THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1861.

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.

B. D. E. Morphy, at the Dolin Warehouse, corn.
By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, Mo. 114, cognac and Malaga wine, dry goods, fancy articles, chinaware, &c.
By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 28 Jefferson city, Second District, household furniture and movable effects.

East Tennessee and Kentucky.

Amid all other respects, the action of the Confederate States Government toward the disaffected and traitorous of its own people stands out in bold and striking contrast with that of the United States. While at the North persons who are merely suspected of opposition to the tyrannical course of their masters are now being seized at night, hurried into dungeons without the chance of uttering a protest or making an explanation, and kept immured without allowing their names to be published or their fate made known, notorious Southern secessionists, openly engaged in high treason, are punished with forbearance alone, and sent home on their own promise to sin no more. A prominent instance of this latter conduct is to be found in the case of Mr. Thomas A. R. Nelson. The fact of his arrest, his semi-imprisonment in a comfortable Richmond hotel, his release by President Davis and his return home, have been made public, but the particulars are given for the first time in the long-looked for address to the people of East Tennessee.

We have read the card of Mr. Nelson with care, and regret that the impression it creates is that of the weak apology of a man who is unchanged in heart, and who strives to shield himself from the imputation that he has succumbed through a cowardly fear of the consequences of his own villany. His conscience seems to have impelled him to the belief that his action would be viewed in this light, and his address is composed in the proportion of two columns concerning himself to one paragraph relating to the people he addresses. After an unflinching acknowledgment that he had done all in his power to incite the disaffected minority of his section to treason, murder and robbery, and that he was arrested while on his clandestine way to Washington, for the purpose of imploring the enemies of his country to assist his diabolical scheme with their money and bayonets, he suddenly concludes to abandon his former position on finding himself at the Confederate instead of the Federal capital, and writes a letter to the President, promising not to be naughty any more if they will let him off this time. The following was the reply of President Davis:

RICHMOND, August 13, 1861.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 12th inst., in which you ask to be discharged from arrest and prosecution, and make promise that you will "as a citizen of Tennessee submit to her late action, and religiously abstain from any further words, or acts of condemnation whatever or opposition to her Government."

The desire of this Government being to maintain the independence it has asserted, by the united feeling and action of all its citizens, it has been its policy not to enter into questions of differences of political opinions heretofore existing.

I am therefore pleased to be spared the necessity of inquiring whether the accession against you be well founded or not, vexatious or not, if you rest content with your submission as a loyal citizen of your State, to her recent action in adhering to this Confederacy and adopting a permanent Constitution by an increased majority. I have ordered your discharge and that of your companions from custody.

I am, &c.,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To Thos. A. R. Nelson, Esq.

It was announced for Nelson, on his return home, that he would issue an appeal to his constituents to cease their unnatural conduct. He probably made such a promise to induce intercession with our Government for the safety of his own person. The compliance is a most lame, half-way, ungracious affair, starting with the assurance that he promised no allegiance or support to the Confederate Government, and will not advise the people "to assume any obligations contrary to their convictions of duty," and suggesting the "policy and duty" of honor and patriotism principally because the enemy would not or could not aid them in their unholy schemes.

If the conversion of T. A. R. Nelson is to be taken as a fair specimen of the great change of sentiment that is said to have taken place in East Tennessee, we are disposed to put little faith in it. Much as we wish to believe that treason and loyalty has resumed her throne in the hearts of men so recently outraging their country and their own good name, we cannot allow it to wish to be father to the thought, and blindly close our eyes to the danger that may be there in equivalent from its cautious concealment. Will the quiet that now reigns continue when Gen. Anderson calls upon Eastern Tennessee to aid him in his threatened invasion? Will the men who one week were raising battalions for the foe, and the next week expressing an entire change of heart, rally to the defense of the Confederate border against the Lincoln hosts? Will the Abolition army now concentrating in Garrard county, Kentucky, receive no accessions to its strength when Zollicoffer's forces are too busily engaged to prevent recruits from joining? These are questions of great moment.

