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NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. [illegible]

TABLE OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements to the Bee (except those of a Legal character) will be inserted at the following rates:
Advertisements inserted at intervals, will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every First Insertion, and Fifty Cents for every Subsequent Insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisements is confined to those who wish to make the Bee their business medium to an extent commensurate with the patronage they receive.
The subscription taken for less than one year. Notwithstanding the above, no advertising will be inserted for less than a year, unless the same be paid in advance, or the proprietors.

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.

A VERY PRETTY QUARREL.

An amusing episode of the existing war is the ill-tempered controversy it has provoked among the high and mighty dignitaries of the New York press. Ever since the disgraceful rout of the Federals at Manassas, the trio of worshies who daily manufacture editorial thunder for the *Herald*, the *Tribune*, and the *Times*, have been engaged in the agreeable and congenial labor of abusing one another as traitors and secret abettors of the South. The *Herald*, in consequence, perhaps, of its extravagance of smoothness, fertility in falsehood, adulation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and indiscriminate and slimy panegyric of all he does and says, may be regarded *par excellence* as the special organ of that mild-mannered, amiable, and strictly truthful gentleman. True, the change is marvelous since April last, when the same *Herald* was about as staunch an advocate of the South as could be found north of the Potomac; but this versatility of conduct, these cool and sudden tergiversations are too customary with that journal to create much surprise. The *Herald*, in virtue of its position as chief sycophant of Mr. LINCOLN, is decidedly in favor of the retention of the present Cabinet, and roundly charges with covert treachery all the Abolitionists who desire the eviction of CAMERON and WELLES, in consequence of their being slightly less brutal and barbarous than their colleagues, and particularly because they are suspected of opposition to the policy of emancipation so dear to the other members of the Lincoln Cabinet. The *Herald*, therefore, unhesitatingly accuses Messrs. GREELEY and RAYMOND of a desire to thwart, perplex and embarrass Old ABE's administration, and thus indirectly to furnish aid and comfort to the Southern rebels. It declares that the *Times* and *Tribune* are adhoroughly accursed sheets as the *Daily News* and the *Journal of Commerce*, and in nearly every number it calls for their suppression. On the other hand the assailed sheets retort fiercely and vindictively, and the war is conducted with great vigor and courage by all the combatants.

This quarrel amongst the Abolition sheets would present little to interest the South, were it not indicative of the anarchical and destructive spirit which has been evoked at the North by the lawless despotism of the Lincoln Government. Its very supporters cannot agree together, but snarl and snap at each other like wolves battening on their prey. The *Herald* hates the *Times* and *Tribune*; the latter bear no love to one another, but are united in detesting and abhorring the venal, unprincipled, and insolent *Herald*. Not one of them, of course, possesses a solitary semblance of public virtue or patriotism, or makes the slightest pretensions to a regard for the nationality, the dignity, the reputation, and the honor of the United States. They seem indeed to be alarmed lest amidst the infamous and tyrannical system of domiciliary visitation, sequestration of property, and incarceration of citizens, their master may take offense at the dictatorial tone assumed by them, and may swoop down upon them with a beam of destruction. Hence the strenuous efforts of each to prove that he is more loyal and faithful than his colleagues.

With all this, however, we are forced to admit that the hostile trio do agree on one point. They are alike animated by the most fiendish and unrelenting hatred to the South. When this is the subject of their lucubrations they chaunt in admirable and unbroken unison. They pursue, too, precisely the same methods of displaying this sentiment. Their columns overflow with hideous slanders, with fabrications which can mislead benotted ignorance alone; with perversions and distortions of truth, and with malignant and deliberate libels which are never retracted, because they are intended to foster the flickering flame of fanatical resentment among those who have no opportunity of seeing them refuted. In this respect the *Tribune* is probably unsurpassed. That beastly print has never yet contradicted the atrocious statement that the Confederates went over the field of Manassas after the battle, bayoneting the wounded Federals. The *Herald's* prodigality in lying places it far ahead of its rivals, but we will do it the justice to say that it seldom charges us with cold blooded cruelty, but limits its mendacity to magnificent stories of imaginary victories, and prodigious boasts of the wonderful exploits which the Federals intend achieving.

But we have said enough of these pestilent mischief-mongers. They could do no harm, but for the embargo upon the circulation of Southern journals at the North. And even as it is the people of their own region are beginning to find them out, and to lose confidence in their assertions. If ever a reaction takes place in the North, we shall expect to learn that these three journals have been among the earliest victims to popular justice.

PARTIZANS OF WAR.—We learn that two hundred prisoners of war are expected to arrive here this morning by an extra train from Richmond. They are under an escort guard, who bring instructions as regards their disposition.

