THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20.

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.

Auction Sales This Day.

By G. Leaumont, Blache & Co., at 10 o'clock, in St. at No. 59 Chartres street, window, clothing; also, white and colored cloth.

By N. Viguie, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Peter and Chartres sts., household furniture.

MARTIAL LAW.

The suggestion has been made at various times that the military authorities of our city should proclaim Martial Law. We understand that the subject has been taken under serious advisement, and we should not be greatly surprised if they having the further or declare Martial Law should occasion it. No tangible objection can be urged against it, while there are many circumstances that would seem to justify its exercise. It may be alleged that New Orleans is in no immediate danger of invasion. That is true, but is no reason why we should not make ample and efficient preparations for a contingency which, according to the boasts of our enemy, cannot be very remote. To bring into full and early requisition the entire military resources of New Orleans is urged only to be offered by virtue of stringent laws and regulations. For instance, there is a large number—probably several thousands—of citizens among us who are subject to military duty, and who have hitherto contrived to evade and pretermit the manly obligation devolving on them of contributing their personal aid and assistance to the defense of New Orleans. The volunteer system cannot efficiently reach this class. But if Martial Law existed, every able bodied man within the prescribed age could be forced to shoulder his musket and submit to company drill—and nothing else but careful and frequent drilling will make a soldier. If in advance but a persistence error to suppose that any one can fight well who happens to possess a gun. Such an individual is absolutely worthless in a corps, if he knows nothing of military manœuvres; and if he attempts to wage war on his own account, he will be apt to be among the earliest victims of the combat. Soldiers are not born so, as poets are said to be. They must learn their art in the severe and protracted school of discipline. Hence the absolute necessity that all who are capable of bearing arms should be required—may compelled—to resort to that system of training by which alone they can be taught intelligently and efficiently to defend themselves, when assailed. If nothing else will succeed in bringing out the sloths and sluggards in our midst, Martial Law, by the fullness of authority which it vests in the military commanders, will accomplish the object.

Another reason urged for the declaration of Martial Law is the facilities it will offer for the detection, arrest and punishment of all persons engaged directly or indirectly in treasonable practices. It is no secret that a considerable number of suspicious characters haunt our city, and it is religiously believed that spies and traitors dwell habitually and secretly in our midst. Patriotic and zealous men have on various occasions endeavored to fasten conviction on some of these miscreants, but whether from a sentiment of misplaced lenity, or on account of the tedious technicalities of the law, the suspected persons have almost invariably managed to escape unpunished—or, at the worst, have been permitted quietly to take their departure for the North, there to disseminate ten thousand libels and falsehoods against the South. Arrests have been made of persons accused of furnishing provisions and supplies to the enemy's vessels in the Gulf and the Mississippi Sound, and while the moral conviction of their guilt was strong, retribution was eluded. In times like these the ordinary course of justice would appear to be a mockery. Constructive treason might be predicated of an action which, in the case of the civil law, would be deemed too trifling to deserve chastisement. Under the rigorous code of Martial Law all such cases would be judged upon different principles. Spies and informers can be speedily discovered, tried without unnecessary delay, and if convicted punished swiftly and severely.

The honest citizen who loves his country, and is anxious to see her emerge triumphantly from the ordeal to which she is subjected, is so far from having any thing to dread from the enforcement of Martial Law, that he should rather rejoice at its proclamation. It will prove an infallible touchstone, and will discriminate keenly and accurately between patriotism and knavery. Under its influence perfidious wretches who harbor treason in their bosoms, and seek to carry it to a profitable market, will find themselves in the vocative, and their projected villany at an awful discount. Martial Law will scour New Orleans of traitors, more rapidly than arms, means, or other purgative thing. The measure is inconvenient to which good citizens may be exposed would be cheerfully sustained, in view of the salutary operation of this potent and efficacious remedy against treason. Such at least are the views of many of our soundest and truest citizens. The question rests with those to whom the responsibility of action belongs.

