The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office....Corner of Texas and Market Streets,

IN WATSON'S BUILDING—UP-STAIRS.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY,.....OCTOBER 9, 1861.

"ROSETTA, OR THE WINE SELLER'S DAUGHTER."—We to-day commence the publication of this new and interesting production from the pen of a southern author. The scenes are laid at New Orleans just previous to the battle on the 8th January, 1815. The whole work will be completed in seven or eight numbers.—Those who may admire it, had better carefully preserve each copy, as it will be out of our power to supply any missing numbers.

"SOUTHERN MONTHLY."—We have received the first number of this magazine, printed and published at Memphis, Tennessee. It is handsomely got up, contains much interesting matter, and deserves the patronage of the southern people, to the exclusion of all northern works of the kind. For our part, we wish never to see another northern magazine circulated in the south, and have always opposed their introduction among us. The "Southern Monthly" is published at $3 per annum, invariably paid in advance. Messrs. Holle & Co., 51 Exchange Place, New Orleans, are the agents for Louisiana and Texas, to whom all communications should be addressed.

The Natchez Courier learns from a private letter that therg is a strong probability that Mississippi City, Biloxi and Pass Christian, will be evacuated by our troops, and that fortifications will be erected at the Bay of St. Louis, and there no doubt, some fighting will soon come off, as the federalist are rapidly increasing in the gulf.

We are pleased to learn that captain E. Mason, of the Caddo Fencibles, has been promoted to Lieutenant-colonel. If qualifications has any claim to preferment, he certainly deserves the promotion.

NOVEMBER ELECTION.—There now being no party candidates, each one will be compelled to procure his tickets at his individual expense. Candidates had better see to it in time.

SMALL CHANGE.—We perceive inconvenience already exists in our community for small change. The city of New Orleans has authorised the issuing of small bills to the amount of $500,000, to commence with.—We would suggest to our board of trustees the utility of issuing small bills under the denomination of one dollar to the amount of $10,000, and $10,000 in one, two and three dollar bills. Let the corporation pay off all its employees with this currency. Let it receive the same for taxes, licenses, market dues, and wharfage, and these bills would instantly become as current as gold or silver, and prove a very great convenience to the community at large.

KEACHI WARRIORS.—In another column will be found the muster roll of this company, which is now encamped at camp Moore. Sergeant J. F. Smith is now in our town recruiting for his company, and will accept some fifteen or twenty able bodied men. All those wishing to join the Warriors are requested to call at the drug store of Messrs. Ball & Dashiell and register their names. We learn that this company is supplied with the best muskets in the State.

We learn by the last Texas papers that a train from the Rio Grande recently brought to San Antonio 500 sacks of coffee. It is thought that a brisk trade will spring up in that section of country—coffee will be brought in, and cotton taken out to Mexico. We venture to predict that some yankees have a hand in this speculation.

CADDO SPORTSMEN.—Captain Winans' company, the Caddo Sportsmen, has completed its organisation and leaves for camp Moore on the 19th instant. We learn that this company has received no contributions either in money or uniforms. This is decidedly wrong; no partiality should be shown, and each company that leaves Caddo should be provided for alike.

GENERAL POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.—Poor Regan, the postmaster-general of the Confederate government, has the press down upon him from Richmond to the Rio Grande, because the mails are not more regular and active of them. For our part, with the means he possesses, we do not see how it is possible that he keeps it in operation at all. The mail routes have been too freely extended and the price of postage reduced to a shadow. Twenty-five cents for a letter to go five hundred miles and upwards, is cheap enough; and two cents on each newspaper, is reasonably cheap.—If we were to receive mails from New Orleans in proportion to the patronage extended to them, we venture to assert that we would not receive two in a month.—We have as much right to require government to carry our corn to mill or haul our cotton to market for nothing, as to run mails—all daily ones for nothing. In the palmy days of Meigs and Granger, it was customary to discontinue all mail routes which did not support themselves, with the exception that one mail a week should go to the capital of each county town.

While we are upon the subject of mails, we beg leave to call the attention of the postmaster-general to the irregularities on the route between this place and Vicksburg. We do not complain of the arrival of the mail, but that of the mail being pilfered of papers before it reaches here—the Vicksburg Whig particularly is subject to "sequestration." If the detective traveling agent was to visit this route, he no doubt would make some discoveries.

Alexander Pitcairn, alias Scotch Aleck, a suspicious character, engaged in fishing in the gulf, was arrested in New Orleans on the 24 inst., on a charge of being an agent of the blockading squadron, outside. It will be recollected that it was a Scotchman in 1814, who supplied the British fleet in the Potomac with bread from Alexandria.

