THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Another Relic Thin Day.

By E. Ramey, at 10 o'clock, at No. 46 Old Levee Street, composable dry goods.

OPENING THREE EYES.

According to the New York *Herald* the backbone of the rebellion in the South was broken two weeks ago, without even a decisive battle, simply because Gen. McClellan, with five times the number of troops opposed to him, had succeeded in Western Virginia in killing a few score of our men, and in taking six hundred prisoners. We think that when the *Herald* comes to read and understand what has just taken place in Eastern Virginia, and especially at Manassas, that excessive price will probably arrive at the conclusion that the fraction of the Southern backbone has healed in marvellously quick time. We opine, too, that it will be troubled with some misgivings respecting the speedy termination of the contest. Even though its favorite, McClellan—the Napoleon, as it styles him, of Virginia—should supersede old Scott in command of the Lincolnite troops.

Plenasanty apart, the North will open its eyes when it once absorbs the entire truth respecting the engagements at Manassas. This of course will prove a slow, deliberate and painful operation. So systematic have been the falsehoods palmed upon the ignorant people of the North by their infamous sheets, that truth sunken in way by almost impenetrable prevarication and weeks elapse ere a reluctant acknowledgment can be extorted from them. We do not therefore anticipate any confession of defeat from the North, until it begins to discover that deception is of no avail, and that the facts are reaching the minds of its dupes. We question, however, whether we shall ever learn the actual truth in Lincoln, wounded and missing of the two actions at Manassas from the Lincolnite Generals. They are not overfond of relating their misfortunes, or their errors.

One thing nevertheless the Black Republicans will learn from these fearful and bloody encounters, and that is the superlative folly of calculating to put an end to the war, and to subdue the South in the course of a few weeks or months. There is no doubt whatever that a general impression has prevailed in the North, and has been assiduously nursed by the Abolition organs, that this war could not possibly last beyond a single campaign. They underrated Southern strength and resources, and overrated their own. They begged to their heroes the delusive notion that while their blockade would reduce the South to starvation, their land operations would entail on us crushing disaster and defeat. They were confident that, with McDowell and Patterson, and Butler and McClellan at the head of numerous well appointed and thoroughly disciplined forces, they would overrun Virginia, beat down resistance, scatter the Southern troops like sheep, seize Richmond, disarm the rebels, establish themselves in unopposed power, and bring back the Old Dominion to the Union. This once accomplished, the Abolitionists considered they would have easy work before them. Virginia throttled, North Carolina would present her limbs spontaneously for the fetters, and even pugnacious South Carolina would be compelled to submit. Then Georgia and Alabama would be left defenseless, while a fleilla and an army moving down the Mississippi would settle matters in Tennessee, punish Memphis for its frostiousness, and finally terminate the conflict in a hale of glory at New Orleans.

Such was the magnificent programme of these self-complacent braggarts, but it has been completely spoiled by untoward events in Eastern Virginia. The very first movement encountered a sudden and decided check. Instead of overwhelming Beauregard, the enemy has been driven back with immense loss, and with a demoralization of feeling most unfavorable to renewed attempts. The boastful chieftain at the Bull Run had cheerfully the flattering hope of speedy and signal triumph, will find that they must begin their labors afresh under discouraging and disheartening circumstances. At every step in their progress they must expect to meet with a repulsion of the tremendous obstacles at which they vainly expended their strength and fury at Manassas. They well appreciate the enormous difficulty of the enterprise they have in hand, and they will learn the truth the South has been long endeavoring to teach them—that eight millions of freemen, fighting for independence, are unconquerable.

THE VICTORY AT MANASSAS.

Our dispatches speak for themselves. By the confession of the foe, the South has gained a victory of extraordinary magnitude, in a battle whose proportions far exceed any ever fought on this continent. The Lord of Hosts has geared our arms with triumph. Glory to his great name, and imperishable honor to the warriors and heroes of the South.

The victory at Manassas was thus briefly chronicled in a dispatch from President Davis to his wife, at Richmond:

"We have gained a glorious, but dear bought victory. Night closed upon the enemy in full flight, and closely pursued."

