THE DAILY BEE

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1861

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1861 Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,172.

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 in the currency thereof.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Anthony Fernandez, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, house No. 28 Hilton street, and one lot of ground in the new Orleans Market, (Opposite St. Jacques Street Market.)

By C. E. Fortenil, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 10 o'clock, property at the corner of Bayou road and Gentilly street, and several valuable slaves. (Succession of Gustave Moreau.) Also, one lot, Gentilly road.

The Sheriff sells at Auction this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the contents of an iron railing manufactory, attached at No. 96 Camp street, between Girod and Bellecastle streets, (First District of this city); also, the unexpired term of the lease of said premises, and a lot of ground adjoining. See advertisement.

The Beginning of the End.

We can now see clearly enough into the future to behold the coming triumph of our cause and the glorious peace that is to reward our patriotic struggles and sacrifices. Its features and its contours are yet hidden by a gloomy veil, that time alone can remove, but the very summation itself is as plain and boldly defined as if it were the accomplishment of to-day. We have already appreciated "the beginning the end."

The signs of this cheering fact are many. They are to be found in the moral and practical results of our great victories, and the contrast of what our soldiers can yet do by what they have done. They are to be found in the financial distress of the Lincoln despotism, caused by the failure of its foreign loan, the miserable reception of its domestic loan, a country flooded with Government paper money, in which military contractors are refusing to deal, and the rumor of robbing the banks. They are to be found in the almost complete cessation of volunteering at the North, where skeleton regiments are vainly endeavoring to fill up their ranks, and at length are conglomerated to answer the plaintive entreaties for more troops that arise from the seats of war, where in their principal city only twenty-two men come forward in ten days, although thirty thousand are out of employment, and where Governors have to "issue a pathetic appeal to the people to enlist." They are also to be found in the demoralization of the army they now have in the field, in which hardly a day passes but some regiment breaks out in open rebellion, requiring the lead and steel of the regulars for its temporary suppression, and the sending of volunteers by hundreds to the Tortugas, to do penance for their resistance to the oppression and deceit by which they have suffered. They are to be found, too, in the gradually increasing number of sensible men at the North, who may not love the South, but fear the chasm into which they see their own section plunging, who number in the aggregate more than all the soldiers Lincoln ever had, and are represented by one hundred and fifty-two known papers, boldly proclaiming the truth. And, lastly, they are to be found in the probability that England and France, for their own interest and necessities, will raise the blockade, to our material advantage, and to the possibility that they will likewise recognize the Confederate States as a sovereign and independent power.

But while we so clearly behold the dawn of our triumph, its mild, diffusive light will not dazzle our eyes to the extent of the efforts we have yet to make, and entice us to a final repose—no, it will refreshen and exhilirate us to a new strength and vigor, it will nerve us to increased exertions and redoubled blows. We have been trudging manfully the weary road to our independence, and now that we reach a hill-top and view the gilded domes not far ahead, there is no thought of lying down by the roadside, our weariness vanished, and we press on at a quickened pace, while the distractions in our way will not mean half the obstacles they were before, and should mishaps occur, they will serve but to nerve us the more.

This is well; for as we approach nearer to the end we will find the struggle hardest. The existence of the North is not staked in the present contest, but that of Black Republican rule is. Lincoln, with his siders and abettors, feel all the desperation with which a gambler approaches the table of Fortune to hazard his last stake. They know that their hour is passed, which has for its basis the recognition of a virtuous South, cool reflection will come to the masses they are now so easily deluding, which, acting upon the rage and mortification of defeat, will stir up such a mighty action in the turbulent North as they will not dare to face. And for the present, even though the North has been taught the great lesson that the South is inconquerable, the Government finds people come for the prosecution of their unholy war in the place of conquering a peace that will partially gloss their rage and recover a little of their lost prestige.

Indeed, there is no foreseeing to what desperate extent a tyrant, who finds his throne tottering beneath him, may not go, in the recklessness of despair. Already we find him overthrowing "the palladia of American liberty," suppressing the freedom of the press and of speech, and suspending the right of habeas corpus, among his own people, sending one class of prisoners to an improvised Bastile and another class to slavery in the Tortugas. Using such unscrupulous measures at home, what may he not attempt against us? Even the opprobrium of the whole civilized world cast upon him would not deter him from a single step. He would have hang every prisoner taken in arms, but for the knowledge that we could retaliate by hanging ten to his one. He is already meting the disaffected of East Tennessee and Western Virginia to murder their neighbors, he has threatened to arm and freed the slaves of Maryland into insurrection if their masters refuse him aid; he has undertaken the pitiful resource of closing our Atlantic harbors by sinking stone-laden hulks, and other cowardly and despicable resorts.

