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NEW ORLEANS.
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.
By G. Lemaunt, Blanke & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 60 Chartres street, winter clothing, white and colored shirts.

The Portents of the Hour.

No prophetic ken is needed to predict that the next few weeks, perhaps the next few days, will be pregnant with events of the highest possible importance to the Confederate States. As the coming storm is heralded by a darkened sky and a rising wind, so do the portents of approaching strife in various directions thicken around us. Wherever a Federal army invades the freedom and the property of Southern citizens, or seeks to coerce into submission a hostile public sentiment, there will be found a determined and valiant band arrayed in resolute resistance and willing to peril life upon the issue. At this time the galling despotism of the Hessian Government of ABRAHAM LINCOLN has brought forth its legitimate fruits. The hand of his myrmidons is echoed by the tramp of legions of gallant men, who defy him with even a fiercer and more unblenching spirit than his own. Wherever the eye is turned, wherever embattled hosts confront each other, the elements of deadly conflict are plainly visible. Unless the clearest signs should prove deceptive, the first month of autumn will be marked by deeds of dreadful note.

In Virginia the approaching struggle cannot possibly be long delayed. Although we may not know where the blow will fall, we know that extensive, elaborate, and formidable preparations have been making along the line of the Potomac by General BEAUREGARD, looking clearly upon an encounter with the hostile forces around Alexandria and Arlington Heights. The Commander in Chief of the Potomac is not the man to permit of the slightest precipitation or premature movement, but when he advances we may be entirely convinced that he is fully prepared for the arbitrament of the sword. Our confidence in him and in the magnificent troops under him is boundless, and there is every reason to believe that whenever they meet the foe, they will achieve a new triumph, and add fresh laurels to the immortal garland won at Manassas. Western Virginia, too, would seem destined to be the theatre of exploits that will efface the memory of the sad disaster of Carrickford. Already has the prelude to the drama been performed in the destruction of Colonel TAYLOR'S command by Gen. FLOYD, at Cross Lanes. Generals LEE, LOVELL and WISE, at the head of large bodies of soldiers, are gradually moving towards the entrenched camp of RosecRANS, with the evident determination to surround him, and compel him to give battle, or abandon the State. We anticipate auspicious things of the operations of our divisions in that quarter. The enemy are in terrible alarm at the prospect, and seem disposed to prepare the public mind for an expected defeat.

With respect to Missouri, the scene there is replete with interest. Although our information touching the movements of the Confederates since the battle of Oak Hill is necessarily scant, yet we are aware that that splendid victory has done a mighty work towards the political redemption of Missouri. Not only did it overthrow and disperse one of the finest armies ever organized, and lay low a military leader of great genius and ability, but it encouraged, emboldened and cheered the States Rights men, inspired thousands to rally around the Confederate standard, and spread consternation and terror among the satellites of LINCOLN. At this moment two thirds of Missouri are with us, and we look to the period as not far distant when the miserable and heartless pretender whom Abolition hatred has fastened upon the unfortunate city of St. Louis will be driven thence in tumultuous discomfiture. The battle which Missouri is now fighting is one for existence itself, and as sure as there is a just and righteous Providence, so sure will the noble Missourians emerge victoriously from the ordeal.

Tennessee has been menaced with a Lincoln raid, but we opine that the danger is not very imminent. The disaffected portion of that State is beginning to offer but slender attraction to the rapacious and predatory instincts of the Lincolnites. Mr. NELSON has returned to East Tennessee, and counsels submission; Mr. ETHRIDGE, another member of Congress elect, declares that he himself will take up arms to repel invasion, while the Knoxville Whig has ceased to advise resistance to the lawful expression of the will of the State. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, in the meanwhile, who was dispatched to East Tennessee with a competent force, has pursued a policy at once so firm, judicious and conciliatory as is a great measure to restore tranquillity and peace even to those counties in the State where disaffection had been most rampant. We do not believe an attempt at invasion will be made, but should it be, the presence of Abolition soldiers in Tennessee would of itself suffice to extinguish all past differences, and to unite every section of the State against the detested foe.

Kentucky presents but a gloomy aspect. The vacillating policy of many of her leading men—the ineffable baseness and treachery of others have placed her in a position of extreme peril. If at the Lincoln Government will endeavor to attack and subjugate the State, even as Maryland has been, is indubitable. Secessia Union camps have already been formed, and are composed of Illinois Abolitionists, with a sprinkling of Kentucky renegades. The true patriots—the men who have foreseen from the first that the destinies of Kentucky were bound up in those of the Southern Confederacy—are exasperated beyond endurance by this infamous act of usurpation, and are arming hastily, and rapidly gathering together for organized resistance. Kentucky in all human probability will become the theatre of a civil war—a fratricidal conflict the horrors of which will overshadow any thing that has yet occurred in other States. We pity and sympathize with her, but her false policy has exposed her to this awful doom, and it will be only by passing through a horrible baptism of blood that Kentucky will ever reach the promised land of safety and independence.

