THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 12½ cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By G Leaumont, Blanke & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 76 Chartres street, ensemable dry goods and winter clothing

By C. E. Forstall, at 11 o'clock, on Esplanade street, between St. Philip and Dumaine, milch cows, horses, &c., &c

The Sheriff will sell at auction, this day, at half-past twelve o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents of a beer saloon and coffee house situate at No. 60 Royal street, Second District, and also the furniture therein contained.

SHIFTING THEIR GROUND.

Mr. SEWARD's assurances to the people of the North carry with them little encouragement, especially when it is remembered that that subtle politician modifies his opinions with every unexpected change of circumstances. While in the United States Senate not many months ago he avowed his settled belief that war was an impossibility. When the bombardment of Fort Sumter set Yankeedom in a blaze, Mr. SEWARD declared his fixed conviction that the war would be finished in sixty days. As more than twice that period has now elapsed with not the slightest prospect of the fulfillment of Mr. SEWARD's prophecy, he waxes oracular and uncertain, and in a speech at Auburn informs his old constituents, with truly Delphic dubiety, that war will be short or long just in proportion to the amount of patriotism, courage and devotion which the people of the North may display. This, we take it, is about as far as wisdom is likely to go, and as far as prudence would dictate. But it is followed all the same by as many guesses at the future as could be devised, since the longer the war last, the more readily Mr. SEWARD may appeal to his countrymen to abridge it by the manifestation of bravery, devotion, &c.

The truth is, however, that Mr. SEWARD did not exhibit less sagacity in these erroneous conclusions than other public men at the North. Like him, all the prominent politicians and the journalists of that benighted section denied the possibility of an outbreak, and when it did take place they were absolutely certain that the South would be crushed out in the course of a single brief campaign. It never entered into the remotest conception of these gasconaders, either that the South possessed abundant resources for resistance, or that they could be possibly so employed as to drive back the Northern invading hordes. The first serious encounter with Confederate troops, at Great Bethel, astonished them considerably, and startled them into shrewd doubts of the speedy overthrow of the rebellion. Then came Manassas, and afterwards Oak Hill; the first driving the Federalists back to the position they occupied at the opening of the campaign, and the second spreading destruction and consternation amidst one of the best appointed and best officered armies ever brought into the field. These events have disabused the minds of large numbers of Northern men of the fond delusion they had previously cherished of the practicability of speedily reducing the South to obedience by a formidable display of the military power of the Federal Government. They may not be willing to abandon the attempt at Southern subjugation, because sectional hatred and fanaticism still impel them to renewed efforts, but at least they know, and feel, that in order to prosecute the war with any hope whatever of advantage, it must be conducted on a far more gigantic scale than any yet contemplated. Even such a mere monthly satirist as the New York *Herald* is obliged to confess, that if the Federal Government expects to put down the revolution next spring, it must have at least three armies in the field, each consisting of 200,000 men.

Perhaps, however, the most intelligible though covert acknowledgment of the impossibility of subduing the South is made by the New York *Express* in the subjoined cant advice:

> To wage this war properly, fleets on the Southern coast, full of armed men, ever ready to land anywhere and everywhere, must be got up. Steps must be taken to blockade North Carolina. Western Virginia must be maintained, Eastern Tennessee must be opened—while Missouri must be reserved. Kentucky, even this, with the whole South to fight against us—full 500,000 men, at least, while, if Richmond is continued in the same time, 200,000 must be added on. To open the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans 200,000 men are indispensable. Thus a million of men become necessary for active war—while, if subjugation, or even occupation be intended, 500,000 must be added on, only to do garrison duty. The process of reasoning all this out easy is—if 10,000 are necessary to garrison a Union State like Maryland, how many are necessary for the other tiers of States on from Virginia to Texas?

The colossal magnitude of the preparations suggested in the foregoing is quite sufficient to prove that the *Express* is silly demonstrating the hopelessness of the attempt at our subjugation. When it says positively that a force of one million five hundred thousand soldiers must be maintained in active service, to accomplish a definite object—and that too in the face of the fact that not one-third of the number has ever yet been raised, nor are the means of their equipment and support attainable, we may safely conclude that the project is regarded as chimerical, and that the very statement of the case is equivalent to such a confession. Whenever the Yankees are able to effect what the *Express* tells them must be done, if they wish to wage the war properly, and conquer the South, we shall begin to believe they may possibly exterminate us—but not before.

