The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1861.

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.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at noon, at the City Guard Common street, valuable slaves. See advertisement.

Disorganization at Washington.

The telegraph is so unreliable a medium of intelligence, and has so often proved fallacious in the dissemination of groundless rumors, that we hesitate to believe the dispatch received yesterday, relative to the shooting of four hundred Federal troops, by order of Gen. McClellan, for refusing to advance upon the Confederate lines, albeit the statement emanates from, and is credited by, high official circles in Richmond. Were it true, it would attest the demoralization of the Federal army at Washington as so careless and desperate as to justify the conclusion that for all purposes of assault and advance that large body of soldiers would be entirely inefficient and useless. But whether this particular instance of wholesale insubordination and fearful punishment has actually occurred or not, there is a mass of evidence constantly accumulating to show that the ranks of McClellan's army are pervaded by the canker of discontent and sedition—deep seated and dangerous. The testimony of every refugee from Washington, from Maryland, and from the Northern bank of the Potomac, is uniform. They all agree in representing the Yankee soldiers as imbued with an irrepressible terror of Southern arms. They avoid, as much as they possibly can, the perilous duty of picket service, and the many skirmishes which have recently taken place, it is remarkable with what facility three or four hundred Confederate infantry and a battery of light artillery have routed and dispersed, with every appearance of panic, four or five times the number of Federalists. At the engagement near Lewisiora a formal reconnoissance projected and led in person by General McClellan, consisting of three regiments of infantry, a considerable body of cavalry, and Griffith's battery of rifled cannon, was thwarted, and the three or four thousand troops detailed for the purpose were sent into headlong flight by a force of one-eighth their strength.

It is evident from occurrences like these that the Federal army in Washington entertains a wholesome dread of encountering the troops of the Confederates. This arises from more causes than one. Experience has taught the Yankees our superiority in the use of small weapons, our intrepidity and daring, and our invincible courage in assault and defense. The fighting qualities of the South are fully developed by military leaders who, as a general rule, surpass the Federalists in talent, genius and strategic skill. Those of the Yankees who escaped the slaughter at Manassas have no doubt told a doleful and discouraging tale to the raw recruits. The incessant picket firing and skirmishing on the banks of the Potomac has resulted almost invariably in the discomfiture of the Yankees, and tended by no means to diminish the alarm they feel at the prospect of encountering the Confederates in the open field. Besides, the Federal forces are reported to be ill-clad, ill-fed and ill-paid. Now it is hard to maintain due subordination among troops who are fighting from the most patriotic motives, when they find themselves systematically neglected, and their most pressing wants insufficiently supplied. How much harder must it be to preserve order and obedience, and to keep up the moral courage of soldiers who, for the most part, have been inveigled into the army by false pretences of excellent treatment, liberal and regular pay, abundant rations, easy vicissitudes, and the enjoyment of the rich spoils of the rebels, and who discover that all these promises prove as baseless as they are brilliant.

Again: A great majority of the Southern soldiers are taken from the middle and upper classes of society, with whom questions of material comfort are comparatively subsidiary considerations—since most of them have means of their own, and can afford, from the efficient organization of the [illegible]. The Northern troops are usually taken from the very lowest ranks, from the roughs, rowdies and desperadoes of great cities; from the lawless loafers and vagabonds, who must starve, steal, or volunteer. Such are their poor-soldiers. They fight either from brute animal instinct, or because they are paid for fighting. Protracted and unexpected resistance dispirits them quickly, as it does all but the lowest. In their nature too is free by inaction, and to become rude and mutinous if compelled to perform for months the tedious routine of camp duty and military discipline. The elements constituting McClellan's forces are chiefly such as we have described, and are eminently prone to disorganization and demoralization. We have no earthly doubt that one half of them are sick of their work, and would run away from Washington forthwith, if they could escape the vigilance of patrols and sentries. It would not be astonishing if McClellan has been forced, in order to subdue and overawe these ferocious beasts, and show them that they have a master, to shoot large numbers of them with as little compunction as he would a mad dog.

The Presidential Election.

