, eighth and quarter, 1st and 4th proof, in bond and duty paid, for sale by J. N. CURIEN, 20 Toulouse st

VERMOUTH—40 boxes, Fennel & Co., in store and for sale by J. N. CURIEN, 20 Toulouse st

AUCTION SALES.

Estate of the late Benoite Bool, widow of the late Claude Dolbeau.

Improved Property on St. Peter street, and Vacant Lots in the City and Parish of Jefferson.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 14th August, 1861, Court docket No. 18,082, will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, 21st September, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, for account of said succession—

1. ONE LOT OF GROUND situated on St. Peter street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, measuring 30 feet front on St. Peter street, by 90 feet in depth, together with the low brick house, kitchen and all the improvements thereon.

2. ONE LOT OF GROUND situated in the City and Parish of Jefferson, in the square bounded by Magazine, Lyon, Live Oak and Upper Line streets, and designated as lot No. 18 according to a lithographic plan deposited in plan No. 46, of book of plans of J. B. Marks, notary public in New Orleans, now the office of W. L. Poole, his successor. Said lot measures 30 feet on Lyon street, by a depth of 105 feet 6 inches, together with all the improvements thereon.

3. THREE LOTS OF GROUND situated in the City and Parish of Jefferson, designated by the Nos. 15, 16 and 17, of square comprised between Laurel, Live Oak, Lyon and Upper Line streets, on a plan made by W. J. Thompson, Surveyor of the City of Jefferson, dated 13th May, 1859, and deposited in the office of H. P. Caire, notary, under No. 13 of book of plans N. [illegible] Thompson [illegible] measuring (American measure) each 30 feet front on Laurel street, by 125 feet in depth, between parallel lines, together with all the improvements thereon.

Terms and conditions—Cash.

Acts of sale before C. V. Foulon, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

Contents of a Grocery Store at Auction, on Account of Liquidation.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

SATURDAY 21st instant, at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M., will be sold, on the premises, on Orleans street, between Robertson and Villeré streets—

The contents of said GROCERY STORE, comprising a general assortment, such as Wine, Vermouth, Absynth, Cognac, Sweet Oil, Soap, Lard, Butter, Sugar, Flour, Tea, Coffee, Starch, &c. The whole to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!!

BY VINCENT & CO.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 30 Customhouse street—

A general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, and Clothing.

—ALSO—

300 Window Shades, all sizes.
20 pieces Carpeting.
20 cartoons Gimp and Tassels.

Stock of Groceries, Wines, Brandies, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, September 24, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at auction, at No. 21 New Levee street—

Wines, Brandies, Soap, Sperm Candles, Pepper, Star Candles, Oysters, Lobsters, Brandy Peaches, Schnapps, Tobacco, Cigars, Champagne, Salt, Fire-Crackers, Pickles, &c., &c.

Terms cash on delivery.

Sale on Account of Liquidation—Glass and China Ware, Crystals, Crockery ware, Chandeliers, Lamps, Tinware, Store Fixtures, &c., &c.

UNRESERVED SALE.

BY M. BARNETT, Jr., Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY, September 23, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the following days, will be sold at store on Chartres street, (formerly Conti) No. 149, between St. Ann and Madison streets—

494 lots cut French Crystals, cut American Glasses, white and gilt Chinaware, Fancy Articles, a superb Glassware, fine and common Crockeryware, enamelled and all Lamps, plated and composition Candlesticks, Castors, glass Waiters, zinc and painted tin over Sinks, &c., Marseilles Terrene.

100 boxes and six casks Pittsburg and Boston bar Glasses, blue and white Jars, table Glasses, metal and bronze Decanters, Sugar Bowls, Butters, Celery Vases, Soda Glasses.

Gas Fixtures, two large Centre Show Glasses, five first Exhibition Show Glasses, Shelves, Sign, Awning, &c.

Terms—All sums under $200, cash; above $200, sixty days' credit, for a note, endorsed to the satisfaction of the auctioneer.

JUDICIAL SALES.

The New Orleans and St. Joseph's Orphan Association vs. A. Magnier.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 7476.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias against plaintiffs, for costs, to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on MONDAY, October 14th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situate in Suburb Lafayette, in the Fourth District, (late city of Lafayette, Parish of Jefferson,) of the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, and designated as lots Numbers Seventeen and Eighteen, (17 and 18) and measuring thirty feet front on Laurel street, between Josephine and St. Andrew streets, by one hundred and twenty-one feet five inches, between parallel lines; the said lots being acquired by purchase from John A. Merle [illegible] by act passed before Felix Grima, late a notary public in this city, on the 21st day of June, 1841.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Widow R. Brooker vs. Thomas Kavanagh

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,337.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on TUESDAY, October 15th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings thereon, situated in Faubourg Washington, Third District of this city, and designated as lot No. 5, of square No. 3, on a plan No. 6, in the notarial office of Felix Grima, late a notary public in this city, and now in that of E. Bouny, notary public of this city; said lot having, American measure, thirty-three feet four inches and six and a half lines front on Victory street, by a depth of eighty-eight feet and four inches and six inches on the line dividing it from lot No. 4.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Hyde & Mackie vs. Steamboat W. A. Andrew et al.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 15,843.—By virtue of a writ of seizure, issued on a twelve months bond against plaintiffs and Robert Meane, and to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on TUESDAY, October 15th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.—

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in McDonoghville, in this parish, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, designated by the Numbers One and Two, on a plan drawn by H. Moellhausen, Surveyor, on the 4th day of June, 1841, and deposited in the office of Theo. J. Beck, a notary public in this city, and said lots measuring each 30 feet front on Monroe street, by an equal width in the rear, and a depth of having 114 feet in depth (American measure); together with all the improvements thereon and privileges thereunto belonging.

2. THREE LOTS OF GROUND in McDonoghville, designated by the numbers Twenty-one, Twenty-two and Twenty-three, of square Number Twenty, comprised within Decatur, Madison, Monroe and Newton streets, as per plan by L. H. Pilie, Surveyor of the late First Municipality, dated on the 1st May, 1845. Said lots measure each 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on Newton street, by the [illegible] depth between parallel lines, to wit: Lots Twenty-one and Twenty-two having 150 feet 10 inches and 2 lines, and Lot No. Twenty-three having 127 feet 11 inches and 5 lines, together with all the improvements thereon, rights, privileges, &c.

3. ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of the said Robert Meane in and to a triangular piece of ground, and to the improvements thereon, comprised within Lima, Powder and Market streets, in Algiers, opposite the city of New Orleans, right bank of river Mississippi.

Seized in the above suit as belonging to defendant, Robert Meane.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

John L. Dolin, Testamentary Executor of A. K. C. Martland, vs. Miss Delphine Sinclair.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. 2441.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. A. Saucier, Justice of said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, October 3d, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at my warehouse, No. 224 Customhouse street, between Robertson and Treme streets, a fine assortment of Household Furniture, Mahogany Bedsteads, Armoirs and Black Walnut Furniture, Carpets, Gas Fixtures, and one fine Piano. Seized in the above suit. Terms cash on the spot.

SAMUEL HAMILTON, Constable.

C. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship Marshal, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. [illegible]. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—

The ship MARSHAL, her tackle apparel and furniture and boats (of 1046 33-95 tons.)

Terms cash.

Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 24th day of August, 1861.

C. S. SEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of L. A. Guridel and Wife.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,479.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of John Lebon.

THE creditors of this succession will please present their accounts to BUDD & LAMBERT, attorneys at law, No. 46 Toulouse st.

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