NEW PRODUCE OF LOCAL INDUSTRY.—The political revolution now accomplished, and the separation of the Southern States from the vassalage imposed upon them by the North, have greatly stimulated manufacturing industry in our city. A new article is now made here, viz: Starch, of which hitherto the North has enjoyed a monopoly.

We have been enabled to examine some specimens of the article, which were perfectly white, and seemed to indicate great purity and absolute freedom from the slightest adulteration. We should certainly advise our people to purchase this domestic starch, and thus foster and encourage a new and by no means unimportant branch of home industry. The manufactory is situated at No. 133 Old Levee street, near the Levee Steam Cotton Press. The article may likewise be procured at Messrs. Hickman, Dugas & Mulgnan, No. 6 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—We presume, says the Memphis *Avalanche* of Monday, it is unnecessary to conceal the fact that our troops, in considerable force, have occupied Mayfield, Kentucky, a point threatened by the Federals. On Friday a large number of troops left Columbus for the purpose, it is presumed, of occupying other points in the interior, considered strong strategic positions. That there will soon be a conflict, no doubt exists in the minds of any. Kentucky's "neutrality" has "played out," and the conduct of the men at the head of her affairs has transferred the battle-field to her own borders. A determined stand upon her part might have obviated the necessity which now exists of occupying her soil.

LOUISVILLE OCCUPIED BY FEDERAL TROOPS. The *Avalanche* learns from a source whose reliability cannot be questioned, that Louisville was invested on Sunday by five thousand Federal troops.

AN INCENDIARY BURNT TO THE STAKE.—The following is an extract from a letter received by Dr. Collis, of New-York, dated Kanagawa, Japan, May 1, 1861:

> We are having lovely weather, and I remember that this is May day with you, and but few flowers you get gather. Not so here. We have loads of them. Business is dull. We are all laying on our oars. Nothing doing; but we are hoping to have a change soon. We have no fighting for the secession and kind times. I yesterday saw the Japanese carry one of their laws into execution. A man having set fire to a house, was burnt to the stake. In a short time they are to erect another one. I have been defrauding the Government. You may think it was a dreadful death to die, to be burnt at the stake. O, no. These people use so much deceit in this life as to every thing else, that no doubt poisoned or strangled him, for when he arrived at the place of execution they gave him something to drink. He was then tied to a stake; his feet around his body, and then around his neck. The rope that was around his neck I thought was tight enough to strangle him. They then plastered the rope over with mud, made a pile of wood and straw around and above him, and set fire to it.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The New York *Herald* felicitates itself on the Emperor Nicholas (see Gortschakoff's letter) fraternizing with the Emperor Abraham. Although it is natural to expect that despots should sympathize, we see no evidence of it in the present instance. The Russian simply shows that he is a good hater of aristocracy, in which respect he differs not a little from the Yankee, who is much more cruel and bloody than the Czar of Russia. As to the subjects of controversy between the belligerents, he expressly says: "I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest."—*Richmond Dispatch*

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series Vol. XXXIIII.—Whole No. 12,193.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Suspension of Specie Payment in Alabama.

Mobile, September 17.—By request of the Governor of Alabama, the banks have suspended specie payments, and take no deposit, and in payment of debts due them, Confederate notes as par.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From the Confederate Capital.

Richmond, September 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day accepted a bond from the Southern Express Company for $100,000, for the faithful performance of its duties as collecting agent of the revenue of this department of the Confederate States.

The *Enquirer* will publish in the morning a letter from Leesburg, stating that Wise, Floyd and Loring had Cox surrounded yesterday, and that a fight was expected to-day.

Reported Shelling of Leesburg.

A reliable gentleman, who reached here this evening from Leesburg, states that the Federals threw between sixty and one hundred shells from the other side of the Potomac into Leesburg yesterday.

A member of Congress came from Manassas this evening, and says there is no truth in the report of the shelling of Leesburg.

[National Line interrupted beyond Nashville, Tenn., by heavy storm.—REP.]

News from Northern Sources.

Western papers furnish us the annexed intelligence, exclusively from Northern sources:

MORE ARRESTS.

