THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. E. WHITNEY & CO.
J. S. [illegible]
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Country Papers, same price.
Subscriptions must be paid in advance, and neither money nor papers will be allowed to discontinue, or persons receiving the papers through error the mistake, or neglect, will be considered as subscribers, and charged accordingly, unless due notice is given of the fact at the Office.

NEW ORLEANS
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26.

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 N. Vignié, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 191 Bienville street, near Franklin, household furniture.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE BY THE SHERIFF OF VALUABLE, IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE, RAILROAD STOCK, AND SLAVES.—We are requested to call public attention to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, of real estate in various wards, and slaves. For particulars and terms see advertisement. Catalogues can be had at the Sheriff's office.

THE FOLLY OF THE WEST.

Of the various sections of the cold Union which have combined to wage a war of subjugation upon the South, the West has been until quite recently as rabid and unreasoning as the others—and yet the condition of the Western States, all things considered, is monstrous and anomalous. Why should the West sustain the aggressive policy of the North? In what consists the identity of interest binding the great State of Ohio to the great State of New York? Does the latter help to build up the prosperity of the former? Is New England made tributary to the wealth and aggrandizement of the vast countries lying in the valley of the Mississippi? How much of the agricultural products of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota is consumed at the North? It is well known that these States have a comparatively limited commerce with New England and New York, because the latter raise for themselves the amount of cereals and other necessaries of life they may require. They take but little from the West, and what they take is more than balanced by the exchange of manufactures at a high price. The most inconvertible evidence of the little value of the North to the West is seen in the existing state of things. The trade between the two sections is wholly uninterrupted, and still the West is pushing in the midst of superabundance.

Besides, the favorite politico-economical system in vogue among Northern men are not alone gauzed, but absolutely repugnant to the interests of the West. The North demands and will have a heavy protective tariff with duties on foreign fabrics almost prohibitory in their operation, because the manufacturing establishments of New England, New York and Pennsylvania cannot compete with the products of the domestic industry of England and France upon equal terms. These excessive duties fall grievously upon the West, as they fell upon the South, until the latter withdrew from the Union. The West, therefore, is compelled to contribute towards the support and maintenance of the growing manufactures of the North, without deriving therefrom the slightest benefit. Free trade would be a blessing to the West, but what possible advantage can accrue to her from the Morrill tariff must puzzle the most lynx-eyed philosopher to discern. In short, there is no real link or community of interest to unite the two sections. One is manufacturing, the other agricultural. They are rather antagonistic than identical.

The South, however, up to the period of the manifestation of hostility by the West, had ever been the staunch friend and benefactor of that region. The South was the principal purchaser of Western grain, flour, butter, pork and beef. The teeming wealth that repaid the toil of her farmers found ready and liberal customers in the South. The Southern planters lacked the stimulus of necessity and want to induce them to raise the various articles they could so easily obtain from the West, and there is little or no doubt that had the river been opened to us, we should have displayed the same willingness to depend upon others for what our own industry and enterprise might have procured. In an evil hour for herself the West closed the grand avenue of her trade with the South, and has thus suffered two irreparable evils—first, by alienating the South and impoverishing herself, and next by compelling us to cultivate largely the very articles with which we were wont to be supplied by the West. Henceforth, what-ever may occur, the South will be extremely chary of heaping benefits on that ungrateful section.

If it be asked why the West has been guilty of the stupendous folly of sympathizing with the North, and helping to overthrow and destroy the very institutions which have enriched her, we can only answer the question by referring to the well known fact that the larger proportion of the population of the Western States is of Yankee origin, and consequently imbued with precisely the same fanatical and inextinguishable hatred of slavery which is the prominent feature of the Puritan communities of the North. Yankee privileges and sentiments, Yankee theology, Yankee cant, Yankee lust of dominion and power, Yankee sanctimoniousness, Yankee duplicity—all prevail more or less among the people of the West. Being Irish and kin to the Abolitionists of New England, fanaticism proved superior even to interest, and the West rushed with blind and headlong precipitancy into a contest which under no possible circumstances can inure to her benefit, but which, in all human probability, will inflict upon her severe and lasting injury.

Articles have from time to time appeared in the leading journals of Ohio, which seem to indicate that the people there are slowly awakening to a conception of their enviable and suicidal course. They may not fully appreciate it, however, until the close of the war. Let that period come when it may, the West will emerge from it half ruined, and with the immutable conviction that further political connection with the North can be of no advantage to her. Hence we are greatly disposed to believe that the process of disintegration begun by the secession of the South, will be continued by the West, and that these vast and populous States lying upon the Mississippi and its tributaries will, ere many years, be consolidated into an independent Government of their own. When New England and the North generally shall be left to their own resources, the LORD have mercy upon them!

