# The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series Vol. XXXIIII.—Whole No. 12,207.



THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. D. WHEELER & CO.
A. M. WHEELER, } EDITORS.
C. D. WHEELER, }

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Weekly Paper, semi-weekly.....5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to stop. Any person receiving the paper through error of the Agent, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 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.

By O. Leaumont, Blanche & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 9 Carondelet street, fine winter clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods.

By N Vignié, at 10 o'clock, on St. Louis street, between Bank and Triend, household furniture.

By F. Fernandez, at 10½ o'clock, on Tchoupitoulas street, between Royal and Bourbon, mahogany and walnut furniture.


## THE LATEST PROGRAMME.

Mr. WEBSTER once said that the vigor of the year does not always conform to the sounding phrase of the manifesto, and we were forcibly reminded of this pithy remark upon comparing the appalling programme of the intended military and naval operations of the Federalists, as laid down in *Harper's Weekly*, with the actual amount of performance. The Yankees have so incurable a propensity to indulge in extravagant boasts of their prowess and their might, that the Southern press usually accepts their rhodomontade with very many grains of allowance; but the journal in question announces the forthcoming overwhelming movements of the enemy with an air of semi-official gravity so imposing, as to favor the opinion that the plan of operation explained by it is really contemplated by the Lincoln Administration. According, then, to the authority of Harper the campaign is to commence about the beginning of October, and is to be vigorously prosecuted both by land and sea. It is to extend from Virginia to New Orleans, and to embrace within its anaconda-like folds almost every one of the Southern States. Three naval expeditions are to assume the—two to operate on different points of the Atlantic coast, and the third on the Chesapeake, with an army to flank our forces on the Potomac, and another to take Norfolk on the rear. Gen. BANKS, Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. BUCKLES are to deal with the rebels on the line of the Potomac, and to threaten Manassas on three sides at once, while a column under Gen. BURNSIDE is to advance and cut off the retreat of the unhappy Southerners—so that, let them fight or surrender, they must be inevitably bagged by this prodigious and overwhelming movement. It only remains to add that the chronicler of Federal triumphs in *Future*, in his superlative disdain for the Confederate troops, bestows no thought on the possible defiance of all this strategy, ignores Magruder and his forces, the batteries on the Peninsula, BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON'S 60,000 invincibles, and every other obstacle which human courage and exquisite military skill may oppose to the advance of the Federals. This manifestation of self-conceit is singularly characteristic of your veritable Yankee. Though beaten in every conflict, he is always achieving victory, and always proclaiming it in advance.

But this is only part of the magnificent programme developed by *Harper's Weekly*. The war in the West is on a scale equally grand proportions, and to culminate in equally signal glory. Observe how quietly the writer disposes of the Confederates in that quarter:

> Meanwhile, farther West, Gen. Anderson may be expected by 10th October to have raised again an army of Kentuckians and East Tennesseans as to keep Tennessee effectually in check, and to co-operate effectually with Gen. Fremont, who by that time will probably have possessed an army sufficient to beat the rebels in the neighborhood of Springfield, Missouri, and to man a powerful expedition for the descent of the Mississippi. We do not look for naval operations of the first importance on the Mississippi. The fortified points on that river will naturally be assailed by land. *Corps d'armée* will converge upon them from either shore, and reduce them as Hatteras was reduced, or, where this thing is practicable, with the bayonet. The gunboats will be useful as auxiliaries, and the river will prove valuable for the transportation of supplies. But the fighting in the West will be done on land. If the campaign in that region is to keep pace with that in the East, the rebel forces under Price, or McCulloch, or whoever has superseded them, will be driven into possession of Springfield, Missouri, and the vicinity, must be defeated and driven into Arkansas, or scattered altogether, before October 15.

This is decidedly interesting. Just about the time that the military editor of *Harper* was indicting those paragraphs respecting the driving of the rebel forces under PRICE and MCCULLOCH out of Missouri, Gen. PRICE was crushing Lexington, after defeating the garrison, and forcing them to an unconditional surrender. While *Harper* is dreaming of herding back the Confederates into Arkansas by the 15th October, these same Confederates are daily swelling their ranks by reinforcements and pressing rapidly on the foe, are liberating point after point from the oppression of Lincolnism, and are menacing FREMONT and his mercenary garrison in St. Louis to quake with apprehension. We should scarcely be surprised if at the period assigned for the expulsion of the Confederates from Missouri, that gallant State should be free from the disgraceful presence of a Federal regiment.

