THE DAILY BEE.
C. F. WEBB.
F. LINDY.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $10
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In all cases, subscribers should give a post-office address in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.
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Subscribers to pay, unless the notice to discontinue be given of the first date.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27.

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.

PROGRESS OF DEGRADATION.

In another column we publish from a Memphis journal the statements made by various gentlemen who have fled from the blighting despotism inaugurated at Louisville and St. Louis, and have succeeded in placing their persons beyond the reach of the minions of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The testimony of these refugees helps to swell the overwhelming mass of evidence already collected. It shows too with what completeness and uniformity the informal system of oppression has been framed, and how it is made to work with the precisely same efficiency in New York, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. Geographical limitations do not affect it. Wherever Lincolnism extends its direful sway, there are the engines of tyranny immediately put in operation. Spies and informers flit from place to place, catching up every careless word uttered, and transmitting it faithfully to their employers. A detective police, specially selected for the purpose, haunts every house, and pounces upon its victims without an instant's warning. Social position, age, sex and occupation are alike disregarded. Secession sentiments, whether boldly announced or timidly whispered; whether exoteric, in open and intrepid avowal, or esoteric, in symbols and emblems, and parti-colored devices, are regarded as heinous offenses, and deserving of immediate punishment. The Bastilles yawn to receive their destined inmates. No one is safe, because no one can avoid the horrible espionage to which he is subjected. All who do not boisterously proclaim their allegiance to LINCOLN and their enmity to the South are suspected, and every man may be said to hold his personal liberty by the exclusive tenure of a tyrant's caprice.

Can any thing be possibly conceived more revolting than this? Does modern history, save in the annals of Austrian efforts to crush out Italian independence, present its parallel? Nor do we believe that even Austria ever sought to make war upon women. The contemptible and cowardly policy of arresting and imprisoning the harmless and helpless sex has been reserved for the Government of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to practice. Does it not seem absolutely incredible that in six short months a people whose perpetual boast has been their reverence for constitutional liberty, their obedience to law, their superiority in the humanizing and refining results of civilization and popular government, their co-equal progress in material greatness, morals and religion, should have descended to a depth of benighted barbarism and deliberate cruelty hardly surpassed in the chronicles of the Dark Ages? We are satisfied that had the very people who now commit these awful crimes against freedom and humanity, been told one year ago that they would be so debased and degraded as to become the scorn of every honest man, and a melancholy illustration of the rapidity of national demoralization, they would have treated the prediction with contemptuous scepticism. And still in our opinion they have not yet sounded the lowest depths of infamy.

Perhaps the saddest circumstance in connection with the intolerable despotism of the Abolition Government of the United States is the strange indifference with which it seems to be regarded. How is it possible that the intelligent and educated classes of the United States can tamely witness the progress of so appalling a system? Whatever may be their animosity towards the South, they cannot conceal from themselves the inevitable tendencies of the unlicensed and lawless rule established by their President. They cannot but know that their people are gradually becoming enslaved; that differences of opinion are no longer tolerated; that any species of opposition—even the mildest—is sternly repressed and treated as a crime, and they must perceive that the longer this continues without awaking resentment and resistance, the more firmly and hopelessly will it be riveted upon the body politic. The time cannot be far distant when the formidable forces now coupled in the feline endeavor to subjugate the South, will be diverted to paradyze, to the more congenial task of bringing the North under a thorough, searching and pitiless military despotism. That these consequences must be apparent to reflecting minds we cannot doubt, and we can only explain the deadly apathy which seems to have benumbed the faculties of those who once prided themselves on their passion for freedom, by presuming that they are willing to cast away liberty, self-respect and honor, even as they have already discarded justice, mercy and truth.

DR. J. N. FOLW LL.—It will be seen from the notice under the proper head, that this estimable gentleman and excellent physician is a candidate for the office of Coroner.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.—The sturdy company, commanded by Captain J. T. Pleasonter, and composed of some of the most stalwart and daring of our firemen, having been recalled from Ship Island since the evacuation of that place, are now stationed at the Barracks, impatiently awaiting orders for active service. We are certain the Washington Light Infantry will make their mark if ever they get half a chance at the enemy.

BEAUREGARD MEDAL.—Mr. C. Royer, No. 135 Chartres street, has just finished a very neat and handsome medal, of the size of a dime, representing on one side General Beauregard, and having inscribed on the other side the word "Manassas," with the date "21st July, 1861." Mr Royer intends to strike off a certain number of those medals in gold, in silver, in gilded silver, and in galvanized brass.