If he is unable to get much more money or many more men, he may make the troops he has, and what few additional thousands are yet to come on, more formidable than they have been before, by removing incompetent commanders, placing their control in the hands of regular army officers, mustering them behind strong entrenchments, and aided by plenty of artillery. And should he, by any unforeseen accident, acquire a temporary success, he will make the most of it in bolstering up the hopes of his people.

And now, when we see the prize for which we are contending almost within our grasp, have we the most need of volunteers and of the hearty co-operation of our whole people to sustain the Government with "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." The stronger our Government is in men and every other military resource, the sooner we will gain the fruits of our past exertions. We must now gather up all our strength to strike telling blows for peace and freedom. By the measure of our own vigor only can we diminish the power of an unscrupulous enemy to deal us cowardly and treacherous strokes. Just as they are driven to the wall on the border do we deprive them of the power to transfer the horrors of war to the peaceful shores of the Gulf. If they are being forced through Maryland, they cannot think about ravaging our coast. While their hosts are panting on their own soil, they will not have the means of attempting to foster insurrection.

We must not be content with defeating their legions—we must seek to overwhelm and annihilate them. The question of Northern and Southern power and prowess must be settled, not for to-day, but for century. We must win a peace that will give us every right we have demanded, fully and unconditionally, and at the same time crush out, for one generation at least, any lingering hope on the part of our enemies that they were granting our demands but for a time, afterwards to wrest them from us. We see that we are able to do all this, then let us bruise ourselves for the struggle, whatever it may cost.

A SOUTHERN PAPER HELD.—We are informed that this section of the South is soon to have in active operation a paper mill that will supply the demand of all its journals. Messrs Thomas H. Shields & Co., who are already furnishing us we ask equal in quality and price to what we formerly obtained from Northern sources, and who will, in course of time, be able to supply nearly every, want of the Southern printer, have purchased a beautiful paper mill located near the city of Mobile, Ala., and will commence the manufacture of news paper as soon as he can procure some artificial necessary to the operation.

SHARP.—The New York *Day Book* gets off the following:

A Republican exchange says that "our adversaries did yet preach and pray for our cause, the very beasts of the field would cry out as Balaam's ass did of old." And some professional as should attempt such religious service for the Republican party, we expect he would begin by saying—"Bayonet, let us pray."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Gen. Freemont and the Administration.

Washington, August 23.—The Government is satisfied that Gen. Freemont could not retake Gen. Lyon without endangering Eastern Missouri.

Miscellaneous News.

Lieut.-Col. Bigley has been appointed Brigadier-General by the President.

There are no signs of hostility.

Gen. Butler has been detailed by Gen. Wool to command the volunteers at Fort Pickens.

Disloyal Clerks in the Departments.

The committee has reported twelve disloyal and many disaffected employes in the War Department, fifty-one disloyal and ten suspected in the Treasury Department, and twenty disloyal and seven suspected in the Interior Department.

Dr. Russell Refused a Pass.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

Washington, August 22.—The Provost Marshal lately refused a pass to Dr. Russell, of the London *Times*, to cross the Potomac.

Capture of the Successor W. B. Terry.

Cairo, August 23.—The successor W. B. Terry, which was captured at Paducah, Ky., had on board thirty Minie muskets and one field piece. The gunboat has returned to Paducah.

Seizure of Peace Papers in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, August 22.—Copies of the New York *Daily News* for the West and South are seized here.

The Marshal took possession of the *Christian Observer*.

Gen. Banks at Winchester.

Private advices received here place Gen. Banks at Winchester, Va.

Boarded by a Privateer.

New York, August 23.—The British ship Andover has arrived at this port, and reports having been boarded off Cape Hatteras by a tanesee privateer, which reported that she had two prizes in the inlet. She, with two others, was watching a Federal war brig with the intention of attacking her.

The privateers were apparently Eastern men.

Governor Morgan's Proclamation.

Governor Morgan, of this State, issues a pathetic appeal to the people to enlist.

Gen. McCulloch's Proclamation.

St. Louis, August 23.—General Ben McCulloch, under date of the 15th, issues a proclamation tending to quiet apprehensions of the Unionists; also, a general order thanking the army under his command for their gallant behavior, and describing the victory as a brilliant achievement.

Brownlow has been released on condition that he will resign his office and leave the city to reside in a free State.

Seizure of Another Steamboat.

Cincinnati, August 23.—The Tennessemans have seized the Paducah and Evansville mail packet.

Ex-Minister Preston Summoned to Washington.

Louisville, August 22.—Ex-Minister Preston has been called to Washington from Lexington, but it is not known whether he will go. His family are here.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Mighty Interesting from New York.—Large Sum of Confederate Bonds Taken—Prison Confinements in the U. S. Bastille.