Whether Gen. ANDERSON, by the 10th inst., will raise an immense army, and hold the Tennesseans in check, may be reasonably deemed somewhat apocryphal. Sumter ANDERSON seems so have as much as he can attend to in holding Louisville, while Gen. BUCKNER in one section of Kentucky, and Gen. JOHNSTON in another are rousing the people to the imminent danger which surrounds them, and are daily receiving hosts of recruits from the true-hearted yeomanry of the State, as well as from Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi. If ever ANDERSON comes into collision with ALBERT S. JOHNSTON, the Southern Lincolnite will find himself in a woge plight than he did when BEAUREGARD'S batteries were hailing shot and shell upon his subordinates at Fort Sumter. If we are to judge of the efficiency and execution of the plans of the Yankees by the contrast between what they promise in Missouri and Kentucky, and what they have effected, the conclusion will be that in this, as on other occasions, they will prove themselves infinitely more apt at boasting than at fighting. But we all know that Yankee brags, though ever so carefully folded, shows the spurious metal the moment it undergoes a little steady friction.

We congratulate our citizens on the prospect of the speedy arrival amongst us of Brigadier-General Mansfield Lovell, who has been assigned to duty on our coast defenses. Gen. Lovell was formerly of the United States army, and more recently commander of the New York City Guards. His reputation as an engineer and a soldier is very high, and his presence will doubtless contribute largely towards the completion of the fortifications of this city, and will ensure a competent and gallant leader in the hours of our having to meet the enemy in the field.

TELLIS'S WALTZ.—Such is the title of a pretty waltz composed and arranged for the piano forte by Mrs. Francis Fernandez, of this city, and dedicated to one of Louisiana's fair daughters, viz., Miss Ellis S. Todd. Copies may be found at L. Gumbo's, 98 Chartres street, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated for the benefit of our volunteers now at the seat of war.

A NOTABLE APPOINTMENT.—Prince Poliguac, of France, says the *Richmond Enquirer*, has received an appointment upon Gen. Beauregard's staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He is a grandson of the famous Prince Poliguac, who was imprisoned at Hapsburg by his fidelity to Charles X. He is reported to us as close communication with Louis Napoleon, and upon terms of intimacy with Count Morny. To him we are indebted for the insertion in the Paris journals last spring of various friendly notices of the Confederate Government. He came highly recommended by our friends in Europe. He is about thirty years old, and exceedingly plain and unpretending. His family have enjoyed the title of Prince for five hundred years.

THE COTTON INTEREST IN ENGLAND.—We acknowledge that the district immediately around Manchester, England, contains two hundred steam manufacturing establishments. The parish of Bolton contains seventy mills, that of Barry one hundred and twenty, Rochdale one hundred, Oldham two hundred, Ashton seventy, Stalybridge and Hyde sixty. Each of these mills cost an average of £100,000. The amount of English capital embarked in the cotton manufacture in 1856 was £35,000,000. In 1861 it is £100,000,000.

The Raleigh *Standard* learns that three colored men, pilots and boatmen, who made their escape at a certain point on the coast to one of the Yankee vessels, endeavored to return to their homes, and were shot in the attempt. They were worked so hard by the Yankees that they could not stand it, and were put down Rio docs when they tried to get away. This is a specimen of Yankee affection for the negro.

In Spain the summer has been one of the hottest ever experienced there. Late letters say that the heat was increasing. At Madrid it had attained 110 degrees in the shade.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

**Navigation on the Potomac Closed.**

Washington, September 28.—So effectually are the rebels' measures taken, that vessels can no longer pass up and down the Potomac without undergoing a destructive fire from the shore batteries. Navigation is actually closed.

**Capture of Manchester, Kentucky, by Zollicoffer.**

Nashville, October 2.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 30th has reliable news of the taking of Manchester, in Clay county, by General Zollicoffer.

The *Journal* reports that large numbers of arrests are being made in different counties.

[RIGHT DISPATCHES.]