THE EAST TENNESSEEANS.—The Nashville papers publish an address from the leading men of Knox county, formerly identified with the Union party, in which they express a unanimous acquiescence on the part of the disaffected in that part of Tennessee in the measures of Gov. Harris.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The Port Brown *Flag* of the 5th contains the following:

The news from Mexico is alarming. It is now an admitted fact that the Mexican Congress has granted permission to the Lincoln Government to march a hostile force through Mexico to attack the exposed western frontier of the Southern Confederacy. It is also stated that the consultation of four Governors, which was lately held at Guanajuato, had no friendly object in view towards the South, for Messrs. Doblado and Escandon fully understand the necessarily aggressive policy of the Southern Government. And it is also admitted that Don Juan Nepomuceno Cortina is publicly enlisting Mexicans in the towns of Serrero, Camargo and Mier, for the purpose of making another foray into the now comparatively defenseless counties between Cameron and Webb.

DANGEROUS FRAUD.—We copy the following from the *Mobile Advertiser and Register*. Its remarks are equally applicable to New Orleans:

It is our duty to warn those who use kerosene lamps to be careful as to the article of oil which they purchase. The genuine oil is becoming scarce, and to supply the demand a most dangerous and criminal fraud is put in practice. Highly inflammable and explosive fluids are mixed with the oil, and those who purchase such mixture expose their families to great peril, for the kerosene proper being known not to be explosive the bogus article is handled without caution, and the risk of disastrous consequences is most imminent. Moreover, the lamp not being constructed for the use of an explosive fluid, places those around it in constant danger while it is in use. No one should purchase so-called kerosene without submitting a sample to the test of fire. Certain dealers in Mobile are now practicing this criminal rascality, and the public should beware.

A LIE OUT.—McDowell, in his official report of the battle of Manassas, assumes his killed at 481. The New York papers have been publishing lists of the killed on that battle, and are nearing up to more than half the regiments engaged, have already published the name of 615 killed. Cameron, the Yankee Secretary of War, in a speech made to some of the Pennsylvania regiments near Arlington just week, said that 700 of his regiments had been killed. Some time ago, the Yankee Secretary of War said that all the killed on the Yankee side in the battle near 3000 (Washington Star). Exeunt McDowell.

Gen. Pillow, in his report of the battle of Mill Springs, states that Zollicoffer had 4000 men, which at Mr. Buell in Wirt county, about 40 miles from Burning Springs, in Western Virginia, in which the Federalists were successful, under Major Steunter, formerly in command at Fort Pickens, says:

The Union forces then burned the house of Peter Sefburgh, a prominent secession leader, and also the house of another rebel, whose name we did not learn. Both of the houses were fired. Two rebels were had taken the oath of allegiance, and were caught with arms in their hands, were taken out and shot. Two more men, caught under similar circumstances, were also shot.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIIII.—Whole No. 12,201.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond—The North Carolina Coast

Richmond, September 26—No news of any importance was received by the telegraph lines last night from any quarter. Our Agent at Richmond reports that nothing news was received there from the camps, and that the following dispatch was received from Wilmington:

Wilmington, September 26.—The same two steamers that have been spoken of before as hovering about our coast were seen this morning, standing off and on.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 26th.]

News from the North—Late from Louisville and St. Louis—Arrival of Refugees.

The city yesterday was crowded with refugees from Louisville and St. Louis, who fled hither for the purpose of enjoying the life and liberty such as was guaranteed them by the Government we once acknowledged. We would give the names of a score of these, whom we know personally, were it not that their families and their properties would be sacrificed on account of it.

One of the gentlemen referred to left here some two weeks since for the purpose of bringing his family from Cincinnati. A Virginian by birth, circumstances prevented him from sooner making the undertaking. He arrived in Cincinnati, made the necessary arrangements, and was on the point of leaving, when he was arrested as a spy. He underwent an examination which lasted four hours, conducted by the Custom-House officer and Wharfmaster of the city, when, after taking the oath, which he did under protest, he was permitted to depart. In company with his wife he arrived at Louisville, where he was again subjected to a rigid examination. Forcasting the difficulties he would encounter, he made his wife back to Cincinnati, and determined to try it alone.

Navigation below Louisville had been entirely suspended, but Capt. J. B. Archer, of the Commerce (an avowed Secessionist) obtained permission to make one more trip. He secured passage, in company with some two hundred others, in a similar predicament, and reached Henderson, where he employed a wagon to convey him to the State line. Many of the other passengers debarked at Owensboro', and came overland from that point.