THE VICTORY AT GOOSE CREEK.—Numerous dispatches not only confirm the earlier accounts of the triumph of our arms at Goose Creek, near Lessburg, but prove that the disaster suffered by the Federalists on that occasion was perfectly overwhelming. With four thousand infantry, commanded by Gen Evans, thrice that number of Yankees were signally defeated. Their losses were frightful, embracing from 1000 to 1200 killed, wounded and drowned, and from six to seven hundred prisoners. They likewise lost twelve hundred stand of arms. In short the victory was complete and brilliant, and reflects the highest honor on the heroic valor of the Confederate troops. We have to regret a loss on our side of about three hundred, showing that the Yankees did not yield without a spirited and sanguinary resistance. The details of this splendid engagement will be hopefully awaited.

GRAND CONCERT.—We acknowledge the receipt of tickets of admission to a grand concert for the benefit of the Crescent Artillery, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday evening next.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATIONS.—The attention of all persons desirous of leaving the city is directed to the proclamations of his Excellency Gov Moore, in our columns, explaining the necessity of obtaining passports.

The Fort Smith *Times* of the 16th says that the news of apprehended hostilities in the Creek Nation turns out to be a *false alarm*. It is said that Opothleyoholo is at home and has no intention of attacking Col. McIntosh's Creek Regiment. John Ross has sent a delegation to Opothleyoholo, who is a warm friend of Mr. Ross, to put him right on the question. We may, therefore, look for matters to be fully and agreeably settled soon.

A FEDERAL PICTURE OF CAIRO.—We find the following statement of the moral condition of the Federal soldiery in Cairo, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Cairo, October 16th. Of course the coloring given is too strongly than the facts warrant, yet the picture presented is a melancholy one to contemplate:

The military authorities of Cairo, in connection with the civil, are making short work of the whisky shops and brothels and gambling houses to-day. Gen McClernand's quarantine has been in force long enough to change the tenors of all such establishments, and numerous arrests are being made. And the necessity for such an order sensibly exists in Cairo now. There are but three or four traffickers in whisky in the city, I am told, without a license, but said, and the river street of the place is lined for upward of a mile with the lowest dens of dissipation. The policemen here, and two brigades are being inaugurated with their pay, by which, and the *fines* which *follow the disbursements*, it cannot be denied, arrests for drunk and robbery are more frequent than in any city of its size in America. The thing is to be stopped now, and the only wonder is that the order was not long ago issued.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV—Whole No. 12,217.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From the Confederate Capital.

LINCOLN'S FORCES IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Further of the Leesburg Battle.

Richmond, October 26.—An intelligent gentleman from Washington says that Lincoln's forces in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia amount to fully 200,000 men, well equipped, with the exception of the cavalry, which is much inferior to the Confederate cavalry.

Several gentlemen who witnessed the battle near Leesburg, on Monday, say that the rout and panic of the Federals exceeded that of Manassas Plains. When the Federals took to the river their heads were almost as thick as a swarm of bees, and it is impossible to describe the scene or estimate the number drowned. Hundreds were shot while swimming and struggling in the water. Many left clothing of all kinds. Many drowned each other.

Most of our wounded will be brought here to-morrow, and nearly all the prisoners are expected here in a day or two.

Additional Particulars.

Richmond, October 24.—We have this day received further particulars of the Leesburg fight. The Federals commenced crossing the Potomac on Sunday night, which was continued during the fight.

The fighting was terrible on both sides.

The Federals were well protected by a heavy force, were routed three times at the point of the bayonet, and reinforced each time.

The Eighth Virginia Regiment charged and captured a brass battery and put the Federals to flight.

The Federals made a desperate stand at the river, and were slaughtered there until panic-struck. In their attempt to cross the river hundreds were drowned. The battle-field is thick with Federals killed and wounded.

Col. Burk, of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, is badly wounded.

The Confederate troops fought under great disadvantages. They endured a heavy march Sunday on two meals, slept upon their arms in the open air on Sunday night, and had only breakfast on Monday. They fought all day without nourishment or reinforcements.

Arrival of Federal Prisoners from Leesburg.

Richmond, October 21—Five hundred and twenty five Federal prisoners arrived here this morning from Leesburg. Among them are Col. W. R. Lee, Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment; Lieut. Bogardus, Twelfth New York; Major Revere, Twentieth Massachusetts; Adjutant Pearson and Assistant Surgeon Revere, Twentieth Massachusetts; six captains and eleven lieutenants from New York, Massachusetts and California regiments. Another large number of prisoners will be brought here to-morrow. Some report that over 1000 were taken, and the lowest estimate reports 650. We have as yet no reliable details of the killed and wounded Confederates.

