THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 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.

Another Sixteen This Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at Magazine street, sale in green, plants and quarts.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at his auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 114, dry goods.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 81, fodder.

Our Exertions Must Not Flag.

It is well that the military spirit has stalked out in Louisiana, and that volunteering for the war continues without flagging, the outpouring of her sons toward the seat of war keeping up a steady stream into the rapidly increasing ranks of Confederate armies. It is gratifying to the pride of a Louisianian to note this fact and to encourage it. Our glorious State has nobly done her duty, but great as her exertions have been, they are not ceasing now, nor will they ever be moderated until every slaveholding State that desires independence of Abolition despotism has secured it, fully and wholly, and a substantial, honorable peace has been wrung from the arrogant North. This is right, this is necessary, this is worthy of us.

No one should harbor the reflexion that Louisiana has given a few hundred or a few thousand and now that her exact proportion, or argue that this excempts her for a while from contributing more troops. No true patriot will hold up the numbers of the different State forces, banded together in a sacred struggle, for the purpose of drawing a comparison. The cause in which we are embarked is not that of Louisiana or South Carolina, or Virginia; it is the cause of the South. It cannot be shared into fractions, that each State may defend its portion, but it is a common heritage, a common trust, that all must struggle for to the utmost of their ability.

Nor is it in the moment of victory that warriors can say we may now rest. This is the need of greatest ardor and most strenuous exertion, that the advantages of the hour may be followed up and permanently secured. There has hardly been a time during the whole progress of this war when the Confederate Government more urgently required additional troops than to-day. With the enemy crouching behind their defenses in Washington and St. Louis, at Fortress Monroe and in Western Virginia, awaiting in trembling and apprehension the approach of our triumph-flushed battalions under BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, LEE and MARTIN, BRAGG and MCCULLOCH and PILLOW, if we had but the numbers to attack them in overwhelming forces before they are recuperated and reinforced, we might hasten the happy conclusion of the war with less sacrifice of valuable life. It has been stated, and doubtless correctly, by Richmond and Charleston papers, that the want of men in sufficient numbers alone prevented our Generals from following the routed legions of McDowell into Alexandria and Arlington. There is one thing certain—when the Government has troops enough it will publish a refusal to receive more. There are over two hundred thousand Confederate soldiers already in the field, but our Congress has authorized the President to receive the services of four hundred additional regiments.

Louisiana has in active service at the present time twenty regiments, six special battalions and two independent companies in Virginia, one regiment at Missouri, one at Pensacola, one at Ship Island, and nearly three thousand men engaged in the defense of the Gulf coast and various approaches to the city. Besides this the Jackson Regiment, the Second Regiment of the Polish Brigade, about [illegible] Avegno's Battalion of Zouaves are nearly or nearly ready to march, there are companies in camp to form two or three more regiments, some two dozen companies are organizing in this city for the war, and forty or fifty more in the country parishes. Louisiana has done much, but she can and will do more. There are thousands of our young men ready and willing to volunteer with any organization that can inspire them with the confidence that their valor and their blood will not be offered for their country in vain through the incompetency of inexperienced commanders. A striking proof of this assertion is before us in the rise of the Watson Artillery, but recently but for the scene of active service. Captain Beltzhoover and Lieutenant Hursley were both known as soldiers of education and experience, and although only twenty volunteers were asked in this city, in three days the rush of applications was so great that after accepting five times the number originally desired, the balance were incontinently refused.

We would suggest to the chivalrous sons of Louisiana who are desirous of serving their country on the field if they can get officers in whom they have confidence, to form into companies and regiments, electing their officers up to the grade of captain, and then request President Davis to appoint the field officers and staffs. This would be an excellent plan in every way. We understand there are quite a number of gallant officers of the regular army who have had no active employment because our country has no regular troops except a few regiments recruited and officered by the State Governments. These thoroughly qualified graduates of one of the best military colleges in the world, would be a great acquisition to any corps in command of companies and regiments they would be of incalculable service to their country, and at the same time the volunteers led by them would be more certain of winning laurels than if led by civilians, and less likely to suffer unnecessary losses that sometimes result from the ignorance of unmilitary commanders. The brave volunteers of the South are invincible of themselves with any thing like fair play, but led on and maneuvered by West Point officers, they will surmount almost any odds.

LOOK OUT FOR EAST TENNESSEE.—General Zollicoffer has need of great vigilance and energy. The Louisville *Courier* of the 13th says:

Three more car loads, containing 3000 Lincolnians, arrived at Lexington Saturday night and were immediately sent forward towards East Tennessee. General Nelson, of Lincoln's army, Judge Bramlette, who has resigned his seat on the bench for the purpose of taking command of a Lincoln regiment, and other agents of Lincoln were seen in consultation at Lexington on Sunday, and that afternoon proceeded to Nicholasville.