Our Government may find itself mistaken in its policy of forbearance toward East Tennessee, as we think it already has been toward the neighboring people of Kentucky. Its generosity may be answered with treachery, and its forgiving kindness with fire and the sword. We would not urge a change of policy as yet in East Tennessee, only great vigilance and ample preparation against surprise; but with Kentucky we think the time has passed for moderation and delicacy of feeling, and she should be placed on the same footing, to all intents and purposes, with the other States who acknowledge the Washington despotism, and assist its unholy attempt at our subjugation and destruction.

Those gallant Kentuckians who have shown themselves true to their fathers and to the South have our warmest sympathy and admiration, but we are not led away by the mistaken idea that respect for them requires the sacrifice of our own safety and advantage. Who does not believe that the loyal sons of Kentucky would welcome a Confederate force of occupation as enthusiastically as the drum-trodden Missourians hail the advancing regiments of McCulloch, Hardee and Pillow? And who imagines that Kentucky would be worse off under the military protection of her own section than she is now or will soon become when Lincoln perfects his arrangements for loading her with chains as he has shackled Maryland?

We consider the occupation of Kentucky by the Confederate States as a great and imminent necessity, for our own benefit and for her own. By menacing Cincinnati and the Northern shore of the Ohio, we can effectually checkmate all further raids into Western Virginia or Missouri, and at the same time remove the fear of trouble in East Tennessee. If the presence of General Zollicoffer had such an influence in that section, why not extend its beneficial results in the Ohio? The ridiculous pretension of "neutrality" which Kentucky has so fondly and delusively hugged, while Lincoln camps were being formed in her midst, Northern arms and war munitions sent through her territory, and every advantage desired from her by our foe granted to it, was miserable bunkum upon the South and a cheat. We have been grossly the loser by our generous policy toward that border State, and now that she is about to adjust her neck under the heel of Abraham L., and allow her territory to become the base of active operations against our country, it is time for us to consider our own interests and necessities, despite the protest of sap-cowardly or abolitionized patience who may happen to be citizens of her commonwealth.

WHERE IS IT?—The *Delta* of last evening, speaking of the folly of expecting the war to be brought to an end without putting our own shoulder to the wheel, remarks: "We might as well take the door of the temple of JANUS from its hinges." As many of its readers doubtless completed their brains in trying to recollect the location of this piece of mythological ironmongery, we would remark for information that it is located in a city referred to in the *Bee*, several years ago, on an occasion when the editor was somewhat surprised on taking up his paper to find that the conclusion of an elaborate editorial appeared in this form: "We shall meet again at Philadelphia!"

HATCHYCHORE POST-OFFICE.—The post-office at Hatchychore will have to be looked after. We have reliable information concerning its neglect and carelessness to a degree that calls for an official investigation, and an immediate change unless there is prompt reform in its management.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1861 Vol. XVII—New Series Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,178.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Travel to Louisville.

Louisville, August 30.—Travel over the Southern Railroad is immense. The trains continue as usual and depart regularly.

Another Order Issued by the U. S. War Department.

Washington, August 30.—The War Department has issued the following list of Congress, which makes the holding of correspondence with, or giving aid, directly or indirectly, to the enemy, punishable by death, or other punishment directed by a court-martial:

Whereas, The public safety requires the enforcement of this article; therefore,

Be it ordered, That all correspondence or communication, verbal, written or telegraphic, respecting the operations of the army or military movements, either by land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, entrenchments, or military affairs, by which direct or indirect intelligence may be obtained, without the sanction of the General commanding, be and are hereby absolutely prohibited.

From and after the date of this order persons violating this rule will be prosecuted against.

Abolishing of Post-Offices in Kentucky.

The Post-Office Department orders the abolition of the Kentucky post-offices at Hickman, Columbus, Paducah, and all the post-offices and post-routes west of the Tennessee river, except the route from Evansville *via* Cadiz and Mayfield, and from Eddyville to Olive. All the post-offices on these routes, except the one at Anorn.

Arrests in Baltimore.

Baltimore, August 29.—Daniel Decker, editor of the Hagerstown *Mail*, and Gen. McKaig, of Alleghany county, have been arrested.

The Confederates Railway Construction.

The Confederates are reported taking rails and materials to connect Winchester and Strasburg by railroad.

Reports from Washington.

[Special to the New York Times.]