The president of the Confederate government has called upon Gov. Pettus, of Mississipi, for 10,000 additional troops, for the defence of the Mississippi river and the States included in military district No. 2. The soldiers are ordered to rendezvous at Natchez, Vicksburg and Grenada, and bring with them such arms as they be able to procure.

The Natchitoches Union informs us that there was no convention of delegates for the nomination of legislators on the 21st ult., as called at that place. The call was not responded to, and the feeling of the people appears to be adverse to this course of getting out candidates. So every man that choses will present his own claims, unsupported by any public demonstration. We hail this as a determination of the people not to be "hood-winked" and led to the polls like sheep by office-holders and office-seekers. The day of wire-working, caucusing, and self-appointing delegates, we most sincerely hope has passed forever.

The Petersburg Express has very little doubt but that Wilmington, North Carolina, will be troubled by the flotilla which left fortress Monroe for the southern coast recently.

We learn by an extract from the Louisville Democrat that the bridge of barges over the Ohio river at Paducah has been completed. The boats were sent from Cincinnati about the 12th of September.

Major-general Gustavus W. Smith has been appointed to take command of the division of the Potomac army heretofore under Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, and Gen. Beauregard will continue in charge of his own division, and Gen. Johnston assumes command over both. It is likely this arrangement gave cause for the difficulties which were represented as existing in the Potomac army.

"RUMOR.—There was yesterday, (says the New Orleans Bulletin of the 3d instant) an unfounded rumor current throughout the city yesterday that intelligence had been received that a great battle was in progress on the Potomac, and much was the excitement caused thereby. Our despatches this morning announce that our army has fallen back from some of its most advanced positions, and that the enemy has burned Falls church, and taken possession of Munson's hill. This step on the part of the Confederate generals has no doubt been taken for the purpose of luring the Lincolnites into a pitched battle—just as at Fairfax courthouse and Fairfax station were abandoned prior to the battle of Manassas.

Extortion is Treason.

The Algiers Newsboy, of the 28th ult., alluding to Gov. Moore having seized all the pork on sale in New Orleans, says the Picayune had a sterling article on the unpatriotic tendency of the trading community to impoverish the government and the people who support it in its struggle for existence. To-day we learn, with great satisfaction, that the governor has seized all the mess pork in the warehouses, the owners of which had advanced the price for it to fifty dollars per barrel!—All thanks to the governor for this resolute step! We only wish he had seized the flour which, three months ago, the speculators had bought up and placed at full double its usual price. Fortunately the bountiful crops vouchsafed us by the Almighty forced them to abandon this gripe upon the public throat.

We hope he will go farther, or, if he be inadequate to the task, that the legislature will do so, or a convention be called, if needs be, to purge us of sloths who have dropped themselves on the community to suck out its blood. The spirit of unconscientious gain pervades the whole trading community. A flare-up between two druggists, Syme and Commany, in the Bee, shows that the latter put up the price of an article eight hundred per cent. to which the other added eight hundred per cent. more, the former pretending, in order to get the article, that it was for the army use. Hardware and groceries, shoes and drygoods are advanced an hundred per cent. per month by the holders, who bought their goods on a credit and are too patriotic to pay an alien enemy; but not too much so to wring enormous profits out of the planter, mechanic, laborer, the widow and the orphan.

What makes this extortion the more peculiarly disgusting is, that whenever cotton for the national loan, or aid for the soldier or the free market, or any thing else to be contributed for the public welfare is solicited from the country, you will find this trading class prominently put forth as recommending it. How many companies have gone to the war to which they have contributed a few hundred dollars, so that such companies might bear their names, while they are making as many thousands by their extortions? They manage to be put forth in the papers as the patrons and chief promoters of all patriotic enterprises. They go on missions to Richmond for the good of the army. Their clerks go to the war; they give them some money and receive a newspaper puff in payment of it. All this is capital to them. It gives them credit. It gives them the confidence of the unsuspecting government and people. It enables them to find out what is needful and is scarce. It justifies them in hiding away whatever they may have, and in purchasing, directly or indirectly, what they have not, and after waiting until the want of it compels the consumer to buy at ten times its cost to the extortion, to enrich themselves by impoverishing all others.

The want of means to provide transportation and provisions for the army prevented our generals from moving on to Washington after the battle of Manassas. The want of means prevented the navy department, long since, from commencing proper gun-boats and floating batteries to defend our coasts. The grinding avarice of the monied men, and the extortion of the holders of supplies needed by the government and the people, have thus prevented us from following up our victories and render our exposed sea coast almost defenceless. Are we not right then, in saying that "extortion is treason?"

We never were the advocates of govenor Moore, and have taken objection to much of his administration, but we most cordially approve of his seizing the pork when unmerciful speculators had put it up to the enormous price of fifty dollars per barrel! The people must be protected, and not suffered to starve in a plentiful country. France, in times of scarcity of provisions, has always put a price upon them, to prevent speculators from sucking the blood of the masses; and we do not see why we should not profit by the praiseworthy example.