Mr. Breckenridge's Speech.—From the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette* we learn that the speech of Hon. John C. Breckinridge in the Senate, Tuesday, was bold, fearless, and severely denunciatory of the Administration. As an oratorical effort it was fine, interesting an audience far exceeding the capacities of the Senate Chamber. The unconstitutional acts of the President were the burden of his remarks. He proclaimed his opposition to the war and his belief in the propriety of the ultimate destruction of this system of government.

The Lincoln organs, in speaking of late events in Missouri, explain the Confederate victory by giving them 10,000 men, and reporting their side at 1500, and making it, after all, a drawn game.

Happy are the Generals who find such able reporters and recorders as the New York editors!

The Richmond papers of the 19th contain three dispatches relative to the engagement at Bull's Run, but they really add very little to the information already received.

A Valiant Friend.—We am glad, says the Richmond *Whig*, to hear we have no enemies a friend in England as the London *Review* is represented to be by the New York *Times*. The *Review* is a weekly paper of extensive circulation, and represents the educated middle classes. It is edited with great ability, and is justly regarded as one of the institutions of England.

The *Times* then speaks of a late number of it, containing three articles devoted to the vindication of the shoulder-hitting Robert:

England and Primitiveness.—The London *Saturday Review* is one of the best volumes of the British newsbooks of the Government of the United States. It evinces a delightful sneer—an intense and unalterable hatred, in all its comments on the efforts of our Government to put down rebellion, which leaves no room to doubt the sincerity of its sympathy with the thieving conspiracy which has taken up arms against us. In some of the 9th of June devotes three articles to the case of Jeff. Davis, Confederate—one of which discusses the subject exclusively, from the point of view which an active, unscrupulous agent of Jeff Davis might be supposed to take. In that is the dispatch of Mr Seward announcing the adhesion of our Government to the abolition of privateering decreed by the European powers at the Congress of Paris; and the drift of its article is that, to show that the adhesion will not be of the slightest validity against the South; and that it will be of the utmost value to England against the Government of the United States.

Peace Demonstrations.—The peace measures in the county of Rockland, N. York State, are attracting considerable attention in the press of this city and the neighboring counties, and we have already published several communications on the subject. The first meeting held at Nyack, and in which many of the most distinguished citizens of that place participated, was productive of good effect; and one of this movement has grown another, which has been organized for public manifestation this evening. Some of the leading Democrats in Rockland propose to be quite large and imposing, as the question among which gave last fall over two thousand majority against Mr. Lincoln, and which has never followed in hostility to an Abolitionist or Black Republicanism. The contemplated attempt to suppress the meeting by calling in the aid of impertinent Kansas and the New York Metropolitan police has, we hear, been abandoned by the war party, and the expression of opinion by the meeting will be unanimous, free and distinct, without molestation from the Secessionists.

It Novelest, however, from these childish attempts to intimidate men into silence and acquiescence, that a portion of the population has yet to learn that our Constitution and laws guarantee freedom of speech and the right of the people to assemble peaceably for the expression of the views as to the policy of their public servants. Let the voice of the people be heard.—*New York News*, 18th.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,144.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[CORRECTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Deaths of Gens. Bartow, Gen. Kirby Smith and Col. Johnson—General Beauregard and Staff Safe—Gen. Johnston Commands the Left Wing—Beauregard on the Night—Arrival of President Davis on the Field—He Takes the Center and Decides the Battle—The Federals Commanded by Scott, Patterson and McDowell—Further Particulars Heavily Reported.

Richmond, July 22, 9 A. M.—The reports of the killed and wounded were so unreliable last night, and the statements in such confusion following the victory at Manassas, that the agent of the Associated Press refrained from sending them, being fearful of giving countless pain to anxious hearts.

It is now ascertained that among the distinguished dead are Generals Bartow, of Georgia, Bee, of South Carolina, Kirby Smith, of Florida, and Col. Johnson, of Hampton's South Carolina Legion.

Beauregard and Staff Safe.

General Beauregard and all his staff are safe, although Beauregard had his horse shot from under him.

The Fight on the Left.

General Joseph E. Johnston commanded on the left, where the enemy made their fiercest assault.

