THE DAILY BEE.
Terms, &c.
C. E. PELTIER & CO.
No. 78 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS.
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14.

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 10 o'clock, at No. 114 Chestnut street, the stock of a shoemaker in Bienville.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, flour, various brands.

By Chas. E. Foretall, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a negro man—accordion man; also, valuable lot of ground near Esplanade street.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, sundries.

VALUABLE SQUARE OF GROUND AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the City Hall, Camp street, by the Sheriff of the parish, of a valuable square of ground, containing twenty-six lots, bounded by St. Ann, Dumaine, Fourth and Fifth streets, Second District. The same to be sold separately. See advertisement.

BY LAND AND SEA.

By this time we should imagine the enemy are pretty well convinced of the magnitude of the task they have proposed to themselves, in undertaking to conquer the South. They started full of confidence and of hope, and at the end of nearly five months they find themselves farther from the object of their aspirations than ever. What, indeed, have they accomplished in remunerative return for so many slight successes? Is a policy by which they have destroyed their own commerce, brought misery and ruin upon thousands of others, converted their Government into an irresponsible despotism, trampled the Constitution under foot, and loaded the people with an intolerable burden of indebtedness? Have they gained any signal victories? Can they behold even the faintest of the subversion of the South? Let facts answer. On land the Yankees have been repulsed in every direction. Instead of marching Richmond their legions were driven back discomfited and disgraced at Manassas. They are now thrown completely upon the defensive, are trembling for fear of an attack upon their capital, and in lieu of resuming their march across the territory of Virginia, seem solicitous only to protect Washington from assault, and to keep Maryland from rising in revolution. In Missouri, they have been equally unfortunate. One of their largest divisions has been annihilated by the Confederates, and their great military chieftain is only too happy to entrench himself behind the fortifications of St. Louis.

It is remarkable, indeed, that the position of the Federalists should have changed so completely. They began the war with a determination to press forward on every side until they had succeeded in overcoming all resistance. They were to march their victorious hosts to Richmond through Eastern Virginia, where they would meet and unite with the triumphant army which was to make its way by the western part of the State. They were to shroud the whole of Missouri, and then send a formidable force into Tennessee and crush out Secession there. They were to go on conquering the Cotton and Alabama on one side, with Arkansas and Mississippi on the other, until the Union ranged divisions of the Union army would meet at New Orleans, and close the campaign with a war-whoop and a blaze of glory. This was the scheme. We need hardly say that circumstances have occasioned its indefinite postponement. East and West the Abolition armies have encountered severe disasters, and the result now is that instead of pushing on to seize the principal cities of the South, and subject us each to the supremacy of the Stripes and Stars, they are compelled to assume an attitude of defense and to exhaust military skill in endeavoring to ensure their safety. One slight result may be seen from the tone of the telegraphic despatches from Washington, St. Louis and other places: that it is we who are the assailants and the Yankees the assailed—that instead of endeavoring to conquer the South, the Federalists are striving simply to defend the North. Perhaps Mr. Seward, who is great on politico-arithmetical problems, can inform us how much time, according to the process then for adopted, will be required by the North to bring back the South into the Union.

We suspect the Yankees have a dim consciousness that their efforts by land are unlikely to prove very encouraging. Hence their recent movements to annoy and harass us by naval expeditions. Doubtless they enjoy a certain advantage in this mode of warfare over the Confederate States. The latter is the creature, so to speak, of yesterday, and although it has effected wonders in its political and military organization, it cannot hope at once to compete with an old Government possessing a regular navy and using it for the purpose of blockading the Southern ports. Our deficiency in this respect exposes us to the ravages of a barbarous foe upon our sea coast, and perhaps the capture of our minor fortifications, such as were Forts Hatteras and Clarke. But there are such things as batteries, as well masked as open, and there are hosts of brave men in every Southern seaport, and abundance of artillery of heavy calibre. If we have heretofore too much overlooked the possibility of belligerent operations by the enemy at sea, the successful expedition on the North Carolina shores has thoroughly aroused us from our apathy. Henceforth there is reason to believe we shall be prepared for all such predatory incursions. In the meanwhile our noble leaders in Virginia, Missouri and elsewhere will continue that series of masterly operations by which they have thwarted and defeated the plans of our foes. Let them inflict one or two more severe castigations upon them—such as they received at Manassas and Oak Hill, and the Yankees will begin to look treasingly to their own towns and other less pretentious than. They are yet to learn the capacity of the South for doing them mischief.

