THE DAILY BEE.
Published by
C. F. WEBER & CO.
J. P. WEBER
F. BIRNEY.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $10
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year $5
In all cases, subscriptions must be paid for in advance.
In writing letters they can be addressed to the office.
Any person receiving the Bee, whether a subscriber or otherwise, will be considered as an subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless he notices his refusal of the first edition.

NEW ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28.

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 F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at No. 164 Chartres street, silk trimmings, shoes, &c.

By R. B. Sykes, at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 80 Magazine street, nails and lard.

THE SITUATION.

Within the past few days a current impression has prevailed that our army in Virginia will not operate a forward movement against the enemy; that the idea of an early advance for the liberation of Maryland has been abandoned, and that in the course of a few weeks the troops, which now line the bank of the Potomac will go into winter quarters. For some weeks great impatience had been expressed at the apparently slow progress of the war in Virginia. The numerous class of military critics who settle the fate of a campaign in the course of a street talk, and between the whiffs of a cigar; who undertake to carry into effect designs of profound strategy with infinitely more success than any of our Southern commanders, and who are eternally engaged in the genial occupation of carping, cavilling and fault-finding, now help to swell the ranks of those irritable and anxious individuals who are not satisfied unless they absorb diurnally an account of a battle and a victory while munching their toast and swallowing their coffee. It seems, too, that the doubts and fears of both these enlightened classes have been signally strengthened by rumors to the effect that high official information has corroborated the belief that no effort to blow will be attempted against the Yankees until next spring.

Whether there is really any substantial foundation for such statements we cannot undertake to determine. Nothing hitherto can be more impenetrable than the veil of secrecy in which the designs and objects of the Confederate Generals have been enveloped; and, consequently, those who loosely assume to unfold their plans, and to attack them as deficient in vigor and in opposition to the popular sentiment, are stabbing in the dark. The very strength of the Confederate Government consists in the mastery of its own views, and their concealment from the enemy. It would be quite impossible to maintain this concealment with any degree of certainty, if every Southern man were made cognizant of the Confederate policy. Hence, as we are ignorant of what is intended, we should exhibit prudence and discretion in refraining from censorious comment upon vages conjectures which are blown to us by the breath of rumor. Let us at least await the knowledge of what has been done before undertaking to decide whether it is entitled to censure or rebuke.

Again: It is hardly possible that we at one extremity of the Confederate States can with any degree of confidence undertake to prescribe a system for the management of our forces which are stationed at another extremity. Their movements and operations must be left to the direction of those commanders whose past career has entitled them to implicit confidence. We civilians should be exceedingly loth to criticise the military conduct of such men as BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON and LEE, especially as we might only expose our mingled ignorance and presumption. Doubtless, too, the counsels of our gallant commanders are largely influenced by the instructions or suggestions of President DAVIS. His mind, as the *Memphis Avalanche* sensibly observes, is characterized by profound sagacity, deep reflection, and a comprehensive judgment which embraces in its calculations all possible contingencies, and the remotest results of every action. We have evidence enough that his schemes are matured with reference to the most enlarged views of the entire field of military operations, and with mathematical exactness of details, to ensure the attainment of the ends to be accomplished. We are also assured that his policy is that of a statesman as well as a warrior; that his far-reaching discernment looks to ultimate results, and to the permanent well-being of the republic in the conclusion of the war.

Now, without desiring to impeach the motives, or even to question the ability of many of those who are fretting themselves at the seeming inaction of our troops in Virginia, we say let us not abate any thing of that generous trust we have heretofore reposed in the President, his Cabinet, and the Confederate Generals. The former have wrought little less than miracles since the commencement of the war, and when we consider how our commerce has been swamped, our business depressed, and our activities subdued by the severe blockade of the Southern coast, we are struck with admiration at the wisdom which has preserved to us a sound financial system, and greatly mitigated, if not entirely removed, suffering and distress. The latest have won us glorious triumphs, and converted the hope of eventual independence into the absolute certainty. Let us then continue to repose unlimited confidence in them. Let us be anxious to applaude, and slow to condemn. Above all, let us not, upon the mere flippant surmise of the hour, hasten to indulge in expressions of bitter disappointment and unqualified reprimand. This is neither generous nor just.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS WANTED.—We invite attention to the announcement in our columns under this head.

