THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23.

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 to all issues to the carriers thereupon.

Sales on Auction Monday.

By M. Bardet, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at No. 108 Chartres street, plant and fixtures, crockery, furniture, &c.

Northern Hopes of Peace.

While the disposition and distribution of Lincoln is industriously employed in enlightening every Northern newspaper, and arousing and imprisoning every Northern man who ventures to disapprove of the war against the South, it has really happened that one of the most truculent and impassible of the war journals has suddenly been inspired by a merciful opinion even to the point of gratuitously intimating the possibility of a return of peace. We allude to the New York Tribune, which thus, albeit heretofore in favor of exterminating the rebels, confiscating their property, and settling the Southern States with loyal Yankees, begins now to assume that peace might possibly be desirable, and then obviate the necessity of our complete annihilation. The Tribune thinks that peace might be effected in one of three ways:

1st. The entire subjugation of the South by force of arms by the North, and the re-establishment of the authority of the Federal Government unquestioned in all the rebellious States.

2d A compromise, with the South, by a concession on the part of the North, of all the rights claimed by the South as constitutional.

3d. The recognition of the independence and nationality of the Confederate States.

Unfortunately, however, the cruel Tribune holds the cup of promise to our lips, and breaks it to our hopes. Of the three modes by which the war may be ended, it objects fundamentally and unchangeably to all but the first; and as it considers this the sole feasible proposition, it argues at much length upon the most effectual and most expeditious way by which it may be accomplished.

It so happens, however, that the people of the South differ altogether from the conclusions of the Tribune, and will consequently not merely regard, but positively thwart and defeat that benevolent journal's plan for terminating the war. Somehow the South finds herself incapable of appreciating the advantages of being oppressed, beaten, maltreated and despoiled into peace. Doubtless it is excessively ungrateful on our part to interpose any obstacles whatever to the successful exercise of the Tribune's charitable designs. Perad'venture we are insensible to our own good. At least that about will thus explain the obstinate resistance exhibited by the South to its patent panacea. In fact, the conduct of the South has been such, that, not to put too fine a point upon it, we may affirm that the favorite plan of the Tribune has already proved a dead failure. Mr. LINCOLN'S Generals have made sundry attempts at the practical enforcement of the Tribune's theories, in which they appear to have implied fifth, but the results have hardly corresponded to the magnificence of the programme. They have tried the experiment of subjugation in Virginia at various points—at Bethel, at Manassas, at Ganley river, but the contrabands have unanimously could not appreciate the excellence of their intentions, and fit the most reckless and inconsiderate manner beat them back and slaughtered. Our armies displayed the same stolidity at Oak Hill, in Missouri, and are preparing similar demonstrations in Kentucky. So that, all things considered, we opine that if the Tribune wails for peace until the South is subjugated, its patient will endure unto the Greek Kalends.

We agree with the New York print in rejecting the compromise proposition—not, however, for the same reasons. The North and South are separated eternally. If compromise had ever been possible—which we once believed, but now know to be erroneous—the course pursued by the North upon the outbreak of hostilities has rendered it forever impossible. As for living politically with a race which has proved itself utterly dishonest in every quality that can render human nature estimable, a race alike perfidious, false, cruel, filled from top to toe with hatred, malice and all uncharitableness—a race which fawned and smiled upon the South until she ceased to minister to its arrogance and rapacity, and which has ever since displayed a hatred and spirit of persecution that are absolutely demoniacal—why, we think that sooner then resume their severed relations with such a race, the people of the Southern Confederacy would consent to be subjects of a European sovereign. So no more talk about compromise, for the gorge rises at it.

The third and last proposition is that to which the North will have to come, distasteful as it may be, when exhausted and baffled, her fanatical population find themselves without means to fit for their prosecution of the war. Whether they will formally recognize our independence, matters little—the time at which we arrive when the war will cease, because our enemies will have vainly expended all their resources. More are we of opinion that the interval from now till then will be extremely remote. The desperate exertions now making by the Federals need only to be defeated, to create such consternation and discouragement among them as will seriously hamper their operations, and curtail their military strength. One or two more Southern victories will complete their demoralization.