Arrival of More Prisoners.

Richmond, October 24.—One hundred and sixty more Federal prisoners reached here this afternoon.

Occupation of Leesburg by the Federals.

Passengers report Leesburg now in possession of 30,000 Federals.

The Confederates retired under order to evacuate Leesburg if the Federals appeared in large force.

Previous to the battle on Monday it was understood that a similar order had been issued, but Gen Evans fought the battle notwithstanding. The Confederate loss does not reach 200 in killed, wounded and missing. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing is about 3000.

Several hundred more prisoners are expected here to-morrow.

Numerous incidents are related of the gallant deeds performed by the Confederates. Men never fought with more daring chivalry.

Latest from Richmond.

Non-Occupation of Leesburg by the Federals.

Richmond, October 21.—No official information has been received of the Federal occupation of Leesburg. Gentlemen who left there at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon deny the statement made in official circles of the Federal occupation of Leesburg. It is regarded very probable, even though not yet accomplished.

Secretary Seward's Letter to the Northern Governors.

European Intervention Feared.

Richmond, October 22—Secretary Seward has addressed a communication to the Governors of the Federal States, intimating that the European agents in the Confederate States may involve the United States in a foreign war. He urges the Governors to place their coasts in a state of proper defense, and considers that the Federal Government will pay a portion of the expenditures for these purposes.

Reports from Washington.

A Washington dispatch of the 17th says that the Pawnee was struck with six shots from the Potomac batteries, on the 16th.

Northern telegrams report a great victory near Harper's Ferry, over Col. Ashby; also that the Confederate States desire England and France to extend their protection for a limited time.

Seward's letter to the Northern Governors caused a decline in stocks, although the New York *Herald* approves firmly of the letter.

Heavy Firing Below Norfolk.

Norfolk, October 23.—Heavy, rapid and long continued firing was heard below last evening, the cause of which has not transpired.

Further by the Arabia.

European Political Intelligence.

Richmond, October 23—Among the news from Europe by the Arabia we find the following:

The Pope of Rome refuses compromises with the enemies of his Government.

The Missions of Italy and France are satisfactory. France asks for no Italian territory.

The Spanish expedition against Mexico is actively progressing, and will soon leave.

Death of Professor Long, of Maine.

Boston, October 16.—Professor Long, of Dartmouth College, died here on the 15th inst.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Latest from Richmond.

Richmond, October 22.—Passengers by the Central train report that Leesburg is still occupied by the Confederates.

Every thing is quiet at Manassas.

A two mile race was run to-day over the Fairfield Course, near Richmond. Both beats were won by Dowell's *Nunnette*. Time, 3:51½; 3:48. The track was heavy, owing to the late wet weather. A large concourse of people witnessed the sport.

Nothing further has been heard of the engagement by a portion of Gen McLaw's command in the Peninsula, near Young's Mills. It is believed that the affair was a mere scout.

Some of the Western and Northern Republican sheets, implacable though they be towards the South, begin to handle the Administration without gloves. Take as a sample the way in which the Cincinnati *Commercial* treats the policy of the Federal Government with respect to Western Virginia:

INFATUATION AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial* telegraphs the following remarkable statement: "The recent battles in Western Virginia are supposed to render that entire section secure to the Union cause."

Now, if there is one thing more disheartening than another in the conduct of this war, it is the seeming ignorance or indifference at Washington to the perils and difficulties that beset the armies operating in distant fields. They are keenly alive to the importance of self-preservation. If General Beauregard so much as makes an reconnoissance indicating an attack on the gigantic force that invests and protects the sacred city, the country is electrified with alarms for its safety. The official dry bones quake with trepidation, and horse, foot, and dragoons are hurried forward from the interior to keep the capital from falling into the hands of Jefferson Davis. It is very doubtful if an army as multitudinous as Xerxes led into Greece, and fortifications as impassable as Gibraltar, would save the country from periodic sensations for the safety of Washington, which have become chronic by their very frequency.

It happens now that a blissful feeling of security pervades the West End. An army of contrabands swarms from Willard's to the War Office, breathing a rosy atmosphere of satisfaction that they are in no danger of being hanged by the rebels—as they ought to be. Munson's Hill has been taken, as a beggar may be supposed to appropriate a pair of cast-off shoes, and at no expense beyond a few lives which a blunder of Brigadiers saved the enemy the trouble of taking; and it is satisfactorily ascertained—Heaven be praised!—that oyster sloops can still navigate the Potomac with no mortal risk of the bursting of the shells.