The instructions to the Receivers under the Sequestration Act of the Confederate Congress are published in another column. We take them from the *Picayune*.

A communication in the *Evening Delta* of yesterday recommends that the old chartered banks should run their $5 bills in two, and make each half represent $2 50. This plan seems to us sensible and practicable, and would undoubtedly contribute greatly to remove the inconvenience resulting from this want of small change.

A couple of families recently passed through Cincinnati in a most wretched condition, and by stating that they had been expatriated from North Carolina on account of their Union sentiments, they obtained the sympathies of a number of persons, who gave them money to help them on their journey. On the 6th inst, two other families, apparently, appeared in the same localities, and said they had been driven out of Tennessee. They, too, received a considerable sum from patriotic citizens. It was subsequently ascertained that the families from North Carolina and the families from Tennessee were composed of about the same individuals.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—The *Richmond (Va.) Register* notices the escape of the prisoners from the jail of that town. They were sent thither by General Wise, who arrested them in Kanawha. They overpowered the jailor when he entered to give them water. Ten escaped, but four were arrested.

Gen. A. S. Johnston was to leave Nashville for Columbus on the 17th.

Gen. McCulloch's army is to be increased to any size he may deem necessary for the prosecution of the war. The Confederate Government has just conferred the authority to increase it upon him, and it is believed that the Arkansas troops newly disbanded will now flock to his command.

MORE SECESSIONISM.—Says the Memphis *Appeal* of the 18th:

By letter from Columbus we learn that on the afternoon of the 15th a detachment of Capt. Warner's artillery company embarked on board the Grampus with a large quantity of stores, and up the river to look after the gunboats. They went up about ten miles, when they came in sight of one, supposed to be the Lexington, lying at anchor opposite Norfolk. Capt. Warner concluded to get as near the enemy as possible and kept on steaming up the river. When within a mile and a half of the Lexington, he fired at her, the ball striking the gunboat at the wheel-house. The Lexington then rounded to, showing her broadside, when Capt. Mason Miller thought it best to go back. The Grampus, while coming down the river, opened on the Lexington, who fired at Fort Pillow Kentucky side, some of the rifle shot striking within a foot of Capt. Warner and Mason Miller, who were standing on the pilot house. Capt. Warner immediately fired at them, which scared them so that they took to the woods.

THE HERALD AND TIMES.—The New York journals are selling a [illegible] truths of each other. The *Herald* [illegible] it calls "an [illegible] Yankee-ill-[illegible] print[illegible] [illegible] less with the rights of labor," and the *Times* calls Bennett's paper "a disheveled, and unscrupulous mask," "the vile whipped and he-kicked old vagabond," "purloin a private letter," "lying and treachery," "resorts to sixth-rate," "the miserable catch," "resorts to dirty," "the [illegible] of falsehood and defamation," "consistent in its wickedness," "censorious and malignant," "the rank scurrilous harlequin," "a mocking ghoul," "the dotard President," "the hoary traitor of the *Herald*," "to swallow the filthy vomit," the predestined felon.

If the press is an exponent of the virtue and refinement of a community, what must be the people represented by such organs as the *Times* and *Herald*?

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 59 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIIII.—Whole No. 12,195.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Interesting from Kentucky.

Formidable Encamping of Bulldrove's Hill, by Confederates—A Fight with Federals—Reported Defeat of the Latter—Gen. A. S. Johnston in Columbus, Ky.—Expected Attack on Columbus, &c.

Memphis, September 19.—The Confederate are dentine in occupation of Bauldrove's Hill, Ky., by Gen. Zollicoffer, with his Kentucky troopsmen, will confront the Southerners at that point, and a battle for the occupation of the intervening position will probably occur.

A large force of Tennessee troops reached Bowling Green yesterday.

General A. S. Johnson has arrived at Columbus, and assumed upon the discharge of his duties.

It is reported that seven thousand Federals had landed nine miles above Columbus, with the intention of making an attack.

