# NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET. · · · TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $3 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XIV. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1861. NUMBER 201.


## Military Notices.

ORDER No. 5—CRESCENT ARTILLERY. ATTENTION—You are hereby ordered to attend drill at this company on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M. No excuses will be received, except for illness. Members will appear in the uniform cap.

H. F. WADE, Jr., Captain.
Thos. McIntyre, O. S. c21 6t

HEADQUARTERS ORLEANS HOWITZERS, New Orleans, Oct. 12, 1861.
THE DRILLS OF THIS COMPANY will be as follows:
Squads 1 and 2, MONDAYS, at 4½ P. M.
Squad 3, WEDNESDAYS, at 4½ P. M.
6, THURSDAYS,
6, SATURDAYS,
Company Drills, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock.
By order of
S. J. SEPHERSON, Captain.
D. Pollard, O. S. o14 1t

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, LOUISIANA VOLUNTEER TROOPS, New Orleans, Oct. 19, 1861.
ORDER No. 77—I. IN OBEDIENCE TO Orders from Headquarters, the Commanders of Regiments and unattached Companies will at once furnish a complete roll of their Regiments and Companies to the Brigade Quartermaster, showing the number of men, officers and privates.
II. They will also report all persons refusing to comply with Order No. 104, from the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A prompt compliance with this order is expected without further notice.
By order of
L. A. CHARBONNET,
J. P. Caverot, Colonel Commanding.
Major and Brigade Inspector. o11 1t

HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON GUARDS, ATHENÆUM, 57 Camp street, New Orleans, Oct. 7, 1861.
THE REGULAR DRILLS OF THIS company will be at the armory Hall, Camp street, on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., under TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY regular drills will be held for instruction in tactics. Attendance of members is expected. By order of the Captain:
GEO. O. BEARS, O. S.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS, STATE TROOPS, New Orleans, Oct. 2, 1861.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.—I. A. L. Lindsay and Company Officers of the First Division, absent without leave, are ordered to report for duty within five days after the promulgation of this order.
II. Officers failing to report within the above delay, will be considered as having resigned, and their places will be filled by appointments.
By order of
JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.
Thos. S. Roberts, Adj. de Division. o8 1t

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS!—A FEW GOOD, able-bodied MEN will be received in the CROSBY GUARDS. A fine opportunity is offered to those wishing to join their friends in active service.
Uniform and military furnished.
Apply at the Armory, 61 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, up stairs. o11 1m

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ST. CHARLES STREET.
J. Rosetti, ..... Proprietor.
W. B. Chesebrough, ..... Acting Manager.
John Davis, ..... Stage Manager.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN STAR, MISS ELOISE BRIDGES.
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
SATURDAY EVENING, October 26, 1861.—Last Night but one of ELOISE BRIDGES, who will appear as Rose Redland in the beautiful drama of the ROBBER'S WIFE; or, Dodge Club vs. the IRISHMAN IN DIFFICULTIES.
In preparation a new SOUTHERN DRAMA.
CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—50 cents; Colored gallery 25 cents.
The Box Office will open at 9 A. M., when seats may be secured.
Performance at 6½ and curtain rises at 7½ o'clock. o26

AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL—CAMP STREET.
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE CRESCENT ARTILLERY,
ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861.
Under the direction of MONS. H. CURTO, assisted by the best musical talents of the city.
TICKETS for sale at the principal Music and Book stores.
ADMITTANCE, $1. o21

## WANTED—WANTED.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN, with one child nine weeks old, a situation as Wet Nurse, in a respectable family. Address JOHANNA, at this office. o22 6t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE IN A private family. Apply at the corner of Poydras and Bourbon streets, up stairs.
MARTHA WALLACE.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a lady who is more desirous of a comfortable home than of compensation. Address Mrs. T. L., at this office. o14 tf

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE IN A fashionable neighborhood. Any person having such, and will to rent, can hear of a tenant by leaving a card with a description of the house, and its locality. Also state rent and terms. Address P. O. Box 534. o19 1t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A healthy young woman, who is now living in this city, but is from the country. Was of an opportunity her thousand compliments but to return to the means of support. Apply at No. 108 Poydras street.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY OF CONSIDerable experience in teaching, desires to take charge of a country school. She is a fine Music teacher, and would wish her little home owned to be quite comfortable in music. References Unexceptionable. Address Advertiser, at this office. o22 2t

EXCHANGE ON RICHMOND, VIRGINIA—Wanted, a Bill of Exchange on Richmond, Virginia, and Norfolk, for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
BROWN, JOHNSON & CO.
o22 1t 81 Carondelet street.