We learn by New Orleans papers of the 4th instant, that Gov. Moore has released the pork he seized, in accordance with instructions from president Davis.

We are pleased to find that several of the leading newspapers of this State are coming to their senses on the subject of home defences, etc. Sometime since when we spoke against sending any more soldiers out of Louisiana—that the first law of nature was self-protection—several journals came down upon us very heavy for finding fault with the conduct of our rulers.

We find that cautious journal, the New Orleans Bulletin, now says: "Stop sending away men. Is it not about time for the government to stop sending men from the extreme south-west? Are not the interests in this quarter equal to any in the Confederacy? Is the government going to treat the southern portion of the great valley of the Mississippi as a secondary concern, to be looked after casually with such forces as have nothing to do elsewhere? It is the universal conviction in this region that men enough have been sent from the gulf States. We observe that the governor of Georgia has sent for several regiments from that State to return to assist in the coast defenses." This is only the beginning of a "rumbling noise."

What gives importance to the above extract, is that the Bulletin has always been considered a reliable paper, fully possessing the confidence of the commercial and respectable part of the community—not got up in a style to feed the vitiated appetite of the rumble. Col. Seymour claims to be a Georgian or South Carolian by birth—for near fifteen years, has sustained in New Orleans, an unsullied character—and at this time is commanding one of the regiments of Louisiana volunteers now absent from the State.

The same journal says, "we would suggest that there be organised at once volunteer companies composed of men over forty-five years of age, who are by law exempt from military duty, for home defence, the condition being that they shall not leave the city or its suburbs, but be held exclusively for its protection against internal foes, if any there should be, and all other foes that should menace it. A powerful and efficient body of volunteers might be in this way provided."

A Richmond letter to the Memphis Appeal, says, "there is a wide-spread and out-spoken sentiment of dissatisfaction here. President Davis' recovery is considered very doubtful, and many good Confederates object to having Stevens saddled upon them as president."

The Richmond Examiner says, "various reports, more or less authentic, the circumstances in which they have been obtained, have reached us of intended operations on the line of the Potomac. While we have been very careful to observe proper silence as to any details of this subject, it is not improper, and, indeed, it is due to the public interest to mention that we are fully assured of the existence of an embarrassment, at present in the operations on the Potomac. We can see no necessity of any embarrassment of a military nature, and if, as reported in semi-official circles, a division has been manifested in the cabinet, as to the respective merits of an active prosecution of the war, or its continuation "on the defensive," the people should be advised of it, so as to demand its instant correction."

Recently, several persons have been arrested not only in Louisiana, but other southern States, traveling about the country, soliciting money, clothing, etc., for the army; also persons advertising that they are about to visit the army and will cheerfully carry any thing the soldier's relatives and friends may wish to send. About two weeks since, three of these kind gentry were taken up and lodged in jail at Alexandria. The rations the soldiers receive is more than four out of five will consume. The clothing fully sufficient—in fact, soldiers have always been in the habit of selling part of their clothing to "camp-hangers-on," to raise some spending money. That our good people may not be further imposed upon, we inform them that Gov. Moore despatched a special agent to Springfield, shortly after the battle of Oak hill, with full supplies for the whole Louisiana regiment, including hospital stores for the sick wounded, and besides sent money to pay off the whole regiment. Since that time he has despatched an agent to Virginia with $55,000 to discharge the pay roll of our troops there.

To the credit of one of the Caddo Rifles' members, when paid off, he sent his widowed mother $10.

The Charleston Courier of the 27th ult., says yesterday morning at day-light the officers of the steamer Gordon saw near the blockading frigate Wabash, a steamship that had the appearance of the Bienville or DeSoto, formerly of the New York and New Orleans line of steamers. She appeared to have a large number of men on deck, and was soon communicating with the Wabash by boats. She is probably bound south with supplies, etc. The Vandalia sloop of war was also in sight yesterday.

From the North Carolina Coast.

The Wilmington Journal of the 24th furnishes some particulars of the depredations of a Lincolnite bark that had been prowling about the coast in the neighborhood of Topsail inlet for several days, seizing the small trading crafts, and impressing the coast pilots, with the view, no doubt,, of guiding the enemy into (to them) unknown harbors and inlets.

It would appear that our incredulity carried us too far yesterday, inasmuch as it led us to doubt the correctness of the reported capture of a schooner off Topsail inlet. We have received the fullest confirmation from captain Keough of the captured schooner, which was called the Mary A. Pender, of Edenton, N. C., a north county corn vessel, which had been to Georgetown and Charleston with a cargo, and was returning empty, with the exception of some seventy five barrels of lime.