General Beauregard commanded on the right.

Arrival of President Davis.

President Davis reached the field of battle at noon, and took command of the center. When the left was pressed the severest, the center disengaged a portion of the enemy's force, then decided the fortune of the day.

We have no other reports sufficiently reliable to warrant their transmission, but further information is hourly expected.

Scott and Patterson both in the Field, McDowell Reported Wounded.

It is stated that the enemy was commanded by Generals Scott, Patterson and McDowell, and it is also reported that the latter was seriously wounded.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, July 22, 10 A. M.—We have nothing further from Manassas up to this hour.

Letter from Western Virginia—Gen. Wise Gains a Decided Victory.

Richmond, July 22—Lieutenant Hood, of Crump's company, arrived here last evening, and says that the company and the regiment are safe at Monterey. Young Poole, of Crump's company, was slightly hurt in the thigh. No one else is known to have been hurt.

Passengers state that Gen. Wise won a decided victory in the Kanawha valley, last week, killing 150 of the enemy, and losing but few.

Private Dispatches.

A number of private dispatches were received yesterday—among them one announcing the death of Joshua D. Reynolds, son of H. W. Reynolds, of this city, who, we believe, is in Western Virginia.

Major-General Twiggs received a dispatch yesterday morning, dated Richmond, July 22, from Colonel Myers, in which a glorious victory is announced, and that the Yankees were still running.

Northern Accounts of the Battle of Manassas—The Federalists Claim a Victory.

Washington, July 22—Telegrams from a station four miles from Bull Run state that a general engagement took place on the whole line at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the Confederates retiring to the Junction.

The New York *Tribune's* special dispatch says that the Southerners were 80,000 strong at the battle, with the addition of Johnston's 17,000 men who marched on Saturday night.

The latest dispatch claims that the battle lasted nine hours, and gives the victory to the Federals, with a heavy loss on both sides.

Col. Hunter was mortally wounded, and Col. Cameron, brother of the Secretary of War, was killed.

The Confederates were rapidly reinforced from Manassas during the engagement.

G. W. Pryor, of Mississippi, is reported a prisoner.

The *Herald's* special correspondent telegraphs that the battle commenced at 3 A. M., and was desperately fought until 2 P. M. He claims that the Southerners were driven back, inch by inch, and that the loss on both sides was frightful.

The *Times'* correspondent, in a message telegraphed at midnight on Sunday, says the battle was one of the severest ever fought on this continent. The Fire Zouaves were terribly cut up, and forced to break.

Names of Some of the Federal Officers Killed and Wounded.

Col. Farnham and Lieut. Grainger are reported killed; Col. Stevens and Capt. Towers, of Rhode Island, were killed.

Gov. Sprague's horse was shot from under him, and Major Ballou was severely wounded by a cannon ball.

(Signed) J. H. Raymond.

The Tone of the News.

The general tone of the news by this route bears the mark of excited rumor and contradiction.

Southern Rights men regard it as indicating a great victory for the Confederates.

Missouri State Convention.

Jefferson City, July 22—It is probable that the Convention will have a quorum.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

The Battle of Manassas.

Receipt of the News of the Defeat Results—Terrible Depression Caused—Washington Overpowered with Gloom—Capture of Four Federal Batteries and Eight Siege Guns—Death of Col. Wheat, and Captain Cook—Wagons Continually Arriving at Washington with the Dead and Wounded—Federalists Movement upon Washington—Great Alarm at Washington—General Mansfield Takes Command Opposite Washington—Heavy Rifled Cannon, Mortars, &c., Rapidly Sent Over.

Louisville, July 22.—The following news of the Confederate victory creates the most intense excitement here, startling the public mind, the morning papers having published dispatches claiming a brilliant victory, for the Federalists. There is great rejoicing among the Southern Rights men.

The Dispatches from Washington.

Washington, July 22, 12 M.—Our troops after gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed, and commenced a retreat on Washington.

After the latest information from Centreville last night, a series of events took place, proving in the innermost degree disastrous.

Many confounded statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered to a degree which casts a gloom over the remainder of the army, and excites the greatest anxiety throughout Washington.

