THE DAILY BEE.

C. P. WEBER,
P. KIRBY.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....
Country Paper, one year (in advance).....
In all cases subscribers will please give directions in writing before they can be attended to. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier or otherwise, will please consider himself entered as a subscriber, unless he notifies us to the contrary, and is obliged to pay, unless the notice is given at the office.

# The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,203.

NEW ORLEANS,
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30.

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.

NO TROOPS TO SPARE.

If we may credit the telegraph, His Excellency the Gorilla President of the United States is less abundantly supplied with the means of harassing and devastating the South than he might desire. In response to an application for more troops from the Unionists of Kentucky, Mr. LINCOLN is reported to have said that he had none to spare, and that the Union men of Kentucky must fight their own battles.

This statement appears exceedingly plausible. We really cannot see where the Federal Government is to obtain all the forces it requires for the prosecution of the work it has on hand. In the first place, there is Virginia. Along the line of the Potomac OLD ABE, SCOTT and MCCLELLAN are haunted by chronic apprehensions of an attack upon Washington, or an attempt by the Confederates to enter Maryland and aid that unhappy and down-trodden State to rise in revolution. The Federal commanders do not, therefore, imagine themselves moderately safe unless they are backed by an army of over one hundred thousand men, and sheltered by a formidable series of fortifications of vast defensive strength. Add to this a body of some twenty thousand Hessians perpetually employed in oppressing Maryland, eating out her substance, insulting and outraging her people, imprisoning her patriotic citizens, and confiscating their property. In Western Virginia ROSECRANTZ and COX, though in command of heavy divisions superior in numbers to the Confederates in that section, are clamoring for reinforcements, and have already drained Ohio of most of her available troops, which had been for some time in camp. Clearly, then, in the Old Dominion the Yankees, so far from being able to send assistance to Kentucky, hardly deem themselves strong enough to maintain their position in the face of our troops. Nor can any regiments be spared from the garrisons at Fort Monroe and Fortress Monroe, as it is deemed absolutely necessary to overawe Maryland by the one, and to blockade Yorktown and Norfolk with the other.

Elsewhere, though the Lincolnites are pretty numerous, they have their hands full. In Missouri we are told they number at least fifty thousand, and yet they consider themselves too weak to cope on equal terms with the advancing hosts of the Confederates. In Kentucky, although reinforced by regiments from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, and picking up of traitorous Unionists in the Northern portions of the State, the Hessians are appalled at the prospect of confronting the victorious legions of JOHNSTON, POLK, and PILLOW, and are imploring speedy succor from the Federals. Doubtless in the several States mentioned, and in the various fortified works occupied by the Federals, there are at least 200,000 men engaged, and this, too, exclusively of the heavy military and naval forces said to be employed in an expected raid upon the Southern coast.

Mr. LINCOLN affirms he has no more troops to spare, and well may he make the acknowledgement. Where can he get them? Concurrent and reliable testimony proves that the farce of enlisting is nearly played out both in the North and West. The Abolition journals are bowling their lamentations at the slowness and reluctance with which the people respond to the calls of the Government. Neither MORGAN'S ardent exhortations, nor CURTIN'S pathetic appeals can persuade the yeomanry of New York and Pennsylvania to become food for gunpowder. They have a decided and rooted aversion to standing up as targets for Southern rifles. There is in vain to expect that the people will come forward spontaneously for the benefit of ABRAHAM *Lincoln*, or to bolster up the villany of Missouri and Kentucky Black Republicans.

To be sure, there remains a last resort, nor is it unlikely that the tyrant may avail himself of it. He may order a draft, and thereby forcibly swell his army to the requisite proportions. But will so desperate a remedy better his case? We think not. That the enthusiasm for the war has ceased is evidenced by the suspension of enrolments. That many of the volunteers in active service are sick of their task, and would gladly renounce it, is established by the constant tales of desertion, insubordination, mutiny and executions among the soldiers at Washington. In such a demoralized and disaffected condition of any army composed of volunteers, is it likely it would be improved by adding to it large bodies of men dragged from their civil pursuits and compelled to take up arms? Could "terms and galluwglasses" torn from their homes and families, and driven like cattle into the Federal camps, be possibly converted into valiant, well-disciplined, loyal and obedient soldiers? Let the experiment be tried, and our word for it such compulsory warriors would not stand a single charge from the regiments of the South. A thousand of them would not be worth a single company of Confederate troops. Why, the very necessity of a draft would demonstrate the weakness of the enemy beyond contradiction.