DEATH OF A GALLANT OFFICER.—Colonel E. J. Jones, commander of the Fourth Alabama Regiment, which so gallantly distinguished itself, and suffered so greatly in the battle of Manassas, died at Orange Court-house on Monday, of wounds received at the head of his regiment on the bloody 21st.

Colonel Jones was a very popular citizen and distinguished lawyer, and was an experienced and most gallant officer. He had served in the Mexican war. Probably the death of no man could be more deeply regretted in North Alabama than that of this favorite and distinguished son. His home was in Huntsville, whither his remains have been carried for interment.

We are credibly informed, says the Nashville *Patriot*, that many of the old citizens of Southern Kentucky, men of experience and influence who have heretofore strongly opposed the secession of their State from the Federal Union, are openly declaring every day that they will shout down any fair-gatherer whom Lincoln may send to collect means to carry on the atrocious war which he is making upon the South. We have no doubt they will do precisely what they say they mean to do. When that day arrives nine-tenths of the people of Kentucky will refuse to pay the tax. Lincoln will have to employ half a million of men to collect it; and then he will fail.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Press*, writing from Beverley, Va., on the 28th ult., speaks in the strongest indignant terms of the impudence of the rebels in daring to wage a guerrilla warfare against his pork-bolstered and codfish associates! The writer must be very simple if he fancies that the Virginians should permit their enemies quietly to roam over and take possession of any part of the State they may select. Will they ever learn common sense?

The native rebels in the vicinity of the Seven Pines, in the Chest Mountains, have recently annoyed us much, and within the past two weeks have killed three and wounded several of the Union troops. Among the former was the Indiana scout, Thomas, heretofore mentioned in my letters, who was shot down in cold blood, on the 20th of August, while guiding a scouting party. They were crossing the Laurel fork of Cheat river, the advance having reached the middle of the river, when some fifteen or sixteen shots were fired among them from a barrel thicket on the opposite bank. Thomas was shot in the right side, the ball passing transversely through the body. He lived but a few hours. A corporal in a private in the second Virginia Regiment were also wounded, and Charles Tryon, of Company E, in ours, received a rifle ball through the hand. The boys, indamited, charged across the river, discharging their pieces in the direction whence the fire came. But although the country for a mile around was searched thoroughly, nothing could be found save a few spots of blood.

Subsequently another party was sent on with an ambulance to bring in the wounded, and when near the same place were fired upon. The driver was wounded severely, and a valuable horse killed. The woods were searched again, and still nothing to be found. And always the same! Secession in Western Virginia is barely wide enough for one man to pass, and so devious is its windings as to render it impossible to see ten feet ahead of you. The mountains overlook considerable portions, from the tops of trees and spots in the brush, which command a view of the path, they deliberately fire among us. Indian warfare over women, children, and defenseless property is a very old business, and yet it is new to their kindred in the North. The people of the Northern States are not much better, and in fact are far below the average of Northern farmers in intelligence and moral shrewdness. They come into army with their prejudices, and I have yet to see the first one who can correctly give you the change out of a dollar. They are as selfish and ostentatious in their dealings as ever our huckasters in Cincinnati.

ROSEWATER AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for diarrhœa.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The War—Condition of Gen. Beauregard's Army—Intercepting from Missouri—Gen. McCulloch at Mount Vernon—Reported Capture of Manassas Montgomery—Skirmishes on the Potomac Border—Fremont's Proclamation Approved at Washington—Gen. Rosencrantz and Mis Avery.

Washington, September 9.—The War Department has advices from Gen. Rosencrantz to the 6th, which report his command all well.

A New Order by Gen. McClellan.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order against Sunday labor or unnecessary movements.

Tidings of McCulloch—Preparations for a Movement North.

St. Louis, September 9.—General Ben. McCulloch is reported at Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, 190 miles southwest of Jefferson City, recruiting briskly for a bold movement north.

Fort Scott, Kansas, Captured.

It is stated that Gens. Price and Rains have captured Fort Scott, Kansas, and made Montgomery, the ruffian, and most of his command, prisoners.

Another report states that Kansas Lane's brigade defeated Gen. Rains, capturing his command.

It is reported that Magoffin, the prisoner at Georgetown, has been sentenced to be hung.

Court-Martial at Alexandria.

New York, September 9.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent telegraphs that a court-martial held at Alexandria sentenced thirty soldiers to be shot for various offenses.

Reports from Washington.

Washington, September 8.—By a carefully extended observation on the Virginia side, a new and formidable battery was discovered, commanding the Leesburg turnpike, seven miles from Chain Bridge. The felling of timber by the Confederates exposed the battery to view.

At daybreak the Federal pickets advanced one mile into Virginia, the Confederates retreating before them towards Arlington. On Wednesday the Confederates fired from the embrasure at Great Falls at a body of Federals in Maryland, and wounded four. They attempted to ford the river, but were repulsed by sharp-shooters, who killed a number.