New York, August 23.—Geo. Miles, of Petersburg, and Jas. Garnett Guthrie, of Richmond, collecting agents of tobacco warehouses, have been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

Guthrie is a heavy dealer, and has huge assignments here, in Philadelphia and in Baltimore. Guthrie had raised one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars on shipments, which, through friends and agents, he invested in Confederate and Southern States bonds.

Miles was an agent of James Thomas, and had collected thirty-five thousand dollars, and had also made liberal investments in Confederate bonds. About one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars were recovered from Guthrie and Miles, principally in bonds, eight deaths, Virginia paper money, and one thousand dollars in gold.

A number of letters, addressed to persons in the Southern States, were found upon their persons.

Suppression of Baltimore Papers.

Washington, August 23.—The Baltimore papers are hereafter to publish nothing detrimental to the success of the Government. The Secessionists are spending money to circulate such papers in the Free States. Citizens of Baltimore of great wealth are engaged in the business.

Further Arrests—Increase of the Federal Loan.

New York, August 23.—Thomas J. Carroll and Wm. W. Pagram, of Baltimore, and W. J. Kelly, have been arrested. Kelly had fifteen thousand dollars in cash, and various bills of sale, dated Richmond, in the pockets of his shirt.

Suppression of the Daily News and Day Book.

Washington, August 23.—It is rumored here that the New York *Daily News* and *Day Book* are to be suppressed, by order of the Government.

Kentucky's Neutrality.

It is intimated that the Government will no longer allow Kentucky to occupy her neutrality.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, August 23.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 3200 bales, at 19½c.

Arrival of the North Star.

The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, has arrived at this port.

The Bonnidesville Cannoneers.

We publish with great pleasure the following interesting communication, on a subject of real and immediate importance. The views of the writer have our earnest and hearty approval.

It is with great satisfaction that I have found your valuable journal and the *True Delta* advocating the cause of this gallant company, the oldest and best drilled company of artillery in the State, and so favorably known in every portion of the State. This gallant company has twice tendered its services to the Governor, and each is the anxiety of its officers and members to participate in the next glorious victory, they have recently tendered their services to the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, which have been accepted. But it appears that they must furnish their own material of war. They are entitled to six pieces of artillery, and have only two brass all pounders, which the Governor has authorized them to take with them. We say with the editor of the *True Delta*, in the conclusion of his editorial on this gallant company, in speaking of the pieces they require, "*they must have them.*" If the parishes in this neighborhood fail in furnishing the means of procuring the pieces required, it appears to me that the Governor of the State should not hesitate a moment to have them made, to enable the company to proceed to Virginia and participate in the next glorious victory our Beauregard is preparing for. Had this gallant company received that attention it so justly entitled to, it would have been in the ever to be remembered battle of Manassas, and with our braves of the Washington Battalion in achieving the victory. The Black Republican General says that the war is to be a war of artillery. This is a lesson Beauregard has taught him; we must then be prepared for his next attempt at *ambuscade*. Not a more effective, gallant company of artillery could be sent to the theatre of war than that of the brave company of Donaldson Cannoneers, and when it is known that it has but a number of pieces it is entitled to, we should not be satisfied to see its number increase to a battalion. It is composed almost entirely of the *élite* of our Creole population, and we have been informed that when it arrives in New Orleans, then many young Creoles of the city will unite their fate with the "*Bonnidesse Cannoneers.*"

ASCENSION.

Latest Bourgeoise News.

The following is a condensed summary of the prominent articles of the British press, as given in the New York papers of the 31st:

The London *Times*, in an editorial, takes the recent speech of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, as evidence of the charges that will be brought against Mr. Lincoln if the South is successful. It argues that only a victory, by which the state of Nanassas may be effaced, and the South indeed to come to terms, can secure the President from the consequences of having begun the civil war.

The London *Globe* observes with regard to the blockade question, that the blockade is a right of war; but by what right, whether of war or peace, can Congress empower the Executive to desist from the blockade and submit the levying of fiscal duties on goods shown to be landed in territories where that Executive can afford no protection to them.

The *Shipping Gazette* complains that the blockading squadron on the coast of America appears determined to intercept marine conserves in defiance of the best understood canons of international law, and that at the risk of colliding with the forces of a maritime power.

The London *Post*, in a editorial on the blockade question, says it unfortunately England should be compelled to drift into the quarrel, it will not fear with England, but with a government which has endeavored, to the ruin of its moment commerce, to enforce the validity of a blockade which is manifestly incompetent to maintain.