A VALUABLE WORK.—Our thanks are due Messrs. Corson & Armstrong, No. 50 Camp street, for a work published by them of high commercial value. It is a compilation of the Tariff act of the Confederate States of America, approved May 21st, 1861, showing the rates of duties payable on imported goods, wares and merchandise from and after September, 1861—alphabetically arranged. Also, recent acts of Congress and circulars of the Treasury Department relative to commerce, navigation and the revenue; together with the warehouse system, and complete explanations relative to custom-house proceedings, protests, appeals, foreign coins, weights and measures, &c., &c., arranged by P. E. Walden, Deputy Collector for the port of Orleans. We have looked over the volume and find it to be remarkably full, clear and precise. It should be in the possession of every merchant in the Confederate States.

NEW MUSIC.—Our thanks are due Ph. P. Werlein & Halsey, Nos. 3 and 5 Camp street, for the following new music: The War Song of Dixie, words by Albert Pike, music by Viereck—a highly spirited composition.

*Gipsy Song in Trovatore.* This celebrated air does not lose its popularity.

*Ever of Thee Quicksilver*, as performed by the brass bands.

NOTICE BY THE RECEIVER.—We invite attention to the notice published by John M. Hoger, Esq., Receiver for the Confederate States. It is of importance to all concerned.

SEIZING THE RAILROADS.—The Jonesborough (Tenn.) *Union* says that the Confederate States authorities have taken possession of the Tennessee, and perhaps other railroads, to enable them more effectually to concentrate troops and materials of war at any point, and with greater promptness and celerity than heretofore.

The Louisville *Courier* will be continued by Mr. Haldeman, the former business proprietor, but is to be strictly neutral.

GENERAL WISE RETURNED.—Says the Richmond *Dispatch*: The evil and danger of a divided command in the army of the Kanawha operating beyond Lewisburg have been felt so sensibly by the authorities at, that they have determined to relieve one of our Generals in that quarter, and devolve the whole command upon the other. Accordingly Gen. Wise has been recalled, to be assigned to another field of duty, and the command of the army of the Kanawha devolves upon Gen. Floyd.

DEFENSES OF MOBILE.—The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 26th says:

The work is rapidly progressing on the defenses of Mobile have met the call of the Mayor for aid thousand hands were characteristic liberality, and hands and money in consequence have been so far freely supplied to meet all demands. We are indebted to a friend for the following liberal offers of negro labor. Two or three hundred slaves are now available for the purpose on the line of the Ohio Road, and will be called in as fast as new work is cut out by the Engineers.

The fine [illegible] Capt. C. J. Johnston, the "Montgomery Blues," are encamped near the redoubt on the Spanish Fort road. They are at work; so [illegible] the public property and premises upon the neighboring lots and residences.

THE TRAITEUR.—A gentleman who returned from Kentucky on the 25th gives information to the Chattanooga *Advertiser* that while in Camp Dick Robinson he saw Dan. Trotwhit, Esqr., and a Mr. Spain, Lieutenant-Colonel in a Lincoln regiment. These two took him to the camp Master, Andy Johnson, Cleveland, Boine, and about 1600 other East Tennessee tenants. He found at the camp about 5000 Kentuckians, all of whom are well armed and equipped, and who spoke heartilessly of visiting Tennessee by a few days with fire and sword. He also states that they have spies in Tennessee, and a regular chain of communication exists between East Tennessee and their camp.

*[Memphis Appeal.*

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

The Capture of Lexington—Further Reinforcements, via Hillsboro'—Another Federal Panic—Encouraging Reports from Rebels—Great Apprehension of its Capture—A Storm of Indignation Against Prescott.