Gen. Scott has expressed the opinion that the Confederates must make an attack at an early day.

Information says that large numbers are in and about Manassas, scattered on the roads leading from Richmond and towards Strasburg.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

The Confederates not only maintain their old lines, but have encroached half a mile, and occupy several important strategical points.

Telegraphic Communication [with Louisville.

Louisville, August 29.—It is known that an order of the War Department is on its way here, in the hands of an officer authorized to execute it, suspending telegraphic communication with the South.

The management of the lines from Louisville south refuse to suspend till their lines shall be forcibly or authoritatively seized by the Government, which will probably be done by the close of this week.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Fort Hatteras, N. C., Captured—The Grand Federal Expedition—Sixty-Twenty Guns Fired from Our Men-of-war—Our Force: 2340 Men—Federal Force 5 War Vessels and 4000 Men.

Petersburg, August 30.—The *Express* of this morning says, on reliable authority, that the fleet under General Butler took Fort Hatteras, on the North Carolina coast, Wednesday morning. The fort was surrender d after the firing of twenty guns at the fleet.

Fort Hatteras was under the command of Captain Bonna, formerly of the Federal army, with three hundred and thirty men.

Gen. Butler's force consisted of 4000 men, with the frigates Minnesota and Wabash, the gunboats Pawnee, Monticello, Harriet Lane, Adelaide, and other vessels.

The loss of life is not stated.

From Chicago.

Quincy, Ill., August 30.—A special message telegraphed to the Chicago *Times* says that Lieut. Binkley reports that Martin Green took Palmyra yesterday morning.

A train of cars containing a considerable number of guns for St. Joseph was fired into and made to return.

Tyler's Defeat Confirmed.

Cincinnati, August 30.—The defeat of Col. Tyler's command in Western Virginia is fully confirmed by later reports.

The "National" Loan.

Washington, August 30—Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase has in contemplation the issuing of an address on behalf of the national loan.

Running the Blockade.

New York, August 30.—Matanzas dates of the 25th inst. are received.

A British schooner which ran the blockade at Newbern, N. C., had arrived, and sailed again for Charleston.

A sloop from Charleston also ran the blockade.

From Louisville.

Louisville, August 30.—Passengers from St. Louis report that Jefferson City and Boonville are in the hands of the Missourians.

Ex-Minister Preston made a speech at Lexington lately, in which he declared himself in favor of neutrality, but said it was impossible to maintain it. He announced himself for the South when the imminent contest comes.

Further of the Fort Hatteras Capture.

Wilmington, August 30.—Official intelligence received this morning says that the Hatteras battery was taken at 11 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, by the Federal forces.

Five hundred and thirty-five of our forces were taken prisoners, including Commander Barron and Col. Bradford.

Later intelligence from Hatteras reports that Fort Hatteras and Clark, two miles north, were both taken, notwithstanding the hard fighting and bravery of our troops.

The loss on our side is killed is supposed to be forty and wounded twenty. Another report says that eighty were killed and wounded, and that the balance of the forces, numbering from 600 to 800, were taken prisoners by the enemy.

Only about a twelve succeeded in making their escape good.

Engagement Expected Near Fall's Church.

Passengers by the Manassas train to-day say that active skirmishing commenced at Fall's Church Wednesday evening. The opinion prevails that a general engagement will take place at an early day.

The President's Health.

The President is much better, and approved of several bills to-day, which, as yet, have not been made public.

We have nothing else worthy of interest to report.

Suppression of the Baltimore Secession Papers.

[Special to the New York Post.]

Washington, August 30.—A new army order will be issued to suppress objectionable papers, under which Gen. Dix will suppress the Baltimore secession papers.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, August 30.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 3000 bales, at 19¾c.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamer Arago.

Cape Race, August 30.—The steamship Arago passed this point to day bound for New York, bringing Liverpool advices to the 21st instant.

The steamer Etna, having broken her shaft, was compelled to put back to repair the damage done.

Consols.

London, August 21.—Consols 90¾ to 90⅞.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, August 21.—The sales of Cotton Monday and Tuesday amounted to 36,000 bales, speculators and exporters taking 13,000 at an advance of 1-16 to ⅛d. The markets closed quiet, but with an advancing tendency. The advance is principally on Middling and the lower grades.

