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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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HOW TO WIN BATTLES.

It has been remarked that in nearly all the encounters between the Confederates and the Yankees whenever the former have been enabled to get at close quarters, they have usually repulsed their antagonists. The battle of Manassas was fought from morning till three o'clock, P. M., with varying fortunes, and with no very decisive result, because the enemy engaged as with their artillery and their arms of precision at comparatively long distances, but when KIRBY SMITH's brigade arrived upon the field, and threw itself headlong and with irresistible violence upon their ranks, they were at once broken, thrown into confusion, and completely defeated. This, by the way, refutes the gratuitous assertion of Dr. RUSSELL in reference to that engagement, when he says that neither side made a single charge during the day. The Doctor himself was ill-qualified for forming an opinion, seeing that he only reached the scene of strife at the moment when the disordered battalions of the foe had been driven from their ground and were in full flight.

General MCCLELLAN is reported to be anxious to fight all his future battles at what he styles "long taw." No doubt he is. His artillery equipments are said to be on a most magnificent and gigantic scale, while his roll of troops organised expressly for that branch of the military service embraces some sixteen hundred to two thousand men. Enjoying marked superiority in this respect, General MCCLELLAN would unquestionably prefer converting his proposed notions into artillery duels—shelling the Confederates at convenient distances, and posting his own men in positions of comparative safety, where they could only be reached with guns of heavy calibre. It is, however, one thing to plan and another to execute. The first is simply the fruit of reflection and observation; the second depends upon manifold and often unexpected contingencies. If the Confederates would stand still and permit MCCLELLAN to select his ground and arrange his troops, so as to fire his big guns at us, and keep us inevitably at a good distance, doubtless he might make the Confederates suffer severely, but we are quite certain they intend to allow nothing of the sort. Such scenes are peculiarly unsuited to the character, genius and fighting qualities of Southern men. When they begin an action they desire to settle it as rapidly as possible. There is no way of accomplishing this speedily and effectually save by falling upon the enemy with cold steel, and thus rendering his "arms of precision" utterly useless. The bayonet—and above all the sword-bayonet—which in skillful hands is an instrument of terrific scope and deadly power—will make quick work and all attempts to fight artillery duels.

Our boys have already displayed their aptitude in the use of the bayonet. We learn from authority worthy of confidence that during the memorable and glorious combat at Leesburg, the musket at short distances and the bayonet were alone used. The latter weapon proved itself highly serviceable in several sweeping and irresistible charges. The enemy never waited to cross bayonets with us, but shrunk terrified from the gleam of the terrible weapon. They attempted more than once to make bayonet charges themselves, but were again and again forced to fall back by the incessant volleys of musketry with which they were received. In fact the Southern soldiers have not alone more animal courage: that is equally an attribute of the North, and is common to almost all nations. They are peculiarly distinguished by their impetuosity, fire, recklessness of life, and determination to do or die. Such men possess the stuff of which heroes are made, and every individual composing our armies adds his own particular individuality and energy to that of the mass. The best thing to be done with soldiers of this stamp is to place them in situations where they cannot be held after 6? by the power of artillery, and from where they can be hurled like thunderbolts against the foe. The experience at Leesburg proves not merely that the Confederates understand and can practice charges with the bayonet, but that the diligent use of that fearful weapon is one of the most certain means of routing the foe. At Leesburg they were literally forced into the river in endeavoring to avoid the thrusts of the bayonet. We hope most earnestly that the lesson will not be lost on the Confederate commanders hereafter.

HONORS TO COMMODORE HOLLINS.—On Tuesday last Com. G. N. Hollins, C. S. N., received the following letter from the Secretary of the Navy, and at the same time was apprised of his appointment as Flag Officer on this naval station, dating from the 12th October—the day of his intrepid attack on the blockading force:

C. S. Navy Department,
RICHMOND, Oct. 26, 1861.

Flag Officer Gen. N. Hollins,
Commanding at New Orleans:

SIR—Your official report of the naval contest between a portion of your squadron and that of the enemy in the Mississippi river, on the 12th instant, has been received.

The conception and execution of this enterprise, by which, with a force inferior even to that of one of the enemy's fleet, you attacked his four ships and drove him before you from the river, and destroyed, his preparations for an occupation, reflects the highest credit upon yourself and your command, and is expressing to you, and through you, to your officers and men, its high appreciation of the conspicuous gallantry, ability and zeal which marked the conduct of all, the Department expresses the conviction that the effect and significance of your brilliant triumph, decisive and important as it was, rise far above its apparent importance.