VERY LIKELY.—The industrious correspondent of the New York *Times* is entitled to the credit of inventing the following ridiculous lie:

Prince Napoleon's experience at Manassas was not such as to create a very favorable opinion of the Rebels or their cause. His opinion of the Rebel commander he expresses as follows: "Gen. Beauregard has very much snow, much pomp, many people run after him with much zeal. I have not a very high appreciation of him as a military man, but he is very much of a gentleman. Gen. Johnston is a very quaint and amusing man, but brave, and I think a fine officer. You can tell them by his looks, but my impression of the troops is very bad."

PRETTY GOOD FOR HIM.—An Abolition spy has reached the blockading squadron from this city, and seeks the usual Northern favor bestowed on those who tickle their desires by retailing slanders on the South. The New York *Times* says:

Our correspondent on board the deep of war Brooklyn, off the mouth of the Mississippi, gives some interesting information relative to the condition of affairs at New Orleans, derived from a deserter of the rebel army who made his escape down the Mississippi. He reached the vessel in safety after considerable hardship. The city, according to his own account, is in a pitiful condition of terrorism, caused by the tyranny of the French officers stationed there, who are in a most complete state of demoralization, and commit acts of the basest nature. Houses had been entered, families broken up, and men had been threatened with the direst vengeance unless their wants were supplied. Provisions of every kind were very scarce, and consequently very high, and many of the poorer portions of the community were suffering terribly. Notwithstanding the apparent unanimity of the people on the question of secession, there is a strong Union element under the surface, which only awaits the proper opportunity to make itself known and terribly felt. The man from whom this information was received confirms the reports which have heretofore reached us relative to the plan for the destruction of the Brooklyn and other blockading vessels.

AFFAIRS IN DOMINICA.—New York, August 11.—By the arrival of the brig Leona, Captain Langthorne, we have advices from San Domingo city to July 25th. The war between Spain and Hayti is at an end. The difficulty between the two countries have been amicably settled. The Dominican armies have returned to the frontiers. A decree has been issued by the Spanish authorities declaring slavery forever abolished there, and any person interfering with it shall be considered liable under the conspirator's act. Emigrations from the United States are particularly desired, the Government offering an inducement tracts of land insuring all emigrants accepting the terms, gratuitous. Even the American residents there favor the project, and desire emigration. The health of the country is good.

The New Orleans Bee.

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Another Victory.

BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT AT MESILLA—FIVE HUNDRED U. S. REGULARS CAPTURED BY THREE HUNDRED TEXANS—FORT FILLMORE TAKEN—NO SOUTHERNERS HURT.

Late evening we received at the hands of Messrs. Rivares, Fernandez & Co., late Texas papers. In an extra of the Houston *Telegraph*, issued on the 10th, we find the particulars of the capture of Fort Fillmore and the surrender of five hundred U. S. regulars there by Colonel Baylor and three hundred Texans from Fort Bliss.

On the 23d of July Col. Baylor took three hundred men from Fort Bliss and proceeded to Mesilla, where he was attacked by the regulars. At the first fire the Texans dangerously wounded Lieut. McNally, slightly wounded Lieut. Brooks, killed three privates and wounded five or six. The regulars immediately fled, retreating into the fort. During the next night the regulars abandoned the fort and retreated toward Fort Stanton. Baylor, reinforced by Capt. S. W. McAllister with one hundred men, pursued and overtook them on the 28th, and the whole command surrendered at discretion.

This is a highly important victory, as it removes the last vestige of the Federal Government from lower New Mexico. The troops are now all withdrawn from Arizona. Lieutenant Christopher H. McNally, who was dangerously wounded, is an Englishman, who was appointed to a Boutenancy from the ranks of civil life on the 23d of May, 1856. The Lieutenant Brooks mentioned was either Wm. T. Brooks, of Ohio, or Edward J. Brooks, of Michigan, both of whom are graduates of West Point.

A mail party of the San Antonio and San Diego (Cal.) Mail line, *en route* to Tucson, was surrounded by a band of Apaches at Cook's Springs, sixty miles west of Mesilla. The seven men in the party were murdered, nine of the mules killed, and the mail coach destroyed.

THE VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

With the facts of the battle near Springfield before us, and the additional announcement of the capture of Siegel's wagon train by Gen. Hardee, as sent from Fayetteville by a responsible gentleman, that Gen. H. Stirman, well known in this city, we can now understand very readily the panic that seized Fremont, causing him to declare martial law in St. Louis, call out the Home Guards and rob the banks of $250,000. Indeed Fremont's position is a very critical one at this juncture, and unless he is promptly reinforced from Illinois and the neighboring States, he may have to evacuate St. Louis, and then what will become of Lincoln's Dutch friends there? McCulloch has ten thousand Louisiana and Arkansas troops, Gen. Hardee has seven thousand Arkansians, and Gen. Pillow has fifteen thousand Tennessee and Mississippians, making an average of thirty two thousand trusty soldiers, besides which South-ern Missouri, now freed, can furnish as many more as can be armed and equipped, say twenty thousand, so that Fremont will have to contend against fifty thousand men. If our colonels can be united and move with any degree of celerity, the chances are that every Hessian will be driven from Missouri soil within a few weeks.