We have barely glanced at the field, but have said enough to show that we are on the eve of events which will tend materially to settle the destinies of our country, and will fill many a memorable page in future history.

We learn from the *Norsday* that the Police Jury of Algiers have agreed to receive Confederate notes in payment of corporation taxes. Good!

Our thanks are due to Ezekiel, Exchange Place, for New York and Louisville papers. He is continually laying us under obligations by his kindness.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—The following advertisement appears in Liverpool papers:

Steam Communication Between Liverpool and Charleston.

On the reopening of the port of Charleston, the undermentioned first class screw steamships will be despatched for that port, taking freight and passengers for all the Southern and Western States:

Bermuda	New ship
Emmaline	1200 tons.
Victoria	1077 tons.

First-class passage to Charleston, £25.
For further particulars, apply to
FRASER, TRENHOLM & CO.,
10 Rumford Place; or to
M. G. KLINGENDER & CO.,
22 Water street.

The New York *Tribune* of the 28th ult. thus alludes to the prospective recognition of the Confederate States:

Advices from our Minister in London indicate a certain if not speedy recognition of the Confederate States as an independent power by the British Government. But there is in this nothing to surprise or discourage.

The tenderness of the British Government have not been a secret. The success or failure of the Jeff Davis rebellion depends on its power at home, not on the favor with which it may be regarded abroad.

A recognition by Great Britain would doubtless give it a certain degree of moral support, &c.

WELL DONE ST. HELENA.—The free State across the Amite has done nobly. She has two full companies already in the field, and we are informed by a gentleman from Darlington that Captain D. W. Thompson has a full company of infantry at Greensburg, which will be mustered into the service next Tuesday. Captain D. W. Thompson is the present Recorder of the parish—is a man of good sense, who, in various social trusts, has never abused the people's confidence, a firm, courageous man. While he can enforce discipline, he is too sterling a man to use power over his command, merely for the exhibition of vain authority.—*Clinton Patriot.*

The Seventh Day of the Sheriff.—At half-past 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises Nos. 126 and 128 Schoolhouse street, First District of this city, wagons, carts, wheels, &c., &c.

1 steam, at the City Hotel, Common street, improved & without real estate, sold with one trunk. See advertisement.

At 5 o'clock, P. M., at No. 75 Jefferson street, Second district, one gold watch and one trunk. See advertisement.

The Battle of Oak Hill.

REPORT OF COL. HEBERT.

The Iberville *Sentinel and Gazette* publishes the report of Col Hébert and Lt.-Col. Hyams, detailing the part taken by the Third Louisiana Regiment in the battle of Oak Hill. We have only space to-day for Col. Hébert's report:

HEADQUARTERS, 3D REG'T LA. VOL'RS.
Camp at Wilson's Springs, Mo.,
August 12, 1861.

To Brigadier-General Ben. McCulloch, commanding Confederate States Army.

SIR—I have the honor to report the part that my regiment took in the battle of Oak Hill on Saturday, the 10th. Aroused by yourself early in the morning, I formed my regiment, and following the directions of Capt. James McIntosh, Brigadier-Adjutant-General, followed the Springfield road for a short distance to a narrow by-road, flanked on both sides by the thickest kind of underbrush, and on one side by a rail fence. This road led to a cornfield. At the moment of deploying into line of battle, and when only two companies had reached their positions, the enemy opened their fire on our front within 15 paces. Deploying the other companies, an advance was ordered, led gallantly and bravely by Captain McIntosh, to whom I owe all thanks for assistance.

The enemy posted behind a fence in the cornfield. The companies moved up bravely, broke the enemy, pursued them gallantly into the cornfield, and routed them completely. On emerging from the cornfield the regiment found themselves on a naked cornfield, where a battery on the left opened upon us a severe fire; the order was given to fall back to a wooded ground higher up to the right. The order was obeyed, but by some misunderstanding the right of the regiment and some of the left were separated from the left, and found themselves under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hyams, who there received your order to march to attack Siegel's battery and command on the left of the field of battle. His report is herewith transmitted, giving an account of the operations of his battalion up to the time of my joining him. I remained myself near the above named cornfield, rallying and reforming the left wing, and succeeded in forming two companies like a battalion of some one hundred men. I advanced towards Totten's (enemy's) battery. I advanced to a position some 500 yards from the battery, where I remained before the line of the enemy some twenty-five or thirty minutes, when falling back, I again rallied some stray portions of the regiment, and marched by orders to join the right wing on the left of the field. This I did, and having reformed the regiment, I received orders to move so as to place myself in the rear of the enemy's battery, (Totten's) then closely engaged in its front. Although moving as expeditiously as possible, I did not reach the proper position until Totten's battery had been drawn back in retreat.