When our informant left Cincinnati a large number of volunteers were crossing from Ohio to Kentucky, and five hundred came down to Louisville on the same boat. The regulars at Newport Barracks had marched into the interior. Business in Cincinnati was at a perfect stand-still, and the work of enlisting had nearly played out. At Louisville a Secessionist dare not utter his sentiments. The Union men, it is said, are groaning under the oppression of the Louisville *Courier*, one of the editors of which, Mr. McKee, had been "Bastilled." Captain Hardeman is supposed to have fled to Nashville.

A large party arrived from St. Louis yesterday. In addition to "taking the oath," which seems to be very popular up there, they were permitted to leave the city only upon their parole of honor. In issuing permits, the names, age, color of eyes, hair, the height, the destination, etc., are given in it, and nobody to whom the slightest suspicion attaches, can leave the city. To such a point of slavery has Lincoln reduced that city that the sentiments and acts of each citizen is known, and he is marked and a ruined man who is opposed to "the powers that be." Acts of inhuman barbarity have struck terror to the souls of the most daring.

Six gunboats are being built at St. Louis. Two of them will be finished by the first of November, and the others will not be completed until December. These will all draw six feet of water.

A proclamation for all "loyal" engineers to come forward and take service with the Government had been issued, which caused quite a fluttering among that class. It was understood that a similar "order" would be issued for the benefit of pilots, and a sudden secession movement was accomplished by all who could leave. The St. Louis refugees went to Louisville, where they took the Commercial and landed at Owensboro', from which place they made their way overland to the Tennessee line. With one exception they were not molested. In Todd county they came across a Union man, who informed them that he was "Professor D. A. Carson," who proclaimed himself the "President of the Union party of Todd county." A little blarney induced him to give the party the following pass, which, as a literary curiosity, we copy *verbatim*:

"I Have Sloped and examened ——— and find no Secesh in Todd county. Let Pass Litiote all piesen pieas let them and Wagun Pas Through our State.

"I The President of the union partey Todd County.

"PROF. D. A. CARSON."

After pointing out to them the houses of Secessionists to be avoided, the "Professor" permitted them to proceed, but they did not have occasion to use his "Pass."

It was understood that martial law would be declared in Louisville Saturday, and it is undoubtedly true that such was the case.

Gen. Johnston's Proclamation.

It has already been announced that General A. S. Johnston has entered upon his duties as Commander of the Western Division. Below we subjoin, as a part of the history of these times, the General's proclamation to the people of Kentucky:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the armed occupation of a part of Kentucky by the United States, and the preparations which manifest the intention of their Government to invade the Confederate States through that territory, have imposed it on these last, as a duty of self-defense, to enter that State and meet the invasion upon the best line for military operations;

And, whereas it is proper that the motives of the Government of the Confederate States in taking this step should be fully known to the world:

Now, therefore, I, Albert S. Johnson, General and Commander of the Western Department of the army of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that these States have thus marched their troops into Kentucky with no hostile intention towards its people, nor do they desire or seek to control their choice in regard to their union with either of the Confederacies, or to subjugate their State or hold its soil against their wishes. On the contrary, they deem it to be the right of the people of Kentucky to determine their own position in regard to the belligerents. It is for them to say whether they will join either Confederacy, or maintain a separate existence as an independent and sovereign State. The armed occupation of their soil, both as to its extent and duration, will therefore be strictly limited by the exigencies of self-defense on the part of the Confederate States. These States intend to conform to all the requirements of public law and neutrality as may be found between themselves and Kentucky, and accordingly I command all who are subject to my orders, to pay entire respect to the rights of property and the legal relations which that State, so far as the same may be compatible with the necessities of self-defense. If it be the desire of the people of Kentucky to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, then the effort to drive out the Tennessee invaders, who sent to make their State the theatre of war, will aid them in the attainment of their wishes. If, as it may not be unreasonable to suppose, these people desire to unite their fortunes with the Confederate States, to whom they are already bound by so many ties of interest, then the appearance and aid of the Confederate troops will assist them to make an opportunity for fixed and unbiased expression of their will upon the subject. Not if it be true, which is not to be presumed, that a majority of these people desire to adhere to the United States and become parties to the war, then none can doubt the right of the other belligerent to meet that war wherever and whenever it may be waged. But harboring no such conclusion, I now declare, in the name of the Government which I serve, that its army shall be withdrawn from Kentucky so soon as there shall be satisfactory evidence of the existence and extension of a like intention on the part of the United States.

By order of the President of the Confederate States of America.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General Commanding the Western Department of the Army of the Confederate States of America.

Arkansas Items.

