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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Confederate Treasury Notes.

We are right glad to remark the patriotic and [illegible] position assumed by most of the city [illegible] in reference to the issues of Confederate Treasury notes. There is no earthly reason [illegible] these notes should not circulate as freely [illegible] the community, and command as implicit [illegible] as those emanating from our most [illegible] banking institutions. They are put [illegible] by a Government which has in almost [illegible] battle-field vindicated its self-sustaining [illegible] and demonstrated the vigor, the wealth, and the boundless resources of the States which constitute it. Does any citizen of the South [illegible] the faintest misgiving of the power of the Confederate Government to combat successfully with, and to overcome its enemies? Is [illegible] any man amongst us so afflicted by constitutional timidity as to doubt the attainment of our independence? Have we not already [illegible] the enlightened nations, and amazed and [illegible] our foes, by the exhibition of a strength, [illegible] of sentiment, unshrinking devotion, and patriotic feeling of self sacrifice which challenge a parallel in the history of other countries? Have not our repeated triumphs proved even to the most sceptical that we are entirely [illegible] of maintaining that freedom and independence to defend which the Southern people [illegible] arms? That all this is true no citizen of the Confederate States can possibly deny. [illegible] then should we hesitate to receive the [illegible] of our Government at their par value? To discredit them would be not merely unpatriotic and unwise, but impolitic to the last degree. Such a course would be equivalent to a tacit manifestation of distrust. If we seek to [illegible] a disparaging difference between the notes of the Government and those of the banks, we are questioning either the good faith or the stability of the former; and we would [illegible] be furnishing our enemies with a plausible argument against us—since they would naturally [illegible] this reluctance to accept the obligations of our Government as a plain confession of our weakness and want of confidence in the future. Besides, the interests of the Confederate Government and of the people of the South are identical and indissoluble. It is impossible to separate them. We stand or fall together. It is accordingly our duty to aid to our utmost in maintaining the credit and supporting the currency of the Government as in furnishing food and clothing and comforts to our own families. A contrary mode of proceeding would be fatal to our triumph. By standing up like true-hearted patriots to the noble Administration which is now exerting all its energies, its wisdom, its statesmanship and its valor in behalf of the Confederacy, by striving earnestly and unceasingly to invigorate and encourage it, by faithfully cherishing entire confidence in its points and purposes, and endeavoring to inspire its brothers, we shall be acting the part of good citizens, and we shall unfailingly find our reward in the achievement of our independence. The Government issues are redeemable in two years, or convertible at pleasure, in sums reaching exceeding fifty dollars, into Confederate Bonds, which bear eight per cent. interest, payable annually. In any aspect of the case, therefore, this representative of value is perfectly safe, and that it is so considered is evidenced by the fact that throughout the States of the Confederacy Treasury notes are everywhere received and disbursed in payment of debts, or of purchases. The order of this has quite lately seen them freely taken in a neighboring State.

The objection that the banks of our city are continually refused from receiving these notes on deposit, or in liquidation of debts due them, has, we believe, been successfully disposed of by communications in the *Delta*. Bar leaving this most point for subsequent consideration, and for the concerted action of our moneyed institutions, which are no doubt animated by the best intentions, and anxious to exercise their legitimate influence in fostering the credit of our Government, we may properly demand of the mercantile community such an authoritative expression of sentiment as would place this particular description of currency beyond all danger of depreciation. This may be accomplished in one of two ways: either a public meeting of the business men of New Orleans should be convoked, at which resolutions should be adopted pledging all persons present to accept Treasury notes at par; or a committee of mercantile gentlemen should be organized for the purpose of visiting the leading commercial houses in the city, and obtaining their signatures to similar resolutions. This suggestion has been made in one of the morning papers, and we cheerfully endorse it as the promptest and most sensible mode of effecting the object in view. The benefit of such a policy would be immediately perceived. People of every class and condition would willingly receive a paper thus stamped as intrinsically sound. It would cease to be an object of huckstering and barter. It would suffer no depreciation, and would consequently escape from the nimble fingers of rapacious money changers. Then, too, would Louisiana stand in this respect on the same platform with her Southern sisters, and from one end of the Confederacy to the other the Treasury notes of our Government would pass current, and would not even suffer that discount which is now attached upon the currency of the several States, wherever carried beyond the limits of such commonwealths. Will not our merchants move at once in the matter?

