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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

God save the South from a Metropolitan press! Not that we think such a misfortune is near or likely, or that the mass of the Southern people would ever permit them to countenance and support it, but our prayer is as fervent as if it was directed against the plague or universal leprosy. Of course we speak of the form as it is adopted and illustrated by the leading New York dailies, who claim the issues without any opposition that we know of.

The Metropolitan press consists of the *Herald*, *Times* and *Tribune*, each issuing sheets enough to one week, or about fourteen hundred thousand copies every seven days, which are read by from one-and-a-half to two millions of people. Their radiating circle of direct influence extends about one hundred miles out of New York city, whence the sheets are carried and spread broadcast by express trains every morning, but their influence is more or less felt over the whole North, and daily the telegraph announces over thousands of miles "what the *Herald* says," "what the *Tribune* thinks," and "what the *Times* observes," as if they were the mental autocrats of twenty millions of free-thinking men. Nor is such a supposition far from wrong. Millions of the North had thought a little more for themselves, instead of taking their ideas, second-hand, from a dishonest press, they might not have found themselves in the humiliating position they now occupy before the world.

To Bennett, a keen, unprincipled speculator, belongs all the glory of inaugurating the "Metropolitan press," but we see no position being mere copyists of his unscrupulous tricks. His sole idea being to make money, at the expense of every principle that good men hold sacred, he has really displayed much ingenuity in gradually debasing the public taste to a standard at which he can gratify it, and at the same time make it subservient to his own ends. His plan is first to tickle and arouse the public interest and curiosity, and then to gull it to his own profit. The other two journals watch the move and by siding with all their might, come in for a share of the plunder, while most of the small cure not faithfully at their heels, content to pick the bones. At first the public did not seem to understand the business and would not work readily in the new harness, so that Bennett was reduced to the dodge of getting cowhided and publishing "the fullest and latest particulars" for a sensation, but eventually they obeyed the reins like an old lead horse.

How much would have been thought of the Burdell murder if it had not been peanced upon as a timely sensation by the Metropolitan press? The *Herald*, barked, the *Times* and *Tribune* yelped, and all the pack of followers howled. Then religion, politics and national affairs were laid aside, and whole pages were given up to the murder. In the editorial columns the subject of homicide was viewed and reviewed in every conceivable aspect, and in the local columns the books of the unfortunate deceased were described by the yard, and every thing that Tom, Dick or Harry said or thought about it was dished up in type to the daily reader. During this time the daily circulation of the *Herald* went up twenty thousand copies, and after that a new sensation became a periodical necessity, which the Metropolitan press took good care to supply.

Look at the visit of the Japanese, the laying of the Atlantic cable, the killing of Key by Dan Sickles, the tour of the Prince of Wales, and other sensations, about which the Northern mind became crazed with excitement that overflowed itself in the most disgusting exhibitions of morbid curiosity and bad taste. The semi-barbarous Orientals doubtless congratulated themselves upon having more dignity and manliness than the Americans, even if they had not at home all the inventions they were shown. The boy Prince was annoyed with the idiotic officiousness of men, and shocked with the indecent attentions of fashionable young ladies. The *Herald* mad, although a greater Prince, who fortunately came during the existence of another excitement, was in the city of New York two days before the *Herald* knew about it. In all of these cases the Metropolitan press sowed the tempest to reap a whirlwind—of dames.

At the commencement of serious troubles, the *Herald*, which is generally shrewder than its compeers, leaned to the side of common sense, under the impression that it would pay the best in the end, but its neighbors jumped at the sensation brought up by the capture of Fort Sumter, and beat their sails to the squall while the *Herald's* canvas was yet flapping against the mast. To see the two rival craft bowl on ahead was too much for Bennett, who recklessly crowded on more sail than they at first thought of carrying, and soon gained the lead. But they were all embarked in that course, and, come what may, they had to follow it up. So the people, now as obedient to their signal as any hound to his master, were wheedled and flattered, and piqued and satiated to their hearts' content.

Any thing that would be popular, if it lasted but for a day, was retailed by the column, and the public swallowed the sugar-coated pills in easy doses, little knowing the terrible effects their hidden drugs would work upon their system. They were told the war of subjugation would be but a holiday affair of a few summer months, when Southern pie crust would crumble to stems under the Northern mallet, and they rushed headlong into the contest. Defeat followed defeat, but the craven press, not daring to speak the word, heaped lie upon lie, and their readers believed all because it was pleasanter than the bitter truth, nor paused their eyes to the glaring inconsistencies which have made their own versions the subject of ridicule and laughter to Europe. With a wrecked and desperate cause they are tottering along to destruction, with their eyes bandaged by their own folly, and guided only by the reckless words of the Metropolitan press.