GEORGE EUTIS, JR.—We are greatly gratified at being able to announce the appointment of GEORGE EUTIS, JR., to the honorable and responsible post of Secretary to the Commissioner of the Confederate States at Paris—an office recently conferred upon the Hon. JOHN SLIDELL. The citizens of New Orleans know GEORGE EUTIS, JR., too well to require from us any elaborate explanation. They know him to be a high-minded, true-hearted and patriotic Louisianian; of fine education, prepossessing manners, and unblemished integrity. His talents, and particularly his thorough mastery of the French language, qualify him admirably for the station to which he has been chosen, and which he will, doubtless, fill to the satisfaction of the country.

ORLEANS CADETS.—As will be seen by our advertising columns, a few young men are needed to complete the ranks of the Orleans Cadets, Captain Alexander Hunt, now in Virginia. This is one of the finest companies in the service, and is admirably officered. Apply to A. Hart & Co., No. 13 Chartres street.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Mr. L. Grunewald, No. 96 Chartres street, for the following music: "The Brightest Eyes," a charming melody, by Stigelli; "Gen. McCulloch's Grand March," composed by John Jacob; "Tiger Rifles Schottisch," by J. Schrenk—both stirring military pieces.

[illegible] Bridge for a pamphlet entitled "Practical Aspect and Salutary Tendency of the Existing Crisis." From our knowledge of the author, we have every reason to expect an interesting and useful publication. We shall examine it at our leisure.

NEW SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The steamer Laurel Hill, which arrived yesterday, brought down 4 hogsheads new sugar, consigned to Moore, Lacoste & Tilton, from the plantation of T. Boneberon, Ascension parish, and 40 half barrels new molasses, consigned to Moore, Lanve & Leblanc, from Mr. Cropper's plantation, Iberville parish.

FROM THE WEST.—The Liberty (Missouri) Tribune has a letter from Col. John T. Hughes, of the Confederate army, which is dated in an extra, reporting that a few days ago the Secession forces drove Gen. Lane out his command into Kansas, with twelve killed, thirty or forty wounded, and thirty-five taken prisoners. He states that but two or three were killed and eighteen wounded on the Southern side.

The Tredegar Works, in Richmond, are at present manufacturing the largest cannon of guns, shells, bills, &c. The capacity of the establishment is immense, there being no less than fifteen hundred men now engaged in manufacturing railroad iron, and cannon of the heaviest description.

A gentleman of Richmond has a cousin in Baltimore who is one of the officers from the ranks of the Federalists. One of Gen. Dix's hangman police officers residing in one of her houses, for the rent of which she lately called upon him. He replied that he would pay no rent to an Abolitionist, adding a much insulting epithet. The spirited lady rejoined that Jeff. Davis would soon be there, and would make him pay it. Whereupon he forbidden occupying her house the charge of treason. The letter which contains this information also states that Davis's arrival in Baltimore would be greeted with such a triumphal procession as the Monumental City has never yet witnessed.

The New Orleans Bee.

No. 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,197.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every FIFTEEN lines, in such matter as the Bee inserts, and half that price for every subsequent insertion.
Advertisements in Gaelic pay ONE DOLLAR square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every FIFTEEN lines, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to customers strictly within the line of their business and to an extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No discontinuance of advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The War with the North—Reported Capture of Lexington—Arrests of Secessionists—Monopolizing—Kentucky Resources—Secession Movements—Eastern Reports—Fremont—The Army Removed on Order of Mantle—Secession Excitement on Fredneath—The Weather Unfavorable.

Jefferson City, Mo., September 19.—There is no definite intelligence from Lexington to-day. Dispatches were received here this afternoon saying it was reported and believed that Lexington had been taken on Tuesday.

Two gentlemen who arrived here late this evening, having left Sconeville at 7 o'clock in the morning, discredit the report.

Affairs in Kentucky.

Louisville, September 19.—Hon. C. S. Morehead, Col. Reuben Durrett, and William Barr, telegraphic correspondent of the New Orleans Associated Press, were arrested yesterday, on suspicion with the enemy, and conveyed across the river. They are at the Gray's Hotel, Jeffersonville.

Kentucky Legislature.

Frankfort, September 19.—Petitions were presented, Messrs. Spalding, Edmonds, Bry, Hampton, Smith, Anderson and Ireland, in favor of the war tax, which were referred.

A bill passed this morning giving the Military Board power to loan the State arms to Major Anderson; also, a bill increasing the power of the Board.

Secession Among the Paducah Federal Troops.

Paducah, September 17.—Last night was one full of excitement at this point. Twice the pickets all around the town fired, and the alarm was sounded. The 6th and 7th Illinois were formed in order of battle. The first alarm was caused by a sentinel shooting at a straggling soldier; the second, by shooting into a market wagon.

