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NEW ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By N. Vigné, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley, household furniture.

By C. E. Farrell, at 11 o'clock, on the Metairie road, in front of the City Park, milch cows, heifers, horses, milk cart, &c.

MR. SEWARD'S FALLACIES.

Mr. Seward has been recently making a speech to his old constituents at Auburn, New York. With his wonted astuteness he told his audience that the termination of the war depended entirely on the North. "If," said the wily Premier, "you are brave, if you are loyal, if you are noble, the war will soon be brought to a successful issue. If you have the strength, it is for you to *compel* a peace. The United States possesses 20,000,000 of free citizens—the disloyal States 8,000,000. If you are equally as brave, as devoted to the cause of your country as they are to their cause, the war must soon terminate; but if they are more courageous, more active; if they are the strongest—then the duration of the war is, indeed, an uncertainty. It amounts to just this—an appeal has been made by the minority from the verdict of the majority at the ballot-box to the cannon's mouth; if the majority now submit, it is because they are less brave, less and courageous."

There runs through these remarks about an equal proportion of sophistry and truth. It is very well for Mr. Seward to proclaim that if the North has the strength, it can compel a peace, but he forgets that strength, though an important element of power, is not the only one. The simple fact that in the United States there are 20,000,000 of people, and only 8,000,000 of whites in the Southern States, looks very formidable at first, but a little reflection dwarfs the disproportion down to absolute insignificance. If, for example, the twenty millions were the equals of the eight millions in courage, devotion, fighting qualities and military skill, were animated by precisely the same glorious cause, and were fighting for life and liberty, then the disparity of numbers might be considered eminently disastrous to the weaker side. If, in addition, the twenty millions would or could send forth an equal ratio of soldiers to that raised by the eight millions, the latter might possibly run the risk of being overpowered. But the reverse of all this is the case, and herein lies the fundamental error of Mr. Seward's argument.

In the first place, the Yankees are not a fighting people, and in the next the nature of their pursuits necessarily disqualifies them from sending to the war more than a fraction of their male adult population. The Northern and Western farmers have little relish for the perils and privations of war, nor can they abandon their harvests and their fields without incurring the risk of severe pecuniary loss. Moreover, the inhabitants of the United States are a trading, not a fighting nation. They understand all the tortuous arts and devices by which money may be made, but they feel a profound attachment to their own persons, and have an instinctive dislike to the roaring of cannon, the rattle of musketry, and the whizzing of bullets. From such a race renowned warriors are not apt to spring. At the South it is altogether different. Here there are a bold, hardy, impetuous people—brave to desperation, accustomed to handle deadly weapons from early youth, and perfectly familiar with their use. Such men make excellent soldiers, and need but moderate training and discipline.

Again: the cause that inspires the two sections more than neutralizes the difference in numbers. The North is waging a war of hatred and oppression, and aims simply at the gratification of unrelenting animosity and insatiate rapacity. These are strong motives for a savage raid upon the South, but not strong enough to enlist the unqualified, unanimous and active support of the entire Yankee population. The South, on the other hand, arms for defence—for the protection and preservation of all that imparts value to existence—dignity, honor, independence, the right to self-government. In this mighty struggle the South is united, while from the well understood character of its institutions, almost the whole adult population can be brought into the field. The proof of these assertions is at hand. The Yankee Government of Lincoln, with its twenty millions of inhabitants, has actually been unable to arm, equip, and dispatch to the various seats of war as large a number of troops as have been raised by the Confederate States—although the relative population of the former to the latter is just two and a half to one. Nor, in spite of the frantic appeals made by Northern Governors to the people, do they appear in the least disposed to display that enormous power ascribed to them by Mr. Seward, and which is relied upon to overcome Southern resistance

Furthermore: The Confederate States have not alone sent vast armies to the scene of hostilities, but are raising other armies at home. It is not too much to say that most of these States have been converted into camps. The military ardor prevailing among them is impossible to be described. In every town and village are parts of armed hosts, destined to purposes of domestic defense. Multitudinous as have been our contributions to the Confederate forces, the reserve held in readiness for our own protection constitutes an equally formidable phalanx. In reality the whole South bristles with armed men. Beardless youths who in other times would be at school or college, and hoary veterans who, if peace existed, would be thinking of leaving the busy stage of life, are embraced in the ranks of the defenders of the South. When sagacity is the manifestations of popular sentiment, is it not worse than idle for Mr. Seward to utter smooth nonsense about compelling a peace?