Gen. McClellan ascended with Lowe's balloon, and remained up two hours.

[Special to the New York Times.]

General Fremont's proclamation was issued on his own responsibility. At first, it struck the Cabinet. The President was in utter amazement; but, after a discussion, it was unanimously decided that the proclamation was issued just at the right time, in the right manner, and by the right man.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Railway Accident in Maryland.

Baltimore, September 9.—A train of cars with a detachment of cavalry ran off the track. Four were killed, three mortally and many seriously wounded. The engineer was arrested.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of Steamship Africa—Advance in the Cotton Market.

St. Johns, N. F., September 9.—The Canada Royal mail steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., passed Cape Race *en route* for New York.

The sales of Cotton in Liverpool the week ending Friday, August 30, were 70,000 bales, the market closing calm at an advance on the previous quotations.

General News.

The London *Globe* says that the army in Canada will be increased to 22,000 men during the month.

The London *Times* calls editorially on the Government to strain every nerve to develop cotton culture elsewhere than in the South.

West India advices received in England state the privateer Sumter had taken and sunk forty vessels.

Arrest in Albany, New York.

Albany, September 9.—G. S. Browne, of Key West, was arrested here to-day.

The Harriet Lane.

Philadelphia, September 9.—The Harriet Lane is at the navy yard undergoing repairs.

Southern Stock in New York.

New York, September 9.—The U. S. Marshal instructs the transfer agents to transfer no more stock owned by Southerners, nor pay dividends on Southern owned stock.

Washington Gossip.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

Washington, September 9.—The Government Attorney at Baltimore is under suspicion of disloyalty, having taken no steps to confiscate the property of Marylanders who are in the Confederate army.

The Government has prohibited the wearing of secession costumes in Baltimore.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, September 9.—The Cotton market closed dull, with sales at 21½c.

Release of Mr Serrill.

Mr. Serrill, who was, some days since, arrested on suspicion of being a disloyalist, has been released.

A Battle Probably Fought.

New York, September 9.—The correspondent of the *Commercial* at Washington telegraphs that heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the vicinity of the lines, and that it is rumored a contest has commenced. He further states that nothing reliable has, however, been received.

Arrest of a Spy in Richmond.

Richmond, September 9.—William H. Byrd formerly of Augusta, Georgia, was arrested and jailed yesterday, charged with being a spy. Documents found on his person show that he was quite recently a clerk in Lincoln's War Department. He had also passes signed by Scott, Cameron, and others.

Federal Fleet on the North Carolina Coast.

Wilmington, September 9.—Four Federal vessels of war were anchored in the offing of Fort Macon at 7 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday. The object of their mission has not transpired.

Col. Gardner.

Manassas, September 9.—Col. Gardner's condition is much improved.

The Battle of Cross Lanes.

We give below a letter from a gentleman who was in the engagement at Cross Lanes:

CAMP GAULEY, GEN. FLOYD'S BRIGADE, August 28, 1861.

General Floyd met the enemy in position at Cross Lanes, within two miles of Camp Gauley, on the 26th, under command of Colonel Tyler. Colonel McCausland's regiment encountered the enemy on the left, breaking the center, and Colonel Croft's regiment attacking the enemy on the left. Captain R. B. Linkous, with his company, belonging to Colonel McCausland's regiment, was stationed in a ravine in a most exposed position between the right and left wings of the enemy, and thus encountering front and rear fire. The Captain had three men badly and two slightly wounded. Three companies of his regiment retreated on the rear of Captain Linkous. Captain F. P. Tanner and Captain Fife's companies giving fire as they passed, taking one man a prisoner, with the flag of the "Boone Rangers." The man who was taken was waving the flag to his company, and unarmed—a trophy without any honor attaching to its capture. The "Boone Rangers" were on the right of Captain Linkous's company, firing on the enemy as a church.

The residue of the enemy fled in disorder and were pursued by Colonel McCausland's regiment, on the 26th, some eight miles, and some were captured. The pursuit has been continued for several days, and the enemy taken in squads, the number now amounting to nearly two hundred. The enemy lost in killed between 150 and seventy-five. We lost four killed, seven badly, and three slightly wounded. Several of the Hessians are yet scattered in the woods, and will probably be taken. We captured four wagons, with some stores and one surgeon's carriage. Among the captured of the enemy! we have a free negro, a Massachusetts mulatto by birth, recently a resident of Cleveland, Ohio.

Colonel Tyler ordered his men to a "double quick" and then fled by a bridle path, leaving his regiment under the command of Captain Shrewsbury, who he has taken prisoner.

General Floyd was greatly exposed, and the gallant officer was delighted at our success, and showed his gratitude to his men. C. L.