The carnage was tremendously heavy on both sides, but on ours it is represented as frightful.

We were advancing, taking masked batteries, and gradually but surely driving the enemy towards Richmond, when the enemy received re-inforcements of Gen. Johnston. We were immediately driven back, and a panic among our troops suddenly occurred. A regular stampede, in fact, took place.

It is understood that Gen. McDowell under took to make a stand near Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centreville or Fairfax Court-house.

Large numbers of the troops in retreat fell on the wayside from exhaustion, and are scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court-house.

The road from Bull's Run is strewed with arms and knapsacks, discarded by the troops the better to facilitate their retreat.

Gen. McDowell remained in the rear of the retreating army, endeavoring to rally the men, but with only partial success.

Of the celebrated Fifteenth New York Fire Zouaves, only two hundred are left from the slaughter.

The Sixty-sixth and other New York regiments suffered frightfully.

Sherman's, Carlisle's, Griffin's and the West Point batteries were taken by the Confederates, we were also the eight thirty-two pound rifled siege guns.

Col. Wheat, commander of a brigade, and Capt. McCook were killed. Col. Richardson was wounded.

Washington is the scene of the most intense excitement. Wagons are continually arriving, bringing in the dead and wounded. The feeling in the city is awfully distressing.

Both telegraphic and steamboat communication with Alexandria is suspended in the public.

The greatest chaos prevails throughout the city.

The fortifications are being strongly reinforced by fresh troops.

It is supposed that Gen. Mansfield will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river.

Large rifled cannon and mortars are being rapidly sent over.

U. S. Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, July 22.—In the Senate, Crittenden's resolutions charging the civil war upon the South passed by ayes 122; nays 2—Messrs. Bright and Reed.

In the Senate, the bill providing for the confiscation of the property of rebels found in arms against the United States was taken up.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, offered an amendment that slaves employed to aid in this rebellion be forfeited by their owners. The bill passed by ayes 33, nays 6—Breckinridge, Johnson, of Missouri, Kennedy, Pearce, Polk and Powell.

Fresh Lumber Wanted—A Chance Wanted for Speculating for Jeff. Davis.

Louisville, July 22.—John W. Tompkins, formerly clerk of the Board of Aldermen, while hanging in effigy Jeff. Davis to-day, was ordered to desist by Green, a city watchman, which resulted in Green shooting Tompkins dead.

The Governor's reply was that Green shot Tompkins without sufficient cause.

Further of the Battle of Manassas—Capture of the Rhode Island Battery—Retreat of the Federalists Cut Off at Bull's Run—Terrible Loss of the New York Seventy-First—Loss Among the Officers—Federal Loss, 4000 to 5000—Patterson Not on the Field—He Arrives in the Vicinity of Manassas This Morning—Renewed Bombardment of the Battle by Patterson.

Washington, July 22.—The Rhode Island battery was captured at Bull's Run bridge, where the retreat was cut off. Their horses were all killed.

The Seventy-first New York Regiment lost half of their men.

Among the list of officers killed we find the following additional names:

Capt. Gooding, of Massachusetts; Col. Slocum, of the Twenty-second, and Lieut. Col. Fowler, of the Fourteenth New York Regiments.

The following are the additional wounded: Col. Tompkins, of the New York Second; Col. Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth; Col. Clark, of the Massachusetts Eleventh; Capt. Ricketts, of the Artillery; Col. Lawrence, of the Massachusetts Fifth; Capt. Kile, of the Seventy-first New York, and Major Lozier, of the New York Rouaves.

The last estimate of the killed and wounded on our side is put down at from 4000 to 5000.

A vague rumor says that Gen. Patterson arrived this morning in the vicinity of Manassas, and commenced an attack on the Confederates. The exhausted condition of his men prevented his coming to Gen. McDowell's aid during the battle.

It is reported that 4000 Federals were sent to Fairfax.

Interruption of Telegraphic Communication.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon the telegraph wire between Montgomery and Richmond was broken, and we could obtain no further intelligence, although the operator at the office in this city kept at his post until after midnight in the hope of a resumption of communication.

Reliable News from Missouri.