We have no doubt that the North has strangely mistaken the temper of the South, and its own power and resources. The public men of that section seem to have imagined that a superiority in numbers was alone required to effect the subjugation of the South. They omitted the consideration of other elements of even greater value—such as courage, martial training, enthusiasm, the invincible determination likely to be displayed by a people combating for existence, the difference between an offensive and defensive war, &c. They begin dimly to appreciate the necessity of taking note of these several points. They will discover after a while that mere numbers avail nothing, when they stand alone.

The Occupation of Columbus.—From private advices we learn that the occupation of Columbus, Kentucky, by Major-General Polk, has received the unqualified sanction of President Davis. Kentucky is soon to be a battle-ground between the forces of Gen. Polk and those of Gen. Grant.

The Southern Monthly.—We have received from Messrs. Holle & Co., 61 Exchange Place, the first number of the Southern Monthly, published at Memphis by Hutton & Freligh. We will notice it as it deserves to morrow.

The Fraternal Temper of the New York Press.

The *Tribune* declares that the *World* is losing fifteen hundred dollars every week. The *World* returns the compliment by asserting that the *Tribune* is losing an equal amount; and, becoming statistical in its pastime, it even investigates such microscopic matters as the number of the *Tribune's* advertisements, and declares that the *Tribune* will shortly be compelled to curtail its dimensions, as it has already done in news, in order to reduce its expenses. The truth is, that both the *Tribune* and the *World* sell in an equally bad way. Having lost two hundred thousand dollars in good bankable money, and about a million in second hand party, sectarian bigotry, Sabbatarian legislation and advice to Gen. Scott not to fight on Sunday, it has at last been sold for a mere song to an India-rubber manufacturer, and it will be managed for the benefit of the India-rubber merchants, with principles as elastic as the material which it represents, and which has proved its temporary salvation. From all accounts, the stockholders have been so badly sold out in the paper, and the *Courier and Enquirer*, which was to have regenerated the *World*, only assisted and hastened its damnation, so the blind lead the blind into the nearest pit. The *Times* position is scarcely any better, and it seems to be an open question whether the *World* will next swallow the *Times*, in its present reduced form, or vice versa. The result will be the same in either case, and, as in the celebrated combat between the Kilkenny cats, nothing will be left to remind us of either party but a few scraps of waste paper, a bad pun or two, half a dozen defaced libels, and a tattered, dog-eared dictionary.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Northern people are the greatest Paper-eaters and Bulletin heroes in the world. Fremont is congratulating the man whom McClellan took whipped so terribly, on their great victory, and tells them they may yet "redeem" on their banners as a memorial. Pope, who was the first man to run at Cross Lanes, writes to his Government of the brilliant *éclat* of his last place. We look to see Bull Run yet become a name of glory North as well as South.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861. | Vol. XVII—New Series | Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,196.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Another Arrival from Europe—The Steamer North American at Quebec.

Montreal, September 11.—The steamer North American, with Liverpool dates via Londonderry to the 30th ult., has arrived at Quebec. Her commercial news has been anticipated by the Africa, off Cape Race, with two days' later intelligence.

Lord Palmerston is installed Warden of the Cinque Ports. In a speech he alluded to the battle of Bull Run as an evidence of the powerlessness of brave but undisciplined troops against an organized enemy.

The London Times concludes, in an article on American affairs, saying that the subjugation of the South is hopeless.

Dr. Russell's latest letter says the issue is narrowing to a question of slavery abolitionism, and thinks the President will soon declare the slaves, within the limits of the United States, free.

Fifteen hundred bales of cotton had been purchased by a leading house in England for shipment from America.

From Louisville.

Louisville, September 11.—James Chapin, of Vicksburg, is accused of being captain of a Home Guard.

We were last night visited by tremendous rains.

Except the single item regarding the activity displayed at the navy yard, nothing has been received here from Washington since Monday noon.

Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky.

Louisville, September 11.—Leslie Coombs has written a strong coercion letter to the People's Union Convention, now in session at Syracuse, New York.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, September 11.—The steamers R. Spaulding and Baltimore are en route for Fort Hatteras. The Jamestown has arrived from the Florida blockade, bringing no news of interest.

Skirmish near Chain Bridge.

Washington, September 11.—A skirmish occurred at Chain Bridge, in which the Federals took two prisoners, who refused to give their names. The Confederate pickets captured two near Hunter's Chapel.