From the Little Rock *Gazette* of the 21st we learn that Col. R. C. Faulkner, military storekeeper at the Little Rock arsenal, in obedience to orders received from the War Department, will proceed immediately to eastern Arkansas, with ample machinery for the making and repairing of all kinds of arms. Col. F. is instructed to purchase all of the good arms which can be found in the State, either infantry, cavalry or ordnance. It is to be hoped that every man in the State who has any arms of the kind wanted, will bring them forward promptly.

The same paper states that the whole of the lady population of Arkansas seemed to be engaged in knitting, sewing, clothing for our soldiers. Regiments of ladies are at work. Thimbles and needles are kept moving. Spinning wheels which had lain by as useless for years are again in use, and the spirit in the country observed, night and day, by their music. The looms are busy. No lady is now prepared to receive her friends without her knitting work in her hands.

The Fort Smith *Times* of the 17th says that Gen. Pearce is in that place, and although by the course pursued by the Military Board he has been deprived of his command, he is still ready to serve the South, and is now at work raising an infantry regiment, under authority of the Confederate States. He intends visiting the southwest part of the State.

From the same paper we learn that Mr. A. T. Ward, of the Red River Miner, who was left on the battle-field at Oak Hill to take care of the wounded, had arrived. He reports that there was a fight between the Missouri forces and the Union troops near Fort Scott. The Missourians killed 79 Jayhawkers and took them 300 mules and 30 wagons.

The merchants of Camden have signed an agreement to take Confederate paper in payment of debts and in trade.

The Fayetteville *Arkansian* of the 14th states that the town, ammunition and camp stuffs of the Arkansas troops have been turned over to Gen. McCulloch by the Military Board and the Secretary of War. Also, that Sebastian's officers battery of four guns, and the Mylod battery, have been ordered to the western division, where he will take position immediately, under command of Gen. Price.

The following spirited lines were addressed to the St. James Volunteers by a young lady of that parish:

Oh! who does not cherish the brave Volunteer?
His soul full of valor, his heart full of cheer.
From a household of comfort he goes stay goes forth,
To meet back the tyrant who comes from the North.
He hardly leaves to us, while pride in his breast
Might friendship, and sunshine, and all he loves best.

Oh! who does not love him, the brave Volunteer?
He knows not what fail is, and transpires on fear,
The fire of his nature will lead him to fight,
While freedom private proudly and honors his name,
He gally turns to us, and mark what was done,
The foe has been met and the victory won!

Oh! who does not pray for the boys Volunteer?
Who is out in the storm when night is no dawn;
He shakes off all trouble, and smiles at the cold,
His limbs are still young and his spirit is bold.
He thinks of his home, and he smiles at his fate,
For his trust is in God, while his pride is his State.

Oh! who does not weep for the brave Volunteer?
Where ever is the stranger when death throws near,
His lifeblood dripping the spot where he fell
Refunding our honor and freedom so well;
His last thought is of us, a vision of light,
As the rage of the battle grows dim in his sight.

GIN-HOUSE BURNT.—On Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, on Bayou de Sard, the gin-house of Dr. E. P. Medlicu was burnt, with about forty bales of cotton. The gin-house was insured for $1500, and nothing on the cotton. The fire evidently originated from some defect in the machinery; the gin had been running all day, and about 7 o'clock, when weighing the cotton picked that day, some of the negroes, and perhaps the overseer, said they smelt something burning; search was made, but no fire could be found.—*Conchatta Register.*

SHOCKING MURDER.—We learn by letter that on Thursday, the 5th inst., in Iamagena county, Miss., on the bank of the river in front of M. M. Smith's plantation, Mr. Thomas Darling was attacked by two runaway negroes and so badly beaten that he had since died of his wounds. The deceased described one of the negroes as being a large fail-faced yellow negro, the other of medium size, dark copper color. We thought they had with them a white woman. One of the negroes had on shoes, from the track supposed to be common brogans about No. 10. The other was barefooted, broad at the tops and narrow heel, would wear about No. 7 pumps. The negroes had a skiff, which was subsequently caught four miles below, where the attrocious act was committed. It is a medium size oak skiff, the rim painted blue, the bottom black, the seats in the bow and stern red, and bruised on each side of the bow J. H. Peebenpaugh, and on the stern on the inside D J. Yon. Any negroes answering the above description should be arrested. The persons arresting them will please notify R. M. Smith or L. T. Wade, Skipwith's landing, Miss., with a description of the same, so that a thorough examination may be made and the murderers brought to justice.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Stolen Money Recovered.—We reported yesterday the arrest of Frederick Miller by detective Bouligon, on the charge of breaking open Augustin Dog cing's trunk and stealing $110 from it. Miller had given the money to his mistress, a discolute woman, named Amelia Bertram, living on the upper end of the city. Bouligon yesterday morning by Sortieon, who now obtained a full confession from her. She confessed her parole portion in the crime on receiver, and explained that she had spent all but forty dollars of the money for fine dresses. This balance had given to her sister, living in an honest woman living on Bagatelle street, between Frenger and Toledano. Officer Sortieon went to the place indicated and recovered this money. Miller and his confederate, Amelia, were both remanded to prison yesterday, by Recorder Gauthod, to await a hearing.