I am, respectfully, your obedt. servt.,
S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

GEN. PRICE.—The Memphis *Appeal* of Wednesday has the following:

Gen. James Harding, Quartermaster-General of the army of Missouri, has arrived in the city, direct from Gen. Price's headquarters, which he left on the 18th. Gen. Harding confirms the reported falling back of Gen. Price's command to Neosho, intelligence of which we published in our issue of the 26th, and expresses the opinion that the retrograde movement of Price is only one of necessity for the purpose of forcing Fremont to extend his lines, and thereby weakening his strength.

Price's army is represented to be in the very best condition and eager to engage the Woolly Horse. The number is less than has been proposed, all the original camp-followers and jayhawkers having been sloughed off, and the army consisting entirely of superior, good fight, able men, of whom scarcely one hundred are on the sick list!

Gen. H. says the proximity of McCulloch's command, which is receiving accessions daily from Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, will enable him to co-operate with Price, and the combined armies of the two generals will outnumber any force Fremont can bring against them.

Glorious Achievements.

Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson arrived in the city yesterday from Greenville, Ma., where his force now is.

We quote his own language when we state that since the 20th inst. he has fought five battles, and only eighty men in all have been killed or wounded. Many of the enemy he has killed, we cannot say—but it is supposed that ten times as many will not cover their loss.

The manoeuvre in the engagement just gone through with will rank among the most brilliant achievements of the war. It shows that eleven hundred men, after they had been surrounded, defeated the army of seven thousand enemies and made good their retreat, at the same time killing almost as many as their own number. It has given Gen. Thompson a reputation not possessed by any General in the service.

We are unadvised of the movements of Gen. Thompson, but believe he is now in business connected with his command.

GEN. JEFF. THOMPSON'S SPEECH.—This famous guerrilla chieftain, who has been justly styled the Marion of this war, having been complimented by one of the lady congressmen by a flattering allusion in the course of the entertainment at the theatre last evening, favored the audience with one of his characteristic speeches. He stated that in the last month, his regiment little army of over 1000 men had marched over 500 miles; had fought the enemy almost every day; had killed over 500 of them, more than had been dispatched in that time by the whole Western army besides; had completely plished all that Gen. Johnston had sent it out to do, in its Missouri campaign, and had come out with more men than it had started with.—*Memphis Avalanche, 30th.*

THE PENSACOLA ESTIMATE GRAND.—The *First Confederate Steamer on the Mississippi.*—Our information from the Pensacola of all that has transpired since our last issue can be comprised in a very brief space. On Wednesday morning our men found the river entirely free of vessels, and all steam, save that of our own men, so far as could be seen from above and below. This interesting condition of affairs still continues. Indeed not a gun has been fired on the Potomac for the last three days. The fact is evidently off on some expedition for mischief, making preparation for an attack, or, as some suppose, it is a trap to induce our navy to seek after it, purpose of firing upon them from their flying artillery, which is now ascertained to be scattered about at various points on the Maryland shore.

The state of things mentioned cannot last long, and in whatever way the Yankees turn up they will find out that we have not been "napping." On Wednesday, about 10 o'clock, the Georgia Page, now known as the Richmond, Capt C. C. Simms, succeeded in passing unmolested from Aquia Creek up the Potomac to a safe position, and in the evening a row-boat, with six men armed, passed down.

[*Fredericksburg Recorder, Oct. 25.*

Messrs. Kohl & Co., Exchange Place, have given us thanks for late Kentucky papers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The Privateer Savannah's Crew.

THEIR TRIAL COMMENCED IN NEW YORK.

The Northern Newspaper Complaints.

ELECTION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Blockade of the Potomac Complete.

Richmond, October 31.—Late New York papers report that the trial of the crew of the privateer Savannah is progressing.

Mr. Longue defends the prisoners. Among other grounds of defence, he urged that the prisoners were in the service of what they considered a *de facto* Government. He objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, contending that when the prisoners were taken by the Minnesota into Hampton Roads they were within the jurisdiction of Virginia, which was the only State in which they could be legally tried. The case was to be resumed the following day.

The ship Matapan, from Glasgow, had been seized, a fractional part of her being owned in New Orleans.

The Baltimore *South* of last Friday says that the forces on board the Federal fleet in Hampton Roads (since sailed) is from 30,000 to 40,000, and that their destination is probably not far South.

Several New York papers are complaining about the suppression of the truth in their issues at the battle of Leesburg.

Dispatches from Wheeling of the 24th say that the election in Western Virginia favored a division of the State.

Washington advices of Friday state that the blockade of the Potomac is complete, and the transportation of arms and stores by railroad is an absolute necessity.