The Confederate Steamer Sumter.

The New York *Herald* of the 11th has the following:

By the bark Gazelle, Captain Rhoads, which arrived here yesterday morning from Barbadoes, in fourteen days' passage, we learn that news reached Barbadoes, August 29, from Saranac, stating that the privateer Sumter arrived at that place on the 20th of August in want of coal, and the Government refused to supply her.

SHE REMAINS IN A BRITISH PORT FIVE DAYS —TAKES ON BOARD ONE HUNDRED TONS OF COAL.—THREATS OF THE CAPTAIN.

[From the New Haven Journal, Sept. 16.]

We learn by advices to a mercantile house of this city that the privateer steamer Sumter arrived at Port Spain, Island of Trinidad (English), on the 20th of July, inst. Notwithstanding assurances previously given to our Government by the British authorities that no Confederate war vessel would be allowed to remain in the ports of British islands more than twenty four hours, the Sumter lay at Port Spain till the 5th of August, and took on board one hundred tons of coal. While at Trinidad the captain was too unwell to go on shore, and sent his mate to the Governor by the first officer, but that dignitary refused to receive it, or recognize the captain's authority, and the lieutenant was obliged to return to the ship with the captain's "card" in his pocket.

The Sumter went into Trinidad under the rebel flag which was saluted from the fort by hoisting the Union Jack (English). The privateer had a large number of passengers, being the crew of the Joseph Maxwell, all of whom were released in Trinidad. Before they left the vessel, however, the captain of the Sumter paid the men, if he had found on his arrival there the crew of the Saranac's crew had been shot—he should have hung all the Maxwell's prisoners at the yard arm, and a similar fate would await all prisoners subsequently taken by him.

The United States merchant Keystone State arrived at Barbadoes about the 15th of August, from St. Thomas, in pursuit of the Sumter, and sailed on the 16th for Trinidad.

We understand that the State and Navy Departments have been notified of the fact of the Sumter being permitted to stay that length of time at Trinidad, and probably the British Government will be called upon for explanation.

The Skirmish near Lewisville.

The correspondents of the Richmond *Dispatch* describes this affair briefly as follows:

MASON'S HILL, Fairfax county, } September 13, 1861. }

The forces from Munson's Hill, near here, were engaged on Wednesday evening in a very spirited fight with the Yankees at Lewisville, about five miles northwest from that point. You have no doubt been furnished with the particulars of this brilliant affair by some of your correspondents.

Col. J. E. B. Stuart had only 300 men under his command, with two pieces of the Washington Artillery, Capt. Rosser, when they put to flight three regiments of Hessians, with 200 cavalry and eight pieces of cannon, and drove them one mile down the road towards the Chain Bridge. We killed 6 Yankees, and took 4 five cones, without having a man hurt on our side. They left guns, hats, overcoats, haversacks, &c., strewed along the road. *A la sauve qui Manassas*, and did not stop till they got safely behind their entrenchments near Washington, where they raised signal lights. They are doubtless all massed and dispersed by this galling defeat, that we may expect an attack here at any moment, when they will try to avenge themselves upon this division; but they will have to be very sharp, and do better fighting than they have done yet during the war, if these wishes are gratified in this respect. They will find "massed batteries," and other engines of destruction, there they never yet seen from any of the Baboon's balloons.

We only can say to our valiant foes near us, come on with your forces whenever you feel like it, and do as Col. Stuart did at Manassas, give us a fair fight in open field, and don't skulk behind your fortifications and affect contempt for this rebellion in the South.

LATEST FROM GEN. LEE'S COMMAND.—The *Lynchburg Virginian* of the 14th has the following intelligence from Gen Lee's command, which is later than any we have by way of Richmond:

We met with an officer of our army on Saturday morning, which Gen. Lee's command on Wednesday. The General was then within a few miles of the enemy, and was advancing. More than this, it is not prudent to make publication. The same gentleman had received intelligence at camp of Gen. Floyd's success—which report of whose gone he could hear—which differs from the statement which we publish above here to-day. It was believed in the Confederate camps he fell back, and with a loss of at least 400 in killed, and some prisoners. Such was the intelligence brought to Gen. Lee's camp.