A PROCLAMATION. BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
Whereas, By the provisions of the 5d section of an act of Congress, approved August 31st, 1861, we shall on and after the 1st day of November next, discontinue allowances to the several Postmasters, of the special allowance for the special service we have hitherto allowed by the said Government, "it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to make proclamation that all persons who have rendered past service in any of the States of the Confederacy, under contracts or appointments made by the United States, and who shall, on or before the 1st day of November next, look claims for such service shall present their claims to the Postmaster General, on or before the 15th day of October next, if general or other agents with the United States, for the service of the Post Office Department, up to the time of the separation of the Southern States, as contemplated by the Confederate States, in accordance with the general regulations of the Post Office Department, issued May 8th, 1860, page 106 and 107, and the instructions of July 5th, 1861, page 1.
Given under my hand and seal of the Post Office Department, the Confederate States of America, at Richmond, Virginia, this 23d day of September, in the year 1861.
JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.
s23 1m w1w

A. H. ALEXANDER. J. O. P. SHOOTE. J. P. AUSTIN.
ASKEW, SHOOTE & AUSTIN—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Magnolia, Columbia Co., Ark.
—References—
Henderson, Terry & Co., D. Valentine & Co.,
A. T. Hawthorne, W. H. Smith. o221

E. G. SMITHER, G. SMITHER, E. J. BOGGS,
Oakland, Miss. Memphis, Memphis.
R. G. SMITHER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION
—And—
RECEIVING MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Natchez street, New Orleans,
s21 1y LOUISIANA.

FOR SALE—
350 lbs. BLOCK TIN, in bars,
By PHILIP McGUIRE,
a27 1t 168 Magazine street.

LAGER BEER—
20 HALF BARRELS JUST RECEIVED,
For sale by S. D. GRATIAN & CO.
y11 Customhouse street.

THEO. A. JAMES—
NOTARY PUBLIC
No. 80 Common street, Up Stairs,
s28 3m New Orleans.

NO DETENTION AT MEMPHIS.
J. D. Morton & Co.,
FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Wharf Boat, Memphis, Tenn.
Will give strict attention to all consignments for readjustment.
—REFERENCES:—
Horrel, Gayle & Co., H. Duffield,
Ingram & Kirtl, E. H. Short & Co. o7 1m

LOUISIANA SUGAR REFINERY FOR SALE OR LEASE.
This very desirable establishment, situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, under the Government Works, and within the limits of the city of New Orleans, is now offered as a good investment to capitalists who may be desirous of aiding in the progress of Southern manufactures. It is now in complete repair and in well order, having steam engines, boilers, vacuum pan, centrifugal machines, sugar block furnaces, filters, tanks, sample stores and yard room, coopers, etc.; and in fact all the requisites for carrying on a Sugar Refinery or Molasses Establishment on a large scale. With a little additional expense, it might be easily converted into a Cotton Mill.
It has a Wharf attached to it on the levee, with water sufficient for the accommodation of vessels delivering or taking in sugar.
For further information and terms, apply to
R. KEMPER & CO., 61 Common street
o11 tf

And it hereby requires all persons who have heretofore rendered services as postmasters in the States now composing the Confederate States, and which they had not paid over at the time the Confederate States took charge of the postal service, to make out an order each in the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, on or before the 15th day of October next, a general or other account with the United States for the service of the Post Office Department, up to the time of the separation of the United States, as contemplated by the Confederate States, in accordance with the general regulations of the Post Office Department, issued May 8th, 1860, page 106 and 107, and the instructions of July 5th, 1861, page 1.
Given under my hand and seal of the Post Office Department, the Confederate States of America, at Richmond, Virginia, this 23d day of September, in the year 1861.
JOHN H. REAGAN,
s23 1m w1w Postmaster General.