A heavy force of Confederates has been encamped near Falls Church within the past three days.

The New York Republican Convention.

Syracuse, September 11.—The Republican Convention was called to order by Simon Draper. The prospects are in favor of harmony and union between the two parties.

Engagement on the Mississippi.

Cairo, September 11.—The gunboats Connestoga and Lexington, in reconnoitering down the Mississippi, encountered a battery of sixteen guns at Lucas Bend, on the Missouri shore, and two Confederate gunboats. They silenced the battery, and the boats withdrew under the guns at Columbus.

The Southern Force at Columbus.

No more than fifteen thousand Confederates are in camp at Columbus. They were largely reinforced yesterday.

Kentucky Legislative Proceedings.

Frankfort, September 11.—The House has adopted a resolution, by a vote of 71 to 26, directing the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering the Confederates to evacuate Kentucky soil. The House refused to suspend the rules to allow a resolution ordering both the Federals and Confederates off.

From Washington.

Washington, September 11.—As far as heard from, every thing was quiet on the other side of the Potomac up to noon to-day.

Marshal Kane, of Baltimore.

Baltimore, September 11.—Marshal Kane, who has for some time past been confined in Fort McHenry, has been ordered to Fort Lafayette.

The Commander of Fort Hatteras.

Fortress Monroe, September 11.—General Reynolds has been appointed to the command of Fort Hatteras.

Seizures and Arrest.

New York, September 11.—Three race horses, buggies, &c., belonging to Southerners, were seized here to-day.

John Anderson, of Providence, R. I., has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette for confinement.

Maryland to Secede.

New York, September 11.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* telegraphs that it is expected the Maryland Legislature will pass an ordinance of secession next week.

News from the Confederate Capital.

Richmond, September 11.—Passengers arrived to-day from all the important Confederate camps, bringing nothing of interest.

Great activity is displayed in all the departments. The resources of the Government are unlimited. The hospital accommodations have been vastly enlarged and improved, many of which are supported by State and individual contributions. Owing to good nursing and medical treatment, the mortality among our troops is comparatively slight.

The Louisiana "Boys."

Editors of the Bee:

I am indebted to the sister of a private in the Washington Battalion for the privilege of perusing a letter from him, from which I make the following extract: "We started early last Friday morning (August 23) from our other companies at Camp Louisiana, and took up our line of march to this place, (Camp Bee, on the north side of Fairfax C. H.) having breakfasted at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrived at our precrit ed camping-ground at about 3 P. M., and having marched very slowly, on account of the miserable condition of the roads. The distance from the former to the latter camp, by the road we traveled, is twelve miles.

"We had just unloaded the baggage-wagons, and taken dinner, (which we brought already cooked) when we very unexpectedly heard the long-roll (this is beaten whenever an alarm is given, and means all fall in *armed!*) beat in all the regiments near us, and immediately a courier came in from headquarters at full tilt, with orders to join in, as the enemy were advancing on Falls Church (some nine miles from here). We private did not hear exactly what was told our captain by the courier, and when the order to fall in was given, the pieces went at a double-quick over hill and dale, and we at a hard run after them, tearing through the town, all in excellent spirits, and forgetting that we had been tired by a twelve-mile march, shouting vehemently, and the ladies waving flags and handkerchiefs, and cheering us on—everybody giving many cheers for the gallant 'Washington Artillery.' We expected to meet the miserable villains just up the road. On we went, and when at last we stopped, some four miles from the town of Fairfax, and the order was given 'into line, left oblique march!' we boys were very much disappointed, for we then knew we were to wait there for further orders, as, had the enemy been near, the order would have been 'into battery,' &c. Then we learned that the excitement was at 'Falls Church,' and soon afterwards we were ordered, with Brig.-Gen. Longstreet, to proceed up the road about a mile further and wait there, in a cornfield, until more news arrived, while Brig.-Gen. Longstreet went ahead with the London Artillery to dislodge the enemy at Falls Church. We waited till about 8 o'clock, P. M., when news came that the enemy, about two brigades strong, had retired to Alexandria. We now began to get at the truth of things. It seems that these Yankees had come up to their pickets, with the assistance of whom they had attempted to drive in our pickets; but the latter would not acquiesce in such a proceeding, but sent the news, and soon had the cowards scooting back. At Falls Church there is a peach orchard, and people here say that one day our pickets extend their lines and get peaches, the enemy coming to do the same the next day, and that the trouble was commenced by our boys preventing such depredations, saying the enemy were not entitled to our peaches. The latter made good time when the C. S. boys came near.