Under this head the Louisville *Courier* of the 18th publishes some accounts of the recent triumphs of the State troops, which seem to us trustworthy. They completely confirm previous advices. We subjoin the following letter from the correspondent of the *Courier*. It is all we can make room for:

[Correspondence of Louisville Courier.]

The War in Missouri—Glorious Victory of the State Troops—Ben McCulloch in the Field—Brave Conduct of Gov. Jackson.

St. Louis, July 16, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier:

I yesterday sent you some cheering news of the presence of our brave Missourians. That information, as I told you, I knew to be reliable. I have just been put in possession of a private letter, for the truth of the contents of which I vouch. You will see that the cause of oppression and tyranny in this State are drawing to a close. The letter to which I refer is dated "Camp Walker, July 11th," and states:

"I have concluded, from what I hear, to contradict some of the falsehoods published in the *Republican* in regard to the battle of Carthage and other encounters of our State troops. The statement that we lost 600 men is false. The following, from the pen of a deserter who was in the fight, says:

"This blue brave State troops met the Federals under Col. Seigel's command unexpectedly, at about eight miles north of Carthage. They were 2500 strong, and, having the choice of ground, had planted their cannon in the same commanding position. Gov. Jackson, with about 12,000 men, of whom only about 2000 were armed, except with shot-guns, determined to give battle. He had only eight pieces of cannon, which he planted as best he could. Seigel opened the fire on them, which was kept up for eight hours, when our cavalry outflanked them, and made a charge upon them in their rear. The Federals then retreated in some confusion, our boys cutting off about seven hundred of their number. Our cannon, and a great number of wagons, army supplies, were taken. A running fight was then kept up for eight miles to Carthage, our boys cutting them down along the entire route. When at Carthage Col. Seigel made a stand, but was routed, leaving eighteen wagons of provisions, camp equipage, mules, and one wagon load of cakes, pies, &c., intended for a feast for the Federals after driving our out boys—a good joke, but badly spoilt. Our brave State troops still charged them three miles south of Carthage, when they were checked by heavy rifled cannon. They then rested for refreshment, which is may be imagined they wanted badly. On the following morning, Ben. McCulloch joined them with 2000 Rangers. The Federals were fought on this same Saturday, the result of which has not been published up to the time our messenger left; but as Gen. Price, with 3000 men, was advancing on them from the south of Carthage, they certainly captured the whole command.

After our boys had cut off the wing of the enemy with their four cannon, the best they had, they were compelled to cut them down before they would give up the guns. The cavalry, in which our Johnson boys played a conspicuous part, charged on them, and in many cases they would not surrender until they were cut down. The boys had to ride up and cut their heads off. They got all their principal officers, one of whom was killed, and subsequently shooting two of our men after being surrounded. They, of course, rifled him.

Our State forces were divided, but are all together now, numbering not less than twenty thousand. McCulloch had thirty-five hundred infantry about thirty miles back in Arkansas, who doubtless have entered the State before now. Our arms, I learn in all, are of the very best description. McCulloch brought four fifty pounders to with him, and said he could knock Springfield to pieces in ten shots. I have no doubt Springfield is taken before now. Up to Sunday only ten of our boys had died. Forty-six of our men were wounded and killed. We will come out all right yet. St. Louis must and will be relieved if the cannon relieve herself find people to take the notes, and may compel the public creditors to take them. They may be forced to take them in payment for their pleases under $50, down to three cent shinplasters. There is no possible restraint, except from what lingering respect may be paid to the 1 to Treasury. The Rebellion will bring the whole country with that paper money, which of course will not be redeemed if a large amount is put out. It is the old Continental money over again. The Government could not, that Congress will make them a legal tender, thus compelling them to operate as a forced loan. The following sums up the previous the bill contains

One Busy and One Reconvene.

Under this title the Baton Rouge *Advocate* has a timely and judicious article, from which we make the following extracts:

In the Presidential election of last year three of the ten Confederate States which voted by popular vote cast the following vote:

Alabama	52,843
Arkansas	27,875
Florida	14,347
Georgia	106,918
Louisiana	22,681
Mississippi	40,797
South Carolina	19,935
Tennessee	64,709
Texas	47,548
Virginia	90,307
Total vote of ten States	488,454
Add South Carolina (estimated)	44,000
Total vote of Confederate States	532,454

South Carolina elected Presidential electors by her Legislature. We have not at hand any report of the aggregate vote of that State at any recent election.