The *Times* of the 19th instant says that the Amerenase of the North even take pleasure in the calamities caused by their reason unparalleled defeat.

Another letter from Mr. Russell says he has long seen the further information in reason to the fight, has come to the conclusion that there was not a separate charge made by the Federal infantry during the day, and there was not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate cavalry upon any regiment of the enemy until they began to retreat.

"Who's Blunt?"—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "Judge from some inexplicable proceedings which prudence forbids me to mention, our Government has no more an appreciation of our danger than a child tottering on the edge of a precipice."

STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH.

In the following curious statement of fractious truths, the *New York News* does not even do full justice to the strength and resources of the South, but it is enough to show any people, accept the willfully blind, fanatic, cowardly mobs of the North, that the South must conquer. We wonder such journals are feared and sought to be crushed under foot by the Abolition despots and their minions, when they place the naked truth so boldly and so vividly before the clouded vision of their deluded public:

During the last few days we have collected many isolated facts relating to the movements of Southern troops, and also some general statistics indicating the aggregate strength of the Confederate army, and present them to the public to-day. These facts, and the inferences to be drawn from them, if candidly considered, cannot fail to impress the North with the solemn truth that in the inauguration of the present war it has awakened to hostility a monster power of boundless resources and invincible will.

Two hundred and fifty thousand men this inter bear arms for Southern independence. One hundred and fifty thousand more have been called to arms by the Confederate Congress, and those who know the spirit and the temper of the South in the present crisis know that the call is sent forth in vain. Home guards throng in every county, city, town, and hamlet, glean on every public road. Companies rally in regiments—regiments into armies. Wide-mouthed cannon guard every shore. Sharpwilled men line every border. A whole people sleep at night upon the tented field, and rise in the morning to the beat of hostile drums. These men, as well as men of the North, are the sons of those who left their bloody tracks upon the Northern snows, and humbled Britain's pride and power in the war of the Revolution. They are descended from those strong willed barons who wrung guarantees for freedom from old King John at Runnemede. Right or wrong, they are fully Liberty as the purpose of the struggle in which they have engaged, and for that they have consecrated themselves to the cause as martyrs. Hence the potent, patent truth—a people going into the field, and the majority of the office were nearly all thrown from the windows to the ground, the signs torn off and burned upon a fire kindled in Main street, together with files of papers, manuscripts, type-cases, stands, &c., until nearly nothing remained of the materials, except a portion of the headpiece, from which the paper was printed. The front and side windows of the room were all broken out, a lot of patent medicines scattered about, and the establishment reduced to a perfect wreck.

While this was going on, the street in front of the office was the scene of prodigious hubbub. Stories were afloat that a soldier had been shot by the Federal guard, and the pistol shots had been distinctly heard some distance around the neighborhood, the report appears to have been credited, for some of the soldiers rushed to the State House for their guns, and at the solicitation and command of Capt. Bell, they did not take up arms. The Pulmers could not then be found in the city.

After the office was ransacked, and the bonfire had burned low, the throng began slowly to disperse, but about 7 o'clock the Pulmers were ascertained to have made their way to apartments in an adjoining building. Whence they were then led with considerable violence, but under the protection of the police, the sons were taken to the Marshal's office, and the aged parent was conveyed in a coach to the dwelling of Mr. Warden Foss, connected with the State Prison. It is understood that later in the evening the sons were also conveyed thither, as a place of refuge from the mob. A crowd lingered in the street until late in the evening, and closed out with a lighted tar barrel.

Our City Marshal, John Kimball, Esq., did all in his power to save the office, and to protect the publisher of the paper that he would certainly be able to do so, if the Pulmers gave up their guns. They are said to have declined this proposal.

Among the papers found in the office were letters and manuscripts unmistakably fixing the editorship of the paper upon Mr. Burke, of Newport. Some weeks ago, we copied some communications which had been received from abroad, and forwarded to him for approval. One proof-sheet of matter, which was to have appeared in the *Standard* this week, contained on the margin these words, in the handwriting of Mr. Burke: "Print 300 half sheets containing my reply to Wheeler, and send by express on Saturday. I shall have important reference to make to the article, which I cannot do to-night." Large amounts of manuscript of Mr. Burke were saved from the flames. A letter was found from the editors of the New York *Day Book*, asking for a list of Democratic papers in this State, and information as to which of these papers "are pro-war, which anti-war, and which on the fence." Here is an inkling of unmistakable ramifications in the North. For what was this list except as a basis for correspondence and concerted action against the Government? Much other matter of like character was found in the rubbish.