We wish with all our heart that Gen. Rosencrans and his ragged and ill-supplied army, shivering in the keen air, and drenched with heavy rains among the inhospitable mountains of Western Virginia, could have the same assurance that makes glad the hearts of the perfunctory agents and executors of the Union at Washington. Safe, indeed! And Lee and Floyd entrenched by six regiments from the mood, moving down upon the little army that holds our outposts in Southwestern Virginia, with a force of not less than thirty thousand men. Rosecrans, forsooth! With not more than twenty-five thousand men to guard a line of at least a hundred and fifty miles; surrounded by spies, marauders, bush fighters; having to protect extended lines of communications, and labouring under obstacles in procuring supplies, such as it never entered the heart of an office-holder to conceive.

The Administration should, ought for all we understand that so long as they refuse permit to extend its lines from Martinsburg to Manassas, and westward to Lewisburg, with nothing to do but eat their rations, and reinforce Lee and Floyd at pleasure, Western Virginia is not and cannot be safe; and that war will be prosecuted there till the last rebel is carried up the Potomac in a balloon, or till the gallant men under Rosecrantz and Reynolds are exhausted and overpowered.

Even now, while we get this cool assurance from Washington, comes intelligence, which we are inclined to credit, that Rosecrantz and Cox have been compelled to fall back more than thirty miles, before an overwhelming force, to save themselves from destruction. The Virginians and rebels of the Capital are being treated to grand reviews of infantry and artillery, that "for splendor and magnitude were never equaled on the continent," and the deskmen of this military pomp is fairly bursting with his adjectival vocabulary in the attempt to description, the battle-fields of Rich Mountain, and Cross Lanes, and Carnifex Ferry, remain disputed ground, and are held by earnest, brave and suffering men in the face of desperate chances.

Groans of a Yankee Paper.

Hear how a Yankee sheet bemoans the successes of the Southern privateers:

Since the fatal mistake of allowing privateers to escape from rebel ports, which could, by proper and prompt measures, have been effectually closed, our merchant service has suffered to an extent which few understand or appreciate. We have reliable information that between sixty and seventy of our vessels with cargoes ranging from five thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, have been captured by these pirates that let loose upon us by some of which they have burned, run on shore, and the balance have been taken safely into rebel ports, where they in turn have been or will be fitted out as privateers, and let loose through our further delay in making the blockade effective, will succeed in again getting to sea to prey on our commerce.

With the knowledge before our merchants and shippers to West India and South American ports, and the additional fact staring them in the face that their vessels and cargoes must pay from forty to per cent more insurance than foreign vessels, they were compelled, as a measure of economy and safety, to place their property under another flag. These reasons have undoubtedly, in most cases, prompted these transfers to foreigners, yet, in many cases, we are led to believe that the transfers have been only nominal, and that the property is still held by or secured to American citizens. In making application for a change of nationality of an American to a British vessel, most of those sold having been placed under that flag, it is required by the British law that the applicant shall make an affidavit that the property is bona fide his own, and subscribe a declaration that he is a natural born subject, and has never taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign State, (for that he has been naturalized by act of Parliament, or by an ordinance of the proper legislative authority, and has since taken oath of allegiance to her Majesty) and that no person or persons other than such as are by the Merchants Shipping act of 1854 qualified to be owners of British ships, is directly or indirectly interested in said ship. Upon this declaration a register or sea letter is issued, and the vessel at once placed beyond the reach of a return to our flag, except by a special act of Congress. The owner, if so disposed, can then carry out any tacit agreement or private understanding he may have had with his friends or factors in foreign ports, and execute a mortgage or an agreement with them, by which they are made secure in the future possession of the vessel or her anticipated earnings. Promising that this can be done, we can readily perceive and appreciate an inducement either to the original fabrication of a feeling of greater safety and security, which has led so many of our shipowners to place their vessels under a foreign flag. At this point about sixty of our ocean vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of twenty thousand tons, have been put under foreign flags since the commencement of our trouble with the South; and should no more active measures be adopted to drive these privateers off the seas, these changes will be likely to continue until our flag will scarcely be seen in Southern waters, except at the mastheads of our vessels of war.

[From the Petersburg Express.]

A Genuine Indiana Yankee Letter.

The fleet-footed Indianians, who left Chicopee some beach not long since, at the rate of a mile a minute, and thereby greatly outran their predecessors at Bunker's Hill, left behind. These epistolatory effusions (many of them) are decidedly rich. A friend in Edenton has favored us with one, which purports to have been written by an Indiana girl named Ella, from the great maple sugar town of Warsaw. The burden of Ella's letter seems to be that she has walked to and fro with one Mack, and she would like "Dear Willie" will not approve of the promenade. She says she has "a number" everybody else, and vows she will not walk with "Mac" again if Willie objects. Fearing that Willie may not view the matter in earnest appeal from his loving "Ella," we give it in full in the *Express*. It may run the blockade and thus reach him. It is addressed to W. M. Sapp, in care of S. E. P. Bailey, Company C, 20th Indiana Regiment, and when found has not been opened. The envelope is adorned with a flaming picture, representing the ever glorious stars and stripes, which a Yankee sailor is nailing to a pole, while underneath is printed,

"Up, up with that banner, whenever it may call,
Our millions shall rally around."