Capt. Keough left Charleston on Thursday night, passed Frying Pan shoals on Sunday morning at one o'clock. About daylight, and when some eighteen or twenty miles south of New Topsail inlet, saw a bark about two points on the lee bow and about a mile distant; put on all sail and hauled on the wind. The bark did the same and fired a gun across the bow of the schooner. At intervals she fired five rounds of two guns each, and chased the schooner till half-past nine o'clock on Sunday morning; about this time the schooner was close in to land and about half a mile south-west of New Topsail inlet, the bark two to two and a half miles astern. She schooner tacked and stood for the inlet, when the wind suddenly hauled N. E., rendering it impossible for her to enter, whereupon the schooner was anchored and the captain and crew, with most of their goods and chattels, came ashore in their yawl. About the time they got ashore the vandals had made sail on the Pender, and fired a salute in honor of their victory.

It is evident that there is a yankee armed vessel, bark rigged, whether a privateer or in the direct employment of Lincoln we hardly know, browsing along our coast, making false signals to decoy off pilots, and committing all manner of felons and other misdeeds.

The Journal warns the pilots to be cautious, and not answer signals of any kind when they do not know the parties.

The following extract from a letter dated "Camp Wyatt, Sept. 24," to the Journal, shows that the bark above referred to had been "bobbing around" in that locality:

The bark seen on Saturday and Sunday, are by some said to be the same vessel, and there is a report that she has several pilots on board, signalised at different times, also that a pilot skiff went to her yesterday with three men, and all remained on board, and the skiff also taken on board. Another report is, that the same bark had an engagement yesterday with a schooner; the schooner being captured by her. All the above is given as heard. She passed within (I think) 14 miles of the beach. To say the least of it, her movements are very suspicious.

The Journal thinks that the supposed bark is in reality a propeller with a smoke stack which lowers, and that she changes her rig to suit circumstances.

LATER.—From the Journal of the 25th we learn that the bark mentioned above was still hovering about camp Wyatt, on the 24th. Another armed vessel was seen by the camp pickets the same day. Of the fleet that had been off fort Macon for some time, the Journal says:

The fleet which had been off fort Macon to the number of six war vessels, suddenly left there, probably on Sunday. It looks a little as though they were gathering in the vicinity of cape Fear. We will probably hear more shortly.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD.—The Journal learns from a reliable source that on Monday forenoon about 9 o'clock, he heard very heavy reports as from the firing of large guns. The reports, so far as he could judge, came down the coast as though the firing was in the neighborhood, or at least in the direction of fort Macon. The firing at first was slow and at long intervals, but finally became more rapid and then ceased, say about 1 o'clock, P. M. There were about 20 guns fired.

On the 23d, two steamers were off New Inlet; on the next morning but one was in sight, some ten miles off.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.—The Journal of the 25th contains the annexed paragraphs:

Certain movements are talked of at Beaufort, to the details of which we do not feel at liberty now to refer, but which, if confirmed, may have an important bearing upon the blockade, so far at least as foreign nations are concerned.

Important changes are going on in the location and distribution of the forces, which changes will probably be completed this week. We do not feel at liberty to allude to particulars.

A RIOT IN CANADA.—They have had a riot, a political one, in Canada. At Coburg the liberals held a festival, and it was a magnificent affair. One Cockburn was speaking, when, says the Globe, the gas was suddenly extinguished, and a shower of stones and brickbats came smashing through the windows fronting the street. This of course, caused some confusion inside, but, at the request of Mr. Cockburn, all remained seated until candles were brought in, in the course of a minute or two. We did not hear of any being hurt by them.

Lights were brought in, and the proceedings proceeded with, but a second interruption occurred as follows:

"The ministerial rowdies, who, it was said, numbered about three hundred, came into the outside hall, and endeavored to force open the doors by pushing and battering them with their clubs. This was found to be insolence above endurance, and a number of gentlemen inside opened the doors, rushed out, and very soon cleared the building of the cowardly ruffians, but not before several hard blows were exchanged. Mr. McCarty a venerable old gentleman, nearly seventy years of age, was one of the first who rushed out and received on his head, from one of the Sidney Smith gang, a murderous blow with a bludgeon. The Hon. Malcom Cameron who had gone out to exert his influence for the restoration of order, was kicked severely in the abdomen by one of the Sidney Smith party, and during the remainder of the evening was unable to resume his place at the table. After the rowdies had been expelled from the building, Dr. Connor went on with his speech, and during the remainder of the proceeding there was no further interruption, except an occasional howl outside, and the hurling, now and then, of a stone through one of the windows in the front and side of the hall."

