The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our papers, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, on Commercial place, No. 23,—carpets.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

The seeming inactivity and indifference of Great Britain with regard to the blockade of the Southern ports given color to the suspicion that that power has a secret understanding with the Lincoln Government, in virtue of which the latter has agreed to furnish her with the amount of Cotton she may require. In order to fulfil this promise one or more of the ports of the Confederate States must be opened by about the beginning of November. Whether these anticipations are well-founded or not, it is impossible yet to decide, but the formidable naval preparations in progress, and the hint of the Northern press that the Limestone will soon be in a position to control the Cotton crop, certainly favor the presumption of their correctness.

Everybody agrees in the opinion that Great Britain cannot dispense with the Southern Cotton crop even for a single year. Two millions of bales of American Cotton constitute the amount needed for her manufactures. The varieties of Cotton received from other sources are for the most part of so inferior a quality that they cannot be profitably worked up, unless mixed with the finer and stronger fibre of the American growth. Deprive Great Britain of her supply of Southern Cotton, and immediately a population, estimated at forty one-fifth of that of the entire kingdom—say six millions—is thrown out of employment, and menaced with frightful misery and destitution. To say that such an element would be to the highest degree dangerous to the safety and prosperity of the realm is to utter a truism. We believe that the sudden cessation of the Cotton industry of Great Britain would create a revolution, and might plunge that country into civil war. The qualitatives proposed by the English press in the event of a liberality of the Cotton supply are worthless. To work short time is simply to starve the operatives by slow gradations, or fail time merely adjusts them sufficient to enable them to live from hand to mouth. And at the best, this would only delay, but not avert, the terrible moment when the present stock would be exhausted.

Another feeble source of consolation is found in the belief that England will be supplied with large quantities of Cotton, either by contraband exports, or by way of Mexico. These are fallacious expectations. The few small vessels that might escape the blockade could carry but a trifling amount of Cotton—not perhaps 20,000 bales during the entire season—admitting that the Confederate Government were to wink at a proceeding so much at variance with its own interests. As for exportation Cotton by way of Mexico it is simply ridiculous. The quantity that could be transported by that long and circuitous route would be as a drop in the bucket compared with the wants of the British factories while the enormous expense of the enterprise would so enhance the price of the article as to defeat the object aimed at. Exportation across our frontier is prohibited by law, backed up by a quarter of a million of men. It is clearly impossible, therefore, for Great Britain to obtain our Cotton, unless the expedient proposed by Mr. Lincoln should prove entirely practicable. Let us examine this:

Cotton ports cannot be opened at pleasure either by force of arms or argument. When we are informed that Lincoln's great expeditions are designed simply to open the magnificent port of Brunswick, with a view to establish a point for the exportation of Cotton, we answer that the game is not worth the candle that this pretended destination is a feint, and that its ultimate object is those harbors which constitute the [illegible] the greatest ports of the [illegible] as New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston. From September 1860 to September 1861, in these four states alone were received 3,407,958 bales—or four-fifths of the crop divided as follows: New Orleans, 1,757,150; Mobile 537,891; Savannah 177,959; Charleston 935,961. This is quite sufficient to show that if Lincoln has really promised England the free exportation of Cotton, he must contemplate the possession and occupation of one or more of these states—and particularly of New Orleans and Mobile, which usually receive more than half the crop.

Nevertheless, however confidently the Federals may rely upon their formidable fleet to attain the object of their cringing hatred and cupidity, however successful they may have been in persuading England of their ability to furnish her Cotton, and by indaging her to wrath the issue of the enterprise, we are not afraid that THE LIVERPOOL LION WILL BE SHORN, and that GREAT BRITAIN will be his dupe. Even the occupation of New Orleans, were this possible, would be far from placing the Yankees in possession of the 1,800,000 bales of Cotton annually sent hither. Thanks to the patriotic resolutions adopted by the factors here and in other Southern sea ports, and ratified by a vast majority of the planters, nearly the entire crop will be retained on the plantations until the blockade shall be raised, and the Cotton trade will be carried on neither to the exclusive profit of the North or England, but to that of the producers themselves.