"The whole country is crazy about the W. A. They want us everywhere. When we arrived here the people said, 'we feel safe now that the Washington Artillery is represented here.' We are cheered wherever we go."

For a thousand times all the pecuniary wealth that rests upon our globe I would not reduce my age thirty years, losing all the precious experience I have obtained in the meantime. No one can pity more than I do those poor, deluded beings who have not yet emerged from mental infancy, and therefore deem temporal wealth more desirable than intellectual treasures, which are as imperishable as the glorious Being who formed the human mind "in His own image." But when I read the remarks I have quoted, and many others nearly less thrilling and inspiring, I felt almost willing to surrender knowledge and all else that is dear to me for the privilege of bearing one of these "boys" who are thus permitted to participate in the building of the temple of the India-rubber merchants, with principles as elastic as the material which it represents, and which has proved its temporary salvation. From all accounts, the stockholders have been so badly sold out in the paper, and the *Courier and Enquirer*, which was to have regenerated the *World*, only assisted and hastened its damnation, so the blind lead the blind into the nearest pit. The *Times* position is scarcely any better, and it seems to be an open question whether the *World* will next swallow the *Times*, in its present reduced form, or vice versa. The result will be the same in either case, and, as in the celebrated combat between the Kilkenny cats, nothing will be left to remind us of either party but a few scraps of waste paper, a bad pun or two, half a dozen defaced libels, and a tattered, dog-eared dictionary.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Cherokees and the War.

The following is taken from the Fort Smith (Ark.) Times:

We have been favored with the following letter, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers. It is gratifying to see the noble South united in sentiment, regardless of race. The Cherokees are a wealthy people, and Kansas-northwestern and Abolitionism will be made to feel their vengeance for aggression, which they have been committing, for a series of years, under the protection of the Federal Government:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Park Hill, C. N., August 26, 1861:

Maj. G. W. Clarke, A. Q. M., C. S. A.:

Sir—I herewith forward to your care dispatches for Gen. McCulloch, C. S. A., which I have the honor to request you will cause to be forwarded to him by the quickest express.

At a mass meeting of about four thousand Cherokees at Tahlequah, on the 21st inst., the Cherokees, with marked unanimity, declared their adherence to the Confederate States, and have given their authorities power to negotiate an alliance with them. In view of this action, a regiment of mounted men will be immediately raised and placed under command of Col. John Drew, to meet any emergency that may arise. The dispatches of Gen. McCulloch relate to these subjects, and contain a tender from Col. Drew of his regiment, for service on our Northern border.

Having espoused the cause of the Confederate States, we hope to render efficient service in the struggle, and we shall look now for assistance from the country, and to be treated with a liberality and confidence becoming the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief Cherokee Nation.

Punch in America.

CHARLESTON, July 26, 1861.

Mr. Punch, Sir—I have a proposition to make. Your valuable journal, world-wide reputation, great influence ought to have, like other papers, special correspondents at seat of war. I am the man for the place, which now threatens to be a sinecure as possible, to save time and expense, which may produce a certain twitchiness in style; to this, however, you may not object. Accompanying letter specimen of my style:

Am now in Charleston—very center of Secessionism. Was told in North I should be able to get neither lodging nor food in this city. How absurdly things are exaggerated at distance. Found little or no difficulty in securing fair portion of billiard table on which I sleep quite comfortably; a little inconvenient in the morning, to be sure, when they commence pool, for although they have no right to play at my end before seven o'clock, still it is almost impossible to prevent balls flying about occasionally. Gentlemen this morning made winning hazard off back of my head, but they would not let it count, which I was not sorry for on whole—stroke unintentional I know, but billiard balls hard, and hurtful battle wad, particularly about lower part back of head. As for food live on clover, or something confoundedly like it. Call it gumbo—have it three times a day. Yesterday dined off split chicken, looked like arms of Austria broiled. Per breakfast they serve up species of vulcanized pancake, known, I think (mind, only think, as I mistaken do not set me down as another Mr. Arrowroot, of *Times* correspondence notoriety) known I think as corn dodgers, or flap jack. One elastic substance served up with treacle, so as to resemble blister, I know called buckwheat cake.

