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NEW ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 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.

Auction Sales This Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at the Mississippi Warehouse, corn.

THE GAME OF THE FOE.

We had the good fortune yesterday to receive a supply of Northern journals. Always numerous and boastful, they reach, as the period of decisive action approaches, to strut and vapor more insolently than ever, and to overflow with fabricated dispatches announcing brilliant victories. The disposition to distort truth is a distinctive characteristic of the Black Republicans. Our readers no doubt remember how their journals converted the defeat at Bethel into a triumph, by the manufacture of a postscript to the dispatch, declaring that Gen. BUTLER had returned and captured Bethel, killing a thousand Secessionists. Nor have any of us forgotten how desperately they denied the slaughter of their wretched hirelings at Aquia Creek, Fairfax Courthouse, and Vienna. When people have been convicted half a dozen times of an unfortunate and reckless propensity for lying, it is not astonishing that their statements should be received with well grounded scepticism. Hence as a general rule the South abstains from attaching the slightest credence to Black Republican accounts of the progress of the war, until they are confirmed by more trustworthy authority.

The Northern journals have repeatedly affirmed that the war would be over in ninety days. General SCOTT, we have been assured, was to celebrate the 4th of July in Richmond, and General PRENTICE was to do the same in Memphis. When that memorable day had come and gone, the two commanders were as distant as ever from the proposed places of jollification. But that does not dispirit the Lincolnites the least in the world. HORACE GREELEY says that the occupation of Richmond was merely postponed for a couple of weeks, and that SCOTT will certainly be there by the 20th instant, in time to prevent the assembling of the rebel Congress. Considering that to morrow is the day assigned for the presence of the grand army of occupation within the capital of the Old Dominion, we are rather disposed to believe that the Lincolnites will be compelled once more to postpone the contemplated ceremony until further notice.

Of all the organs of the Federal Administration the *Herald* is the boldest and most impudent in its mendacity. And what caps the climax is the refreshing coolness with which it accuses its colleagues of the crime of publishing fabricated intelligence, knowing it to be false, while it protests that it has never yet given to the public a line of news from Virginia or elsewhere without previously sifting it, with great care, and ascertaining its entire credibility. In the very number of the *Herald* in which this terrible whopper appears we find it roundly asserted that Major TAYLOR's visit with a flag of truce to Washington was for the purpose of proposing terms of peace, and that he was treated with indignity, and sent away with a flea in his ear—every word of which is now known to be wantonly and malignantly false. To give a fair specimen of the *Herald's* proclivity in the art of lying, it would simply be necessary to reproduce any one of its articles on the war. It may be taken hap hazard, without the trouble of reading it. For example, we take the *Herald* of the 10th, and stumble immediately on a review of the Southern army and its position, which begins with the deliberate declaration that "without a single battle of any magnitude, the backbone of the Southern rebellion is already broken." This being the case, as the *Herald* proceeds to demonstrate at great length, we can but express our unfeigned amazement at the superfluous calls made by Lincoln for men and means to prosecute the war. Surely, if "the backbone of the rebellion is already broken," what need can there be of any addition to the immense Federal force now in the field. It should certainly suffice to give the *coup de grace* to the South, which has already suffered from so incurable a injury as a broken backbone.

In truth, however, the Northern journals are the victims of a strange hallucination, or at least on fooling the people in the hope they may believe that the war will be short, and therefore not object to contributions, both men and money. From our knowledge of the stability and craft we should be inclined to assume the latter supposition. The Lincoln journals are conducted by men of tolerable ability, who are sufficiently intelligent and cognant to know that eleven States cannot be conquered in a single brief campaign. At the same time, the confession that the war will probably be protracted would discourage and private the poor dupes whose substance is to supply the means for its prosecution, and whose lives will fatten the buzzards of Virginia. Hence the Lincolnites will continue to palm off forgeries upon the people, as long as simpletons are ready to believe them.

A special dispatch to the *Delta* of last evening confirms the reported death of Gen. Garnett. His remains will be brought to Richmond. His command had lost in killed and wounded not one hundred. After the death of Gen. Garnett, Col. Hicks, of the Virginia volunteers, rendered, with four hundred men, and four Virginia companies of Ramsey's regiment also surrendered—making the whole number 610.