General Johnston's Forces.

Fugitives arrested here last night from Mayfield report that 20,000 of Gen. Johnston's forces are at Mayfield, and that 10,000 more are approaching this place.

Large Fire in Vicksburg—Several Persons Burned to Death.

Vicksburg, September 22, 9 A. M.—A fire broke out at three o'clock this morning, in a building at the corner of Walnut and Grove streets, and it was not extinguished till six buildings had been completely destroyed, together with their contents.

A white man, a negro woman and two negro children, were burned by the flames. Their remains have been recovered.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ENGAGEMENT IN KENTUCKY.—Knoxville, (via Nashville) September 21.—An engagement took place on the 19th, at Barboursville, in Eastern Kentucky, between 800 Confederates and 1800 Federals, in which the Federals were completely routed.

The Confederate troops consisted of a portion of Battle's regiment of Tennessee, assisted by Captains Simpson and Pumbe's cavalry.

We took four hundred stand of arms, besides other equipments.

We have possession of Barboursville.

Our loss was two killed—Lieut. Powell, of Hawkins's company, and one private.

The loss of the Federals is unknown.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.—Richmond, September 20.—The Enquirer of this morning says, it is now certain that a large fleet of Federal vessels of war has been lying in Hampton Roads the present week, and that a raid on some portion of the Southern coast is doubtless in contemplation. The Federals are daily practicing with a 15-inch Columbiad at Old Point.

Twenty refugees from Maryland reached here yesterday, including two members of the Legislature. They report that a perfect reign of terror prevails in Maryland, and that outrages on the persons of women, the destruction of property and the imprisonment of innocent citizens are of daily occurrence.

The Examiner of this morning says that another package of unsigned ten-dollar Treasury notes has been stolen on the route from New Orleans. The Department has determined to suppress the whole issue of issue of terms engraved by J. Manouvrier, of New Orleans.

Many Yankees are bundling up their notions and endeavoring to escape before the expiration of forty days, and many pseudo-friends of the South are arriving from the North to protect their property from sequestration.

A shipment of Ocean provisions for New Orleans will be made to-day, and will be followed by a further consignment to-morrow.

Correspondence of the Bee.

DONALDSONVILLE, September 20.

"THE DONALDSON CANNONIERS."

Wednesday, the 18th instant, was a gala day here; it was the day fixed on for the departure of this gallant company. The steamer Prince of Wales, which had been chartered by the Quartermaster for the purpose of conveying our braves to Memphis, destined for Richmond, reached our wharf about eight o'clock, A. M., and in a short time had all the material of war and upwards of one hundred horses and mules on board. About nine o'clock a gallant French company, recently organized here by Captain Boulanger—a most splendid corps—and the Lafourche Guards, another gallant company, raised by our ex-Lieutenant Governor Trasimond Landry, escorted our gallant Cannoniers to the wharf, and formed a lane for them to pass through to the boat. In a few minutes the band of music announced the approach of Captain Maurin's Cannoniers, and such shouts and huzzahs have never before been heard in Donaldsonville. They marched through completely equipped, exchanging salutes with the two mounting companies, and proceeded on board. Such a day was never before witnessed in Donaldson. It is supposed that upwards of three thousand persons were present; the neighboring parishes were fully represented; the wharf was crowded to suffocation; the levee was thronged with people; the gallant Captain Maurin and other friends who had come to see those they love so well depart, to assist in this war for the independence of the Confederate States.

I have said that it was a gala day, saving only the pain experienced by parents and relatives in seeing those so dear to them going to the battle-field. But our opinion prevailed that our brave Cannoniers will honorably and nobly represent the sovereignty of our beloved Louisiana, and win for themselves everlasting fame, as did their predecessors, Captain Boulanger's company made a most splendid appearance. He deserves and has the thanks of this community for having early thought of preparing for its defence, if necessary. The Landry Guards is a fine company, composed of Creoles. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on their gallant Captain for having raised in so short a time so fine a corps, and drilled them to such perfection. A stranger would have taken the Landry Guards for veterans. All this is due to the indefatigable exertions of their brave Captain and the intelligence of his soldiers.

ASCENSION.

Gen. Zollicoffer and the Governor of Kentucky.

The following dispatch to the Governor of Kentucky was submitted to the Legislature last Monday, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 14th.