From Missouri.

Fayette, Mo., August 30.—The cashier of the bank here has sent $100,000 in specie to St. Louis.

Twenty Secessionists, headed by Capt. Poindexter, have been seized.

Lincoln to Gov. Magoffin, of Ky.

Louisville, August 30.—It is understood that Lincoln's letter to Governor Magoffin is conciliatory, and will be graded by the action of the Legislature.

War Reports.

Washington, August 30.—We have received no warlike reports to-day from Virginia.

MEAN RETALIATION.—It now appears that Cameron telegraphed to New York that no money of the city relief fund should be paid to the families of any member of the ominous Seventy-sixth Regiment. Thus the Lincoln Government hope to drive unwilling soldiers into battle by the threat of starving their innocent wives and helpless children. This scheme is, indeed, worthy of the a dministration of a Jackson I. In a report of the distribution of relief on the 22d we find the following in a New York paper:

Several cards were presented by the wives of members of the Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment, but in accordance with orders on account of the alleged mutiny of the regiment, no money was given to them. Some of the scenes presented were touching in the extreme.

A ROMANTIC AFFAIR.—A young man of good family, at New Ashford, Mass., had eloped with and married a niece, aged eighteen years, and the happy twain, finding they could not legally live together, journeyed contentedly to Lenox Furnace. The girl's friends waited for her a long time in the parlor, and on searching for her, found the two stepped in each other's arms, and their threats to pound the wife quite dead. The bonnet will recover, and be tried for the mania. The case excites much interest.

THE DEPTH OF MISERY.—Lamenting upon the misery of the times, a New York paper says the saddest sight is revealed by a walk at night through the upper wards of the city. Troops of young girls are there to be seen, walking the streets—for bread; not cassino, or bold, or bronze, but shy, fastrighted seamstresses, shopgirls, and her personally respectable, fine dressed, who have, without home, employment, or friends, not the one desperate step between them and starvation.

THE THIRD LOUISIANA.

We have had a great many accounts of the battle of Oak Hill, but no circumstantial report that gave an accurate description of the prominent part taken in it by the gallant Third, of Louisiana. We therefore publish, even at this late day, the following graphic letter furnished to the Baton Rouge *Advocate* by its correspondent, W. H. T.:

On the 29th entered Missouri, from which date a series of Gen. McCulloch's brigade had skirmishing fights with the enemy. On the 29th we arrived at Cassville, where we were received with the wildest enthusiasm by the Missouri forces. At this point the army was organized for an advance on Springfield, and separated into three divisions, as follows:

First Division, under Col. L. Hebert, 4000 strong, to march on the 30th, the other divisions, 6000 and 5000 strong, the two following days.

On the 1st of August we encamped twenty-seven miles from Springfield, where we soon heard that the enemy were advancing on us with a strong force, supposing that we had but a few men and could be easily conquered. In fact Gen. Lyon boasted that he would dine at the head of *Missouri and Sterns* at once. They were ignorant of our forces on the march.

On the second our camp was thrown into great excitement by orders to arm, as the enemy were advancing. It seems, however, that our advance guard, composed chiefly of Missourians mounted, had suddenly come upon the enemy about nine miles distant, who had fired upon them, when they precipitately fled without receiving the fire or attempting to show fight. Some few Arkansas troops, however, who were along with them, gave them a brisk skirmish fight, killing eight or nine and losing only one man. Captain Stanley, a brave and fine officer in the United States regular army, was killed in this fight by a negro belonging to the Missouri troops.

On the third Churchill's regiment of mounted infantry, a daring and dashing set of men, were sent forward to decoy the enemy into our camp, where we had been splendidly placed in ambush to cut them completely to pieces. Gen. Lyon had learned, however, the number of our troops and our plans to waylay him, coming from a deserter out of our camp. His men pursued only within three miles of our forces. In order that you may comprehend more fully the position of affairs, allow me to state that the road ran through a ravine flanked by steep hills, where it would be impossible for one army to march on another without suffering terribly, either from an ambuscade or masked batteries. The hill sides close down to the edge of the road were covered with a dense, impenetrable growth of black jacks and bushes.