Salt of a Prize Ship.—At the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, at noon yesterday, the ship Marshall, said to be named after that great Shall Republican leader in New York, Chas ler H. Marshall, which had been condemned as a prize in the C. S. District Court, prize ship, Mr. Jas. Ferguson, the Confederate States Marshal, at public outcry, and brought the handsome price of $35,400. The purchaser was Mr F. A. Gimed.

Mayor's Court.—Mayor Monroe was occupied yesterday with the examination of a number of cases of minor importance. George Foster was remanded to a court of justice. Cornelius Ryan was acquitted of a similar charge. Two others were also duly discharged. It was proven that he was a hard-working man, a resident of New Orleans for over twenty years, and always faithful to Southern interests. It was only some spirited altercation that he was a Union man, and perhaps a violent one, before the Society dissolved. James Malley and Casper Klein, arrested by Lieutenant Hamel a few days since on the Gentilly road, on complaint of their neighbors, were likewise discharged, no sufficient proof being adduced against them. Daniel Wilkins, who had secreted himself in a place quite as good a man as our Savior, was sent before the military authorities. So many of these complaints are groundless nowadays, malicious, great care has to be exercised in examining them.

Departure of the Washington Artillery.—The remaining companies of the Washington Artillery, commanded by Captain W. Irving Hodgson, went up to Camp Lewis yesterday morning, where they will remain for two or three weeks to practice field evolutions and battery exercise.

Handsome Collection.—We learn that at a high mass celebrated in the Church of St. Augustin on Bien Hayes road, Wednesday morning, in aid of our arms, the handsome out collection of $180 75 was taken up for the benefit of our volunteers at the seat of war.

Recorder Gastinet's Court.—Manuel Joseph Lemos, f m c., was sent to prison to await an examination, Mathilde Bonnet, complaining witness, on the instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, P. M., one Manuel Joseph Lemos, f m c., entered her house, No. 169 Burgundy street, and stole two pillowcases, two chien candlesticks, one chien tea and one chair cover, all valued at thirteen dollars, thereby committing the crime of robbery.

Charles Kemper was sent before the First District Court on the charge of larceny, and was remanded to default of giving $300 bail. He robbed his fellow-boarder, Charles Mayer, of thirty-five dollars, in their room, corner of Jefferson and Old Levee streets. At the same time Hendersen was committed for trial on a charge of assault and battery for taking the law into his own hands and beating Kemper. Hendersen gave the bail his case required.

Rosemond Seitz, theory Gen, Commissary of the Vegetable Market, is after the bakers with a sharp stick, if the other workers did get ahead of him in confiscating "extra" bread, and he has made all left against parties who will be pointed out "Mary Bennet and her three children were sent to the Workhouse for three months, on complaint of Madame Revanet, as a vagrant. Frepoit Amount, charged by detective Boulisen with being a dangerous character, was held to answer.

Orleans Guards Battery.

A MEETING of the Members of this Battery will take place on SATURDAY, 28th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Armory of the Orleans Guards, to proceed to the organization of the Battery.

By order of the Provisional Committee
H. DUCATEL, Secretary.
sept 27 2t

AN PRIVATE SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT formerly the dwelling of the late S. S. Cosse, situated Chartres (or Rampart) street, between Canal and Conti streets, having thirty feet front on Chartres (or Rampart) street, one hundred and twenty-seven feet ten inches and five lines between parallel lines, running to Saint Louis street, and one hundred and twenty-four feet of thirty-two feet and one line.

The Purchaser to have credit for the balance at one and two years, with six per cent. interest. Notes to be given, secured by mortgage.

Apply at
J. F. CLAY,
sept 27 1t No 48 St. Louis street.

Wanted—44 Negroes.

BY the Committee for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Volunteers for Virginia. None need apply without good recommends and to be quadroons and upwards.

Apply at No. 48 Gravier street, at 12 o'clock, M.
T. O. HURLY, Chairman R. C.
New Orleans, 26th Sept., 1861. sept27 1tr

Lost.