THE BATTLE NEAR SOMMERSVILLE.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the annexed account of this affair through a special dispatch from Carnex Ferry, of the 13th instant:

The battle of last Tuesday, at this place, was by far the greatest and severest yet fought in Western Virginia. Ex Secretary of War Floyd was in command of the rebels in person, and nearly 5 arrere wonned in the arm during the engagement.

The rebels had accurate advice of our approach and exact strength, as appears from the papers found in their camp, and had made every preparation to resist an attack. They had six rifle guns, besides their entrenchments, in such positions commanding all approach.

During the whole engagement, lasting nearly four hours, we brought into action only five regiments, and of these but parts of three were engaged. The rebels stationed expert riflemen in the top of officers, and fired right from their cannon—a missile unknown to civilized warfare. Experienced military men say the rear of surrendering and mustery for a time was the heaviest fire they ever heard, but the rebels fired mostly too high with their artillery. Their superior rifles did the most execution. Floyd should be surrounded, and his retreat to Lewisburg cut off.

An immense amount of personal property was found in the rebel camp, but only seven fifty wagons loads were thought worthy of transportation, and in this country the whole amount is hardly worth $10,000.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows:

The extent and magnitude of the war are becoming daily better felt, to the astonishment of the old world, though here the matter is generally viewed with indifference.

Some of the largest foreign importing houses of New York are winding up their business, being satisfied that it cannot be profitably prosecuted. The wealth accumulated by them during the last twenty years of prosperity they will take out of the country. One firm will carry away ten or fifteen millions of capital, and numerous men on a smaller scale are also seeking security in countries from which our former prosperity invited them.

The Canadas and other North American British provinces will probably gain in commerce and population by the civil and commercial commotion in the States. They are made more convenient therapy with their own stable institutions. Hundreds of Americans have been and will continue to be added to their population by the disturbances, actual and expected, at home.

It will be noticed also that the home government is, by way of proper opinion, sending more troops to garrison the forts on the Atlantic border. The object of this movement is, we doubt, to preserve the neutrality, as well as to protect the tranquility of Canada.

We are informed that Col. A. R. Chisholm, who has been a member of Gen Beauregard's staff from the capture of Sumter to the present time, has been appointed, in conjunction with Lieut. Beauregard, (a son of the General) to raise a company of light artillery. The full authority of Secretary Johnson and Beauregard has been given to the proposition, and the best material for a War has also signified his concurrence in the same.

Lieut. Smith has been appointed Recruiting Officer in Richmond, and is prepared to enlist those who may desire to join.—*Richmond Exp.*

A gentleman direct from Wheeling, who arrived here yesterday, reports that "Governor" Pierpoint is constantly arresting suspected Secessionists, and sending them to Camp Chattle, near that city; that some personal property belonging to John Knote, Esq., who is now in this section of the State, which had been sent east to Wheeling, was then stopped by a mob and returned to Wheeling; that the trunks of Jefferson T. Martin, Esq., C. S. Marshal, also been seized and their contents confiscated; and, in short, that a general reign of terror prevails there, the Secessionists being afraid of imprisonment, and the bogus Governor and his minions and supporters ridiculously fearful of the advance of the Ohio and other rebels.—*Cincinnati Dispatch, 16th.*

YOUR BROTHERS IN THE WAR.—In the battle of Manassas, *Henry Clive* was there, in General Johnston's division, and fired five rounds. In the battle of Oak Hill, three brothers of the same family were there: A. H. Clive, and to General Pearce, and in the Fort Smith regiment. Clive and John were privates, and each fired seventeen rounds at Old Lyon and his command. The parents of these young men live in Pennsylvania.