This night the Texas Rifles and Iberville Grays, under Captain Viglini, laid out on the rocky hill side, without blankets or covering, watching for the enemy. Our watch proved a vain, save cold and aching limbs and bodies for the "boys."

On Sunday a consultation of the Generals was held to determine our future course, as it was found impossible to remain in our present position longer, the water being very bad and provisions for the men very scarce. We must either retreat or advance. General McCulloch knew best how to proceed, and ordered the whole large forks ready to oppose our passage along the route. Desperate as was the alternative, it was determined on to advance. The order was given at once to prepare to march Sunday night, the 4th instants, at 11 o'clock. All felt how desperate the move seemed. Last measures were fully taken in view. When the order was received we were ready and equipped, the gallant Third Louisiana Regiment on the right of the army and the Pelican Rifles leading the regiment. I am proud to say that we were far from duty and well, was in his place.

We took up the line of march with the expectation of marching into the jaws of certain death, and with firm and steady tread. In breathless silence, with the bright and glittering stars looking down upon us, we marched through deep and dark ravines and beneath frowning hill sides. The night closed and the midnight hour was upon us, when the dull, heavy and regular tread of the men and the rumbling wheels of the artillery carriages. That was a night that tried man's nerves. At daylight we came upon the advance guard of the enemy, who fled precipitately. Their forces commenced retreating as we advanced, and when we reached the spot where we expected they would make a stand, they had been gone two hours. We had thus lain out all the night previous to our night march of Sunday, traveled all night in great suspense and anxiety, pursued a retreating army all day over dusty roads and extremely hot weather, and the night of the 5th slept in the open air without blankets or food. The next morning we marched two miles and encamped nine miles from Springfield.

Our position was as follows: We were on a hill side as shown in the sketch. Behind a stream the hill sloped north and east into valleys along which ran the road. Opposite our encampment west and southwest rose in a gradual slope a succession of hills extending as far as the vision could reach. This hill side was about three quarters of a mile distant, a corn field covering the space between it and our position. On the north was a slight elevation beyond the ravine, covered as usual with a dense undergrowth of black-jacks and bateil, skirting a large and open corn and hay field. Such was our position.

On the 9th orders were issued to move at 8 o'clock, P. M., in four columns, to surprise the enemy in their encampment, seven miles distant, which, however, were strongly posted. Providence prevented the consummation of these plans. Ere the hour had arrived dark, dense and lowering clouds betokening rain, caused General McCulloch to countermand his orders. You may imagine our disappointment. We laid down upon a soldier's couch to indulge in a soldier's dreams. The next morning before many in the army had awakened, we were alarmed by the information that the enemy were upon us. The Louisiana Regiment quickly formed, but from the position of our guns the enemy opened the battle by firing on our encampment from a battery planted on the range of hills west of us. We were surprised and surrounded by ten thousand of the Federals, under General Lyon himself. As we passed out of our camp to the ravine north, the enemy directed the whole fire of their battery upon the Louisiana troops, which fell and fell wasted thick and fast around us, but fortunately striking no one. We quickly entered the ravine, out of range, while Woodruff's battery, from their position, could not reach us north of our encampment, answered their fire, doing terrible execution. As our regiment advanced through the undergrowth on the north side of the ravine to gain the open field, we were met with a terrible and scathing fire from the enemy, who, 2000 strong, picked regulars, under General Lyon in person, were endeavoring to flank our battery. It was almost impossible to see any thing for the bushes, yet the fight here lasted nearly an hour. The bullets flew thick and fast, while we sent a leaden hail in return. Finally Colonel Mclntosh rode up and told us to charge, when the men jumped to their feet and with a loud cheer rushed on the enemy. They turned and fled across the open corn field, and we in the woods pursued them through a hail of a large number. The men ran clear across the field to within point blank range of the enemy's battery, which, opening with shell and grape, forced us to take shelter in the corn again. Under Gen. McCulloch's lead we went through the valley west of our camp to storm a battery which the enemy were using with terrible effect on the brow of an abrupt hill. We gained the hill side and came suddenly upon the full battery, not five yards distant. Some one asked who they were, when the reply was given: "Don't you see they're Dutch there?" We stepped in full view of the enemy, and made a motion for them not to fire. They hesitated just as we were ordered to fire. The opportunity they had was gone. The men up, discharged their rifles and muskets with terrible effect, and with a loud huzzah rushed on the battery. The enemy fled across a small field and along the road in the rear of their battery, with our men at their heels. In the field, about two hundred yards square, we killed outright 150 of the enemy. We captured three 12 pound howitzers and two six-pound cannons. We then endeavored to surround and capture the battery further north that first opened on our camp, but they managed to escape. Around this battery was a terrible fight between the enemy and the Missouri and Arkansas troops. The ground was literally covered with the dead. The Missouri infantry behaved gallantly and nobly. We found the enemy started from every point and completely routed. The Texans chased them for miles, captured one piece of artillery, one standard and one hundred and fifty prisoners, besides killing four hundred.