The Southern Monthly.—In our remarks yesterday respecting this new periodical, we inadvertently omitted to state that Messrs. Holle & Co., Exchange Place, between Commerce and Bienville streets, are the sole agents for the work in the States of Louisiana and Texas. The subscription price is $3 per annum: single numbers, 25 cents.

The New York *Herald* of the 6th has two editorials on "The Death of Jefferson Davis," and its "Probable Consequences." Of the first of these it says it is now "positively assured." The Washington *Star* treated its readers to an extra, under the same comforting delusion.

We clip the following from the *Weekly Wanderer*, published at Covington, La.:

First Congressional District.—Who is to be our Representative? We hear of Eugene Bonford, of New Orleans—who has probably written more to arouse the people of this district to the dangers of Abolitionism than almost any other man in the South—spoken of as the man for *the times*.

"Knaves Fall Out."—Says the Mobile *Register and Advertiser*: "There is no honor among thieves," or the rascals of the New York press would fight each other to maintain it. Hardly a day elapses but some one of these editors tamely takes an insult from another for which life would be responsible among gentlemen of the South. Just now they are thirsting more about choking each other than saving their hard-bestead country. Bennett remarks that the *Tribune* and *Times* are waging a war of abolition, whereat the "little villain" of the latter paper comes at Mr. B. with a column and more of amiable language, of which the subjoined paragraph is a specimen, and the *Tribune* objection over the article and republishes it at least very sentiments." The *Times* proves by half a dozen extracts that the *Herald* has been doing just what it accuses the *Times* of doing; and probably the next day the *Herald* as fully proved that the *Times* had been doing what it has been doing—for the *Times* certainly has preached a war of abolition. But to our gem of editorial blackguardism:

That this is false, so far as the *Times* is concerned, so many living knows better than "the bewhipped and belicked exemplar" of the *Herald* who writes it. But that is the highest difference. He will resent the libel to-morrow just as vigorously as when it was fresh—indeed a good deal more so, for the longer he nurses a put-fastened he more closely he clings to it. He fails in love with his own lies. He luxuriates with frantic delight on what would blister the forehead and blast the peace of any man who had ever known a blush. He feels of self respect or had any personal character of the preserved or cared for. Bennett has the dismal advantage of being a perfect Ishmaelite—an outlaw—a pariah, whose word no human being dreams of believing, and who in the estimation of mankind from all the restraints which a decent social standing imposes upon personal and professional conduct. He can surprise nobody by any outrage upon character, and is fast losing the power even to excite public curiosity by his falsehoods.

If the occupation of Columbus by the Tennessee troops belonging to the Confederate Government, under a pressing military necessity, is a breach of Kentucky neutrality, what is to be construed to be the violation by the occupation of a camp in Garrard county by 1500 Tennessee troops belonging to the Federal Government, without the excuse of any necessity? We simply ask for information.—[*Louisville Courier.*

The New Orleans Bee.
No. 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,190.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

A Lincolnite Movement in the Kentucky Legislature.

Louisville, September 13—Mr. Huston, from the Committee on the Restless Sessions, reported a bill to prohibit and punish rebellion in the State, which was made the special order for to-day.

This bill makes the waging of war against the United States, the enlistment of troops for the Confederate States, inducing others to do so, or joining or parading with a company with intent of joining the Confederates, felony, with one to —years' imprisonment. The secession of Kentucky by any of her citizens as a Confederate soldier is declared treason with death. The provisions of this bill are to go into effect the day after passage.

The Battle-Hose Summersville.

Among the Federal officers' names inscribed for gallant and soldierly conduct for the following: Gens. Rosencrantz and Benham; Cols. Black, Lowe and Lowe—Capts. Eastman, Snyder and McMullen; and Maj. Burke.

Rosencrantz's official account of the battle is similar to the report received night. He says about 1000 killed and were hundred wounded on his side; that he found two stands of colors, and captured a few prisoners, and the camp equipage which Floyd had left.

From Point of Rocks.

Point of Rocks, September 12.—It is reported the Confederates are taking up the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and using the materials to extend the track on the Alexandria and Leesburg road.

[EIGHT DISPATCH BEE.]

FROM THE CONFEDERATE CAPITAL.

Death of an Eminent North Carolinian.

