The New Orleans Bee.

THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEBER & CO.
C. F. WEBER, E. MARTIN,
F. LEMEE.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $15
Country Paper, semi-weekly 10
In all cases, subscribers must give one month's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice be given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 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 in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By C. R. Pennell, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a Creole boy, house servant; also, a valuable country residence near Carrollton.

By M. Bennett, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, blankets.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, flour.

By N. Viardi, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a mulatto man.

BORADIL AND PARALLES.

The Yankees have long enjoyed a traditional reputation for outbragging the universe. They are boasters from their cradle. They think they are superior in talent, learning, ingenuity, strength and courage to all creation. They have repeatedly provoked the laughter of foreigners by their ridiculous displays of overweening conceit, but since the commencement of the war against the South they have grown more absurd and offensive than ever. They boasted from the first that we were to be speedily annihilated—and we still live. They boasted in the most uproarious and indecent style of the terrific exploits they intended to achieve the moment the Grand Army began its movement. They boasted the entire day of the 21st July, not merely that they would whip us, but that they actually had whipped us, and at the very moment when their broken and panic-struck legions were dying in utter disorder, and suffering away beneath the withering fire of our artillery, and the irresistible charges of our cavalry, these incorrigible braggarts were sending off bulletins to the Northern press claiming an undisputed and complete victory. But this is not all. They have redoubled their boasts ever since. No sooner did they recover from the shock of defeat than they recommenced the old game more energetically than before. They boast that our loss was far greater than theirs; that they regained nearly all their cannon; that, in fact, they all but won the day themselves. They boast most lofty and swaggeringly of what they design to effect hereafter. It is quite delectable to peruse the leading New York journals, and it is exceedingly instructive to learn the precise mode in which they are to proceed to extinguish the Southern Confederacy, leaving not a wreck behind. The arrogant animus cherish so lordly a conception of their power that, even shamed, disgraced and chastised as they have been they cannot help indulging in vain-glorious vaunting, and making of themselves a laughing stock to sensible men in both America and Europe.

This, we submit, is not precisely the way to inspire confidence among intelligent minds. The people of England and France will naturally ask for some tangible evidence of the extraordinary might and absolute invincibility of the Yankees. They desire to know who suffered a repulse at Grand Bethel, whose famous battery was silenced at Ball Run; whose army was demoralized, discomfited, and slaughtered at Manassa, and whether Northern logic claims such calamities as proofs of its prowess. They may even remark that at Lexington PISTOL conducted himself by awarding HORRIBLY by being forced to set leeks by FLEURLIEU, so the Yankees derive inexpressible comfort for being worsted in every contest by boasting of the prodigious triumphs they will gain hereafter. Europeans will not fail to observe that while the Northerners are perpetually pronouncing encomiums on themselves, BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON say nothing, but whip them to death.

Meanwhile, no vast amount of sagacity is needed to penetrate the mystery of the extravagant display of Yankee braggadocio. It is intended to infuse Dutch courage into the dejected populace. The reverses of the Northern army cannot be entirely concealed even by the tremendous lying unceasingly perpetrated—enough of truth transpires to give the people a fair idea of the unspeakable difficulties attendant upon the scheme of Southern subjugation. There is abroad in the North a disposition to make peace, and Black Republicanism dreads its increasing popularity and influence. Hence this violent exhibition of a boastful spirit carried to the most ludicrous excess. At the same time so seriously are the Abolition knaves alarmed at the growing opposition to the war, that they unite in one lying and vainglorious shout of rejoicing and exultation, such as only manly and honest journals, as dare to encourage the movement, and to condemn the instigators of the war. The *Herald*, the *Tribune*, and other sheets of that kidney are once more clamoring for the suppression by main force of the *Daily News*, the *Journal of Commerce*, and the *Day Book*. We will, however, venture the assertion that those organs of honesty and humanity will be left unmolested. Public opinion is getting decidedly too strong for the incendiary purposes of the Jacobin prats.

Our thanks are due George Ellis, of the Book Depot, opposite the Post-Office, for late Northern and Western papers.