Baltimore, September 13.—All the arrests have been made pursuant to order direct from the War Department. Of course, no official announcement of the arrests has yet been made, but it is believed all the names given are correct. The arrest of Henry May, member of Congress, is just reported; also Henry M. Morfee and W. G. Harrison, members of the Legislature from the city. These, with the names previously sent complete the list of the ten delegates to the Maryland Legislature from the city. It is also reported that Benj. C. Howard, the peace candidate for Governor, has just been arrested. There is considerable quiet in the streets.

Later.—The following additional arrests have been made: Messrs. Donohoo, Quinlan and Dr. Lynch, members of the Legislature from Baltimore county. Henry M. Warfield, Dr. J. Hanson. Three and J. C. Prune are members of the Legislature from Baltimore city. Also, J. Hall, Jr., editor of the Baltimore *South*.

The Maryland Legislature was to have met on Thursday, when, it is supposed, further legislation opposed to the Government was intended. It is rumored that other arrests will be made.

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA.

Hudson, Mo., September 12.—The correspondent of the St Louis *Republican* furnishes the following items:

A gentleman from Glasgow informs me that Martin Green, at the head of three thousand five hundred mounted rifles, crossed the Missouri river at that place on Wednesday, and moved southward. He took possession of the steamer Sunshine, which was lying at Glasgow, and used it for transporting his men and horses over the river. On board the Sunshine were some 400 stand of arms, four or five Secession prisoners, and a Federal guard of 14 men. Green released the prisoners, and held the guard in their stead. The Sunshine was laden with bacon, sugar and various other things, all of which fell into the hands of Green, and went into his commissary department.

At West Ely, in Warren county, Colonel Moore, of a regiment of Home Guards, last evening fell in with from seventy-five to one hundred Secessionists. Moore had two hundred men. He immediately gave battle to the rebels, who scattered in every direction. Two of the Federal forces were killed. It is not known how many of the rebels suffered, as it was dark at the time.

The bridge over Platte river will be repaired by Sunday. Green disavows all connection with bridge burning and firing into trains.

Mr. Alvord, the Superintendent of the Overland Mail Route, is here, and reports that 1,500 regular troops are on their way from Utah to the East.

AFFAIRS ON THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD —ANOTHER ACT OF FIENDISH ATROCITY.

We learn from the North Missouri road that Martin Green, at the head of three thousand Secessionists, crossed the road at Renick yesterday, with the intention, probably, of uniting with several hundred men under Harris, who had suddenly appeared in Boone county, and then going to join Gen. Price How Green escaped the pursuit of Gen. Pope and the military force sent after him—leaving Gen. Hurlbut's division to watch the operations—as not explained. It is stated also that 1000 men, under the command of Owings and Wells, were assembled at Wellsville, awaiting the arrival of some heavy artillery from Lexington, when they were to move up Cuivre, and cross the Mississippi at that city on Tuesday night, intending to attack them in the rear. They had, it is said, positive information of their coming. It will turn out, we guess, that the number of Secessionists is greatly magnified, and we doubt whether they made an attack at all.

Another act of fiendish atrocity is reported on the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. One of the bridges in the neighborhood of Shelbina was partially sawed in two, leaving as they calculated support enough to keep it from falling. The train from above passed along in due time—the locomotive and tender safely cleared the bridge, and the forward passenger car was on it when it gave way, and the passengers were precipitated to the bottom. The extent of the loss of life is not known, but Bela M. Hughes, Esq., a distinguished lawyer and politician of St. Joseph, was so badly injured that on died in a short time, and others were also wounded. No details have yet reached us.—*St. Louis Rep.*

MORE FROM CAIRO.—We subjoin this extract from a Cairo letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* under date of the 11th:

> Captain George W. Graham, of this city, received his appointment last evening as Commissioner of the Government fleet in and about Cairo. He is an old steamboatman.
>
> The prizes brought from Paducah are laid up at our wharf. They comprise the W. H. Terry, John Gault, Jefferson and Treadwater Belle. The Jefferson had 63 hogsheads tobacco and some few other items.
>
> The crew of the Gault are said to be held as prisoners, and are not allowed to communicate with their friends.
>
> The Post Office at Paducah has again been opened by authority from Washington.
>
> The old reliable steamer Tom Scott is again plying between Cairo and that point.

From Stranger than Fiction.