Louisiana has armed and put into service twenty odd thousand troops, or more than twelfth of her entire population. Yet the presence of volunteers still continues to pour in, and assures that other States of the Confederacy can furnish an equal proportion. The number of troops for each State would be nearly as follows:

Alabama	26,000
Arkansas	21,000
Florida	14,000
Georgia	42,000
Louisiana	24,000
Mississippi	27,000
Texas	18,000
Tennessee	64,000
Virginia	90,000
South Carolina	16,000
Total Confederate Army	352,000

The Confederate States are not only capable of furnishing and arming two out of every five of their able-bodied men, but they are able to support them in the field, and to replenish their ranks when thinned by battle or sickness. Of the number of troops sent from this and from other States, it is not to estimate that, in an emergency, between four and five hundred thousand armed men could be brought into the field, without withdrawing from any State not in the field of actual operations troops necessary to be reserved for home defense.

Should it be necessary to enlist and support an army of four hundred thousand for the defense of our republic, every soldier in the field would be represented at home by two or three white men and about nine slaves.

The successful prosecution of the war will depend as much upon the united energy and patience of those who stay at home as upon the valor of our soldiers and the talents of their leaders. Four hundred thousand men, well armed, well cared for, regularly paid, fighting in a good cause under able officers, are not to be overcome by any force our enemies can muster. The five hundred thousand grown men at home, with thirty times hundred thousand women and children, in a country unparalleled for its agricultural resources, can miraculously clothe, feed and pay such an army. All that is needed is that our people should concentrate their energies and concentrate their affections and united action, the prosecution of the war to an honorable termination being the immediate aim of all business, public or private, and all labor, whether of the shop or the field.

The N. Y. Tribune on the Blockade.

The New York *Tribune* proposes the employment of a "sea militia" to enforce the blockade of the Southern coast, for doing which effectively the United States navy is inadequate. In arguing the question it incidentally admits the rain which the war has brought upon Northern commerce. It says:

Should the Government give notice that it will put in commission a certain number of merchant vessels as a sea militia, we have no doubt that it would develop as much patriotism among ship-owners and seamen as it has found already among landsmen. The injury to our merchant marine, if our ships are to be idle long as the war lasts, must needs be very great. Already this port alone has lost twenty ships thus owned on the ocean, lying idle at the wharves. Freight is inordinately high, insurance and the fears of shippers make it impossible that it should be otherwise. And while our commerce and our trade are thus crippled, our mariners are driven out of the country to seek employment elsewhere, and we lose a hardy and important class of our population. One of the first results of our country might be terribly punished for the want of a navy, and when peace is restored, we may not be able to recall so speedily as may be desired.

We have seen no noticeable point, however, in the article is that which we have quoted, viz: the blunder committed in attempting any blockade at all.

The Secretary of State, says the *Tribune*, unquestionably committed a mistake in establishing a blockade at all under that name, for he might with more properly applying to the action of one belligerent, the rights of other, and by the use of it he gave to foreign nations the privilege of disregarding it unless actually invested by a force. Perhaps, had the President announced by proclamation that, at this ports of entry were closed, it would have been only necessary to proceed against all vessels attempting to violate the revenue laws for the prevention of smuggling. Such a few examples would have put a stop to trade. As the term blockade, however, was chosen, we must act accordingly.

How to Manufacture Money.

In the money article of the N. Y. *News* of the 15th there is the subjoined explanation of the way in which the Government of the United States contemplates issuing paper money:

In reply to a question, we may state that there is no limit to the amount of paper money on demand which the Secretary of the Treasury may put out, so it there any provision whatever for its redemption. Provided the notes are "payable" at the Assistant Treasury at Philadelphia, New York or Boston. He may issue the whole $250,000,000 bills according to the new law in that paper money, if he can find people to take the notes, and may compel the public creditors to take them. They may be of any denomination down to five dollars, where they are made payable, but where no provision is made to pay the bearer in specie.