It appears that the battle was a totally contested one, and the fighting must have been desperate from the heavy proportion of loss to the numbers engaged. Siegel showed good generalship in manœuvring to surprise our picket posts and hem in upon the Confederate camp, in the midst of which the battle must have been fought, which explains the report of the camp having been burned. No better test of the true soldierly qualities and thorough discipline of our troops could be had than their conduct in rallying under such trying circumstances, and whipping the enemy on the ground where they stood. The panic among the five Missouri regiments, and their flight from the ground in a proof of the suddenness of Siegel's attack, but cannot be made a reproach upon them, for they were hastily gathered volunteers poorly armed, on equipped, indifferently officered, and without drill or discipline. Missourians have shown their valor in other engagements with the Hessians. The gallant Louisiana Third has nobly answered from the West the shout of victory that the "Bloody Seventh" raised at Bull Run and Manassas. It is said to have suffered much. Among the killed and wounded officers mentioned by the telegraph, none are the names of Louisianians. Below we give the roll of the Louisiana Third, than whom a more splendid body of soldiers never marched into battle. They were 1050 strong.

The Federal army was commanded by Brigadier-Generals Nathaniel W. Lyon, Franz Siegel and T. W. Sweeney. It consisted of the following commands:

Regulars—Cavalry: Companies A, B, C, D and I, of the First Infantry, and company C, Second Dragoons—total, 560 men.

Artillery: One battery of six pieces, under Captain Dubois and Lieutenant Sokalski.

Infantry: Four companies of the First and one of the Second Regiments, one company of dragoon and one of rifles, on foot—total 600 men.

Volunteers—Second Missouri Regiment, Col. Bowman; Third Missouri (Siegel's regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Hassendeubel and Major Backoff (appropriate names); First Kansas, Lieutenant-Colonel Learned; Second Kansas, Colonel R. B. Mitchell; squadron of Kansas Cavalry, Captain Wood; First Iowa Regiment, Colonel J. F. Sates, and three thousand St. Louis Home Guards.

This makes an army of 8000 infantry, 600 cavalry and six pieces of artillery. They were well supplied with Minie rifles, revolvers and equipments of every kind, which will serve to fit out ten thousand Missouri volunteers.

General Lyon was always surrounded by treasy nasions in the State he so ruthlessly invaded, but they did not save him from the avenging bullets of Southern freemen at Springfield. His body guard is thus described by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*:

It is composed of ten athletic St. Lou's butchers, each mounted on a powerful horse and armed with a heavy cavalry sword and a pair of navy revolvers; each wears a light hat turned up on the left side, and decorated with a white ostrich plume. Almost any time General Lyon, accompanied by half a dozen of these savage looking fellows, may be seen spurring along the line, or a small squad of them, or singly galloping hurriedly to the front or the rear, or straight out into the open country. If the General goes into a house, a half dozen of them will be seen in front, standing like iron statues at the bridle of their horses. If he seems along in advance of the train, the clanking of their long sabres is heard beside him. Stop where he will, there may be always seen a solid squad of white plumed horsemen a mailing patiently his movements. They are fearless riders—jump fences on a dead run, leap ditches, gallop down steep descents, and in fact never ride less fast than their horses can run, unless compelled by some urgent necessity. Independent of their duty as body guards, they act as messengers, scouts, &c., and in consequence have plenty to do. They are commanded by a lieutenant, and are particularly noted from their appearance and dashing horsemanship.

THIRD LOUISIANA REGIMENT.

Colonel, Louis Hebert.
Lieutenant Colonel, Samuel M. Hyams.
Major, W. F. Tennard.
Chaplain, Rev. P. F. Dicharry.

Pelican Rifles, from the City of Baton Rouge—Captain, J. P. Viglini. First Lieutenant, John B. Irving. Second Lieutenant, E. B. Bond. Second Lieutenant, Jr., Felix R. Brunot—97 strong.

Fulton Rangers, No. 1, from Natchitoches—Captain, W. W. Arnold. First Lieutenant, W. O. Bousale. Second Lieutenant, George W. Holloway. Second, Jr., L. Caspari—157 strong.

Pelican Rangers, No. 2, from same parish—Captain, J. D. Blair. First Lieutenant, S. D. Russell. Second Lieutenant, W. E. Russell. Second, Jr., S. M. Hyams, Jr.—97 strong.