THE EFFICIENT BLOCKADE.—The Apalachicola (Fla.) *Times* of the 31 inst., in its marine columns, under the head of vessels in port, announces the ship Finland, Captain Jones, 540 tons, from Liverpool, just arrived and commenced discharging.

The New York papers say there were but seven killed and wounded in the Second Regiment of Maine, but the Bangor *Democrat* publishes a list of sixty-seven names.

Mr. Lincoln has now three wars on his hands—with the Confederate States, with the State of Missouri, and with the State of Maryland. It is reported that he may have another, to wit: with Delaware. Only ready to say nothing about the possibility of a side break with John Bull. The President seems to have got his hand pretty well in while long practicing the business of *mauling* rails.

AN ESTIMATE BY GREELEY.—The *Tribune* at first assures the North there would be no secession and consequent disruption of the Union. Failing in this, it assured them there would be no war. Failing here again, it declared that a skirmish or two, if not a mere exhibition of the tremendous power of the North, would be sufficient to awe the rebels into submission. Here again it has proved a false prophet. It now finds the country involved in a struggle, if not of life and death, at least of incalculable cost. The following estimate, clipped from a recent number of that journal, will be comforting to those whom it has deceived to their ruin:

"The war cannot be ended so soon that it will not have cost our people *One Thousand Millions of Dollars*, or about the actual cash value of all the property in the State of Ohio, or half that of the State of New York!"

THE GREATEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.—The New York *Tribune* accuses President Davis of telling lies in his speech made to the citizens of Richmond after the battle of Manassas. Just think of the *Tribune* charging falsehood upon any one!

Gov. Jackson, in virtue of the powers invested in him, has issued a proclamation declaring the State of Missouri independent and sovereign, and withdrawing her from the Union. The people, of whose will he considers himself the expressed, will be called upon in due season to ratify the proclamation.

The N. Y. *Times* of the 1st says, with the utmost coolness, that the Yankees lost less than two hundred killed at the battle of Manassas Plains. Well, suppose for the sake of argument we admit the truth of this declaration, what is the inference? Simply that thirty five thousand miserable dastards of the North fled ingloriously after losing a little more than one-half of one per cent. of their number. The *Times* may choose between acknowledging itself a falsifier, or confessing the cowardice of the Northern army.

WHERE IS CADWALLADER?—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Daily News* says:

I hear from a perfectly reliable source that Gen. Cadwallader is lying dangerously wounded in Philadelphia; this is from a gentleman who knows and defies the Government to prove it otherwise. Now, let these prove where Gen. C. is, and deny what I say if they can. If it is true, why is it kept secret from the people?

THE GRAND JUNCTION HOTEL.—The Memphis *Appeal* of Wednesday says:

A number of the men employed in the district round the Grand Junction arrived here yesterday in charge of several of the men belonging to their regiment. They are desperate fellows, and not having entirely recovered from the effects of their drunken spree, indulged in a few "didoes" here. They were under charge of Captain Hillman's company, and were safely secured in the lalaboose, from whence they will be taken to New Orleans.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—A Georgian writes:

I am enabled to inform you that a most valuable discovery has been made by the eccentric Governor of Georgia. A healthy or bona valuable tenure are found, either deposits are abundant. It is needless to magnify the importance of this discovery. Every military man will understand it."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

New York Democratic Convention.

Albany, August 9.—The Democratic State Convention has received a communication from the Republican Committee, inviting joint nominations.

The Democrats in their response speak in the following terms:

"We would be false to the party we represent, if we considered any proposition of union with a political opponent, except on his basis of principle."

Arrest of Speaker McAfee, of Mo.

St. Louis, August 9.—Jno. McAfee, Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives, the last two sessions, has been arrested.

Gov. Gamble orders an election to be held on the first Monday in November, when the people will be allowed to decide on the acts of the Convention.

Brigadier-General Dan. Sickles.

Washington, August 9.—Dan. Sickles will be appointed by the President Brigadier-General.

The Object of Prince Napoleon's Visit.

There is strong ground for the belief that the object of Prince Napoleon's visit to this country is for the purpose of enlightening the Emperor on American affairs.

Dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans.