STATE LINES ERADICATED.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says a new era has dawned at the North. The recent order of the War Department ordering forward all regiments or parts of regiments now at the North, is but a step towards the formation of a national army. The men, as they arrive, will be formed into companies and regiments irrespective of States from which they come. They will be armed and uniformed alike—the uniform being the army regulation dress of blue cloth. A new nomenclature will be adopted, discarding the names of States, and referring only to the position which the respective regiments will occupy in the Grand Army of the United States. By this process all State lines will be obliterated in the army, and this step will before long be followed by another, doing away with all State authorities in other matters.

HOW TO DO IT.—Yankeedom being somewhat puzzled as to the proper mode of reducing the Confederate rebels to any thing like ordinary subjection, the New York *Express* comes to their aid with the following suggestions. It evidently considers the job a heavy one, from the magnitude of the means it would employ to execute it:

To wage this war properly, fleets on the Southern coast, fall of armed men, ever ready on land and anywhere and everywhere, must be kept up as a sort of sea flying artillery. Western Virginia must be maintained, Eastern Tennessee must be opened—while Missouri must be recovered. To effect even this, with the whole South now in arms against us—full 500,000 men are necessary, while, if Richmond is continued in the programme, 300,000 more 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 more must be added on, only to do garrison duty. The process of reasoning all this out very, very, if 10,000 men are necessary to garrison a Union state like Maryland, how many are necessary for the other tiers of States on from Virginia to Texas?

We, says the Savannah *Republican*, interpret this as follows: Mr. Lincoln, you have entered upon a task which you will never perform; so we advise you to give up the folly and take care of as much of the country as is left to us by this unfortunate attempt to inaugurate Black Republican rule over a brave and generous people.

GUNBOATS.—The Handsboro' (Miss.) *Democrat*, of the 3d instant, says:

The military board has ordered nine launches and one large gunboat to be built on the Coast, the gunboat to be one hundred and fifty tons burthen, for the protection of the sound. The construction of the launches is under the immediate supervision of General Dabigeon, now at Pass Christian.

IN SIGHT OF SHIP ISLAND.—The Handsboro' (Miss.) *Democrat*, of the 3d, says:

Just as we go to press, we learn from pretty good authority that Uncle Abe has two new ships stationed off Ship Island, ready for duty in consequence of their appearance, the commander of the Southern fleet ashore for more troops.

THE PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Chicago, September 2.—Prince Napoleon and suite arrived and took two rooms at the Tremont House this evening.

They go from here to St. Louis on Wednesday.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The rupture between Hungary and Austria is reported as complete. No forward movement had taken place, no Imperial decree had issued, but the disposition of the Hungarian Diet was thus understood to be followed by a manifesto against Hungarian pretensions.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIIII.—Whole No. 12,183.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Engagement on the Mississippi.

Cairo, September 4.—The gunboats Taylor and Lexington, off Hickman, Ky., engaged the Confederate gunboat Yankee, supported by two batteries on shore. The Federal boats fired twenty shots and returned to Cairo uninjured.

Gen. Grant took command of this position to-day, vice Prentiss, resigned.

The Syracuse Convention.

Syracuse, September 5.—Hermann J. Redfield is elected permanent chairman of the Convention.

Both the Mozart and Tammany delegations are seated, casting seventeen votes each.

Prince Napoleon in St. Louis.

St. Louis, September 5.—Prince Napoleon and suite have arrived in this city. Gen. Fremont had prepared a huge escort, but, the Prince slipped quietly to the Planters' House.

Reports from Washington.

Washington, September 5.—The steamship R. B. Ford has arrived at the Navy Yard. Her captain, first and second mates, boatswain and carpenter were arraigned and double-chained. The charge preferred against them is not known.

Skirmishing near Bailey's occurred before daylight yesterday morning. The Confederates, in considerable force from Munson's Hill drove the pickets, but at four in the afternoon the Federals had the Cross-Roads.

From Louisville.