NEW STYLE OF RIFLE—*Great Improvement*.—We had an opportunity yesterday of examining an improved rifle, the invention of Adolphe Paersch, formerly an officer in the Russian army. It is a weapon which seems to us to present marked advantages over all others. This rifle is loaded from the breech, and by means of a most simple and ingenious mechanism, all the inconveniences are avoided to which breech loading arms are generally subject. This rifle can be loaded with astonishing ease, and without the slightest danger of explosion, or of clogging with dirt. A slender rod of steel armed with a needle is drawn out, a cartridge drops in a cavity which is then closed, the rod pushed back, and the rifle is loaded—all of which can be done in much less time than we have taken to describe it. Each cartridge is supplied with a piece of felt, and during its swift flight through the rifle, it cleanses the interior. The range is said to exceed that of the Minié rifle. This weapon was tried by Mr. T. Bailey, the well known gunsmith of our city. We hope Mr. Paersch will succeed in his enterprise, and that one hundred thousand of his admirable rifles may be placed in the hands of our Southern soldiers.

MILITARY GOODS.—By reference to the advertisement headed "*Attention Companies*," will be seen that Messrs. Hoffman & Marks, 53 Chartres street, offer at low prices cloth of various kinds for uniforms, as well as swords, belts, sashes and other military articles. Those in want of such goods would do well to give them a call.

LAUREAT ACT.—Capt. Wm. Hodges, son of Col. Fleming Hodges, residing near Oakville, is now engaged at Moulton, Alabama, his native place, in raising a company of volunteers for the war, whom he proposes to equip at his own expense. Col. Hodges has forwarded to his neighborhood 5000 pounds of bacon and 1000 pounds of coffee, for the use of the family of the volunteers of his son's company. Lieut. Hodges is a young man of finished civil and military education, and a grandson of Col. Hodges, who formerly represented Lawrence county in the Alabama Legislature.

WORK IN VIRGINIA—Says the Mobile Register of Tuesday:

Colonel Johnston, just returned from Richmond and Harper's Ferry, says most encouraging accounts of the spirit and preparation manifested everywhere on the line of his travel. Troops continue to pour into Richmond, well armed and equipped, and are sent to the several divisions of the country as fast as they arrive. He was five days in Richmond, and each day 3000 men arrived, and 3000 were sent off—making the General Beauregard's camp. On the road railroad he met troops on every train; in Lynchburg, a brigade of cavalry, which he describes as being composed of the finest body of men he ever beheld, all superbly mounted. Everywhere he met the cry of the soldiers, "Where are you from?" the answer was, "East Tennessee. Get there as a great many Kentuckians among us." Everywhere he met the cry of "Forward!" Everywhere impatient for battle, and confident of victory. The general impression prevailed at Richmond that Beauregard has his forces at Washington, and is gradually falling back on his lines towards Alexandria and Arlington Heights. Batteries are being erected near the river to Alexandria, on the banks of the Potomac.

Mr. Jere Clemens, who has been detained at home in Huntsville, Alabama, for some time on account of small pox in his family, we regret to learn, will soon be at his post ready for duty. The disease has passed off without a single death, and Gen. Clemens is expected to reach Mobile in a short time.

Steerageary Mail, 12th.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,141.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Asia—Cotton Steady.

New York, July 18.—The Cunard steamship Asia has arrived, bringing Liverpool advices, via Queenstown, to the 7th.

The steamer Arabia arrived out at Liverpool on the 7th.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, July 6.—The sales of Cotton today (Saturday) amounted to 12,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3000. The market closed steady.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet.

Consols.

London, July 6.—Consols 89¾ to 89¾.

Havre Cotton Market.

Havre, July 4.—New Orleans Tres Ordinaire 115f.; Bas 109f. Market closed buoyant. Sales of the week 25,000 bales.

The War in Virginia—Patterson Advancing upon Winchester—Federal Advance Guard at Fairfax—Southerners Falling Back to Centreville—Arrival of McDowell at Germantown—He Moves Toward Manassas To-Day.

Bunker Hill, July 17.—Gen. Patterson moved on Winchester on Tuesday, with a force of 21,000 men, and would be able to reach that point on Tuesday night.