To give the actual news of the times, as promptly as reliability will admit of, and to discuss with fairness and sincerity the prominent subjects of public importance to the interest in the ultimate mission of the press and its national position. The different course in which the Metropolitan press struck out is the very climax of its abuse. As it has often been said, the press is a mighty engine of good or evil, but the full extent of the harm it is capable of has never before been witnessed until proven by the leading dailies of New York city. By their concerted exertions, through years of unscrupulous toil, with the aid of capital and purchased energy, they have won the acme of power obtainable by the press over a weak-minded public, only to show how vilely it can be prostituted.

But "truth, crushed to earth, will rise again," even from a pavilion of filth, and we think the "Metropolitan press," in the same it is therefed by the vanity of its component members, is a doomed institution. The war of attempted subjugation was its last desperate kick, and in the pence that is to follow the final overthrow and degradation of the North, its power will be broken, and the enraged people will blight upon it as they have already upon one of its pillars, after the Manassas rout. It sees the fate in store, and lashes on the war rage with like demonic fury of despair. After this war the *Herald*, *Times* and *Tribune* may exist as other papers will, but the "Metropolitan press" will be a thing of the past.

THOSE "SKELETON REGIMENTS."—It now appears that all the aid which New York and Pennsylvania can afford Washington, in its danger, amounts to eight thousand men. Under the order to send on "skeleton regiments," with whatever men they had recruited, the following return is made: New York has 22 regiments, comprising only 81 companies and 5400 men. Philadelphia reports that 31 regiments can only muster 2600 men, who will be organized into four regiments.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE SUMTER.—The schooner Haunibal, that arrived at New York on the 19th, reported that she heard a rumor of the Sumter being captured at Curacoa by a United States war steamer, probably the Keystone State. As the *Herald* had a correspondence from St. Thomas, dated the 5th, which did not mention such a circumstance, it reports its inability to believe the report.

FEDERAL RANGERS.—Major W. P. Tunnard, of the Third Louisiana Volunteers, telegraphs to his son that the casualties among the two companies from Baton Rouge, at the battle of Oak Hill, were thirteen wounded, and none of them mortally.

NEW ORLEANS.—It is announced that Lincoln is about to furnish all of his troops with a new winter suit of complete bliss. What is the use of doing so when they have had a fit of the blues ever since the 21st of July?

LATE PAPERS.—We are indebted to our friend Mr. Prentz for late Richmond and Knoxville papers and important information.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,174.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Affairs in Missouri—Proclamation of Governor Gamble.

Jefferson City, August 26.—Gov. Gamble has issued a call for forty thousand Missourians, the civil authorities being insufficient. Where volunteers fail to raise the quota of the department, citizens will be drafted for a term of six months, unless peace occurs sooner.

He says that the arms will be furnished as soon as they can be had.

Condition of the Springfield Prisoners.

Louisville, August 26.—The correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* says that the Springfield prisoners were sent to town naked, every man having his pockets picked.

More Northern Newspapers Gone Under.

Trenton, N. J., August 26.—The *True Democrat*, the oldest and most prominent paper in the State, has discontinued publication, on the ground that its circulation was virtually interdicted.

Grafton, August 26.—The office of the *Allegonian* is gutted.

Arrest of a New Orleanian.

Cleveland, August 26.—Daniel C. Lowber, of New Orleans, has been arrested.

Communication Between the Southern Confed.

Louisville, August 26.—The last letter express left to-day. Postmaster-General Blair having ordered the arrest of all carriers. Written communication between the two sections is forbidden.

Arrest of a Confederate Agent in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, August 26.—A man by the name of Akin was arrested in this city on the charge of being a Confederate agent.

Numerous Arrests by the Federal Government.

Washington, August 26.—Among the arrests recently made are several women.

Four naval officers, who had resigned, were arrested and sent to Fort Hamilton, and their names were stricken from the roll.

The Difficulties in Kentucky.

The *Herald's* correspondent says that the entire blame of the recent Lexington (Ky.) affair belongs to Breckinridge.

Washington Gossip.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

The Government is considering the propriety of organizing a detective police, forming a network of surveillance.

The detective force of Washington is increased by the recruits from New York and Philadelphia.

A woman from Gen. Beauregard's headquarters was arrested, and letters were found on her, implicating prominent parties.

All the musicians, including those of the Second Maine, Thirteenth and Twenty first New York regiments, will be sent to Tortugas.

Mrs. Grenhow, widow of the former librarian and translator, has been arrested.

Mrs. Senator Gwin's trunk was examined.