Nashville, Sept. 29.—We have just received here an interesting summary of the latest Northern telegraphic news by underground line, and hand it in the form it came:

Quincy, Illinois, September 29.—The siege of Mulligan's entrenchments at Lexington, Missouri, commenced on Thursday, the 19th instant, and continued day by day, until Friday last, at 5 o'clock, P. M., when the Union flag was hauled down. Our men fought for fifty-nine hours without water, having only three barrels of flour which to quench their thirst.

Their supply of water was from the river, which was cut off, after a desperate fight, on Wednesday, and the rebels then held the position, preventing them from returning to the river bank.

Gen. Prentiss assumed command of the department of Northern Missouri, and started west yesterday. He is now west of Hannibal, and his reinforcements are coming up rapidly, who are supposed to be a part of Gen. Price's forces. Great fears are entertained that he will be captured.

Quincy, September 24.—The communication has been cut off, and nothing has been heard of him since yesterday. The apprehensions of his capture by the rebels are painfully strong.

Washington, September 24.—Opponents of Gen. Fremont here charge against him that he could have prevented the necessity of Mulligan's surrender by sending him timely reinforcements. Adrian received from St. Louis by Fremont's friends, however, state that he had no troops to spare, and that it was equally impossible for him to succor Mulligan's position.

Gen. Fremont telegraphed the War Department last night that he was on the eve of starting with a large force, and hoped that he would be able to dislodge the rebels from their position at Lexington.

Cincinnati, September 23.—Gen. Prentiss's official dispatch announcing the surrender of Col. Mulligan and his command at Lexington, stated the Federal loss to be eighty-seven killed and one hundred and fifty wounded, while the rebel loss was supposed to be about eight hundred killed and wounded.

General Anderson in Kentucky—His Issues Two Proclamations.

Nashville, September 28.—Gen. Sumter Anderson has assumed the military command of Kentucky, and commences his new career with a couple of proclamations.

In the first one he says that he comes to enforce and not to make laws, and to protect the lives and property of the people; that Kentucky has valiantly striven to keep peace with her neighbors, and now calls upon the people to rally around his standard.

His second proclamation says, that understanding appropriations to have been entertained by citizens of the State who have hitherto been opposed to the policy now adopted in the State, he gives notice that no Kentuckian need fear being arrested for opinion or harm, assembling to his lawful business, and who does not take part, by action or speech, against the authority of the General or State Government, and who does not hold correspondence with or give aid to their enemies.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 25th inst., reports the arrival there of eight prisoners, who were arrested by Gen. Sherman and charged with burning the bridges on the Louisville Railroad.

The Hon. John C. Breckinridge is reported to have passed Mount Sterling on the 20th inst., at four o'clock in the morning, going towards the Virginia line.

Fortress Monroe, September 23.—Col. Stringham was reinforced to-day by Capt. Goldsborough and will to-night proceed to Washington.

**From the Mouths of the Mississippi—The Lincoln Blockading Fleet—Names and Positions of the Vessels.**

Fort Jackson, September 29.—The United States steam frigate Niagara and a store ship and the Texas passed here to-day.

A sloop of war, name unknown, is off the Southeast bar.

The steam frigate Richmond is at anchor in the Southwest Pass, about one mile above the Pilot Station.

The sloop of war Vincennes and the steam gunboat Water Witch are at anchor outside the Southwest Pass bar. [We are indebted to the courtesy of the operators on the Balize line for this intelligence.]

**The Yankee Prisoners at Jackson—They will Arrive This Morning.**

Jackson, Sunday night, September 29.—The Yankee prisoners, two hundred and forty-five in number, left here this evening, and will arrive at New Orleans at ten o'clock Monday morning. The Quitman Rifles have gone as a relief guard, the Virginians being somewhat fatigued. [We have to thank Mr. Phippen, of the National Line, for this dispatch.]