We invite attention to the document published in another column entitled "To the People of the State of Louisiana." It has been prepared by some of the most eminent citizens of our State, and the names recommended for Electors of President and Vice-President, comprising as they do distinguished gentlemen of the former political parties, must prove entirely satisfactory to the voters. We trust that the ticket will be universally accepted, pledged as it is to the choice of Jefferson Davis for President, and of Alexander H. Stephens for Vice-President, of the Confederate States.

Memphis Manufactured. Cannon.—Says the *Avalanche* of Monday: We saw twenty-four six-pounder cannon at the levee yesterday, sent at the Tredegar Iron Works, at Richmond, and were led to institute a comparison between them and those made by Mount, Quinaby & Robinson, of this city. For beauty of finish and general appearance the Richmond cannon cannot compare with those made here; and we have heard military men say that Messrs. Quinby & Robinson's guns cannot be excelled by any in the world. Our citizens are justly proud of the fame which has attached to these articles and we are among the manufacturers of Memphis.

The Memphis *Avalanche* and the *Bulletin*—both excellent newspapers—have been united.

There is a military company of free persons of color in the Parish of Pointe Coupée. It consists of 104 persons. The *Democrat*, from which this is taken, says likewise:

The Pointe Coupée Artillery now numbers 130 men. From the numerous letters received this week we learn they are well. The boys were delighted at the chance to be the first to fire on the Lincoln gunboat.

The Charleston *Courier* of Saturday has the following:

The Confederate steamers Savannah, Sampson, Hunter, and Resolute reached this port yesterday. The following officers are attached:

Confederate States Steamer Savannah—Flag Ship.

Josiah Tattnall, Flag Officer, Commanding C. S. Naval Forces on Coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

Jno. L. Maffit, Lieutenant Commanding.
T. P. Pate, Lieutenant and Executive Officer.
J. W. Sandford, Assistant Surgeon.
Midshipmen—D. M. Hodes, Barron Carter, R. J. Moses, Jr., & J. Bullock.
Paulding Tattnall, Flag Officer's Secretary.
——Glenhenner, Captain's Clerk.
J. G Harris, Acting Chief Engineer.
Assistant Engineers—F. Gehling, T. Murphey.

C. S. Steamer Sampson.

Jos. R. Ennard, Lieutenant Commanding.
Middle Forbes—Lieut. and Executive Officer.
T. B. Fox, Assistant Surgeon.
Midshipmen—Messrs. Post, Thomas, Meriwether and McDermott.
Benj. F. Davenport, Captain's Clerk.
J. E. Williss, Acting Chief Engineer.

C. S. Steamer Hunter.

C. Manigault Morris, Lieut. Commanding.
Wm. A. Kerr, Master and Executive Officer.
Midshipmen—J. C. Holcombe, Wm. W. Wilkinson, Thos. K. Borden.
Wm. J. Bennett, Captain's Clerk.
Wm. P. Riddle, Acting Chief Engineer.
John A. Bailey, Assistant Engineer.

C. S. Steamer Resolute.

A. P. Jones, Lieutenant Commanding.
Wilbert B. Hale, Master and Executive Officer.
J. J. Charlton, [illegible]
Midshipmen—[illegible] Walker, Bones, and Boyd.
Chas. [illegible], Captain's Clerk.
Fo[illegible]neer and Floyd.

Yankee tricks are whenever there is a chance. A firm at Washington has a contract for burying the dead from hospital and encampgs a head. Another firm is underbidding, proposing to do it for $5. Another party offers to contract for shrouds at a low figure.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

From the North Carolina Coast.

Wilmington, September 24.—A suspicious looking brig, which has been off the coast several days, captured the schooner Mary A. Pender on Sunday, twenty miles north of the mouth of Cape Fear river. The crew escaped in a boat and arrived here yesterday.

The Pender was returning home from Charleston, with seventy-five casks of lime for Fort Macon. Two pilots, it is believed, have been decoyed on board of the bark.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Interesting from Richmond—Naval Expedition to Take Brunswick, Geo.

Richmond, September 24.—A well informed gentleman, recently from New York, gives it as his decided opinion, from facts communicated, that it is well understood in interested circles there that Yankee proprietors of large interests in Brunswick, Georgia, have induced Lincoln to fit out an expensive expedition, with about 20,000 men, to take Brunswick and establish a navy-yard, and convert it for the shipment of cotton, naval stores and live oak.