From Wilmington, we learn that up to nine o'clock last night there was no appearance of the Federal fleet on the coast. All quiet.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE AT ST JOHNS.

COTTON STILL ADVANCING.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nashville, October 31.—The steamship City of Baltimore touched at St. Johns on the 20th, bringing European dates to the 16th instant.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market on the 14th and 15th amounted to 30,000 bales, of which 15,000 were taken by speculators and importers. On the 15th the sales were 25,000, at an advance of ¼ to ⅛.

Manchester advices were favorable, holders demanding an advance.

Breadstuffs heavy; all qualities advanced.

Political Intelligence.

Earl Russell, in a speech at Newcastle, defended American affairs, and said England had no reason to interfere; but should watch the course of affairs, and if able to interfere, should do so for the cause of freedom and humanity. He said he could not see how harmony could be restored either by the surrender or the subjugation of the South.

The cotton factories in Spain are closing on account of the lack of cotton.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

THE BATTLE OF THE PASSES, WHAT THE TURTLE DID TO THE RICHMOND.

Gen. Price's Army at Springfield.

SIEGEL AND LANE WITHIN TWO DAYS' MARCH OF PRICE.

Another Release from the Bastille.

Nashville, October 31.—Com. McKean's dispatch of the battle of the Passes has been received at Washington.

Capt. Pope, of the Richmond, reports that a hole was made in the Richmond two feet below the water line, by the Manassas. The hole was five inches in circumference.

The first alarm given, as the Manassas passed abreast of the Richmond, was to discharge her entire port batteries at the Richmond.

The Richmond then exhibited a red light as a signal of danger, and the whole squadron was under weigh in a very few minutes, the Richmond covering the retreat.

The Preble went over the bar, but the Richmond and the Vincinnes grounded.

During the engagement Com. Hardy and his crew abandoned the Vincennes, and placed a lighted slow match to her magazine, but it did not explode.

The leak in the Richmond was so reduced that the small engines could keep her free. Three planks will have to be put in.

A dispatch from Rolla, Mo., says that all the bands of rebels which have been infesting the country west of that place are concentrating at Springfield, where a part of Price's army has arrived, and the remainder expected soon.

Col. Boyd, of the Twenty-fourth Missouri, has issued a proclamation from Pilot Knob, setting forth that Fremont's proclamation will be rigidly enforced in the counties of Jefferson, St. Francois, Washington and Ironton; that offenders will be summarily shot, and rebel sympathizers, giving information, will be treated as spies.

A dispatch from St. Louis of the 25th says that Siegel and Lane are within two days' march of Price, and hoped to get a fight at Springfield.

The Pacific telegraph was completed to San Francisco on the 24th.

James A. McKnight, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, has been released from Fort Lafayette upon taking the oath of allegiance, which he did, protesting against the requirement, as being without warrant, justice or law.

Interesting Correspondence.

Richmond, October 31.—The *Whig* this morning publishes the correspondence between Brigadier-General W. H. T. Walker and the Secretary of War, on the resignation of the former.

Gen. Walker, in giving some of his reasons for resigning, says that he has been overstaughed by the appointment of young officers whom he ranked in the old service. That the Government, not content with putting his own countrymen over him, brought from New York Gen. Lovell, who was an office-holder in New York when the battle of Manassas was fought, and made him a Major-General, over Southern men, and to cap the climax, a Walker's brigade was taken from him and given to one of his junior Colonels, who was made Brigadier General. He concludes his letter by saying:

"One would have supposed that an Executive, who has himself been a soldier, would have scorned to wound the sensibilities of old and tried soldiers. The sacred cause for which I drew my sword I will fight for in my native State, but I will not condescend to submit longer to insults and indignities from the Executive."

The Secretary of War replies that it is due to his self-respect to remark on the impropriety of Brig.-Gen. Walker's using the War Department for conveying disrespectful and insulting comments upon the action of the President of the Southern Confederacy. He says that the President's sole officious counsel in not entering Brig.-Gen. Walker to be Major-General, and that there is no question of promotion involved in appointing general officers. The law exclusively vests the appointing power in the President, and it is no disparagement to any officer, whatever his services, that he prefers another as division commander.

Gen. Walker's resignation was accepted.

In replying to the Secretary of War's remarks about self-respect, he says that the War Department is the proper channel through which to convey his resignation, and that the present acting Secretary of War, in consequence of his short sojourn in that department, is ignorant of it.

Departure of the Ministers.

How They were Treated in Havana.

RETURN TO CHARLESTON OF THE STEAMER.

Augusta, October 31.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the morning gives an interesting account of the departure of the Confederate Ministers, and return of the steamer Theodora.