Traces of the Washington fortifications, drawn by some clerk, have been found.

Dr. Manning was arrested to-day.

[Special to the New York Times.]

Mrs. Phillips, wife of Philip Phillips, the well known counsellor here, has been arrested. Mrs. Phillips prepared to illuminate her house over the Bull Run victory, but was dissuaded from so doing by her friends.

Orders have been sent for the arrest of Mrs. Gwin, wife of the Senator from California, at West Point.

Regular Lieutenant Kenewell, who fought at Bull Run, has gone to the Confederates in Missouri.

Letters from the United States Ministers Abroad—Effect of the Battle of Manassas on the Foreign Powers.

The Federal Ministers in their letters to the Department do not disguise the fact that the Government suffered severely in the estimation of the foreign Governments by the late disaster. It is conceded that the defeat has closed the door to conciliation.

Martial Law in Washington.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

The city is in a state of excitement, caused by the report that martial law will be proclaimed.

Changes in the Cabinet Demanded.

A committee from Boston has been here endeavoring to induce Lincoln to change his advisers. The committee represent the capitalists, who will not risk their capital unless certain secretarial heads come off.

ARREST OF A SPY.—Commander E. B. Boutwell, of the United States Navy, has been in Norfolk, Virginia, taking notes of all the Confederate defenses and other arrangements, and then left for the West, getting safely through Virginia into East Tennessee, from which place he expected to find no difficulty in reaching the North. But after his departure from Norfolk his visit and route were disclosed, and Secretary Mallory telegraphed to General Zollicoffer, at Knoxville, to look out for him. Consequently, when Boutwell was going through Knoxville on the 23d, he was arrested in the cars by Colonel McClung, and had to undertake the return journey under escort.

Major-General Sterling Price, who commanded the Missouri State Guard, has made his official report of the battle to Gov. C. F. Jackson.

About six o'clock I received a messenger from Gen. Rains that the enemy were advancing in great force from the direction of Springfield, and were already within 200 or 300 yards of the position where he was encamped with the second brigade of his division, consisting of about 1200 mounted men, under Col Cawthorn. A second messenger came immediately afterwards from Gen. Rains to announce that the main body of the enemy was upon him, but that he would endeavor to hold him in check until he could receive reinforcements. Gen. McCulloch was with me when these messengers came, and left at once for his own headquarters to make the necessary disposition of our forces.

I rode forward instantly towards Gen. Rains's position, at the same time ordering Gens. Slack, McBride, Clark and Parsons to move their infantry and artillery rapidly forward. I had ridden but a few hundred yards when I came suddenly upon the main body of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Lyon in person. The infantry and artillery which I had ordered to follow me came up immediately to the number of 3500 men, and engaged the enemy. A severe and bloody conflict ensued, my officers and men behaving with the greatest bravery, and, with the assistance of a portion of the Confederate forces, successfully holding the enemy in check. Meanwhile, and almost simultaneously with the opening of the enemy's batteries in this quarter, a heavy cannonading was opened upon the rear of our position, where a large body of the enemy, under Col Siegel, had taken position, in close proximity to Col. Churchill's regiment, Col. Greer's Texan Rangers, and 679 mounted Missourians, under command of Col Brown and Lieutenant Colonel Major.

The action now became general, and was continued with the greatest gallantry and vigor on both sides for more than five hours, when the enemy retreated in great confusion, leaving their commander-in-chief, Gen. Lyon, upon the battle-field, over five hundred killed, and a great number wounded.

The forces under my command have possession of three 12 pounder howitzers, two brass 6 pounders, and a great quantity of small arms and ammunition, taken from the enemy; also, the standard of Siegel's regiment, captured by Capt. Staples. They have also a large number of prisoners.

The brilliant victory thus achieved upon this hard fought field was won only by the most determined bravery and distinguished gallantry of the combined armies, which fought nobly side by side, in defense of their common rights and liberties, with as much courage and constancy as ever were exhibited upon their battle-field.

Where all behaved so well it is invidious to make any distinction, but I cannot refrain from expressing my sense of the splendid services rendered, under my own eye, by the Arkansas infantry, under Gen. Pearce, the Louisiana regiment of Col. Hebert, and Col. Churchill's regiment of Mounted Riflemen. These gallant officers and their brave soldiers won upon that day the lasting gratitude of every true Missourian.

This great victory was dearly bought by the blood of many a skillful officer and brave man. Others will report the losses sustained by the Confederate forces; I shall willingly confine myself to the losses within my own army.