To the Excellency B. Magoffin:

SIR: The safety of Tennessee requiring, I occupy the mountain passes at Cumberland, and that I may have no difficulty in Kentucky. For weeks I have known that the Federal commander at Hopkins's Cross Roads was threatening the invasion of East Tennessee, and ruthlessly urging our people to destroy their own road and bridge. I postponed this precautionary movement until the despotic Government at Washington, refusing to recognize the neutrality of Kentucky, established formidable camps in the interior and other parts of the State, with the view, first, to subjugate your gallant State, and then ourselves. Tennessee feels, and has ever felt, towards Kentucky as a twin sister; and our people are as much people in kindred sympathy, valor and patriotism; we have felt, and still feel, a religious respect for Kentucky's neutrality. We will respect it so long as our safety will permit. If the Federal forces withdraw from their menacing position, the force under my command shall immediately be withdrawn.

Very respectfully,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,
Brig.-Gen. Com.

FROM SOUTHERN MISSOURI.—The Memphis Appeal of Saturday has the following:

Col. D. C. Cross reached here yesterday, direct from the camp of Gen. Hardee, at Pocahontas, near the Missouri line, and about 175 miles distant from this city. Col. C. reports that Gen. H. is in command of a large force of wild and armed and equipped men, whose military ardor and soldierly discipline that has been cultivated, is superior. They are abundantly supplied with munitions and provisions; are eager for the fray, and have the most unbounded confidence in their gallant commander and officers. When this column strikes, the blow will be an effective one.

Col. Cross visited our city on business connected with the service, and will return to his command immediately.

DARING EXPLOIT OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS.—Memphis, September 14.—Col Foley's last an engagement took place upon the occasion of an attack upon and the burning of Hill's house, near Ashwood. A detachment of the Maury County Rangers, under Lieut. Gordon, and some Washington Artillery and a portion of Colonel Wheeler's Regiment, made the attack, which was vigorously opposed for a while by the Federals. The temerity and daring of the attack, however, on the part of the Colonel, who, when went into the house of the Federals to effect their purpose, struck terror to the hearts of the Yankees, and they fled to their object and the burning of the house, the Confederates retreated to their camps, without the loss of a man.

The Federals in the engagement had four killed, and a number wounded, and seven prisoners taken were made prisoners.

The above intelligence comes from quite reliable sources, and may be considered as nothing, pic.

Affairs at Columbus.

[Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

COLUMBUS, KY., Sept. 19, 1861.

Editor Appeal: The different encampments were decidedly illuminated this morning, owing to the arrival of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who came down on the train yesterday afternoon. A resolution of a rousing character was adopted and implied a healthy condition among our gallant troops. Gen. Johnston comes heralded by announced glorious achievements, and it is devoutly hoped his management of this division of the army may fully sustain his reputation, he one of the most brilliant and accomplished military officers of the age. His appearance indicates a Jackonian disposition, and his repeated firmness and decisiveness of character will compare favorably with the hermitage hero. He has already assumed command, and with the valuable aid offered him by General Polk, will soon become familiar with the detail of our army. As soon as he shall have arranged his campaign programme, let the enemy beware, as their day of retribution will be near at hand.

There is no question of the result of our hearty enlightened Battle. An unequaled body, with such a head as Johnston, will never fail or waver before the hordes of Lincoln. Let all rejoice as to our success be displayed in the certain of the succession of day and night. The destiny of the South depends not a little upon this portion of the army. Yesterday morning a detachment of cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Logwood, embracing Capt. Taylor's Memphis Light Dragoons and Hill's cavalry, Lieutenant Claiborne, went up the river on a scouting expedition. At march of twelve miles brought them to Elliott's mills, situated on Mayfield creek, where three hundred Federalists are encamped. Our cavalry proceeded down the road toward the mill, until they came to Pentney's head, where they reconnoitered the Mathews road, down which they reconnoitered until they came within sight of the mounted Federal scouts.

The Confederates immediately gave chase, causing within pistol shot of the Federalists, who ran into their camp, pursuing them to within a distance of fifty yards of the camp guard, and within fair range of their cannon, which had been mounted so as to rake the road. Before reaching the Federal camp our troops had passed immediately in front of one of their regiments in camp." Col. Logwood and Adjutant Stocks, who were at the head of our column, each fired five pistol shots at the fugitives, all, however, without effect.