## Military Notices.

HEADQUARTERS MILES ARTILLERY, Company B, New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1861.
THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of Company B, Miles Artillery, will assemble at their Armory, 132 Perdido street, THIS EVENING, Saturday, at 5 o'clock, punctually. Parental attendance is required, as the Captain will be present.
By order of
GEO. L. CRUTCHER, Lieutenant Commanding.
Chas. Beck, O. S. o26 1t

HEADQUARTERS ORLEANS GUARDS, COMPANY E, New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1861.
A MEETING OF THIS COMPANY WILL be held on MONDAY, at 6½ o'clock P. M., at Room No. 21 City Hall.
Young men wishing to join, will please hand in their applications.
By order of
J. F. S. PLANCHARD, Captain.
E. G. Schnapp, O. S. o26 1t

CLAY GUARD—THIS CORPS IS NOW ORGANIZING for Home service, and will be armed with Minie Rifles and Sabre Bayonets, a stand of which has been secured. None but those who are able and willing to equip themselves in this manner, need apply for membership.
J. A. JACKSON, Acting Secretary.
Headquarters, 57 St. Charles street. o26

HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON JACKSON GUARD, New Orleans, Oct. 24, 1861.
ORDER No. 1—THE DRILLS OF THIS COMpany from this date will be as follows, viz:
Company drills every WEDNESDAY, at 6½ o'clock P. M.
Squad drills at the same hour, as follows, viz:
Squad No. 1 every Tuesday and Thursday.
Squad No. 2 every Monday and Friday.
Squad No. 3 every Tuesday and Friday.
Fines for non-attendance will be rigidly enforced.
Strict compliance with Order No. 104, of Gov. Moore, Commander-in-Chief, will be required, and all delinquents promptly reported.
By order of
JAS. O'CONNOR, O. S. JAS. BEGGS, Captain.
o26 1t

HEADQUARTERS COLUMBIA FIRE GUARDS, New Orleans, Oct. 25, 1861.
AT A MEETING OF THE ABOVE COMpany, held on Thursday evening, October 24th, Major Stern, presiding, the following Officers were unanimously elected—
Captain, A. H. Simmons,
1st Lieutenant, J. McMinn,
2d Lieutenant, P. C. Keck,
W. A. CHEVALIER, Secretary.
o26 3t

CONFEDERATE GUARDS ARTILLERY.
THE ROLL OF THE ABOVE BATTERY is to be found at R. Marsh Bohman & Co.'s, corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets.
Young men of good character, wishing to join this Battery, are requested to enroll their names.
The officers will be appointed on Sat., R. M. Wharton.
ELIJAH PEALE,
MOSES GREENWOOD,
D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH,
o25 1t Committee.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH COMPANY, BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, New Orleans, Oct. 22, 1861.
ORDER No. 23—ORDER No. 19, ISSUED by these Headquarters, under date of September 5, 1861, in relation to drills, is hereby rescinded.
The drills of the company, from this date, will be as follows—
Battery drills, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4½ P. M.
Company drill (infantry) every THURSDAY, at 7 P. M.
Accompanying drills, for recruits, in Infantry and Artillery, every evening at 5 o'clock.
All reasonable notice and honorable excuse must be given for duty, will be considered, and conducted to the above.
Fines for non-attendance at Battery and Company drills will be rigidly enforced.
By order
W. IRVING HODGSON, Captain.
E. L. Hews, O. S. o24 tf

HEADQUARTERS MILES ARTILLERY, Company B, New Orleans, Oct. 24, 1861.
THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of Company B, Miles Artillery, will meet at their Armory, 132 Perdido street, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, at 6 o'clock, for Company and Squad drills.
By order of
GEO. L. CRUTCHER, Lieut. Commanding.
Chas. Beck, O. S. o24 tf

HEADQUARTERS CRESCENT RIFLES, Corner Natchez and Magazine streets, New Orleans, Oct. 23, 1861.
CRESCENT BLUES—THE DRILLS OF COMpany A, will be as follows:
I.—Company Drills, MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., in citizens' dress.
II.—Section Drills on FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in full uniform.
III.—Drills for recruits daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock P. M. Each member will newly elected members that have not been admitted to Company Drills.
Monthly business meetings first Wednesday in each month, at 7 o'clock P. M., October 30, 1861, at the Armory, on Magazine street. Non-Commissioned Officers will be strictly enforced.
By order of
JOHN KNIGHT, Captain.
W. H. Latham, O. S. o7 tf