Louisville, September 5.—It is denied that the Union Committee have a dispatch from Lincoln in relation to Gen. Fremont's proclamation.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

The War in Missouri.

Quincy, September 5.—The Confederates, two thousand strong, with two pieces of artillery, are between Hunewell and Shelbina. Communication, both by telegraph and railroad, is stopped. Gen. Pope proceeds to the scene of action.

Brigadier-General Hurlbut is reported west of Shelbina, with 1500 Federals.

New York Democratic Convention.

Syracuse, September 5.—On reconsideration, the Mozart delegation was expelled from the Convention.

Important Document—Kentucky's Neutrality—Governor Magoffin to the Legislature.

Frankfort, September 5.—Governor Magoffin's message on Federal relations is mostly retrospective, showing Kentucky's neutrality to have been thrice ratified at the ballot-box; and that her own course in refusing men to Lincoln, and his efforts to keep the belligerents off Kentucky soil, have met with nearly the unanimous approval of the Kentuckians.

He says: "And now, addressing myself to the representatives of the people of Kentucky, I protest, in their name and presence, in the name of constitutional liberty, and in the presence of heaven and earth, against all and every of the President's usurpations, and unconstitutional and illegal acts; and I protest, furthermore, against the prosecution of a war professedly for the object of restoring the Government—an object utterly impossible of attainment by such insane means as a war of coercion; and I protest, moreover, against Kentucky being made the camping ground or the pathway for the movement of forces by the belligerents; and I recommend earnestly 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, with unexampled unanimity, desire to preserve.

From Boston.

Boston, September 5.—Ex Governor Briggs was accidentally shot in the jaw, and it is believed the wound inflicted will probably prove fatal.

The ship Alice Ball, from Liverpool, has been captured.

From Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, September 5.—Three ships and a lot of tobacco were seized to-day.

The Abbie Bradford, one of the Sumter's prizes, was recaptured by the Powhatan.

Appointment.

Richmond, September 5.—Dr. J. M. Williams, of Montgomery, has been appointed Surgeon of the Eleventh Alabama Regiment.

THE HATTERAS AFFAIR.

The following is the Northern account of Butler's success on the North Carolina coast, giving particulars that we have not had before:

WASHINGTON, September 1.—A gentleman connected with the expedition says the forces were landed and drawn up in line on the beach, when it was found that there were 249 men under Col. Weber, of the Twentieth New York Regiment. At this time the wind raised a little, and it was found impossible to land more troops. They proceeded up the beach, capturing some brass field pieces and one horse. The force then advanced to Fort Clark, which had been evacuated, but were compelled to retreat again, owing to the shells of the fleet falling thick and fast, and marched back to the place of landing and there bivouacked for the night. Early next morning they again returned, and the fleet commenced the bombardment of the second fort, called Fort Hatteras, which soon afterwards displayed the white flag, when the fort was entered by our troops. Our officers were conducted to the tent of Commander Barron, who was in command of the forces. He placed in the hands of Lieut. Weigel the following proposition, which was immediately carried to Gen. Butler:

"MEMORANDUM.—Flag officer, Samuel Barron, C. S. N., offers to surrender Fort Hatteras, with all the arms and munitions of war, the officers to be allowed to go out with side arms and the men without arms to retire.

"(Signed) SAMUEL BARRON,
"Commanding Naval Defenses of Virginia.
"FORT HATTERAS, August 29."

The following reply was dispatched by Capt. Crosby, U. S. N., and Lieut. Weigel:

"MEMORANDUM.—Benj. F. Butler, Major-General commanding U. S. A., in reply to a communication of Samuel Barron, commanding forces at Hatteras, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are these: The officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war. No other terms are admissible. The commanding officers are to meet on board the flag-ship Minnesota to arrange details."

Upon the reception of this the commander called a council of war of his field officers, and accepted the terms offered, and proceeded to the flag ship to arrange the details, after which the prisoners were put on board the flag-ship, and the stars and stripes hoisted.

The official account of Gen. Butler gives minute particulars of the expedition and engagements, but presents no new features.