THE BEEST'S LOSS AT OAK HILL.—In the battle near Springfield the Federal losses were very heavy, as we have learned from their own reports, though garbled and confused. The casualties in the First and Second Kansas regiments were very heavy—too large to be ascertained, while in the First Iowa, as we see by the St. Louis *Democrat*, the loss was 15 killed, 60 dangerously wounded, and 90 slightly wounded, with 6 missing. The casualties in the First Missouri are thus summed up:

Total killed, 77; seriously wounded, 93; not seriously wounded, 125; prisoners and missing, 17. Total, 313.

Seven hundred and twenty men of the First Missouri were in the action.

Above one-third of the wounded were left in the hospital at Springfield, whose names have not come to hand.

One company in the First Iowa lost fifty killed, and one in the Second Kansas about forty killed. They were in the thickest of the fight, and fought with the utmost daring.

In a day or two we may hear of the losses of the other regiments, the Home Guard and Siegel's division, by which time the fact will be very apparent that the Federals had 1'st 4000 men left after the fight.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—The New York *News* gives the following estimate of the Confederate army in Virginia:

Probably not less than 250,000 troops are now in arms in the State—many of whom are extemporized, and cannot be regarded as regularly enrolled. The number of Confederate and State troops proper is about 175,000. These are distributed, at the latest dates, as nearly as to the most conjectural, as follows:

Manassas	35,000
Fairfax	20,000
Johnston's army	21,000
Norfolk	5,000
Yorktown	10,000
Gloucester	3,000
Williamsburg	6,000
Lynchburg	14,000
Petersburg	10,000
Richmond	10,000
Staunton	2,000
Romney, &c.	10,000
Total	175,000

THE HANNIBAL CITY.—Of the Hannibal City, sunk at Commerce by Jeff. Thompson, the Louisville *Courier* says:

The Hannibal City was a large, fine boat, worth some $40,000, formerly a Keokuk packet, and left St. Louis Saturday morning with Major McDonald's Zouaves, ostensibly for Cape Girardeau. She probably was extending her trip to Cairo and Bird's Point, when she ran foul of that "Pillowness."

MR. T. S. SERRELL.—The *Herald* gives the reasons of Mr. Serrell's apprehension as follows:

It appears that Mr. T. S. Serrell, a passenger by the Persia on her last trip from Liverpool to New York, was very loquacious, and "spoke secession all the time." He stated that he had seen almost every banker in London, and could obtain from them any amount of money that the Confederate States may require. He also said he had £30,000 sterling in his possession for the use of the Southern army. On landing at Queenstown, he was followed by the Custom House officers, when they found on his person and in his baggage £40,000 in Bank of England notes.

FEDERAL CONSOLATIONS.—Gen. Freemont, on the 30th, telegraphs the following crumbs of comfort to his friends, that "may or may not be true:

A battle took place last night at 12 o'clock at Charleston, between the Federal forces, about 250 strong, of the 22d Illinois Regiment, under command of Col. Dougherty, and the rebel forces, estimated at from 600 to 1,200, commanded by Col. Hunter, of Jeff. Thompson's army, in which the Federal forces were victorious, completely routing the enemy, killing 40 and taking 17 prisoners. The loss on our side was one killed. Wm. P. Sharp, of Company A, was among the wounded; Col. Dougherty, wounded slightly; Lieut.-Col. Ransom was slightly wounded in the arm; Captain Johnson, of Company A, was shot in the leg; Capt. George G. Perry was slightly wounded in the arm. The wounded are doing well.

Capt. Neubauer, with 100 mounted men, left Bird's Point at about 6 o'clock last evening for Charleston, to join the forces under Dougherty. He failed to form a junction with Dougherty, but met a party of about 150 rebels, who had gone there battle, killing twelve and taking three prisoners, and capturing thirty-five horses and equipments, without a man.

The town of Commerce, Mo., forty miles above Cairo, which was taken Sunday, and a battery planted by the rebels, was retaken last night by Colonel Plummer's troops sent down from Cape Girardeau, by order of Gen. Pope. The rebels made no stand, but retreated with their battery on the approach of our troops. Their force was about 150 infantry and the same number of cavalry.

BABBONY TO THEIR KNEES.—We thought the blood and thunder journals of the North would have to "knuckle down" shortly. Read what the *Herald* says now:

In the present case the disadvantage of refusing to exchange is clearly on our side. If our Government hang as traitors or privateers the prisoners they hold, the Southern Confederacy may retaliate by hanging ten for every one. The prisoners held by the Federal Government are few; the Confederate States have a large number. Until the action of our Government became known, we had no reprisals to the privateers, the Confederate Government gave us to understand, as they had taken from us every indulgence. Now they hold them in close confinement. The effect on our prisoners will be exceedingly bad. Thousands will shrink from engaging in a war in which, if they are taken prisoners, they are liable to be hanged; and if they are already enlisted, the rebels will say they must act as unremitting as fate is not likely to add to their comfort or courage on the day of battle.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT FEAT.—The New York Metropolitan police are covering themselves with glory. See here! they have captured another of those terrible Secessionists, who carried with him the insignia of his type, "a revolver and Bowie knife."