Quite a destructive fire occurred in Charleston on the morning of the 24th inst. The value of the property consumed is estimated at more than $50,000. The fire was still raging at the last accounts.

KENTUCKY.—The Memphis *Avalanche* learns from a gentleman who had just reached that city from Kentucky, that the Legislature had passed an act in regard to native Kentuckian found in arms against the Government, whether in the Confederate army or not, and making the penalty for such an offence, *death*.

This barbarous law will but have the effect to drive many a wavering Kentuckian to cast side. Some a Jeff Thompson will arise there, and retaliate as fearfully as the original promises to do. It would seem that the Lincolnite generally "overdo" things.

But perhaps the real strife will occur in regard to another act passed by the Legislature, to the effect that Kentucky will pay her portion of the tax levied by Lincoln to carry on the war of subjugation.

Another piece of intelligence brought us is the revival of the Louisville *Courier* as a Union paper. Not that the gallant gentlemen who formerly controlled it have changed in sentiment, but because some Union-howlers wish to build upon its ruins an infamous notoriety.

The Alexandria (La.) *Constitutional* has the following items:

The weather of the past week has not varied much in its characteristic features from that of the previous fortnight. We have had some pleasant, some wet, a due proportion of hot and clear, and the usual amount of sultry days, proper or improper for the season. As the time crosses the Equator to-morrow, we may look for a stormy time for the next few days.

The crops have suffered from the superabundance of rain. The cane will be retarded in its maturity, and as for cotton, the planters have been a good deal annoyed by the frequent showers which have prevented drying, consequently rendering it impossible to go on with gathering. If there should be a half a crop housed, our planters may rest satisfied under the adverse circumstances.

We have had two arrivals of steamers from the city—the J. L. Hodges and the Era No. 7. The latter brought the Government quinzaes en route for Galveston. The amount of steel and shot is rather formidable, and the salmon can safely be classed under the list of "submarine arousers." They are of immense size and calibre, and when planted in place at Galveston, will prevent any annoyance from Old Abe's thieving crafts.

We had supposed that Rapides had contributed her last company to the war, but it appears from an advertisement to be found in our columns that Col. U. A. Thornton proposes to raise another body of men for State service. We wish him all success in his undertaking.

The ladies are still at work with that noble and charitable zeal which characterizes the sex, in providing for the comfort of those who are abroad battling in the defense. They have [illegible] the much-needed [illegible] of sugar, [illegible] tight, and unless something shall be done to relieve us soon, we must necessarily come down to exceedingly short allowance. The properties are indeed gloomy for the poor. Provisions are already exorbitantly high and without very scarce.

President Davis, we are informed, was in the office yesterday for the first time since his recent attack of illness. Vice President Stephens, whom we saw in the street, seemed to be enjoying unusual health.—*Richmond Dispatch, 24th.*

ACCIDENT.—Last night, at Fredericksburg, the little son of C. I. Bradley, Esq., had one of his hands badly lacerated. It was crushed between the turn table and one of the cars of the road, while the little fellow was playing therein with some other children.—*Lynchburg Republican, 19th inst.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Another Brilliant Victory.

Three Boys' Battle at Lexington, Missouri—General Price Capturing 3000 Federals, their Arms, Artillery and Baggage Wagons, and a Quarter of a Million in Specie—The Northern Account.

Memphis, September 27.—Passengers who reached here this morning from Columbus, Kentucky, bring the following news of thrilling interest:

Gen. S. S. Johnston received by private account from Pulaski the St. Louis *Republican*, giving the full account of a great encagement in Missouri, in which the important city of Lexington was captured by the State forces under Gen. Sterling Price, after a three days' fight of three days.

The *Republican's* account, which tries to shield the extent of their disaster, admits that their entire force was taken prisoner, together with their arms, equipments, artillery, military stores and a sum of $250,000 that was taken by them from the bank vault.

In place the Hessian strength at only 5000 men, under Col. Mulligan, but admits that they had fortified themselves very strongly. If places Gen. Price's force at 18,000 men, and says he used bales of hemp to make moving or shifting batteries, thereby cutting off their retreat by the river.

On the third day Mulligan had to surrender unconditionally.

Price obtained by this twenty pieces of artillery.