Suggestions have been think there is much reason to believe this, as the Federal Government is almost wholly controlled by schemers and speculators.

Suppression of Baltimore Papers.

A lady, who arrived to-day from Baltimore, reports that the *Exchange, South* and *Republican* had been suppressed, and that the *Sun* would soon suffer their fate.

Prison for Secession Ladies.

She also states that the Peabody Institute is being fitted up as a prison for secession ladies.

More Prisoners of War.

The Central train brought down this morning forty more Yankee prisoners.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

The *Examiner* of this morning intimates that there was a long Cabinet session held yesterday, on the policy of pressing the war beyond the limits of the Confederacy. It says the Cabinet is divided—some preferring ordering the army into winter quarters, while others favor an onward movement.

Three Prisoners of War.

N. O., September 24.—A telegram from Holly Springs says that the prisoners of war destined for New Orleans have gone via Montgomery.

We have read with much pleasure a pamphlet on the Providential Aspect and Salutary Tendency of the Existing Crisis, for which we are indebted to the author, Mr. Isaac Bridge. Within the compass of less than forty pages Mr. Bridge argues questions of transcendent importance with entire impartiality, and great ability and clearness. He puts forth the proposition that the institution of slavery is one of God's special providences, designed, like all the works of our merciful Father, for the most benevolent purposes. These are stated to be as follows:

First, the partial civilization of a race that in its native country has, through successive centuries, remained in utter and stationary barbarism, and would there have forever resisted all efforts to ameliorate its deplorable condition:

Second, the instrumentality for affording employment and support to many millions of white people:

Third, the only source whence a large majority of the human family could procure the fabrics needed to clothe them:

Fourth, an irresistible weapon—more potent than armies, navies and treasures combined—wherewith the Confederate States are destined to sustain the independence they have achieved, thus perpetuating the glorious institutions founded by Washington and his compatriots, and which, in the lap and of the United States, have already been superseded by a military despotism.

These opinions are maintained with much force of reason and variety of illustration. As connected with the slavery question, the war between the Confederate States and the Federal Government receives a large share of the author's attention, and the subject is handled in a bold and vigorous manner. Our limits will only permit us to extract one or two striking passages—but the pamphlet should be extensively read and circulated, as it abounds in truths of the utmost value and moment.

I contend that the political tornado in America, which is now convulsing a large part of Christendom, is destined to achieve for us, if seconded by our own energetic co operation, salutary results defying finite computation, by producing a revolution in the popular sentiment abroad, which could not have been wrought by instrumentalities less stupendous and ever whelming. The mass of Europeans are profoundly ignorant of the magnitude of our natural resources and the character of our people, as well as of the practical operation and the comprehensive mission of our prominent institution, because their views on these subjects are based almost exclusively upon the infamous libels which have for more than a quarter of a century been assiduously thrust upon them by our unprincipled and malignant enemies. Had affairs on this side of the Atlantic remained quiescent, the vile sophisms of these calumniators would not have been detected and rebuked by those they had deluded as they are now by actual facts to be, became the existing excitement will prompt all intelligent minds to seek a philosophical solution of experience so astounding. Providence having, by the wholesome instrumentalities of frost, snow, rain, sunshine, &c., rendered the soil receptive, leaves to the husbandman the sequel. The latter must do the ploughing, planting, &c., or the preliminary preparations of the former will be rendered nugatory—there will be no crop. The sensitive condition of the public mind in England, superinduced by the anxiety concerning the cotton supply, which had for years been manifest, had subjected it to the plough; then it was rendered receptive by the ample furrows cut by our revolutionary plough: then came seed time—the propitious season for sowing forth in the soil which had long been overgrown by the rank weeds of fanatical sophistry. We are the husbandmen whose imperative duty it is to sustain brotherhood. If we are capable of appreciating the obligation devolving upon us, we shall not permit to pass unimproved this first opportunity we have had to apply a thorough and permanent corrective to public opinion abroad. The universal yearning for the promised march of our republic towards its brilliant destiny will evade this solemn duty. Every one having correspondents in European cities should send them pamphlets from the newspapers, and all kinds of publications calculated to eradicate the prevalent errors, and to impart a conception of the prodigious resources of our country, requesting them to press them upon the consideration of their prominent men, especially their statesmen and journalists. Had this system been vigorously pursued, the British and French Governments, seeing that we commanded in almost infinite profusion, all the elements of permanent nationality, would, ere this, have recognized our independence.