A man about thirty-five years of age, calling himself Major Charles Ringgold, from Carroll county, Maryland, was arrested this morning as a suspicious character. Such on the part of Secessionist, by order of Capt. Carpenter, of the Eighteenth Ward police. It appears that he has been cruising about the city, representing himself as an officer in the Confederate army, and claiming to have fought in the battle of Bull Run. He carries a revolver and Bowie knife, and has been particularly loquacious with the officers of the Marshal's office, and the aged parent was conveyed in a coach to the dwelling of Mr. Warden Foss, connected with the State Prison. It is understood that later in the evening the sons were also conveyed thither, as a place of refuge from the mob. A crowd lingered in the street until late in the evening, and closed out with a lighted tar barrel.

SUPPRESSING THE TRIBUNE AND NEWS.—The *Herald* is surpassing itself. The following is an extract from its leader on the 17th:

General Banks has proclaimed martial law in Maryland, and General Fremont has followed his example in Missouri. Newspapers have been manifestly suppressed in St. Louis for promulgating doctrines not half so dangerous as daily appear in the *Tribune* and *News*. It would be well for the Government to organize thoroughly the military force in this State, and to proclaim martial law and let first that step should be to suppress these two organs of secession and separation, which are endeavoring to do so much harm.

ANOTHER WAR STEAMER.—The Charleston *Courier* thus speaks of the trial trip of a new Confederate war steamer:

Our gallant and popular sea-going friend, Captain Mandell, entertained a very pleasant party of guests yesterday afternoon on a trial trip of the steamer Randolph, an iron-clad vessel lately purchased at Savannah for duty upon our coasts. The Randolph is an iron boat, of 155 tons, 110 feet long, drawing three feet of water; has a low pressure square engine, 30 inch cylinder, and six feet stroke. The steamer and engines are of English build. The steamer was formerly called Edinburgh, and is fitted for use. It is said to make from thirteen to fourteen knots per hour.

A TENNESSEE TRAITOR.—We clip the following from the Nashville *Union*, and endorse its sentiment:

A traitor named Clark, arrested in Cumberland county, was brought to this city yesterday for trial. He will have a hearing, we presume, before Judge Humphreys, as an early day. The misguided men who continue to adhere to the United States Government, and commit themselves by forming military companies, and taking up arms to be used against the State, must expect to be dealt with as the law directs. Mercy to them at such a time as this is little better than slaughter to the great masses of the supporters of Southern independence.

A SINGULAR WOUND.—We take the following from the Philadelphia *Press*:

The surgeon of the hospital at Alexandria reports a singular case of suffering under his charge. A private engaged in the battle at Bull Run had a cannon-ball pass his face without touching him. He felt a strong concussion of the air as the face as it whistled past; but, regaining his equilibrium, he continued in his place until after the engagement, suffering severely, however, with pain. His cheek soon presented a swollen appearance, with intense of pain. He was conveyed to the hospital, and put under proper treatment, but the surgeons have had great difficulty in preventing mortification of the parts affected. Experienced surgeons have said that death frequently occurs from balls passing without striking the bones.

THE "RELIABLE GENTLEMAN."—Since the battle at Bull Run we hear no more of the "reliable gentleman" just from Richmond or Manassas, but we get all our information from the "escaped prisoner" to whom Beauregard communicated all his secrets.—*New York News.*

HAVANA CIGARS—100,000 Havana cigars of all sizes, such as Regalias, Bonds, Regalias, Londres, Brevas, Operas, Milles, &c., &c., of the most favorite brands, just received on Consignment, and for Sale by Messrs. Hernandez & Co., 30 Magazine st.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Dramatic Representation.—It will be seen by the advertisement that several names have been added to the reception committee of those who open elegant at the meeting held last evening. We doubt not the Opera House will be overflowing next Sunday night, and its Italian-accentuated prodigals will sparkle with unusual brilliancy of youth and beauty.

Benefit of Zouaves Lion.—To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at the Orleans Theatre, the Zouaves will give one of their popular exhibitions for the benefit of their lion. The tickets are reduced to 75 50 and 25 cents. The Zouave Frederick will give his electrifying "Old de Victoire" of the Louisianians' charge at Manassas.