The Postmaster-General has received the following dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans:

"The rebels have been expelled from the Kanawha. Can the mail service be resumed there?"

Grand Dinner at Breckinridge and Vallandigham.

Baltimore, August 9.—Hons. Breckinridge and Vallandigham had a grand dinner at the Eutaw House, given by Baltimore Secessionists.

McDowell's Official Report.

New York, August 9.—The *Herald* publishes what purports to be Gen. McDowell's official report of the loss of property—viz:

Seventeen rifled and eight smooth bore cannon; one hundred and fifty boxes small arm cartridges; eighty-seven boxes rifled cannon ammunition; thirty boxes old fire-arms (Query. What did McDowell want with them?); thirteen wagon loads of provisions; three thousand bushels of oats, twenty-five hundred muskets; eight thousand knapsacks.

States Rights Guns in Kentucky.

Louisville, August 9.—In thirty-nine counties the States Rights gain eight thousand nine hundred and eighty seven votes. They lose in Anderson 35; in Franklin 52, in Henderson 120, and in Marion 101.

The Arrest of Lieut.-Col. Tyler.

Cincinnati, August 9.—It is stated that Lieutenant Colonel Tyler's wife telegraphed him at Louisville, and also at Nashville, not to come, it being dangerous, but the dispatches failed to reach him.

Tyler demanded to be released on parole, which was refused, and he was sent to the Newport Barracks for confinement.

Lord Lyons and the Administration.

It is stated that Lord Lyons's Bull Run dispatches were declared contraband at Washington, but on his demanding his passport, were allowed to pass.

Northern Dispatches.

LATEST FROM CAIRO.—Cairo, August 4.—Gen. Fremont returned to St. Louis last night.

The rebels burned two bridges of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, near Charleston, Mo., on Saturday.

The steamer Dacotah, bound from St. Louis for Cincinnati, was brought to near Cape Girardeau to-day, by Campbell's Ottawa Artillery on the steamer War Eagle, on a charge of transporting rebel forces (100 men and 40 horses) to Vancel's landing. The report proving unfounded, the Dacotah proceeded to Cincinnati to-night.

Kentucky Secessionists are committing outrages in Bullard county. In an affray with Unionists, on Friday, two Secessionists were killed and one mortally wounded.

The force at Cairo, Mound City, Bird's Point, Cape Girardeau and vicinity, is over fifteen thousand.

There is plenty of water to let out the gunboats. There is now seventy two inches stationary on Scuffletown Bar; eight feet from Evansville to Cairo.

Positive information from scouts report rebels seven thousand under Pillow at New Madrid, and five thousand under Gen. Jeff. Thompson at Charleston, Mo.

SANDY HOOK, Md., August 5—This morning a detachment of the New York Twenty-eighth Regiment surprised a squad of rebel cavalry at a house opposite the Point of Rocks, and killed three, wounded five and took seven prisoners. They also captured the horses and recrossed the river without loss.

It is reported that a considerable body of rebel cavalry occupies Martinsburg.

There is no danger of an attack here.

BATON ROUGE, August 5—Brigadier General Pierce publishes a statement regarding the Presidential campaign, has accepted the command (which was forced upon him) of the Seventy Ninth New York Regiment (Highlanders) vice Col Cameron, killed at Bull Run.

Recruiting proceeds but slowly here. The hearts of the people are not with the ruling powers, and I doubt if a single full company can be raised in this city, with its population of fifty-eight thousand.

Not only will there be great difficulty in obtaining the necessary recruits to supply the places of the three months' volunteers, but the army now in the field will be considerably reduced by desertion. I am assured by perfectly reliable gentlemen from Camden, Ark., that as many as three hundred men, who have managed to cross over from Virginia into Maryland, are now in this county alone. They profess to be very much dissatisfied with their treatment, and indignant at the manner in which they have been deceived. Several of the soldiers told my informant that they had enlisted under the positive promise of fifty dollars per month, and a month to their wives during their absence, but that they had only received one dollar, and their wives only three, during three months. They said besides that they had been each promised a *small farm in Virginia*.