When the leading minds in Europe come to realize the astounding fact that slavery and the mighty political institutions of Great Britain must either stand or fall together, they will be no longer content to accept the narrow and hide-bound Exeter-Hall definition of the former, but will consult historical and statistical evidence on the subject. Then ascertaining that the British Colonies have been improved, developed and reared, and the negro population thereof greatly demoralized, by the blasting experiment of emancipation, our States having in the means of comparison, our States having in the same time advanced in population and in all the elements of wealth, power and refinement, they will realize that the institution of slavery was designed to vindicate the wisdom and benevolence of the Creator, and consequently that those statesmen who have no resistance power must prove as futile as would an effort to quench our solar luminary. Being thus enlightened concerning an organization which, perhaps, more than any other, is the source of human happiness, affects the well-being of mankind, everywhere, these men will understand that duty prompts them to applaud rather than condemn the daring driving to leeward the designs of the short-sighted lunkey who would fain sheer its giant strides towards the consummation of its sublime mission. This mental revolution in Europe will gradually extend its influence elsewhere, and the enlightened minds will constitute its paramount alarms, and the abolition insion will contract to the narrow dimensions which is occupied hatere as misshapen cognomen, only enforced by artificial support.

That such a result will materially advance our interest, facilitating our capacity to render slavery subservient to the well-being of our race, none will dispute, save those too bigoted to admit the obvious truth. Besides, the satisfaction of seeing our enemies humbled and rendered harmless, will largely compensate us for all our efforts.

Maryland Refugees.—A party of twenty-four refugees from Maryland, including two distinguished members of the Legislature of that oppressed old Commonwealth, reached here yesterday, and report a condition of affairs in their native State as shocking to every American who has any love of independence and of moral perfectly that, it is scarcely credible, but for the high character of those by whom the statements of these reports are vouched for. Indeed, it might well be said that the truth of Maryland's misery is not half told. There was, on the part of the gentlemen, no feeling manifested, as evidence dissatisfaction to desertion with apparently well-grounded reasons of suspicion among their political enemies. Hundreds are daily dragged from their families, of homes and places of property wantonly despoiled, and yet their recital of well authenticated facts is so far beyond what heretofore been conceived to be of possible occurrence in a free country, that only by the utter want of every manly sentiment of resistance can the positive submission of the people of Maryland be reconciled with their known gallantry and spirit. The cause of the present sullen quiescence of the people is revealed in an eloquent remark of one of the gentlemen, a member of eminent character and white-haired influence:

"The cost of our people," he remarked, "are fixed with their hopes upon the Virginia shore of the Potomac. When all ears are strained to catch, from that direction, the first sounds of the responsive approach cannon."

Well, truly is Maryland has surrendered a brave, generous, self-reliant spirit to her crushing load of old from the Southern Confederacy, and by so doing has rendered the tender of that old, promptly and powerfully, a duty as sacred to our honor as it should be grateful to our affection.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Army of the Kanawha.

Also are is the official report of Col. Davis to Gen. Wise, detailing the particulars of a successful expedition against the enemy:

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. J. LUCIUS DAVIS.

Bivouac on Big Coal River,
September 12, 1861.

General Wise:

Sir: In obedience to your orders, I proceeded to Loupe C. H., with five companies of my regiment of cavalry, and left that place with one Captain's being added. On the 11th crossed the Cotton Mountain and marched to this place, thirty-five miles, having forded the tortuous Coal river ninety-two times.

Finding that two companies of the enemy were in our vicinity on a marauding excursion, rapid chase was given by our whole force under the immediate command of Col. Clarkson.

The enemy was overtaken and the sharp skirmish of Toney's creek ensued. In it the enemy were totally routed, with the loss of about fifty killed and wounded, and the same number of prisoners.

The latter are en route for your camp, under charge of Lieut. Tucker and thirty men.