Adjutant Stocks and Lieutenant Trezevant each got an officer's hat, and private Ben Hart an articulately made cap, all of which the terrified fugitives lost a short distance from their infantry guard. It had been intended by Colonel Logwood to dash into the camp and capture the officer commanding the post, and the plan will have no doubt succeeded, had not the Federal scouts, by the merest accident, came into the road and given the alarm, as pell-mell they rushed back into the camp. Mayfield creek is quite an important stream at present, being the line of operation for both armies. It rises about eight miles east of the Mississippi river, into which it empties at old Fort Jefferson, ten miles above this place, where are encamped several hundred Federal troops.

The site of the fort, which is now entirely demolished, is considered one of the most important natural military posts upon the river; it is so situated that no occupation by the Lincolnites will be disputed, and that they will be disposed. A gentleman direct from Cape Girardeau, Mo., informs me that there are only 600 troops there, and that the larger portion of the force stationed at Ironton have been taken to Cairo, and from thence sent to Paducah. Those accounts to be well particular, leave the Federal force this side of Washington City at 60,000; it certainly does not exceed 75,000. General Fremont was reported at Cairo on the 17th instant, and he is said to have made a personal reconnoissance of the country several miles below.

I regret to inform you of the serious illness of Colonel J. Knox Walker, who it is not expected will survive twenty-four hours. The fatigue of camp duty, added to a constitution weakened by severe mental labor, have sealed redoubt him as to leave but little hope of his recovery.

The gunboats from Cairo have not been in sight for several days; they have no doubt made their last visit to these parts, as bad for some time. M. MEMPHIS.

From the Army on the Potomac.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

FAIRFAX C. H., Sept. 16, 1861.

We have no news here as yet. Our pickets occupy four heights—Munson's Hill, Upton's, Mason's and Hall's. We learned the home on Hall's Hill on Friday night. We look at the Federal Capitol, Arlington Heights, Alexandria, Potomac river, the Yankee vessels, &c., all from these heights. We kill some Hessians and take some prisoners every day. The cowardly rascals run to their entrenchments whenever we shoot at them, and start toward them like a ground hog to his den. It is impossible to tell when we will have a fight. Some say soon, others say not. The Confederate flag waves in full view of the disgraced American flag, and the despotic Lincoln and his Cabinet. "Why don't they come out from their entrenchments and give us battle?" is often asked. If we drive the Yankees much further, they will have to cross the Potomac. E. S. J.

Later from Pensacola.

The correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser and Register writes as follows, under date of the 17th:

No incidents, accidents or rumors worth noting this evening. A sloop of war, supposed to be the Preble, arrived about noon to-day. A large number of transport steamer, partially rigged, anchored last night with the fleet. Some half a dozen vessels are in view at this time.

The fate of the Judah has not "died out" yet. I hear of no excursion, but the vessel could be burnt out the memory. A resigned naval officer states it as his opinion that the officer in command of the Federal launches was Lieutenant Creighton, a son of the late Commodore. What a name, he's a gallant tar, and did his business thoroughly and effectually. If any harm befall the expedition, it is more than has transpired. They were greeted with heavy cheers on their return to the Island, which were heard at the yard. The Judah is floating about, and still smoking.

The weather is still clear and warm, and the roads between this city and Mobile improving. The mails come through yesterday and to-day as late as due.

Rousseau has not quite "played out." Last night a bouncing baby was placed in the hall of a gentleman, nearly dead. Of course the little stranger was properly cared for, and is now in the arms of an adopted mother.

SINGULAR PROPHECY.—We translate the following from the Courrier des Etats Unis of the 28th ult.:

Although many of the predictions made by Nostradamus (especially those concerning the deaths of Henry IV and Louis XVI) have been completely verified, they have generally been doubted in our times. Hit in the "Prophecies et Vaticinations" of that great man, vol. 2d, (edition of 1669) we find the following, which appears to deserve some attention:

"About that time (1861) a great quarrel and contest will arise in a country beyond the seas—America. Many poor devils will be hung and many poor wretches will be killed in punishment other than a cord. Upon my faith you may believe me. The war will not cease for four years, at which none should be at all astonished or surprised, for there will be no great of hatred and obstinacy in it. At the end of that time, prostrate and almost ruined, the people will re-embrace each other in great joy and love."

Now, here is something very analogous of the prophetic genius of Nostradamus, but in no way consoling for at poor devils and wretches (pauvres diables et pauvres hères) who will have to suffer under this war for four years. Let us hope that the astrologer was mistaken at least on this point.