The Free Market.—There was another grand meeting at the head of Canal street yesterday morning, where a thousand and odd poor women were driven into the Iron Waterworks building with empty baskets and expectant features. The market was equal to all their wants, and after every applicant had been served and gone away with as much as she could carry, there was still a quantity of good things left over for another day. The committee were assiduous in attending to the wants of their numerous customers, and we found them kept back of every one who making a thousand debts a day instead of the thanks of the indigent only.

Escape of a Prisoner.—We are informed that the notorious John Smith, who was sent to the Parish Prison from the Second District on a dangerous charge, made his escape eight hours last, in consequence of having been allowed improper privileges.

Last night Smith was arrested and brought back by his Field Fletcher, keeper of the Insane Asylum.

Incendiarism.—Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a fire was discovered in the house of the notorious Molly Brenner, on Gentilly street, but before much damage was done, the fire was extinguished by the Chief of Police and some of his officers, who did not happen to be very far away, in good fortune.

Firewood and Coal.—We perceive that the crusade against the shinning profiteers lately urged by the Council is the approved and cool endeavor, we even to-day, in the Second District. The ordinance, as it is generally stated, required the lands to be measured and gauged by the City Inspector, who had a fine thing of it selling tickets to the dealers. But the new provision for a fine of from $10 to $100 for every violation of the ordinance, ha! of which goes to the informer. We are told that it is a violation of the law to purchase cordwood by the dozen to send along with loads. Each load must be measured and gauged separately.

Robbery.—One Frederick Boyd was robbed of $45 in bank notes on Saturday night before last, and had thousands more lost. The party who robbed him was Kate, Charles Coleman, Mar Rimes and Eliza Brown Angeville, a slave of Mrs. Harley, was arrested at two o'clock yesterday morning, corner of Claiborne and St. Philip streets, for committing a beauty in the house of the Chief of Police.

Casualties.—William Hansen was dangerously kicked in the head by a horse at the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot Thursday evening. Thomas Healy, while drunk, cut his hand severely the same night, on Girod street, and afterwards fell out of his bunk in the police cell, so that he had to be sent to the Charity Hospital.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, 1861.

We have again to notice a dull market to most branches of trade. Holders of consignments have been done to Cotton or Tobacco, but Sugar and Molasses are demand at improved prices, while Molasses has remained nominally. The stock of Flour is very light, and quiet and steady. Corn continues dull, while Provisions whether in good demand at steady prices, are nominally prices. The week's operations to the above and other articles will be found fully outlined in the following details.

The weather has been cloudy and sultry during the past week.

COTTON.—We have no change to notice, not any sales to report since our last weekly review, and no quotations, which would be entirely nominal.

TOBACCO.—We have sold of its market during the past week, excepting 40 kegs, at full prices.

Consignments to quote as follows:

Factory Leaf	2½@3½	
Common Leaf	3½@4½	
Inferior to Common	5 @6	
Fine	6½@7½	
Fine	8½@9½	
Choice heavy and light	9½@11	

SUGAR.—The receipts have been moderate. The weekly report of Messrs. Duncan, Sloman & Co. will be found below, at a range of 3¾@4c for Inferior, 4½@5c for Common, 5½@6c for Fair to Fully Fair, 7@8c for Yellow Clarified, and 8½@9c for White Clarified.

MOLASSES.—The receipts have been again light, and the stock is moderate. The reported sales have been comprised about 300 bbls. We quote Prime and Choice Refined: 3ml bbl bbls Common to Fair: 27@30c for Inferior and Ordinary, and 35@40c for Prime and Choice Refined. 3ml bbl bbls Common to Fair: 27@30c for Inferior and Ordinary, and 35@40c for Prime and Choice Refined. 3ml bbl bbls Common to Fair: 27@30c for Inferior and Ordinary, and 35@40c for Prime and Choice Refined.

FLOUR.—The receipts have been more liberal, and there has been fair at steady prices. We quote: Superfine, 27@28 50 ⅌ bbl; Fine, 30@32 50 ⅌ bbl; Extra, 35@37 50 ⅌ bbl; Family, 40@42 50 ⅌ bbl; Fancy, 45@50 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—The receipts have been light, and the sales have been at 50@52c ⅌ bushel, in small lots, and 48@50c ⅌ bushel, in large lots.

OATS.—There have been no receipts, the sales consist of a few bushels, at 40@45c ⅌ bushel, in small lots, and 35@40c ⅌ bushel, in large lots.

LARD.—There have been no receipts, and we have heard of no further sales, excepting 50 kegs Prime at 10½c ⅌ lb. Tierces quiet at 10½c ⅌ lb. The supply in large lots is selling at 10c ⅌ lb. Small lots of Prime in tierces may be quoted at 10½@ ⅌ lb.