RELIEF FOR THE PLANTERS.—We have already, says the Richmond Examiner, referred to the straitened condition the planting interest of the country is likely to be reduced to by the pledging of the most considerable share of their crops to the government, on account of the tightness of the money market, and the cutting off of the usual advances of factors and commission merchants. It appears that, under the construction of the loan and tax bill, the bonds to be exchanged for the proceeds of the planters' crop cannot be made available until after the sale of the crop. The date of the event is, of course, one of uncertainty within a considerable period of time. In view of this embarrassing result and growing subject of complaint on the part of planters, we are pleased to learn that the government has given to them all the assurances and pledges in its power. Secretary Memminger has, we are informed, written a letter, assuring the planters that in case of any prolonged delay in the sale of the crops, congress will, in all probability, not hesitate to provide measures of relief for the subscribers to the produce loan. With this distinct reassurance of the government, it is to be hoped that the planting interest will be actuated at once to full confidence in the government, and to a liberality, at once wise and patriotic, in its contributions to its support.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.—It will be seen by the order which we publish to-day, that our patriotic Gov. has taken measures for the complete organisation of the State militia, thereby preparing for any emergency which may come upon us. This step is eminently a wise one, and will greatly add to the confidence of the people. That there is force enough in the State, if properly organised, to repel any invasion, cannot be doubted; but the inefficiency of the law which regulates the militia was thought to be a permanent barrier to its general organization. Gov. Moore has, however, cut the Gordian knot, and has found a plan, upon which his order is based, by which the law can be made perfectly subservient to the purposes designed, and unwilling sluggards forced to organize and prepare to defend their homes and firesides.

The order directs that captains shall drill their companies each day and empowers them to force the attendance of their men by placing all who refuse to do duty upon the list of persons who are suspected of being unsound in their allegiance to the south. These persons will undoubtedly be dealt with promptly, as they deserve, and we hope made to leave the State which they would not defend. We hope that all classes of our citizens will respond to this order of the governor with promptitude and zeal, and that there will be no necessity for a black list of recusants and renegades. If we expect to save our city from capture and pillage, our wives, daughters and sisters from the fate of the unfortunate women of Maryland, we must shoulder our guns and prepare ourselves for a terrible struggle. We can beat off any invading force if true to ourselves, and that we will do it is as sure as anything in the future can be. Therefore, as we intimate above, we hail Gov. Moore's order with much gratification. [N. O. Crescent.

ALIEN AND OTHER ENEMIES.—The forty days having expired, as designated in the president's proclamation, in conformity to what we deemed an extra-judicial act of congress, we are to presume that henceforth no alien enemies will be permitted to go at large within the limits of the Confederate States. Neither should foreigners come amongst us, without a declaration of purpose to become citizens. And, above all, no one, not in the employ of the government, out of the country—else the passport system itself is a farce, and we shall be at the mercy of our enemies.

It seems to us that aliens should now be required to take the oath of allegiance to our government; and that the same test of loyalty might very judiciously be applied to those amongst us who are known to have voted a few brief months ago, against the ratification of the ordinance of secession. Many of our wealthy men opposed secession to the last, and may be still opposed to separation and southern independence. If this class be not attended to, and if, by one of the vicissitudes incident to war the enemy should happen, for however brief a season, to approach the capital, we might have the spectacle of at least another nucleus of "reconstructionists." They would come out of their holes and offer protection to the fearful, or attempt to intimidate the timid non-combatants. We should provide for every contingency; and all who are not friends are enemies. Not only all the wealth, but all the blood of the south is pledged for the redemption of our country. The man who will not fight, and he who dares to depreciate the credit of the government are alike traitors. [Richmond Enquirer.

Seizure of 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 libeled by the authorities here. The amount is over $500,000:

Sept. 3, 1861—A package, marked A. B., in the Park bank, containing certificates of deposit for $42,405 82, belonging to the citizens of Confederate States.

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

Sept. 5—Trotting mare, Flora Temple, belonging to Wm. McDonald, of Baltimore. Mare bonded in twice her value and discharged September 7.

Sept. 7—707 casks of lime, enemy's property, in store No. 4 Washington street.

Sept. 5—$12,000 belonging to the New York and New Orleans steamship company, and in the hands of Cocheron, Livingston & Co.

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

Sept. 6—5000 bags of coffee, enemy's property, imported in ship Anna Bowen, and stored at No. 206 South street.

Sept. 7—Bonds, stocks, etc., in the control of the Atlantic Mutual insurance company, belonging to citizens of the seceded or Confederate States.

Sept. 7—800 casks of wine, enemy's property.

Sept. 7—Bonds, stock, scrip, in the control of the bank of the Republic, belonging to citizens of the seceded or Confederate States.

Sept. 7—Bonds, etc., etc., in Chemical bank, belonging to citizens of seceded States.