The rebels at Vienna have dispersed. A portion are going home, and the remainder will join Johnston.

Johnston has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued his proclamation forbidding any more property from leaving the State.

BALTIMORE, October 16.—Passengers from Old Point bring the announcement of the loss of the United States steamer Saranac at the mouth of the Mississippi in a storm.

COLD BLOODED.—The following, from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, exhibits the ferocity of the Abolition journals. The light manner in which the exploits of the marauder Lane are referred to, demonstrates what we may expect from our enemies should they succeed:

We copy from the Chicago *Tribune* an account of the performances of Gen. Jim Lane in Western Missouri. That will make the hair stand upon the head of every humane Pendleton. Jim has been shooting rebels who have given their oaths of allegiance to the United States Government, and has burned a town in which his troops were fired upon. He must be modified. He ought to be broucht down to the terms of the confiscation act at once.

BRAGGING.—The telegraphic dispatches to the Northern papers have recently been emitting ever blood-curdling reports of brilliant Lincoln victories in the coast of North Carolina. These reports are chiefly nothing more nor less than wholesale lies, and the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gets the following paragraph from that paper, is candid enough to admit it:

We are not ashamed to read the telegraphic dispatches so as to make out much of a victory for our tobogs near Hatteras. In the first place we lost a vessel and boat, with a valuable cargo of clothing and ammunition. In the second place, the Twentieth Indiana Regiment was not constrained to retreat from a position that was held to be important, and suffered a considerable loss in killed. In the third place, the accounts of the destruction of rebel steamers, and the shooting of hundreds of rebels, are not remarkably clear and trustworthy. It seems that a very good fight took place on the Carolina coast, in which the rebels there understand that they are decidedly worsted in war.

Interesting Correspondence.

The following interesting correspondence has recently transpired between Mrs. A. Maude Goodwin, of Greenville, Va., and General Beauregard:

SEPTEMBER 17, 1861.

General Beauregard: Being unaccustomed to our chilly atmosphere, and fearing cold weather will find you regardless of self, permit me to have the pleasure and honor of sending you a small gift towards your protection in camp life by presenting the worsted comfort to you. It is a piece of work of several years' making, having designed it for my venerable relative, Bishop Meade. While he will enjoy the luxury of a home fireside this winter, it may be denied the commanding General of the Potomac army.

The other little gifts you will find warmer and more durable than you could purchase. May the God of Battles lay around you the arm of His protection, and crown all your efforts with success.

I am, most respectfully,
MRS. A. M. G., of Greenwood,
Greenville, Va.

FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE, Va., }
Sept. 22, 1861. }

Dear Madam: Permit me to thank you most kindly for the beautiful comforter and other presents you had the goodness to send me by Captain Griswold, of the First Virginia Volunteers. I only regret that I have not the name of the kind donor to accompany with them.

The comforter is an exceedingly beautiful, and shows so much taste, skill and patience in its construction, that I shall have to keep it more as a work of art than of use, and on it I will inscribe, "*Regardez moi, se touchez pas*."

Our cause is so righteous and marked that the God of Battles has and will protect it. All that is required for final success is, that we should be true to ourselves, and that we should accept as our motto, "Victory or death!" We should dare to refuse to do so, and prefer to live a vassal of the North? I, for one, would rather see the last of my name and blood perish in the struggle, than witness such a degradation of my country.

With much respect, dear Madam, I remain your most obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MRS. A. M. G., of Greenwood, Hickaford Post-Office, Greenville co., Va.

Sugar-Making in Attakapas.

The *Franklin Register* has the following:

A large number of our planters have commenced sugar-making. We are sorry to learn that the yield, owing to the very unfavorable weather for maturing the cane, is not as good as it should be; and the quality too, owing to the same cause, is not the best. But we know we have a good crop of seed for the future, and we feel sure that the yield will greatly improve, and the quality also. We do not yet despair of a very large sugar crop this season—the largest ever made in the parish—say, between 15 or 20 millions of pounds, equal to about 45 or 50 thousand hogsheads of 1100 pounds each, which, even at 4 cents per pound, will produce an aggregate of $2,200,000; leaving the molasses out of the count. The value of the agricultural product of St. Mary, this season, may be put down, in round numbers, at $3,000,000 at the lowest figure.