A Sassy Yankee Well Answered.

A friend in the army encloses us the following piquant memento of the stirring little "brush," the 18th inst., at Lewinsville. On that occasion, a Yankee force, 2000 strong, had come out from their entrenchments to "hold, occupy and protect," as it is believed, a certain important strategic point in the neighborhood of Fall's Church, as they afterwards pretended, only to make a reconnoissance. Whatever may have been their purpose, they were foiled, driven back and beaten, as the following sassy letter from Gen. Stuart, who led upon them in his dashing style, killing, wounding and capturing enough to make their return to camp sensibly less in strength than it left it. Gen. McClellan was himself present in this affair, and participated in the 2 40 interest. One of the junior officers of the expedition was a sassy Lieutenant of Engineers, to whom Gen. Stuart addressed a note of Stuart. Just before the appearance of the letter, at the head of his famous horsemen, Pen had shrouded himself with the following piece of Yankee audacity:

LEWINSVILLE, Sept. 11, 1861.

"My Dear Sorrily.—I'm sorry that circumstances are such that I can't have the pleasure of seeing you—although so near you. Griffin says he would like to have you dine with him at Willard's at 5 o'clock on Saturday next. Keep your "Black Horse" off me, if you please.

Yours, &c.,
ORLANDO M. POE.
(Signed)
J. E. B. STUART, Esq., 2 miles beyond Fall's Church.
(In care of whomever finds this.)

Please answer both the note and Griffin's invitation.

On the back of the note is endorsed Col. Stuart's "answer," as follows:

I have the honor to report that "circumstances are such" that they could have seen me and they stopped to look (holding, and I "on ground both" as the common's mouth. Judging from his speed, Griffin surely left for Washington to hurry up the dinner.

J. E. B. STUART.
(Signed)

"Sorrily" was the nickname of Col. Stuart at West Point, and with his sassy friends.—Richmond Wig.

LINCOLN'S SEIN-FLAUTERS.—A New York paper of Thursday says a million in the new Treasury notes were sent to St. Louis and Cincinnati for army purposes. The regular daily grist of the Treasury mill is $200,000. The mere labor of shipping the notes examples over one hundred clerks from nine o'clock in the morning till eleven o'clock at night.

REPRESSIVE AND DILATORY.—We invite particular attention to the continuance in our advertising columns of the military office remedies for chronics, pic.

[From the Richmond Dispatch 19th.]

Gen. Floyd's Encampment with Moscoso.

Sergeant Clark, of Col. Wharton's regiment, in Gen. Floyd's Brigade, and Adjutant Guy, of the same regiment, reached the city yesterday evening from the camp of General Floyd and Wise, at the foot of Sewell Mountain, which they left on Friday noon. They bring dispatches to the Government. The former gentleman comes heralded by announced glorious achievements, and it is devoutly hoped his management of this division of the army may fully sustain his reputation, he one of the most brilliant and accomplished military officers of the age. His appearance indicates a Jacksonian disposition, and his repeated firmness and decisiveness of character will compare favorably with the hermitage hero. He has already assumed command, and with the valuable aid offered him by General Polk, will soon become familiar with the detail of our army. As soon as he shall have arranged his campaign programme, let the enemy beware, as their day of retribution will be near at hand.

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[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

FAIRFAX C. H., Sept. 16, 1861.

We have no news here as yet. Our pickets occupy four heights—Munson's Hill, Upton's, Mason's and Hall's. We learned the home on Hall's Hill on Friday night. We look at the Federal Capitol, Arlington Heights, Alexandria, Potomac river, the Yankee vessels, &c., all from these heights. We kill some Hessians and take some prisoners every day. The cowardly rascals run to their entrenchments whenever we shoot at them, and start toward them like a ground hog to his den. It is impossible to tell when we will have a fight. Some say soon, others say not. The Confederate flag waves in full view of the disgraced American flag, and the despotic Lincoln and his Cabinet. "Why don't they come out from their entrenchments and give us battle?" is often asked. If we drive the Yankees much further, they will have to cross the Potomac. E. S. J.

Later from Pensacola.

The correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser and Register writes as follows, under date of the 17th:

No incidents, accidents or rumors worth noting this evening. A sloop of war, supposed to be the Preble, arrived about noon to-day. A large number of transport steamer, partially rigged, anchored last night with the fleet. Some half a dozen vessels are in view at this time.