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY FOR VIRGINIA.—Wanted immediately, Twenty able-bodied men as Drivers, in the 1st Company of the Washington Artillery, for a battery of four guns. Good riding indispensable, and $13 per month will be given to good men, anxious to serve their country.
Efficient young men, who are well recommended, can also be employed as privates, all of whom shall be detached from the rest of our with no delay.
A detachment of the corps will be found at the Armory, on Gravier street, daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., to whom all applications must be made. Apply early.
HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE GUARDS, Charles Battery, Camp street, Oct. 24, 1861.
ATTENTION!—YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERed to attend regular drills on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 5 P. M., and Company Drills on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M.
Strict obedience to order No. 147, issued by His Excellency Governor T. O. Moore, Commander-in-Chief, will be strictly enforced.
Members not reporting at office for duty will be promptly reported in Headquarters.
By order
W. F. HODGKINS, Captain.
J. H. Jones, O. S. o23 tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG AND ACTIVE MEN to compose a flying Artillery corps. Horses will be furnished. Men accustomed to the use of firearms, covered in Mission fashion preferred. All applicants must be able to ride well their own horse, double-barrelled shot gun, one rifle, navy revolver, etc. Address
Lieut. W. H. HOLMES, 48 Camp street.
Register, Bookkeeper, Cashier, Clerkship, Wholesale, Location, and Business Situations, Agencies, Commission, Law Papers, please publish one time and send bill to account. o23 1t

HEADQUARTERS CRESCENT CITY GUARDS, Company C, No. 52 Camp street, New Orleans, Oct. 21, 1861.
COMPANY DRILLS OF THIS CORPS will take place every MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 5 o'clock. Squad Drill every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 4½ o'clock.
Punctual attendance is requested. Fines for non-attendance will be rigidly enforced, and members absenting themselves habitually will be reported to Major Hewes.
By order
GEO. SOULE, Captain.
Charles Turley, First Sergeant. o23 1t

HEADQUARTERS ORLEANS GUARDS, COMPANY D, New Orleans, Oct. 21, 1861.
ORDER No. 2—THE DRILLS OF THIS COMpany will be as follows:
1st Squad TUESDAYS, at 7 P. M.
2d " WEDNESDAY, " "
3d " THURSDAY, " "
4th " SATURDAY, " "
Company drills, every MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 P. M.
Monthly meetings, FIRST SUNDAY of each month.
Fines will be strictly enforced.
By order:
RUFUS L. DOLHEAR, Captain.
P. E. Adams, Orderly Sergeant. o17 1t

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE,
GRENVILLE, NEAR CARROLLTON.
Session 1861 and 1862.
MME MACE respectfully announces that her Institution will open for the next session on MONDAY, September 2d. Prospectuses, giving references, names of professors and pupils, course of studies, and other particulars, may be procured at this office, or on application to Mme Mace. Letters for Mme Mace should be addressed through box No. 2114, New Orleans Post Office.
As heretofore, a lady will conduct the scholars to and from the city in her coach. s22 1y

SOLE AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED STACK OF IRON WORKS, TENNESSEE.—From and after this day, owing to increased expenses in transportation and the advance in metal, the prices of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths, will rule as follows: 24 to 35 inches at 21 cts. inch, 42 to 60 inches at 24 cts. per inch, 72 inches and upwards at 26 cts. inch, Grate Bars 6½c. per pound. Furnace Mouths $30, $35, to $40, according to size and pattern.
K. F. LAVILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant, No. 12 Union street.
Terms, Cash. s12 1t

C. ROYAL, SAILMAKER,
Nos. 18 Canal and 17 Crossman streets,
Sign of the Red Flag or Dog.
Manufacturer of all kinds of Plain and Fancy AWNINGS, TENTS, TARPAULINS, etc. Also all kinds of FLAGS and BANNERS, suitable for companies or other purposes, with Flagstaffs to suit, Sail and Purchase Ropes, Slings, etc., fitted and furnished to order at the shortest notice. BLOCKS of all dimensions strapped; likewise, all kinds of heavy BLOCKS, SPARS and RIGGING, suitable for raising machinery or any other heavy material.
I have likewise on hand a fine lot of SPRUCE SPARS, which I offer for sale Cheap for Cash.
All of the above articles can be found at Nos. 18 Canal and 17 Crossman streets, New Orleans.
N. B. Sail and Rigging work in all its branches, and country orders promptly filled at the shortest possible notice.
s18 1yW

WALL PAPER.....WALL PAPER.
J. J. EVERS,
52 Chartres street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, Carpets, Oils and Marbles, in every variety.
Particular attention paid to all work in his line. o17 1y

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY—
1000 BUSHELS
FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL,
In Bags and Barrels,
1000 BUSHELS GRITS AND HOMINY,
PINOLA,
For Army Use, in quantities to suit,
CREOLE YEAST POWDERS,
Home made, and guaranteed equal to the best imported article.
On hand and for sale by
TH. THAYER & CO.,
Star Mills, Algiers, La.