Sixty fat cattle were captured; also six saddles, a lot of boots and shoes, seven horses, several carriages and wagons—the latter of little account, being broken and injured by rough roads. Fifty or sixty stand of valuable arms and a lot of ammunition was the most valuable part of our capture.

No one was wounded on our side.

The action lasted three hours, the enemy having been pursued to within twelve miles of Charleston, and in sight of the Kanawha river. The whole distance traversed by our men is less than twenty four hours being seventy-five to eighty miles, over steep mountainous trails, bridle paths and rocky fords.

Time is insufficient to discuss individual merit, further than Col. Charleson exhibited his dashing energy in a remarkable degree, and was the real commander in this brilliant skirmish.

The enemy had been acting the part of brigands in this valley, stealing every species of property, insulting women, taking men and little boys as prisoners. Among the property taken by them ought to be mentioned cattle, horses, negroes, &c.

Your obedient servant,
J. LUCIUS DAVIS,
Col. 1st Cavalry, Wise Legion.

[From the Richmond Dispatch of the 21st.]

Affairs in the West.

The strength of the enemy in Western Virginia is believed to be between forty and fifty thousand. They are under Gen. Reynolds, in and about Randolph county, about twenty-five thousand. Gen. Cox had between six and seven thousand in the Kanawha valley, and Gen. Rosencrans is said to have fifteen thousand—some say eleven to twelve thousand. Thus there are certainly not less than forty and there may be nearly fifty thousand of the enemy's forces operating in Western Virginia.

We will not, for prudential reasons, present in detail a statement of the strength of our forces in that quarter. Suffice it to say that Generals Floyd and Wise have a large force to cope with, and that Generals Floyd and Wise are laboring under the disadvantage of a considerable disparity of numbers. We understand that several regiments have been ordered from Lynchburg to reinforce our army beyond Lewisburg, and that still further forces will be sent forward to the same destination very promptly.

The news brought down by the Central train yesterday was that General Lee had again fallen back upon his former position, his forward movement having been dictated from far more strategic reasons not trumpeted.

The army of Generals Floyd and Wise have changed their position from Sewell's Mountain to Meadow Bluff, which is on the side of the Sewell, but further to the West, in the direction of Summerville. The position they now occupy is upon what is called the Wilderness road leading into Greenbrier county from Somerville, along which Gen. Rosencrans is approaching with a part of eleven regiments. It was with a view to meet him on his march that Generals Floyd and Wise have proceeded up the Wilderness road to Meadow Bluff. The movement of Gen. Rosencrans be correctly reposted, we may expect to hear of another battle in that direction in a few days. The enemy considerably outnumbers us and the fight will come off, if at all, before the reinforcements just ordered on to Gen Floyd will be able to reach him; but, notwithstanding these circumstances, we are very confident that our brave little army, whose motto has been to fight and prevail, will give a good report of itself.

On Their Way.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 21st has the following:

Two hundred and fifty of the Yankee marauders, who have for some time groaned the prisons of this city, will take their departure at five o'clock this morning, by the Southern road via Nashville, for New Orleans, where they will be accommodated with proper quarters in jail specially prepared for their reception. It was at first designed to consign them to one of the several forts in the vicinity of the Crescent City, but a different disposition of them was finally determined upon. The prisoners will be escorted to their destination by Captain Hann's company of (Independent) Virginia troops, and by nineteen Confederate States regulars. The entire guard, comprising forty men, will be under the command of Lieutenant Gotzhirs, C. S. A.

A second batch of two hundred and fifty prisoners will be forwarded by next week, and Col. Winder, to New Orleans at an early day, perhaps on Monday next, the only object of their delay being to prevent the probability of the two detachments uniting, and thus having the resources of the route for transportation and subsistence.

The Recent Arrests in Baltimore.—A dispatch to the New York *Times*, dated Washington, September 13th, referring to the arrest of a number of members of the Maryland Legislature in Baltimore, says:

Upon one of them was found a draft of the ordinance of secession, or rather resolutions declaring Maryland to be in hostility to the Government. It is well known that the secession leaders had formed with the rebels of the Confederate States that this Legislature should declare Maryland out of the Union; then the rebel army was to enter the State as an "army of liberation." War and its purposes they were concentrating on the Maryland line, and were making extraordinary exertions to command the navigation of the Potomac by their batteries at Acquia Creek. The scheme, of course, involved the possession of Baltimore and the cutting off of Washington. Now for the arrest of the rebel members of the Legislature will break up the arrangements of the traitors yet remaining to be seen: but one thing is certain, that no ordinance or resolutions of secession will be enacted. The Maryland Legislature has adjourned some days.