An officer who was in company with them corroborated this statement, and said he was sorry to confess that four-fifths of the men in his regiment had enlisted with this expectation. Another gentleman from Prince George's county states that at least three hundred more have passed in the neighborhood of Buena Vista. He is certain, but the dissatisfaction apparently still exists. This is the only known instance of any disaffection in this army. The health of the column is good.

Scouts frequently bring in evidences of Secession combinations in the section of Maryland, as well as frequent communications with the Secessionists in Virginia. Stringent measures have been instituted to stop such correspondence, if it really exists, and also to break up such organizations.

[From the N. Y. News, 1st inst.]

Who Are to Blame?

It is really amusing to note the criminations and recriminations of the war journals in their endeavors to shirk the responsibility of having counseled the advance of the army toward Richmond. The terrible disaster that buried the Grand Army back, broken and dismayed, behind the entrenchments they had left in such a triumphant spirit, has affected public sentiment at the North seriously. It has stirred up a spirit of fierce censure before which these timid journalists quail. It is very amusing to witness their frenzied efforts to convince the country that they are blameless in all the terrible slaughter of the season, and all this disgrace upon the American name.

The truth is, so confident were they in Northern prowess, so assured of Southern cowardice, that each of all but perfectly certain that victory would crown the arms of that great army wherever it unfurled its banners. We warned them from time to time of the great weakness of underrating their enemy, of the unreliable information the Government was receiving concerning the strength of the fortifications at Manassas, and the number of the army behind the works, but our warnings were unheeded, and the self-satisfied arrogance of the Northern journals has been fearfully rebuked by the most disgraceful flight known almost in the history of the age. We do not know the real merits of the controversy now going on at Washington as to who is responsible for the advance; but this we do know, that the Grand Army of the North was made, declared that the army in the field was amply prepared for the work before it, and told a lady after church on Sunday morning that she would soon hear of the most glorious victory for the Union forces." The day before, an aid of Gen. Scott informed a gentleman from New Jersey that the Commander-in-Chief had the most reliable information that the enemy had not more than twenty thousand men behind the entrenchments, and very few guns mounted, and that the army would be in Richmond in less than ten days." These things go to show that all parties, in and out of Washington, were fully satisfied that the propitious hour had arrived. The tone of all the war journals, the exultant joy with which they chronicled the movement of the Grand Army, their prophecies of a certain victory, all clearly indicated that the movement was one perfectly satisfactory, and the successful result of which could not for a moment be doubted. It is all idle, therefore, for any Northern press any longer to attempt the concealment of the great fact, that after months of laborious preparation, and the consecration of the very best military skill of the North to planning and disciplining the army, that army has suffered overwhelmingly and disastrously. Whether another army can be brought into the field, even equally as efficient, remains to be seen; but we do not believe that any army will ever reach Richmond by way of Manassas Gap. We are satisfied that the defenses at that point are impregnable, and can laugh a siege to scorn.

SPANISH IDEAS OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

Extract from a compromital letter, dated Buenos, 1st July:

"Here all our sympathies are with the South. If we are to give credit to the news coming from New York, you must be very much frightened by the formidable preparations of war at the North. However, it is not so, and I think that, on the contrary, the North will be frightened to see themselves in the hands of Generals Ben. Pierce, who, commanded the skirmish at Great Bethel.

The Privateer Schooner Tropic Wind at Sandy Hook.

Last night the prize schooner Tropic Wind arrived off Sandy Hook, from Fortress Monroe, in charge of a prize crew, consisting of Thos. F. Spencer, prize master; Surgeon Linahan and Alexander Lowe, of the Union Coast Guard. The Tropic Wind was seized on the 29th of June, by the order of Major General Butler, for violation of the blockade and communicating with the enemy after having been warned by the Pawnee.

She had been seized once before by the Monticello and taken to Washington, but was released by order of the Secretary of State, and it was under the rumors down the Potomac that she violated the blockade. The information which led to her seizure was communicated to Major-General Butler by two of her crew—who were free negroes—who were induced to do it the proof requisite to obtain the order for restitution to prosecutions founded on personal enmity and political animosity, and the suspicious as to intention which they inevitably engender.