Some of the enemy still remained on the hill and in a ravine. I however hesitated to attack, having discovered a force immediately in my rear whom I did not ascertain to be friends for some twenty minutes. I then ordered the advance, attacked the enemy, and put them to flight. In this the regiment was very gallantly assisted by a detachment of Mississippians and others whom I then supposed to be under the immediate command of Capt. Johnston. This fight ended the engagement of my regiment for the day. The regiment was formed upon the hill previously occupied by the enemy, and by orders was marched back to their camp.

The first of the engagement of the regiment commenced at 5½ o'clock, A. M., and the last ended at 1½ o'clock, P. M., when the enemy in the final retreat. My men were too much exhausted to make a successful pursuit.

I transmit herewith a list of the killed, wounded and missing, recapitulating as follows:

Killed: 1 commissioned officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 7 privates—total killed, 9; wounded: 3 commissioned officers, 6 non-commissioned officers, 39 privates—total, 48; missing: 3 privates.

Proud of the manner in which my regiment behaved in their first fight against the enemy of our Confederate States, (a fight in which officers and men displayed cool courage, bravery and determination) it is difficult for me to particularize the service of officers and men. I will, however, bring to the notice of the Commanding General those cases. The wily but gallant Steel takes with great coolness and bravery; the Lieutenant Colonel leading a battalion in my absence against Siegel's battery, and the Major assisting constantly in the rear wing.

Capt. Theodore Johnston, Quartermaster, was of invaluable service in transmitting orders, rallying the men and encouraging them to stand by their colors, often exposing himself to the fire of the enemy.

Adjutant S. W. Hyams, Jr., left his horse and fought bravely on foot. Capt. Thomas L. Maxwell, Commissary, followed the regiment in line, and assisted much in rallying the men.

The lamented Capt R. M. Hinson fell while gallantly leading his company in the charge against Siegel's battery. A nobler gentleman and better soldier could not have been found. Sergeant-Major J. O. Renwick was shot down in my presence, in the first fight, whilst bravely fronting and fighting the enemy. He was the first killed of the regiment.

Dr. Geo. W. Kendall, a volunteer surgeon on the field, was active and untiring in his exertions to relieve the wounded. In the reports of company commanders, many acts of bravery and gallantry by non-commissioned officers and privates are mentioned.

With the consent of the General commanding, I shall seek hereafter occasions to show that their conduct has been noted.

I cannot conclude without saying that the conduct of Capt. James McIntosh in throwing himself with my regiment in our first fight, and in the attack on Siegel's battery, greatly contributed to the success of our arms, and deserves unlimited praise.

I must not forget also to return to the Commanding General himself the thanks of the regiment and my own, for his presence as the head of the right wing at the charge on Siegel's battery.

With high respect I remain
your obedient servant,
LOUIS HEBERT,
Colonel Commanding.

Union Sentiment in Missouri.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Tuesday, the 3d instant, a paper that excuses, defends, then indorses Fremont's infamous proclamation freeing the slaves in Missouri, has news from the Northern part of the State, from which we copy the following extracts. Thousands the other Lincoln papers of the North have heretofore stated that the people of the Northwest were unanimous for the Union, but it appears that they do not intend to amalgamate with Lincolnites, to free free and then unite with the negroes:

We hear from Deputy United States Marshal Strachn, who reached this city on Sunday night by the Die Vernon, from Hannibal, that the prevailing condition of affairs prevails all through North Missouri, and particularly along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Since the battle of Springfield the Secessionists have become emboldened and increased the number of their outrages, and the Union men are getting to be greatly discouraged. They are subjected to all sorts of outrages, and if the present state of things continues much longer, the *Union sentiment will be completely demoralized.*

There are now but two regiments—the Sixteenth Illinois, Colonel Smith, and the Third Iowa, Colonel Williams—to *protect* the North-eastern portion of the State. The former belongs to this force, at last accounts, was at Kirksville, Adair county, thirty miles from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The remaining portion is at Brookfield, in Linn county. The Government stores at that place. General Harbut is in command of these two regiments, but his action is greatly embarrassed, in many respects. Several days ago, it will be remembered, he issued an order *levying contributions* on the citizens of Palmyra, for provisions, &c., for the Federal troops.