Richmond, September 13.—Wyllie P. Mangum, an eminent North Carolinian, died in this city Saturday.

Richmond Markets.

Coffee, in Richmond, is worth from 38 to 45c. per pound, and the article is scarce. Bacon, 16c. Liverpool Salt, $7 50 per sack. Wheat, 90c. Corn, 60c.

The News Market Dull.

We have nothing new worth telegraphing. The news from the camps is uninteresting, and will probably continue so until October.

Gov. Magoffin's Veto.

Louisville, September 13.—Gov. Magoffin vetoed the resolutions ordering the Confederates off Kentucky soil. The resolutions, however, passed over the veto.

Gen. McClellan.

Washington, September 13.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent telegraphs that there is considerable feeling among the leading men in consequences of General McClellan's imprisoning fugitives to wait the claim of their owners.

Arrest of Municipal Officers and Legislators in Baltimore.

Baltimore, September 13.—The Provost Marshal at daylight arrested Mayor Brown, Ross Winans, Charles and F Lawrence, J. Wallace, Dr. Kane, the members of the Maryland Legislature, and delivered them over to Fort Mchenry.

From New York.

New York, September 13.—The police seized to-day blank notes on the Pittsylvania Bank, Virginia, and returned the engravers.

The circulation of the *National Zeitung* has been interdicted.

Kentucky Legislature.

Louisville, September 13.—Mr. Huston's rebellion bill has been postponed till Monday.

Fremont to be Removed.

New York, September 13.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says that Gen. Fremont will be succeeded by Gen. Meigs.

More Arrests in Baltimore.

Baltimore, September 13.—Congressman May and Legislators Cary H. Morfit and W. H. Harrison are reported arrested. It is also reported that Benj. G. Howard, the peace candidate for Governor, is arrested; also, Dennison, Mayor of Canton, and Dr. Lynch, members of the Legislature from Baltimore county, and J. Hall, editor of the Baltimore *South*. The Legislature was to have met on Tuesday.

Seizures in the North.

New York, September 13.—The Alice Tinker, from Liverpool, partly owned in Apalachicola and Mobile, was seized at Sackett's Harbor.

Twenty-four boxes containing articles of the curiosity art, the property of Commodore Tatt sall, were also seized.

The Mails in Missouri.

Washington, September 13.—The Postmaster-General has advised that no mails will go over the St. Joseph and Hannibal Railroad. The prospect of a resumption in that service is bad.

The St. Louis *Republican* has many singular paragraphs about affairs in Missouri. It announces the promotion of Major Sturgis to Brigadier-General. The H. D. Bacon and New Sam Gaty were to have left for St. Charles with one thousand United States troops each, for service on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. They take the North Missouri railroad at St. Charles. Greenbeck's Ohio and the First Kansas were also going the same road. We subjoin the following, by which it will appear that one regiment was in a state of mutiny, and that a General was supposed to have been shot in the neck:

Our latest advices from the Northwest are that Col. Williams and his command arrived at Shelbina about 8 P. M. of the 4th, and Gen. Hurlbut, with a force of some 250 men, about the same time. They ordered the engineers of the road to back their train to Brookfield, but this they refused to do after night. Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, the troops made preparations to go east, but after two trains were loaded, the engineers refused to go under the officers in command. They then went into council. Up to noon nothing was settled. At 2 P. M. Mr. Fasley, by Gen. Hurlbut's orders, took a train, with thirty men, with directions to run east and see what was up, giving him instructions to return in two hours. If he did not return, Gen. Hurlbut was to send a force after the train as fast as possible. It is unpleasant to state, Gen. Hurlbut's condition was such that he was unable to stand, and Col. Williams ordered him under arrest. At dark the engineers were again requested to back the train to Brookfield, but they refused. At 8 P. M. Mr. Fasley, with his train, returned. They went to within three miles of Shelbina, where they found the culverts torn up. With a glass they could plainly see the work being done on the trestle for a mile east and west of Shelbina. A man who had escaped from Grant's command reports his force 2000 strong. Conductor Newcomb, of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, is a prisoner in his hands.

Along the road to Chillicothe all was quiet. The bridge west of Osborne had been burned

[From the London Correspondence of the N. Y. Times, August 24.]

The Secessionists in England.