Hessian loss reported sixty killed and one hundred wounded. The loss on Price's side is roughly estimated at several hundred.

The privates were all released on parole, and dispersed from Quincy, Ill., were that two thousand of them had arrived there. The officers were retained as prisoners for the purpose of remitation in case Fremont carries out the threats in his proclamation. More than five thousand small arms, of the most improved kind, were obtained by the victors, who were in need of them. The victory is complete and a glorious one.

Important from Kentucky—Reign of Terror in Louisville and Frankfort—The State in a Blaze of Excitement—Rumors of a Battle at Muddy Fork—Kentuckians Rallying Around the Confederate Flag.

Bowling Green, September 26.—Dr. Johnson, State Senator from Paducah, left Frankfort Friday night and succeeded in making his way to this place under great difficulties. He reports the feeling in and around Frankfort to be almost unanimous in favor of the South. The Federals have been committing all manner of depredations in that portion of the State. They have about five regiments at and near Hulbough's Hill, and about three thousand Home Guards at and near camp Dick Robinson.

But very few Kentuckians are enlisting in the Lincoln cause. Nearly all of their troops are from Indiana and Ohio. Advices from Green river, to-day, state that after a meeting held in Louisville by Gen. Anderson, C. W. Anderson, Peabaker and other prominent Union men, Gen. Anderson telegraphed Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, to send immediately to him all companies and parts of companies, however small their numbers.

Old Preston is said to be in Morgan county calling upon all Southern men north of the Kentucky river to join his camp. Our intelligence is that the people of the upper part of the State are greatly encouraged by the advance of the Confederate troops into the State.

A fight is reported to have taken place to-day at Muddy Fork river, but no particulars have as yet come to hand. Dr. Johnson says there a boy, 16 years of age, was shot dead in the streets of Frankfort for cheering for Jeff Davis, and his murderer was not arrested.

It is known that two regiments of Federals, under Colo. Hawkins and McHenry, retreated from Muddy Fork river to Owensboro, and passed over the Ohio to Louisville.

Memphis, September 27.—A gentleman just arrived from Shelby county, Kentucky, reports that there are two thousand armed Confederates in Owen county, commanded by Col. Humphrey Marshall. The whole county is in a blaze of excitement, and the State Guard, with their arms, are joining Marshall.

In Louisville there is a perfect reign of terror. Many of the first citizens of that place have been arrested and bastiled.

The Legislature endorsed all the Federal atrocities.

Col. McKee, of the *Courier*, made his escape.

Andy Johnson is reported to have been arrested by Kentucky Confederates.

Latest News from Nashville—Gen. A. S. Johnston Wants More Troops—Gov. Harris Calls Out 30,000 Tennessee Volunteers.

Nashville, September 27.—General A. Sidney Johnston yesterday made a formal requisition on Governor Harris, of Tennessee, for thirty thousand additional troops from that State. In obedience to this requisition, Gov. Harris published this morning his official call for that number of volunteers, to be mustered into the service of the Confederate States.

There is nothing new of interest from our camps this morning.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Further from Missouri—The Recent Victory—McCulloch Marching on Lexington.

Nashville, September 27.—The Louisville correspondent of the *Daily Union and American* gives the purport of a dispatch to the Louisville *Bulletin*, dated Jefferson City, Mo., September 23d.

It says a dispatch was just received at midnight, giving the information that the Federal troops at Lexington surrendered to rebels on Friday afternoon in consequence of their "want of water."

Reliable authority places Gen. Ben. McCulloch, on Monday last, en route for Lexington with his forces.

It is feared that Major Turner's wounds are of so serious a nature that they will prove fatal. The greatest activity, says the dispatch, prevails here in military circles.

The Crisis in Kentucky—Further Arrests at Louisville—Union Men Must Sight Their Own Battles—Lincoln Can Spare Them No More Troops.

Nashville, September 27.—The Bowling Green correspondent of the *Union and American* writes that the agents of Lincoln continue to make arrests of prominent citizens of Louisville, in addition to those heretofore reported. It is said that E. Atkinson, A. O'Brannon and ex-Governor Hunt weather have been adjudged and sent out of the State.

Gen. Buckner holds Hulcrough's Hill (?). The Federal forces in Louisville and along the line are believed not to exceed forty five hundred.