Northern Communications Sealed Up.—Under this head, the Richmond *Examiner* of the 21st has the following:

The Government has now established a cordon of sentinel posts that will effectually cut off, so it has certainly done so far, during the last few days, all communications from Virginia with the North. It is stated that no security has this been accomplished that the Government officials defy the probability and analogue to the total loss of communications from Virginia having reached the North since the 13th inst. The Western route of communication through Tennessee has also been put under the most rigid surveillance at Nashville, and by proper guards elsewhere. The sealing up of all communications with the North is a most important achievement, and one which has been the subject of many and of concert with the State authorities on the part of the Government for some time past.

Health of the Army.—We are pleased to learn that the condition of our troops on the Potomac and York is improving, and that the general health of the Confederate army from Manassas finely for the prosecution of a vigorous winter campaign. In a few weeks the frost will drive away our worst enemy, the fever, and our men, who enjoy the delicious coolness of November, and fresh, cold atmosphere of January, with the gusto of Canadians, will be better prepared than ever to make the Hessians feel the prowess of their icy steel. The Yankees affect a vast indifferability with frigid winds, and inspire themselves with the belief that the Southern people never experience any thing like the rigors of winter, and consequently must wither up and shake off upon their first simultaneous exposure to snow storms and Northern hurricanes. They will discover, however, that cold weather is preferable to Southern ovens, especially in the matter of fuel.—[*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Lincolnites Moved at Barbourville.—The Knoxville *Register* furnishes the following account of the rout of the Federals at Barbourville:

Captain John Robertson, of the Hyatt Dragoons, of Union county, who left Cumberland Gap yesterday, informs us that there was an engagement at Barbourville on Thursday, between 1800 Lincolnites, encamped there, and 800 Confederate troops, who advanced upon them from Cumberland Ford. The Confederate troops consisted of a portion of Colonel Slaffe's regiment and two companies of cavalry, Captain Simpson's and Captain Pimmler's. The Lincolnites were utterly routed, and we took 400 stand of arms, besides other equipments. The Confederate troops now have possession of Barbourville. The loss on our side was two killed, Lieutenant Powell, of Hawkins county, and a private, name unknown. The loss on the other side has not been ascertained.

The French Sword Bayonet.—One of the causes which has demoralized the Austrian soldier in the new weapon, the sword bayonet, with which he is instructed by the French soldier, and which has made such a terror of the French superior physical strength are of avail. Not only can the sword bayonet give thrust with the old weapon, but while it thrusts or withdraws after delivering it, it severs the tendons of the arm or leg of the opponent, thus completely disabling him prior to the last death stroke. Moreover, the French soldier is taught to wield his weapon by passing it like a sapper and miner instantly as the head of his adversary, and by a slight movement in the engagement of blades, the sharp blade is swept across the neck, throat, or face of his opponent to him in line. The novel mode of attack cannot be met by the old musket and bayonet; hence the Austrian soldier has in despair resorted to the bett of his pistol in conversing to crush his enemy, who, fight, skillful of fence, and vaulted and confident by the superiority of his new arm, could have given wounds with his sword bayonet while his antagonist is swinging his club.

The Destructive Cannoneer.—The *Memphis Avalanche* thus notices this splendidly organized corps:

Among the many fine companies which have passed through Memphis, none surpass in appearance and responsibility the Donaldsonville Cannoniers, from Ascension parish, Louisiana, which arrived here yesterday on the steamer Prince of Wales. The company is composed of sons of the largest planters in that, one of the wealthiest of the parishes in the State, and every member is a high-toned and honorable gentleman. The officers are: Victor Maurin, Captain; W. C. Lawes, First Lt. Lieutenant; D. Fortier, First Jr. Lieutenant; M. Cressan, Second Sr. Lieutenant; E. F. Landry, Second Jr. Lieutenant; P. Ramores, Orderly Sergeant.