## New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

### Local Intelligence.

THE CONFEDERATE GUARDS' BARBECUE.—We have been informed that the Canal street cars will run directly to the place where this barbecue is to come off, thus enabling everybody to go direct there at little expense or trouble. This is an accommodation on the part of the City Railroad Company, which should not be forgotten.

FREE MARKET.—In spite of the excitement there yesterday, a pretty good days work was done by the committee, 1074 families being supplied before the hour of closing. The following articles were given out: 5 bullocks, 1500 loaves bread, 6 bbls. molasses, 1 bbl. vinegar, 45 bbls. meal, 11 bbls. rice, 1 bbl. pork, 2 bbls. mackerel, 3 bbls. sour krout, 3 sacks of salt, 45 bbls. potatoes, 13 bbls. onions, 2 bbls. turnips, 7 kits tongues, sounds, salmon and herrings; 400 cabbages, 160 bunches greens, 200 bunches leeks, 175 bunches chellots, 152 bunches carrots, 451 pumpkins.

AN UNEXPECTED AND UNWELCOME VISITOR AT THE FREE MARKET.—Yesterday morning the staid and solemn gentlemen who compose the acting committee of the Free Market, were tremendously startled by warning being given them in an unmistakable manner that a most unwelcome visitor was about to appear in the market and confuse all their plans of quiet and order. President Murray was around, however; "Old Rip" soon had the defences prepared, and all the rest were standing by ready to act at a moment's warning. But the stranger did not enter the market after all; he was hurried into a cab and carried off by friends, much to the relief of all the committee. Our readers need not be curious to know who the stranger was, we shan't tell them.

A NOBLE ENTERPRISE.—We have heard that a number of ladies yesterday formed an association for the purpose of providing winter clothing for the children of our volunteer soldiers, who are fighting for our dearest rights, and whose children have therefore a claim upon every patriotic citizen of New Orleans that cannot be ignored. The headquarters of this association is at present at the St. Anna's Asylum, at the corner of Prytania and Felicity streets, where spare clothing and useful descriptions of dry goods will be thankfully received and properly appropriated.

THE SCALES.—These two men, who were arrested Wednesday, on board of the steamer Lizzie Simmons, upon the charge of having kidnapped the negro Isaac, were yesterday remanded to prison by Mayor Monroe, who thinks it a case for the Grand Jury to take action upon. We understand that the matter will be attended to by that body.

BURGLARY.—Some thieves entered the house of Mr. A. W. Bosworth, on Washington street, between Magazine and Camp streets, on Wednesday night, and robbed his pantry of sugar and coffee valued at about thirty dollars. The police are after the rogues.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of a boy named Martin Sandmann, aged 5 years, a native of the city. This boy accidentally fell into the New Basin on Wednesday afternoon, and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday morning. Verdict, accidental drowning.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Collins sentenced the following parties yesterday who had been previously convicted:
P. Nellsly, larceny; three months in the Parish Prison.
Manuel Garcia, assault and battery; six months in the Parish Prison.
Catherine Reel, larceny; one year in the Parish Prison.
Thomas Davis, larceny; two years in the penitentiary.
M. Rodman, juvenile, larceny; two years in the House of Refuge.
Michael McKinney, robbery; five years in the penitentiary and $1000 fine.
Pierre Cavarra, entering at night with intent to steal; five years in the penitentiary and $1000 fine.
William Bruce alias Billy Bowa, entering at night with intent to steal; five years in the penitentiary and $1000 fine.
Antonio Perez, burglary; one year in the penitentiary.

RECORDER EMMSON'S COURT.—C. W. Steffer, accused of having assaulted E. J. Fairchild with a slung shot, was held for examination on the 13th prox.
James Crellin, charged with assaulting a police officer while in the discharge of his duty, was examined and dismissed.
Bartholemew Daley, and John Jordan, both accused of breaches of the peace, were also dismissed after examination.
The following parties were held in bail for examination on the 13th prox.
Hannah Murfaugh for assaulting and striking Catherine Mahan, Rowan McNaughton for assaulting and striking Della Williamson, and Catherine Keenan for a breach of the peace.
Ten found drunks were fined $5 and given a choice between paying it and going to the Parish Prison for ten days.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Humphrey, a saucy nigger, for assaulting and striking with a whip a white child named Albert Brandin, on Moreau street, between Elysian Fields and Marigny, was sent to prison to await a trial under the black code.