It is reported that in response to appeals for aid to Lincoln, Union men of Kentucky must fight their own battles, as he has no troops to send them.

Bowling Green is full of citizens of Louisville and Jefferson, Hardin and other counties, fleeing from the lawlessness of the Lincolnites.

Passengers by to-day's train from Bowling Green say the arrival at Louisville of two Iowa regiments is reported, supposed to be part of those captured at Lexington, Mo., and released on parole.

We find the following items in the Richmond papers:

Advices received here yesterday from the Maryland shore give us the account of the shooting of four hundred mutineers in the city of Washington, by orders of Gen. McClellan. The mutiny, this terrible expedient is said to have been the disobedience of the Yankee troops to obey the commands of their officers (as they certainly did in the late affair at Leesburg), to advance upon the Confederates.

This intelligence is derived from sources of testimony which are fully qualified in official quarters.

Accounts have also been received of the arrest, by the Lincoln Government, of Reverdy Pearce and Kennedy, of Maryland.

THE SICK SOLDIERS IN RICHMOND.

The number of sick soldiers in the hospitals, public and private, in Richmond, is ascertained to be, at present, somewhat over 1200. Within the past few days there has been a decided improvement in the health of the hospitals, and most of them are now reported convalescent. The sick soldier list of the Lookinlapa in the city numbers, at last accounts, 137; in Mr. Jones' only 25. Our hospital accommodations have been lately very much enlarged by the State charities, and certainly seem now extensive enough for all emergencies. There are no less than twenty-one military hospitals now in Richmond.

The case of Mr. George Turner, who arrived here from New York of late after the interest of his property and business, has been made the subject of the War Department for some days past. The case involved some obvious considerations of equity, which are fully canvassed by the opinions manifested for Mr. Turner's release from the commandant of Richmond. Mr. Turner, who is, we believe, connected here to some extent with the firm of Wadsworth, Turner & Co., owns a large property both in the North and in the South, having married in Virginia and has resided for a large portion of his life with the whole side of property in Richmond. He is placed in the dilemma by the arrest of anything one or the other portion of his property.

The representation law must be executed, and it will be executed. There is no doubt but that, under ordinary circumstances, Congress would have some of the interests both of policy and justice in continuing to employ the services of the authority of the war department relating to the North not identified with the political associations of the war. But the robber-bill of confiscation passed by the Lincoln Congress, upon has pressed and constituted our city Government in a policy of retaliation. The hard-ship of the case, therefore, should be visited upon the authors at Washington, not upon the inoffensive at Richmond.

The conclusion may now be safely reported that it is utterly impossible to get out, or through, Virginia into the North, unless under the sanction of the most extraordinary status. The War Department has provided, by a chain of confined posts, and by an entire reformation of the passport system, the much heeded inclination of the Government. The present practice is the simplest office is to issue no passports to any of the class, given in the exceptional case, without the Secretary of War may allow it, which with the exception of their passing the Potomac and support of the Government, is the only one allowed on the line of the frontier. As the military authorities have been supporting in their vigilance of the passport system, it is very certain that the direction left with them will be severely executed.

Secession in Kentucky.

Col. Hill's company of Tennessee cavalry, attached to the forces at Columbus, had a skirmish a few days ago with a body of the enemy, near Elliott's Mills. It is thus described by a correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, on the 20th:

* * * * * * * The battalion, on nearing the enemy's stronghold, divided—Col. Logwood commanding one half, and Maj. Charles Hill the other, who had command of the Hill cavalry, Capt. Neely's company and Capt. Haywood's company. On their near approach to the enemy a signal gun was fired, and the pickets, some twenty in number, fired upon Maj. Hill's command (Col. Logwood being ordered to flank them on their left.) The order was given to charge, which was done in gallant style, and especial credit is due to the several Captains in charge of the companies, viz: Capt. Claiborne, Captain Neely and Capt. Haywood, for the gallant and manly part they bore in the action. They received the fire, and then the charge was ordered and obeyed, and five Yankees remain paid the forfeit of their lives for their temerity. I have had the good fortune to speak personally with three of our men who did bag a Hessian, and many others saw the same, as evidence to the killings.