To day witnessed one of institutions of country in its most striking aspect. Saw bar room at free lunch time. Most drinking saloons for any eminence spread lunch table from eleven to one o'clock, every one who chooses comes in, eats as much as he pleases. This is paying business. Twelve o'clock dropt into "Institute," great crowd people there eating, drinking, smoking, talking. Large table set out, boiled beef, oyster soup, gumbo, fried fish, cheese, crackers and beer. Distinguished barkeeper mixing drinks in highly artistic manner, pouring liquid from one tumbler to another in parabolic curves over his head. General hum of conversation, in which the words "Beauregard," "Secession," "Confederation," "No how you can fix it," "That long shafted nigger stealing son of a gun, Abe Lincoln," "No sir-ree bobs," most frequently distinguishable, varied, clinking of ice in huge pitchers, &c. Works of art in this place well—female figures in high style of undress most patronized. Spittoons as large as bushel baskets generously distributed over marble floors; cuspidors in all directions—gentlemen sitting on shoulder blades.

Charleston picturesque old city—quite classic ground—has a ruin somewhere—powder mill blown up seventy years ago. People of Charleston talk about their antiquities—one house eighty years old. Several fine hotels, two or three excellent churches, and very nice arsenal. Voluminous market place, well supplied with okra, squash, pumpkins, peanuts, sweet potatoes, squirrels, robins, chums, &c. Mutton and beef not very abundant. South Carolina having seceded from butcher's meat. City Hall a neat affair, with Doric colonnade—one story high. There is a good deal of sea, and bay, and water of one kind and another round about, with several forts in it and on it. Good esplanade, where Light Horse Guards, (cavalry,) dressed, mixed with peppermint lozenges, or sea shells, don't know which, anyway beautiful effect.

State of society, generally, very much disorganized. Bodies armed man pouring streets all night. Everyone armed to teeth, if they have teeth; very often have not in this country, in which case, armed to upper lip or organ of phrenology. Have been arrested five times, breaking lamp, throwing brickbats, suspicious character, who was I, where did I come from? &c., &c. Stated was personal friend of *Mr. Punch*, special correspondent. Fell right, let off immediately. *Mr. Punch* greatly respected here; next to General Washington.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Remarkable Career of Villany Checked—Treason, Swindling and Seduction.—The arrest of Captain J. M. Wing, at Kosciusko, yesterday, has brought to light and checked one of the most extraordinary careers of villany we have ever heard of, showing him to be at the same time a traitor, a swindler, and a seducer. Before the commencement of the present war, Wing was well known here as a steamboatman, and when the Abolition Know-Nothings in our Commanders of Lincoln's river fleet, was ordered to leave our port with the City of Memphis, which he had long made quicker time, Wing took charge of his boat for him and carried her up the river, to become afterwards a Federal gunboat. Wing came back and professed to be an ardent Southerner, but is believed to have been a Northern spy. He disappeared for a few days, but they serve up species of vulcanized pancake, known, I think (mind, only think, as if mistaken do not set me down as another Mr. Arrowroot, of *Times* correspondence notoriety) known I think as corn dodgers, or flap jack. One elastic substance served up with treacle, so as to resemble blister, I know called buckwheat cake.

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A Woman Seeking Redress.—A young married woman, only nineteen years of age, and unusually favored by Dame Nature in the way of personal attractions, called recently at the office of the Second District Recorder's Court to invoke redress for alleged cruel usage she had received from the hands of a man she had believed to be a friend. A native of one of the northern departments of France, her life had been a bright and happy one, until her betrothed, an adventurous youth of the same village, named G——, left his home to seek a fortune in the New World. Their parting was comforted by many vows of constancy, and he promised soon to send for her to join him and become his wife in America. A few months ago she came out to New Orleans, and went on to Galveston, where she met her lover, who appeared to be overjoyed at their meeting, and took her to Houston, where they were married. He worked there in a bakery for a short time, but lost his situation and came to New Orleans. Finding work rather scarce, she offered to bear her share of the burden of life, and obtained a situation in the family of a preacher.

His wife became disheartened and disappointed, and the vow told he had gone up the river looking for employment. A friend of his, who is a carpenter and joiner, working on Toulouse street, now came forward and informed a friend her husband had charged him with the duty of providing her a home, and expressed regret at her situation and rent a room. Supposing this to be her husband's injunction, she followed it and gave the carpenter, of whom she spoke as "the old man," all the money she had, being the twelve dollars received as her husband's wages. To this he added a few dollars from his own pocket and bought furniture for the room. He used to call upon her in the evenings, and very soon he dropped all concealment from his real intentions, which did not prove to be those of disinterested friendship. Finding himself repulsed, she says he threatened to kill her, and the next evening, fearing his violent temper, and having no relatives to appeal to, she called in a policeman to protect her. The carpenter came, found the young man there, kicked up a grand row, and turned her out into the street, when the young man took her back to the family in which she had formerly held a situation, and where she has since remained.