When we were first attacked, 2000 Missouri horsemen fled precipitately from camp. They were met by the unarmed Texans coming to the fight. When ten miles from camp, who first arrested them and came post-haste to assist us in the fight. Comment is unnecessary.

The battle throughout was in detachments and skirmishing bush fights; yet we were completely surprised, and our forces fired upon while in their tents. A kind Providence surely protected us, and prevented our departure on the same night that we were surrounded, for good and wise purposes. The Louisiana regiment suffered only in their first fight. The first volley that the enemy fired upon us did all the damage, as they were subdued and we marching in sight of them under fire. Thirteen of the Pelicans fell, who suffered the severest, with the exception of the sharpshooters Company. The Louisiana regiment stood up—killed, 9; wounded, 46; missing, 7.

We never lost a man in our charge on the battery from the enemy's fire. But just as we passed and marched the battery, Capt. Hinson, of the Mooreland Guards, stood near the gun and waved his hat as Reed's battery fired their last shot, when learning we were marching upon him upon which they were firing from the southern part of our camp. The shell bursted on the gun, killing Capt. H., his brother-in-law, Wetherford, and one private. He was the only officer killed in the regiment.

The enemy fled in a perfect stampede after being whipped, and were pursued and shot down all along the road towards Springfield. Near our encampment, four miles from the battle-field, the roadside is full of bodies. Out of the 10,000 that attacked us, only 6000 reached Springfield in a body. Among their slain is Gen. Lyon, whose body was taken from our camp to Springfield for burial, but was left there by his troops, together with upwards of 1000 wounded, so panic-stricken were they. They suffered a fearful loss of officers. Among their wounded is Gen. Sweeny, dangerously. Gen. Sigel reached Springfield with only 1000 men. The enemy admit a loss of 3000; whether true or not, it is fearful, and Lyon's army is scattered like chaff and himself gone to give an account of his misdeeds.

The Texans yesterday went to Springfield, tore down and into shreds the American flag, and planted a Southern Confederacy flag on the highest point in the place.

Our first fight here has resulted gloriously for us, gloriously for the honor of Louisiana. The fight lasted for hours. The remnant of Lyon's army have left for St. Louis. We are called the fighting regiment. Incidents and further particulars I must give at a future date. Hurrah for the Southern Confederacy!

From various private letters we extract the following incidents of interest:

Now, you would like to hear something from your pioneer company, the Pelican Rifles. Well, they and the Iberville Grays, both companies under command of Captain Viglini, (their captain was absent,) were at first deployed as skirmishers in the bushes, and the brush being so thick, we got within ten to fifteen feet of a large body of United States regulars, before we were aware of their presence. As soon as they saw us, they cried out "Don't shoot, we are friends," when we lowered our guns. As soon as we did so, the cowardly dogs fired into us, wounding eight or nine of the Pelicans at the first fire. We made them pay dearly for it, as we strewed the woods with their carcasses, and drove them into a neighboring corn field. The boys mounted the fence and shot them like so many squirrels. We did not lose a man in our company although the bullets flew around us like hail. We, however, had thirteen men wounded.

Bolton Enoge should well be proud of her Pelican Rifles, for they acted nobly, to a man. The officers of the whole regiment, both regimental and company officers, acted with the greatest courage, coolness and decision, directing their movements in a masterly manner. Major Tunnard had his horse shot from under him.