THE GULF BLOCKADE.—The Opelousas *Courier* says: "We learn from a reliable source that some time last week two schooners ran the blockade at the mouth of Calcasieu River, and landed safe at Lake Charles, parish of Calcasieu. These schooners were loaded with coffee, salt, flour, &c., and were going to Texas, but owing to Fool Abe's ships they were forced to deviate from their route slightly."

The same paper states: "Several of our citizens complain of a certain disease on cotton which seems to be caused by rust, and which virtually kills the plant. This disease rages particularly appears by small or large spots on new leaves, and will reduce the crop materially in several localities. We have not heard of this disease in our neighboring parishes."

SOMETHING LOST.—A portion of the uniforms of the Eighth Regiment were made of cloth that had been worn out by the time the men left for Warrenton Virginia. As poor as new uniforms could be made they were forwarded to Virginia to supply the places of those worn out. Somebody must have vouched their destination. The men came home with their ragged clothes, never having seen or heard of the new ones that had been provided and sent to them. There is a mystery of considerable magnitude here somewhere in the forwarding department of Western Virginia, and the Government ought to take a look into the matter.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

FOR GOSHEN.—We have had announced in our paper Col. Henry W. Allen as a candidate for Congress of the Confederate States for the 3d District. Goshen—composed of the parishes of West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, Lafayette, Vermilion, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Mary and St. Martin.

—*Bayou Sara Ledger.*

BEAUREGARD'S PLAN.

The Northern press is terribly alarmed about the danger of Washington, and the *Herald* discloses the whole plan of Beauregard for its capture. We give it as an amusing speculation and for the interesting particulars it embraces:

You were advised last week that a movement of a vast force from the eastern shore of Virginia into Maryland was on foot. This manœuvre of the enemy begins to assume formidable proportions and considerable importance. It is subsequent that instead of being intended merely to arouse the rebels in Maryland, and sustain its disunion Legislature in enforcing an Ordinance of secession, it is designed to co-operate in the attack upon the city of Washington, by seizing the railroads and canals, and cutting off communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore, simultaneously with the attack on Washington by the forces under Beauregard and Johnston. The plan is well matured. The lower part of Delaware is filled with rebels. There are companies of rebels already organized and armed there, as well as in the lower counties of the eastern shore of Maryland. Rebels from all the other parts of Maryland have been recently flooding that section. Numbers have come across in open boats from the western shore of Virginia to Eastville, Northampton county, Virginia. Quantities of arms and munitions of war have been carried into the eastern shore of Virginia from Philadelphia, either by the railroad running through Delaware to Salisbury, Maryland, near the Virginia line, or by vessels coasting, and landed on the coast of the eastern shore of Virginia, conveniently to Drummondtown, Accomac Co. It is estimated that there is now in that section of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware a large force of rebels, partially armed and equipped, and ready to be thrown forward by way of the railroad from Salisbury, upon the lines of the Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Newcastle and Frenchtown railroads, and the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, so as effectually to cut off communication from Philadelphia, at the moment of greatest need, and to aid another uprising of the rebels in Baltimore and the secession counties of Southern Maryland along the Potomac. Washington would thus be completely begirt with rebel forces, and if compelled to surrender or stand a siege, it would take weeks for a new Union army to be concentrated on the banks of the Susquehanna and force its way through Maryland to the relief of the capital. The execution of the eastern shore project has been entrusted to General Tench Tilgaman and ex-Governor Reuben Lewis Lowe, of Maryland. They have been for weeks busy in making their preparations, and are ready to strike whenever the word is given. The blow may be struck at any hour, and our army on the Potomac completely cut off from reinforcements or supplies from the loyal States. The Government was long ago advised of these preparations on the part of the rebels in that section. Arrangements have been made to arrest the traitorous organization in Accomac and Northampton counties, Virginia, by sending a gunboat expedition into the Sound of the eastern shore. A naval expedition cannot well effect the purpose. A land force sufficiently strong to defeat and disarm the rebels there is necessary without delay. After that a Home Guard of fifteen hundred or two thousand men, organized on the eastern shore of Maryland, with batteries of artillery stationed near the Virginia line and in the vicinity of the terminus of the Delaware Railroad, at Salisbury, will be sufficient to prevent the invasion of Maryland and the execution of the project for cutting off communication between Washington and Philadelphia. Whatever is done must be done quickly, or it will be too late. Circumstances point unerringly to an early attack upon the city of Washington, to which this eastern move or movement is to be auxiliary. We understand that such a Home Guard of staunch Union men can be easily raised in the counties of Maryland south of the Susquehanna river, but they need arms and equipments, which may not be furnished in time. There are also now at Fort McHenry two light batteries, belonging to volunteer artillery companies in Baltimore, which are tendered to Government by the loyal members of those companies. Until these can be organized the immediate presence of a Union force in that section is imminent. Such a force can easily be spared from Fortress Monroe under existing circumstances. There should be no red tape or circumlocution office delay about the matter, or it may take a long time to repair damages that by prompt action now may be prevented.