A short time ago a skirmish took place between the pickets of the Federal General Reynolds and General Jackson's Confederate army. After the affair, the latter found a letter in a neighboring house inviting Col. Rust to dine at the Federal camp on Great Mountain. The Feds up there have a great desire to get hold of the gallant Colonel. Rust has since been sent out to reconnoiter the camp on Great Mountain, and, on approaching, a Federal picket hailed him with—"Who goes there?" "Col. Rust, of Arkansas," was the reply. Bang! went a Federal rifle, but the Colonel escaped, and returned the fire, sending his Hessian assailant to that "bourne whence no traveler returns." Col. Rust is one of the most courageous men in the service.—*Louisville Courier*.

A WONDERFUL FORTIFICATION IN KENTUCKY.—Among the features in which Kentucky abounds of the work of nature asserted to the presence of the Anglo Saxon on the Western Hemisphere, one of the most remarkable is said to exist in Allen county, on the Tennessee border, and seventeen miles from Bowling Green, where a wall of solid limestone, two hundred yards in length, forty feet high, thirty feet at its base, and six feet wide at the top, crosses a neck between the forks of Drake's creek, and encloses a peninsula of two hundred acres, inclosed by a wall and a ditch, forming one of the strongest fortresses in the world. It is said to be the work of the Mound Builders, and may cause the old fortification to be occupied by a hostile force, and made to play a prominent part in this civil contest.—*Nashville Patriot*.

The Different Drum-Beats and What They Mean.

The *Reveille* is the signal for the men to rise, and the contraband to leave off shallooning.

The *Troop* is to sound or beat at — o'clock in the morning. It is the purport of assembling the men for drill and inspection at guard mounting.

The *Retreat* is to sound or beat at sunset, for the purpose of warning the officers and men for duty and for ranking the orders of the day.

The *Tattoo* is to beat at — o'clock in the evening, after which no soldier is to be out of his tent or quarters, unless by the first call in the morning.

The *Roll Call*, the signal for dinner, is to sound or beat at — o'clock; at other times it is the signal to draw provisions.

The *Surgeon's Call* is to sound or beat at — o'clock, when the sick able to go out will be conducted to the hospital by the first sergeants of companies, who will hand to the surgeon a report of all the sick in the companies other than in hospital. The patients who are found seized at the surgeon's call will be immediately after visited by the surgeon.

The *General* is to beat only when the whole army is to march, and is the signal to strike the tents and prepare for the march.

The *Assembly* is the signal to form by company.

To the Color is the signal to form by battalion.

The *Long Roll* is the signal for getting under arms, in case of alarm or the sudden approach of the enemy.

The *Parley* is to desire a conference with the enemy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Grand Jury*.—The Grand Jury had a meeting yesterday morning and considered the case of the killing of Henry McGinn, on the 29th of October, near the Girod street cemetery, by John Godfrey, his friend. They brought in a verdict of murder against G. Godfrey.

They also looked into a case of assault with a dangerous weapon, in which three of the principal witnesses of Jo Saxon City are concerned, but the prosecution of which failed before the magistrate. It seemed in a Magazine street omnibus. Messrs. R. King Cutler, W. G. Cutler and Geo. H. Scott were in the omnibus, at the cost of which the latter paid the fare. When R. J. Wort got in. He was seen had by W. G. Cutler, it is charged, with a several cane and a bowie knife, who threatened to make mince meat of Wort. The jury found a true bill against all three for an assault with a dangerous weapon. They had heard of the case being brought against them and came forward to give bail for their action of the Grand Jury was announced they surrendered themselves, and their bail being fixed by Judge Collens at $500, they furnished the necessary security on the spot.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.

Yesterday various pecuniary were sentenced for various offenses, and Judge Collens also read to a number of those who to opt to allegiance public justice for another larceny. Three burglars were sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary, and to pay fines of one thousand dollars or to imprisonment one additional year. These were the notorious thief, Wm. Rogers, who, when he did such a fine business while breaking in a respectable house on Camp street and passing himself off as a printer; Pierre Cavare, who entered the house of Mr. Joseph H. Sadler, corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets, and jumped off the second story window into the street, and escaped to the swamps; and Michael McKinney, who was captured in the residence of Mr. Peter A. Stagni, as the owner of Washington and New Levee streets.

Thomas Doyle was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, for stealing a watch from the residence of Mr. B. Hays' wife's store, on Orleans street, opposite the market, of two watches. Davis was sent to the Penitentiary for two years, but Redmon, who was in more boy, was sent to the House of Refuge for the same period. Antonio Perez, who broke into the warehouse of J. Sadler & Co., 262 Royal street, and stole some clothes and other articles, belonging to a volunteer, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. He would have received a severer sentence but on his previous good character, and that he is the husband of a poor woman.