### TELEGRAPHIC.

**Latest from Missouri.**

Memphis, September 28.—A dispatch has just been received from Fort Smith, Ark., which refers to a recent skirmish in which a regiment of Missourians, under Col. Hunter, made a bold and heroic stand against the rebel Gen. Rains, of Gen. Jim Lane and "Kansas Montgomery," who are marching toward the Arkansas frontier, burning all the towns in their way and committing the most atrocious barbarities. Col. Hunter's men were defeated and compelled to retire before a superior force.

Gen. McCulloch has now only 3500 men in his command. He has issued a proclamation declaring that he needs three regiments of infantry immediately. He asks for twelve months' volunteers, in accordance with the decision of the Arkansas Military Board, luring the enlistments to that period. He points out the danger, and calls earnestly for a general rally for the defense of the State.

There can be no doubt that his call will be promptly and liberally responded to, notwithstanding the unpatriotic action in certain quarters

**Lincoln Prisoners for New Orleans.**

Mobile, September 28.—The battalion of Yankee prisoners of war, who are to pass the winter in the genial climate of the Crescent City, arrived here this morning, and left this afternoon by the railroad. They go hence to Meridian by the Mobile and Ohio railroad, from there to Jackson, Miss., and thence to New Orleans. They will, in all probability, be in your city by Monday morning.

THE ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The following intelligence from the army in Western Virginia is given in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 26th:

We conversed last evening with a gentleman who left General Wise's camp four or five days ago. At that time nothing of an important nature had occurred. Our informant saw Gen. Lee at Lewisburg, and the belief was prevalent that he would join his forces with those of Gens. Floyd and Wise. The Central train, yesterday, brought down forty seven prisoners, including those captured in the recent brilliant dash of cavalry under Col. J. Lucius Davis, besides a few straggling "Union" men. Among the latter was Mr. Cox (who professes to be well acquainted with President Davis) and one of his housemates. These two kept up a lively and good-natured conversation with the Yankees on the cars. Mr. Cox, in particular, evidently displayed a good deal of impudence. One fellow remarked that Cox "kept on driving Wise back," and would ultimately thrash him. Cox replied, in a laughing manner, that he intended on Cool river, in Boone county, together with 2000 head of cattle, which they had stolen from different parties, and were driving towards the Ohio river, Donaldson's Hungarii, of this city, participated in the capture.

It is to be seen, as reported, that General Lee has changed his position, and reinforcements be immediately ordered in time, we regard the occupation of the Kanawha valley as certain as an extant fact.

HOSTILITIES PROGRESSING.—The intelligence that the Confederate troops were advancing on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad caused considerable excitement in Louisville, and the following proclamation from the militia General-commanding was the result of the scare:

*Fellow-Citizens:* I call you to arms for the defense of your city. The engine bells will be tapped at five o'clock to call the people of each ward to the engine house thereof, where it is expected that you will enroll yourselves into companies for the defense of our city.

After doing so, you are requested to report to me at my office, and also to report the number of your men, or privates, of each company.

By order of [illegible]
Hamilton Pope,
Brig.-Gen. Home Guards.

Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter reputation, has issued the following proclamation:

Kentuckians! called by the Legislature of this, my native State, I hereby assume command of this department. I come to enforce, not to make laws, and, God willing, to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of our country have murderous hands our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has valiantly striven to keep peace with our neighbors. Our State is invaded by bands who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. We love one of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to her duty to his State and his country. The invaders approach in God's military, with the emphatic brand of the invader across their brow. Kentuckians, to your homes! Gen. Crittenden and Hunter's men were defeated and compelled to retire before a superior force.

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[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

**Comparative Pay of the Northern and Southern Armies.**

We have been, within a few days, amused at some of our contemporaries alleging a discrepancy in the pay of the officers of the Northern and Southern armies, and giving the figures largely in favor of our own officers. We noted it at the time as probably a misapprehension, and we made it our business to institute inquiries, because, *we feared*, the effect would be injurious. We had just refined the information requisite to make an exposition, when we were further urged to the use of it, by finding on Yesterday the statement accepted to, and attempted to ourselves in the columns of an esteemed contemporary. The allegation in general terms is that the pay of the Northern officers averages less than half of our own, while our soldiers receive less than theirs; and to support this a comparative statement of the pay-list of each is presented.