The party left Charleston on the 11th instant, consisting of Hons. J. M. Mason and John Slidell, Mr. ESTRADA, secretary to Mr. Mason; Mrs. and the two Misses Slidell; Mr. Eustis, secretary to Mr. Slidell; Mrs. Eustis, (the daughter of Member Cocrosse, of Port Lafayette) Col. Lamont and children.

They arrived at Nassau that night, Cardenas the 16th, and Havana the 17th, where they were most cordially received. The ladies of Havana presented a flag to the steamer, and the ladies of Matanzas sent a flag to the Hampton Legion.

The steamer Theodora returned to the Confederacy with a valuable cargo. She reports that the Kearsarge State had captured a Northern steamer loaded with arms and ammunition, and carried her to New York.

ARRIVAL OF HON. R. R. MEADE.

A British Officer Offended with Garrison.

THE SOUTHERN CAUSE IN EUROPE.

Another Engagement Abroad.

Augusta, October 31.—The Savannah Republican this morning announces the arrival of the Hon. R. R. Meade, of Virginia, late U. S. Minister to Brazil, who is safely on his way to Richmond.

Capt. S. P. Short, of the British navy, has resigned his commission, and has arrived. He will tender his services to President Davis.

Several South Carolinians have also arrived from Europe. They report that the feeling of England and France is warming up toward the Southern Confederacy.

A valuable cargo of sulphur, ammunition, saltpetre, sulphur and small arms has arrived in the Confederacy.

A Confederate vessel in Havana has been presented with a flag, and her officers and passengers with a dinner, by the citizens of that place.

DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL LEE.

The Wounded Prisoners at Leesburg.

Richmond, October 31.—One hundred and fifty prisoners left here to-day for Columbia, South Carolina.

Eight more prisoners arrived here this afternoon, four from Leesburg and four from Fairfax.

General Lee has arrived from Jackson river, and reports all quiet.

The Baltimore *Clipper* of Saturday publishes a partial list of the Federals wounded at Leesburg, as follows: Fifteenth Massachusetts, 44; Twentieth Massachusetts, 32; Tammany Regiment, 8; California Regiment, 64; Third Rhode Island, 6; First Federal Battery Artillery, 2; Cavalry, 1. Killed in Tammany Regiment, 10. The *Clipper* omits 49 wounded Yankees now at Leesburg.

A dispatch in the *Clipper* says that Lincoln has appointed a Commissioner to proceed to St. Louis and examine Fremont's accounts.

Nothing of interest from the camps up to six o'clock this afternoon.

Later from Leesburg.

Augusta, October 31.—The Charleston *Courier* has a special dispatch from Richmond, which says that after the battle of Leesburg the Thirteenth Mississippi Regiment encountered 3500 Lincolnites, who were advancing towards Leesburg from Edward's Ferry.

Col. Barksdale drove them into their entrenchments, killing and wounding more than 40. The Confederates lost Lieut. Fisher and private Simons, killed, and several slightly Wounded.

Col. Barksdale now holds the enemy in check.

Beauregard's Report of the Battle of Manassas.

The following brief synopsis of the official report of the battle of Manassas is furnished by a correspondent to the Richmond *Dispatch*:

I have been favored with a brief synopsis of Gen. Beauregard's report of the battle of Manassas, which has been forwarded to the War Department, and which will doubtless be published in a short time. Gen. Beauregard opens with a statement of his position antecedent to the battle, and of the plan proposed by him to the Government of the junction of the armies of the Shenandoah and Potomac, with a view to the relief of Maryland and the capture of the city of Washington. This plan was approved by the President. Gen. B. states that he telegraphed to the War Department on the 13th July of the contemplated attack of Gen. McDowell, urgently asking for a junction of Gen. Johnston's force with his own, and continued to make urgent requests for the same until the 17th July, when the President consented to order Gen. Johnston to his assistance. Gen. Beauregard goes on to state that his plan of battle consisted in Gen. Johnston an attack on the enemy on the left at or near Centreville, while he himself would command in front; but the condition of the roads prevented this. It was then decided to recover the attack of the enemy behind Bull Run. After the engagement at Blackburn's Ford, on the 18th, Gen. Beauregard was convinced Gen. McDowell's principal demonstration would be made on our left wing, and then formed the plan of throwing forward a sufficient force by converging roads to attack the enemy's reserves at Centreville, so soon as the main body of the latter became inextricably engaged on the left. Late in the day, finding that Gen. Ewell, who was posted on the extreme right of our line, had not moved forward in accordance with the programme and his special order which had been sent to him, Gen. B. dispatched a courier to Gen. Ewell to acquire the reason why the latter had failed to advance, and received a reply from Gen. E. stating that he had not received any such order. The enemy's attack having then become too strong, on the left, to warrant carrying out the original plan, as it would take three hours for Gen. Ewell's body, side to reach Centreville, it became necessary to alter the plan, change front on the left, and bring up our reserves to that part of the field. This movement was postponed in response to Gen. Johnston, Gen. Beauregard remaining to direct the movements in front.