The news of the battle at Bull Run fell like a spark on gunpowder among the Secessionist agents here, and startled them into a temporary frenzy. They Wade one credit with their head, their busy hands are writing money articles for the *Times*, and pumping their ideas into the brain of that journal's city article. Their rage is the rage of the devil, for they are hidding furiously against our Government for arms, and, as seems to be thought, not without success. They have got money—ready money for all that there can be no doubt, though from whence and at what awful disposal, I do not undertake even to guess. They are energetics as ever of recognition, and very likely have their reasons for being so. Nor is all this for nought.

Within the last few days, it is rumored that they have succeeded in equipping and shipping off an armed steamer with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Southern Rebels. Whether it has been for some time past quietly receiving its stores, under the direction of a Liverpool firm in the American trade. Of the particulars of this affair I am not informed; but it is said, and further, that the British Government, when called upon to prevent the departure of the vessel, declined to interfere—on what grounds I have not heard.

If these rumors are true; and whether they are or are not cannot be known, all talk of the good will of this Government towards the south and the talk of the English press about our impending ruin, will prove a calumny.

But even if the report is not true, it cannot long become so, for there is here then one universal feeling not in British ports, and indeed I may say throughout the British Empire, they have escaped the blockade and begun their career. Then they will become ships of war, no doubt, and cruise on the Southern national waters. The English Government, true to its neutral ground, will not interfere to prevent the fitting out of these vessels until its own interests begin to suffer.

We find the following significant paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the *Tribune*, of the 6th inst. It says:

Stephen Counsett, late 2d Engineer U. S. Navy, has received a commission as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy Department, dated off Fort Pickens, August 17th, 1861.

Gen. Harney, in a round-robin manner, drops a pen-mark, run down to my last Monday morning, and counsel our leave within a quarter of a mile, heard his wind, and stood off without communication or observing the usual courtesies usage of all nations when on meeting each other. This manoeuver, in presence of our enemy, was exhibited for the express purpose of showing John Bull's interest for King Cotton."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives currency to the following as a good item, and sound Lincoln doctrine:

Gen. Cass on the Abolition of Slavery.—Gen. Cass, in a recent conversation with Postmaster Purcheld, of Rhinebeck Cottage, Hillsboro, said that though he felt strongly upon the subject of slavery in relation to secession, yet this was now the only way to successfully and permanently end this accursed. Without abolition, if we had gotten to-day we should have war to-morrow. This is a startling consideration, for one who has always been as conservative as the great Michigan statesman.

Russell's Letter to the London Times.

Russell's letter to the London *Times* has been received by the mail. The following are the only interesting extracts to be found in it:

At the present moment it is calculated that the United States' expenditure exceeds $1,000,000 a day. Mr. Secretary Chase, in his report to Congress, stated that the sums already voted amounted to $318,510,648.92, of which sum "is proposed to raise $240,000,000 by loans, and $80,000,000 by increased customs and taxation. A direct tax of $20,000,000, an income tax of three per cent. upon all incomes above $600, raised to five per cent. in the case of absentees, with large additions to the Morrill tariff are the means proposed; but not one shadow of truth has been addduced to prove that any one of them will answer the end, while, in the case of the seceded States, we know that the appropriations cannot at present, if ever, be raised.

With all the efforts that a man can make to keep down his expenses, the mighty spasmodic efforts of the North to create and maintain a great military establishment are attended in a great waste; but pecuniaries, which have been of late extensive and active, putting devil's dust and bloddy into dioth, brown paper into bullets, and indulging in similar practices, whereby patriotic citizens make fortunes by their country's losses, have not so much to do with the extravagance as the ignorance of those charged with the distribution of the public money.

If I am correctly informed, the desertions from the Northern army are numerous enough to excite serious apprehensions. By a private letter from a country gentleman in Maryland I learn that all the by-ways and roads are filled with men making their way home. Some are working in the neighborhood as laborers on the farms, others are hiding in the large towns, and they are numerous may be judged from the fact of sixty five being quoted against one house in Talbot on but of the way places in one day. These men complain of having received no bounty, and of not being paid no pay. It is known that some officers never stopped their career from the moment they turned their backs at Bull Run till they ran to earth in their own houses, and by their own firesides in the North. If any thing could increase the ochism between the regulars and volunteers, it has been found in the bitter manner in which the latter speak of the behavior of the regulars placed to support the United States batteries which were fought with great gallantry, and only at endened at the last moment.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

Winter Clothing for the Army.