Suppose Lincoln's Vandals were this very day the occupants of one or more of the unbound towns of the South. Would that enable them to seize and confiscate the Cotton held in the interior? By no means, since nothing is more certain than the instant demoralization of the planters to consign every bale to the flames, sooner than that it should give the tyranny of the detested Yankees. They know full well that, in the contingency referred to, they would lose their Cotton, and each being the case, they would a thousand times rather taste the sacrifice themselves, than behold the rich fruits of their industry wasted from them to enrich the tyrant and oppressor. Under no conceivable circumstances, therefore, could any considerable amount of Southern Cotton fall into the hands of the enemy. We trust, and indeed believe, that our planters will never be reduced to the position of mercenaries hoping for gain, but should stern necessity indeed dictate the step, it will be performed without a sigma's hesitation.

BUST OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.—That excellent artist, Mr. Picelli, has laid up under obligations by presenting us a remarkably fine plaster-of-Paris bust of President Jefferson Davis. It is admirably modelled and equal in all respects to that of General Beauregard by the same artist. Copies may be procured at Lafitte & Desforges' store, corner Royal and Toulouse streets.

DR. C. BIGGS.—Dr. C. Biggs is a candidate for Coroner. See the advertisement published by his friends and supporters in another column.

GEN. JOHN. CHARITON.—This officer, who figures in the war in Missouri, is said to be connected with either of the most influential families in Virginia, [illegible] son of Col. Meriwether Thompson, of [illegible] county, Virginia, and about thirty years of age. During the last ten years Gen. Thompson has resided at St. Joseph, Mo., and was at one time Mayor of that city. During the Lecompton excitement he was commanded a company under Senator Atchison, and had several encounters with Gen. Lane.

Says the *Mobile Advertiser and Register*: Southern spit jokes in arms have been received through the blockade of New York with handcuffs on their wrists, a spectacle for the jeering populace. We will not pause in this manner the prisoners taken in the act of invading our homes, who were shackled through our streets yesterday.

Mr. Chamberlain has been re-elected Mayor of Nashville by almost unanimity.

Another [illegible] was entered in Memphis on Sunday morning by which cash to a large amount, belonging to the Confederate States, was stolen.

A Union [illegible] was hung in Knoxville on Saturday night by the citizens.

A Union woman residing at Bowersville recently [illegible] to say, "We regret that there are not more than fifteen or twenty thousand rebels in Georgia, for then we would have had a glorious time." She has been [illegible] to Georgia.

A Georgia [illegible] on the Rappahannock, are informed that not long since, under cover of an Abolition flag of truce, [illegible] and the spoons with the old family crest, and the spoons with "Cornwallis Conquered" upon the shipment of a bowling being; and in the spot where a pocket should have been, lay a [illegible]. Our informant could not remember the precise date of the sale, though it was probably the close of the last century. It was undoubtedly the skeleton of a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Many relics have been found beneath the soil of that celebrated battle-field, but this is the most remarkable one we ever heard of.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

(PUBLISHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

Interesting News from Kentucky

Progress of Gen. Buckner—Concentration of the Rebels.

FORWARD MOVEMENT FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Nashville, October 1.—The Bowling Green correspondent of the *Union and American*, in a letter dated September 30, states that General Buckner is advancing towards the Ohio river, driving the Home Guards before him, and it was thought he would reach Owensboro', Davies county, on Monday night.

The same correspondent mentions that the advance guard of the army at Bowling Green had crossed Green river on Monday, ten miles beyond Green river, and that Rousseau, with his Kentucky renegades, was reported retreating.

Skirmish of Kentucky Troops.

A report received from Bowling Green today states that the Hoosiers have come back to Wolfe and Glasgow, two miles distant on the Ohio river. General Buckner has blown up the lock on Green river near Rochester.

Kentucky Refugee.

Mr. W. H. Haldeman, of the Louisville *Courier*, succeeded in making his escape through Kentucky and arrived here to-day.

Governor Gamble's Proclamation.

Governor Gamble, the bogus Governor of Missouri, has issued his proclamation ordering the State Convention to meet at St. Louis on the 10th of October.

Distinguished Englishmen Richmond Bound.

Sir James Ferguson, M. P., and Hon. Mr. Bourke, of England, arrived in this city yesterday, en route for Richmond, doubtless on business of an important nature.

Release of Arnold Harris.

A private despatch received in this city to-day from Richmond states that Mr. Arnold Harris, of New Orleans, who was arrested near Manassas, in company with McGehee, has been released, unconditionally, by the Government.

Nashville, Sept. 29.—Taken by General Buckner.

CAPTURE OF ARMS AND CANNON, AND FLIGHT OF THE VANDALS.