The fate of the Judah has not "died out" yet. I hear of no excursion, but the vessel could be burnt out the memory. A resigned naval officer states it as his opinion that the officer in command of the Federal launches was Lieutenant Creighton, a son of the late Commodore. What a name, he's a gallant tar, and did his business thoroughly and effectually. If any harm befall the expedition, it is more than has transpired. They were greeted with heavy cheers on their return to the Island, which were heard at the yard. The Judah is floating about, and still smoking.

The weather is still clear and warm, and the roads between this city and Mobile improving. The mails come through yesterday and to-day as late as due.

Rousseau has not quite "played out." Last night a bouncing baby was placed in the hall of a gentleman, nearly dead. Of course the little stranger was properly cared for, and is now in the arms of an adopted mother.

SINGULAR PROPHECY.—We translate the following from the Courrier des Etats Unis of the 28th ult.:

Although many of the predictions made by Nostradamus (especially those concerning the deaths of Henry IV and Louis XVI) have been completely verified, they have generally been doubted in our times. Hit in the "Prophecies et Vaticinations" of that great man, vol. 2d, (edition of 1669) we find the following, which appears to deserve some attention:

"About that time (1861) a great quarrel and contest will arise in a country beyond the seas—America. Many poor devils will be hung and many poor wretches will be killed in punishment other than a cord. Upon my faith you may believe me. The war will not cease for four years, at which none should be at all astonished or surprised, for there will be no great of hatred and obstinacy in it. At the end of that time, prostrate and almost ruined, the people will re-embrace each other in great joy and love."

Now, here is something very analogous of the prophetic genius of Nostradamus, but in no way consoling for at poor devils and wretches (pauvres diables et pauvres hères) who will have to suffer under this war for four years. Let us hope that the astrologer was mistaken at least on this point.

A Sassy Yankee Well Answered.

A friend in the army encloses us the following piquant memento of the stirring little "brush," the 18th inst., at Lewinsville. On that occasion, a Yankee force, 2000 strong, had come out from their entrenchments to "hold, occupy and protect," as it is believed, a certain important strategic point in the neighborhood of Fall's Church, as they afterwards pretended, only to make a reconnoissance. Whatever may have been their purpose, they were foiled, driven back and beaten, as the following sassy letter from Gen. Stuart, who led upon them in his dashing style, killing, wounding and capturing enough to make their return to camp sensibly less in strength than it left it. Gen. McClellan was himself present in this affair, and participated in the 2 40 interest. One of the junior officers of the expedition was a sassy Lieutenant of Engineers, to whom Gen. Stuart addressed a note of Stuart. Just before the appearance of the letter, at the head of his famous horsemen, Pen had shrouded himself with the following piece of Yankee audacity:

LEWINSVILLE, Sept. 11, 1861.

"My Dear Sorrily.—I'm sorry that circumstances are such that I can't have the pleasure of seeing you—although so near you. Griffin says he would like to have you dine with him at Willard's at 5 o'clock on Saturday next. Keep your "Black Horse" off me, if you please.

Yours, &c.,
ORLANDO M. POE.
(Signed)
J. E. B. STUART, Esq., 2 miles beyond Fall's Church.
(In care of whomever finds this.)

Please answer both the note and Griffin's invitation.

On the back of the note is endorsed Col. Stuart's "answer," as follows:

I have the honor to report that "circumstances are such" that they could have seen me and they stopped to look (holding, and I "on ground both" as the common's mouth. Judging from his speed, Griffin surely left for Washington to hurry up the dinner.

J. E. B. STUART.
(Signed)

"Sorrily" was the nickname of Col. Stuart at West Point, and with his sassy friends.—Richmond Wig.

LINCOLN'S SEIN-FLAUTERS.—A New York paper of Thursday says a million in the new Treasury notes were sent to St. Louis and Cincinnati for army purposes. The regular daily grist of the Treasury mill is $200,000. The mere labor of shipping the notes examples over one hundred clerks from nine o'clock in the morning till eleven o'clock at night.

REPRESSIVE AND DILATORY.—We invite particular attention to the continuance in our advertising columns of the military office remedies for chronics, pic.