Fort Hatteras mounted ten guns, and four unmounted; also, one large ten inch Columbiad ready for mounting. The position of the fort is an exceedingly strong one, nearly surrounded on all sides by water, and only to be approached by a march of five hundred yards necessarily, over a long neck of land, within half musket range, and over a causeway a few feet only in width, which was commanded with two 32 pounders loaded with grape and canister.

Fort Clark, which is about 700 yards northerly, in a square redoubt, mounted five guns and two six pounders. The enemy had spiked these guns, but in a very inefficient manner, upon abandoning the fort the day before.

General Butler says: "After consulting with flag officer Stringham and Commander Bell, wager, I determined to leave troops and hold the fort, because of the strength of the fortification, its importance, and because, if again in the possession of the enemy will be a sufficient armament, of the difficulty of capturing it. The importance of the point cannot be overrated.

"From there the whole coast of Virginia and North Carolina, from Norfolk to Cape Lookout, is within our reach by light draught vessels, which cannot possibly live at sea during the winter months.

"From it offensive operations may be made upon the whole coast of North Carolina to Boyne Inlet, extending many miles inland, to Washington, Newbern and Beaufort. In the language of the Chief Engineer of the rebels, in an official report, "it is the key of the Albemarle."

"In my judgment it is a station second in importance only to Fortress Monroe. On this point is a depot for coaling, and supplies for the blockading squadron. It is invaluable as a harbor for our coasting trade, or inlet from the winter storm or from pirates.

"It is of the first importance, as by holding it Hatteras Light may again send forth a cheering ray to the storm beaten mariner."

The remainder of Gen. Butler's report is taken up in state business, a mention of officers and men under him who distinguished themselves.

It appears the Harriet Lane and a transport with Colonel Mawhitz's regiment aboard got ashore on the bar previous to the capitulation, and were immediately under the guns of the fort.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sep. 1.—The steamer George Peabody arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning, having in tow the prize Brook, captured in the inlet.

The Harriet Lane was got off on Saturday. Her armament and coal had been thrown overboard. The guns may be secured.

The Minnesota had left for New York with the Confederate prisoners.

The Secessionists had eight killed and twenty-five wounded.

A new military department, it is supposed, will be created for General Butler.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.—New York, August 31.—David M. Stone, being the Commercial editor, and W. C. Prime having succeeded to the interests of General Halleck in the *Journal of Commerce*, will, in connection with Messrs. W. E. Hallock and Hon. A. Hale hereafter conduct the paper. The Government has removed the interdict against the circulation of the *Journal of Commerce* over the mail and express routes of the United States.

SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.—Dr. D. B. Phillips, late of the United States navy, now of the Confederate States navy, says:

Raw corn meal coarsely and freshly ground administered in doses of a large tablespoonful six or eight times a day, or a tea made of fodder, is an admirable remedy in intermittent fever. The yellow corn is the better variety. Half a gallon made of a tablespoonful of the meal, stirred in a glass of water, and taken frequently, is not only a good remedy but a pleasant and refreshing beverage, which may be taken in all cases of the disease without the slightest evil effects. *Exchange.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Organize the Local Force.

I am much pleased, Mr. Editor, with the notice of the warm, zealous and patriotic *Daily Delta* on the petition, now being largely signed, addressed to the Governor, inviting him to assemble the Legislature. The remarks of the editor are but too true in relation to the want of organization of the local force, which at present would be totally inefficient in case of a sudden emergency.

I must say that I differ in opinion somewhat with the editor as to the efficacy of the militia law, such as it now exists on our statute books. Without going into a general discussion of the merits of the whole law, suffice it to make the remark that the only penalty for its violation is the fine of one dollar imposed upon the one who refuses to obey. This sum is very small. He who is willing to pay it, and unwilling to serve, will avoid the duty. He who has not the dollar, and nothing else that can be seized, can equally avoid the duty. Now, I appeal to our military commanders if they can depend upon the militia to defend the country under such circumstances. If they did get them at all, what would such new troops be worth on a sudden emergency? Absolutely nothing.

If I appeal to the Governor, and ask him if he feels himself competent to defend the country, it would imply a want of confidence in his capacity, and he could answer that, although he be no warrior, he could command the services of those who are learned and skilled in the art of war. But I would go a little further. I would ask the Governor: "Have you men, have you arms, have you money? To all which he would unhesitatingly answer in the negative. The next question would be, how can they be obtained? I think is enough be done without the intervention of the Legislature.