Sept. 7—Bonds, stock, etc., belonging to A. R. Taft, J. Filor, Wm. H. Wall and other citizens of the Confederate States, in hands of R. L. Maitland & Co., No. 63 Beaver street.

Sept. 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 company, No. 111 Broadway.

Sept. 11—$30,000 in hands of Peter Campbell & Co., belonging to John K. Milner, now in fort Lafayette.

Sept. 12—$8040 in Union bank, enemy's property.

Sept. 12—Bonds, etc., belonging to Mr. L. Smith and other citizens of the seceded States, in hands of the St. Nicholas insurance company.

Sept. 12—Stocks, etc., belonging to citizens of the Confederate States, in hands of the Great Western insurance company.

Sept. 12—Money, scrip, cotton, etc., in hands of Brewer & Cauldwell, belonging to citizens of Confederate States.

Sept. 13—Money, etc., enemy's property, in hands of Bingham & Parsons.

Sept. 14—Money, stock, etc., enemy's property, in hands of Dubois & Vandervoort.

Sept. 14—Money, stocks, etc., belonging to citizens of seceded States, in hands of Trosselohn Bros.

Sept. 14—Money and other property belonging to N. E. Folger, of New Orleans, in hands of James Clark & Co., of Hudson, N. Y.

Sept. 14—Money, etc., belonging to citizens of seceded States, in hands of Thomas Monahan.

Sept. 14—Money, etc., belonging to George Miles, John Garrett Gunther, enemy's property, in hands of John Young.

The following are additional libels upon southern property.

Upon money, stock, bonds, dues, interests, etc., in hands of H. R. Cromwell & Co., No. 86 West street, belonging to citizens of the so-called Confederate States.

Upon money, stock, scrip, bonds, etc., in hands of the New York Life insurance and Trust company, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States.

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

Upon money, bonds, etc., in hands of Bowman & Murchison, belonging to citizens of Confederate States.

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

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

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

Money, bonds, etc., in hands of Lecesne, Freres & Co., or Chas. Lecesne, No. 21 William street, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States.

Money, stock, cotton bonds in hands of Caldwell & Coleman, No. 80 Wall street, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States.

NEGRO HUNG.—A negro fellow named Green, the property of Capt. Wm. S. Otey, on the 28th ult., stabbed Mr. Jas. H. Lanier, overseer on Col. Barrow's plantation, and also two of Col. B.'s negroes, whom Mr. Lanier had called to his assistance in securing Green, who had come on the place against orders. The negro was arrested next morning at Mr. S. I. Sutton's place, where he was hired, and (it being the impression that Mr. Lanier would not survive the wound) was hung. Mr. Lanier is recovering, as we learned yesterday—and the negroes stabbed are not seriously hurt.

This negro, previous to his execution, gave some information in regard to negroes on other places in the neighborhood being armed with knives, which, on investigation, proved true. He also stated that nearly all the negroes in the county had knives, and a few pistols, but most of them butchers' knives. He said that he himself was a bad fellow, and ought to have been hung six or eight years ago, &c. He told Mr. Sutton that if he had succeeded in getting off with his clothing after the stabbing, he intended to remain in the woods two weeks, at the expiration of which time all the negroes would be free!

This statement, coupled with that of the negroes of the county being armed with knives, &c., is suggestive, we think, of the importance of owners and others in charge of negro fellows keeping a strict watch upon their actions—and cause a search to be made in all cabins or outhouses frequented by servants. The vague and undefined surmises of the ignorant slave as to purposes, objects and final result of the murderous and savage warfare the Lincoln dynasty is waging on the southern people, are well calculated to exert a damaging and dangerous influence on his mind. And it devolves upon those in charge of slaves at this time to be vigilant and cautious, at the same time prudent in the exercise of undue punishment without positive and indubitable testimony of guilt. [Helena (Ark.) Shield.

GEN. MCCULLOCH'S PROCLAMATION.—Gen. Ben. McCulloch has issued the following proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP JACKSON, ARK., September 25, 1861.

Kansas Lane and Montgomery have defeated a Missouri regiment under Col. Hunter and have burned Osceola. I need three regiments of infantry immediately; I will accept them for twelve months. Let all those who have arms bring them, as the arms turned over by the State may fall into the hands of those nearest to them. Let those who wish to serve their State rally to her defense at once. BEN. MCCULLOCH, Brigadier-general commanding.

KENTUCKIANS CALLED UPON TO DEFEND THE STATE.—In compliance with the resolutions of the legislature, Gov. Magoffin ordered Gen. T. L. Crittenden to execute the purposes of that body, who issued the following:

TO THE MILITIA OF KENTUCKY:—By the authority which you yourselves have appointed, you are called upon to defend your State. Misguided countrymen, whom you loved too well to fight, despite their wrongs to you, waging unnatural war, have tarnished the bright fame of Kentucky; and for the first time since your sires bequeathed you this noble State, its soil is polluted by the tread of hostile armies.