It was thought this course would prevent the Secessionists in that part of the country from firing into the railroad trains; but the order had hardly been carried into effect before it was countermanded, in consequence of representations of its injustice having been made to the Department here in St. Louis. Unless some vigorous and decisive policy is inaugurated at once, the Union men of North Missouri will lose all confidence, and the Union sentiment be completely destroyed. Mr. Strachn is here for the purpose of laying the facts before Gen. Fremont and soliciting aid.

The Die Vernon brought down $200,000 in gold from the Branch Bank of this city, to be deposited for safe-keeping in the Parent Bank of this city.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

A Warlike Month.

Certain months, not less than certain days, appear to have been set apart by Providence for the enactment of those terrible dramas, the denouement of which is the overthrow of armies, and sometimes the downfall of nations. No season has been more prolific of these great events than September. It may be amusing to our readers, whose minds are on the stretch for great tidings from the Potomac, to recall a few incidents connected with battle, murder and sudden death.

On the 2d day of September, 1814, General Gaines repulsed the British army at Fort Erie. On the 3d of September, 1650, Cromwell defeated and destroyed the Scottish army under David Leslie at Dunbar. On the 3d of September, 1652, he did the same job at Worcester for Charles II. On the 3d of September, 1659, he died. There are few coincidences in history more singular than these.

On the 7th of September, 1812, was fought the great battle of Borodino, in Russia, seventy miles from Moscow. According to some accounts, the loss on both sides was nearly seven thousand men. One account makes it out one hundred and seventeen thousand. It was one of the bloodiest battles of modern times. On the 8th of September, 1781, Greene defeated the British at Eutaw Springs. On the 8th of September, 1847, General Taylor defeated the Mexicans at Monterey. On the 8th of September, 1855, the Allies stormed Sebastopol. On the 10th of September, 1813, Perry defeated and captured the whole British fleet on Lake Erie. This battle was fought on Sunday. On the 11th of September, 1709, Marlborough and Eugene fought the battle of Malplaquet against Villars, commanding the French army. It was the greatest battle that had been fought in modern Europe up to that time. The two armies counted upwards of two hundred thousand combatants. On the 11th of September, 1814, McDonough, on Lake Champlain, destroyed the British fleet, while Macomb destroyed the British army on shore at Plattsburgh. This also happened on Sunday. On the 12th of September, 1814, the British army, marching upon Baltimore, was repulsed at North Point, where General Ross was killed. On the 13th of September, Fort McHenry was bombarded (see "Star and Spangled Banner." On the 14th of September, A. D. 69, Titus entered Jerusalem, over the corpses of one million of Jews. On the 14th of September, 1812, Napoleon entered Moscow. On the 14th September, 1847, the American army entered Mexico. On the 14th September, 1854, the Allied army entered the Crimea.

We think it highly probable that September, 1861, will pass without some event which will rank it with the bloodiest of its predecessors.

THE FIGHT AT CROSS LANES.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 4th inst. has the following:

Yesterday evening a detachment of one hundred prisoners, including a captain, lieutenant, and *one negro*, taken at the battle of Cross Lanes, were brought to this city. Eighty or a hundred more are on the way. We learn from one of the guard, who was also in the fight, that the battle occurred Monday morning, the 26th, beginning between 5 and 6 o'clock. The scene of the combat was about two and a half miles beyond Cross Lanes, and west of the point at which Meadow river empties into Gauley.

The force on our side numbered about fifteen hundred, under the immediate command of Gen. Floyd, and was composed of troops from Southwestern Virginia, with the exception of a company from Amherst, under Capt. Snead, and a detachment of artillery (three guns) belonging to Capt. Hart's (late Kirby's) company from this city. The enemy's force was one thousand, the Seventh Ohio Regiment, under Col. Tyler. The fight lasted but little over half an hour, the enemy breaking and running like sheep—Col. Tyler setting the example. The loss on our side was five killed and twenty three wounded, nearly all from Tazewell county. Of the enemy, thirty-three were found dead on the field and in the woods. It was believed that many more of the dispersed and panic-stricken fugitives would be taken by our scouts. A considerable amount of arms, commissary stores, &c., were captured. This unquestionably (Gen. Floyd's military career very handsomely, and is the precursor of very important events on the Kanawha. Praise be to the Giver of Victory.

THE BIG GUN UNION AT FORTRESS MONROE.—A correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, who witnessed the experiments at Fortress Monroe with the big gun "Union," says:

There seems to have been two objections experienced by the Government. First, it requires too much time and too many men to load and fire the gun. Second, that the projectile used is defective. The men who handled the gun on this occasion were mostly Germans, not being nearly all of the "contraband" persuasion. It may be that regularly drilled gunners, with constant practice, can load and fire more rapidly, and without employing so many hands. But, also, the projectile used is of a different and much improved character, can be used—ensuring more precision of aim, more directness of motion, and a still longer range.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs—The Orleans Artillery have finally taken their departure, four companies being sent to an important part of the coast, under their gallant commander, Major Thirard, and the company of Artillery Sappers and Miners, under Captain Mignon, being dispatched to Grand Cailloux.