A REBEL FLEET IN THE POTOMAC.—

Information has been received that for some time past very recently the rebels have actually had in the waters of the Potomac a naval force superior to our own. The rivers, creeks and inlets along the Virginia shore are filled with flats and launches, accumulated there for an occasion to use for transportation to the Maryland side. In addition to the large steamers, George Page, lying in Aquia creek, and the St. Nicholas and Virginia, in the Rappahannock, they have a number of small steam tugs at various points. For several weeks a number of the vessels of our Potomac flotilla were employed upon detached duty, and the river was left comparatively unguarded; but the monitor of the principal rivers were so carefully watched that the rebel fleet had no opportunity to emerge from the places in which they were hived. It is now known that there are in Aquia creek alone one hundred and forty launches and barges, capable of holding an aggregate of from five thousand to ten thousand men. It is presumed that there is also a large collection of launches and flats in Potomac creek, about two miles and a half below Aquia creek. It is evidently the design of the rebels to make a sudden raid, the transportation of a large force to the Maryland side, for the purpose of attacking Washington in the rear. They have been exceedingly busy during the last week in that neighborhood, and have actually the command of the Potomac at that point. They have two batteries on the lower side, at the mouth of Aquia creek, one on each side of the mouth of Potomac creek, a battery of rifled cannon on the Virginia shore between the creeks, and at Mineral Point, on the Maryland side, about half way between the creeks. The distance from Aquia creek to Potomac creek is about two and a half miles, and the river opposite to Mineral Point is two and half miles wide. The rebels have rifled guns on the battery opposite to Mineral Point is four miles. On Thursday last this battery made a trial of its guns upon the Pocahontas and Yankee. The latter was obliged to haul off to a position five miles from the battery to get out of range. There are two camps of the rebels in plain view back of the batteries, between Aquia and Potomac creeks. They have now at this point from eight to ten thousand men, and a cavalry force at Chopawamsic creek, a short distance above, and two Tennessee regiments at Quantico, still further up the river. There were yesterday a thousand men at work on new entrenchments in the neighborhood of Aquia creek; but notwithstanding these formidable preparations, the possession of the Potomac at that point by the rebels will be found an impossibility.

The vessels of the Potomac flotilla have been recalled. There are now on duty in the vicinity of Aquia creek the steamer Yankee, the flag ship of the Potomac squadron; the Pawnee, Pocahontas, Freeborn, Reliance, Resolute, Pennsylvania and Union. The Jacob Bell, Union and Baltimore, just arrived at the Navy Yard, will be added to the fleet. The Baltimore brought up from Old Point twenty launches capable of carrying twenty men and one twelve-pound howitzer each, for shoal water service and to complete the river police. The fleet is lying out of range of the rifled cannon battery of the rebels, but in full view of the river from Aquia creek to Potomac creek, and ready to prevent any crossing, even in small boats.

The opinion prevails here in military circles that the first thing to be done is to clear away these obstructions to the Potomac, and occupy position with a Union force. It is a matter of considerable debate whether that's not in fact the proper point for the beginning of a movement upon Richmond. The defenses at Aquia creek can be carried with less trouble than those at Manassas, and the road to Richmond is quite as direct as the other.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—A correspondent of the Alexandria *Democrat* writes to that paper from Camp Moore as follows: Captain N. J. Scott, of the California Rangers, from Claiborne Parish, was chosen Colonel of our Twelfth Regiment; Wade H. Hough, of Caldwell, Lieutenant Colonel; and — Nott, of Union Parish, Major. Hough and Nott are here as Lieutenants in companies from their respective parishes. Of all the selections for field officers of the different regiments raised in the State, that of the Twelfth is regarded as the most disastrous. All doubtless are good citizens and respectable in civil walks at home, but are regarded as wholly wanting in the attributes they need to make up the competent field officers—all of them without any standing or reputation in military circles. I should not be at all surprised if instead of sending the regiment to Virginia the Confederate authorities send officers, men and all into a camp of instruction.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, writing from Beverly, Va., August 16th, thinks that a battle will soon take place "at Monterey, 36 miles away, where the rebels have some 12,000 troops. The Federal troops include several regiments of Ohio and Indiana volunteers. A scouting troops of Captain Bracken's, Indiana, were fired on by Virginians, who killed two and wounded two of the invaders. Another casualty, resulting in wounding three more, was caused by the accidental discharge of a gun. The following paragraph from the letter, is a very significant fact: In conclusion, let me remark that the reports published in many of our Northern papers of the preponderating Union force among the natives of Western Virginia is all "bosh," and should be dispelled at once, in order that sufficient forces may be sent here to crush the rebellion. We require two armies here—an army of invasion, and an army of occupation, for if our troops are withdrawn, even after complete victory, secession will roll back upon the land like the waves of a mad ocean. Time will prove the correctness of this assertion. Even now the road from Beverly to Grafton is unsafe, and our trains are liable to be cut off at any time.