At the time when General Kirby Smith and General Early came up with their divisions and appeared on the right of the enemy, my forces on the left occupied the cord of the arc of a circle, of which the arc itself was occupied by the enemy—the extremes of their lines flanking ours. The appearance of Smith's and Early's brigades, and their charge on the enemy's right, broke the line of the latter and threw them into confusion, when shortly afterwards the rout became complete.

General Beauregard highly compliments General—then Colonel—Evans (commanding a brigade)—and now the hero of Leesburg—for the extraordinary skill and great gallantry he so lately displayed in his movements from Stone Bridge to Sudley's Ford, after receiving the enemy's first onset at Stone Bridge. General Evans had only about one thousand men, but divining that the enemy's movement was a concentric one, and that his columns had gone through the woods to the left, and would attempt to cross at Sudley's Ford, he left at Stone Bridge four hundred men, and filling off to the ford at Sudley's with 600 men, he kept the enemy at bay there for nearly an hour, although in force several thousand strong.

General Beauregard entirely forever the various questions so much disputed respecting this battle. He acknowledges the great generosity of General Johnston in fully according to him (Gen. B.) the right to carry out his plans, and formed with relation to this campaign, in yielding the command of the field after examining and cordially approving the plan of battle, and in the effective co-operation which Gen. Johnston so chivalrously extended to him on that eventful day.

He remarks that the retreat of our forces from Fairfax, immediately previous to the engagement of the 18th, is the first instance on record of volunteers retiring before an engagement and with the object of giving battle in another position.

The number under his command on the 18th of July are set down at 17,000 effective men, and on the 21st, at 27,9000 which includes 6200 of Johnston's army, and 1700 brought up by General Holmes from Fredericksburg.

The killed on our side in this ever memorable battle are stated in the report to have been in number 393, and the wounded 1200.

The enemy's killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated by General Beauregard at 4500, which does not include the missing.

The report is rather lengthy, and is accompanied by another from General Johnston giving an account of the movements of his army at Winchester and march to Manassas, also by the reports of brigade commanders.

PRISONERS TO BE SENT TO GEORGIA.—The Macon *Telegraph* of the 26th says: "We understand that the Secretary of War has telegraphed to Gov. Brown, to know if five hundred Hessians could be accommodated with lodgings in this city. Would not the Penitentiary at Milledgeville be a better place?"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Cemeteries To-Day.—All Saints' Day will be generally observed as a religious holiday among a large portion of our community, and the principal cemeteries will be quite crowded during the evening, from noon until dark. The new St Louis Cemetery, at the Bayou Bridge, and those on the Metairie road, will be visited by large numbers, on account of the facility of reaching them by the city cars. A friend wishes us to suggest that as the most of small change might issue on the occasion, it would be well to take at the tables, the banks ought to furnish small bills and silver to those gentlemen having charge of tables, so as to accommodate any person who wishes to give his contribution, but who has only a large bill.

High Mass for Relief of Indigent Families. There will be a High Mass at St. Joseph's Church, on Camp street, on Sunday next, 3d November, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and a collection will be taken for the *relief of indigent and distressed families* of the city.

Vauxnicht's Museum.—St. Charles street is itself again since Vauxnicht's Museum and Temple of Art has opened. The Museum is one of the features of the Crescent City, and all strangers who come here visit it to wonder and admire. The principal potentates of Europe, the Japanese Ambassadors, John Brown and his pale, our Saviour and his Apostles, are all represented in life-like figures, besides a large quantity of other novelties and works of art, all to be admired, and some a little piquant.

A Runaway Slave Steals a Little Girl and Carries her into the Woods.—Last Saturday morning the little daughter of Mr. François Gunnet, residing at the corner of Villere and Bagatelle streets, a pretty child, only four years of age, disappeared in a mysterious manner, and he published an advertisement, offering a reward for her. He was told that Madelaine had been playing at his door-steps, when a negro girl stopped to talk and play with her, and then let her go. This story alarmed distracted him, for if she had been stolen, at so early an age, he might never find her, whereas if she was only lost, she would probably be brought back to the house. On Wednesday evening a Third District police officer went down to the old battalion, on St. Bernard parish, to look after some robberies, and out toward the woods he came across a negro girl with the child walking beside her.