A Secret Gunboat Expedition—Difficulty between Generals Grant and Prentiss.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

CAIRO, September 3, 1861.

Early yesterday morning the gunboats Tyler and Lexington left suddenly on a secret expedition down the Mississippi. Their destination is not known, but it is pretty certain that they will go very near to New Madrid, probably right up to it. It is also thought that they now have authority (which they had not on their last trip) to seize any contraband goods found on the Kentucky shore, destined for the rebel States.

Shortly after they left, the steamer G. W. Graham, with the Twelfth Illinois Regiment, Col. Haskins, on board, went down the Mississippi. A part of flying artillery accompanied it. I learn that two regiments, with two pieces of artillery, will be left at Norfolk, Missouri, six miles below, and that the remainder will be stationed nearly opposite Columbus, Ky., on the Kentucky shore.

Last evening Brigadier-General Grant arrived here from the frontier expedition per Cape Girardeau.

A rumor has sprung up between General Grant and General Prentiss, which is earnestly to be regretted. The circumstances, I believe, are these: General Prentiss was first ordered here by Grant, who assumed of the responsibility. At that time he had not received from Washington his appointment for the war, but held over on his brigadier-by-brevet appointment. Brevet Brigadiers, by the authority, received this appointment first, and were ordered to take command. Grant, who recently outranked General Prentiss, and therefore had to be the command at Cape Girardeau, General Prentiss refused to obey, and was arrested and subsequently released. Grant then went to Cape Girardeau, where he now is. It is said that General Prentiss has sent in his resignation.

Governor Magoffin's Message.

The Louisville *Courier* of Friday contains Governor Magoffin's message addressed to the Legislature of Kentucky. It is a document of very considerable length, but fortunately that paper furnishes a faithful summary of its contents, which we subjoin:

The Governor's message has been received, and having carefully read it, we take pleasure in saying that we believe it will commend itself to the most favorable consideration of the people of the State, who must, with singular and extraordinary unanimity, oppose and applaud it, as being conservative, full, satisfactory, temperate, wise in its suggestions, correct in its statements, and altogether worthy of its distinguished author.

He regards the authorities, sustained by the people of the State, as having fully committed Kentucky to a position of honest and strict neutrality between the parties to the war so unhappily afflicting the country, and believes that the Constitution of the United States, the nature of our institutions, the philosophy of their construction, and the causes of the war justify the State in assuming a neutral attitude in a struggle brought on against her wishes, and for the inauguration and prosecution of which she is not responsible, and the end of which she believes must be destructive of the very objects for which it is professedly carried on, and ruinous to the whole country.

These times recently the people of the State, at the polls, in the opinion of the Governor, have expressed themselves in favor of neutrality and peace, and this wise policy, adopted by them, he has faithfully endeavored to carry out.

He correctly construes the results of the elections in Kentucky as signifying that the people are not prepared to dissolve their relation with the old Union, and are not willing to be employed in any way, as partisans for or against either of the belligerents in the unhappy war between the Federal and Confederate Governments—as being emphatic refusals to be made the instruments of coercing the seceded States by force of arms.

He regards the success of a sectional party, committed to a platform in conflict with the Constitution of the United States as construed by the proper tribunals and of the rights of the States and the people of the States, as the cause of our present troubles, while he believes our people did not approve the separate action and secession of the Southern States.

"We are not," he says, "responsible for the war, and ought not to be invoked by either section to involve her people or the State in the struggle."

Until recently the neutrality of our State has not been seriously aggressed upon by either of the belligerents, though lawless raids have been suffered from both sides, our property having been seized, our commerce interrupted, and our trade destroyed. These wrongs have been borne by our people. More recently, however, a military force has been raised, equipped and encamped in the central part of the State, the officers of which are commissioned by an act and under orders from the President, the soldiers being mustered into the service of the United States, this step having been taken without constitution with the legal authorities of the State, and without their concurrence or consent, and just before the assembling of a Legislature fresh from the people and into whose hands the destinies of the State had been committed.

He does not know under what provision of the Constitution, or by what law of this State or of the United States, this step, which he believes was unnecessary, and if persisted in will be most calamitous to the State, was taken; and relying, as he is having sent commissioners to the President to ask the disbandement of these forces, and the reply of the President to his communication to that functionary, he expresses the opinion that this cause of apprehension and great danger will be removed if the Legislature will make known the wish of the people of the State to that effect; and this he recommends be done at an early day.

His vindication of his efforts to maintain the strict neutrality of the State is elaborate and conclusive.

He refers to the many illegal and unconstitutional acts by the Administration, and enters his solemn protest against each and all of them, against the further prosecution of a mad and ruinous war for a proclaimed object, which he believes is utterly unattainable by such means as a war of coercion, and against Kentucky being made a pathway or camping ground for the forces of either belligerent.