The Government Clothing Bureau, under the efficient direction of Major Ferguson, is already supplying the army with early loss of winter clothing, to the extent of its facilities. Eight thousand overcoats have already been supplied to a single division of the army in Western Virginia. The severities of the winter in the mountains are reported to be extraordinary; there having been several short spells of freezing weather, with appearances of ice in the vicinity of Gen. Lee's encampment.

The same difficulties to which we referred some time ago, as hampering the operations of the Clothing Bureau, in the employment of scrupulous traders, still exist, and are likely, we understand, to be met in the subject of Congress measures on the part of the War Department. Where contractors have been induced to abandon their contracts with the Government, by the failure of the latter to pay, the Department has determined not to hesitate to impress the fulfillment of their contracts. Some of the Fredericksburg cloth contractors have already, it is stated, been dealt with by the operations of mechanics, but will be very properly impressed under the orders of the Government, so far as to observe good faith towards it.

Indeed, the policy of impressing the cotton mills and other establishments into the public service is not a remote one, and may, in fact, become a speedy necessity, should the speculations of traders in soldiers' clothing be carried to the extent apprehended.

We are pleased to understand that the War Department has already evinced a wise interest in the supply of winter clothing for our soldiers, by detailing Mr. Wm. Taylor, a merchant tailor employed in a number of the cloth factories. This arrangement, by itself, is an excellent one, and would be productive of the best results but for one serious difficulty which seems to mock the work of even the Government's operations for the traders.

The infamous speculation against the Government has been in a good measure produced and fostered by the unnecessary and very erroneous law of Congress. Instead of the Government supplying the soldiers' clothing, it is commuted for so much money. The clothing bounties alone nothing more than to enable the men in the army for the purchase of its clothing, and it does so at prices below the limits of six months' commutation. But the soldier is not often in a position to procure clothing, considering the very frequent inconveniences of distance from Richmond, and the often urgent needs in which he may be placed. He is thus made the easy prey of traders, who, managing to sell to him at perhaps 100 per cent. over the Bureau prices, are well afford to speculate against the Government in preferred supplies from the mills and manufactures of the South.

It is unfortunate that the attention of Congress was not given to the practical operations of the clothing commutation law, and measures taken to make the Government itself provide all clothing for the army, and to prohibit the sale of every means necessary for the efficient accomplishment of a duty so vital and important.

Baltimore, September 9.—Yesterday afternoon two or three men of a train consisting of detachment of cavalry of New York, under Colonel Kilpatrick, were thrown from the track of the Northern Central Railroad, near Cockeysville, through the carelessness of their engineer. Four soldiers were instantly killed and several wounded—three mortally. The engineer, on seeing the result of his recklessness, deserted his locomotive and fled to the city, where he was arrested. He was fired upon by some soldiers, but they failed to detain him.

Gen. Fremont and the Administration.—The action of Gen. Fremont in proclaiming martial law over the State of Missouri, and in pursuance of express instructions of the War Department, transmitted to Gen. Fremont by telegraph. Gen. Fremont promptly assumed the responsibility of the act, in defiance of the Administration. The latter has placed unlimited command of men and absolute power within the State of Missouri in the hands of Gen. Fremont, and he is expected to use both to bring back Missouri to the position of a loyal State.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*, 1st inst.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Malicious Arrest.—Mrs. Adams, in whose premises the fire of Thursday night originated, as we reported yesterday, was arrested about eleven o'clock, on order of her next-door neighbor, a shoemaker named F. Favre, charged her with the origin of arson. The little child she was bringing up, and who was burned to death in the fire, was driven at the time she was carried out to the street, and was to grass upon by of mind. Yesterday morning the case was looked into by Recorder Emerson, and the result was that he gave her an honorable discharge. All that she possessed in the world was destroyed by the fire, and those are her misfortunes upon any o' it. She was very fire with her tongue and had given Favre a great deal of abuse and annoyance in consequence of some dispute about the land privileges, as means are that she was persecuted by her neighbor on a sustenance, and had been operated to resolve by the police. Mrs. Adams was an old woman and lame, and she was keeping the child for its mother, a Mrs. Lacey, for five dollars per month. It was absent from the house at the time of the fire, and all the affection of her old age had concerned upon it. She had left it asleep in bed with a night burning in the room and was speaking with a friend in the neighborhood when the alarm of fire was given. Coroner Simon held an inquest upon the body of the child, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Likely to Die.—On the afternoon of the 26th of August last Mrs. Simon Netter was badly beaten in her own residence, No. 35 Conti street, by a descendant named Frank Stork, who resides around the corner from her house, on Bourbon street. It is said that Stork was in the habit of passing her place every day and annoying her by the expression of one kind or his annoyed towards her. This led her to remonstrate with her tongue, and on the evening in question as, while her husband was absent at his place of business, Frank, who was intoxicated, rushed in upon her and struck her terribly with an iron hammer. He was arrested at the time by a police-man on the charge of assaulting a woman, and the Recorder released him on bail. Next day Simon Netter was taken with paralysis of the left side, and one of the cases to the Recorder, re-committing them with an affidavit, whereupon Mr Gastinel and Mark arrested overagain. A friend of Mark's then procured, as a release note from Dr. Bongest that Mrs. Netter was sufficiently well to appear in court, and on the strength of this note Stork was released on bail. Yesterday morning Dr. Bongest sent a note, stating that Mrs. Netter was in a very critical condition from the result of the blows received, and would probably die. The decided Recorder Gaddipo to have Stork arrested together with the witnesses, but was disappointed, and he was sent to the Parish Prison, without bail, to await the action of the justice inflicted by him.