When the militia law was enacted it probably never entered the mind of the legislators that such a war as the present would ever occur. It was made for times of peace, and the expression is not a misnomer. The war that is upon us now is no different from any other war that could ever have been anticipated, that the Governor should be clothed with more extensive powers, and authorized to use more stringent measures than were necessary in piping times of peace to play soldier. Stern realities are upon us. They must be met with corresponding firmness.

Let me notice some recent facts to show the necessity of preparation.

The failure of the Grand Army of the North in its advance upon Virginia, must have convinced the North of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of marching upon the South through Virginia.

The recent success of the Federals on the forts in North Carolina indicates that our coast and scattered and inefficient forts are the most vulnerable points of attack.

The North labors under the delusion that there is in the South a strong Union party, ready to join an army of invasion, and that an insurrection could be excited in the servile population.

There is also the dubious State of Kentucky.

All these circumstances should teach us to beware of an invasion which would find us unprepared.

It is certainly no serious objection against the convocation of the Legislature that the members are scattered and could not easily be brought together, or to look at the cost to the State of the expenses of the Legislature. It is to be presumed that the members would have the generosity and patriotism to renounce their mileage and pay, with the exception of actual expenses; especially at a time when we see the whole community, rich and poor, all contributing their mite to the war, according to their means! Let it be remembered that every mother or sister or brother is actually supporting the soldier in the field with comforts and necessaries; and this is the reason why the war is not so expensive to the Confederacy as to the Foe.

The North has been acting on the principle of making the contest short, sharp and decisive. It should be a warning to us to make such preparations as should make our resistance short, sharp and decisive, for therein should be our only hope of obtaining a true and durable peace.

I would ask further, could not the Legislature do something for the relief of the banks, or for giving currency to the bonds and Treasury notes of the Confederacy? These seems to be considerable doubt whether the banks could or could not be authorized to use Treasury notes as currency. The scarcity of money, which is the result of the stoppage of trade, deprives many persons of the use of their means. The dearth of money will shortly be relieved by the issue and circulation of Treasury notes. If unfortunately these should be depreciated and at a discount, the loss would fall upon mechanics and laborers, and persons the least able to bear it. Besides that, the credit of the Government should be maintained, and no effort should be spared to inspire every one with the confidence which it deserves and should enjoy.

CAPTAIN OF MILITIA,
ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Western Virginia.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, one of the best informed of the Northern papers, makes the following assertions regarding Western Virginia:

It is to be feared that General Rosencrantz has not accomplished what the Government expected from him. Not from any want of skill or generalship on his part, but owing to the want of a sufficient number of troops. The indications now are, that unless he is speedily and largely reinforced, he, and all the Federal troops now there, will be driven out of Western Virginia. If this does take place, the mischief will be only begun. The expulsion of the Federal troops will be followed by the expulsion of the members of the Legislature of the new State of Kanawha or Western Virginia, by that of the Governor of the new State, and probably by the imposition of very heavy burdens upon all the Union people of that part of the country. The rebels will then seize upon the western part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Parkersburg to Cumberland, and fortify all the important points in Western Virginia. If they do this, it will protract the war indefinitely. That they are practically carrying out that direction will be evident from the following facts:

Immediately after the battle of Bull Run, Gen. Lee was sent by the Confederate War Department on a secret expedition into Western Virginia. He passed through Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton and Covington. At each of these places he found detachments of troops which had been sent there and placed under his orders, so that on leaving Covington he found himself at the head of a well appointed force of forty thousand men. With this army he crossed the Allegheny Mountains, rested and refreshed his men at Lewisburg, crossed the Flat Top Mountains, and encamped on the banks of the Gauley river. Here he spent some days in drilling and moderately exercising his men, and getting them accustomed to the manœuvers of brigades and field evolutions.