### They All Agree.

The policy which has controlled our military operations on the Potomac since the battle of Manassas has been the subject of much national speculation; and some writers have even attempted to penetrate the councils of our generals and other military authorities, and assign to each prominent personage his peculiar views. Among these statements, one which recently appeared in a Charleston cotemporary alleged that there was a serious discrepancy of opinion as to our proper course among Generals Johnston, Beauregard and Smith; and also that Gen. Beauregard, immediately after the battle of Manassas, had applied to President Davis for leave to advance, and had been peremptorily refused.

These statements have since been corrected in the same journal by a letter from "A Staff Officer of the Army of the Potomac," from which we extract the following paragraph covering the points above noticed:

"My note has been detained, and in the meantime, I have seen an article in the 'Mercury,' of September 28, headed 'Justice to our Generals on the Potomac.' Gen. Beauregard called my attention to it, and authorized me to deny unequivocally the assertion 'that he had applied to President Davis for leave to advance on the enemy, and that it had been refused.' I have the means of knowing, and have good reason to believe that Generals Johnston, Beauregard and Smith are in full accord with the President (who is now here) as to the policy of the existing operations of the army."

The fact that there has been, and is, a concurrence of opinion among so many skillful commanders, who are well informed of all the circumstances, whose fame is at stake, and who have every stimulant that patriotism and the love of glory can supply, should certainly go very far towards tempering the judgments and restraining the criticisms of those who decide comparatively in the dark. All reasonable men will wait for the rising of the curtain before pronouncing censures, or withdrawing confidence. Meanwhile every rational presumption would teach us that what our Generals have concurred in approving, we, with the same lights before us, would probably have approved also. [Richmond Enquirer.

PRACTICAL RESULT OF ABOLITIONISM—*A Depraved Taste.*—We heard yesterday of the elopement of a young girl, said to be about eighteen years old, exceedingly fair and prepossessing in appearance, and, withal, educated and intelligent, the companion of her flight being an illshapped negro, aged about forty, and until recently the steward of an up river steamboat. The girl's parents reside in Metairie, and are said to be highly respectable; but there is no accounting for taste, as was exemplified in the amour of *Desdemona* and *Othello*, only in the present case the individual is twice as black as the Moor. They arrived in this city, and have been looking about to find some convenient clergyman or civil functionary to tie the amalgamating knot, but, so far, without success, and the probability is that if done at all, it must be done by a bird of the same feather as the bridegroom. [Cincinnati Enquirer.

## LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

DISPATCHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

### NEWS FROM THE CONFEDERATE CAPITAL.

LINCOLN'S FORCES IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

#### Further of the Leesburg Battle.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—An intelligent gentleman from Washington says that Lincoln's forces in Maryland, Virginia and the District Columbia, amount to fully 230,000 men, well equipped, with the exception of the cavalry, which is much inferior to the Confederate cavalry.

Several gentlemen who witnessed the battle near Leesburg, on Monday, say that the rout and panic of the Federals exceeded that of Manassas Plains. When the Federals took to the river their heads were almost as thick as a swarm of black birds, and it is impossible to describe the scene or estimate the number drowned. Hundreds were shot while swimming and struggling in the water. Many left clothing of all kinds. Many drowned each other.

Most of our wounded will be brought here to-morrow, and nearly all the prisoners are expected here in a day or two.

Additional Particulars.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24.—We have this day received further particulars of the Leesburg fight. The Federals commenced crossing the Potomac on Sunday night, which was continued during the fight.

The fighting was terrible on both sides.

The Federals were well protected by a heavy forrest, were routed three times at the point of the bayonet, and reinforced each time.

The Eighth Virginia regiment charged and captured a brass battery and put the Federals to flight.

The Federals made a desperate stand at the river, and were slaughtered there until panic struck. In their attempt to cross the river hundreds were drowned. The battle field is thick with Federals killed and wounded.

Col. Burk, of the Eighteenth Mississippi regiment, is badly wounded.

The Confederate troops fought under great disadvantage. They endured a heavy march Sunday on two meals, slept upon their arms in the open air on Sunday night, and had only breakfast on Monday. They fought all day without nourishment or reinforcements.

Arrival of Federal Prisoners from Leesburg.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24.—Five hundred and twenty-five prisoners arrived here this morning from Leesburg. Among them are Col. W. R. Lee, Twentieth Massachusetts regiment; Col. Coggswell, Twelfth New York; Major Riviere, Twentieth Massachusetts; Adjutant Pearson and Assistant Surgeon Riviere, Twentieth Massachusetts; six captains and eleven lieutenants from New York, Massachusetts and California regiments. Another large number of prisoners will be brought here to-morrow. Some report that over one thousand were taken, and the lowest estimate reports six hundred and fifty. We have as yet no reliable details of the killed and wounded Confederates.