He refers to the introduction of arms into the State, and their distribution, in a manner unwarranted by law, and recommends that steps be taken to arrest this prolific source of irritation and danger.

He says it is his duty to execute all constitutional laws of the Commonwealth, and no matter what may be his opinion of their wisdom, his respect for State rights, State sovereignty, and the will of the people will make him acquiesce in their decision, and bow in respectful submission to their will, so long as he is a citizen of the State.

The correspondence between the Governor and the President of the United States relative to Federal encampments here has heretofore been laid before our readers. In reply to a communication from the Governor, President Davis gives the assurance that the sovereignty of Kentucky will be sacredly respected by the Confederate States while she maintains that position. Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has given similar assurance for that State.

Colonel Tyler's Arrest and Imprisonment.

The following letter, referring to the arrest and imprisonment of Col. Tyler, appears in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 30th ultimo. It is evident that the telegraph, acting under the control of the Government, suppressed the replies of Mrs. Tyler to Col. Tyler's message, and thus laid the toils for him. He was certainly very imprudent to go to Cincinnati at all. It's time this thing of Southern people going North, on any account, was stopped. How long before every body will learn there is war between the United States and the Confederate States, and that no intercourse between nations at war is admissible? Experience is a dear, but a good school, and if people will not learn any other way, they will have to suffer. Southern people have got no business North, nor Northern people South. Let them take warning. The letter was written by Col. Tyler, and sent to his brother to publish:

NEWPORT BARRACKS, August 14, 1861.

Not having any positive information of the whereabouts of my wife, whom I had heard from but once since my resignation from the United States army, and having reason to suppose she was in a community which did not sympathize with me in the great national struggle, I obtained from General Beauregard a leave of absence of ten days, for the purpose of finding her, with the intention of taking her to Virginia. Meeting Lieut. Wadly, recently resigned, I learned from him that my family was near Cincinnati. I repaired to Nashville, telegraphed to her, but could get no reply. With a natural anxiety, but imprudently, as the sequel will show, I resolved to brave the dangers of an arrest by searching for it in Ohio. The cars which left Louisville at 11 80 were advertised to reach Cincinnati at daylight the next morning. The train was behind time, and when I was searching for an omnibus to take me to the country place where my wife was sojourning, I was arrested by Col. Guthrie, who, I understand, has just returned from service in Western Virginia. He carried me before the Attorney General, who decided that I should be carried over to the military authorities.

Adjutant-Gen. McClellan telegraphed to Gen. Scott, who directed I should be sent to them barracks in Cincinnati. Subsequent rumors indicate that I shall be sent to Fort Lafayette, New York. An attempt had been made by Habeas Corpus to have me released by a writ of *habeas corpus*, but the civil authorities were prohibited the garrison.

I am closely guarded, but treated with courtesy and kindness. The news of my arrest created intense excitement, and for a time an apprehension of a mob was general. My capture, Col. Guthrie, assigned as his special reason for arresting me, that it was to prevent the exchange of Lieut. Col. Woodruff, recently captured in Virginia, and promises to make propositions to the United States Government to that effect. I hope my friends will do all they can to effect an early exchange.

VOLUNTEERING IN ST. LANDRY.—The last Opelousas *Courier* has the following:

"*Departure of the Gen. Lindsay Volunteers.*—On Sunday last, Capt. Gaudin's company of volunteers left our town for the seat of war.

This quick and certain out-pouring of our patriotic youth, in defense of our rights, noted elsewhere, is worthy of the men who are lately Judge of our District, and more recently member of the State Convention, young men of the time, mostly—all, with few exceptions, united men, over one hundred in number, formed this *Elite* corps, of young, and uninterrested young men, many of whom have large fortunes, most of whom are in easy circumstances. They all left their homes with the best wishes of our people. May they soon return with health and glory.

The volunteer company from Lafayette embarked at New Iberia at the same time as Capt. Gaudin's company.

Big Cane Rifles.—We learn that this volunteer company, Capt. D. Gober, is now eighty-two strong, and paid hours for the scene of war on Wednesday next, by the steamboat Pierrage No. 3.

We shall try to get the names of the members of this company and publish them in our next issue.

We in the 5th company from St. Landry, Capt. Napoleon Eskin, of Cross Chevreuil, is getting up a volunteer company for the Confederate States. His Lieutenants are Aug. N. Robin, his son, of our town, Louis Rampont, of Old Grand Prairie, and D. G. Israel. We are told that this company already numbers some fifty members.

Says the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 5th—

Passengers by the Orange cars, yesterday, report that the movement of our army is still forward. Beauregard seems to be steadily urging his lines towards the Potomac. He is now said to be threatening "Hall's Hill," a position, we believe, which the enemy will be slow to abandon.