Memphis, October 1.—The special correspondent of the *Avalanche* at Bowling Green says that General Buckner captured Hendersonville, Christian county, Ky., yesterday, with its battalion and a number of arms and three cannon, and put 1500 Federals to flight. This bloody affair resulted in "nobody being hurt."

Advocate from Missouri daily corroborate the brilliant victory achieved by our forces at Lexington, and confirm the features of speech, prisoners and property is immense.

Capitulation of Lexington, Mo.—Another Interesting Statement.

Memphis, October 1.—We have received the Chicago *Tribune* of the 25th ult., containing the only connected account of the siege and capitulation of Lexington, from which we make up the following summary:

The Federal commissioner by treaty acknowledging that the victory obtained by the Confederates at Lexington was complete. Its fruits were Col. Mulligan commanded the Federal troops, 2500 strong, who were strongly entrenched in and about the city.

The Confederate forces engaging them were said to be 20,000 strong, who were strongly entrenched in the hills.

The fight, which was a desperate one, lasted all the forenoon, finally held a council of war and determined to capitulate. Col. Mulligan was made known to Gen. Price; who demanded an unconditional surrender, which was complied with. The officers were held prisoners, and the men were all allowed to depart without their arms.

The Federals marched out of Lexington to the tune of Dixie. Col. Mulligan could not hurry his grief, and shed tears. His men seemed, however, glad to get out to grave against the Southern Confederacy.

During the siege Col. Mulligan was wounded, but not seriously.

Colonel Anderson arrived at Lexington on Saturday with his traveling Legislature, and completing to hold their session there.

The prisoners, property and spoils captured by the Confederates are immense, and it may well be said that the Southern victory at Lexington was splendid and profitable.

Reports from Charleston.

Charleston, September 30.—General Abbott H. Pritchard, of the State forces, died Saturday at Summerville.

Mate Bradley, gunboat "Sterling" arrived at this port yesterday, bringing official dispatches to the British Consul.

Here is a specimen of Northern gossip. We give it because since the embargo on Northern papers, we do not often enjoy the pleasure of reading the *Herald*'s canvassings:

(Special to the N. Y. Herald.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

From developments made to-day I am satisfied that the statement forwarded last night, purporting to come from a man just from Richmond, concerning the strength and condition of the rebel forces, is spoken of as the most third party to-day. I have seen him, and his statement is very clear, and confirmed by numerous other statements made by loyal refugees from the presence of Lee in Richmond. His brother, Wheaton, Harper's Ferry, Manassas's Hill and Fairfax, at various periods; and his acquaintance is with men and things, leave no doubt that he possesses information of the most reliable kind. He says the number of troops from Richmond to the Potomac, at Centreville in one direction and Acquia and Manassas in another, may safely be put down at 175,000; 50,000 of them were at Richmond three days ago, and another 50,000 at Manassas, while the remaining 75,000 are secretly moving along from that point to Manson's Hill, and from the vicinity of Leesburg to Harper's Ferry, and on the Potomac, south of Alexandria, from the vicinity of Acquia Creek and Middleton Point. The militia do not number more than 5000 in the vicinity of Leesburg to Harper's Ferry. The force at Fairfax Court-house is quite small.

Generals Beauregard and Johnston make Fairfax Courthouse their headquarters. The main battery on Munson's Hill consists of forty-two guns—in the rear of which is another battery, more secure, containing three guns. The men are generally well clad, but not quite uniform clothing, and are beginning to suffer for the want of tents, and apparently those from the old regular regiments, Hampton's Legion very much dreaded at night, and it is considered a thing impossible to supply their wants. The troops have all been there they brought from home, and have not been relieved since. It is thought it is no possible means for supplying the armies. They cannot be unauthorized, he heather is more and there being no warm foot off as he could not be procured for the unconfirmed of leather.

The entire crop which has been stripped for the Confederate lines is said to be moved by the Confederates until ready for shipment, for lack of transport.

There have been present into the Confederate service nearly all the young and able-bodied men of Virginia. Persons are thus deprived of the usual advantages for uniting the present emergency by serving their native States in the army. Perhaps the keenest is keenly felt by those who have been unable to take place. Between Aquia Creek and Alexandria are two batteries, one five and the other ten miles distant, have been erected for the protection of the Potomac.

The intention seems to be to the Confederate rebel commander to the Potomac up to a point near Alexandria as practicable.