The youngest man in the battalion, Mr. Charles Claiborne, of the Hill cavalry, was the first man to hit a Yankee in Kentucky; he gallant conduct on the occasion was openly complimented by his superior officer in command. Mr. John Covington, also of the same company, who got his horse shot, killed the Yankee that shot him, and Mr. Beck Cockrill, also of the same company, killed the Yankee who shot deliberately at him and missed him. Mr. Dorsett and Mr Gitchrie, of Capt. Neely's company, then "killed their man." Mr. Mike McGrath, of Haywood's company, also killed a Yankee. The Yankees, over your to the Mississippi bridge, ran with McDowell speed. On our best approach to the mill at the mouth of the creek, two regiments, supported by artillery, were discovered; the order was given to "turn into line," and the retreat was made slowly and in perfect order, without the loss of a single man, and with only two horses killed.

Information has been received in camp, since the engagement, from the enemy's quarters, in which it appears verifying the above facts, with the additional fact, that there were five killed and one missing. The boys speak of the fight and of killing Yankees as they would of killing snakes, and say that the whistling of bullets near their heads only excited them to renewed action. Take it altogether, it was a day's sport that will be remembered to their sorrow by Lincoln's troops on Mayfield creek.

Boon Courthouse, Va., Burnt by Federalists.

The Tazewell (Va.) *Democrat* of the 14th has the following account of the burning of Boon Courthouse:

A party of 250 Federals from Kanawha Valley, assisted by about 150 Union men of Boone county, made a raid upon the Courthouse on Sunday, the 1st of September. After sacking all the private houses, they set fire to the village and burned every house, public and private, in the place, except one. Although the spirited and determined resistance of the Boone and Logan militia. Fortunately most of the records of the county had previously been removed to a place of safety. A Union man, who had been forced in the neighborhood of Peytona, which, with other Union men, had threatened to destroy the town, and rob and defile of the Reconstructs, to defeat them in their work. Colonel called out the militia, and had the Union captain, Edward Harlem, arrested and confined in jail. This was thought to be the immediate cause of the attack, as the company on hearing of his confinement marched into Boone, under the name of "Gram" to the Federalists for assistance. Friday night, guided by Union men through the mountain passes, some 250 Federal cavalry, and on Saturday morning, the Boone Courthouse. On Saturday the whole force marched to within one mile of the Courthouse and posted themselves on the surrounding mountains, and the Sabbath, about 12 o'clock, destroyed the place. However, they failed to release the captain, who, together with another Union man, was secured and brought to this place as a prisoner, and from here taken to Wytheville. The loss of the enemy was twenty-five killed and as many wounded. Our loss one man killed and four or five slightly wounded. The escape of the militia was miraculous. We gather the above interesting items from a gentleman residing in Boon county.

FROM CENTRAL KENTUCKY.—Says the *Appeal* of Thursday:

Intelligence was received in this city last evening from Bowling Green, Ky., that the pickets of the opposing forces on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad had come in positions within three miles of each other. Both armies were advancing cautiously, but we have no advices as to the strength of either. If this information is correct—of which we see no reason to be no doubt—a collision may be momentarily anticipated. It is to be regretted that our forces did not promptly occupy Muldrough's Hill, as we believe they could have done, had their fast advance been diligently promoted.

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICA.—"The American," says the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, "is horn-handed and pig-headed—hard, persevering, unscrupulous, earnivorous, ready for all weathers—with an incredible genius for lying, a velocity elastic beyond comprehension, the hide of a buffalo, and the shriek of a steam engine." He is a regular "seven-footed fellow, steel-twisted and made of home-shoe nails, the rest of him being cast iron with steel springs.

"Whenever men of ordinary intellect have risen in Europe, they have generally been slaves to the overruling exigencies in which they found themselves placed. Instead of venturing on the dangerous expedient of endeavoring to mould circumstances to their own height, they have sunken into the circumstances of life. Hence the Judges on the bench constantly give way to popular clamor, and law itself is abrogated by the law-makers, and commonly violated by its functionaries. Hence the tyrannicacy of Lynch law over State law; hence assassination in the daylight in the thronged street, and hence that intimidation from without of juries. Hence the impossibility of an Abolitionist in America have bowed down before these demoralizing necessities. No man in American stands clear of this rotten deposition. The senator is compelled to address himself to the low standard of the populace; the preacher must preach down to the capacities of his congregation; the newspaper editor must make his journal infamous if he would have it popular; for never let it be supposed that the degradation of the American press is the work of the owners in it, but of the degrading depravity of the public appetite for grossness and indecency."