Such was her story, and she had called upon Recorder Gastinel to make an affidavit against "the old man" for seducing to return her the twelve dollars of her money obtained in furniture, together with some bonds she had loaned him, and which he had failed to return. The Recorder, after listening with evident surprise and regret at the recital of the young woman's wrongs, refused any money transaction, with the object to justify his conduct in other respects. As she has no written receipt or witness, she was advised that it would be impossible for her to enforce her claim, although the Recorder promised to try and recover the bonds for her to-day. As an exponent of the public voice, we would respectfully request that carpenter to fork over the money, whether he actually owes it or not, for his course has been inexcusable in any light.

A Heavy Swindling Transaction.—On the 21st of this month two ship-makers, named José Almeque Babie and Juan Montero, called at the store of Mr. Antonio Costa, the commission merchant, of No. 16 Chamberlaine street, and represented themselves as desirous of purchasing a quantity of Havana tobacco they were known to Mr. Costa as having bought of him before, and said him they would buy for cash; that they had a certain quantity of Spanish doubloons in the hands of their principals, Messrs Patje & Brunson, of Old Levee, between Ursulines and Hospital streets, and would a short delay of two days or so, if he would accommodate them by a loan of some dollars, enough to enable them to make up the count, paying his expenses, and been a pleasant man by him one hundred dollars in his sum, another lieutenant in the company. This was, of course, embezzled by Wing, along with the business.

All the bills for the shipment and embarking of the cotton had been left unpaid, although he told them he had settled promptly, and when some of them came in and they asked him about them he would say it was a mistake, and they had already been paid. Last Sunday he borrowed a large sum of money on the strength of a mortgage on his cotton, and, in the course of a week or so, next morning at the City Hotel. Not keeping his word he was sought after, and promised to meet him in the afternoon. Again breaking his word, he was suspected, and supposing as much, he kept out of their way. The parties to whom he sold the bale of cotton, and got specimen Miller and Fearman on his track.

Wing found it was time to clear out, so he went up to Kosciusko, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad last Tuesday morning. He was there arrested on Friday night, and brought down to this city on Saturday morning. He confessed to the swindling with a coolness and a chill that showed him to be an adept at the art. Early in June he issued his posters calling upon him, in the holy name of patriotism, to rally around him and fill up the ranks of the Dugee Guards, of which he proclaimed himself Captain. On this pretext he found no difficulty in obtaining funds, Mr. Henry Dupré, after whom he named the company, gave him over two hundred dollars with which to pay its expenses. Mr. J. M. Magruder, a nephew of Gen. Magruder in Virginia, to whom he offered a lieutenancy, gave him four hundred dollars for the same purpose, and another of his relatives gave him seventy-five dollars. He is supposed to have collected six or seven hundred dollars from our Banks and patriotic citizens on the same pretense. While his lieutenants and sergeants were using every exertion to fill up the company by secretly recruiting against them to prevent the corps getting ready to be mustered into service, never intending to go into the army. At one time they had mustered seventy-odd men, but by his conduct and wrecking he reduced it down to forty. One of his sergeants, a young man, named Lee, gave his bond up the coast, paying his expenses, and been a pleasant man by him one hundred dollars in his sum, another lieutenant in the company. This was, of course, embezzled by Wing, along with the business.

All the bills for the shipment and embarking of the cotton had been left unpaid, although he told them he had settled promptly, and when some of them came in and they asked him about them he would say it was a mistake, and they had already been paid. Last Sunday he borrowed a large sum of money on the strength of a mortgage on his cotton, and, in the course of a week or so, next morning at the City Hotel. Not keeping his word he was sought after, and promised to meet him in the afternoon. Again breaking his word, he was suspected, and supposing as much, he kept out of their way. The parties to whom he sold the bale of cotton, and got specimen Miller and Fearman on his track.