**Judge Monroe, of Kentucky.**

Nashville, October 3.—Judge Monroe, late U. S. District Judge of Kentucky, appeared before Judge Humphreys to day, and took an oath of Allegiance to the Confederate States.

**Cases of Arrested Kentuckians.**

James B. Clay was taken to Louisville on Saturday. A writ of habeas corpus in his case has been issued, which will be returnable before Judge Catron on Monday.

A committee from the Kentucky Senate reported on the 26th ult. the arrests of Ewing Silverton and Irvan, members of the Legislature, as illegal and unwarranted, and ordered their release, which was obeyed.

**Tidings of Gen. Fremont.**

Gen. Fremont was at Jefferson City on the 28th, and it was thought he would probably leave on the 1st or 2d, to take command of the army.

**Burning of Osceola by Lane.**

A gentleman who has arrived from Jefferson City, which place he left on the 29th ult., says that Lane, the Kansas ruffian, destroyed the central portion of the town of Osceola on the 26th. His excuse for committing this wanton act, he says, was because the rebels fired upon his troops from windows.

**Secretary Chase Again Negotiating.**

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, dated Washington, the 28th ult., states that the Secretary of the Federal Treasury, Mr. Salmon P. Chase, has negotiated another loan in New York on the basis of the last arrangement.

**Suspension of the New York Day Book.**

The New York *Day Book*, a supporter of Breckinridge and Lane during the late Presidential campaign, and a strong advocate of peace since the dismemberment of the Union, was made to suspend publication on the 26th ult. In its issue of the *Day Book* says it bows to the inexorable decree by force. This journal claimed to have had at the time of its suspension 30,000 subscribers.

**New York Cotton Market.**

New York, September 28.—The Cotton market closed dull to-day, with trifling sales at 21c for Middling Upland.

## Latest from Memphis.

### 8000 FEDERALS IN AND ABOUT LOUISVILLE.

**The Capture of Hopkinsville by Gen. Buckner, &c.**

Memphis, October 3.—Mr. John E. Kent, of Helena, has just arrived from Ohio. He says there are about 8000 Federal troops at Louisville and toward the Confederate camps.

Five hundred Confederates, under ex-Gov. Wickliffe, from Fayette and the adjoining counties, passed through the Federals, and arrived safely at Green river.

Gen. Johnston is preparing for winter quarters in St. Louis and Louisville.

**Further from Louisville.**

Nashville, October 3.—A gentleman direct from Louisville says that but few troops are there, and that no enthusiasm is manifested.

James B. Clay was released on Monday, by giving bond in the sum of $5000 to commit no acts that would tend to be injurious to the Federal Government.

SKIRMISH IN THE WEST.—An express arrived at Fort Smith on the 26th from Col. Sam Wade, bringing news of a battle between a company of Cherokees, of Col. Wade's regiment, and a number of Kansas Jayhawkers, in which the Cherokees killed twenty-six, and three killed of the Cherokees, one of whom was Capt. James Bell, younger brother of the late well known Jack Bell.

The *Herald* of the 23d learns by a letter from Camp Jackson that the Jayhawkers are becoming troublesome on the Kansas line. A company of them invaded the Osage nation a few days ago, and killed Capt. Mathews, a white man, who was married to an Indian woman. He was a friend to the South, and it was thought that was the reason he was murdered. They also killed an Indian. There will be three thousand Indians in Kansas in ten days, that will clean out that Abolition hole.

The Confederate States steamer Sumter was at Trinidad on the 14th ult.

THAT VISSEL.—The Forsyth (Ga.) *Journal* has the following important intelligence. It has been confirmed from various sources, and we have, therefore, no hesitation in publishing it:

> Several days since an iron-clad steamer, from Liverpool, with 6500 rifles and 18 cannon, blankets and clothing for soldiers, landed safely at Savannah. The blockading vessels were not in sight. She is a new steamer, incased with sheet-iron an inch thick, and is now the property of the Confederate States. Our informant saw the vessel himself, went on deck, talked with the Captain, who told him that there would be a sufficient supply of arms soon. In this way and as soon as the steamers could be manned under the Confederate Government, the blockade of Abraham I would be blown to the "four winds."