The Secession Act.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Montgomery, September 13, 1861.

Instructions to Receivers under the act entitled "An Act for the Sequestration of the Property and Effects of Alien Enemies, and for the indemnity of Citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding and assisting in the citizens who may remain in the United States." *Approved* August 30, 1861.

I. The following persons are subject to the operation of the law as alien enemies:

1. All citizens of the United States, except citizens or residents of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, or the District of Columbia, or the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, or the Indian Territory south of Kansas.

2. All persons who have a domicil within the States with which the Government is at war, no matter whether they be citizens or not; then the subjects or residents of Great Britain, France, or other neutral nations, who have a domicil, or are carrying on business or traffic within the States at war with the Confederacy, are alien enemies as above defined.

3. All such citizens or residents of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, and of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, and of the District of Columbia, as shall hold actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States.

II. Immediately after taking your oath of office, you will take possession of all the property of every degree and kind whatsoever within your district belonging to alien enemies as above defined.

III. You will forthwith apply to the Clerk of the Court for writs of garnishment under the 5th section of the law, and will propound to the garnishees the interrogatories of which a form is annexed. The interrogatories you will propound to the following persons, viz:

1. All attorneys and counselors practicing law within your district.

2. The presidents and cashiers of all banks and principal administrative officers of all railroad and other corporations within your district.

3. All agents of foreign corporations, insurance agents, commission merchants engaged in foreign trade, agents of foreign mercantile houses, dealers in bills of exchange, executors and administrators of alien enemies, and all syndics of insolvent estates, trustees, and generally all persons who are known to do business as agents for others.

4. At the first week of each month you will exhibit to the Judge a statement showing the whole amount of money in your hands as Receiver, and deposit the same for safekeeping in the most secure depository as may be selected for that purpose by the Judge, reserving only such amounts as may be required for immediate necessary expenditure in the discharge of your duties as Receiver.

5. You are strictly prohibited from making personal use, in any manner whatever, or investing in any kind of property, or loaning with or without interest, or exchanging for other funds, without leave of the Court, any money or funds of any kind received by you in your official capacity.

VI. You are prohibited from employing, except at your own personal expense, any attorney or counselor at law to aid you in the discharge of your duties, other than the District Attorney of the Confederate States for your district; and you are instructed to invoke his aid under the 9th section of the law, in all matters of litigation that may arise under the law.

VII. You will take special care to avoid the loss or deterioration of all personal property perishable in its nature, by applying for the sale thereof under the provisions of the 10th section of the law.

VIII. You will keep an account, showing exactly all sums received by you as allowances of compensation, under the 13th section of the law, setting forth the date and amount of each receipt of each sum; and as soon as the amount received by you, in any one year, shall reach the sum of five thousand dollars, you will pay over to the Assistant Treasurer of the Confederate States, most convenient to your domicil, all further sums allowed you as compensation, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one to be retained as a voucher by yourself, and the other to be forwarded by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury.

IX. You will recover, in the discharge of your duties, you discover that any attorney, counselor, partner, trustee or other person holding or contracting any property, rights or credits of an alien enemy has wilfully failed to give you information of the same, you will forthwith report the fact to the District Attorney for your district to the end that the guilty party may be subjected to the pains and penalties prescribed by the 23d section of the law.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Attorney-General.

The following interrogatories to garnishees have been prepared for your use, together with a note annexed for the information of the garnishee:

1. Have you now, or have you had in your possession or under your control since the twenty-first day of May last, (1861) and if yes, state what property, rights or credits, amounts or investments, belonging or heretofore belonging to alien enemies as above defined.

2. The presidents and cashiers of all banks and principal administrative officers of all railroad and other corporations within your district.

3. All agents of foreign corporations, insurance agents, commission merchants engaged in foreign trade, agents of foreign mercantile houses, dealers in bills of exchange, executors and administrators of alien enemies, and all syndics of insolvent estates, trustees, and generally all persons who are known to do business as agents for others.

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