YESTERDAY morning, a boy, eight years of age, named LAZERE COUSE, son of Antoine Cousé, lived Old Levee, near Conti street, between Levee and Chartres streets. The boy was dressed in a blue cap, white shirt, black pantaloons, and no shoes or stockings. Any information of the boy will be most gratefully received by his parents, at their above indicated residence. sept27

To Rent.

A THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 77 Conti street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Apply to
J. W. SINCKES,
sept26 1tr No. 111 Conti st.

STRAWBERRIES—20 cases in store. For sale by S D GRATIAA & CO.
sept26 No 20 Custombouse st

RED WINES—100 cases, quarts and pints. Lescombe R & Co. For sale by S D GRATIAA & CO.
sept26 20 Custombouse st.

VERMOUTH—200 cases, branded Gaston Fils, in store and for sale by S D GRATIAA & CO.
sept26 No 20 Custombouse st

PRUNES—50 cases, of 12 jars each, in store and for sale by S D GRATIAA & CO.
sept26 No 20 Custombouse st

Dog Wound.

A SETTER OR POINTER came to my A house last Sunday. The owner may claim and recover it by proving his title to the same and paying the expenses. WOLLRICH,
sept24 1t owner of Prosper and Elysian Fields sts.

Watson Battery.

PARENTS or friends wishing to send letters or packages to members of the above Company, will please leave the same at HERBERT & CO'S, No. 140 Old Canal street. The Bag will be closed on F day, at 12 o'clock, M. sept24 3t

For Public Defence.

I WISH TO HIRE 100 Negro Men, to work on a Fortification on my place before the city. I will feed them as well as I can, give them shelter to sleep under, and the Doll per day, and will be responsible for any bridge he spoils. I would like to have all the same negroes that worked with me previously. The work to commence next Monday morning. For any further particulars call at the office of J. A. Lear & Co., 94 St. Charles street.

Offer I was two Negro Carpenters for about a month. Call at Lear & Co.'s, by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.
sept26 1t

To Confectioners.

A FINE selection of Lozenges of all shapes and sizes, for sale by TROY & ANDREE,
sept26 Corner Royal and Bienville sts

Jouvin Gloves

RECEIVED, by late arrivals, a consignment of Jouvin Gloves, for sale by TROY & ANDREE,
sept26 Corner Royal and Bienville sts

To Let.

THE HOUSE No. 815 Chartres street, between Hospital and Barracks, wherein there is a fine installation of gas.

The Furniture which is now in it is offered for sale. Apply on the premises, or to
BYERSON & PLAGUE,
sept26 61 Carondelet st.

MACARONI—PASTE OF ITALY—1000 boxes received and for sale by
sept26 A. DE LIZARDI & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, Sept. 26, 1861.

COTTON.—We have heard of no sales to-day. Receipts, 71 bales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—There have been some small receipts, but the demand appears to be limited, and we have heard of no sales.

MOLASSES.—A small lot of sour, rebolled, sold at 16c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—70 bbls. Superfine sold at $7 50, 75 Extra at $7 87½, and 100 Choice Extra at $8 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—White is selling in small lots at 55c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—652 sacks sold at $1 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BACON.—Sugar Hams are retailing at 10@12c., and superior at 12@13c ⅌ lb.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $18 ⅌ bbl.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 12c., and in large kegs at 12c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at 25c ⅌ gallon.

INDIA BAGGING.—600 bales sold, in several lots at 22c., and 500 bales at 19½c cash. Holders ask 19½@20c cash, and 22c on time.

Gentle Market,
JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 23, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 282 Texas Cattle, 41 Hogs and 115 Veal Calves. Sales, 204 Texas Cattle, 40 Hogs and 60 Veal Calves. Stock on sale, 767 Texas Cattle, 181 Hogs, 291 Sheep and 70 Veal Calves. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle,	⅌ 100 lbs.	lot avg.	0 0	@ 0 0
" "	⅌ head,	"	0 0	@ 0 0
Texas "	⅌ 100 lbs.	"	0 0	@ 0 0
" "	⅌ head,	"	0 0	@ 0 0
Veal Calves,	"	"	0 0	@ 0 0
Sheep,	"	"	0 0	@ 0 0
Hogs,	⅌ head,	"	0 0	@ 0 0
Milch Cows,	⅌ head,	"	0 0	@ 0 0

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 27, 1861.

☞ Steamboat at the Custombouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
STEAMBOATS.
Ship Robinson, Webbing from Fort Adams.
Ship Marshall, Hines from Fort Adams.
Brig Ellen, Jackson from Donaldsonville.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Belle Robinson—24 bales cotton to J J Faucon & co—2 do do to order—2 hogsheads of molasses to J J Faucon & co—2 hogsheads (new) J J Faucon & co—miscellaneous to order.