The company numbers one hundred and three men, rank and file, ninety two horses, and eight pieces of six-pounder cannon, with their caissons and every thing complete. A more thoroughly equipped company is not in the service. Gen. Polk, from Memphis, is said to have offered Commodore Hollins one thousand men to capture the Donaldsonville Cannoniers as Chapitals, a proceeding that required the permission of the Secretary of War, but the officers of the Prince of Wales speak in the highest terms of the gallant and gentlemanly bearing of all the members of the company, and commend them to the hospitalities of all citizens. They will be encamped at the Fair Grounds for a few days.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, gives the following items:

Release of Yankee Surgeons.—Eleven of the Yankee surgeons, taken prisoners at the battle of Sucss Bridge, will leave Richmond this morning for Fortress Monroe, via Norfolk, where they will be released on parole. During their sojourn in Richmond these Surgeons have been quite assiduous in their attentions to the captive Hessians, and their release has, probably, been granted as much in consideration of their acts of their professional relation to the war.

The Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers.—This fine regiment, commanded by that brave and experienced officer, Colonel Szabadwski, will leave their encampment at Griffin's Springs in a few days for the seat of war. We hear that they were supplied this week with arms from the State Armory.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of a French Corvette.—The French corvette of war Levrolier, of six guns, which arrived off the Southwest Pass on Monday, entered a pilot on officer of the Confederate States Government, and proceeded up to the head of the passes and anchored. Commodore Hollins went down the steam tug R. & J. Watson to convey to this city such of the officers as wished to come up, and the officer was accepted by the captain and two lieutenants. The officers came to the city and St. Philip they passed a couple of hours examining those defenses, at the invitation of Colonel Duncan. When they came in sight of this city they were received with a salute from the right bank, and subsequently Gen. Lee and Staff were down to the levee on board the steamer Natchez. Instead of landing at the foot of Customhouse street, as was expected, the Watson went up to St. Joseph street, to give the officers a view of the crack lying there. A large crowd, mostly of rough but well armed persons, had collected on the wharf and ran up to where the steamer landed, giving three cheers for the officers as they drove off with the French Consul, Count Mejean. We understand that beyond our courtesies to this nation's only unofficial relations, as their ships have hitherto previously, any public reception would be improper and out of place.

The Amateur Representation.—The grand representation at the Opera House Thursday evening, to be given by some of our patriotic citizens for the benefit of the Free Market, will undoubtedly be a highly successful affair, as was the case at the Varieties, where the evening will be recognized many of our ex y known citizens, who love the work and health for the noble, only to afford modest mustn'ecome a convenient opportunity to help the poor. The great play of "Il Ballo in Maschera" (or the Conspiracy) will be given, with a farce of "O'Callaghan on his Last Leg." We expect to see a crowded and fashionable audience in the Opera House on this interesting and piquant occasion.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—The case of Wm. Cliffer, charged with embezzlement and breach of trust by August Bangles, in making an oyster boat he bought from the latter, was dismissed by the Recorder, as upon Bangles' bail a different story to the witness now than he swore to in his affidavit.

The charge made by F. Cesmare against José Amoros, of Texas, of feloniously carrying furniture to the value of $50, was dismissed, because no witness was offered. The affair is under d: "Dismissed plaintiff being satisfied." Whether Justice and Law were satisfied, or whether that is of any importance in the premises, we are not prepared to say, but we have been informed. Compromise in cases of breach of battery or insulting are very well, at the is a question whether this mode of termination should be applied to embezzlement, larceny, carrying or murder.

John Robertson, accused of wheedling Arthur Hazard off of her want of sufficient evidence against him, Charley Miller, complained of for throwing bricks at the sanctified precincts of Emma B. Bushman's house and threat-ning her with violence, got off because the gentle Emma declined appearing. Samuel Rosser, of Clay Kenny escaped from Marguerite Bouvier's charge of malicious mischief in hiding her dog because the dog deserved killing.