It is supposed that Gen. Johnston will skirmish heavily, but not risk a pitched battle.

Gen. McDowell's Movements.

Washington, July 17.—The advance guard of Gen. McDowell's column reached Fairfax at noon. The Confederate pickets retired an hour before, falling back on Centreville, where the Confederates will probably make a stand.

Germantown, July 17.—Taylor's division moved early yesterday morning. The Southerners fell back towards Centreville.

Gen. McDowell and staff arrived here at 1:30 P. M.

Four divisions will move towards the Junction to-morrow.

Safety of Col. Pegram.

Richmond, July 17.—The following letter is on the bulletin board of the *Dispatch* office, addressed to the mother of Col. Pegram:

"Mrs. Gen. Pegram:

"Col. Pegram was not hurt in the battle of Rich Mountain. We parted late, after night, and he has gone to join Gen Garnett. Deeply regretting that you should have been annoyed by the report of his death, I remain the warm friend of your noble son,

"[Signed] NAT TYLER."

Col. Ramsay's Georgia Regiment.

A prevalent and apparently well founded opinion here is that Col. Ramsay's Georgia Regiment is safe, and not prisoners, as has been previously reported.

The War in Missouri.

St. Louis, July 17.—The Missourians, under Magoffin, attacked the Federalists between Cadalia and Georgetown, killing seven.

The Missourian loss was three.

Magoffin had 700 men.

Boernstein announces that he will administer no more oaths of allegiance, but will keep suspected persons confined.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Reports from Washington — Movements of General McDowell — A Night Bounty Expected.

Washington, July 18.—Nothing reliable or official has been received from Fairfax up to noon to-day.

A post courier from General McDowell's headquarters reports that the army marched early this morning towards Centreville. Gen. McDowell said last night that he believed the "rebels" would fight there.

It is reported that General Johnston is endeavoring to make a junction with General Beauregard.

Scouts report that there are from thirty to forty thousand Southerners at Centreville and Manassas.

Reported Engagement at Centreville.

New York, July, 18.—The *Commercial* says it is rumored that an engagement has already taken place at Centreville, but the statement lacks confirmation.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, July 17.—Steamers from Norfolk have been seen landing at Sewell's Point where there is apparently a formidable force, and preparations are being made to assail Hampton.

There are doubtless masked batteries at Willoughby's Point and opposite Rip Raps.

Two blacks from Pig's Point report the Southerners in force opposite Newport's News.

U. S. Congressional.

Washington, July 18.—In the House a bill remitting fines where ships are unable to obtain proper papers passed.

A bill forwarding soldiers' letters without additional charge passed.

A bill to pay volunteers from the time of their rendezvous passed.

A bill to modify the tariff meets with unexpected opposition in the House.

The action in regard to Gen. May, tending his expulsion on account of the Richmond visit, was tabled.

Senate.—Forney called the Senate to order to announce that Vice-President Hamlin would be absent the rest of the session.

A bill providing for an Assistant Secretary of the Navy passed.

A bill for the better organization of the Marine Corps passed.

Reports from the Confederate Capital.

Richmond, July 18.—Official communication stated that the Georgia regiment, under Gen. Garnett, covered itself with glory.

Another authority says that four Georgia companies, under Captains Cramp, Evans, Williams or Wilkins, and Pinckard, surrendered, and Gen. Garnett was killed.

BRILLIANT VICTORY

OF THE CONFEDERATES!!

PITCH BATTLE NEAR FAIRFAX—17,000 TROOPS ENGAGED!—GREAT SLAUGHTER OF THE FEDERALISTS—THEY RETREAT TO ALEXANDRIA

Richmond, July 18.—Apparently reliable advices from Fairfax say that the Federalists advanced this morning 10,000 strong. After four hours' fighting they were repulsed by 7000 Confederates, under Gen. Bonham, with immense slaughter, and retreated upon Alexandria.

From Western Virginia.

Richmond, July 18.—We are compelled to depend on passengers for news. Apparently reliable cons state that 400 men of Col. Heck's command surrendered, and four companies of the Georgia regiment.

The body of Captain Skipwith, of the Powhatan Rifles, killed at Rich Mountain, was brought to this city to-night.