He said that the arrival of this vessel had caused considerable activity among the merchants in sending off the coffee, tea, salt, &c., to country merchants, while these articles are at a very high figure. He heard the opinion expressed by some "knowing ones" that in less than forty days Rio coffee could be bought in Savannah at 12½ cents. Large quantities are stored in Cuba, awaiting the removal of the blockade.

THINGS AT PADUCAH.—The Memphis *Appeal* of Wednesday says:

> We have information from Paducah as late as Monday evening last, to the effect that the Federal force at that point amounted to about five thousand men. A large quantity of provisions and munitions had been landed, indicating that the Federalists expected fresh arrivals of troops. Would it not be a good idea for the Tennessee boys to gain possession of the steers? We know they are nice rations for a fray, and if "the locusts" just now, think they would make a most profitable one.

BRAGGING.—The following from the Dalton (Ga.) *Journal*, is a specimen of boasting by a regiment which the Abolition journals are endeavoring to keep up the courage of their partisans:

> A gentleman in this city, who has kept as accurate an account as possible, estimates that of thirty-three battles and more important skirmishes since the war began, the Union men have been victorious in seventy-two and the rebels in five, while in the remaining and other forty one claim a victory. The number of prisoners taken by the Unionists is about 3000, and the rebels not quite half as many. Of the killed, it is impossible to state, as they have no accurate knowledge of the losses of the rebels. The Union loss is something over 1000, and the rebel loss is supposed to be more than twice that number.

A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF BRANDY SEIZED.—During the present week the Collector of the port, by his deputies, seized seven wagon loads of liquor, imported into this port during the months of July and August, and stored in the bonded warehouses. It appears that seven smooth among which were the Columbia, Hope, Hermitage and Virginia, left Rochester for New Orleans before the blockade of the Mississippi was declared, having full cargoes of liquors, &c. On arriving at the South-west Pass, they were ordered off by the blockading squadron, and proceeded to Northern ports, where the consignees applied at the Custom-house for permission to enter their goods. They were told by Michael Hoffman, the efficient First Deputy Collector, that the goods could not be entered unless a consular certificate was produced showing that the cargoes were not the property of parties residing in the rebel States. In this way the Custom-house authorities detained the property of the owners, which were consigned to their store in the bonded warehouses until information could be received whether or not they were owned by Secessionists. This information arrived this week, and acting thereupon, the goods were taken possession of. The consignees will now have to prove that the goods are the property of French citizens, before they can be given up. In one or two cases this has been done, but in most instances the proof will be impossible. One vessel, the David, has gone to Philadelphia, where the cargo will probably be confiscated.

*[New York Express, 30th ult.*

A few days ago a correspondent wrote us that a considerable number of the cavalry recently under orders for the Potomac, and had apparently taken position somewhere near Cockpit Point, which is a few miles below the mouth of the Occoquan. We presume it was some of the force of "military efficiency," but with the guns in our midst, these pillaging expeditions by night ought to be beaten up.

The companies alluded to above returned to their encampments Saturday evening, bringing with them as a reward for their before-day search, several hundred weight of bacon, taken from secession Virginians who had left their farm to join the enemy.—*Leesburg Mirror*, 27th.

## RECRUITING ITEMS.

Says the *Dispatch* of the 29th ult:

> The most eager anxiety is now manifested by the public to hear from our army in the West, but the fact that there was no railway communication beyond Stanton yesterday, prevented the receipt of any news by the Central route. The engagement on Tuesday was doubtless an outpost skirmish, and one report says that the enemy was driven back. Heavy firing was heard on Wednesday at Jackson's river in the direction of the Gauley, and it is not improbable that a battle took place on that day. We have information that eight regiments are ordered forward from different points to reinforce the Western army.
>
> There were no passengers from Manassas yesterday, the trains having failed to connect in consequence of the breaking down of a small bridge at Rapahannock station by a passing freight train, on Wednesday night. No person was injured by the accident, but the cars were considerably smashed up. We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Fairfax at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, that General Beauregard was at Fairfax Courthouse, and Gens. Johnston and Smith were a mile or two below. The health of the troops was rapidly improving, and systematic measures had been adopted to prevent disease in the camps. Lowe's balloon was seen from Munson' Hill on Tuesday afternoon. The pickets commenced to fire upon each other at intervals.
>
> A painful rumor prevailed at Winchester on Wednesday that the gallant Capt. Turner Ashby was killed the night before, between Hallstown and Harper's Ferry.
>
> The York river train yesterday brought up an individual under arrest, supposed to be a spy.