This exhibit is entirely deceptive, because of the different modes of stating the compensation in the two services. Of the Northern officers only the pay proper is reported, while the long array of allowances for rations, servants, &c., including cost of transportation of food and quarters is only allowed when public quarters cannot be furnished, forage only for horses actually mustered into service, and traveling expenses for any one pays miles. On the contrary, for food and quarters and traveling expenses is allowed to the U. S. service, in addition to the allowances enumerated above.

It is thus seen that when the case is fully stated our officers receive *less* than the officers of the Northern army, instead of *more than double*, as has been supposed. The misapprehension grows out of the fact that we state the pay honestly, and they smother theirs up in extras.

The pay of a private in our service is $11 per month, besides his rations and clothing. Until recently this was also the pay of the Northern army. Since Lincoln undertook the job of subjugating the Southern people, the pay of the Northern soldiers has been increased to $13 per month. The additional $2 per month in many cases added as a bribe to encourage enlistment. The Northern soldiers quickly found that Lincoln had over-cropped himself. They found the Confederates making a call for men numbers to defend their liberties and their homes, and they found them not only numerous but brave. They shrank from meeting them; and in order to stiffen their courage the pay was increased, and in addition to this large bounties were promised. They had to put up the price to get the men, because their men are simply mercenaries, fighting for plunder. If we whip them in a few more battles, the price will have to go up again, for the bribe must be made larger.

GEN. HARDEE'S COMMAND.—The Memphis *Appeal* of Saturday has the following:

We learn that a portion of Gen. Hardee's command, heretofore stationed above Pocahontas, Ark., has been moved over to Point Pleasant, Missouri, a place twelve miles below New Madrid, on the west bank of the Mississippi river. The balance of his forces, with the General himself, were to have arrived at the same point yesterday, his purpose, as is understood, being to co-operate with General Johnston's army in Kentucky.

The recent series of brilliant successes that have attended our arms in Missouri, resulting in driving the enemy up toward St. Louis, is no doubt the cause of this move. Pocahontas being no longer a position of any great strategic importance.

REPORTED ARREST OF ANDY JOHNSON.—The Memphis *Appeal* of the 27th says:

It was reported in Chattanooga, on Monday evening last, that Andy Johnson had been arrested in Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, and conveyed to Abingdon, Va., on the route to Richmond. Passengers who arrived from Nashville on yesterday state that the rumor was generally credited in that city when the train left. If true, there will be great rejoicing among the martial of Tennessee who have been betrayed by this traitor.

SEQUESTRATION IN CHARLESTON.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 23d says:

As yet the returns made to the Receivers appointed by the Confederate Court have been limited, but a more number of persons have applied for instructions in the manner in which returns are to be made, and for blank forms for that purpose. It is generally believed, however, that the property in Charleston subject to this law will amount to several millions of dollars.

BEAUREGARD A DEAD MAN.—Beauregard has "gotsped out." He has "kicked the bucket." He has "shuffled off this mortal coil." He has gone to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. He is as dead as a door nail. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has just returned from New Orleans, writes half a column to prove it, and the evidences are positively reliable—we don't think. From the statement of the correspondent of that paper, Beauregard has been a dead man ever since the 30th of August, ultimo. He is, therefore, at the present moment a ripper with the worms—not where he eats, but where he is eaten. He was killed by a shell which killed the General's horse at Manassas, likewise wounded the General himself. Two of the pieces of the projectile it was stated immediately to the Surgeon-General, were sent for all the way to Near Orleans, and the Doctor conveyed him at privately as possible to the Crescent City, where four physicians pull the two pieces of shell, and he soon agreed the patient pleaded up the ghost. One night a body was carried clandestinely out of the house and surreptitiously buried. That was Beauregard. His family might as well be informed as speedily as possible, and the newspapers will please call the attention to that the advertisements footed out, and have been a matter of private talk in New Orleans. The *Commercial* writer says there is no kind of doubt about it. We have decidedly made up our minds, however, not to believe the report at present.