Arrival of More Prisoners.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24.—One hundred and sixty more Federal prisoners reached here this afternoon.

Occupation of Leesburg by the Federals.

Passengers report Leesburg now in possession of 20,000 Federals.

The Confederates retired under order to evacuate Leesburg if the Federals appeared in large force. Previous to the battle on Monday, it was understood that a similar order had been issued, but Gen. Evans fought the battle notwithstanding. The Confederate loss does not reach 200 in killed, wounded and missing. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing is about 2000.

Several hundred more prisoners are expected here to-morrow.

Numerous incidents are related of the gallant deeds performed by the Confederates. Men never fought with more daring chivalry.

Non-Occupation of Leesburg by the Federals.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24. No official information has been received of the Federal occupation of Leesburg. Gentlemen who left there at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon deny the statement made in official circles of the Federal occupation of Leesburg. It is regarded very probable, even though not yet accomplished.

Seward's Letter to the Northern Governors.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—Secretary Seward has addressed a communication to the Governors of the Federal States, intimating that the European agents in the Confederate States may involve the United States in a foreign war. He urges the Governors to place their coasts in a proper state of defence, and considers that the Federal Government will pay a portion of the expenditures for these purposes.

Reports from Washington.

A Washington dispatch of the 17th says that the Pawnee was struck with six shots from the Potomac batteries on the 16th.

Northern telegrams report a great victory near Harper's Ferry, over Col. Ashby; also, that the Confederate States desire England and France to extend their protection for a limited time.

Seward's letter to the Northern Governors caused a decline in stocks, although the New York Herald approves fully of the letter.

Heavy Firing Below Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Oct. 23.—Heavy, rapid and long-continued firing was heard below last evening, the cause of which has not transpired.

Death of Professor Long, of Maine.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Prof. Long, of Dartmouth College, died on the 15th inst.

Latest from Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 25.—Passengers by the Central train report that Leesburg is still occupied by the Confederates.

Everything is quiet at Manassas.

A two mile race was run to-day over the Fairfield Course, near Richmond. Both heats were won by Doswell's Ninette. Time, 3:58½—3:48. The track was heavy, owing to the late wet weather. A large concourse of people witnessed the sport.

Nothing further has been heard of the engagement by a portion of Gen. McLaw's command on the Peninsula, near Young's Mill. It is believed that the announcement, some days since, was made on erroneous information received by Gen. Magruder.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—Among the news from Europe by the Arabia we find the following:

The Pope of Rome refuses compromises with the enemies of his Government.

The relations of Italy and France are satisfactory. France asks for no Italian territory.

The Spanish expedition against Mexico is actively progressing, and will soon leave.

Sequestration Case in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25.—In the Confederate Court yesterday, Judge Magrath delivered his opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the sequestration—thus refusing to sustain the demurrers of Messrs. Pettigrew, Mitchell & Whaley.

Interesting from Missouri.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 25.—The Relia correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing on the 19th, furnishes the following items:

A scout just in from the West reports that Price has made a stand at Carthage, sixty miles from Springfield.

The Legislature is to be called together on the 4th of November.

The rebels at Vienna had dispersed. A portion is going home, and the remainder will join Johnston.

Johnston has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued his proclamation forbidding any more property from leaving the State.

#### An Outcry Against the Federal Administration.

That clamorous Abolition sheet, the Cincinnati Commercial, belabors the Washington Government in fine style for its failure to wipe out the rebels and its inattention to the threatening aspect of affairs in the West. It does one good to read the article, and probably it did the writer good to relieve himself of a piece of his mind:

INFATUATION AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial telegraphs the following remarkable statement: "The recent battles in Western Virginia are supposed to render that entire section secure to the Union cause."

Now, if there is one thing more disheartening than another in the conduct of this war, it is the seeming ignorance or indifference at Washington to the perils and difficulties that beset the armies operating in distant fields. They are keenly alive to the importance of self-preservation. If Gen. Beauregard so much as makes a demonstration indicating an attack on the gigantic force that invests and protects the sacred city, the country is electrified for its safety. The official dry bones quake with trepidation, and horse, foot and dragoons are hurried forward on the wings of steam to keep the capital from falling into the hands of Jefferson Davis. It is very doubtful if an army as multitudinous as Xerxes led into Greece, and fortifications as impregnable as Gibraltar, would save the country from periodic sensations for the safety of Washington, which have become chronic by their very frequency.