Free Market.—The following was the distribution made yesterday, there having been 1866 families supplied: 39 barrels meal, 9 barrels rice, 1 barrel grits, 1887 lbs tea bread, 31 sacks corn potatoes, 1 sack onions, 1 sack sweet potatoes, 6 barrels flour, 25 barrels corn peas, 4 barrels corn peas, 150 pumpkins, 8½ barrels molasses, 6 barrels meat beef, 2½ barrels white fish, ½ bbl. dried beef, 6 boxes codfish, 2 kits jonguns and mackerel, 6 boxes, 1 keg salt, 6 boxes soap, besides numerous vegetables.

Encouraged.—Thomas Armstrong, who was arrested for stealing Jos. Courtois's watch and chain at the ball at Odd Fellow's Hall on the night of the 21st of August, but let off at the time, was requested last evening, with a friend named Peter Thompson, by detective Purcell, on the same charge.

Fights Between Women.—Adelaide Seltzer was arrested this yesterday on the charge of ecommitting an affray with a dangerous weapon, to wit, a negative cane they had, considered by the grown-eyed monster.

Surrendered.—Michael Bowers, who so dangerously stabbed Jas Lynn last Monday, in the yard of the Golden Age coffee-house, on Front street, came into Recorder Emerson's Court yesterday and surrendered himself.

Stabbing Affair.—A serious affray took place yesterday at the corner of Soulu and Dryaden streets, in which a man named Charles Redlan was dangerously stabbed by Jim Connors, a "free-nigger," who is said to have been aided and assisted by others. One of them, a notorious fellow named John Bowen, was arrested. It was there already pending a charge of burglary, and was committed by officer Schumpert, and charged by Lieutenant Boylan with being accessory to the stabbing, and with firing thereto a dangerous and explosive character.

Recorder's Court.—Before Recorder Elmore.

Monday.—Gastinel's Court.—Before J. B. Fisher.

Margaret Daugherty, 76 years of age, was fined $2 for her self-in defense to stand trial before the Criminal Court for stabbing Joseph Wade, and spitting in his face.

Mr. Polycarpe Pelle, of Toulouse street, was fined $5 for disorderly conduct. Officer Bruce was the arresting officer.

Office of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co. pany.

Notice.

Dividends for any individual in the army of Louisiana, now in Virginia, will be forwarded by the Finance Committee, No. 50 Gravier street. Application by sending name, number and regiment.

sept 13 tf T. C. SULLY, Chairman.

For Sale, in store and to land—

50 ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Delbrvaid, in half quarter and eighth pipes, 4th proof, pale; G. F. Bernard & Co., in half, quarter and eighth pipes, 4th do, dark, and Otard, Dupuy & Co., in quarter and eighth pipes, 4th do, pale.

COGNAC BRANDIES—A. Briffaud, vintage 1858, 1854, 1851, pale, in quarter and eighth pipes; J. Fenwick & Co., vintage 1858 dark, in quarter and eighth pipes; 1858, pale, in quarter pipes; Louis Lafforton vintage, 1858, in quarter pipes, pale; Hard Dupuy, vintage 1858, pale, in eighth pipes; Bisquit, Dubouche & Co., vintage 1858, pale, in quarter pipes; Otton, vintage 1795, pale, in half and quarter hhds.; Martenas & Bellue, in quarter and eighth pipes, fine old pale Cognac, in 4 gallon demijohns.