Editors of the Bee:

The Baltimore *Exchange* of 6th instant puts forth an article from which the following is an extract:

James A. Watson's establishment was also visited, and compelled to take all Confederate pictures from the windows. Henry Taylor had to pursue a similar course; and, in fact, every establishment in the city where any of the articles were offered for sale, was compelled to remove them. One gentleman, whose store is on the corner of McHenry and Fremont streets, had exposed a pair of infant's socks, knit of white and red yarn. He was compelled to remove them from the showcase, the vice-policeman asserting that the colors were those of the Confederates. The matter, however, did not stop here. Persons passing along the street, who had red and white colored neck-ties on, were compelled to remove them from their necks, under a threat that if they refused they would be taken to the station-house.

All day the police were busy doing this dirty work. Some of them felt that they were engaged in a low business, and in some few instances apologized for their conduct, remarking that want of bread alone compelled them to be the tools of their superiors. The little boy on the street, who have been earning a living for their widowed mothers and destitute brothers and sisters, were stopped and warned that if they continued to sell the songs they would be arrested.

The *Sun* says:

A new style of cravat, red and white, called the "Secession cravat," and much in vogue with young men and lads just now, also fails under the ban, and a number of persons found wearing them were ordered to substitute something else.

What a dignified spectacle! A Government proscribing the dress of its citizens, and seizing little infant socks!

Had some popular author, a few months since, woven into a work of fiction such details as these above quoted, looming them in the United States, his handling would have fallen still-born from the press, and the literary laurels previously won would have been indignantly torn from his brow. All Yankeedom would have responded with denunciation of such a libel upon those who "know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them." "Why," would the incensed fanatics have exclaimed, "this is equivalent to saying we are not freemen, but the dastardly vassals of some vile usurper—some low and brutal despot. Should any public servant of ours presume thus to trample upon our individual rights, we would forthwith consign his corrupt carcass to the vultures!" Such would have been the prompt rebuke emanating from those professing to be the vigilant custodians of the glorious institutions bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary sires. Yet I have quoted amply a portion of current history—details of actual experience this very month, in the American city of Baltimore, in obedience to the behest of the slimy official reptile now infesting Washington, who seems bent upon contributing his Royal brother of Dahomey. Any respectable parrot would speak his ten year-old son, should he resort to acts so mean and despicable—so much beneath a decent boy of that age—as those perpetrated by the miserable minions of Lincoln—nominally sable, but great God! far less manly than our negro slaves generally.

Think of the meanness and puerilenity of commanding a man to hide a pair of infant's socks, solely because they were constructed of certain colors not acceptable to the dastardly being at the head of the mock Administration! Could any thing more palpably betray the terror that pervades the once respectable city of Washington? Afraid of a pair of baby socks! Poor, craven wretch! The ghosts of the hapless victims you have illegally and feloniously caused to be slaughtered, must occasionally surround your couch, chasing away that appalling retribution which is certain to overtake you!

The following resolution, recently adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce, is exceedingly rich:

> *"Resolved*, That this Chamber pledge to the Government its unfaltering support in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until every rebel has laid down his arms, and every State resumed its allegiance. The contest, it believes, admits of no other termination, since any other basis of peace would dishonor the nation and prove to the world that it has cherished form of popular government is a failure"

If this was designed as a specimen of irony, it was eminently appropriate; but if it was seriously intended, it affords a striking appreciance of the existing condition of affairs there. Has it not been already proved in Abraham's Empire that the once "cherished form of popular government is a failure?" Are not the Constitution and the laws there daily contemned and trampled upon by the dirty despot who has transformed into his obsequious serfs the ex-citizens thereof? Are Negro slaves the rule and all other citizens the exception? Is not Baltimore, Maryland, Kentucky, and elsewhere, prove beyond cavil that there is not a vestige of republicanism remaining—but worse than Austrian despotism there prevails? If Lincoln's subjects are too blind to perceive the magnitude of their own degradation, disinterested spectators are not, for the foreign press teems with comments upon extinction so incompatible with modern civilization.

It makes the mind giddy to look from the eminence upon which Washington left the United States, down the abyss into which Lincoln has plunged them.

Once that Republic stood foremost among the nations of Christendom—now, it deserves to, and soon will, rank second to the negro Republic of Hayti. "How have the mighty fallen!" "God created man in His own image," but it is the mission of fanaticism to obliterate that image, and substitute that of his Satanic majesty.

LOUISIANA.