Caldwell Guards—Captain, W. S. Gunnell. First Lieutenant, J. T. Evans. Second Lieutenant, L. B. Flint. Second, Jr., Thomas J. Humphries—119 strong.

Iberville Greys—Captain, Charles A. Brulé. First Lieutenant, Theo. Clifford Brown. Second Lieutenant, Theo. G. Stringer. Second, Jr., T. E. Verbois—97 strong.

Winn Riflemen—Captain, D. Pearson. First Lieutenant, Asa Emmanuel. Second Lieutenant, Wm. Scruber. Second Jr., W. C. Lyon—80 strong.

Morehouse Fencibles—Captain, J. F. Harris. First Lieutenant, P. C. Brigham. Second Lieutenant, F. Brooks. Second Jr., W. D. Brigham—78 strong.

Morehouse Guards—Captain, R. M. Hilsom. First Lieutenant, W. B. Hall. Second Lieutenant, D. C. Morgan. Second Jr., J. H. Brigham—104 strong.

Monroe Rifles—Captain, J. S. Richards. First Lieutenant, W. D. Hardiman. Second Lieutenant, W. H. Corbin. Second, Jr., C. A. Bedrick. 107 strong.

Shreveport Rangers—Captain, J. B. Gilmore. First Lieutenant, Wm. A. Lacy. Second Lieutenant, Oscar J. Wells. Second, Jr., Alvah Jewell. 115 strong.

Total strength of the regiment: Field officers, 8; line officers, 49; non-commissioned officers, 92; privates, 917; grand total, 1057. The various companies were mustered into the State service in the last week of April and first week of May. The regiment was received into the Confederate States service on the 11th of May. Col. Hébert graduated at West Point in 1840, ranking No. 3 in the class, but a few years afterward he resigned from the army.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The War in Virginia.

Gunboat Evans in Pursuit of the Enemy—A Large Party Probably Surprised.

Richmond, August 15—General Evans, with the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi Regiments, the Eighth Virginia Regiment, and the Richmond Howitzers, passed Leesburg on Tuesday morning, in pursuit of 1700 men of Gen. Banks's division, who were depredating on this side of the Potomac.

The enemy has probably been captured, as the river is swollen to such an extent as to prevent their escape to the Maryland side.

Reported Battle at Leesburg—Three Hundred Federals Killed and Wounded—Fourteen Hundred Prisoners.

Richmond, August 15.—In the absence of real battles, the public mind is considerably exercised about troubles or fights at Aquia Creek, and a battle is said to have come off at Leesburg on Wednesday morning, in which three hundred Federals were killed and wounded, and fourteen hundred taken prisoners.

Further report has been confirmed, but they furnish abundant food for talk.

More of the Battle at Leesburg.

Richmond, August 15.—The reported battle near Leesburg gradually assumes an air of probability. It appears that 1700 Federals forded the Potomac near or opposite Leesburg, and that during the night the river rose, and the Confederate forces surrounded them.

The Federals lost in killed and wounded about three hundred, and fourteen hundred prisoners.

The Battle at Leesburg Still Confirmed.

Several passengers from Manassas this afternoon report that the news was current there and generally credited. Some say that a large number of wagons were sent up to convey down the property captured.

The Confederate Congress.

Richmond, August 15.—In the Confederate Congress to-day business was transacted with closed doors.

Proclamation of President Davis.

Richmond, August 15.—President Davis has issued his proclamation requiring all citizens of the Northern States adhering to the United States, excepting those who desire to become citizens of the Confederate States, and friendly citizens of the border States and Territories, to depart within forty days, under penalty of being treated as alien enemies.

From Cairo.

Cairo, August 16.—The Southerner are tearing up the track on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. Nothing is heard of Gen. Pillow's command.

The Southerners Advancing to the Potomac.

Washington, August 16.—The most reliable information says that the Southerners are slowly advancing their forces to the line of the Potomac. It is evident that their intention is to encourage and support an insurrection in Maryland.

New York Democratic State Committee.

Albany, N.Y., August 16.—The Breckinridge State Committee assembled at the Delevan House.

Twelve of the sixteen members were present. The following was adopted unanimously:

"That this committee, representing that portion of the Democratic party which sustained the Maryland Institute platform, witness with deep concern and apprehension the long projected result of Northern sectional aggressions on the rights of the Southern States.

"We have uniformly opposed the policy which we foresaw must produce disunion; so we are equally prompt to raise our voice against civil war.

"We deny that the war is in any sense a struggle for the Union, and believe those who precipitated the war neither care for nor desire reconstruction.

"We advocate the proposition of an armistice and a convention.

"We charge that the Administration has usurped the Constitution.

"We are gratified to learn of the refusal of the other wing of the Democratic party to cooperate with the Republicans.