In the meantime Gen. Floyd, (John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War) with a column of 15,000 men, raised in the south western counties of Virginia, had been moving in the same direction. On the 10th of August he was at Newbern, on the line of the Great Southern Railroad, where he finished the organization of his division, and started on his way to the North. On the 12th his column was at Paris; on the 15th at Union, in Monroe county, and on the 17th at Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county. From there that column crossed over the Flat Top Mountains, by the same route taken a few days afterwards by Gen. Lee's army, and proceeding to a spot near the Gauley Bridge, awaited the arrival of Gen. Lee. Joining their forces on the 24th instant, it would seem from accounts that the two generals proceeded along the Gauley river, crossed that stream, attacked Col. Tyler at Sonnantville, and defeated him with heavy loss on the 26th.

We have no further data as to the movements of these rebel generals. But it is easy to see that they have immediately followed up this slight success by a further advance into the bowels of the land. It is more than probable that before this time that both Gen. Loring and Gen. Jackson have advanced upon Gen. Rosencrantz upon one side, while Gen. Lee, and Gen. Floyd have attacked him upon the other.

The following are the latest Northern rumors concerning this region:

Wheeling, September 2.—The Secessionists encamped at Worthington, Marion county, 400 in number, were attacked by Col. Crossman, of Gen. Kelly's staff, with two companies of the United States troops, a little after daylight this morning. The Secessionists were too strong for him, and he was obliged to fall back with the loss of two men.

The expedition from here last night had not reached the scene of action at our latest advices.

Two pieces of artillery were sent to Crossman's relief from Clarksburg to-day. He reports that he can hold the enemy in check until reinforced.

Gallipolis, September 2.—A fight took place yesterday at Boone Courthouse, Va., between the rebels and three companies of Federal troops, which resulted in the rout of the rebels, with a loss of 30 killed, a large number wounded, and 40 prisoners. None were killed on the Federal side, and six were wounded. Our men burned the town.

NORTHERN TELEGRAPHS.—The following are the latest Northern telegrams to the Western press:

New York, September 2.—Surveyor Andrews yesterday seized twenty vessels owned wholly or in part by rebels, including eight ships and seven barks. Others will be seized to-day. The value of the vessels seized is over $200,000.

The *Commercial's* special states that it is reported that there were several thousand rebels in the vicinity of Acquia Creek.

Washington is full of rumors of an advance by the rebels, some even stating that they had crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry.

The *Post's* special says that the rebels of both armies are very close to each other on the other side of the Potomac. The rebels had a small force at this morning on Munson's Hill. Their artillery is not yet mounted.

Mr. Carlile, Assistant District Attorney of the District of Columbia, an intimate friend of Mayor Berret, resigned to-day. Six thousand Confederates at Fairfax.

[Commercial's Dispatch.]

Our scouts report six rebel regiments at Fairfax, and six more further north.

Eight more vessels were seized by the Surveyor to-day, including the steamer Marmora and the ship Trumbull. The latter was loaded and ready to sail for Antwerp.

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Western Virginia.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, one of the best informed of the Northern papers, makes the following assertions regarding Western Virginia:

It is to be feared that General Rosencrantz has not accomplished what the Government expected from him. Not from any want of skill or generalship on his part, but owing to the want of a sufficient number of troops. The indications now are, that unless he is speedily and largely reinforced, he, and all the Federal troops now there, will be driven out of Western Virginia. If this does take place, the mischief will be only begun. The expulsion of the Federal troops will be followed by the expulsion of the members of the Legislature of the new State of Kanawha or Western Virginia, by that of the Governor of the new State, and probably by the imposition of very heavy burdens upon all the Union people of that part of the country. The rebels will then seize upon the western part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Parkersburg to Cumberland, and fortify all the important points in Western Virginia. If they do this, it will protract the war indefinitely. That they are practically carrying out that direction will be evident from the following facts:

Immediately after the battle of Bull Run, Gen. Lee was sent by the Confederate War Department on a secret expedition into Western Virginia. He passed through Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton and Covington. At each of these places he found detachments of troops which had been sent there and placed under his orders, so that on leaving Covington he found himself at the head of a well appointed force of forty thousand men. With this army he crossed the Allegheny Mountains, rested and refreshed his men at Lewisburg, crossed the Flat Top Mountains, and encamped on the banks of the Gauley river. Here he spent some days in drilling and moderately exercising his men, and getting them accustomed to the manœuvers of brigades and field evolutions.