Thinking it very strange to see a negro and child at such a remote spot, the officer stopped up and questioned the girl as to how she came to be there. She answered that she had come down to see the soldiers, and that the little girl was staying with her father, who was a captain in the regiment mentioned there. The officer took them both to the house and made enquiries, which showed that the girl was lying. She never did discover the turn affairs were taking, and finally confessed that she had stolen the child, and did not know where it was.

The officer brought them up to the Third District police office, and instead of the newspaper could be found the advertisement of Mr. Gunnet, which gave a description of the little girl, by which she was easily recognized. Afterwards he obtained from the slave an acknowledgement that her name was Louisa, and that she belonged to Mr. Gunnet, of Villere street, Fourth District. She said that she was away about a week ago, and last Friday night slept in an unfurnished house in the Lafayette Square, where she was five days and four nights. Her fare, in undertaking such a strange adventure, cannot be imagined. Mr. Gunnet made a liberal offer to take her for kidnapping before Recorder Gustinell's court, and Louisa was sent to prison to await an examination.

Written Artillery.—We publish this morning, on the French side of our paper, a list of those members of the Written Battery who have been transferred to the Polish Gunpowder Artillery, Captain Sprengel.

Affray Between Soldiers.—While the Lake Pontchartrain Guards were at the Second District ferry landing, at half-past three o'clock last evening, a difficulty occurred between two men in the ranks, named Richard McGee and T. A. Lester, in which McGee stabbed Lester in the left side of the abdomen, just above the hip, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Lester was sent to the Charity Hospital, after Lieutenant Gale arrested McGee, and officer Delery ferried up two other members of the company, named James Stafford and John O'Brien, as witnesses.

Discovery of a Young Girl's Skull, with a Knife Thrust in It.—Yesterday morning a strange discovery was made in the Third District. A little boy, son to a Spanish family that rent a house on Peace street, near Camacles, crawled underneath the kitchen to catch a chicken, when he was horrified to perceive a human skull lying there, and quickly making his way out, told his circumstance to his parents. They pulled out the skull and sent for Deputy Coroner Scarpers, who came to the place and notified Lieut. Maurer. From the size and teeth it is evidently the skull of a girl about fifteen years of age, and from the long brown hair, it must have been a white girl. It was wrapped up in a brown barege veil, the corners of which were twisted together as if for some one to take hold of and carry. That part of the veil twisted up was well preserved, but the part around the head was all decayed into shreds. It was plain that the brains within the skull, and the flesh without it, had decayed by age, and not by the action of time or any other artificial agent.

But the strangest and most horrible part of it is, that there is a hole or crevice through the top of the head, on the left side, directly above the left ear. It is a round or oval one, made by a sharp-bladed knife, half an inch across the blade, and struck in diagonally, as if the girl had been lying on her back, or in bed, and the murderer had approached on the left hand side toward the head, and struck with his right hand across the pillow.

The inquiries made in the *Picayune*, that it had probably belonged to a medical student, and that it could not be the relic of a tragedy, is improbable and unsupported by any circumstances. Medical students do not carry young girls' heads about, tied up in veils, nor are they in the habit of throwing them underneath kitchens. Medical students do not take portions of a subject away from the dissecting room unless they are skeletons or parts of a skeleton, prepared with lime. Nor do they drive hatives through skulls for amusement. On the other hand, it is easy to conjecture why the body of a corpse should be buried in one place and the head secreted in another. In the event of the discovery of the body it would be impossible to recognize it, and head and body both would be less likely to be found if secreted in separate places. When Dep. Coroner Scarpers went to the place, he had the kitchen floor taken up, but there was nothing else to be found underneath it. As the skull has been lying there for at least four years, which is the extent of decomposition shown, and the kitchen was built seven years ago, it must have been thrown under some time between 1854 and 1857, probably in or near the year 1856. A Spanish family, named Sohier used to occupy the premises before the present residents, but since 1857. Who lived there at that time we do not know. The owner of the property resides in France. The skull can be seen by those who are not merely inquisitive, at the Coroner's office. We hope that Lieutenant Maurer, of the Third District police, will take some trouble to discover who resided in those premises from 1854 to 1857, what has become of them, and whether any of the family can throw any light that might prove a clue to this mystery. Lieut. Maurer has a high reputation as a shrewd and industrious detective, who does not weigh the consideration of reward against duty, and he succeeds in bringing this dark affair to light, he will add a reputation for himself throughout the whole country.