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Lewis Hill—10 bbls molasses (new) to Lewis & Lell co—14 bbls molasses F A Gifford & co—21 bales cotton Foley, Avery & co—2 do J B Plaisted & co—13 bales hay E Gordon, 1 do J Gordon—Two O M cars—3 do W M Lelsdbert & co—20 do Hurd & Vignaud—sundries to order.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Belle—47 bales sugar 8 bbls molasses to Foley, Avery & co—40 do to Wood & Lesley—20 do to Augustin & Thibodeaux—15 bbls molasses 20 bbls do 17 half do to G Schaeffer—1 bbl do P Minvielle—8 do West Rose—2 do Commander—1 do A J Dufilho—10 do Lobit & Chaffraytier—2 do J I Adams & co—12 do do 1 bbl cordial Fuller—1 do Hamilton—1 do order—Total, 91 bbls sugar, 142 bbls molasses, 17 half do do.

Candidates.

Candidate for Coroner.

Messrs. Editors: Please announce Dr. J. N. FOLWELL as a candidate for Coroner, at the election to be held on the first Monday in November next. sep27

TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

The period designated by law for the Election of President and Vice-President of the Confederate States being next at hand, the selection of an Electoral Ticket requires attention.

The usual mode of selection by Conventions of the people, it is believed, will not be resorted to, for the reason that the principles on which the secession of the State was based are universally accepted, and the rigorous prosecution of the war until the recognition and permanent establishment of her independence as a nation, regardless of all propositions of compromise or reconstruction, is not only opposed by none, but is heartily supported by all.

Public opinion with an unanimity, only equaled by that which called Washington into the field as Chief of the Revolutionary Army, has placed JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, to the statesmen most eminently qualified to control the destinies of the new Government.

Some means should therefore be adopted by which the suffrages of the people may be ascertained on one electoral ticket, either when a variety of tickets favorable to the election of these distinguished men may be presented and voted for, without any concert of action, and thus the common enemy may be furnished a pretext for the assertion that dissensions exist amongst us.

In the State of Mississippi, the Legislature, during its called session in August last, recommended an electoral ticket to the people of that State. In the State of Alabama, where no Representative body was convened to assemble prior to the Presidential election, the responsibility of forming an electoral ticket was assumed by the Governor, guided by gentlemen identified with the interests and welfare of the State. In both instances the ticket suggested has been received with favor.

In view of the latter precedent, and for the same reason, the undersigned, solely actuated by the desire of affording the people of this State an opportunity of casting their votes as a unit for electors, favorable to the election of Jefferson Davis to the office of President, and of Alexander H. Stephens to the office of Vice-President, under the permanent Confederate ticket, have undertaken to suggest the subjoined electoral ticket, and trust it may meet universal acquiescence.

It is proper, to remark that with the view of giving satisfaction to all sections of the State, the Electors presented have been distributed territorially with as much impartiality as was practicable, and the political affiliations existing prior to secession have also been considered, and due regard to the relative strength of the respective parties. Her may it be fitting to add that the meeting of the undersigned for the purpose of suggesting this ticket was altogether the result of the accidental presence in this city of those who reside in the footsteps of the State.

New Orleans, 26th September.

THOS. O. MOORE,
H. M. HYAMS,
THOS. J. SEMMES,
A. S. ROMAN,
A. MOUTON,
JOHN T. MONROE,
WM. A. ELMORE,
THOS. C. MANNING,
J. T. SIMMONS,
F. H. HATCH,
JOHN E. King,
WM. A. ADAMS.

ELECTORS.

For State at Large.

CHARLES DERBIGNY, of Orleans.
ALBERT G. CARTER, of E. Feliciana.

Alternates.

J. G. CAMPBELL, Natchitoches.
G. L. FUSELIER, St. Mary.

First District....DOMAZIEN AUGUSTIN, Orleans.
Alternate.....FRANCOIS GARDERE, Orleans.

Second District...JAMES F. FRERET, Orleans.
Alternate.....J. C. RICKS, Orleans.

Third District...EDWARD DUFFEL, Assumption.
Alternate.....LOUIS BURN, Lafourche.

Fourth District..WM. R. BARROW, W Feliciana.
Alternate.....CYPRIEN DUPRE, St. Landry.

Fifth District...BART EGAN, Sa. Bienville.
Alternate.....ROBERT HODGES, Sender.