JAMES HAYARD,
I. W. POWATT,
J. D BRIGHT,
W. BUCKNER,
THEODORE POLK,
J. A. PEARCE,
A. KENNEDY,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
WALDO P. JOHNSON.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER—BURNING OF THE KANAWHA VALLEY.—We regret to be called upon to announce the destruction by fire of the Memphis and White river packet steamer Kanawha Valley, which cleared for Ship Island on Saturday evening. The hold was filled with bay, which became ignited in some manner unknown. As soon as the fire was discovered Mr. Collins, the clerk, brought forward at this late day to abandon himself amid the hearty woos of defeat, no doubt refers to a case of the Federal Government moneys taken possession of by the Louisiana State Convention after the secession of the State.

Mysterious Murder.—On Thursday Deputies Hatch and Nichols made a post-mortem examination on the body of Wm. Adams, a native of Suffolk, N. Y., 36 years of age, and a sea-faring man by occupation, who died in the Charity Hospital from a stab in the back. They found a penetrating wound in the right of the spine, between the eighth and ninth ribs, penetrating deeply the lower lobe of the right lung, and causing death by pleura pneumonia and pericardilis. He was brought to the hospital on the 27th of July, and said that he had been stabbed by one Jack Smith, at the lake, and of the Pontchartrain Railroad. The Coroner kept this affair quiet for a while, trying to secure the guilty party, but his efforts have been fruitless. The police officers stationed at Milneburg never heard of the stabbing, and believe it did not occur there. Hence our publication of the matter.

Stealing Drugs—A young German, named Stanislaw Poudenburgh, a doctor of pharmacy, was arrested yesterday by officer Lamothe, attached to the store of Dr. B ath, corner of Girod and Carondelet streets. Being out of employment and well acquainted with Dr. Booth's clerk, he used to visit behind the counter in his absence, every now, remembering volunteered to be put up a prescription for them. Dr. Booth alleges that on such visits he used to pocket small portions of costly drugs, and that of the article of quinine alone he has taken fifty six ounces, worth @ 50 during the blockade.

Accidental Burning—About three o'clock last evening a fire took place accidentally in the kitchen of Wm. E. Lemaire's house, No. 322 St. Philip street, by which both ends of the mattress on a bed were burned before the fire was discovered and extinguished. A little more delay, and the fire would have communicated with the bed and legs.

Sudden Death—Mathilde, a female servant, the slave of Mr. Southgate, while engaged last night in ironing clothes, at the residence of her mistress, on Jackson street, near Apollo, fell dead upon the floor.

Recorder Justinet's Court—Lieut. Raoul Dumas was sworn against the crime of larceny, before issuing to Mr Goodwin, of No. 13 New Levee street, charging her with robbery, in having, on the 9th of July, entered the house No. 25 St. Philip street, occupied by one Pinsola, and stolen therefrom a gold watch and chain, a gold ring and a pair of ear rings, of the value of $100. Bail in the sum of $500 was given for the appearance of Josephine.

A special tribunal of three shoemakers, Messrs. J. B. Pontet Jos. Germaine and H. Ethes, tried Gustave Grue the charge of selling liquor to Mr. Menard's slave Edouard, in his grocery, corner of Rampart street and Bayou road, and acquitted him.

George Wendling gave bail to answer the charge of selling liquor to Mr. J. Kelly's little son. The case of J. S. Frank, charged with wheelbarging Ed. Murphy, was dismissed, as the plaintiff would not be found Mr. James Orleanbar, of 60 Bourbon street, and John C. Brady, who lives in the rear lots on Dauphin street, arrested for keeping a disorderly house, were fined $50 each and the city ordinances. Jacques Kofman on complaint of having been insulted by a certain Kahn (not he of Pot ele). Mrs. Lowry had to give bail, charged with Martin Caulfield, James A. Bourne for assaulting and beating the person of Mrs. Lowry, and interfering with A. Cooke. Mr. Bourne, the officer J. T. Ives, was Workhouse.

[illegible] Fourth District Court [illegible] Judge Cage [illegible] Judge Cage [illegible] Judge Cage