OUR COMMISSIONERS TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

It is known that Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana, has been appointed Commissioner of the Confederate States to France, and that Hon. James M. Mason, of Virginia, has been deputed as Commissioner to England. We learn that these gentlemen, with their Secretaries of Legation, and their families, have gone days ago and their baggage, and will soon set out themselves to the courts which they have been deputed. We hear that they will take the route by Tampico, and cross the ocean on one of the British steamers, that made a transit being the only one of absolute security for them open.

A lady, who has arrived here from Washington city, reports the fact of the continued exodus of families from the Federal metropolis. The most enormous sacrifices were made of property in order to enable parties to get away. The lady's own large household establishment, consisting of furniture, &c., brought her only $149, as sacrifice. She was told by the secession-war—a well known party in Washington—that the Government had spoken to engage him to sell all the public furniture in the capital—a rather significant indication that the next Congress, convened, does not anticipate holding its sessions in the Federal City.

NO MORE FURLOUGHS.—We were informed yesterday, by a Confederate soldier, who had applied for a furlough on behalf of a sick comrade, that the War Department had determined to grant no more furloughs this winter to soldiers, officers, &c., either sick or well. We give this information for what it may be worth.

## ARKANSAS ITEMS.

The Fort Smith *Argus* reports ten cases of small-pox in that city.

On the 26th, at Little Rock, new flour was selling at $4 to $4 25 per hundred; wheat potatoes at 50 cents a bushel; fresh beef at 8 and 10 cents; pork at 12½ cents; chickens at $6 to $3 50 per dozen, and butter at 25 cents a pound.

The Fort Smith *Times* says that there are salt springs in the Cherokee nation, where the water runs out of the ground in such quantities as to manufacture the boiled salt by the ton. Some of our Generals, but since I have criticised newspaper operations, and they might even now, justly enough perhaps, attack me, I shall again subside.

ANOTHER INDIAN FIGHT IN TEXAS.—*Three Whites and Forty Red Skins Killed.*—The Galveston *News* of the 26th says the following account of Capt. Barry's fight with the Indians is taken from a letter to Mrs. Barry, at Dresden, written by the second Lieutenant of the company. It may be considered reliable:

> Capt. Barry left his camp, four miles northeast of the Brushes, on Monday, the 29th July. Travelling nearly N. north course to Red river, about noon they had reached the Little Wichita. The party on an open prairie became deranged, by reason of the grass stopping the wheels. The main company proceeded on its march. The officers of the guard, thinking they delayed too long, sent back four men to ascertain the cause. The main company, having heard, had arrived at the creek, and were watering their stock. The Indians, about 100 in number, charged on the men with the pack mule, and killed three of them. The other four escaped, and gave the alarm to Capt. Barry, who immediately formed his men and ordered the charge. The Indians ran, and they had a running fight for fifteen miles, the Indians running over towards and up the Trapps. They succeeded in killing about forty Indians, took some ten ponies, and picked up about fifty fine blankets the Indians dropped in the fight. About this time the Indians were armed with guns. With the exception of the three killed, none of our men were hurt!

KEEPING UP THEIR OLD TRICKS.—A party of thieving Yankees crossed the river at Lovettsville one night last week and bore off Mr Sanbower and his two sons, and several head of horses. On Friday night they again came over, in the same neighborhood, and among other depredations drove off twelve or fifteen head of cattle belonging to Mr. A. T. M. Piller. As soon as information reached Col. Munson that the villains were on Virginia soil, five companies of his regiment left their encampment at three o'clock Saturday morning, and double-quicked it to the nearest blowing horn, but the birds had flown. Really it seems to be of no use these measures would be adopted that would effectually put a stop to these midnight annoyances. If the enemy is strong enough to march over in the face of day and overrun our country, it will have to be met in the field as a "military necessity," but with the forces in our midst, these pillaging expeditions by night ought to be beaten up.