McClellan will have to come out of his trenches and risk a general fight, or he is whipped and driven back by Beauregard. Already our posts and lines are in full sight of camp and court and Capitol of the Government. Lincoln was going to celebrate his birthday in the White House, but he will have to do it in Richmond, if he does it at all. A gaudier commemoration of such a boast, that they have not attempt to drive back our army, although it is to assist in hard old Abraham's pastime. At Alexandria we will have him soon, unless he brings his British bottom close at hand.

The Rappahannock near Abingdon.

A friend has sent us the Abingdon (Va.) *Democrat* of the 6th instant, containing the details of the lamentable railroad accident near that place, by which two members of Colonel McGinnis's Louisiana Regiment were killed, and fourteen wounded. Here is the statement:

Sunday night last a fearful accident occurred on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, one and a half miles west of this place. A train of cars loaded with Louisiana troops, (Colonel McGinnis's Regiment) was ascending the grade from Wolf creek, when, by some means, four of the rear cars became detached and ran backwards at a high rate of speed. Another train was descending the grade on the opposite side of the creek, and just east of the bridge a collision took place. The locomotive buried itself in the rear car one-third of its length, knocking in the front of the boiler, tearing away the smoke-stack, and otherwise damaging the engine. The first car of the rear train was forced into the second nearly half its length, and is into the third. So complete was the wreck of this car that it seems almost miraculous that any one of its occupants escaped death or serious wounds. One man was instantly killed in this car. Many of our citizens repaired to the scene of disaster and rendered all the aid in their power to the sufferers. The wounded were removed to the residence of Rev. James McClain, Dr. J. L. Bradley, Judge Fulkerson, Thos. G. McConnell, T. P. Clapp, Alexander Findley, Col. John A. Campbell, Robert R. Preston and Dr. W. H. Pitts, where they received all the attentions crowds their circumstances demanded.

The following are the names of the sufferers:

——Donehough, killed.

Harvey Givins, scalded, and since dead.

Samuel P. Heath, slight concussion.

Samuel Jones, severe concussion about back.

Edwin Robinson, severely injured about chest.

Robert Waters, leg slightly bruised.

William Leathers, face burst.

F. M. Ross, slight wound.

H. F. Phillips, back, hip and left shoulder.

A. B. Cassidy, left leg slightly bruised.

Fred. Brown, concussion of chest, (serious)

Bernard Partridge, slightly hurt.

George W. Kent, compound fracture of right leg, above the ankle, (amputated)

Wm. Moffat, (N. O. *Delta* office) breast and spine; badly hurt.

——Balline, ribs broken, badly.

Edward Carnahan, (N. O. *Delta* office) leg, hip and head, slightly.

All the wounded men belong to the "Askew Guards," "Green Tree Creeks" and "Davenport Rifles."

The Army on the Potomac.

The annexed letter from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 5th affords a clear view of the operations of our army in one direction, and of the steady advance it is making:

FAIRFAX C. H., September 2, 1861.

"Thus far our good fortune keeps our valued course."

The invader has been almost driven from this portion of the state, and now the proud banners of our army float in the very face of the Government at Washington. On last Tuesday we drove the enemy from three of his strongholds, in plain view of his own capitol, before the close of the day. The most formidable of these we now occupy in heavy numbers, and are busily fortifying them against attack. It is called Munson's Heights; is situated about midway between Alexandria and Falls Church (the distance to the former place not exceeding four miles, and to the latter place six miles) and overlooks Arlington. The enemy must either attack and retake it, or evacuate the whole country and retire behind his fortifications. If its assault be undertaken, it will be a bloody fight will be precipitated between large portions of the two armies—the distance being short enough to enable the main bodies of each to be rapidly concentrated, and well prepared for the engagement.

The fortification of Munson's Heights commenced on Wednesday last, by the erection of breastworks, which were soon occupied by a heavy force of infantry (including the Seventh Virginia Regiment, now under the gallant Col. Terrill, and the First under Col. Fry, assisted by Major Frederick G. Skinner, whose coolness and valor are the constant theme of his men) and two batteries of artillery. My attack was anxiously expected and hoped for throughout the day. The Federal scouts and pickets, to the number of 300, had been driven from their posts on the preceding day. Ample time had elapsed for the arrival of whatever reinforcements they had demanded, and our Generals were confident in the belief that a position so important and commanding would not be abandoned without a desperate struggle. At early dawn several skirmishing parties of the enemy opened a fire upon our nearest pickets, which was regarded as a sure precursor of an attack. An hour was passed in this delightful uncertainty, but the promise of battle grew no stronger it was determined to drive in his skirmishers and provoke, if possible, an engagement. Two companies of the Twelfth Virginia Artillery moved from their secret cover, and, unobserved by the enemy, took a position on his right, in an orchard of thick trees. A flash of fire, a shriek, and a frightful whizzing of canister followed; and soon it was seen that a number had been swept down by the deadly blast. Those who escaped the murderous discharge ran rapidly back, and were soon sheltered from the effect of our guns. Another battery, which suddenly another company of skirmishers were thrown out at the distance of a thousand yards from the heights, and engaged a small body of our pickets on their position. At the head of our artillery horses came thundering upon the fierce cannon, the very sight of which put the enemy to rapid flight. A body of horses, behind which we were supposed to be concealed several batteries within whom we knew they were anxious to draw us, afforded the cowards a hiding place. Our artillery did not pursue them, and the infantry, after battering down the smaller houses and again scattering the straggling, retired to their encampment.