Gov. Magoffin's Vote Message.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 13, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

A joint "resolution in relation to the withdrawal of Confederate troops from Kentucky soil," which passed both branches of the General Assembly on the 11th instant, was on yesterday submitted to me for my official sanction. In view of all my responsibilities to the people of this Commonwealth, I am compelled to withhold from this resolution my approval. Without pedering an unnecessary delay to your action, I now promptly return it to the House in which it originated, with my veto and objections.

The people of Kentucky have, through their representatives in the General Assembly, and three several occasions at the polls, distinctly assumed for the State a position of strict neutrality between the belligerent parties to the present unnatural and bloody war. Solemnly and faithfully endeavored to maintain. The manifest advantage of such an attitude and the fatal results of its abandonment, I endeavored to exhibit in my recent message to you, wherein I "earnestly recommended to the General Assembly the prompt passage of resolutions requiring both belligerents to keep off our soil, and to respect, in good faith, the neutrality which the people of Kentucky have unanimously enjoined, in good faith, desire to preserve." I regard the almost simultan ous occupation of Paducah by the Federal troops, and by the Confederate forces, as an equally palpable and open violations of the neutral rights of Kentucky. Unless, therefore, it is the purpose of the General Assembly to abandon deliberately all pretence of neutrality and to commit Kentucky to an active opposition to the United States Government, in the prosecution of the war, by surrendering her soil to the unconditional occupation of the Federal army, I cannot conscientiously but feel myself bound to one party and refused to the other. Manifestly, a resolution requiring the withdrawal of the army of one belligerent from Kentucky's soil and failing to demand a like withdrawal of the forces of the other, can be construed no other wise than as an acquiescence on your part in the occupation of the State by the other.

In this acquiescence I cannot concur with you, but now take occasion again earnestly to recommend the passage of resolutions urging upon each Government the withdrawal of their respective forces, and the future observance of the neutrality of Kentucky. I do not doubt that such action upon your part would be responded by both the belligerents, and thereby the peace of our State be restored.

Having determined conscientiously to act in accordance with a just view of duty, resulting from the neutrality of the State between the belligerents, objecting solemnly to the occupation of Kentucky's soil by either, and believing that the abandonment of this position of the State, thrice chosen and asserted by the people, will not only result in making Kentucky the theatre of long military operations, but will produce and be followed by civil war at home.

I respectfully return to you the resolutions, with this, my veto and objections, for your consideration.

B. MAGOFFIN.

From General Wise's Brigade.

We have, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, the pleasure of publishing another and most authentic account of the engagement, to which we devoted a column a few days since, between a part of General Wise's command and a superior number of General Cox's. It will be seen from the following, received from the highest source, that we may anticipate a speedy and successful attack upon the enemy's main position:

> On the 2d of September we left Dogwood Gap Camp, and moved upon the enemy, in order to gain two commanding advantages—a ferry, (Miller's) and a mill, (Lipe's). The ferry's corpse was at the Hawk's Nest, a quarter of a mile this side. They retired before us, and in the meantime, about dusk, we advanced beyond the Hawk's Nest—and Wise holding the advance guard in person. When we arrived at Brown's bridge, over a little creek called Hickory Nut Gap, between Tarley and Big Sewell, the enemy's advance guard, in number, about 50 or 60 and to close a fire upon us that it is a wonder we were not riddled. Rising on the left of the road, and the guard's front on the bridge, Gen. Wise, who was mounted, gave the command myself. Not a ball, however, touched him, though between two fires, and most in danger from the muskets of his own men. Indeed but two of our men were wounded, and those slightly. The guard wavered for a few moments, but a word from the General made them firm. They rallied most gallantly when General Wise called aloud for the cavalry to advance in order to frighten the enemy at a distance shot, led the guard across in handsome style, and the enemy scampered. There we pursued and reconnoitered, and found on the position of the foe. They were strongly entrenched at a gap and gorge over Big creek, where the road turns a sharp angle. We attacked them, drove them over the mountain-tops, killing and wounding as unknown number. They were too strong (nearly two to one over us) for us to storm them, we having but 600 infantry and 200 cavalry, (the latter not effective there) against 1200, reinforced by six companies from Gauley. Our flanking party having lost its way, and failing to attack the enemy, after their reinforcement we fell back, having secured one ferry and mill without the loss of a man—and here we are, 10 miles from the enemy. So you may hear soon, perhaps, of another fight. If they attack us we will repulse them. We are not strong enough to attack them. They played their artillery (rifled cannon) over us beautifully the other day, and we believed Lank with a howitzer, making at least five shots tell destructively. Col. Patton and Dr. Coles, just returned from their camp, report their admission of home killed and wounded."