Your Excellency will perceive that our State forces consisted of only 5221 officers and men; that of these, no less than 156 died upon the field, while 517 were wounded. Those facts attest more powerfully than any words can, the severity of the conflict, and the disastrous carnage of our brave soldiers.

THE RICE CROP.—A great many of our industrious rice-farmers have commenced harvesting their crops. Never in the memory of this old celebrated individual, "the oldest inhabitant," have our rice fields been covered with finer crops than they are this season. The rice farms of the Crescent City, who have been waiting for several months past musty, old and worthless Carolina rice, will, before the end of the month, be supplied with fresh new rice.—*Picayune-le-Moche Rice Planter.*

Harbor Defenses.

The following extract is from a letter of Gen. Gaines to the New York Common Council, in October, 1846. The idea has been endorsed and recommended by Gen. Beauregard for his locality. Why is it not undertaken?

Could we always be certain of a competent force of war steamers at every such point of exposed invasion, no other defense would be needed or asked. But the construction of the number of armed steamships which would be confessedly necessary for the defense *at all* such great frontiers, in this mode, would involve an expenditure that must put it wholly out of the question. The only practicable means of defending the entrances of our harbors against war steamers, then, is to *close them entirely against aggression*, BY BARRING AND LOCKING THEM UP. This can be effected only by placing a floating obstruction completely across the channel of each deep inlet, secured to the shore on each side, so as to be under the guns of our forts. This proposed obstruction must be of such size and form and material, and must be so fastened, as to be and entirely overpower the momentum of several large war steamers, advancing at the greatest velocity, which is equal to ten, twelve, or perhaps fourteen miles per hour in smooth water. The contrivance which I have suggested consists of two long floating structures of timber and iron, (presenting a surface of such a curvature as will cause all shot that strike it to glance off harmless) securely attached at each end to opposite shores, and meeting at an acute angle in the centre of the channel, where they are to be securely fastened when ready for action, presenting a compleat bar to any fleet seeking an entrance. The abutment on shore, to which each half of this structure is secured, and on which it swings when moved, is designed to be under the guns of the fortifications already or in part constructed. When no enemy is expected, the entrance is left open by drawing the two wings or segments of this great floating gate from each other, (by chain or other strong cables) and mooring them to swing around so as to be parallel to the shore and in contact with it. The details of the structure, the fastenings, and the mode of moving the two portions towards and from each other, cannot be conveniently given in this place, and are not necessary to my present general purpose.

Our war steamers and *floating batteries* (whether constructed in connection with this plan or independently of it) lying inside of the floating gate, are important adjuncts of the scheme, and would, with the heavy batteries of the forts, present a combination of force sufficient for the destruction of any hostile squadron.

Letter from Mrs. General Gaines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1861.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

My attention has been recently called to certain telegraphic dispatches to Tarrytown to my late visit South, wherein I am made to give utterances to certain opinions with regard to the state of things there, and am assured the same has been copied in your paper.

Deeming it due to truth, to the South, and to myself, I unhesitatingly deny all such statements, and ask of you a place in your paper for this prompt and unequivocal denial. It is true, in saying as reported, I am forced to add that the reverse is the truth, to wit: That I never saw a more united people, or a more resolute and determined a soldiery; and that so far as I saw and heard, I had no doubt they would stand by their opinion to the last, and would sooner perish than be subdued. The times through my journey South, as I frankly stated to my friends since my arrival here, in answer to their inquiries. Very respectfully,

MYRA CLARK GAINES.

GOV. MORGAN'S APPEAL.—The following is a Northern summary of the "pathetic appeal" for volunteers made by the Governor of New York:

As chief magistrate of the State, it is my solemn duty to warn all good and loyal men of the dangers which our institutions are exposed, and to urge upon them the necessity of earnest and zealous co operation with the authorities of the State and General Government, of cheerful contribution of their means to support the public credit and of active enrollment in the forces now being organized for the defense of the Union, convinced that the tranquility of the country so wantonly disturbed, can only be restored by the prompt and vigorous suppression of rebellion and treason wherever either may appear.