PROBABLE ATTACK ON PADUCAH.—The Cincinnati correspondent of the *Avalanche*, writing on the 29th ult., has the following:

> Our defenses here are nearly completed. Within five days, if Gen. Pillow has his way, we will be on the march to Paducah. He and Gen. Polk have both, it public speeches, stated this to be the next important point of attack. The enemy people here know this, and it is doubtless known at Cairo. There can be, therefore, no harm in saying that we will have our first grand fight at the mouth of the Ohio river, if the enemy will await our coming. If proper I might go into details, and tell what next is contemplated by those who have a clue to the plans of our Generals, but since I have criticised newspaper operations myself, and they might even now, justly enough perhaps, attack me, I shall again subside.

ANOTHER INDIAN FIGHT IN TEXAS.—*Three Whites and Forty Red Skins Killed.*—The Galveston *News* of the 26th says the following account of Capt. Barry's fight with the Indians is taken from a letter to Mrs. Barry, at Dresden, written by the second Lieutenant of the company. It may be considered reliable:

> Capt. Barry left his camp, four miles northeast of the Brushes, on Monday, the 29th July. Travelling nearly N. north course to Red river, about noon they had reached the Little Wichita. The party on an open prairie became deranged, by reason of the grass stopping the wheels. The main company proceeded on its march. The officers of the guard, thinking they delayed too long, sent back four men to ascertain the cause. The main company, having heard, had arrived at the creek, and were watering their stock. The Indians, about 100 in number, charged on the men with the pack mule, and killed three of them. The other four escaped, and gave the alarm to Capt. Barry, who immediately formed his men and ordered the charge. The Indians ran, and they had a running fight for fifteen miles, the Indians running over towards and up the Trapps. They succeeded in killing about forty Indians, took some ten ponies, and picked up about fifty fine blankets the Indians dropped in the fight. About this time the Indians were armed with guns. With the exception of the three killed, none of our men were hurt!

KEEPING UP THEIR OLD TRICKS.—A party of thieving Yankees crossed the river at Lovettsville one night last week and bore off Mr Sanbower and his two sons, and several head of horses. On Friday night they again came over, in the same neighborhood, and among other depredations drove off twelve or fifteen head of cattle belonging to Mr. A. T. M. Piller. As soon as information reached Col. Munson that the villains were on Virginia soil, five companies of his regiment left their encampment at three o'clock Saturday morning, and double-quicked it to the nearest blowing horn, but the birds had flown. Really it seems to be of no use these measures would be adopted that would effectually put a stop to these midnight annoyances. If the enemy is strong enough to march over in the face of day and overrun our country, it will have to be met in the field as a "military necessity," but with the guns in our midst, these pillaging expeditions by night ought to be beaten up.

The companies alluded to above returned to their encampments Saturday evening, bringing with them as a reward for their before-day search, several hundred weight of bacon, taken from secession Virginians who had left their farm to join the enemy.—*Leesburg Mirror*, 27th.

## From the Memphis Avalanche.
### Aid to the Planters.

The planters of the South, with that self-sacrificing patriotism which has prompted them to equip regiments for the South at their own private expense, and volunteer, themselves, as privates in the ranks, have subscribed a large portion of their crops as a loan to the Confederate Government, to furnish it with a basis of credit on which to raise means for the prosecution of the war.

But they find themselves now at a loss to provide clothing and other necessaries for their servants and families. In conformity with the policy of the Government, they will keep on their plantations the portion of their cotton crop not subscribed, and which if taken to market might procure the supplies they need. In consequence of this they are straitened to procure the necessaries, without which those dependent on them must be subjected to actual suffering.

Under these circumstances, is it not the duty of the Confederate Government to lend what aid it can to those who are making every sacrifice in their power to sustain it? It has been suggested that it purchase the cotton crop of the planters, at an average of ten cents per pound, paying for it in Treasury notes, which could be used as currency. We think that it might, at least, with safety to itself, and certainly to the great relief of the planters, purchase one-half of the cotton subscribed, paying for it as enumerated, and leaving it on the plantations, to be delivered according to agreement when called for.

The notes not bearing interest, would be no extra expense to the Government, except the cost of issuing them, and the cotton in the hands of the planters would be reasonable security for their redemption. To convert these notes into a permanent Government loan, according to the stipulations of the subscription, it might be provided that they should be received in Confederate bonds on the delivery of the cotton to the Government.