The Counterfeit Gold Dust.—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past one o'clock, Lieut. Remel and officer Hedlingshofer, of the Second District, arrested the two men who have been going round among the coinage trying to sell galvanized brass for gold dust. It appears that a gentleman from Mobile, in the Second District Recorder's Court, picked up a copy of the Sun and read the account of these men and their description published in our last issue. A friend called him, and he hurried outside the court-room, when, to his surprise, there he saw one of the men with a bag in each hand, and he recognized him at once by the description we gave. "What have you got in there?" said he to the man, pointing to his bags. "Gold dust," was the answer. He at once informed Lieut. Remel, who took the man and his bags and gold dust into custody. He gave his name as A. Keighton.

On being asked where his partner was, he said he did not know, and had not seen him that day. He also stated that he did not know his name, or where he lived. But officer Hedlingshofer said he knew the other party to be Jos. A. Barkmann, of Orleans street, for he had seen him in Keighton's company. Lieut. Remel and Hedlingshofer then went to Barkmann's residence, Orleans street, and arrested him. They searched both bedsteads, and Mr. Chas. Rast has made an affidavit against them for an attempt to defraud. If any person has purchased the bogus stuff as gold dust from these men, they should call at the office of Recorder Gustinell, where the counterfeit stuff is so well made it deceives any jeweler.

Fire.—About four o'clock yesterday morning the two-story dwelling on Customhouse street, between Villere and Robertson, occupied by the notorious Nelly Brenner, was set on fire by an incendiary and entirely consumed. The house was worth about twelve thousand dollars, and the furniture about two thousand.

The Bread Ordinance.—Messrs. L. Rollin & Co., Martin & Brother, J. F. Cavaire, Bartholomy Broyer and H. L. Sussier were brought before Recorder Gustinell yesterday, on the charge of selling bread short of weight in the Third Market. It was proven that the bakers had failed to publish the weekly official notice of the weight and assize of bread, so the parties were discharged.

Recorder Gustinell's Court.—Joseph Berry gave $200 bail to answer the charge of stealing a gold locket and chain from a house of ill repute at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Carondelet streets, in November last. The officer who arrested Berry, Capt. Forstall, Patrick Ann Bean was held to answer for stealing some clothes from Josephine Schneider.

D. Estacondes complained that he had been beaten by Emile Boehler, who gave bail for his appearance. Boehler had complained that Estacondes had attempted to strack Sarley Breen. Emile Boehler and Peter Davis gave bail to answer for insulting Mr. and Mrs. D. Estacondes.

Mrs. Anthony Bugnas, f. w. c., gave bonds to keep the peace towards Joseph Dias, f. m. c. Louis Gonzalez Beauvard had to give bonds to keep the peace towards A. Rogas. Mrs. Catherine and Mr. Jean George gave bail to answer the charge of continually abusing Christiana Bragt. Celestin Jolly and Christian Cruiser gave bail to answer the charge of violating a city ordinance by throwing fish into the gutter.

Young Men's Benevolent Association.

THE officers and members of this Association are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting, on MONDAY, November 4th, 1861, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the Hall of the Association, No. 15 ½ O'Donnell St., Louis street, between Exchange Alley and Royal street.

Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President.
C. E. ABADIE, Secretary pro tem.
nov1 1t

For the Army of Gen. Jeff. Thompson and Gen. Price.

WE shall be forwarding in the next ten days Blankets, Shoes and other articles for the command of Generals Jeff. Thompson and Price, in Missouri. Any contributions in money, clothing, blankets, shoes, &c., left with us will be forwarded to their proper destination.

J. R. DAMERON & CO.
nov1 1tr 121 Canal st.

IN STORE—20 casks superior old claret wine; 15 half casks

300	boxes claret wine,	Leopold M. André;
110	" "	Gratiot St. Lagarde;
110	" "	Chat-ne St. Julien;
110	" "	Canon Medoc;
110	" "	St. Emilion;
110	" "	Chateau Larose;
110	" "	Chateau Lafite;
20	" white wine,	Haut Sauterne;
20	" "	" " plain;
20	" "	Chateau Lamothe;
20	" "	Sauvigny, Barsac;
15	octaves Rochelle brandy,	4th proof;
15	quarter pipes cognac,	Rochelle, 4th proof
20	" "	Cha. Jobit & Co.;
20	" "	1st proof;
20	" "	Otard, Dupuy & Co., 1st proof;
20	" "	Gilmoy, O. & I. 1st proof;
20	" "	Delaport brand, 1st proof;
5	pipes Holland gin,	standard brand.

For sale by
LAURENT SOMI,
nov1 No. 32 Magazine street.

NOTICE.