Louisa Gigoux, f. w. c., who received and secreted $150 stolen from Jean Rouille by his servant, the store Auto notte, was sent to the Parish Prison for one year. Catherine Reale, alias Charleston Kat, a woman of evil reputation, who robbed a visitor at her house of $60 was sent to prison for the same time. Alfred Davis, f. m. c., convicted of larceny, was sent to prison for six months. Emanuel Garcia was sent to prison for six months for stabbing and beating Mrs. Jeannette Fontenot.

Joseph Mahaly, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to three months in the Parish Prison. Prince Pérché, f. m. c., got one month for beating John G. Graves, f. m. c.

Messrs. B. Abell and B. Hunt, counsel for Joseph Garibaldi, Serafino Campbell and Pasquale Sanzetti, c. c. c., who were convicted of murder, petit, applied for a new trial, and the District Attorney was ordered to show cause, on the 5th of November, why such trial should not be granted. A similar order, for the same day, was issued, in the case of Paul J. Wood, charged with passing counterfeit money.

Burglary.—Corporal Delaire, of the Fourth District police, reported that on the night of the 24th the house of A. W. Bosworth, situated on Washington street, between Magazine and Camp streets, was entered by some persons unknown, by breaking through a window, and sofas, sugar, tea, &c., of the value of about $30 stolen therefrom.

Free Market.—The following distribution was made yesterday: 1 bullock, 6 fat muttons, 40 do. sheep, 11 do. pigs, 1 do. pork, 1 do. sausages, 1 do. tongues, cereals, salmon and herrings, 3 bbls. dried fruit, 100 chocolate grocers, 2 0 do. candy, 700 do. shells, 125 do. carrots, 475 pumpkins, 1400 loaves bread, 1 bbl vinegar, 8 sacks salt, 45 do. potatoes, 20 do. onions, 2 do. turnips, and cabbages—2747 rations supplied.

Accidentally Drowned.—Deputy Coroner Surgi was held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Martin Sandoman, a male boy five years of age, a native of New Orleans, who was accidentally drowned in the morning by falling into the New Basin, between Liberty and Howard streets. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Shot His Own Brother.—A sad accident occurred in the Fourth District night before last, by which a young gentleman was shot and slightly wounded in the right arm by his own brother, in whose house he was residing. The wife of the elder brother thought she heard a thief walking in the hall and called to her husband, who got up and went out of the room with a revolver. He saw a figure on the stairway and fired without challenging, supposing it to be a burglar. Unfortunately it was his own brother, who was on his way, it is said, to the room of a married girl.

The Kidnapping Case.—Mayor Monroe has determined to send the two men, Thomas C. and James W. Scales, together with the free negro man Isaac, whom they kidnapped, before the Grand Jury, and let the First District Court dispose of the matter as they may deem proper.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, }
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1861. }

There is very little change to notice in the movement of our general market during the past week. Operations have been confined to the most limited scale in every branch of trade, excepting Sugar and Molasses, the receipts of which have been more liberal, and have met with a fair demand.

The weather has been clear and cool.

COTTON.—The sales reported since our last weekly note are limited to 500 bales, and were made on Monday. There is very little offering, and holders have consequently realized full prices. Middling may be quoted at 9@9½c.

TOBACCO.—There has been no further sales. We continue to quote as follows:

Factory Logs	2½@3
Factory Lugs	3—@4½
Good Inferior to Common	5—@5½
Fair	6½@7½
Good	8½@9—
Choice heavy and light	9½@10

SUGAR.—The receipts have been liberal, and the demand has been fair for ten better grades, while the lower qualities have been neglected. The sales of the week embraced about 1200 hhds., the market closing at the following quotations:

Inferior	2—@ 3
Common to Good Common	3—@ 3½
Fair to Prime	3¾@ 4¼
Prime to Choice	4¼@ 4¾
Choice Yellow	4¾@ 5
Clarified Yellow	5¼@ 5½
Clarified White	5¾@ 6

MOLASSES.—The supply is more liberal, and the demand has been fair at easier prices. The sales of the week comprise about 1700 bbls. and 1500 half bbls.; the market closing at 22@—c for Fair to Good Fair, and 25@27c for Good and Choice in bbls., and 22@24c in half bbls.

FLOUR.—The receipts have been more limited, and the demand has been active at advanced prices. The sales of the week embraced common brands bbls at $4 for Superfine, $4 75 for Fine, $4 75@5 25 for Superfine, $5 75 for Low and Ordinary Extra, and $5 75@6 50 and $11 P bbl. for Choice Good to Choice Extra. Yesterday 1400 bbls. Choice Extra sold at $11 P bbl.