The people of the United States, who set up an exclusive claim to the name of "Americans," and to all that appertains thereto, are perfectly welcome to the above truthful and good-natured compliment.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE SKIRMISH IN MARYLAND.—A day or two ago we published, from the Northern papers, an account of a skirmish in Maryland, representing several Confederates to have been killed and wounded. The Charlestown (Jefferson county, Va.) *Spirit of Jefferson* gives a very different version of the matter—probably the true account. It says:

On Sunday last Colonel Ashby detailed some fifteen or twenty of his cavalry to guard the pass and wagons that were employed in the transport to Winchester of several pieces of spiked cannon that had been left on the outskirts of Harper's Ferry when Gen. Johnston removed his army from that place. The cannon Gen. Gorry, discovering them at work on the heights near the Old Furnace, at once put in requisition his military forces, and, with a hearty good will, let loose his dogs of war, from early dawn till close of eve.

The grape and shell fall thick and fast, but as the enemy were on the opposite side of the river, our men only returned a few fires from their rifles, killing, as Gorry admits in his official dispatch, one man and wounding others. We had no man injured, yet the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday states that 73 were killed. This is it only exceeded by the Northmen General, when he states in his official dispatch that he contended successfully with an army of 5000! As Aid Dogberry says, how the world is given to lying.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Appointments.—Hon. F. S. Wills and Col. H. W. Palfrey have been appointed volunteer aids-de-camp to Major General Polque, and Colonel Palfrey will be Provost Marshal, with full charge of the prisoners of war, &c.

Review of Companies.—Last evening several unattached companies of citizen military paraded under the command of Capt. Leeds, senior captain, and were review by Major General Polque and staff, on the Camp Street, Gravier, Carondelet and Canal streets, comprised the Orleans Light Guards, Capt. Hunter; the British Guard, Capt. Shandon; the City Guards, Capt. G. W. Bass; the Protection Blues, Capt. J. A. Farrell; the Destitute Guards, and the Crescent Guards.

Carrollton Omnibuses.—A line of omnibuses is now running hourly between Carrollton and the City Hall, passing down Carondelet and Camp streets, which will be a great convenience to our citizens. Reaching the Half-way House at half-past 7 A. M., (or any hour thereafter until 7½ P. M.) by either the Bayou road or Canal street cars, the rider can take the omnibus at the Half-way House, and reach the City Hall in an hour. The fare is only five cents on the city cars to the Half-way House, and ten cents in the omnibus, thus making it fifteen cents to or from Carrollton.

Placard.—A Traitor, assault of in adventure, named G. W. Light, was strolling along Dryades street Thursday night, when he was struck with beholding a monstrous ugly sound over the door of the residence of Anthony and enlargement, whose sound frequently grows thereby polite reports—as Maggie Mullen. Light carried, shrieks, and the result was that he was made the dupe of this malicious girl, who very adroitly helped herself to his watch and money, and ran off. Light, Maggie was after, was arrested and the money found in the possession of another woman in the same place. Yesterday Recorder Emerson committed her to await examination, but as in all cases of this kind, Light will of course go away, and Maggie will then be allowed to go "unknown of justice."

Unfortunate.—Yesterday morning Bridget Morris, who had shoulder a wetted dolce for the Free Market, went down there and got her basket and it led with provisions. But on the way home she stopped on often to inquire by glass of beer that by the time she got to Julia street she felt down sinister thereafter from intoxication. Officer Mathey brought her and her purchasing to the police office, and after this she will feel probably enjoy the benefits of the market.