The law provided but for $250,000,000, while appropriations are already $610,000,000, consequently there must be at least $400,000,000 more debt authorized, or else taxation, must be resorted to on a broad scale.

Fine times in prospect for the Federalists it must be acknowledged. If the war continues a year or two, we wonder how much real value will attach to U. S. Treasury notes, or other securities.

How They Feel It.—Under the local head of a late New York paper we find the following:

Yesterday morning a scene of misery, consequent on destruction, was enacted in front of the office of the Union Defense Committee, in the Fourth avenue, which, we trust, may never again be witnessed in this great emporium of wealth and plenty. Early in the morning a large crowd of women assembled in front of the office, in expectation of receiving from the committee money enough, at least, to keep them from starving; but when they were told there was no money left, and that they must look to the heads of the committee for distribution, they became greatly incensed against the committee, some of them declaring that their husbands had gone to fight for the country, while the "dandies" remained at home; while others were in favor of speedily demolishing the office. After a good deal of discussion among themselves, the poor, wretched looking women marched down the Bowery to the City Hall, and into the Mayor's office, for the purpose of laying their complaints before Mayor Wood. The Mayor being absent, they then proceeded to the rooms of the Union Defense Committee, in Pine street, followed by a curious crowd, some of whom declared "they would never go to fight if their wives and children couldn't be kept from starving." The women rushed up more into the room, where they met Colonel Prosper M. Wetmore, who endeavored to explain matters. He said he regretted that the committee could not give immediate relief to their sufferings, but that they must wait patiently a little longer, and they would probably be relieved. He advised them to go home, and they would soon be cared for. After a good deal of explanation and promising, the poor objects of charity left the rooms and returned to their homes.

Something should certainly be done for these suffering ones immediately. In every Ward of the city the greatest destitution prevails among soldiers' families, and inasmuch as this suffering is caused by the absence of husbands who have enlisted to bear the main burdens of the war, and who are now fighting our battle field, it certainly should be seen to that the great sources of wage and starvation be driven from these desolate homes.

ARMS FOR SALE.

100 MUSQUETOONS,
PERCUSSION LOCKS.
Weighing
Six and Seven Pounds,
ENTIRELY NEW AND IN COMPLETE ORDER.
Enquire at the CRESCENT OFFICE, where samples may be seen.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The War News in New Orleans.—The Intense Excitement.—Never before in the history of this city was there a day of such intensely thrilling, and yet melancholy excitement, as that from early yesterday morning until after midnight. The heart of our people was throbbing with the strongest and yet most strangely mixed emotions. Joy at this extraordinary triumph seemed to be too deep for utterance, although every heart was welling to the brim. There was no jubilant hot, on the boulevard, seen that seems prone to offer silent praise and thanks to the overruling God on high for no signal, or decisive, as immense a repulse of our arms and holy cause. And the thousands of patient chats, too, were ever in the minds of all; no one cared forgot that upon the blood-stained fields of Manassas were lying naves of corpses and wounded men, among them perhaps their dearest friends and relatives. The apprehension in this respect was painful, and the anxiety for news constantly at the highest pitch.

The morning papers gave the first general intelligence to the public of the battle of Manassas, and by breakfast time the entire community was alive to the announcement. Several extra editions of the Sun were all dispersed in a few minutes, and the extra issued at 1 mile were flown as in demand. Then the people had to make up their minds to wait until one o'clock in the afternoon for the evening editions. These had very few particulars in addition to what we had given in the morning, but in another hour appeared the second edition with the Northern version from Washington, claiming the victory for the Federalists. This manifestly was too unmanageable even to arouse indignation, but cooled pleased some, who argued that the mortification of the Yankees would be the more serious on discovering their disaster, as they inevitably would in time, after being told they had triumphed. In another hour a extraordinary published in an "extra" ship the figurine telegram of our Commander-in-Chief to his wife in this city, published in another column.