The holders of the notes would be subjected to no loss, as on the successful termination of the struggle for the South for her independence, of which there cannot be a reasonable doubt, the bonds of the Government would be in active demand by the capitalists of the world, and would be a most desirable investment. But if the South should be unsuccessful, it will matter but little to the holders of the notes that they are of no value, as all property in that event is likely to be engulphed in a common wreck.

It is but just that the aid which the Government and people should share the common risks and sacrifices incident to this great struggle—that they should bear each other's burdens, and by mutual help contribute to each other's support, in this hour of trial.

The present is an extraordinary emergency, to which the ordinary rules of financial prudence should not be applied with the slavish piety. To enable the South to weather the present storm, to pass the fiery ordeal to which she is subjected, both Government and people must be sustained by such measures of relief as are necessary and within the bounds of reason.

## SULPHER AND SULPHURIC ACID.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the annexed important information:

> Professor John Darby, of Auburn, Alabama, formerly of this State, and favorably known to many readers as a naturalist and teacher of reputation, has succeeded in making sulphuric acid from the sulphur of pyrites, which can be found in any quantities along the West Point and Atlanta Railroad. In a letter to our friends W. Stevenson & Co., who have been in correspondence concerning this important question, Prof. Darby writes:
>
> "I have completed my experiments, and have been perfectly successful, and last week made pure sulphuric acid from iron pyrites, and there is no difficulty in making nitric acid, muriatic acid, bleaching powders for paper makers, chloroform, oil soda, &c."
>
> We congratulate the country on this result, and demonstration, and we congratulate Prof. Darby on his successful connection with a great public benefit.
>
> We hope he will soon be enabled to put in operation, under proper authority, a laboratory for the supply of sulphur and sulphuric acid.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Keep Cool.*—Our neighbor, the *Delta*, was not itself yesterday when it permitted ill temper to get the better of judgment and good taste; and rejection has always been one of the surest means to counsel attempt to argue a discontinuance between two disputants of this paper, and to impute to one an unwillingness to contest a subject, which it had already suggested. That little rap-over of the knuckles which we gave the *Delta* for its unfounded attack upon the Bee, and which we thought would not be resented, even by the ex-reporter, that the columns of the Bee have never contained a secret or a reproach upon any citizen of our citizens, the whole community knows, and therefore we have the hardihood to believe that no person will assist even under the provocations of the *Delta*, Keep cool, neighbor.

*High Mass Next Sunday.*—Those noble workers in the holy cause of charity, the ladies of Providence, who have elected so much good and contributed so largely toward the cause of patriotism and benevolence, have given an opportunity to all good people to assist them in their work, by contributing to open a saloon and impressive occasion. The Reverend Father Jacquin, in furtherance of this object, will celebrate a solemn high mass on Sunday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the church of the Holy Angels, on Bayou road, between Roman and Derbigny streets, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father Souhon, and the choir, assisted by a large number of amateurs, under the direction of Mr. G. Collignon, will sing the Imperial Mass, of the British composer, and a magnificent Te Deum. To appreciate the amount of good the Ladies of Providence have been instrumental in accomplishing in their silent way, need not be reminded of the value and duty of their liberal contributions on this occasion.

*The Orleans Howitzers.*—We are glad to learn of the remarkable success of this new company, which has now completed its organization, and will parade as a splendid field battery of four brass 6-pounder rifled guns. Captain Samuel McPherson, formerly one of the best officers of the Washington Artillery, will not fail to make this corps as perfect as any in the Confederate States, and he is ably supported by the following commissioned officers:

First Lieutenant Senior, Jos. Day.
First Lieutenant Junior, John White.
Second Lieutenant Senior, Edward Smith.
Second Lieutenant Junior, E. S. Benton.

*Perseverance Guards, Company B.*—This active fire company, Perseverance No. 10, which has already sent one engine, the Perseverance Guards, No. 5, into active service, organized a new company last evening, 75 men constituting the list. The following commissioned officers were elected:

Captain, Wm. Tunbridge.
First Lieutenant, J. B. Chevalier.
Second Lieutenant, ——— Gaudet.
Second Lieutenant, Orderly, Charles A. Smith.