BEEF.—Pickled Beef is in no demand. The supply of good Mess is limited. The retail demand is supplied at 20@22 ⅌ bbl, according to quality and condition. There is no Prime at the market. Pickled Tongues are selling at 50@60c ⅌ dozen.

BACON.—The receipts have been moderate, and we have heard of sales of 5 bbls Mess at 9½c, and 20c at 9½c. Rough sides of Mess may be quoted nominally at 9@9½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY.—The receipts have been very light, the market has been steady, and we have heard of sales of 100 bbls for Shoulders, 17c for Ribbed Sides, and 19½@20c ⅌ lb. We engrossed Bacon.

SUGAR AND CHEESE.—The supply of Western Sugar is nearly exhausted, and may be quoted at 6@6½c ⅌ lb. Cheese is in good demand and Western is selling shortly at 5@5½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY.—The receipts have been light, but the demand is fair, and we have heard of sales of 100 bbls Rectified at 18c, and 100 at 21½c ⅌ gallon. Rectified is selling at 21½c ⅌ gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at retail at 15½c ⅌ yard cash for heavy, and 16½c ⅌ yard for lighter. Rope on the levee, 5½@6c ⅌ lb. Of foods, the last sales were at 11½c ⅌ lb. Jobbing lots are selling at 12c ⅌ lb. Bagging, 11,470 bales. We quote Bale Rope at the for cash, and 6c ⅌ lb for credit. There have been some small sales. Stock on the levee, 1,000 coils. We quote Jute Bagging at 5½@6c ⅌ yard.

COFFEE.—There has been a limited demand for Coffee during the past week, but prices have been maintained, the sales comprising 500 bags Rio at 20c, 115 at 20½c ⅌ lb. The stock on hand is about 1500 bags.

GUNNY BAGS.—We noticed sales of 100 bales Bleached at 18½c, and 100 bales Heavy at 19c ⅌ lb. Stock on the levee, 1,000 bales.

CANDLES.—We quote light at 21@22c, and full weight at 20@21c ⅌ lb. The stock of full weight is light.

RICE.—There has been a fair demand at 3¼@3½c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL.—Prices have ranged generally at 60@65c ⅌ gallon for good to choice winter-strained.

COTTON SEED OIL.—Checked has been retailing at 60@65c ⅌ gallon.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 22, 1861.

Arrived during the past week, 849 Texas Beeves, 146 Mogs, 400 Sheep, 12 Cows and 240 Calves. Sales of the week, 742 Texas Beeves, 107 Hogs, 395 Sheep, 12 Cows and 710 Calves. Stock on sale this evening, 103 Texas Beeves, 40 Hogs, 12 Sheep and 200 Calves. We quote prices

Western Beef Cattle, ⅌ 100 lbs.	gr.	ns.
Texas	3	3
	2	2
Veal Calves	4	4
Sheep	2	2
	2	2
Hogs (Western)	Gross lbs.	Net lbs.
Milch Cows	⅌ head,	Clear
		Ordinary,

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 24, 1861.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Sale Shallop, from the Coast, to master—24 slos.

STEAMBOATS.

Lafourche, Brown, from Vicksburg.
Acadia, Vincent, from Bayou Sara.
Empire Parish, Grant, from Donaldsonville.

RECEIPTS FROM LOWER COAST.

COAST—Per schr Elodie—43 bbls sugar 17 bbls molasses to Augustin & Thibodaux.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Lafourche—30 bales prime cotton to D. H. Carroll & Co; 1 do do to Comegys & Bro; 4 do do bale sugar W. E. Lovelock & co—7 do do of hides; 18 half bale mocassins E Hall & co—1 bale lost to Crystalles Free Market—candles to order.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Acadia—Sundries to order.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Empire Parish—5 bbls molasses to Kaufman & Bro; 5 do Dufay & Trudeau; 5 do Bell Brothers; 5 do Mazureau & Bro; 5 do Smith—sundries to order.

WERMOUTH—50 boxes Holly, Fast & Co; in st. to and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 61 and 63 Gravier st.

ABSINTH—50 boxes Ed. Pernod; 100 do C. F. Bauer; in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 61 and 63 Gravier st.

GIN—2 pipes Holland; 1 brl do; in Customhouse, and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 61 and 63 Gravier st.

WHISKEY—50 barrels 1 brl Bourbon Whisky.

WEMOUTHS—A delicate entertainment.

For sale by CHAUVET & NER, Exchange Hotel, Nos. 147 and 149, between Gravier and St. Peter sts.

WINES—20 cases Claret Bouquet; 20 do Claret (ordinary); 15 do Sauternes; 15 bbls Burgundy; 15 do Rhine Wine; 50 quarter and