The Gords with which President Davis characterized the news gave hers to the universal sentiment of our community during the day, that it was "a glorious but (alas!) a dear-bought victory." Too the triumph has been sealed with the noblest, warmest, bravest blood of the South, and never, never can those once boldly-throbbing hearts cease to mourn on that terrible Sabbath day at Manassas, be forgotten by those for whom they have so freely, so generously, offered up their lives and all that chivalrous men hold dear. Their graves are crook deep into every heart; their epitaphs are indelibly engraved on every mind.

Shot Himself.—A negro man named Lewis, belonging to Mr. John Osborne, accidentally shot himself on Sunday, while carelessly handling a pistol on Columbus street, between Moreland and Quitman streets. He wound is a very serious one, and he was sent to the charity Hospital, at the request of his master.

Such Strangers.—Officer Farrell, of the Fourth District police, reports having found a sick and homeless Frenchman and Frenchwoman on Annunciation street, whom he consigned to the Charity Hospital.

Alarm of Fire.—The glare of a fire a long way back in the Fourth District, at eleven o'clock last night, caused the uptown fire companies to turn out and have a fashion run. The bells did not ring.

Mortuary.—The mortuary records of the week show a total of 146 deaths, being more than the previous week—86 being infants under 2 years of the whole number, 91 were natives of the Confederate States, 12 of Ireland, 11 of Germany, and 9 of the United States, the principal causes of death were: apoplexy, 2; inflammation of the bowels, 2; inflammation of the brain, 2; cancer, 2; cholera infantum, 8; consumption, 12; infantile convulsions, 5; debility, 4; dentition, 7; dropsy, 1; typhoid fever, 3; portal or fever, 2; gastritis, 1; remittent fever, 1; infantile marasmus, 8; tric neuralgia, 6; stillborn, 13.

Recorder Gastrell's Court.—Mr. George O. Hall, of No. 268 Melpomene street, had to give $250 bail to answer bail to the Criminal Court the charge of committing an assault and battery on Mr. James Adams, of No. 268 Camp street. Adams swore that he had sold a watch to Hall, and demanded payment or his restitution. Hall said he could not return the watch, but would give him Mr. D. F. Wiggins as security. On going to that gentleman's office Adams said: "There is no use talking this way with me; I see Hall has been you for breach of trust. You know you are a rascal." At this Mr. Hall called him a liar, and both stepped and blacked him. Adams then made up a stock, and Hall did the same. Both parties were acquitted. This occurred on the 20th of June last, on Canal street, between Chartres and Exchange Alley.

Augustus Sejo, who keeps the grocery at No. 28 Union street, and Mr. Charles Pritchard, were arrested and charged by officer Charles Price with selling whisky to the slave Reason, belonging to Messrs. Neale & Bradley.

Jonathan Bodger was held to answer for beating Paschal Miller in the Fish Market. W. Arrington gave bail to answer the charge of inveigling Lewis Tilton, belonging to the French Market, and striking him on the face. Jas. Herbert was fined $ 0 for insulting Mrs. Ben Wallace, wife of Rev. Ben Wallace, and refusing to give proper heeds. So did Henry Ellis, for shooting Adam Schwar; James Brosnan, for insulting Mrs. G. Martin; and J. W. Gruyer, for visiting Jas. Lawson's house. The notorious Johnny Lennox, arraigned for breaking his bondsman of Jos. Hynes and drawing a knife on him, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

FOR SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.—*Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods*—The partnership of the undersigned is about to be dissolved, and we are anxious to close our business as soon as possible. We will sell our entire stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Linseys, Jeans, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Linen Drillings, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, Linen Cambrics, Linen Lawns, Linen Diapers, Linen Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Quilts, Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases, Hosiery, Gloves, Cravats, Ties, Suspenders, Shirts, Drawers, Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, Ladies' Cloth Sacques, Ladies' Cloth Hats, Ladies' Cloth Boots, Ladies' Cloth Shoes, Ladies' Cloth Gaiters, Ladies' Cloth Slippers, Ladies' Cloth Sandals, Ladies' Cloth Ties, Ladies' Cloth Balmorals, Ladies' Cloth Jockeys, Ladies' Cloth Hoods, Ladies' Cloth Sacques, Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, Ladies' Cloth Dresses, Ladies' Cloth Skirts, Ladies' Cloth Pantaloons