*The Beauregard Surpe Artillery.*—A drilling company of the above name, composed of Italians, Thirds' completed its organization under this name evening, by the election of the following gentlemen as officers:

Captain, Theodore Morenus.
First Lieutenant Senior, Henry C. Castellanos.
First Lieutenant Junior, Robert Wynne.
Second Lieutenant, Victor Miller.

The headquarters of this company are at the corner of Union and Constantinople streets. They are destined to play an important and efficient part in the drama should this city ever be attacked, for while infantry, heavy and light artillery will all be of service in the field, none will be quite so great need of steps artillery to the streets around New Orleans.

*More Prisoners of War.*—As a number of complaints have been ordered out this morning to guard the 304 prisoners of war expected to arrive from Virginia, it is probable that people who wish to see them will not be disappointed by going to the Jackson Railroad depot this afternoon, at which place the steamer Time leaves the depot to the Parish Prison and a detachment be sent some time in the to meet contents of a similar nature. The New Orleans Guides have been detailed as the cavalry escort.

*Shooting Affray.*—Two men named Thomas Dyer and Pat. Hughes became involved in a quarrel last night, on River Levee street, between Gasquet and Bacon streets, about half-past six o'clock this evening. Dyer was quite intoxicated but Hughes was said to be sobered at the time. Dyer was getting worsted in the conflict, when he drew a small, single-barrelled pistol, with which he attempted to shoot Hughes, who was close upon him. The ball went through the left arm of Hughes, making a slight wound, and then entered the left side of the man, glancing in the lung, badly. Not knowing that either was badly hurt, Hughes became arrested them both, and Hughes walked unconcernedly to the lockup, although as soon as he got there he fell down. The police took him from the lockup to the Charity Hospital. Hughes still remains in this city.

*A Warning.*—As there are always *chevaliers d'industrie* in large communities ready to turn their brilliant talents to account in any way that presents a small or large profit, it may not come their attention that by representations in the interest of the Confederate States, they can gain valuable information as to what direction they may successfully apply their energy in speculating in small arms. Therefore we would warn every one in advance, particularly ladies who are alone at night fancied white their male relatives are absent in the army, that they will be subject to no solicitations of infinite richness who ought to have large capitalist about male residents, the transcribing may possess, &c. No officer will object to exhibit his commission upon the polite request of a lady, and by always insisting upon the production of such evidence, there will be no imposition or swindler who is questioning them, they will be doing a duty toward themselves and the public.

*Burglaries.*—The variety store in the corner of Royal and Barracks streets was broken into by burglars at half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, but they left suddenly without obtaining any booty, probably having been alarmed by the approach of a watchman. The shoe store at the corner of Hospital and Galatin streets was likewise found open by the police at half-past one o'clock the same morning. They searched it and found nothing disturbed, so that it is to be hoped nothing thieves they may have been driven off the same way.

*Fire in the Street.*—Officer Otis found a man lying very ill at the corner of Calliope and Saratoga streets last evening, and thinking him to be a sick, took him to the Charity Hospital. He died on the way there, however, and his body was brought back to the police office, where Deputy Coroner Simmons held an inquest upon it. A verdict of death by natural causes was rendered. The name or residence was not known.

## Difficulty on Conti Street.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a difficulty occurred on Conti street, between Chartres street and the levee, in which there was a lively exchange of blows for a short while, and two pistol-cuts were fired by an omitted gentleman, who endangered the lives of persons who had nothing to do with the affair. We did not learn the merits of the case, but consider the firing of pistols on a crowded street rather objectionable to those who are not quite prepared for a sudden trip to "the other side of Jordan."

*Sad Destitution.*—While Lieutenant Cu... of the Fourth District police, was going [illegible] about nine o'clock Wednesday night, he heard a deaf and dumb man, named John H. Yo... corner of Water and Jackson streets, lying on the [illegible] in a dying condition. He had him sent to the Cha... Hospital.

*Elopement of a Bell.*—The bell of the Cus... street ferry, whose brazen voice has so often sounded the stillness of the night as it spoke to the distant ferryman of impatiently waiting passengers, and was answered by the winding notes of the company's bell, stepped with a party of young men about four o'clock yesterday morning. We fear this rash step will result in a fracture of its neat proportions, if not absolute... snatched by the law's sinews, and the neglected [illegible] despised after having been so eagerly sought, will [illegible] itself. After having moved in such high circles [illegible]