The Confederate Guards have formed a battalion comprising the companies of Captains Jas. McClosky, F. N. Wood, Joseph Ellison, J. F. Girault and J. D. Dameron, Colonel S. M. Westmore, of the State service, has consented to take temporary command of the splendid battalion, and will undoubtedly bring it to a high proficiency in the drill exercise. He is to be drill officer to the regiment on Wednesday evenings, on the lawn, at the head of Orleans street, which will be one very attractive as have those of the Rosencrantz Battalion, under Major Frank A. Bartlett, at the head of Canal street.

A battalion of Texas volunteers, belonging to Wigfall's Brigade, are in the city, en route for Virginia, having arrived here on Saturday by way of the Opelousas Railroad. It comprises the following companies: Mustang Greys, Captain Cuddingham; Ponder Guards, Captain Porter; Navarro Rifles, Captain Wauchope; Henderson Guards, Captain Martin; Lewis Hunters, Captain Wensley.

Several (additional companies of Texas arrived in our city last evening by the same route.

Sworded, but not Sarded.—Paradoxical as it may appear, our friend Captain Mike Tracy, of the Washington Rifles, Governor's Guards, was most gorgeously accoutred last evening, and is happier than a twin. Being about to leave on the association of his fire company, Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3, for the scene of the battle-field, he was notified to attend a last special meeting of the truck house and discovered it to be a social party of his friends and fellow members, who had assembled for the purpose of gifting him with one of Tuttle-ian & Keshon's best blades. President Dave Bradbury called the meeting to order and stated its object, whereupon Secretary Swanson brought forth the weapon from the drawer of Hope's desk, where it had apparently nestling, and it was given over to Mr. Barnwell Burnside of the Louisiana Guards home on furlough who made the presentation speech in the most felicitous style. Captain Tracy replied in a few neat and soldierlike remarks, and the meeting then resolved itself into a committee of investigation, who made a very satisfactory report concerning a certain mammoth bowl of champagne punch. They went formed into column under Capt. Tracy's command, Sam Barr acting as adjutant, with Forward Stafford as sergeant-major on the staff, and marched to the Confederate Exchange, where they unmasked a battery of grape in the most fearless manner, charging and firing by files and platoons in regular skirmishing style, until the company capitulated, although several surrendered behind a capacious bar, with a slight amount of ammunition.

Great Sale of Prizes—Six prize vessels, in whole or part, were sold at auction on Saturday, in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by order of the Confederate States District Court, with the following result:

Fifteen sixteenths of the ship American Union, of 900 tons, were adjudicated to Mr P. A. Girard, for the sum of $10,500. The ship John R. Jarvis, now at post 10, First District, was bought by Mr. A. Lanata, for the sum of $7,700. Mr Robert Lemon purchased thirteen-twelfths of the ship Cheo de A. Parrott, of 1298 87 tons, for $17,500. The fine ship Ariel, of 1323 64-95 tons, brought $19,500. Mr. P. A. Girard was in this case the lucky bidder. One-eighth part of the ship Samuel Dyer, of 767 38 tons, was purchased by Mr. E. W. Bruce, for the sum of $1150. The bark Chastelar, of 199 37-95 tons, was sold to Mr. A. Horta, for the sum of $3300.

A Novel Feature of the Sequestration Law. Among other advantages the North has enjoyed over our section is the unenviable one of furnishing nearly all the abolitionists of the country, and by preying upon the ignorant and the weak minded, they have them accumulate a great deal of money, furnish their houses in extravagant style, and travel homeward every summer to spend or invest the earnings of their sin. At the present time there are some of these men who have thousand dollars worth of furniture, silver plate, &c., belonging to these Northern vampires, who have left their houses here in charge of other persons. When the particulars of the Sequestration bill passed by our Congress were telegraphed to this city, a remarkable panic seized upon the habitues of these resorts, who looked forward with certainty to the seizure and sale of the property of their acquaintances, and fear is the result. Some commenced removing a regular stampede took place day before yesterday, nearly all of their houses being deserted. Whether their expectations of the seizure were unwarranted or not, we do not know, but we know that a great many of the articles of importation will be summarily disposed of, according to law, in a partial eradication of a great evil. One of these women has written a letter from New York, pretending that she had been sent to Fort Lafayette for avowing Southern sentiments (!); no doubt a pitiful dodge to save her $20,000 worth of Southern property.