"We respectfully tender the other wing the right hand of fellowship, sacrificing minor considerations, and burying past dissensions.

"That this committee will not call a separate convention.

"We recommend those who recognize this organization to unite in the election of delegates to Syracuse."

Fremont has Got a Big Scare.

St. Louis, August 15—Tug steamers, laid up fifteen miles below, have been brought up here by order of General Fremont, to prevent their being taken by the Confederates.

Col. Blair arrived to-day.

Reports from Washington.

Washington, August 16—Gen. Sumner is authorized to raise five to ten thousand Californians, to march them into Texas and Arkansas.

An order to that end has been telegraphed to Fort Kearney, to be for warded thence by Pony Express.

An order has gone to Europe for one hundred and fifty thousand more guns.

It is rumored that the Southerners are moving from Morefield to Great Savage Mountain to reinforce Gen. Wise.

Gen. Butler.

New York, August 16—The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says that Gen. Butler has leave of absence.

Reconnaissance in a Trap.

He also says it is reported by Hasper's Ferry travelers that Gen. Rosencrantz is in a precarious place in the neighborhood of Big Spring. The Confederates had cut off his water.

The Southerners Still Advancing.

Reports say there are thousands of an advance on the Federal lines on the Potomac are daily multiplying.

Marylanders Taking Up Arms.

General Tilghman, who was deposed from the militia command by Governor Hicks, has been restored by the Maryland Legislature, and is organizing men in the lower counties.

Two thousand armed Confederates are at the upper end of Accomac county, Virginia, whom Tilghman proposes to join.

A New Federal Military Department.

The Washington correspondent of the *World* telegraphs that Kentucky and Tennessee have been constituted into a separate department, called the Department of the Cumberland, Anderson, of Fort Sumter notoriety, commanding.

From Aquia Creek.

He also reports that six Federal war vessels were off Aquia Creek yesterday.

The Great Battle near Springfield—Southern Account of the Engagement—The Battle Fought Eight Miles South of Springfield—Bloody and Desperate Encounter—Panic Among the Missouri Regiments—Stirman's Behavior of the Second Louisiana Regiment—Ben McCulloch & K.—Enemy's Loss 2300 to 3000—Southern Loss 200 to 300 Killed and 600 to 800 Wounded—Narrow Escape of Gen. Siegel.

Memphis, August 16.—Special dispatches from Little Rock this morning bring dates from Fort Smith to the 14th instant.

The news of Gen. Ben McCulloch's victory in Missouri is fully confirmed.

The fight occurred on Saturday, eight miles south of Springfield.

The enemy took the Confederate picket prisoners, and surprised the main body, when a bloody and desperate encounter ensued, with great loss on both sides.

Five regiments of Missourians were thrown into a panic and fled. General Price made two ineffectual efforts to rally them.

The Third Louisiana Regiment fought gallantly and suffered much.

General Pearce led the Third and Fifth Arkansas Regiments in person, and made a splendid charge.

Letter from Ben McCulloch, dated the 11th, says:

"The victory is ours. The battle lasted six hours and a half. Our loss is great. General Lyon is among the dead. We took six pieces of artillery from Siegel destroyed his command and captured many prisoners and small arms. I cannot give particulars, but write this to correct reports circulated by those who fled from the field.

"(Signed) BEN MCCULLOCH,
"Brigadier-General, Commanding."

The Confederate Loss.

The Confederate loss is put down at from two to three hundred killed, and from four to five hundred wounded.

Among the killed are Major Harper, of Churchill's regiment, Capt. H. T. Brown, Lieut. Joe Walton, Capt. Hall, Lieut. Weaver, Sergeant Sam. Morton. Major Ward, of the Third Regiment, lost his arm, and it is thought he will die. Capt. Stewart's company suffered greatly. Thirty to forty of Col. Carrol's regiment were killed. Major Wightman, a gallant Missouri officer, was also killed.

Flight of Siegel's Forces.

Siegel's forces were pursued to Springfield. When the messenger left it was thought that Gen. McCulloch would attack them there.

Capt. Blanch caught Siegel, but he was rescued. He shot at and thinks he wounded him.

Colonel Sweeney, of the Federal army, was killed.

The enemy's loss is from 2300 to 3000.

[SECOND EDITION.]

The Whole of Siegel's Command Captured—A Clean Thing Made of It—Gen. Hardee Marching Them Back.

The following dispatch has been received at Fort Smith:

"Fayetteville, August 13.—McCulloch sent down after Siegel's command. About twenty miles from Springfield Gen. Hardee met and captured the whole of the Federal forces, and is bringing them back, thus making a clean thing of it. The messenger is just in.

"(Signed) "J. H. STIRMAN."

The Free-Speaking Journals of New York.