After alluding to the loyalty of New York, and what the State had already done, he says: "Another stage in the great rebellion has been reached, and the Government appreciating the danger now menacing, appeals to the whole country, the whole civilized world, and looks to the State of New York, to be worthy of her history. Rising above all party ties, she will power go back full twenty years in her history, justly valuing the magnitude of the wrongs involved, temporarily relinquish their private pursuits to preserve the State, and preserve the Union."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Another Call upon the Beneficent Mayor has been called upon by the citizens of Virginia for various articles of personal comfort in the hospitals, and appeals to the benefactor for immediate supplies of hospital shirts, bed linen, blankets, handkerchiefs, bandages, linen rags, corn starch, gelatine, rice, flour, tapioca, brandy, whisky, port wine, and disinfecting agents. Whoever has to spare, let him send his contribution of any of these articles compactly boxed or bailed, with a statement of contents, to the office of A. B. James, No. 97 Magazine street, and it will be forwarded to the whatever for bailed.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—Judge J. B. Taylor, of No. 122 Carondelet street, was examined on the charge of perjury, which was fully substantiated and the case committed for trial before the Criminal Court, furnishing $500 bond. The proof in chief there is scarcely a doubt as to her conviction, which will insure for her an imprisonment of from five to ten years in the Penitentiary. She is an old woman of bad character, and owns a fine property. The circumstances of this case are briefly as follows: On Friday of the third of August, she sat at her door, chatting a gentleman who was sitting on his gallery across the street. He went after a policeman to have her arrested, and brought the officer, and told the officer from an upper window that he could not arrest her without a warrant. Three days after, she made an affidavit against this gentleman, charging him with having had her in bed that evening with a cane. The case was investigated and promptly dismissed, as the assault and battery was proven to be a fiction of Mrs. Taylor's. The gentleman made no counter charge against her then, useless to have no further trouble with her, but she was subsequently arrested for printing and distributing a defamatory hand-bill against him and others, he instituted the charge of perjury. She had four witnesses for the defense, two of whom were prepared to swear to a beaten by the gentleman, but their perjury was so evidently taught that it was been arrested on leaving the witness seat. One of them, Mr. Johnson, swore she was standing in a grocery, and near the gentleman beat and kick Mrs. Taylor, while two women were in the grocery, and that on the evening in question she was sitting at Mrs. Taylor on her steps from six o'clock till nine.

Mrs. John Tuchmann, of No. 281 Clarissa street, testified that Johnson's appearance charged with unlawfully chastising the child of Mrsbelle Brewster, living in the same house.

Mrs. Gardner complained that Mr. Jos. Terry and Mrs. Ann Brewster had been and greatly insulted her and her daughter Mary, using foul and obscene language, and that Terry likewise threatened her with a knife. Both of the second gave bonds in $300 to appear.

Josephine Gilbert was held to answer the charge of grossly insulting and striking Mrs. B. Hoffman.

A free colored man, rejoicing in the euphonious appellation of Barney Singleton, who was arrested by officer E. Fortier for being in the State in contravention to law, was sent to prison to await an investigation.

Jacob Under accused Simon Cock of having insulted, abused and threatened his wife. Cock gave bail to answer. William Jones who held to answer the alleged insult of Corporal F. Thomas that he was a dangerous and suspicious character.

Dangerously Wounded.—On Sixth street, between Chippewa and Annunciation, late Sunday night, Bernard Rehren was badly cut in the face by a party of men whom he did not recognize. Officer May ran up, at which his assailants fled. He was sent to the hospital.

Recovery of Mr. Clarkson's Body.—We are informed that the drowned body of young S. S. Clarkson, of the Twelfth regiment, was found at Jackson Lake End, at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and that it will be buried to-day by the family.

Coroner's Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a negro man, apparently about 60 years of age, found in the Mississippi river, at the head of Canal street. It was dressed in a blue flannel shirt and gray pants. Verdict, "Found drowned."

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, 1861.

COTTON.—There was some family, but we have heard no sales. Received to-day, 134 bales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported. Received to-day, 2 hds.

SUGAR.—About 200 hds were sold at prices not published. Fair to Fully Fair 5½ @ 6c. Sundry lots consumed to 250 hds.

MOLASSES.—About 200 bbls sold at fullar prices. Inferior and Fermenting 15 @ 20c. Good to Choice Baboet at 24 @ 25c. City Refinery Rebolled commons 26 @ 28c, for Prime to Choice, and 30c. $ gallon for Sugarhouse Syrup.

FLOUR.—100 bbls Medium Extra sold on Saturday at $5 25, 200 Good Extra to-day at $5 50, and 150 bbls Superfine at $5 75 $ bbl, a material decline.