Mysterious Disappearance of Treasury Notes—Fears of Robbery.—A very unfortunate affair has just come to light, that may prove some embarrassment to our Government, and loss to its citizens. A large quantity of Confederate Treasury notes have disappeared in a mysterious and unaccountable manner, to the tune of a few of them, or their counterfeits, (which, it is impositive as yet to discover) have found their way into circulation, showing the probability that the whole of the missing quantity, or several mill. ns of dollars worth, may be attempted to be foisted upon the public. The circumstances, as we learn them from yesterday as consistent authority, are as follows:

The notes engraved and lithographed in Richmond by Hoewig and Ludwig for the Government not proving satisfactory to the Department in the way of artistic execution and printing, a large order was given to the celebrated firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, for the order and sent forward the blanks daily, as he finished them. A large portion of these have not come to hand, and Mr. Manoverier was notified to that effect, which caused him great uneasiness. About a week ago some of the notes, in Manoverier's possession, were discovered and filling up forged, were disposed of in Petersburg, but on being taken to the bank there they were thought to be counterfeits of the original notes made by the Richmond lithographers, because they did not know Mr. Manoverier was making any.

Yesterday's *Petit* speaks of one of these notes filled, was innocently received in Mississippi and brought to this city, and describes it as a counterfeit, easily detected from its superior artist's execution and appearance to an original, issued by the Treasury. It is also doubtedly a twin of that reputed from Petersburg, and one of those which disappeared so mysteriously on their way to Richmond, and then reappeared with forged signatures. This looks as though the stolen bills were having a wide range of adventures, and a large quantity of them may have been already disposed of. The subject is one of urgent importance, and should receive the immediate attention of our Government.

If, as we suppose likely, but few of Manoverier's notes have been placed in circulation, and if the thieves should recollect at once and the public warned against negotiating any of this description. A new style can then be issued, and perhaps something equal to a New Orleans bank bill. But we feel it our duty, for the present to warn the public of the fact, in relation of these stolen notes, and to advise them not to receive any that bear that stamp, unless they have them verified by the Department at Richmond, until our Government issues some definite instructions concerning them. Parties who have been robbed of them are expected or being concerned in this extensive robbery.

The Suspected Murder of Mrs. McCormack. Mrs. Sarah McCormack, a widow, and the mother of two little girls, who has been living in company with Estaban Pereto, at his oyster saloon on Burgundy street, between Conti and Bienville, disappeared from her home last, died on Friday evening. As foul play was suspected, the Coroner had Pereto lodged in jail, and a post mortem examination of the body was made on Saturday afternoon. The doctors found her death to be caused by puerperal fever, but there were other circumstances which rendered it necessary for the Coroner to have a jury empaneled to inquire into the matter. The jury decided that the death was caused by violence. This seems to be borne out in the statement of Amelia, the eldest daughter, aged nine years, who says that the night before the doctor pronounced her mother to be in a delirious state, which made her sick, and she had no Mr. Pereto. On the 20th Pereto turned Mrs. McCormack out of the house. She returned next day in a cab, very ill, and the abortion took place two hours after. She was attended then by Madame Dale, the midwife, who returned after to a physician. A coroner's jury statement that it was Mr. Martin. This is mistake. Dr. M was only called on Friday evening, and found the deceased in *articulo mortis*. She died half an hour afterwards. Pereto is in the Parish Prison, and has engaged the services of S. Micaliferri, Esq. The Coroner will hold his inquest this morning at ten o'clock.

A Complicated Charge—The Rev. Ballard S. Dunn, agent of the Confederate Government for the so location of small arms in Louisiana, who has already secured a large number of serviceable weapons for little or nothing from our citizens, complains that he found his patriotic work seriously interfered with and impeded by two Germans, who went into the same business on their own responsibility, not for the good of the Government, but as a private speculation, to get small arms for a trifling sum, and then demand of the authorities, we or must have arms for our hosts of volunteers, a large advance upon their cost. These parties are M. Charles Husband of Madame Lalbanche, the fortune-teller, and Mr. Chauvon, keeper of a coffee house at the corner of Perdido and Baronne streets, where Liquor has been sold to eleven. On Saturday Charles published an advertisement offering the highest price for dropped stand of arms, "no questions asked," for the State of Louisiana."

This was coming out rather too boldly for the patience of Mr. Dunn, who made an affidavit before Mayor Monroe, charging Charles with being a Lincoln spy from St. Louis, and both Chauvon and Charles with acting as spy to effect the ruin of the Government. They were a ranked and Chauvon, being a property owner, was released on his own word to appear this morning for examination, but Charles was remanded to prison. In questioning him the Mayor noticed that he contradicted himself in his replies, and he made himself out a loyal citizen. If this conspiracy is proven, it ought to be hold the rankest kind of treason.