WHISKEYS—Old Bourbon in barrels; Belmont Cabinet Whiskey, in boxes of quarter, eighth and half gallons; Old Tom Gin, in cases of quarts; Goldbeck Rhinewein Arcenette Schnapps, quarts and pints; Port Wine, in quarter and eighth pipes.

CHAMPAGNE WINES—Fine family Champagne, in cases; Chateau Margaux and Cos d'Estournel, in cases; Brown White Wine, in half casks; do do do, in quarts and pints; Hermitage, in quarts.

SARDINES IN OIL—Rodel, Rodel & Dubois Aîné's brands, in qr boxes, Reynes, in half boxes; Sole à la Portuse, in qr boxes.

PRESERVED FRUITS, &c.—Fruits in their Juices, in Brandy, Straw berries in their Juices, Brandy Cherries, Pears and Jellies, Mushrooms in Mushroom Oil, Pate de Foie Gras, a complete assortment of all kinds of Preserved Meats, Meat Sauces, Liebeg's Extract, &c.

GERMAN CIGARS—Regalias, Media Regalias, Operas, Millions for sale by

sept 13 W. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
20 Old Levee st.

VANILLA BEANS—Two boxes Mexican, on sale by

sept 13 W. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,
20 Old Levee st.

CORN AND OAT AND BARK MILLS—Seven's Little Giant Corn and Cob Mills, for sale by

sept 13 T. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,
20 Old Levee st.

Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

3 QUARTER and 12 eighth pipes Chateau Yquem Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, fourth proof, 1858.

11 qr and 11 eighth pipes Chateau Yquem Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, fourth proof, 1859.

11 qr and 12 eighth pipes superior Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, fourth proof, 1859.

24 qr pipes superior Champagne, fourth proof, 1859.

1 pipe Fine Old Pale Cognac.

1 " " Dark "

1 " " Otard, Dupuy & Co.

MOLASSES.—Wish light receipts and a fair demand for prime, which is firmly sustained at last quotations, but 100 bbls. were offered. We quote:

Prime to Choice Sugar House.....
Fair to Prime " "
Common to Fair "
Prime to Choice Clarified.....
Fair to Prime "
Common to Fair "
Choice Centrifugal.....
Prime to Choice Syrup.....
Fair to Prime "
Common to Fair "
Choice Country and Light.....

SUGAR.—The receipts have been light, the supply is limited, and with a fair demand prices have advanced ½c. We quote:

Inferior.....
Fair to Good Common.....
Fair to Fully Fair.....
Prime.....
Fully Prime.....
Choice.....
Choice White.....

FLOUR.—The receipts have been fair, and the demand moderate, and prices have declined 25c. per bbl. The stock embraced some 2700 bbls. at $7 @8 87 50 for common and good $8 50 @ 9 bbl. for Good to Choice Extra.

CORN.—The receipts have been light, and the demand moderate, and prices have advanced prices. The week's sales comprise about 60,000 bushels, at 70c. for Yellow, Yellow Mix & Mixed and White, and 72½c. for White, in store.

WHEAT.—The sales comprise 600 sacks at @1 11½ @ bushel for Red.

OATS.—The supply is light, and the sales for the week comprised the sacks at 32@35c @ bushel.

BRAN.—The supply is very light, and the sales comprised from at $11 @ 12 @ 100 lbs.

HAY.—There have been no receipts, and we consider the stock light, and the demand is confined to small lots at retail.

LARD.—There have been no receipts, and we consider the stock of 30 bbls. prime at 12c., and one at 12½c. @ lb. Shrewd remain dull, and kept at 7½@7½c @ lb. Sundry lots of Prime Mess are held for quoted at 12c @ lb.

PORK.—There have been no receipts. The supply of good Mess is limited. The retail demand is supplied at $17 for Mess. Early in the week 150 bbls. sold at $20 for Prime, and Prime Mess to the same for Prime.

The stock at the inspection warehouses on the 1st instant was 2000 bbls. of all kinds.

BACON.—The supply is light, and the market has been quiet, and we have heard of retail sales at for Sides, Shoulders, Nos. for Ribbed Sides, and 6@7½c @ lb. for Shoulders.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The supply of Western Butter is nearly exhausted, and may be quoted at 16@ 17c @ lb. Of Cheese, old Western is selling nearly at 9@10c @ lb.