*[St. Louis Republican.*

WHAT THEY SAY IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in his letter of August 30th, writes as follows:

Much alarm is said to be felt in the neighborhood of the Buttes Chaumont by the Imperial journals, while from the commencement of the rebellion the Government writers constantly daily times at the incapacity of the Northern Administration, and censure at your military operations. The French public is being gradually but surely prepared for any sanctioned proceedings against the Union, and seem at present disposed to look upon the Southern States as the North, are quite changed in their ideas. Wherever she chooses to recognize the rebel States, France will meet with the sympathy of more than two-thirds of the people. The Emperor, although he has a great measure in the Princess of Prussia, Lincoln's Cabinet! What she can be expected but insult and sarcasm, when we hear each mail of the inefficiency of the military chief, the pillaging of privateers by men and twenties, the seizure of noncombatants by them, and willful refusal of the proper officers to guard prisoners! Confederate Government is correct, or is it impossible? In any case, Lincoln's own party, yesterday, his purpose, as is understood, being to co-operate with General Johnston's army in Kentucky.

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The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 26th has the annexed items:

A gentleman reached this city last evening from Baltimore, which city he left on Saturday last. He reports that the statements was current that Gen. McClellan had been shot, and that Professor F. R. Smith, of Baltimore, had been sent for to visit him, and on refusing, was thrown into prison. Of the fact of Professor Smith's imprisonment there was no doubt, though the alleged reason was simply rumor.

The number of troops around Baltimore does not exceed seven to eight thousand. They are stationed part at Fort McHenry, part at Federal Hill, part at Canton, and part at the Relay, and some at Franklin Square.

The troops who come through from the North are in squads of twenty to thirty, for the purpose of filling up companies, &c. The whole number per week is not more than a few hundred.

The people of Maryland, our informant declares, ask only for Beauregard and Johnston, to protect them from the forces around Washington. Let them cross the Potomac so as to prevent McClellan from throwing himself upon Baltimore, and the Marylanders will do the rest.

The war feeling at the South is said to have generally subsided. Commerce is protected, and business at a stand. In Pennsylvania particularly the struggle between the war and the peace parties is very excited

The news here, from the South, he says, is conveyed over the river near Washington by the wives of the exiles who have fled from Virginia, and are acting as Lincoln's police on the Maryland shore. These women are strangely allowed to communicate with their husbands, and thus post them with the Southern news.

FEDERAL FALSEHOODS EXPOSED.—The editor of the Lynchburg *Republican* is an officer in Gen. Floyd's army, and was in the thickest of the bands of Carnifex Ferry. We copy from a statement of that conflict a single passage to demonstrate the fertility of the Federalists in falsehoods:

I have read the Northern telegraphic account of our battle with Rosecrantz. It represents that we had five thousand men and sixteen pieces of artillery, when the truth is, we only had 1750 men and six pieces of artillery, four pieces of which only were actively in the fight all the time. These were of the Guy Battery, from Goochland county, and were managed with great bravery and consummate skill. The enemy's force was about 7000 men, and they were reinforced by another regiment after the fight was over. They never killed a man, and only wounded seven. This they must have known before they sent out their lying telegram. Sometimes we are driven back, and then we bleed, to be found inside our lines. They frankly admit that our fire upon them was perfectly "terrific," and it certainly was. They admit that Colonel Lyttle, the brave Virginian, grew white in that fierce contest, was shot from his horse and his men repelled. They admit, also, that Colonel Lowe was killed in another charge, and that, finally, Col. McCook, one of the Federal leaders, was repulsed. This is all so, and shows not only that our fire was "terrific," but that their loss was equally "terrible," or they the greatest cowards that ever trod a step to the sound of martial music.