A gentleman from Wise's legion says the companies were well and cheerful, and had had few engagements in which they met with success.

General McClellan says that Garnett's forces fought so hard and determined that he felt no disposition to follow them, but rather leave them to other forces.

Col. W. R. Starke, aid to Gen. Garnett, and who was with him when he fell, says that in the fight Garnett lost about twenty killed, and that four Georgia companies have 300 men missing. It was believed they were surrounded and taken prisoners. He also says that the force retreated in good order, and will reach Monterey to-morrow night.

In the fight with Col. Pegram fifty Confederates were killed and 600 taken prisoners. Among the prisoners was Col. Pegram.

The Federalists Turn Woodchoppers.

Washington, July 18.—Seven thousand axes were sent across the Potomac to-day for the use of the army.

Dog Eat Dog.

Cincinnati, July 18.—Gen. Cox's Kanawha men fired at each other, killing two and wounding several. About forty miles up the Kanawha, at Red House, the cavalry charged upon Cox's column, killing two and mortally wounding one. The cavalry then wheeled.

From Louisville.

Louisville, July 18.—A large lot of leather was seized to-day at Salt river.

Among the Southerners killed in Western Virginia were Captain Skipwith, of the Richmond Blues, Lieut Daviriet, Dr. Taylor and Dr. Walk.

Among the wounded were Captain De Lagnel and his First Lieutenant.

De Lagnel escaped to the camp and was carried off a prisoner. Reports state that he cannot recover.

Anecdote of General Polk.

The Mobile *Argus* relates the following anecdote of General Polk, which is considered some what illustrative of his destiny. The Bishop-face will be readily recognized as General McMaskin, of Vicksburg, now but a few days dead:

Among the manifold Benifaces of the Southwest who have earned the distinction of being considered "characters," is a jolly good landlord of one of the river cities, whom we will call Mr. Bishop, a popular, and at the same time peculiar, blade. One of his characteristics is idea of addressing his stranger guests by titles or appellatives indicative of their supposed positions or callings; and right proud is mine host of his power of divination in these particulars.

One day, an unknown visitor (no other than the rough Bishop) entered the portals of our landlord's "institution," when the latter, without any scruple, accosted him as "*General!!*" "You mistake," said the Bishop, "I am not a General." "Excuse me, *Judge*," returned the landlord. "Neither am I a Judge," replied the Bishop. "Well then, *Bishop!*" confidently exclaimed mine host.

Upon being asked afterwards how he came to select those particular designations for his gentlemanly guest, Mr. McM. explained by saying that it was evident that his visitor belonged to some profession, and that whichever it was, he was sure to hit one of the *head of it*.

A DOUBLE SECRETE.—The slaves who ran away from their masters in Virginia, are not so much at ease by General Butler, and made to them having been put to a rather strong test. "Golly, Massa Butler, dis nigger hebber had to work so hard before gosse de chain will sound loose enough!"

Affairs in Missouri.

We copy the following from the bulletin issued by the compositors of the St. Louis *State Journal* after its suppression by the military usurpation of Gen. Lyon. It is under date of Saturday, the 13th, and no doubt correctly states the position of parties in Missouri:

The State forces in the southwest are divided into three divisions of 10,000 each, commanded by Gov. Jackson, whose division is moving toward Jefferson City. Generals Rains and Parosse, and Generals Price and McCulloch, have driven Lyon and Sturgis, who had effected a junction, into the neck of land between Warsaw and Osceola, where they were completely waterbound.

Reliable information has been received in town that Gov. Jackson, followed by 10,000 men, well equipped and armed, is marching upon Jefferson City. He has pledged his word to be in the gubernatorial mansion on the 24d, and to support Gen. Sterling Price as Chairman of the State Convention.

A gentleman of the highest respectability informs us that the reports published this morning concerning the defeat of Gen. Harris, in Monroe county, by Col. Smith, are more fabulous, and that instead of coming, as they purported, from Hannibal, the rumors were gathered in the streets of Alton, and were the mere reflex of the desires of the Illinoisans. Harris had, day before yesterday, fifteen hundred men, well mounted and equipped, and the people were rapidly flocking to his standard. It is probable that ere this time he has dispersed Col. Smith's command, and is on his march to effect a junction with Gov. Jackson, at Jefferson City.