Office of the Confederate States Receiver, No. 36 Camp street,
NEW ORLEANS, 14th October, 1861.

A LINE down through the middle of Camp street, from the river to where the mid street intersects the line of Camp street, and thence down said mid street to Poydras street, forms the city boundary of the district for which undersigned is the Receiver.

The North Ward of the City of Orleans on the right bank, and the parishes on both sides down to the Balize, constitute the district.

No charge will be made in regard to business already transacted in this office; and all parties garnished by me will report to me for further instructions.

JOHN M. HUGER, C. S. R.
All newspapers in the above district will publish till forbid, and send copy to this office. oct16 tf

The Throat, Lungs and Heart.

DR. R. PORTER,
Formerly Resident Partner of Dr. Robt. Hunter,
TAKES his method of treating the diseases with may be suffering from any affection of the Throat, Lungs and Heart, to the treatment of which diseases he devotes his entire attention. Office, No. 16 CARONDELET STREET, opposite the Exchange. Consultation free. Terms of the practice made of treatment by inhalation, cannot fail to succeed, if taken in time, and if unable to attend personally, by Medical advice in writing, which is made to members of families of absent soldiers.

Office Hours—A. M. to 4 P. M.

Consultation in English, French and Spanish. Oct 24 2m&w

People's Line,

Leaves every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M. FOR LAKE PROVIDENCE, Bayou Macon, Bayou Tensas, Bayou Goula, Paulina, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee, Bayou Sarah, Grand Ecore, Alexandria and intermediate landings.

THE STEAMER ALEX. SCHEIDER, CAPTAIN JOHN, F. A. Sibert, master, will leave as above and have prompt action.

A clerk will be at the People's Line Office, foot of Canal street, to receive freight and give bills lading.

oct28 1f ALEX. SCHEIDER, Agent.

Molasses Barrels.

4000 CITRESS EMPTY MOLASSES BARRELS and HALF BARRELS for sale by
LAUVE & LESLANG,
oct18 tf No. 17 Tonlouse street.

FOR SALE at PABLO & CO.'S, Rue Ste Marie, 100 Large Mules.
J. F. SLAWSON,
oct8 tf 4 Royal street.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE business heretofore carried on by the undersigned under the style and firm of ROMAN & BENRICH, is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the firm will only be settled by

CHARLES ROMAN,
CHARLES BENRICH.
EMILE DUPLANTIER,
New Orleans, October 1, 1861.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ROMAN & DUPLANTIER, and continue the Commission and Forwarding business, and Agents of the St. James Brewery, at No. 2 Front street.

CHARLES ROMAN,
CHARLES OLIVIER,
EMILE DUPLANTIER.
New Orleans, October 1, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business under his own name and for his own account, at No. 15 Front street.

C. H. BENRICH.
October 1, 1861. oct1 1m

Portable Buildings to Let.

HOUSES and stores, portable or fixture, Apply to J. PETOU, 132 Canal st. Stores and Buildings Alley. oct1

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1861.

COTTON.—We did not hear of a sale to-day.

TOBACCO—300 hhds. sold a day or two since at—

SUGAR.—The receipts are again large, and the market continues extremely dull at declining prices. About 400 hhds. sold at—for Inferior, 3c for Common, 4½c for Good Fair, and 4¾@4¾c for Yellow Clarified.

MOLASSES—About 200 hhds. sold at 16c for Inferior, 17@18c for Prime to Choice, and 22 half bbls. Prime at 21c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—Still dull. Extra sold at $11 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—1,000 sacks White sold at 61 15 ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—800 sacks sold at $3 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—600 bales Prairie grass sold at $100@$90 ⅌ ton, according to quality.

SOAP.—140 boxes Brown bar sold at 3½c ⅌ lb.

STAR CANDLES.—Light is selling at 40@50c ⅌ lb.

INDIA BAGGING.—There have been some small sales at 20c ⅌ yard; holders are now asking more.

BUNNY BAGS.—The stock is held at 35@35c ⅌ bag.

SALT.—1600 sacks arrived sold yesterday at 65 ⅌ sack.

BACON.—Some Hams are retailing at 12c., and sugar-cured at 12@13c. ⅌ lb.

LARD.—Prime in tierces and in bags is retailing at 12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY.—Rectified is retailing slowly at 25c ⅌ gallon.

Cattle Market,

JEFFERSON CITY, OCT. 31, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 247 Texas Cattle, 31 Hogs and 320 Veal Cattle. Sales, 205 Texas Cattle, 29 Hogs and 182 Calves. Stock on sale this evening, 640 Texas Cattle, 26 Hogs, 325 Sheep and 236 Veal Cattle. We quote:

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