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Compromised, as Usual.—Martin Ludwig, who was robbed of one hundred and twenty dollars by Molly Gray, near the Lafayette Restaurant, yesterday, by promising to whatever his change amounted to, and Johnny Leonard on getting the $41 found by the officer stuck down the back of Molly's dress. He said that to preserve her would compel him to abandon his business on the river, that it would keep him cut of the use of even a portion of his money for a year, and that the $40 will have to go before the Court to be identified) and that, most of all, he did not want his name mentioned in the papers any more in connection with such a humiliating affair. The Recorder seconded Mr. Ludwig's wishes, and Molly and her Johnny were then discharged. Ludwig's lawyer got the $40 on an order from him.

Robbery Brought to Light.—Mr. P. M. Tourné received an anonymous letter yesterday, stating that he could find the Brussels carpet and silverware, stolen from his house a year ago, in Mary Pun's grocery, corner of Lake and Second streets, it having been stolen by his confidential slave Robert, and sold to her. Detectives Farrell and Howard visited the place, found the carpet on the floor of a back room and the silver in the sideboard. Robert and Mrs. Pun were both arrested. The robbery was effected while Mr. Tourné and his family were absent from the city.

Fires.—At a quarter of one o'clock yesterday morning a small house at the junction of Carondelet Walk and Broad streets, occupied by the keeper of the bridge there, was totally consumed by fire. Two and a half hours later fire was discovered in the roof of the frame house No 65 Annette street, occupied by Leonard Hypolite, f. w. c. Owing to its being noticed so quickly, the flames were extinguished without much damage occurring, and it was then discovered that a deliberate attempt at incendiarism had been made. The attic was smeared all over with turpentine, and two balls of cotton had been placed there to expedite the burning.

Charge of Perjury.—Antonio Campo, Jr., was arrested in the Third District yesterday, and arraigned before Recorder Long on a charge of perjury, preferred by Augusto Conrad. In giving bail for Louis Bonafoux, under indictment for committing an outrage upon his sister-in-law, the daughter of Conrad, Campo swore that he was the owner of $2000 worth of real estate. Conrad denies this, and declares his intention of prosecuting him to the verge of the law for keeping his sister out of prison.

Accidental Stabbing.—Augusto Conrad and François Reyes, f. m. c., had a difficulty at the bar and of the Pontchartrain Railroad Tuesday evening, and Reyes drew a knife, at the same time accidentally stabbing Emile Selney. Reyes was arrested by Lieutenant Stewart, and locked up at the Third District police office.

Sacrilegious.—Samuel Isaacs was arraigned before Recorder Emerson yesterday, and gave bonds to answer a singular charge. Mark Gherzhin some time ago had a pet dog, which he proclaimed himself Gherzhin's Cathedral, Isaacs interrupted him by a big indecent language.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Lieutenants F. Schake and F. Spitznoller, of the Turners, were arrested and held to bail in the sum of two hundred dollars each to appear for examination on the charge of an assault with a dangerous weapon upon a member of the Hibernia Guards, of the *Louisiana State Zeitung*. The parties allege that they came to the office with a sword and revolver, shamed and threatened a party there without regard to the freedom of the press or the peace and dignity of the State of Louisiana.

Eric Michael was held to give bonds for her appearance charged with having insulted and abused Mrs. Anneil Roseboro on several occasions.

ROMAN GUARDS.

This Company, which is now organizing for the purpose of joining the Louisiana regiment to temporarily reinforce the Confederate Army, meets this evening, at the office of S. R. MARTIN, St. Louis street, No. 11, from 9 A. M., to 1 P. M.

Sole Agency of the Celebrated Stanchor Iron Works, Tennessee.

FROM sales made this day, owing to increased expenses on transportation and advance in metal, the price of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Castings will be as follows:

24 to 30 inches at $1 25 an inch.
32 to 48 inches at $1 50 an inch.
72 to 84 inches at $1 50 an inch.

Grate Bars at 4½c. per lb.

Furnace Bottoms, 6½, 8½ and 9½, according to size and pattern.

Terms cash.

R. F. LA VILLEBREUVE,
Commission Merchant,
18 Union street.

New Orleans, September 12, 1861.