ARREST OF H. FRANKO.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 21st inst. says:

Capt. Fisher, of the Mount Holly Home Guard, made an important seizure of contraband goods yesterday afternoon, at a point twelve miles from the city, on Mann's Lick road, which will be of great service to the rebels in this section. It consisted of twelve large trunks and three capacious carpet bags, well filled with pistols, buttons, army cloth and general variety. The owners accompanied the goods in a two-horse wagon, and were safely housed in the county prison. Their names are H. Franko, Christopher Morsel and Wm. Steinbanks. Joseph Seliger, a youth, also accompanied the expedition in the capacity of pilot.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*The Governor's Proclamation for the Enforcement of the Militia Law—Its Provisions and Bearing—How it will Affect Organized Companies*—Governor Moore, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of this State, issued a proclamation yesterday, as General Order No. 1167, requiring the thorough organization of the Militia, under prescribed regulations and penalties. The State has already been divided of into military districts and sub-districts, representing divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, and over every district officers have been appointed, who are needed to carry out the Militia law was to bring out the rank and file and compel their attendance at drills. The law itself, not contemplating the present vital need of its strict observance, only imposed the penalty of one dollar fine for absence or neglect of attendance on the part of the members of the Militia companies, and even this penalty has not been collected. The new law, however, is to change all this, and to make the fine of one dollar per week, will be published as one of the most stringent laws ever passed by the Legislature of this State, and will be found to operate with great severity upon the delinquent officers and members of companies. The fine of one dollar per week, will be published as one of the most stringent laws ever passed by the Legislature of this State, and will be found to operate with great severity upon the delinquent officers and members of companies.

The majority of our citizens will not require any argument to see and appreciate the necessity of this law, however inconvenient it may be to some, and they will perform their duties with a cheerful alacrity, independent of their good sense and patriotic feeling. Those who will grumble at being put to some personal inconvenience will find but little sympathy in their unwillingness. Some very fussy Majors will be cooled down the sides with fresh round house buttons, and others around their waists. Others had the Confederate flag, erected to different colored leather to represent the red logs of their house.

Capt. Wilson, with an effective old fort four inches in height, and who has served nearly his whole life on the frontier as a Ranger, was dressed in a beautiful bugles shirt and pants, which latter fitted closer to his limbs than any other dress, with an immense pair of boots, large enough to have served Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and were drawn his shoulders a beautifully worked Mexican blanket. These men all wore in their belts a pair of Colt's pistols and a huge Bowie knife, with curiously wrought hand-e and scabbards. They can also armed with a double-barreled shot-gun, and with powder to the enemy a most formidable and dangerous appearance. They were principally raised in the counties of Harris, Washington and Montgomery, and their home could not be better chosen for them. They are expected to leave soon for New Orleans.

*The Bakers and the Bread Ordinance.*—We understand that the bakers of New Orleans have addressed a petition to the Board of Aldermen requesting the repeal of the recently passed ordinance regulating the Mayor to fix the weight of bread, and twenty cents loaves, and that they have come to the conclusion of abandoning the business rather than submit to the provisions of the ordinance. The petitioners state that the ordinance is to be longer enforced, because they are compelled to buy it. They intend throwing into a hogshead their small ovens, and will bake their bread and subject lots of constant inspectors, and if they are to be compelled to make bread at a loss, or not at all, they will turn over the business entirely into the hands of the Mayor and the Common Council, and there they may have the responsibility of furnishing bread to the people. And we think there is a good deal of reason in these convictions. The wholesale price of flour on the levee is taken as a guide for them, although they rarely buy by wholesale, by small quantities, and at much higher prices. Besides other fixed items, fuel and other supplies are enormously high. While the same mark shields the busy or unpatriotic, who had the means to pay fines, to evade the requirements of this great public duty and throw the burden of it upon the poor, the ordinance operates with severity upon those who are in reality less able to give their time to military service, and who have less pecuniary interests at stake to defend.