WHISKY.—The receipts have been light, but the demand is limited, and prices have declined 2c @ gallon. Early in the week 50 bbls. sold at 22c @ gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 14@15c @ yard; Gunny Bagging, known to the best power-loom, 16@17c for the 1st hut, 15½@16c for the 2d hut, and for sales; and we have sold to the @ yard cash. Stock on the 1st instant, 3000 rolls. We quote Bale Rope at for hemp sample and machine, and for sales; and we have sold small sales. Stock on the 1st instant, 7000 coils of all kinds.

GUNNY BAGS.—The sales comprised 300 bales Ex. Ten Henry at 19c, and 100 Madison Chief at 20c. At 22 bales at 18½c, 126 at 19c and 150 at 19½c cash. Buyers are now asking higher rates. Stock on the 1st instant, 3177 bales.

COFFEE.—The sales of Rio stock our last review comprised 1000 bags on private terms. The receipts of Virginia, on private terms. The receipts of Virginia, on private terms. The receipts have been light, and the demand moderate, and that in general needs to very small sales. Stock on the 1st instant, 7000 sacks of all kinds.

CANDLES.—We quote light at 20c @ lb. The stock of full weight is exhausted.

SOAP.—There has been a moderate demand at 6@ 6½c @ lb.

LARD OIL.—Prices have ranged generally at @1 @ gallon, and for choice winter-strained.

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

Cotton Market,

Jeffersonville City, Sept. 13, 1861.

Arrived during the past week, 1400 Texas Beeves, 190 Head 34 Sheets, 180 Sheep, and 200 Calves. Some of the week, 1244 Texas Beeves, 181 Hogs, (of which at least were sold at 12½c @ lb. grass, and 5 Sheets at 2½c @ lb. grass) and 200 Calves. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, @ 100 lbs., 1st qlty.....@ 5 00@6 00
" " " 2d " .....@ 4 00@5 00
Texas " " " .....@ 3 00@4 00
Veal Calves, " " .....@ 3 00@4 00
Hogs, " " .....@ 3 00@4 00
Sheep, " " .....@ 3 00@4 00
Milch Cows, @ head.....@ 30 00@40 00

Notice.

THE undersigned having sold his store, all persons indebted to them are hereby requested to call and settle as soon as possible.

LAZARE JEUNE,
No. 77 Old Levee street.

BUCKETS—300 dozen painted and cedar buckets, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
sept 13 3 and 14 St. Louis st.

BUCKETS—50 dozen Extra dried peaches, a choice article, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
sept 13 3 and 14 St. Louis st.

BRANDY FRUITS—100 boxes, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
sept 13 3 and 14 St. Louis st.

CHERRIES—50 boxes Brandy Cherries, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
sept 13 3 and 14 St. Louis st.

FINE CRACKERS—10 boxes Sugar Crackers, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
sept 13 3 and 14 St. Louis st.

WINE—10 bbls. Sherry wine, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
sept 13 3 and 14 St. Louis st.

RYE WHISKY—100 barrels for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
sept 13 3 and 14 St. Louis st.

BRANDY—50 boxes F Fernel and Verdin & Le Gendre, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
sept 13 3 and 14 St. Louis st.

SUGAR—75 sacks Refined, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
sept 13 3 and 14 St. Louis st.

CANDLES—50 boxes Sperm, for sale by
sept 13 J. & J. HARROD,
45 Old Levee st.

A BRANDY, CURDIAL, MUSCAT, FRUITS, &c.—Twenty barrels new raisins, 50 boxes Muscatel, 50 boxes Malaga Grapes, 50 boxes Almonds, 50 do Filberts, 50 do Walnuts, 50 do Prunes, 50 do Citron, 50 do Currants, 50 do Figs, 50 do Pecans, 50 do Brazil Nuts, 50 do Cocoanuts, 50 do Pine Apples, 50 do Pears, 50 do Peaches, 50 do Apricots, 50 do Plums, 50 do Cherries, 50 do Gages, 50 do Quinces, 50 do Strawberries, 50 do Raspberries, 50 do Blackberries, 50 do Gooseberries, 50 do Currants, 50 do Pineapples, 50 do Oranges, 50 do Lemons, 50 do Limes, 50 do Bananas