The Grand Jury in the Federal Circuit Court presented the *Journal of Commerce*, *News*, *Day Book*, *Freeman's Journal* and Brooklyn *Eagle*, for expressing sympathy with the Confederates.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

The Ubiquitous Siegel.

St. Louis, August 16.—A messenger from Siegel reports him fifteen miles this side of Moline, and that he has not been molested.

Arrest of a Secessionist Priest in New York.

New York, August 16.—A Catholic priest was taken to the police station by a Black party, who said that he was a Secessionist. The priest was committed to jail.

Four Rebel Regiments Mustered Out of Service.

Washington, August 16.—Six Federal regiments have landed near Mathias Point, and were fired upon, four of their number dropping dead.

Arrest of a New Orleanian.

New York, August 16.—Thos. B. Barrett, a native of New Orleans, was arrested on his arrival by the Persia. He had forty thousand pounds, Bank of England notes, besides a number of letters and important papers found on him.

The Privateer *Jeff. Davis*.

New York, August 16.—The privateer *Jeff. Davis* arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 26th of July, for coal.

Venezuela.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Venezuela.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, August 16.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 1200 bales at 18½c.

Missouri Items.

Louisville, August 16—It is stated that Fremont's loan of a quarter of a million was forced. Depositors are quietly drawing their money from the banks.

Yesterday's *Democrat* expresses uneasiness for Siegel's safety. Another report says that only six hundred of his men were left. But the rest are coming home as well.

Reports from Washington.

Washington, August 16—It is proposed to burn the woods on the banks of the Potomac, in order to prevent the constant disasters to the Federal fleet occasioned by sharpshooters.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Aquia Creek.

It is stated that ex-Minister C. J. Falkner, of Virginia, was arrested as a hostage for Rly. Maslaw and other non-combatant prisoners.

Quartermaster Meigs has gone to New York to investigate the clothing contracts. The contract committee is making astounding discoveries.

The Destruction of the Privateer Petrel—Her Officers and Crew Prisoners in Philadelphia.

The story of the privateer Petrel, late United States revenue cutter Aiken, was briefly told in our dispatches Wednesday. She attacked the frigate St. Lawrence off Charleston harbor, mistaking that vessel for a merchantman, and was immediately blown to pieces by a broadside from the frigate. The Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday morning gives the following account of the vessel and her officers:

THE ATTACK.

As the stranger came down, the St. Lawrence hoisted all sail and affected to be anxious to get out to sea. In reality, however, she was edging in close in to shore, and making arrangements below to receive the visitors with appropriate largesse. Directly a shot came skipping over the water, falling into the sea a few rods ahead of the Petrel, and a number followed it in quick succession, but nearly all either striking beyond or passing over. The final discharge consisted of grape and canister, which made some little dallaliaw with the Rebel's rigging, and admonished the commander that the play was growing serious.

At the time the vessels were within speaking distance, not a man in uniform was seen to stand upon the deck of the Petrel, who shouted to the St. Lawrence to lay to and send over a boat. The crew were distinctly seen flourishing their cutlasses and the gunners ramming and pointing their guns. She carried three guns, supposed to be rifled cannon. Then the St. Lawrence threw up her ports and disclosed a whole broadside of cannon, with the gunners at the breech of the guns, holding lighted fuses, and directly the broad decks were filled with seamen in blue jackets, armed with muskets, who sprang into the shrouds and rigging. Then they had time for action, even for thought, the guns belched forth iron and fire, splintering the masts, cutting the rigging and the sails as with knives, breaking the spars and the bowsprit, literally carving the schooner into pieces, and opening gulfs into which the waters rushed, as through sieves, filling the hold, and admonishing the occupants of the vessel that their sole hopes of life lay in the ship's boats or in swimming with the sea.

The fire still continued, and the water was full of daylwood. Many of the men jumped overboard, and the rest, launching the life-boat, jumped in and held up a white handkerchief as a sign of surrender.

But one man had an opportunity to go down into the cabin for his property, and he was the Lieutenant, named Harvey, formerly a Midshipman in the United States service, under command of Capt. Sartori. Harvey recovered his trunk.

THE SURRENDER.

The St. Lawrence did not continued to fire with small arms, but, directing their aim at the hull, and not at the small boat, the crew, excepting four men, were not injured. In ten minutes from the time of the discharge of her first gun, the vessel swayed heavily and went under, carrying down four men, (one of whom, named Carpenter, was a former Philadelphian, living in Spring Garden.)

The officers of the St. Lawrence now discovered the life-boat and the flag of surrender. They dropped a boat and made out to the prisoners, and finally passed them on board ship, where they were ironed as fast as received, and securely confined below.

In the engagement the St. Lawrence received two shots, one in the foremast, the other in the quarter-deck. She transferred her prisoners to the Flag on Sunday morning, and they were at once brought to this port.

THE CREW.