CORN.—20,000 bushels sold at 48c, 100 White Mixed at 50c, and 400 Yellow at 52c. $ bushel.

OATS.—100 sacks sold at 35c. $ bushel.

BRAN.—300 sacks sold 31 @ 32½ at 31 @ 35, and 100 sacks Shorts at 40 @ 140 lbs.

HAY.—100 bbls Mixed sold on Saturday at 60c. $ lb.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is selling at 10½c, and in kegs at 11c. $ lb.

BACON.—Sides are selling at 10c., Shoulders and Sides at 11c., and sugar-cured Hams at 17 @ 18c. $ lb.

COFFEE.—150 bags Rio sold at 23c. $ lb.

Gentle Harbor.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 16, 1861.

Arrival to-day, 287 Texas Cattle, 19 Hogs, and 101 Veal Calves. Sales, 165 Texas Cattle, 35 Hogs and 100 Veal Calves. Stock on sale, 262 Texas Cattle, 19 Hogs, 30 Sheep and 400 Veal Calves. We quote [illegible]

Fat Cattle	$ lb.	Gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	"	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal Calves	"	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	"	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs (Western)	$ lb.	net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows	$ head	Gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Delivery	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 27, 1861.

☞ No clearances at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY:

Schr Brilliant, from the Coast, in market—24 dlns.
Schr L'Etoile, from the Coast, in market—24 dlns.

STEAMBOATS.

Ruby T. Phelps, from Vicksburg.
Sunshine Parish, Grant, from Lower Coast.
Louisiana, Moss, from Fort Adams.

RECEIPTS FROM LOWER COAST.

COAST—Per schr Brunna—14 bbls sugar 6 bbls molasses 1 bbl pecans 1 box eggs 1 box cheese 20 do do 1 bf do do 6 C Olivier—30 sks corn Dr Elliott.

COAST—Per schr L'Etoile—30 bbls molasses order.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Mary E—8 bales cotton B Boutner, Stanton & Newman; 2 do Jas Kennedy; 1 do Thos Sumner; 2 Bennett—No the cotton send P M Pain; 1 do Jas Kennedy; 1 do order.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Empire Parish—18 hds sugar 4 do molasses Jas Kennedy; 1 C Olivier—20 do W L Robinson—8 bbls molasses C Leonard; 1 do order Mew Pain Marks.

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Laurel Hill—20 bales cotton to Byrne, Vance & Co; 2 do do Cleveland Bros & Co—100 do to Jas Howard & Vignaud; 10 do do Rosman & Kershaw—25 bbls whisky Mrs Hughes; 1 do do order; 10 do apples Major W—lot vegetables Free Market—1 package sugar, 1 bbl whisky, 1 do brandy, 1 do Thos Hall; 1 do sugar Wallace—14 bales cotton Howard & Vignaud—20 do Hall & Co—50 do Leonard & Le Blanc—10 bbls sugar Perry & Tremoulet—44 do Carrol, Hoy & Arnold—60 do 16 bbls molasses Hall & Reid.

Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad,

NEW ORLEANS, August 26, 1861.

ON and after FRIDAY, August 30, 1861, Passenger Trains from New Orleans and the East Pearl Trains from Canton will be taken off.

A Passenger Train will leave Canton daily, at 7 A. M., and make close connection with the trains on Northern Division and with the Mississippi Central Road.

RETURNING

A Train will leave Canton at 3 P. M. and arrive in New Orleans at 8 A. M.

F. S. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

Wanted,

AT No. 53 Poydras street, a WET NURSE, inquire as well recommended and without child. au27 1f

ZOUAVES! ZOUAVES!!

Immediate Departure for Manassas.

FOUR hundred men are wanted to complete the Louisiana Zouaves now stationed at Manassas.

Free fare, board and lodging furnished free. Apply at Recruiting office, No. 25 CURTI street.

Portuguese Benevolent Association.

ELECTION FOR OFFICERS AND A PHYSICIAN.

ACCORDING to the article 24, section 4th, of the By-Laws of this Association, an election for Officers and a Physician for the ensuing year will take place on the Hall of the Association, on Sunday next, August 25th, between Tremé street, on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., from 4 o'clock until 6 P. M., when the poll will be closed.

All the active members are requested to attend and vote.

By order of the President,
MANOEL S. AVELLAR, Secretary.
New Orleans, August 20th 1861. au22 1f

Groceries.

AVET BROTHERS, on the Blue Stores, corner of [illegible] and Old Levee streets, offer for sale, at low prices:

COFFEE—300 bags Rio and Mocha.
SUGAR—Fair to Prime country $ lb, 50 hogsh. bbl; 300 do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do