In the meantime Gen. Floyd, (John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War) with a column of 15,000 men, raised in the south western counties of Virginia, had been moving in the same direction. On the 10th of August he was at Newbern, on the line of the Great Southern Railroad, where he finished the organization of his division, and started on his way to the North. On the 12th his column was at Paris; on the 15th at Union, in Monroe county, and on the 17th at Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county. From there that column crossed over the Flat Top Mountains, by the same route taken a few days afterwards by Gen. Lee's army, and proceeding to a spot near the Gauley Bridge, awaited the arrival of Gen. Lee. Joining their forces on the 24th instant, it would seem from accounts that the two generals proceeded along the Gauley river, crossed that stream, attacked Col. Tyler at Sonnantville, and defeated him with heavy loss on the 26th.

We have no further data as to the movements of these rebel generals. But it is easy to see that they have immediately followed up this slight success by a further advance into the bowels of the land. It is more than probable that before this time that both Gen. Loring and Gen. Jackson have advanced upon Gen. Rosencrantz upon one side, while Gen. Lee, and Gen. Floyd have attacked him upon the other.

The following are the latest Northern rumors concerning this region:

Wheeling, September 2.—The Secessionists encamped at Worthington, Marion county, 400 in number, were attacked by Col. Crossman, of Gen. Kelly's staff, with two companies of the United States troops, a little after daylight this morning. The Secessionists were too strong for him, and he was obliged to fall back with the loss of two men.

The expedition from here last night had not reached the scene of action at our latest advices.

Two pieces of artillery were sent to Crossman's relief from Clarksburg to-day. He reports that he can hold the enemy in check until reinforced.

Gallipolis, September 2.—A fight took place yesterday at Boone Courthouse, Va., between the rebels and three companies of Federal troops, which resulted in the rout of the rebels, with a loss of 30 killed, a large number wounded, and 40 prisoners. None were killed on the Federal side, and six were wounded. Our men burned the town.

NORTHERN TELEGRAPHS.—The following are the latest Northern telegrams to the Western press:

New York, September 2.—Surveyor Andrews yesterday seized twenty vessels owned wholly or in part by rebels, including eight ships and seven barks. Others will be seized to-day. The value of the vessels seized is over $200,000.

The *Commercial's* special states that it is reported that there were several thousand rebels in the vicinity of Acquia Creek.

Washington is full of rumors of an advance by the rebels, some even stating that they had crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry.

The *Post's* special says that the rebels of both armies are very close to each other on the other side of the Potomac. The rebels had a small force at this morning on Munson's Hill. Their artillery is not yet mounted.

Mr. Carlile, Assistant District Attorney of the District of Columbia, an intimate friend of Mayor Berret, resigned to-day. Six thousand Confederates at Fairfax.

[Commercial's Dispatch.]

Our scouts report six rebel regiments at Fairfax, and six more further north.

Eight more vessels were seized by the Surveyor to-day, including the steamer Marmora and the ship Trumbull. The latter was loaded and ready to sail for Antwerp.

Missouri News.

The following is the latest news by telegraph from Missouri:

St. Louis, September 2.—The *Democrat* has advices direct from General Thompson's camp at Benton, Scott county, to the effect that all the rebel baggage at that and other points is being hastily removed to New Madrid, and that Thompson and Hardee's forces would endeavor to effect a junction, and fall back on Sikeston, the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, where it is supposed they would make a stand, and give General Prentiss battle. The combined forces of Thompson, Hardee and Pillow are estimated at thirty thousand men.

Passengers from the Southwest last evening report that on Wednesday morning an attempt was made to blow up a railroad train about eight miles this side of Rolla. A keg of powder was placed under the railroad track and percussion caps laid along the rails. When the train came along, a tremendous explosion ensued. The engine was lifted from the track, and the engineer badly scalded. The fireman and the engineer of the second train, on seeing the train ditched, ran back to the train and gave the alarm. The train remained on the track, and went into Gamel's lumber yard, at the West Rolla, where he heard the children of the neighborhood talking of the explosion. Upon the arrival of the train, a woman, residing a short distance from the place, on the day, and a number of accidental drowning was rendered.