RICHMOND ITEMS.

Our exchanges of the 13th and 14th contain the following:

A general row among soldiers, participated in nonviolently by some civilians near at hand, took place on Jefferson on the Sixteenth street, near the Old Market. A frightful scene of disorder, confusion and terror ensued; but, though pistols were fired, terrific oaths uttered, and awful threats indulged in, no one was killed. The police succeeded in arresting and incarcerating in jail and the cage some ten of the rowdies, and a file of men, under the Lieutenants of the Public Guard, were detailed to keep watch over the prisoners during the night. A beautiful spectacle it is to see our civil prisons threatened by a few rowdy soldiers, when their officers have plenary power to keep them in camp, and we are astonished that military gentlemen should allow such desperate characters as are a few men in each company to roam over the city by night and by day. We are mortified to hear it make such remarks—and we cannot subscribe to the performances of some of the soldiers that we have been trying to persuade ourself and our readers that the scoundrels in uniform are not soldiers at all, but impostors. Nothing but our duty to the public impels us to indulge in such language. And we think it time for plain words when the military has to be ordered out to suppress disorder in our streets.

UNLAWFUL SHOOTING AND PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—A difficulty occurred last evening on Twenty-first street, between a soldier from Louisiana and one from South Carolina, which resulted in the former shooting the latter in the lower part of the head behind, and so through it and out at his throat. The name of the victim is Charles O. Ripley, of the Mediterranean Rifles, Col. Gilmer's regiment. Wilkie At 9½ o'clock the wounded man was still alive, but was not expected to live much longer.

ANOTHER ROW.—We are sick of the work of recording the rows of the soldiers. Another took place near the corner of Twelfth and Cary streets last night. A file of soldiers and a large body of police were on the spot. The soldiers were hunting up their missing comrades, and when near our office, on their return, some gentleman on the corner impredently made a remark, which one of the soldiers took as high indignon, and a terrible battle of words was the result. No blows, we believe, had been struck, and no arrests were made that we know of.

MORE PRISONERS.—Nineteen prisoners, sent hither by Gen. Wise, arrived here on the Central train yesterday. They were taken in Fayette county, we learn. Some of them were Virginia "Union" men. They attracted much attention as they marched down Main street, on their way to prison.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Messrs. George Davis and William T. Dortch have been elected Confederate States Senators by the Legislature of North Carolina.

Evacuation of Ship Island—It has been authoritatively stated that Ship Island has been evacuated by our forces, the season and military stores removed to the main land, and the works destroyed. This was the result of a conviction on the part of our best engineer officers that it could not be held against a strong naval attacking force, and the Montauk merchant is not to have a regulation as our guest.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Mr. M. S. Hedrick, of Canal street, furnished bail in the sum of $1200 to answer a charge of enbedding and obtaining money under false pretenses, preferred against him by Mr. S. J. Hearts, counsel for Captain R. A. Wilkinson commander of the Empire Parish Rangers. The affidavit of Mr. Hearts made as follows: 'That on or about the 24 of June last one M. S. Hedrick did receive from S. A. Wilkinson, by his attorney, H. J. Hearts, the sum of $1200, in payment of uniforms for the Empire Parish Rangers, and that on or about the month of September last, he did collect from the Quartermaster of the Confederate States Army the same amount of cloth, or thereabouts, without authority, and converted the same to his own use and benefit, and has refused to account therefor, although requested so to do.' Mr. Hedrick, in his defence, stated that he had purchased the cloth with the consent of his principal, and had delivered it to the tailors to make up. The case was then continued.