The Dangers of Adventure—Second Series, No. 1.—A Red river steamboatman named Martin Ladwig, who had $125 in a body-belt about him, went in search of adventure last Friday night, and was introduced to the elephant by the fascinating Molly Gray, who left him asleep, and started with her paramour, Corporal Johnny Leonard, in his cab, for a frolic at the Lake. But Ladwig fortunately woke up from silly Molly and started, and missing his money, sought the police in his tribulation. Lieut. Boylan, Special Officer and Sergeant Bouvier, recognized the place to be a Common street and brought back Molly, to whom was found $60 of the money. She confessed the theft, and when asked what she had done with the balance, stated that she had handed it to Leonard on getting out of the cab. Johnny Leonard had not his heart upon going to the Lake, and nothing disturbed his repose when Molly and taken another girl and a friend on his way. The officers went down to the shores of Pontchartrain, and found the worthy couple enjoying the waters of the Lake. They could not find the missing $35, but they made Leonard return his sister and return with them to the lockup. Recorder Emerson sent the twain to prison to await an examination on the 16th inst. Hardly a day passes but we have to record a case similar to this, where country lambs fall among city wolves, through their own folies.

A Ferocious Dog Turned Loose by its Owner. A large Newfoundland dog, ferocious by nature and polished exalted by thirst and fear, but not mad, so we thought at the time and reported by our colleagues, was let loose upon some people by its owner, F. Warski, last Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Franklin and Canal streets. Warski, who lived in Mrs. Sutton's boarding house, on that corner, kept the dog chained up in the yard and fed it himself, being much attached to it. About noon which it got loose in the yard and attacked a little boy who was playing on the sidewalk, to his charming cries brought his wife from the house, when it turned upon her, and in her attempt to ward off her, her arms were terribly mangled by his jaws. One of the boarders, named J. An T. Coleman, now on his way to the Lake, ran out with a spade and knocked the brute down and brought back Molly, to whom was found $60 of the money. She confessed the theft, and when asked what she had done with the balance, stated that she had handed it to Leonard on getting out of the cab. Johnny Leonard had not his heart upon going to the Lake, and nothing disturbed his repose when Molly and taken another girl and a friend on his way. The officers went down to the shores of Pontchartrain, and found the worthy couple enjoying the waters of the Lake. They could not find the missing $35, but they made Leonard return his sister and return with them to the lockup. Recorder Emerson sent the twain to prison to await an examination on the 16th inst. Hardly a day passes but we have to record a case similar to this, where country lambs fall among city wolves, through their own folies.

Great Carpet Sale Continued
FOR THREE WEEKS
AT
196.....CANAL STREET.....196
The Whole Stock Must be Sold,
Comprising a general assortment of
CARPETS,
OILCLOTH,
MATTING,
WINDOW SHADES,
TABLE COVERS,
PIANO COVERS,
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, &c.
No. 196 Canal street,
TOURO BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION,
TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT,
For sale by the undersigned
100 dozen Black Satin Vests
from one of the best Tailors in Paris.
A. RALLI, 50 Chartres st.

FOR SALE, in store and in bond—
ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Fellenaldin, in half, quarter and eighth pipes, 4th proof, pale; G. V. Bussac & Cognac half, quarter and eighth pipes, 4th do, dark; Hiver & Jas, in half, quarter and eighth do, 4th do, dark; Hennip Monnier, Count brand, in quarter and eighth pipes, 4th proof, pale.
COGNAC BRANDIES—A. Billiards, vintage 1846, 1834, 1811, pale in quarts and eighth pipes; J. Faure & Co., vintage 1832, dark, in quarter pipes; V. Lecoch fine Champagne, 1825, pale, in qr pipes; Lafitte-Rothschild superior, 1805 in qr pipes, pale; Otard Dupuy, vintage 1827, pale, in eighth pipes; Ritaroot fine Champagne, 1825, pale, in qr pipes; Gibon vintage 1790, pale, in hd and q pipes; Hennessy & Bilbao, in quarter and eighth pipes, pale; Rare old pale Cognac, in bottles demijohns.
WHISKEYS—Old Bourbon in barrels, Schaeps Old Rye Whiskey, in cases of quarts; Gin, Schaeps, Ker; London Old Tom Gin, in cases of quarts, Voldners Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, quarts and pints; Port Wine in quarts and eighth pipes.
CIGARS—Old Havana, Vuelta Abajo, Partido Chico, Regalias and Cos d'Espagne, in glass.
Rhine White Wine, in half ankas, dozen by, in quarts and pints; Champagne, Ancker brand, in quarts.
SARDINES in Oil—Rodel, Rodier & Dubois Ainé, half and quarter boxes; Royans, in half boxes, dole & Pedro.
PRESERVED FRUITS, &c.—Fruits in their Juice, in Brandy; Brandy cherries, in half Jars; Brandy Cherries; Yams and Jellies; Mushrooms in half Jars; Petits Pois in half boxes; a complete assortment of all kinds of Grocery Fine Meats, Game, Vegetables, &c.
GERMAN CIGARS—Regalias, Media Regalias, Opera, Millera, for sale by
P. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
sep9 1m 30 Old Levee st.