Free Market.—The following was the distribution made yesterday, there having been 1291 barrels supplied: 1276 leaves of bread, 33 barrels meat, 7 barrels rice, 3½ barrels molasses, 1 barrel mackerel, 4 barrels flour, 2 barrels sourkrout, 3 boxes codfish, 4 kits Mogues and mackerel, 3 barrels, 2 sacks onions, 40 sacks sweet potatoes, 5 barrels okra and green peas, 100 cabbages, 30 bunches leeks, 50 bunches lettuce, parsley, &c., 3 sacks salt, 4 sacks Irish potatoes, 8 barrels dried fish, 200 pumpkins. The Committee of Free Market informs us that their supply of corn meal and pumpkins has fallen off so rapidly that they would beg their friends in the country to forward them as soon as convenient supplies not only of these articles, but such other vegetables as they may have a surplus of. We find from the report of Sunday that they have increased in the supply of beef granted to the applicants, and we are informed they are purchasing a large portion of the fresh beef granted to the recipients of the Free Market.

Heavy Gale.—Night before last a heavy gale blew up about midnight from the northwest, and the weather changed to a sharp and chilling cold. The wind blew furiously for a while, and there were many who woke up in the night to listen to its howlings that could not help wishing it would carry disaster among the Lincolnites. We hear of a large outstanding corn crib for one of the fortifications that was blown down in the river opposite the city. Yesterday the weather was cool, and a strong breeze blowing.

Sent to the Workhouse.—Mayor Monroe sent to the Workhouse yesterday for six months four parties who ought to learn better principles and behavior. E. H. Manlove, W. J. Hunter, W. P. Quigg and George Foster. The first three are sailors, and Southern Abolitionists, and Foster is an optimism, a native of Boston.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens. Wm. S. Fundenburg was sentenced to four months in the Parish Prison. G. S. Brown, f. m. c., pleaded guilty of assault and battery. The case of larceny pend. Jeff Pasha was dismissed, and he was discharged from custody.

Accidental Drowning.—A negro man belonging to Mr. Charles L. O'Leary, of the commercial place, St. Louis and Dauphin streets, was drowned in a singular manner on Wednesday. In the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis street. He was fishing on the bank about five or six feet from the water, when he fell suddenly with a fit, he fell down and rolled over into the river. He was seen to shoot, but did not rise again on the surface. He was about thirty-five or forty years of age. On Sunday the body was recovered, and an inquest was held.

A Runaway Arrested.—Jessie Graham, a resident of the Triangle suburb, was arrested early yesterday morning, for wandering about the streets in such a state and being intoxicated. She wanted to see more of the place Sunday would afford of. She was fined ten dollars.

Burglar Captured.—About nine o'clock last night Oliver Morris discovered three burglars attempting to break into Weber's shoe store, corner of Julia and Camp streets, and he captured one of them, although the other two got off. The fellow is a negro, and has been fitted named Tom Hall, and had a pair of "cut silver" mounted up his sleeve.

Recorder Gastonel's Court.—Daniel McMenn was sent before the First District Court on the charge of having stolen property in his possession. He was arrested by officer Mr. J. O. Rodel, the tailor, of No. 32 Royal street, where goods were found in his possession.

Jessie Burns was held to complain a very disorder and of his. Thursday evening he came into the store down Canal street, Rick, No. 12 Bienville street, between Bienville and Bienville, and shooting him a tremendous bill, purchased a pair of shoes for $4 50, and got $10 50 change. Then, instead of giving Rick the good bill, he threw him a blank bill of the Bank of Grenada, Miss., and ran off with the shoes and change.

Jessie Burns and Christian Bonds were held to answer the charge of murdering and shooting Margarite Ann Miller.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, Sept. 27, 1861.

There has been no change in the movement of our general market during the past week. Operations in Cotton and Tobacco have continued on an extremely limited scale. Sugar and Molasses have been in light supply and moderate demand, at lower figures. Of Provisions, 14 tierces Hams sold to-day, mostly in the hands of dealers, who supply the retail demand at very high prices. Gunny Bags and Bailing stuffs have been in active demand, and have advanced in price.

The weather has been clear and pleasant. A so I rained a little hard to-day.

COTTON.—We have no change to notice, the sales reported being confined to 27 bales on Saturday and at no decided change of 1/8 below. We quote general ordinary which is nominal.

TOBACCO.—There have been no further sales. We continue our quotations as follows:

Factory Leaf	7½@9
Inferior to Common	5@6½
Fair Inferior to Common	6½@7½
Fair	8½@9½
Fine	10@12
Choice	12½@14

SUGAR.—The receipts have been light, the supply is very limited, and with a moderate demand prices have advanced 1/8@1/4 per lb. We quote fair to prime 5@6 cents. We quote general ordinary which is nominal.