Sixth District..S. L. CHAMBLISS, Carroll.
Alternate.....ORIS MAYO, Caddo.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES
FROM THE CELEBRATED WORKS OF
R. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool.

The undersigned have constantly on hand a complete assortment of SUGAR KETTLES at the following prices:

CAST IRON KETTLES
from 42 to 66 inches, inclusive, at $1 per inch.
from 72 to 84 " " at $1 25 per inch.

WROUGHT IRON KETTLES
at 10 cents per pound.

M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
sept26 1m 52 Bienville street.

The Throat, Lungs and Heart.

DR. A. PULLIN, formerly resident partner of Dr. Ricord, has devoted his practice to the treatment of those suffering from any affection of the Throat, Lungs and Heart, to the treatment of which his practice is exclusively confined, that he can be found at his office, No. 116 Canal street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. Persons who are unable to attend personally, can have the benefit of treatment by forwarding their symptoms, and the medicine will be sent them by return mail. Consultation in English, French and Spanish.
sept26 62w

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, Commissioners for the Sale of Cotton, to give an assortment to be the Confederate Loan, to produce, in the map and of the Loan, the same with times as they may deem, and proceed to be have led in 5 per cent Confederate Bonds, to one the planters a d others who may have cotton to sell, will be pleased to meet at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, where they will please call and see them.

CHARLES DERBIGNY,
JAS. D. DERBIGNY. } Commissioners.
sept26 1m

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG German Lady wishes a situation as governess in a family residing in New Orleans or in the neighborhood. She is able to teach the English, French, Drawing Art, and has five years' experience in teaching. Best references given. Apply at the boarding-house of Louis Schwartz, No. 38 Chartres street.
sept 1 1m

SOUTHERN DISCOVERY.

HENRY & CO.'S
EXTRAORDINARY
EUREKA HAIR RESTORATIVE

HAS as yet been only introduced in this State, and is already it is assuming a stand of a very variable notoriety. Amazed at the astonishing results, we recommend the prevention of hair falling of restoring gray hair to its natural color, as well to stating most the origin of the so-p.

For proof of all which call and see certificates of persons either of or of the most respectable citizens of New Orleans, where the Restorative is also for sale.

Manufactory at Algiers, adjoining the Opelousas Railroad Depot.

THOMAS THAYER,
Agent for the Confederate States.

OFFICIAL.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, 29th August, 1861.

GEO. L. BRIGHT, Esq., Attorney at Law, having filed in this office a duly notarial Order of the Court, at the office of the 20th Inst., relative to hereby given that from and after the date, Mr. Geo. L. Bright is the sole and only to have and delegate to the Consolidated Bank, and the Commissioners of the Consolidated Bank, and the City of Lafayette, prior to the entire limitation of the same.

All persons contracts or agreements with either parties hereby notified.

By order of the Board.
G. DUBOIS, Secretary.

To Rent.

A THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE on St. Joseph street, No. 111, Apply to
BOG. ROCHREAU & CO., 88 and 90 St. Louis st.

To Rent.

EITHER or both parts of a double four-story Brick Store, with a Front on Canal street and another on Bienville street, with a Rear Entrance on Bienville. Both will be rented in one or two lots of business.

Apply to
BOG. ROCHREAU & CO.,
sept 88 and 90 St. Louis street.

To Rent.

FROM the 1st of October next, the two-story brick Dwelling House at the corner of Rampart and St. Thomas street. For terms apply to
E. LAMBERT,
sept No. 87 Magazine street.

To Rent.

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

A Two-Story Brick House, No. 203 Common street.

A Two-Story Brick House, No. 203 Rampart street.

A One-Story Frame House, No. 203 Rampart street, near Esplanade.

A One-Story Frame House on Burbigny street, between Kerlerec and Columbus street.

A One-Story Frame House on Burbigny street, between Kerlerec and Columbus street.

A Two-Story Frame House on Orleans street, near Burbigny.

Apply to
BOG. ROCHREAU & CO.,
sept 88 and 90 St. Louis st.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES
—
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
—
GUILBAUX & GREVERS,
(Successors to T. Dauvlon)
191.....Royal street.....196
IMPORTERS of English and French Saddlery and Hardware, Saddles and Harness, and Southern Military Equipments.

ATTENTION!

In consequence of the great state of affairs, also that will be filled at the shortest notice, and the lowest price. On hand a considerable quantity of Bits, Stirrups, Saddles, Bridles, Copper, Wooden and Leather, from England and France; Running and Pack articles.
sept26 1m

KRUG & CO.,
—A—
REIMS.

400 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE, of the above Kind, from Reims, for sale by Krug & Co. Orleans and Bienville sts.