Review of the Louisiana Legion—Night Powers of Soldiers.—The inspection and review of the Louisiana Legion, on Saturday evening, was one of the grandest and most magnificent military pageants that have been seen in New Orleans, and gratifying as was such a spectacle to a Louisianian, it was likewise assuring to the hearts of those who hold that the deportment of our soldiers will have to be repeated before long by a Yankee. It was truly a slight indication of the martial spirit and patriotism of our citizens and soldiers, that after so many thousand men have left the city for active service there should be such a large crowd at what was only the first of a series of five reviews, necessary to learn their duty organized home continuously we hath this. This occasion likewise made apparent the fact that the city is by no means deserted by the beauty and fashion. The spacious galleries along both sides of the street, the windows, and even the housetops to a large extent, were crowded with ladies, while the state one were there in large force also, as spectators outside and gallants. When the Brigade line was formed, on the upper side of Canal street, it extended from the levee in Dryades street, equal to eight ordinary squares. One of our octogenarian correspondents tried to estimate that the number of men parading was 1000. The official returns of the different commands show the number to be 2200.

One of the most noticeable features of this parade was that only the smaller portion of the troops were armed. This is perhaps unavoidable, where the number that might go in the hands of the reserve corps are doing such good service before the enemy elsewhere. Those home companies that cannot get army weapons, and the 10th inst. Six thousand were held in reserve. The attack was received firmly, and the fire of the enemy was vigorously returned. Three attempts were made to flank our little army, and each was repulsed with severe loss. One bold charge was made to take the battery; but such a "terrible fire" was directed upon the assailants by Capt. Guy, that they were swept back, and did not renew the attempt. The last charge was made on the extreme left by a German regiment, which was driven back with heavy loss; and this is the regiment which is said to have been "called off." It was not until after dark that firing ceased and the enemy retired.

General Floyd, ascertaining the number of his adversary, and moreover that four thousand, besides the eleven thousand in front of him, had been sent above Gauley river to cross the Gauley at Hughes Ferry, and to march by way of Meadow Bluff to get behind him, determined to recross the river that night, and at once proceeded to do so. His mode of crossing consisted of one small boat, that could hold only one wagon at a time, and a small foot bridge, very ingeniously built by Engineer Frostburg, a Swede, attached to Col. Wharton's regiment. Every soldier, well, sick and wounded, was safely taken across before light; but owing to the absence of a large number of wagons, transporting stores from the railroad depot, there were not enough to carry all the baggage, provisions, etc. A portion of these were unavoidably left behind, including some tents, cartridges, etc. A part of Gen. Floyd's private baggage, and also that of some of his officers, was stopped, and the smuggler alone remains to carry on any precarious intercommunication. It is plain that the budget of the last session of the Congress is more wasty paper to the secessionists and the North is now thrown on its own resources. The banks of New York and Boston have subscribed for the present loan, and just now they are well stocked with coin. The loan will be completely taken up, and the people will return—indeed, it can only return through the channels of trade, and these must be checked by war. The exports of the South are stopped, and they do cannot and will have not the means of buying, while the new Morrill tariff must restrict the trade of the North. There appears, then, no source from which the stream of bullion will continue to flow into the banks. New loans, then, must be sought for in Europe; but can they be raised in that quarter? Granting that seven per cent. is a tempting bait, it is conceded by all the leading men in the country, that though the federation has ever kept good faith with its creditors, many of the separate States have repudiated, and Philadelphia bonds have become a byeword for dishonesty. If we do not include in the immorality of the Northern party granted to prolong civil war, it is become experience has taught us that in the acquisition of wealth virtue imposes no restraint which selfishness has to say; and this will be seen in the effort for us to urge that every five-pound note embarked in this quarrel might multiply the sad list of widows and orphans and of young men maimed for life. All this we have attempted to turn the cupidity to which the temptation lurks of seven per cent. is now being offered, that the security is decidedly bad; and though the loan of principal and interest would be the befitting punishment of the crime, we hope the penalty may be avoided by rejecting the proposal.

LATEST FROM THE NORTHWEST.—*Reported Achievement by General Lee.*—Reliable intelligence was received on yesterday from General Lee's command, which indicates the prosecution of a brilliant campaign in that quarter on the part of our forces. The news is that General Lee, having set out a new road for a part of the season, had marched upon to the left of Stifer's, which is at the western base of Cheat Mountain, and into the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike road, between Stifer's and Huttonsville, and then onward to the latter place, which he took possession. He succeeded in cutting off, by this movement, the Federal forces under Gen. Reynolds, from the co operation of his assistant command, stationed on Green Brier.

A skirmish had occurred between portions of the Federal and Confederate commands, and General Reynolds himself had been captured. Passengers