The following is a list of the names of the crew:

Officers—Captain, William Perry; Lieutenant, R. M. Harvey; Prize Master, Augusta Peyraud.

Crew—Charles Campbell, William Bryan, Frank Allier, William Hooling, Daniel Cartney, John A. Edmunds, Richard Lewis, John Duck-ch, John Cronan, Am Delaphay, Robt. Barns, Charles Marriott, Edward Fitzpatrick, Wm. Burhurst, R. K. Jeffries, Asa Williams, George Harrison, John M. Morgan, Henry Mills, John D. Mulligan, Andrew Scott, Jos. McMahen, Henry Allmans, John Cunningham, Geo. Black, Geo. H. Robinson, T. H. Banks, Henry Roan, John M. Derring, Geo. Hawkins, Thos. Woods, Edward Murphy, William Charlesly and Geo. S. Harrison.

Among the crew is a boy named Schaeffer, a resident of Philadelphia, who recently went to Charleston on a visit. He was seized with an attack of chills and fever and placed in the hospital, from whence he was carried to the craft and impressed into service, although unable to perform any physical labor. He has suffered considerably from exposure, and has been kindly cared for. The officers on board the Flag informed us that the boy had an uncle in Philadelphia residing in Fourth street, near Vine. While in this city he was employed at a restaurant near Fairmount.

Augusta Peyraud, one of the officers of the craft, is a young Frenchman, who only lately arrived in this country. About the last time he visited the Flag in company with the French Consul at Charleston, and issued with the crew. He is supposed to be a prize master.

Mr. Perry is about 65 years of age, a native of North Carolina, and well known in Charleston.

R. M. Harvey, Lieutenant, was formerly midshipman in the United States navy under Capt. Sartori, of the Flag, and is a Southerner by birth. He was the only one of the crew that succeeded in saving any of their effects from the craft, and states that he was induced to join the Petrel for the sake of procuring employment.

The pirates are generally Irishmen by birth, have behaved very well while on board, and have given the officers no trouble during their passage to this city. They were poorly dressed, and appeared to have no regular uniform. They were confined on the gun deck, and when we left were being heavily ironed.

They will be conveyed to Moyamensing prison this morning, to await the action of the proper authorities. They expressed no solicitude as to their fate, and said they merely joined the crew for the sake of getting work.

The Skirmishes near New Madrid.

In the Memphis *Avalanche* of Thursday we find the following particulars of the two skirmishes reported near New Madrid:

The special telegraphic dispatch received from Capt. Marsh Miller, and published in an extra this morning, is confirmed by Captain Will Windle, of the steamer Mars, which arrived this evening from New Madrid. It seems that about 900 Federals at Bird's Point started out to view New Madrid after the "evacuation" by our troops, and, discovering their mistake, were retreating their steps, when they came upon a band of sixty Missourians, who were on their way from Jeff Thompson's command to join Gen. Pillow. The Missourians had their mess out on either side, and they suddenly came upon the Federals and delivered a fire. Six fell, one killed instantly, and four others mortally wounded, who died shortly after. The main body of Missourians came up and succeeded in surrounding a portion of the Federals, capturing thirty of them, with their arms, &c., and succeeded in effecting their escape. The prisoners were marched into New Madrid amid the rejoicings of the same. Not one of the Missourians was hurt. The fight occurred near Saxonville, about sixteen miles back of New Madrid. Another skirmish occurred between a small scouting party on our side and twenty Federals, at a place six miles from Sikeville. Our boys found them carousing in a grocery, and although their number was double that of ours, they charged on them, killing one and wounding two others, and making six prisoners. The escaped, leaving their arms in the hands of the victors. The Mars left so soon after the arrival of the Missourians at New Madrid that Capt. Woods could not learn the name of the commander of the party.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—By the Overland Express and Telegraph we have San Francisco news of the 6th. We shall only the following items of easy interest:

Sailed August 1st, the steamship Golden Gate, with $1,270,000 in treasure, and 225 passengers. Forbidden, Butler county, was near destroyed on the 1st by fire. Loss, about $20,000. At the Breckinridge Democrats' ratification meeting in San Francisco, on the 31st, speeches were made by Latham and others, and a resolution was adopted, that if the meeting could not proceed. On account of Eastern advices of renewed dangers of prevalence, exchange advanced to 5 per cent. Discounts on treasure shipments to 4 per cent, notwithstanding, treasure will go for sure ready by to-morrow's steamer. The Overland Telegraph has been extended 25 miles further east, making 100. The end of the wire is now 125 miles east of Carson Valley, and progressing at the rate of twenty-five miles per week. The Pony Express news is now telegraphed to San Francisco two days before the Pony arrives.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Free Market Opened—Great Success of the Plan.—Whatever originated the idea of the Free Market, we know not little cares, and we believe it was a spontaneous, uniting to the *Picayune* some one another of it. The market was opened yesterday, and it has proven a complete success. Planters, merchants and housekeepers have contributed largely. There are now quantities on hand for market's sound, and no doubt exists but that it will be a permanent institution, to hedge the war near, diffusing an immense amount of goodness, charity and relieving to unto'd amounts of distress. Every praise is due to the volunteer committee, Messrs. Thomas Hovey, D. I. Ricardo, Gardner Smith, E. F. Schmidt and Henry Sims, and the members of the committee, who visited upon the applicants with such kindness, courtesy and urbanity, and cheered upon the poor with such a kind and tender solicitude, and the boys, and the poor boys. Four prizes were admitted at a time, as much was worked upon apparently, taken from table to table such fresh market basket was weighed down with fresh meat, fish, meat, game, groceries, vegetables, or whatever they thought they needed. There was no confine variety to choose from, but every kind was kept in the department, in perfect order and neatness. Most of the applicants had not expected such a beautiful supply, and they were loth to their appreciation of gratitude. New Orleans could not make wiser provision for the families of her gallant volunteers, and with an open hand and generous heart his she responded to the first plaintiff cry of distress. The market will be opened again next Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock.

A Rich Hoax on the Police and Press—One of the most laughable hoaxes we have heard of for a long time was on the Police and Press, at the station of the English coachman in Bonligny and the robbery of lawyer Davidson's span of bay horses, an account of which was published yesterday. We retch the joke some the less because it was in part at our own expense. Our readers probably recollect the story, of how the coachman, on recovering his senses after twenty-four hours of insensibility, told of his being terribly beaten by two highwaymen, who took the horses, and how Mr. Davidson got special Deputies on the trace, who searched every thoroughfare with officer Hustlers, and traversed the whole of Bonligny, telegraphed to the Baton Rouge police, and finally discovered the horses in a stable in the Lafayette yard, on Apollo street. Dryden was asked with triumph to mount and then and matched straight up to your Harding, saying to him simply: "These horses are stolen property, Mr Harding and I want them!" The astonished Harding looked surprised which might very naturally be taken for a sign of guilt, and stammered out: "Well, I swear—yes, I agree by them honestly, Mr. Dryden." "We will have to see about that, Mr. Harding," was the response. "Good gracious, Mr. Dryden, you don't think I stole them, do you?" said the amazed Harding. "I have not said so, sir; but they are stolen and I had them in your possession." "But, my dear sir, they were sent to me for boarding, and I have a written order to take charge of them, signed by Mr. A. D. Toledo." "Good help that, sir, I'll take the horses and that order, too, if you please."

Hayden would have taken Harding also but that he knew him so well, and thought it more likely that he had been imposed on by the knavery with a forged order, particularly as the document was written in pencil. In our report of the affair we spoke of the slipper only as "a prominent merchant of Carondelet street," and we adhere to our opinion that it was a forgery, for it would be rather absurd to think of Mr. Toledo boarding with a woman.

Somebody thinking we were called upon to [illegible] Toledo, who had at his hand not write the order, explained the true story of the robbery, which occurred Tuesday afternoon this Englishman, who is intelligent, and was conversing Mr. Davidson on current literary matters, Mr. Davidson, the coachman, was sitting on the box, when two men approached, and, without any ceremony, Mr. Toledo's horses, who, until his be [illegible] the gallery, for they now by the way [illegible] he was likely to be thrown. Seeing [illegible] the coachman, he was pinioned [illegible] Hayden's hands, and when Mr. Toledo [illegible] assistance and terribly injured. Hayden [illegible] Toledo's house, where every attention [illegible] and was called upon pillows, a doctor [illegible] the Hus. ablet into [illegible] and every other service that humanity [illegible] a few hours, when he was conveyed [illegible] Toledo had him sent home, and [illegible] The horses belonged, and were [illegible] to Harding's fat sole [illegible] His intoxicament on reading the [illegible] yesterday may be easily imagined. [illegible] and Dryden, Hustlers and Harding fast [illegible] but we are disposed to take it quite philosophically enjoy it hugely.

Extraordinary Idiot Case.—A [illegible] case of idiot came up yesterday in the Recorder's Court, which shows to what [illegible] and evidenced women will sometimes go for the purpose of revenge. Yesterday and the day before Bellville were circulated among Confederate street and other localities of the Second and First Districts, inflamed in their character, defaming several respectable persons, and yet of a indecently singular nature. The following are the contents of this handbill, omitting the names:

To his Excellency Gov. Moore, and officers and soldiers of the Confederate State of Louisiana, together with all good citizens:

Mrs. E. M. Taylor, at No. 120 Carondelet street, has been arrested and prosecuted by persons herein referred, and feeling my life and property in danger, and being deprived of my natural protectors—my husband being now absent