John Robinson gave bail to answer the charge of stabbing Mr. Peterson on the Seventeenth street, near the Old Market. A frightful scene of disorder, confusion and terror ensued; but, though pistols were fired, terrific oaths uttered, and awful threats indulged in, no one was killed. The police succeeded in arresting and incarcerating in jail and the cage some ten of the rowdies, and a file of men, under the Lieutenants of the Public Guard, were detailed to keep watch over the prisoners during the night. A beautiful spectacle it is to see our civil prisons threatened by a few rowdy soldiers, when their officers have plenary power to keep them in camp, and we are astonished that military gentlemen should allow such desperate characters as are a few men in each company to roam over the city by night and by day. We are mortified to hear it make such remarks—and we cannot subscribe to the performances of some of the soldiers that we have been trying to persuade ourself and our readers that the scoundrels in uniform are not soldiers at all, but impostors. Nothing but our duty to the public impels us to indulge in such language. And we think it time for plain words when the military has to be ordered out to suppress disorder in our streets.

Mr. Dane, bailed Mr. Dupré by what authority the banks of this city had suspended specie payments? It is by the same authority that the city proposes to issue its bills. The necessities of the times call for this proposition, and the only opposition to it is to be found in the bank directors. The banks will not consent to lend to us money to the city at the rate of seven and eight per cent., and they would rail or profit by this discount themselves than have the city borrow from her own tax-payers without cost.

Mr. Dupré replied that he means which led to the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and argued that a precedent could not be found in that for the issuing of notes by the city government. After a few more remarks from different members, the ayes and noes were called for and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 9 to 1. Mr. Dupré alone voting in the negative.

Mr. Lauve then offered a resolution to place Confederate Treasury notes on a par with gold and silver in the financial department of the city government, which was unanimously adopted. It reads as follows:

> Resolved, That the City Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to receive in payment of city debts in favor of the City Treasury notes of the several parts of a dollar, and for one, two and three dollars.

The object of this resolution is, on examining them he and deceived the Council at the time of the several members, who would step into their deposit in so doing, was read and placed on file.

Mr. Lauve then arose and presented the following resolutions, providing for a municipal currency to supply the want of small change:

Resolved, That the City Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to issue notes in payment of city debts in favor of the City Treasury, of the denominations of a dollar, and for one, two and three dollars.

Resolved, That the amount of notes issued under this resolution shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

Resolved, That the notes issued by authority of the preceding resolution shall be at all times receivable at the City Treasury, and in payment of city taxes thereon, and all other city debts due or to fall due for the year 1862.

Resolved, That upon the receipt of the above issue, or any part thereof, into the Treasury of the city in payment of the city debts as above mentioned, they be redeemed and destroyed by the Treasurer, or in his absence by the Chief Clerk, and a like amount of the notes issued in the presence of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Dupré expressed himself earnestly against the resolutions, and presented some vigorous arguments for the consideration of his fellow Aldermen. He said the city had no authority to take such an important step as that proposed by the resolutions, and that millions of dollars of this character would be issued, which would be a ruinous tax-payers for it would eventually have to be redeemed by a special tax imposed for that purpose. There was no other way of meeting it, and Aldermen should not blind themselves to the full consequences of this novel scheme. He could not vote to favor the authority by which such a proposition was made.

Mr. Lauve replied to his question by stating that it the Council had any authority for their recent issue of bonds to the extent of $250,000 for purposes of city defence and relief of the poor, and when they had just as good authority for the issuing of these bills. It is the exigencies of the times that require the issue of these municipal notes, and these we have the warrant and authority.

Mr. Dupré asked of Mr. Dupré by what authority the banks of this city had suspended specie payments? It is by the same authority that the city proposes to issue its bills. The necessities of the times call for this proposition, and the only opposition to it is to be found in the bank directors. The banks will not consent to lend to us money to the city at the rate of seven and eight per cent., and they would rail or profit by this discount themselves than have the city borrow from her own tax-payers without cost.

Mr. Dupré replied that he means which led to the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and argued that a precedent could not be found in that for the issuing of notes by the city government. After a few more remarks from different members, the ayes and noes were called for and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 9 to 1, Mr. Dupré alone voting in the negative.

Mr. Lauve then offered a resolution to place Confederate Treasury notes on a par with gold and silver in the financial department of the city government, which was unanimously adopted. It reads as follows:

> Resolved, That the City Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to issue notes in payment of city debts in favor of the City Treasury, of the denominations of a dollar, and for one, two and three dollars.
>
> Resolved, That the amount of notes issued under this resolution shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).
>
> Resolved, That the notes issued by authority of the preceding resolution shall be at all times receivable at the City Treasury, and in payment of city taxes thereon, and all other city debts due or to fall due for the year 1862.
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