Volunteer Relief Committee.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
FURTHER registration of names of applicants for relief at the hands of this Committee necessarily ceases from this date until further notice.
JAMES BEGGS,
sep9 1f Chairman of Committee.

Family Horse and Harness.
FOR sale low, an extra best family HORSE and HARNESS. Apply at No. 105 Old Levee street, near St Louis street.
sep9 1f

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. L. Hyde, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry Thomas, Jr., and Wm. Goodrich, under the firm of HYDE & GOODRICH, in this day dissolved by limitation, by the withdrawal of A. L. Hyde. The business will be continued with the same name and style by the same partners, who have conducted it for the last fifteen years. The style of the firm will be
THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.
Either of the undersigned will use the name of the old firm in liquidation.
HENRY THOMAS, Jr.,
A. R. GRISWOLD,
WM. GOODRICH.
Messrs. A. L. Abbott and Henry Gluder are also interested in the business of the house.
New Orleans, July 1, 1861.
sep15 6m

Star Mutual Insurance Company,
No. 14 CARONDELET STREET.
New Orleans, August 21, 1861.
THIS Company will continue its business against the ravages of the Yellow Fever, at its office, No. 14 Carondelet street, between Gravier and Tchoupitoulas.
Equal Rates will be fixed to suit any kind of business.
Apply to HUG, ROCHEBRAU & CO.,
16 and 18 St. Louis street.

Wine and Dry Goods.
RHENISH WINE—CHERRY WINE—LEMONADE—MADRAS HANDKERCHIEFS—200 boxes Rhenish wine, 2 cases cordials, assorted; 2 cases lemonade; 2 cases madras handkerchiefs; 2 cases cherry brandy; and a general assortment of winter clothing, black alpacas, satin de laines, cassimir, satinets, white cotton, sheeting, drills, &c., &c. For sale by Jos. Bernard, New Orleans, 20th August, 1861.
ETERNOD & PIAGET,
sep9 No. 64 Chartres street.

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 33 Carondelet street,
(Grunat Succ. bank office.)
sep1 1y

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.
WE have a large assortment of CARPETINGS, such as Wilton, Brussels, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Oil Cloths, &c.
Also, Floor Oil Cloth of all qualities and widths; White, Cotton and Cocoa Mattings; Window Shades; Table Covers; Rugs and Mats, &c. Call at 19 Chartres street, Old Cloths, hair, &c., which we offer for cash at moderate prices.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.
sep2 1w

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS—300,000 Conchas, Londres, Regalia, Brevas, Cillado, Cos, of the brands Cabana, Partido, Partagas, Intitulados, Flor de Vega, Medianos, Tercos, Southern Confederacy; in store and for sale by GURIA & MARICHE.
sep7 20 Tchoupitoulas st

VINEGAR—10 barrels white cider vinegar, in store and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
sep7 Southern Rights Building.

VERMOUTH—200 cases of the brand of Redon a Co., for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
sep7 Southern Rights Building.

PRUFFLED PIES—10 cases of 100 quarter boxes each, on table for Salmon in the army
S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
sep6 No. 50 Customhouse st

SUGAR—10 boxes Loaf; for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGNDORFF,
sep7 1f 5 and 16 St. Louis st.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY,
No. 208 Gired Street, New Orleans.
JOHN S. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, S. SWOOP.
GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.,
(Successors to WILSON, GEDDES & CO.)
Iron and Brass Founder and Machinists,
Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Bolts, Castings, Cotton Presses, Weights, &c. Blacksmith Work of all kinds. sep15 6m

MATCHES—20 cases Southern Matches; for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGNDORFF,
sep8 5 and 16 St. Louis st.

ALCOHOL—40 barrels in store; for sale by
E. TROISGROS, 18 Tchoupitoulas st.
sep7 Not Chartres and Old Levee sts.

LARDING on ship Uncle Sam, arrived from Havre, 14 demi—44 casks claret wine; 1 cask Cognac, 44 do do; 1 do Sherry; 1 do do Cognac; 4 cases, 25 bottles Malaga, sauterne, extra Claret; for s