CORN.—The receipts have been more liberal, but with a light stock and a fair demand prices have advanced. The week's sales comprise about 35—sacks Yellow at 50c P bbl., and 2—sacks White at 60c P bbl. Good and Choice in bbls., and 22@24c in half bbls.

MOLASSES.—The supply is more liberal, and the demand has been fair at easier prices. The sales of the week comprise about 1700 bbls. and 1500 half bbls.; the market closing at 22@—c for Fair to Good Fair, and 25@27c for Good and Choice in bbls., and 22@24c in half bbls.

FLOUR.—The receipts have been more limited, and the demand has been active at advanced prices. The sales of the week embraced common brands bbls at $4 for Superfine, $4 75 for Fine, $4 75@5 25 for Superfine, $5 75 for Low and Ordinary Extra, and $5 75@6 50 and $11 P bbl. for Choice Good to Choice Extra. Yesterday 1400 bbls. Choice Extra sold at $11 P bbl.

CORN.—The receipts have been more liberal, but with a light stock and a fair demand prices have advanced. The week's sales comprise about 35—sacks Yellow at 50c P bbl., and 2—sacks White at 60c P bbl. Good and Choice in bbls., and 22@24c in half bbls.

OATS.—The supply is very light, and the sales comprise 1000 sacks at 31 P bushel—no further advance.

BRAN.—The supply is very light, and the sales comprise 1000 sacks at $7 50 P ton—no further sales.

HAY.—There is a moderately fair supply of Prairie Ground and Ordinary Hay, but the transactions have been of a retail character. Of Western hay, 40 bales sold at $15, and 100 at Kaliout at $17@18 ton.

LARD.—There have been no receipts of any moment. There remain 60 P c. and kegs at 12½ P lb.

BEEF.—There have been no receipts. The supply of good mess is about exhausted, and 41 tierces are nominal.

PORK.—There is very little left on sale. Mess is retailing at 20@21 P bbl.

BACON.—The supply of Shoulders, Ribbed Sides and Clear Sides is very light. Sugar Hams are retailing at 12c, and Canvassed at 13c.

SUTTER AND CHEESE.—The supply of Western Butter is nearly exhausted, and may be quoted at 14@15c P lb. Of Cheese, old Western is selling slowly at 10@11c P lb.

WHISKY.—The receipts have been light. Rectified has been retailing at 20c P gallon.

RAGGING AND ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at retail at 20c P yard cash for liquidation to the best paper—Hemp, 10@11c.

BAGGING.—Sales of 1000 pieces Kentucky at 18½c and 19c cash, and 20c on time. Stock on the 1st instant, 1000 bales. Sales to the trade at 19½@20c cash, and 21c on time. Stock on the 1st instant, 2000 bales. Sales to the trade at 20c for hand made and machine-made. Stock on the 1st instant, 1000 pieces of all kinds.

GUNNY BAGS.—We noticed sales of 150 bales at —, and 175 at 23c. Stock on the 1st instant, 1000 bales.

COFFEE.—There is none in first hands, and that in second hands is very small. We have not a sale to notice.

CANDLES.—We quote Sperm at 41@42c P lb. Tho stock of full weight is very small.

RICE.—There has been a moderate demand at 4¾@5c P lb.

LARD OIL.—Prime have many generally at $2 30@2 35 P gallon for good to choice winter-tried.

COTTON SEED OIL.—Clarified has been retailing at 61 @62 25 P gallon.

Cattle Market.

SATURDAY CITY, Oct. 26, 1861.

Arrived during the past week, 753 Texas Beeves, 1129 Sheep and 367 Calves. Sales of the week: 1346 Texas Beeves, 764 Hogs, 970 Sheep, 11 Cows and 877 Calves. Stock on sale this evening 500 Texas Beeves, 25 Sheep, 500 Hogs and 60 Calves. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Ordinary	₱ head,	25	@ 30 00
Good	₱ head,	30	@35 00
Extra	₱ head,	35	@40 00
Veal Calves,	₱ head,	6	@ 8 00
Cows,	₱ head,	20	@ 25 00
Hogs,	₱ 100 lbs,	16	@ 17 50
Sheep,	₱ head,	3	@3 50
Milch Cows,	₱ head,	25	@30 00
		30	@ 35 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1861.

The clearances at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Lafourche, Brown, Donaldsonville.
Minnie, Dolliver, from Donaldsonville.
Thorville, Barnaure, from Bayou Sara.
Jefferson, Lee, from Vicksburg.
Alpaden, Vincent, from