I will not impugn the patriotism and courage of my countrymen, by supposing that any appeal, however eloquent, could se rouse them to energy and prompt action as this simple statement.

But to the State Guard I must add a word. Now is your opportunity to wipe out every reproach that has been put upon you. You owe it not only to your duty as men and citizens, but to that solemn obligation of soldiers, which you cannot forget without dishonor, to respond at once to this call.

The State Guard will rendezvous as soon as possible at Louisville, and report to me. The residue of the militia and such of the Home Guards as choose to volunteer, will rendezvous as soon as possible at Louisville, Frankfort, camp Dick Robinson, Gen. Sherman's camp, New Haven and Henderson.

Come in battalions, regiments, companies, or come as individuals, and you shall be mustered into service under pay at once. T. L. CRITTENDEN, Brigadier-general Ky., State Guard.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON.—General Anderson, who has assumed command in Kentucky, issues the following proclamation:

Kentuckians! called by the legislature of this, my native state, I hereby assume command of this department. I come to enforce, not to make laws, and, God willing, to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of our country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and his country. The invaders must, and, God willing, will be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces who new approach, is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked.

Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and our State is a friend.

Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved, which has shielded us so long. I call you to arms for self-defense, and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God, and do our duty, as did our fathers.

[Signed] ROBERT ANDERSON, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

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 twelve hundred. Within the past few days there has been a decided improvement in the health of the inmates, and most of them are now reported convalescent. The sick soldiers' list of Louisianians in this city was, but a short time ago, one hundred and thirty-seven; it is now only twenty-five. Our hospital accommodations have been lately very much enlarged by the State charities, and certainly seem now extensive enough for all exigencies. There are no less than twenty-one soldiers' hospitals now in Richmond.

Arrival of Frederal Prisoners at N. Orleans.

The prisoners arrived here yesterday morning, (Tuesday, October 1,) about 10 o'clock. The crowd which assembled at the Jackson railroad depot to see them when they arrived, was immense, among which the female persuasion largely predominated. Immediately on their arrival they were taken in charge by the military escort provided by general Twiggs, and were marched down to the parish prison by way of the principal streets of the city. The prisoners were a dirty woe-begone set of wretches, not at all improved by their two months' captivity. They are most of them of foreign birth, and come from all parts of Europe. Their quarters at the prison are comfortable, and they no doubt will receive better treatment at our hands than they would if the fortunes of war had not thrown them into our power.—We are glad to be able to state that the people of the city all along their route to the prison entirely refrained from any demonstration of contempt or disrespect and although exhibiting a little too much curiosity, perhaps, showed themselves far above insulting the powerless foe. This was as it should be. [Bulletin.

The two hundred and fifty yankee prisoners whose arrival has been expected for several days past, arrived yesterday. They are mostly foreigners, and a number of them mere youngsters. Some few of them, as they marched through the streets, appeared saucy and defiant, but most of them wore a dejected air, and seemed to realise fully the position in which the fortunes of war had placed them. The only officer that we noticed was Capt. McIver, of the 69th New York regiment—one of the Hessian regiments that, in the battle of Manassas, displayed pluck worthy of a better cause. The prisoners were principally from the celebrated 69th, 2d, 11th and 14th New York regiments, 2d Maine, and the New York Zouaves. The editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, who had an interview with these prisoners during their stay in that place, thus speaks of them: [Crescent.

Considerable excitement was manifested yesterday evening to see the yankee prisoners, who are now in the city, en route for New Orleans. They are accompanied by about sixty guards from Virginia, under command of Capt. Garland D. Haynes. Nearly every nationality is represented in the ranks of the prisoners, though the great majority of them are from New York. We found them generally cheerful and inclined to converse on almost any subject with visitors. They were not greatly opposed to going south, though there appeared to be some apprehension on their part of yellow fever. One of them, a hearty looking but intelligent Englishman, who informed us he had served five years in the English army in India, said that he felt quite confident that Lincoln would conquer us, finally, though it might take more time than they heretofore expected. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Manassas. He estimates the yankee troops on the field at that day at fifty thousand. He said he would greatly like to be exchanged, but did not wish the Lincoln government to do anything which looked like recognising the nationality of the Confederate States. He had seen enough of slavery, however, to convince him that condition was the proper one for the negro, and said no one need talk abolition to him, if he ever returned to the north.