The rebels are known to intend to attack the city of Washington, between the Aquia Creek and Manassas Point, and thus this feeling apparently has generally arisen from the belief that the Confederates would not attempt to cross the Potomac in force in the face of the Federal gunboats upon the opening of Charles and St. Mary's rivers. Gen. McClellan is said to have given the rebels to understand that he will not now permitted that he will not attack them.

My informant was asked if he ever heard of a plan to surround Washington with a line of rebels. He replied he never did, but he had heard of many others almost unintelligible. President Lincoln, whom they cannot to be the head and front of all their troubles. He says they regard him as a fool, and that the people of the South have been taught to believe that Mr. Davis, although not dead, was quite as able to conduct the affairs of the Confederacy as he ever was.

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The speculations Dana, Prime, the above information is obtained had a high position in the rebel army, and had the confidence of Beauregard and Johnston, he is a native of Virginia.

A Union woman residing at Bowersville recently [illegible] to say, "We regret that there are not more than fifteen or twenty thousand rebels in Georgia, for then we would have had a glorious time." She has been [illegible] to Georgia.

A Georgia [illegible] on the Rappahannock, are informed that not long since, under cover of an Abolition flag of truce, [illegible] and the spoons with the old family crest, and the spoons with "Cornwallis Conquered" upon the shipment of a bowling being; and in the spot where a pocket should have been, lay a [illegible]. Our informant could not remember the precise date of the sale, though it was probably the close of the last century. It was undoubtedly the skeleton of a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Many relics have been found beneath the soil of that celebrated battle-field, but this is the most remarkable one we ever heard of.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Time Necessary Hymn.

We learn from the papers that certain of Abraham's subjects offered a liberal prize to the pennywise abolish construct a satisfactory National Hymn; and that although the invitation was responded to by hundreds of competitors, the Committee appointed to select rejected all the produced effusions. Like his majesty's empire should, therefore, have to dispense with the desired aid to devotional exercises. I volunteer to present for the consideration of that Committee the following

NATIONAL HYMN OF LINCOLNDOM.

O Thou whose nebulous nose controls
Each subject on that noisome rolls—
In hand-propelling species—
Whose Secretary, notwithstanding love
The oil stench, before, shuns,
Forsaken the human man!

In deep conclusion count on me trust,
And our pontifical upheld and
The Thy Almighty Throne;
Investing Thy personal aid
Be guide our footsteps, guideway'd,
Thro' paths bloodthirst flowers.

O send Thy bright, celestial bath,
With flaming sword to guard our cause,
Our stolen rights restore;
With retribution rest to smite
The Vandal crew that usurpies right
And stains our soil with gore!

The tutelated Tyrtæi, hight, speak
With Thy "hand-writing on the wall,"
Prophetic of his fate;
Arouse our people to rapine,
The pregnant being with universal blame,
The Benget whose we hate.

Then will the Charter of our land,
The laws' demolish'd by his hand,
Again speak their cause,
And our Star's banner proudly float
On earth, sea, near and remote,
Bright, as the cloudless day.

O purify in the child-cross tongue,
And wash the bloody hand of wrong,
Of "Secession" taint vile,
Who vile with impress nasty enemy,
And consecrated confidence thereby,
Remains to Dagbie!

And by Thy near holy Name
Our voices will, with one instinct,
Exalt the tribute digest
The children, and their children how,
Acknowledging that only thine
Almighty are, and these.

The Seizure of Vessels and Southern Property in New York.

The New York *Herald* of the 18th ult. has the annexed interesting statement:

The following list will show the number of vessels seized and the amount of property libelled by the authorities here. The amounts is over $500,000:

Sept. 3, 1861.—A package, sealed A. B., in the Fort Bank, containing certificates of deposit for $63,405 92, belonging to citizens of Confederate States.

Sept. 3.—Eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-one cents in American Exchange Bank, belonging to citizens of Confederate States.

September 5.—Crossing near Flora Temple, belonging to Wm. McDonald, of Baltimore, were boarded in twice her value and discharged.

September 7.—

September 7.—797 sacks of flax, enemy's property, in store No. 4 Washington street.

September 5.—$12,000 belonging to the New York and New Orleans Steamship Company, and in the hands of Crossbrew, Livingston & Co.

September 6.—Trunk and contents belonging to Levy M. Wiley, in Bank of the State of New York.

September 6.—6000 bags of coffee, enemy's property, imported in ship Anna Bowen, and stored at No. 206 South street.

September 7.—Funds, stocks, &c., in the custody of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, belonging to citizens of the seceded or Confederate States.