ANISETTE, CORDIAL, MUSCAT, FRUITS, &c. 300 baskets super antipatio; 50 boxes Rospolio cordial; 2 casks Maraschino; 100 boxes Mission; 50 do vinegar fruits; 100 do tomato sauce; 250 alay jugs, various qualities; 100 do olives. In store and for sale by

J. N. CURIEN, 20 Toulouse st

KIRSCHWASSER—56 boxes Kirschwasser, Bonnet Dubon; in store and for sale by

J. N. CURIEN, 20 Toulouse st

FRENCH BRANDY—25 packages, eighth and quarter, 1st and 6th proof, in store and for sale by

J. N. CURIEN, 20 Toulouse st

VERMOUTH—200 boxes, Piquet & Co. in store and for sale by [+11] J N CURIEN, 20 Toulouse st

SWISS ABSINTH—200 boxes, Ed. Pernod, Ponton, Lord and Constant Chevalier, in store and for sale by [+11] J N CURIEN, 20 Toulouse st

BORDEAUX WINE—50 half casks claret, Ch. Chaubert, and Mme Veuve Ambal; 200 boxes assorted old and other and white wines, in store and in bond. For sale by

J. N. CURIEN, 20 Toulouse st

FOR SALE, in store and in bond—

ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Fellowship, in half quarter and eighth pipes, 4th proof, p-le; G. V. Bernard, in half, quarter and eighth 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, Rivet Jne, in half, quarter and eighth 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th; Terry Monnet, Chenet brand, in quarter and eighth pipes, 4th, 5th, 6th.

COGNAC BRANDIES—A. Hallowis, vintage 1808, 1805, 1802, in quarter and eighth pipes; J. Fanin & Co. vintage 1802 dark, in quarter pipes; V. Lecouk fine champagne, 1802, in quarter pipes; Louis LaRoche superior, 1805, in qr. pipes, pale; Ozard Dupuy, vintage 1802, pale, in eighth pipes; Ritberet fine Champagne, 1805, pale, in quarter pipes; Pellevoisin, vintage 1811, pale, in 1/8 and qr pipes; Hennessy & Brillet, in quarter and eighth pipes; Jas. Hennessy, in quarter and eighth pipes.

WHISKEYS—O.A Bourbon in barrels; Monongahela Bourbon Whiskey, in cases of quarts; Gin, Schiegam, Rotterdam; Old Tom Gin, in cases of quarts; Old Jamaica; Rubieson Arrometic Schnapps, quarts and pints; Port and Sherry, in quarters and in bulk.

CLARET AND WINES—Fine family Claret, in cases; Chateau Margaux and Cos d'Estournel, in glass; Rhine White Wines, in half cases; Sauterne, in quarts and pints; Champagne, Anchor brand, in quarts.

CARDINES IN OIL—Rodel, Rosier & Dubois Aîné's, Anchois, in or out of Sardines, in half kegs; Olives in Pickles in half boxes.

PRESERVED FRUITS, &c.—Fruits in their juice, in Brandy; Strawberries in their Juice; Brandy Cherries; Tunis and Jellies; Mushrooms in lb. boxes; Fruits in lb. boxes; a complete assortment of all kinds of Sweet Meats, Pickles, Olives, Capers, Vegetables, &c.

GERMAN CIGARS—Regalias, Medio Regalias, Operas, Bilbaos for sale by

W. KAILLY BLANCHARD, JR.,
29 Old Levee st

VANILLA BEANS—Five boxes Mexican, for sale by

T. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,
29 Old Levee st

COFFEE AND COE AND BARK MILLS—Sacks of Linda Gloss, small and large size, for sale by

T. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,
29 Old Levee st

SPAGNE—50 boxes in trays and for sale by

FREDERICK AVET,
50 and 51 Old Levee st

CERGUINE HAVANA CIGARS—200,000 Conchas, Lonsdales, Regalias, Panetelas, Chinchillas, Cervantes, Conchas, Figaros, Independiente, Cabanas, Flor de Vega, Bolivar, Trabucos, Regalias, Cervantes, Principes, in stock and for sale by

SOLA & MARICH,
50 Commercial st

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, 1861. }

COTTON.—The sales to-day amount to 38 bales, Receipts, 39 bales.

TOBACCO.—25 kkds. sold at —. Receipts, 14 kkds.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The supply on the levee is exhausted, and there have been only a few retail sales.

FLOUR.—100 bags Superfine sold yesterday at $7 40 ⅌ bbl, and 250 bbls, Ordinary at $7 87½ ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—100 sacks Yellow sold at 65c ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—150 sacks new sold at 75c, and 100 at 70c ⅌ bushel.

WHEAT.—400 sacks Red sold at 95 @ 112½c ⅌ bushel.

PORK.—100 bbls. Mess sold at —.

LARD.—100 kegs sold at 22c. Prime in tierces is retailing at 23c., and in kegs at 22½c ⅌ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 16c., Ribb