Sequestered Bread.—Some two hundred or more loaves of bread were sent d and sequestered yesterday morning in the bayous and Claiborne market, for not being baked to the proper standard. It appears that the bakers thought they could remunerate the requirements of the bread ordinance, which fixes the weight of two qualities of the staff of life, by calling all of their loaves "extra bread." How the ordinance exempted "extra bread" from regulation we cannot imagine, but it is one of the fancy breads of flour, and the officers were unanimous that the bread seized yesterday was neither "fancy," nor "extra." The bread so sequestered is directed by law to be sent to charitable institutions.

Committed for Trial.—G. W. Moorman was committed by Recorder Gastinel, yesterday, on the charge of being an abolitionist, and on the evidence of the vilest and most transmutable sentiments was overwhelmingly by witnesses, he was fully committed for trial before the Confederate States District Court.

The Prisoners of War.—The first detachment of prisoners of war from Richmond will arrive in this city at or about noon this morning, in charge of a military escort, by special train over the Jackson Railroad.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 24, 1861.

Cotton.—Sales to-day, 26 bales (old crop), 8 bales (new crop).

Tobacco.—Nothing reported. Receipts, 11 hhds.

Sugar.—The supply on the levee is nearly exhausted. There have been only a few retail sales.

Molasses.—There have been a few small sales of old at 20@25c for ordinary.

Flour.—26 bbls. Low Extra sold at $7 75, and 50 Choice Extra at $8 @ bbl.

Corn.—2000 sacks Mixed sold at 55c ₱ bushel.

Oats.—400 sacks sold at 32c ₱ bushel.

Bran.—400 Sacks sold at $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Spirits Turpentine.—30 bbls. sold at 30c ₱ gallon.

Rosin.—100 bbls. No. 2 (small bbls.) sold at 6½ ₱ bbl.

Pork.—None in retailing at $15 ₱ bbl.

Whisky.—Received in retailing at 16c ₱ gallon.

Lard.—None in tierces in retailing at 10c., and in bags at 27c ₱ lb.

Bacon.—Shoulders are retailing at 9c., Ribbed Sides at 12c., Sugar House at 13 @ 15c, and sugar-cured Hams at 18c ₱ lb.

Cattle Market,
Jefferson City, Sept. 24, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 125 Beeves Cattle, 50 Hogs, 195 Sheep and 240 Veal Cattle. Sales, 292 Beeves Cattle, 26 Hogs, 650 Sheep, (of which over 370 sold to speculators) and 240 Veal Cattle. Sales, 292 Beeves Cattle, 26 Hogs, 230 Sheep and 71 Veal Cattle. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ₱ 100 lbs., 1st qty.			$ cwt
" " " 2d "			"
Texas " "			"
" " "			"
Veal Cattle, "			"
Hogs, "			"
" "			"
Milch Cows, ₱ head,			
" "			

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 25, 1861.

☞No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMER.

Gen J A Quitman, Canzon, from Memphis.
Acadia, Vicaer, from Bayou Sara.
Lewis Whiteman, Ho ton, from Mobile.

CLEARED FOR THE RIVER.

MEMPHIS—For steamer Gen J A Quitman—20 bbls pkgs to T S Childs & co—8 bdls hides to L Kent & co—20 bbls flour C H Smith—20 do do T Cummings—20 do do Wm Hall & co—20 do do Wm Hall & co—27 pkgs sundr's bbl dse 297 bars iron F F Pollock & co—37 coils hawser W H Witherell—26 bbls flour 24 do Wm Hall & co—20 do C Parker, 10 do Wm Hall & co—2 Stevens—20 do Given, Weiss & co—70 do do 20 bbls whiskey 14 do Wm Hall & co—1 pkg sundr's Wm Hall & co—24 do Watts, Flower & co—8 bbls sugar J Oakland—475 do corn Jas Conneely & co—100 bags bones A Gheen & co—27 do Langdon & Porter—9 qrs hams T S Brady & co—20 pkgs sundr's A Brevard—4 bbls oil cake F Bale bbl 13 bags 1 bbl 1 box sundr's 6 bales hose Balch & Stylation—51 pkgs sundr's 2 carts do—20 bbls corn A Bower & co—113 do do T S Brady & co—164 do do Given, Weiss & co—20 do do Wm Hall & co—20 do do J J Farrar & co—10 do do 76 bxs pipes 11 bbls tobacco 4 do do 44 bales hay 10 do pumice stone 1 do do 1 do do 1 do do