MOLASSES.—With light receipts, a very light supply and a moderate demand, the sales reported are for fair to prime Cuban, new crop, at 25@28 cents, according to quality. Of Louisiana, 40 barrels sold at 25 cents. Of Cuba, 50 barrels Refined at 30 cents, City Refinery Refined at 30 cents, and 1 cask Brown Syrup 25½ cents.

FLOUR.—The receipts have been very light, and the demand has been moderate at former prices. The sales of fresh stock are reported at 5 bbls. at $7 37½@$7 75 for Superfine, 37 bbls. at $7 50@$7 75 for Ordinary Extra, and 97 bbls. at $7 50@$7 75 for Good to Choice Extra.

CORN.—The receipts have been more limited, and the supply has been reduced to a small extent. The demand also comprises about 2000 sacks of a range of prices for Mixed, and 700 sacks for White.

WHEAT.—The sales comprise 110 sacks at $1 25 @ bushel.

OATS.—The supply is very light, and we have heard of the sales of any moment, changing W. sacks at 36c @ bushel.

BEAN.—The supply is very light, and the sales reported in 2 sacks Peas at $1 75 @ bushel.

HAY.—There have been no receipts, the sales continued to be limited, and the demand is confined to small lots at $20 @ ton. We quote Prairie at $20 bales Ordinary at $17@$18 and $19 @ ton.

LARD.—There have been no receipts of any moment. The supply is very limited, and the demand is confined to small lots. We quote prime at 20c @ lb.

BEEF.—There have been no receipts of any moment. The supply of good Beef is limited. The retail demand is confined to small lots. We quote Prime at $18 @ bbl. Mess. There is no Prime and Prime Mess on the market.

The sales of the transportation warehouses on the 1st instant was 22 bbls.

PORK.—The supply is very light, and the retail demand is small. We quote at $19 @ bbl. Prime, and $20 @ bbl. Mess. We have that about 1700 bbls. changed hands last week at $19@$20.

The stock at the inspection warehouses on the 1st instant was 2030 bbls. of all kinds.

BACON.—The supply of Shoulders, Ribbed Sides and Clear Sides is reported at 8c @ lb. Round Hams are retailing at 10@10c, and sugar-cured at 10@10c @ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The supply of Western Butter is nearly exhausted, and may be quoted at 20@25c @ lb. Of Cheese, old Western is selling slowly at 10@11c @ lb.

WHISKY.—The receipts have been light, but the demand is limited. Confined to retailing at 20c @ gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at retail at 18c @ yard and for Rope delivered in the level parishes at 6c @ lb. Short on the 1st instant, 1400 pieces.

GUNNY BAGS.—The last sales reported were at 20c. and Bailers are now selling higher rates. Stock on the 1st instant, 1500 pieces.

COPPER.—The stock in first hands is exhausted, and that in grocers' hands is very small. We have not a sale to notice.

CANDLES.—We quote light at 18c @ lb. The stock of tallow is exhausted.

RICE.—There has been a moderate demand at 4½ @4¾c @ lb.

LARD OIL.—Prices have ranged generally at $2 30 @2 40 @ gallon for good to choice winter-bleached.

COTTON SEED OIL.—Clarified has been retailing at 31@32c @ gallon.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 27, 1861.

Arrived during the past week, 1262 Texas Beeves, 120 Hogs, 1291 Sheep and 351 Calves. Sales of the week, 1143 Texas Beeves, 120 Hogs, 1291 Sheep, 351 Calves and 39 Cows. Sales on sale this evening, 325 Texas Beeves, 30 Hogs, 200 Sheep, and few Calves remaining on sale. We quote:

Ordinary Steers	@ 100 lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fat Cows	@ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	@ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows	@ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 26, 1861.

[illegible] of the Commissioner [illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Lafourche, Perry, from Vicksburg.
Louisiana, Lee, from Napoleon.
Arabia, Victor, from Napoleon.
Hamet, Guest, from Donaldsonville.

CLEARED FOR THE RIVER.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Lafourche—[illegible] bales cotton, 1 bale [illegible] 2 sacks [illegible] 2 sacks [illegible] 2 sacks