There was a manifest necessity for some more powerful means of enforcing the law than the mere charging of fines, and we expect military officers expected the Governor to declare a portion of the law inoperative with the power of arresting refractory persons subject to military duty. This action was declined by the Governor, who deems it objectionable and unnecessary, and has therefore left the law to enforce the Militia law by other means. The Board of Officers then appointed to meet this plan proposed by the Bee, which he accepted and sets forth in the general orders referred to.

The proclamation is in substance as follows: "Colonels will cause rolls of all companies subject to military duty to be taken by the company officers at their company beats. There will be two lists; on the one will be placed the names and residence of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years subject to service in the Militia, and on the other list will be placed all the "Black List," will be placed the names and residence of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years subject to service in the Militia, and on the other list will be placed all the "Black List," will be placed the names and residence of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years subject to service in the Militia, and on the other list will be placed all the "Black List," will be placed the names and residence of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years subject to service in the Militia, and on the other list will be placed all the "Black List," will be placed the names and residence of all persons between the ages above mentioned, subject to said duty, who shall in any way attempt to evade the performance thereof, their aiders, abettors or advisers, or who shall by any means obstruct the officers in the execution of their functions. Such persons are hereby declared and designated as suspicious, and outcasts to the South. Immediately after the returns having been made to the Colonels of the regiments of the First Division will order daily company drills, after 5 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted), with full power and authority to the captain or other officer in command of the company to compel obedience to the orders, and to enforce strict military discipline. The Colonel shall order, at such time and place as he may deem proper, at least once a month, battalion or regimental drills."

Persons who refuse to perform the duties of a good citizen under this law, besides having to pay their fines of six dollars per week, will be published as suspicious characters, and their names and residence registered for future action. In case of the absence of any of their obligations, or to keep the law, they will probably be sent before the military authorities as suspects, and perhaps sent out of the limits of the Confederate States under military escort. It is not probable, however, that they will be found so unpatriotic and foolish as to resist the Government in this matter.

The First Division, as mentioned above, comprises the cities of New Orleans, Algiers, Jefferson and contiguous parishes. The balance of the State is divided into four other divisions, three to the greater difficulty of mustering, the drills will be only four before each three times a week for the company, and three times a month for the regiment.

In the First Division Captains have three days in which to make up a list of the persons subject to military duty in their beats. On Thursday, the 3d proximo, they will be made out, and immediately after the Colonels will issue orders for drilling to commence, designating the localities and the hours. The men must then appear punctually at their drills, with a musket, rifle, shotgun, or any other weapon they may have, that they can get to bring, without waiting for personal accoutrements. The inducement of bringing an arm of some kind will soon be appreciated, for it is a disgrace to have the name of arms with a broomstick.

It might as well be understood, in the first place, that those who expect to evade duty by their dogmatizing to refusing camps will be entirely disappointed. There can be no offense for not having been to defend one's self, and the newspapers will be required to publish the names of the delinquents, blacking and almost the names, by officers Green and Taylor, who conveyed him to the Gunboat Hospital.

*Eight O'Clock Bell.*—All slaves should be informed to-day by their owners or employers that on Sunday, and until the 1st of April, 1862, the bells of the city telegraph will strike for eight o'clock every evening, as a signal for them to retire within their abodes.

*Badly Hurt.*—At half-past four o'clock Saturday afternoon a man named Benjamin Gerard fell off the roof of the cornice of Shoulder and Villere streets, and was picked up insensible and severely injured. He was sent to the Charity Hospital by the police.

*Recorder Genella's Court.*—The case of Paul Lacoste, charged with stealing from John Bohn's shop, in the Carondelet canal, was dismissed, the charges not being proven.

Josephine Lewis, a girl of Burgundy street, gave bail in the sum of $200 for grossly insulting Mrs. Pauline Hite.

Josephine Schneider, who resides at the corner of Franklin and Custom-house streets, made an affidavit against Michael Mullen, James O'Connor, Thomas Hilgo, Squire, G. Charley and some others, for breaking open her doors and grossly insulting her. Yesterday morning Recorder Genella fined each of them ten dollars and costs, and ordered them to keep the peace for six months. All appointed companies who have not obtained their full strength and is accepted by the Governor this week, will be disban