It happens now that a blissful feeling of security pervades the West End. An army of contractors swarms from Willard's to the War Office, breathing a rosy atmosphere of satisfaction that they are in no danger of being hanged—by the rebels—as they ought to be. Munson's Hill has been taken as a beggar may be supposed to appropriate a pair of cast-off shoes, and at no expense beyond a few lives which a blunder of brigadiers saved the enemy the trouble of taking; and it is satisfactorily ascertained—heaven be praised!—that oyster sloops can still navigate the Potomac with no mortal risk of the bursting of the shells.

We wish with all our heart that Gen. Rosencrantz and his ragged and ill-supplied army, shivering in the keen air, and drenched with wintry rains among the inhospitable mountains of Western Virginia, could share the sweet assurance that makes glad the hearts of the perfunctory agents and excursionists of the Union at Washington. Safe, secure! And Lee and Longstreet reinforced by six regiments from Richmond, moving down upon the little army that holds our outposts in Southwestern Virginia, with a force of not less than thirty thousand men. Secure to the Union, forsooth! With not more than twenty-five thousand men to guard a line of at least one hundred and fifty miles; surrounded by spies, marauders, bush-fighters; leaving to protect exposed lines of communication and laboring under obstacles in procuring supplies, such as it never entered the heart of an office-holder to conceive.

The Administration should, once for all, understand that so long as the enemy is permitted to extend its lines from Morrisburg to Manassas, and westward from Leesburg, with nothing to do but eat their rations, and reinforce Lee and Floyd at pleasure, Western Virginia is not, and cannot be safe; and the war will be procrastinated there till doomsday, or till the gallant men under Rosencrantz and Reynolds are exhausted and overpowered.

Even now, while we get this cool assurance from Washington, comes intelligence, which we are inclined to credit, that Rosencrantz and Cox have been compelled to fall back more than thirty miles before an overwhelming force, to save themselves from destruction. While the patricians and plebs of the capital are being treated to the grand reviews of infantry and artillery, that "for splendor and magnitude were never excelled on the continent," and the Jenkins of this military pomp is fairly bursting with fat adjectives that shall be adequate to its description, the battle fields of Rich Mountain, and Cross Lanes, and Carnifax Ferry, remains disputed ground, and are held by exhausted, brave and suffering men in the face of desperate chances.

FROM PENSACOLA.—The Mobile Advertiser publishes the following letter from its Pensacola correspondent:

PENSACOLA, Monday night, October 21.—This morning Billy's big guns announced that Mr. Wilson and his braves were to be found at their old quarters. Their new cloth houses look quite neat and *inviting*. Whether our folks have any need of them, now that they are being housed after town fashion, I am not able to say.

The name of the Confederate gunboat "Ewing" has been changed to the Bradford, and the steamer "Neafie" will hereafter be known as the Nelms, in honor of the brave Capt. Bradford, of Florida, and Lieut. Nelms, of Georgia, who fell in the battle of Santa Rosa. A more appropriate device in perpetuating the name of the fallen braves could not have been adopted.

The military spirit of Pensacola is aroused to the fullest extent. In every direction, of an afternoon, the drum beat is heard, calling the home guards to the plaza, or summoning the soldier to his quarters.

Capt. Farrand, of the Confederate Navy, arrived to-day from Richmond, on business connected with the navy department.

SENSIBLE TALK.—An able article in the London Review upon American affairs, closes with the following significant remarks:

The South can act on the defensive without a ruinous money cost; the North cannot act on the offensive without incurring liabilities that will break the back of the Republic. A thousand men defending their own soil are equal to ten thousand men who carry fire and sword to invade them. All experience proves it; and when the country to be invaded is as large as five or six great European monarchies, the invader should remember the fate of Napoleon in Russia, and pause ere he commits his fortunes to so desperate an enterprise, and much as we abhor negro slavery in the South, we must confess that we should much prefer to see it left where it is, for time and circumstance to remedy or overthrow, to seeing the North reduced to the humiliating position of a military autocracy, in which the liberties of white men would be annihilated without the slightest increase of the liberties of the blacks.

"Yet" North, we may be assured of one thing, which is, that if the war last much longer, and the South continue to win all the battles, the Kingdoms and States of Europe—and Great Britain among the number—will be compelled to recognize the Southern Confederation