On the next day the Washington Greys, a large company of sturdy "braves," bred among the rough quarries and hills of the mountainous county of Rappahannock, who, like Othello, can boast speak of "the great world in what pertains to feats of broil and battle," were sent within 1½ miles of our lines, and after searching the dwelling of a Mr. Bayley and capturing a number of late Northern papers left by some Federal officers who had just escaped, proceeded to an old house or barn, where about forty of the enemy were concealed. They had just approached within a short distance, and when little dreaming that the foe lurked so near, a volley of fire from forty Minie rifles was poured upon them, wounding severely Second Lieutenant Aylett Swindler, who continued bravely to advance. The "Greys," commanded by First Lieutenant Albert Swindler, charged furiously, yelling and firing as they went, and soon drove the Yankees from their cover. The officers and men behaved most gallantly, and received from Col. Kemper the appellation of "heroes."

From Munson's Heights a beautiful view is had of the country lying around Washington, along the Potomac, and extending into Maryland. The dome of the Federal Capitol can be seen from this point in almost its entire proportions; and the Capitol itself, with its coil like a silvery snake in the hot sunshine, the tall masts of shipping in the harbor, the dim outline of Fort Ellsworth, and the clouds of smoke from the numerous encampments, make up a scene of interest, novelty and beauty sufficient to attract to it the pencil of our best Richmond artists.

COLUMBUS, KY., OCCUPIED BY THE SOUTHERN PEACEE.—We find the following important intelligence in the Memphis *Appeal* of the 8th instant:

Gen. Pillow, having returned from Missouri, took charge of the Confederate forces at Union City, and being joined by a portion of his command from Missouri, yesterday morning occupied Columbus, Ky., which place he occupied without resistance. The Federal troops had taken their stand opposite, on the west bank of the river, a few days since, apparently with the design of fortifying the place, but we understood to have moved higher up in the direction of Norfolk, Mo.

The number of troops under Gen. Pillow we, of course, do not know, but it is prudent to mention but the mere fact of his advance was thought proper to publish now, instead of copying the many intelligences from the Cincinnati and St. Louis papers, which we may receive on the morrow.

Hickman is also in possession of our forces, a sufficiently large command being there for all practical purposes. We presume these two places will be speedily fortified, with the view of holding them until the termination of the war, or until they cease to be points of strategic importance.

THE BLOCKADERS.—The fleet of this blockade vested yesterday by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this port, who chartered the steamer Cattle to take her home.

The precise object of his visit we did not learn. The steam frigate Wabash was found outside, she having arrived and relieved the Blockade, which departed.

The Wabash, it will be remembered, took part in the action at Hatteras Inlet, and was twice struck by shot from the battery.

The officers of the Wabash speak in high terms of the bravery of the North Carolina troops, and from the condition of the battery, the ships of war had the Confederates completely in their power, and they had to surrender or be destroyed. Something over six hundred prisoners were taken; and Captain Barron's sword was surrendered to Commodore Stringham, of the Minnesota.

The Vandalia, sailing ship, and the Wabash, frigate, are the only vessels at present blockading this port.—*Charleston Courier.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Incendiaries at Work.—Another Conflagration.—Fire was set in the central section of the Cotton Cotton Press, on the levee, between Tchoupitoulas and Religious streets, eight hours fast, and the damage is nothing opposite to about $20,000, the property belonging to Mr. Henry T. Hennessy, who was insured. The portion of the press, having a front of about one hundred and twenty feet, was demolished, except by the engine and compressing machine and a few hundred dollars' worth of rope cuttings. A military company was quartered in another and a distinct portion of the press, but there was no means of communication with that portion in which the fire originated. The incendiary work was well and completely effected, and got under restraint before the flames had made the discovery of it shortly after twelve o'clock. For two or three hours previous the streets in the neighborhood were filled with crowds, but no one could discover whence it came, and No. Davis organ engine was gathering all around the people trying to find the right place to go to work. The fire was, however, soon extinguished, but the engine and machinery were only partially damaged, and the brick walls were left standing with the exception of a large piece of the cornice, that fell upon the hose-carrying carriage, and crushed it.