After having full possession of their battery, ammunition, etc., we were ordered about a mile off to flank the main body of the enemy on their retreat. We had just secured our position on the mountain when they came in sight in full retreat; we poured a volley into them, killing and wounding a great number; a few returned the fire and wounded Nelson and Lieut. Verbois of the Iberville Grays. Divine Providence protected us in this last engagement in a most miraculous manner. I had discharged my rifle and was in the act of loading, the best between my feet with the barrel to the front, when a bullet struck the barrel standing it completely but severing the rifle. This was the last transaction of the day, and a glorious day it was for the Southern Confederacy.

Gen. McCulloch and the Adjutant-General, Mintosh, rode about, instead of the Lincoln Generals, and directing the movements as coolly as if they were riding over a farm. The General never wears a sword or uniform, but carries with him a small rifle, with which he would every now and then speak one of the enemy.

FROM RICHMOND.—The Nashville *Union* of the 27th contains some late Richmond intelligence. Among the appropriations by Congress we observe the item of $600,000 for a floating battery for the defence of New Orleans:

Richmond, August 25.—Congress passed yesterday the Navy Appropriation bill. Among the appropriations are $100,000 to purchase steamers; a gunboat, $172,000; for repairing the steamer Merrimac, an iron-clad ship, and raising the ships of the line Columbus, Delaware and Pennsylvania, and the brig Dolphin, $25,000; for a floating battery for the defense of New Orleans, $600,000; for constructing submarine batteries for the destruction of the enemy's vessels, $50,000; for constructing two gunboats for the defense of Memphis and the Mississippi river, $125,1000.

Congress has also passed and the President approved an act making appropriations for the expenses of the Government, in the Judicial Department, and for other purposes, for the year ending 18th February next.

The President has approved an act making appropriations to carry into effect an act authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption, and for other purposes; an act authorizing the issue of interested stock in place of cotton bonds; and an act establishing mints at Dahlonega, Ga.: an act repealing the fourth section of an act regulating foreign coins, passed March last, and declaring the value of English gold to be $4 55; Napoleons, $3 85; Spanish and Mexican doubloons, $15 60.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN CANADA.—Preparations for military defence are vigorously progressing in Canada. We learn from the Chatham *Planet* of the 16th instant that Colonel Whitehouse, of the Royal Engineers, and Colonel Collinson, of the Commissariat, with H. H. Killaly connected with the public works of Canada, have minutely inspected the western frontier of the province, making sketches, &c., of such points as are strong in a military point of view. Positions suitable for coast defenses have been selected. Increased importations of British troops will be made, and we learn from good authority that the whole military force of the province is soon to be called out for thirty days. This includes every able bodied man in the province from sixteen to forty years. Two days are the usual term of service, instead of thirty days, the term to be adopted. It is evident that, while a friendly tone is maintained by the Canadian people, the province is to be placed in the best practicable state of defence for any emergency.—*Buffalo Courier.*

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—A very singular suicide was committed recently in the town of James town, Indiana, by an Irishman named John O'Mike, who was undoubtedly crazy. The Mayor of the town, Mr. John A. Franklin, having marked his appreciation of the great services of his illustrious namesake by putting a fine new lightning rod on the top of the City Hall, O'Mike went upon the roof, and placing a short ladder against the lightning rod, climbed to receive the subtle lightning, seated himself upon the point, kicked away the ladder and was instantly impaled upon the rod to the length of his body. The citizens were astonished next morning to see what they imagined to be a remarkable and novel style of weathercock erected for them. A post mortem examination of the body showed that death must have been instantaneous with the poor lunatic.