All of them with whom we conversed said they had been treated far better than they expected since they left Richmond, and were loud in their praises of the gentlemanly conduct of the citizens of Montgomery, with whom they had been brought in contact. They expressed some anxiety in regard to the manner in which they would be treated on their arrival in New Orleans. A captain of one of the New York companies, said he was anxious to be exchanged and return home, but if he thought such exchange would enure to the benefit of the Confederate States, and lead to their recognition by foreign powers, he would refuse it. He preferred rather that both sides should shoot or hang all the prisoners that should be taken, and he would willingly stand his chance with the rest. Some of the prisoners from New York and Boston were striplings to whom probably the life of a soldier was a new experience. Others were rough, hard-looking men, who were apparently without a thought or a care in reference to their position. They are expected to leave to-day in the boat for Mobile.

IEPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Examiner of the 26th ult., has the following: We have intelligence of highly important movements to western Virginia, and of the action of our government in taking instant and vigorous measures to try the conclusions of the campaign.

The report already given in the Examiner, to the effect that Gen. Lee had gone to join Gen. Floyd, is fully confirmed by additional dispatches. Accounts received yesterday report his arrival at Floyd's camp, at Meadow bluff.

The army in the north-west remained under the command of Gen. Loring.

Reinforcements to the amount of sixty-four companies have been sent to Floyd's command. They comprise four Virginia regiments, a Georgia regiment, a Mississippi regiment, and a battalion of Louisiana volunteers, composed of four companies. This considerable portion of this large force has already reached Floyd's camp. Two regiments will leave the city to-morrow to reinforce our army in the west.

Wise's command has been ordered to Lewisburg.

We learn, apart from any official publication of the government, that Gen. Wise has been ordered to report at Richmond. The reasons or circumstances which have induced this order are matters of conjecture, although it is supposed that Gen. Wise is to be transferred to another command.

The present movements are understood to be indicative of unusual vigor and concentration in the prosecution of the campaign. The next news from the west will be awaited with impatience.

INCREASE OF THE ENEMY'S FORCE IN THE RIVER.—The Lincolnites down the river are getting bold and saucy, and should be taught a lesson that would make them keep at a more respectful distance from Louisiana soil. A despatch was received last evening from Capt. Huger, of the Confederate steamer McRae, lying near fort Jackson, announcing that the enemy's war steamers Richmond and Water Witch, a pilot boat and a schooner, recently captured in the river, are lying at anchor a short distance above the head of the passes, having taken that position yesterday. Our little steamer, the Ivy, was engaged in reconnoitering. These yankee vessels have evidently been sent there for the purpose of more effectually and easily blockading the Mississippi, and of doing away with the necessity of keeping a fleet at the Balize. Some efforts should speedily be made to drive away these ships. While they cannot do us any injury where they now are, it is mortifying to the pride of Louisianians that such an inconsiderable naval force of the enemy should be allowed to remain in our river for any length of time. Why slumber the energies and enterprise of the people of the great city of New Orleans, and why is not something done, independently of what is being done by the government, to keep our river, at least, free of Lincoln's maranders?

The Richmond, which is a large steamer, had great difficulty in coming into the river, having been on the bar at the south-west pass for thirty hours, and was gotten off by the Water Witch and a large propeller pulling her over. Night before last the sloop of war Vincennes was on the bar at the same pass. All the pilots, together with their boats, at the Belize, have been seized by the Lincolnites. It is passing strange that they should have been permitted by our authorities to remain there, when their capture by the enemy was inevitable. [N. O. Bulletin.

ENTRENCHMENTS AND CHEVAUX DE FRISE.—Every avenue leading to the city from either side of the river, we hardly need say, should be immediately defended, blocked up if necessary, by entrenchments that will defy assault. We ought not to wait upon contractors to build entrenchments and chevaux de frise. The process is too slow. Let the authorities call for volunteers to take the spade, wheelbarrow, and the ax.—They can get any number by asking for them. The enemy's gunboats may approach the Pontchartrain railroad depot, and all a long the city shore of the lake. If the military authorities will indicate what they want done, we feel sure they can get men enough to do it—and do it promptly. Concealed batteries may be placed in the swamps and wherever the enemy might attempt to penetrate so as effectually to thwart his movements.

So far as labor is concerned, the community might be divided off into classes and sections so that the work could go on upon the entrenchments from sunrise to sunset without intermission till everything should be completed. In this way every avenue by which the enemy could approach the city might soon be put into such a condition as to prevent ingress through it.

Let the authorities say what they want in the way of labor to make the city impregnable to attack, and it will be forthcoming. [N. O. Bulletin.

BOY ROWDIES.—There is a perceptible increase of juvenile rowdyism which is a bad indication of the times. Juvenile rowdies make adult rogues and prison inmates. They never make men. Their natural destiny is the workhouse, jail, penitentiary and gallows.—Let parents and guardians look to it in season and out of season, and apply the proper