Gaines's Investigation—A Rather Case against Parsons.—Gaines' Bench held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. Sarah McCormack, who died in the Burgundy street oyster saloon, on the 6th instant, and a quantity of testimony was taken, of which we give only the most important points.

Dr. F. Marion Detcher, who was called in to the deceased after the abortion, testified that she told him Parsons beat, kick'd and abused her, and pointed to a heavy pair of boots as having been used by Parsons in kicking her. She might have survived the abortion sufficiently severe to kill the child without having a mark upon the mother. She was grandmothered, and had constant fever until her death.

Amelia Sarah McCormack, the eldest daughter of the deceased, about nine years old, told a very clear and direct story. She told Parsons used to beat her mother with his fists and with a stick. On the 20th ultimo he knocked her down in the alley, kicked her after she was down, and then took her up stairs and beat her. She told down on her cut and vomited, complained of pain in her side, and told her daughter that if she got a ball she intended going to court with it, and to shield yesterday Parsons. Two days after that she got up and went out, but came back in a rub and went right to bed, and Amelia after Madame Dalix, and never got up from bed to get again.

Madame Louise Dalix, the midwife, testified that on the 27th ult. the deceased was prematurely delivered of a child that had been dead at least two days. She gave up the case, and advised the deceased to call in a doctor.

Margaret Bailey testified that on the 28 ult. the deceased showed her her she was bruised about the eyes, and said it was done by Parsons, who had beaten her all over. Catherine Liebich corroborated this statement.

Francisco Rossillo, Parsons's business pal or associate, testified as follows: "I never saw Parsons strike Mrs. McCormack. I am generally in the bar or in the kitchen. I was at the bar the morning that Mrs. McCormack started to go out. I saw her going out, and I saw her going back into the room. I do not know how she got her eyes blacked."

Jacobs Pulcantonio knew little or nothing about the case. The deceased had told her of being slapped by Parsons a month ago. Madame Pierre Debat, who keeps a grocery at the corner of Conti and Burgundy streets, testified that the deceased was in the habit of sending her little girl after liquor.

John Rousseau testified that he boarded with Parsons a year and a half, and never saw any difficulty between him and the deceased. On Friday evening Parsons told him he had had a fine boy born to him, but it had died. Parsons was moved, and shed tears.

The jury of inquest brought in a verdict to the effect that Sarah McCormack had come to her death from puerperal fever, the result of premature child-birth, which was occasioned by violence inflicted upon her by one Parsons. Coroner Bennett will make an official report to Recorder Gastinel to-day, charging Parsons with murder—of both mother and child.

There is a peculiar interest attaching to the deceased from the circumstance of her unhappy life. The abused wanton of an oysterman, she was not the low and common woman to be supposed from her position and her calling; but here is the story of her many an unfortunate girl, who has been betrayed, overruled her reason and the stern principles of virtue, and by one false step, taken in a moment when blinded to its consequences by overwhelming affection, has been hurried on, deeper and deeper, impelled from her former pleasant paths of innocence and happiness, swiftly and surely into the abyss of a wretchedness that passes all others.

Sarah McCormack was a girl of rare beauty, well reared, possessing a good education, and destined to every way to fill a worthy, happy and honorable life. Left an orphan, she supported herself with the needle, and was remarked for her industrious, propriety and amiable character. Unhappily she became acquainted with a young man of fine appearance and address, who won her entire affections. He was a book-keeper in one of the principal banking-houses of this city, a gentleman of education, and, receiving a handsome salary. With such an absorbing love as that he inspired in her bosom of the artless c. sapotness, it was no wonder that she sacrificed herself to him. This was in 1851, when she was but seventeen years of age.

Their friends and acquaintances all believed them to be married, and a mere divorced couple they had never heard of. They lived in public, and he could not have been more kind and considerate to her if she had been his lawful wife. But about the year 1855 he died and left her penniless in the world. For a time she received assistance from a benevolent society of which he had been a member, but the fact of her marriage having never been legally ascertained, she discontinued to be the support was deprived her. What could she do? Without friends or means, and with two little girls dependent upon her for life, want, abject want came on apace, and with it wretched thoughts and desperate resolves. But ever but the choice of letting her children starve, which that succor from hard-hearted man, who could be appealed to through his lust, but not through any better feelings. When once a woman banishes herself, body and soul, from the regards of public life, her downward doom without a desperate struggle is inevitable. Early dawn several skirmishing parties of the enemy opened a fire upon our nearest pickets, which was regarded as a sure precursor of an attack. An hour was passed in this delightful uncertainty, but the promise of battle grew no stronger it was