September 7.—600 packs of wool, enemy's property.

September 7.—Funds, stock, scrip, in the custody of the Bank of the Republic, belonging to citizens of the seceded or Confederate States.

September 7.—Bonds, &c., &c., in Chemical Bank, belonging to citizens of seceded States.

September 7.—Bonds, stock, &c., belonging to A. K. Tift, J. Filer, Wm. H. Wall, and other citizens of the Confederate States, in hands of the Bank of the Commonwealth.

September 7.—Bonds and other property belonging to Lieut. Hartstene, late United States Navy, and now in the service of the Confederate States, in hands of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 131 Broadway.

September 11.—$30,000 in bonds of Peter Campbell & Co., belonging to John K. Milner, now in Fort Lafayette.

September 12.—$2000 in United States, enemy's property.

September 12.—Bonds, &c., belonging to Mr. L. Gallot and other citizens of the seceded States, in hands of Jno. Ely, Hudson Insurance Co.

September 12.—Bonds, &c., belonging to citizens of the Confederate States, in hands of the Ocean Mutual Insurance Co.

September 12.—Money, &c., enemy's property, in hands of Bingham & Pascoe.

September 14.—Money, stocks, &c., enemy's property, in hands of Robertson & Vanderpoel.

September 14.—Money, stocks, &c., belonging to citizens of seceded States, in hands of Trenholm Bros.

September 14.—Bonds and other property belonging to M. E. Pringle, of New Orleans, in hands of James Gunn & Co., of Hudson, N. Y.

September 14.—Money, &c., belonging to citizens of seceded States, in hands of Thomas Mumford.

September 14.—Money, &c., belonging to Gov. Hilliard, John Gardner, enemy's property, in hands of John Fisher.

The following are additional Bonds upon Southern property:

Upon money, stock, bonds, &c., in hands of Messrs. Hall, Richards & Co., 37 Wall street, belonging to citizens of the so-called Confederate States.

Upon money, stock, scrip, bonds, &c., in hands of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States.

Upon money, bonds, &c., in hands of Messrs. Logan & Co., belonging to citizens of the Confederate States.

Upon money, bonds, &c., in hands of Messrs. Morrison, belonging to citizens of Confederate States.

Upon money, bonds, &c., in hands of D. H. Frothingham & Co., No. 47 Exchange Place, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States.

Money, bonds, &c., in hands of R. M. Blatchford & Co., No. 144 Front street, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States.

Money, bonds, &c., in hands of William P. Converse, Tyler & Co., belonging to citizens of the Confederate States.

Money in hands of Lanman, Foster & Co., or Charles Lanman, No. 34 Wall street, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States.

Funds, cotton bonds in hands of Caldwell & Osborne, No. 20 Wall street, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States.

Money, scrip, bonds, deposits, and all other property of whatsoever nature in the custody of the Merchants' Bank, city of New York, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States.

Shipping Cotton to New Orleans.

—In response to the published petition of the cotton factors of that city, asking for ninety-three additional hours, during which they have been left [illegible], Superintendent Shaw has issued his [illegible] allowing said cotton to be brought in the day after the 15th inst., and which is endorsed by Gen. Twiggs as follows: "I shall co-operate with Quartermaster Moore in the enforcement of the above order." In this letter to the Government, it is stated that the cotton is to be brought in, and not to receiving any cotton, any cotton grown and [illegible] after the 15th inst.

"In adopting this course we have acted independent of politics, in order to encourage, if possible, the crop. We take no credit to ourselves for this. Indeed, I would have come to it a month ago, as it is only the over-cautious in a struggle for existence as our present [illegible] that are suffering. But we are willing to say that thousands there in New Orleans have manifested more of the necessity of a steadfast adherence to the cause than we have seen in any other point, and result in, from time to time, consignments of cotton, &c., to the enemy. Many of these have been detected in the [illegible] of obtaining their object at heavy [illegible] to themselves, and probably fourteen persons have thought proper to escape a reasonable trial such as the United States is obliged every condition of war in which they are subjected, and practically fourteen as of the same sources of supply."

Fire on Camp Street.

—Dr. Belden's row of four two-story fronts residences on Camp street, at the corner of Orange, that have been threatened by incendiaries on three several occasions before were finally fired at half-past seven o'clock last evening, and the top per stories almost destroyed. The fire was almost extinguished by the [illegible] of the engines, when [illegible] the roof, and [illegible] with the [illegible] of the [illegible] from the [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]