The Wife Murder on Tremé Street.—Marie Rickat, she was killed by her husband Wednesday evening, was a native of Prussia. Yesterday her remains received decent burial, which was ordered by Coroner Bonich, who also interrogated himself in the little daughter, who is virtually an orphan, and whom he will have, provided for in a benevolent institution. Michel is expressing great anguish at the deed he has committed, and his repentance is no doubt sincere, but too late for either her worldly fate or life. The young man who was suspected of being too intimate with her by the wounded husband is also in prison, as a witness.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Carlos Andrews, who surrendered himself, knowing that the police were on the lookout for him, they having found in his trunk a quantity of goods stolen from Marquess's store, was sent before the Criminal Court for trial.

Yesterday Western mails affirmed that her neighbors, Charles Roper, his wife and James Healey, had absent fully abused her and the Confederate States; that they said the one was no better than she ought to be, and the other was not right, and that they would not fight for it. Considering the mixed nature of the allegation it is difficult to tell whether the abuse of her country or herself most troubles the suddenly patriotic Catherine. The accused were held to answer the charge of a breach of the peace.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1861.

COTTON.—There was some inquiry, but the sales were confined to 48 bales. Receipts to-day, 15 bales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The sales comprise about 60 hhds., at fullier prices. Fair to Fully Fair, 5¾ @ 6¾c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES.—We have heard of sales of about 100 bbls. at previous rates. Common 20 @ 25c., Fermenting and Prime 28 @ 32c. ℔ gallon.

FLOUR.—70 bbls. Superfine sold at $7 50, 300 Good Extra at $8, and 120 Clarksville City Mills at $8 50 ℔ bbl.

CORN, OATS AND HAY.—We did not hear of a sale.

BRAN.—100 bales sold at $1 20 @ 1 30 ℔ bale.

LARD.—1000 kegs sold at —, Prime in tierces is nominal at 9c ℔ ℔.

PORK.—20 bbls. Mess sold at $20 ℔ bbl.—Treasury notes taken in payment. Mess is retailing at $23 @ 24 bbl.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 14c., Ribbed sides 17c., and sugar cured Hams at 17 @ 18c ℔ ℔.

WHISKY.—Scuttled is retailing at 40 ℔ gallon.

Cattle Market.

Arrived to-day, 180 Texas Cattle, 30 Kags and 200 Veal Cattle. Sales, 121 Texas Cattle, 12 Kags and 140 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 500 Texas Cattle, 70 Kags and 60s Veal Cattle. We quote:

Wednesday Beef Cattle,	℔ 100 lbs.	net	$ 3 00 @ 3 50
Texas " "	℔ head.	net	25 00 @ 35 00
Kags " "	℔ lb.	net	3 00 @ 3 50
Veal Cattle,	" head.	net	25 00 @ 40 00
Sheep,	" "	net	4 00 @ 5 00
Kags, (Western)	℔ 100 lbs.	gross	3 00 @ 3 50
Hogs, (Corn)	℔ lb.	gross	3 00 @ 3 50
		Ordinary,	3 00 @ 3 50

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 6, 1861.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Belle Eclipse, Wehling, from Fort Adams.
Lizzie Hill, Bass, from Bayou Sara.
Ben. Bohn, from Bayou Sara.
Belle Schaefer, R. Schaefer, from Bayou Sara.

ENCOUNTERED BY TOW.

FORT ADAMS.—Per steamer Belle Eclipse.—1 bbl sugar 1 bbl molasses 1 bbl syrup 1 bbl pecans 26 sks. 1 bbl tomatoes; on—6 bales cotton to W. H. Leonard & co.

BAYOU SARA.—Per steamer Lizzie Hill.—3 bales cotton to A. Levy & co. 1 bale do. to Schaefer, Brown & co.; 3 bales hay to F. J. Dedikes & co. 1 bale do. to Jas. Gray—5 bbls sugar 1 bale seamen's blankets to Hall & Rodd—17 do. to Freeborn & co. 1 bale do. to Jas. Kerlikes—7 do. to Payne, Huntington & co.—not vegetables to Free Market—4 do. to Jas. Gray.

SARATARIA.