AN OCEAN TRAGEDY.—The bark Crarine, of Boston, Sennett, late Dwyer, from Cronstadt, June 24th, arrived at Boston on the 23d. Her crew makes the following report: On July 20th, at 8 A. M., the mate, Crotter, killed Capt. Dwyer, with a hatchet, while the latter was asleep in his berth. Crotter then proceeded on deck and killed the second mate, Hasnett, of Boston, with a hatchet, and then threw his body overboard. The next day Crotter shot the captain from the end of the jib boom, and he fell into the sea. Crotter then shot a seaman on the deck. Crotter also shot Abbie Troppoey, a passenger, in the shoulder. He then rigged out a boat with a mast, sail, provisions, &c., and attempted to fire the bark and leave in his boat, but was set upon by his crew and killed. No cause can be assigned for the terrible acts of Crotter. The crew say he was not crazy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Texan Volunteers.—The five companies of Texans, whose arrival we noticed yesterday, are a portion of two regiments accepted by the Secretary of War for service in Virginia. They are a rough-looking set of fellows, we, for gunmanship, will walk through the Northern border like a young hurricane in a wheat field. They are commanded by Capt. J. C. O. Key, of the Henderson Texans. The four other companies are: The Texas Rifles, Capt. Cotter; the Bolivar County Fire-shooters, Capt. Townsend; the Guadaloupe Rangers, Capt. Bane; and the Lone Star Guards, Capt. Ryan—600, all told.

Louisiana Zouaves.—Capt. Philip Lavergne is to command one of the new companies of Louisiana Zouaves for the First Regiment of the Confederate army. The corps is nearly complete, but is still receiving men, at No. 23 Conti street. We are glad to learn that Captain Lavergne has met with extraordinary success in obtaining the number of men required to fill his ranks, considering the great popularity of the Zouave service and the confidence with which men rally under regular army officers. Instead of the four hundred, which he came here for with but slight chances of success, he will soon return to Virginia with five hundred, and could have more than that if he wanted them.

Ventrice Life Guard.—The Ventrice Life Guard, of which our gallant friend E. Thomas is first lieutenant, W. J. Goldman captain, and Wm. Sylvester commander-in-chief, is filling up its ranks quickly, we are told, and will soon be off to Virginia.

Prospect of Distinguished Arrivals.—That war commonly has the prospective honor of a visit from Congressman Kly, on his way to inspect the defenses of New Orleans, will be seen from the following despatch received here by Major-General Bragg yesterday:

RICHMOND, August 29, 1861.

Prisoners of war are to be sent to forts in the vicinity of Orleans. How many can be taken accommodated without crowding?

JOHN M. WIDDER,
Brigadier-General C. S. A.

Supposing the blockade squadron should take a notion to engage Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and throw shell within its greatest limits, what a pickle poor Kly would be in!

Look Out for Impostors.—We learn on excellent authority that a very roomy, roomy chance is offered to the public to invest in a patent right for destroying a thieving business. Every one is opposed to the fair advertisement, as he does a handsome business, and she has a peculiar way about her of attempting to enforce her appeal when it is disregarded. To one merchant, who had slammed himself from the persuasiveness of her appeal and the witchery of her eye, by laying hand thereon and the large co-intherpose he had already been called upon to make, she turned on her little foot and slammed out of the office, insinuating: "Take! one more you'll repent on the street." To another she retorted: "Well, I believe, now, the story that you are no better than an Abolitionist." This gentleman stopped her and demanded her author, if she had any, for the slander. She preversented and half backed out of the assertion that he had been in the Confederate States and was not a man, and thus occupied a second thrashing. It has been said that one Northern merchant, under the influence of such a remark, made an extensive investment in the bull tickets of the same woman, worse for

Accidentally Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of James Morgan, a native of New York, ten years of age, found drowned in the Mississippi river, at St. Mary street, Fourth District. James was employed in rope factory on Tchoupitoulas street, and went to the river with other boys to bathe. He was left by them, and when they came back he was missing, and of those other business.

Louisiana Zouaves.—Capt. Philip Lavergne is to command one of the new companies of Louisiana Zouaves for the First Regiment of the Confederate army. The corps is nearly complete, but is still receiving men, at No. 23 Conti street. We are glad to learn that Captain Lavge has met with extraordinary success in obtaining the number of men required to fill his ranks, considering the great popularity of the Zouave service and the confidence with which men rally under regular army officers. Instead of the four hundred, which he came here for with but slight chances of success, he will soon return to Virginia with five hundred, and could have more than that if he wanted them.

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The arrivals from foreign ports generally direct, of Sugar, Molasses, Salt and Coffee, during the past two years, are also to be full owing tables:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.

| ARTICLES. |