LATER.—Just as we are going to press we are informed that a gentleman in this city has received a letter from his brother in Cedar county, stating that Gen. Lyon, learning that Capt. Burbage had organized a force of three hundred and ten men in Cedar county, sent a detachment of two hundred and fifty men to capture them. Burbage out-generaled the Federals, and after a short and decisive battle, the latter surrendered. Thirty of the Federals were killed.

Mighty Interesting from Pensacola—Particulars of the Firing on the Federal Launch.

The annexed interesting details are furnished the Mobile *Evening News* by its Pensacola correspondent:

PENSACOLA, Sunday Night, July 14.

The *Advertiser and Register* was telegraphed last night the fact that a detachment of the Montgomery Mounted Rifles had fired upon a boat filled with Federal sailors. The Rifles, under Capt. Clanton, have for some time been performing the laborious and dangerous duty of guarding the coast in the neighborhood of the East Pass of Santa Rosa Island, but without incident until Friday morning. About seven in the morning of that day a detachment of the company under Capt. Clanton discovered approaching the island shore a small boat or launch from the blockading steamer lying a mile or two distant.

The men immediately concealed themselves behind a mound of sand, and awaited their approach to within a very short distance of the ambuscade, when they were discovered by the crew. The launch immediately stopped, and attempted to pull round, when Capt. Clanton demanded their approach to the shore. For a moment it seemed the intention of the launch to obey his summons, when the officer in charge of the boat drew his sword and ordered a return to the ship. Capt. Clanton a second time ordered their approach to the shore, accompanied with a threat to fire on them if disobeyed, which was disregarded. The Rifles then opened fire at a short distance, when the officer in command—supposed to be a midshipman—reeled and fell across the guards of the boat.

He is supposed to be killed or desperately wounded. Several others in the launch were supposed to be hurt or killed, as the boat (an eight oared one) got out of the stream with the assistance of only two oars. Nineteen shots were fired at not over a hundred yards. Some of them, it is thought, must have been killed. The gun of one of the men missed fire the first volley, he claimed the privilege of a fire, however, which was granted, and it was thought with success. These are all the particulars of the affair I have been able to gather.

Three follows, it seems, have been in the habit of running about in their boats for some time near the shore, with the purpose of supplying themselves with water, as well as dropping the lead, and Capt. Clanton determined to put a stop to their audacity, and set the trap into which they came and Mr. CERAIER FARST the letter from Hallhany, our Representative, at 19 o'clock to-day, says the State troops have lost none.

Loss of Federals from thirty to forty, and retreating to Pensacola Gunwalk (Casseville, on the Hannibal and St Joe Railroad. We have since they started to break up Harris's camp. It is said, by all accounts, that the Federal troops are rather badly used up. So accounts go that we get.

Our country is to-day almost deserted by persons going to the battle ground from here, distant about four hours ride from here. The whole community is as one man to-day.

ADDITIONAL.—A train of cars started from Hannibal up the road, but before arriving at the scene of action it was ordered back. The depot building was discovered to be on fire, and the train was obliged to go back. It was also reported at Hannibal that a large portion of the railroad track had been torn up and stations were burned.

All communication with the troubled district is cut off. Various attempts have been made to communicate with Hannibal by telegraph, but without avail, the wires being down.

Intense excitement prevails about Hannibal and all along the road.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Murder on St Joseph Street.—A homicide was committed at five o'clock last evening on St. Joseph street, between Tchoupitoulas and New Levee, which appears to assume the character of a premeditated murder. The scene was Mrs. Dulgnan's liquor saloon and boarding-house, in the first of a row of three four-story brick tenements in that location. The deceased was Michael Farrell, a laborer, about forty-five years of age, born in county Roscommon, Ireland, and the assassin is Patrick Boyle, also a laborer, and a native of county Mayo, Ireland, twenty-seven years of age. Farrell has been living for seven months in Mrs. Brown's boarding-house, in the second story of the above mentioned row, and is said to have been a temperate, quiet man. He leaves a daughter, about twelve years old, Boyle has been boarding with Mrs. Dolgnan since last Thursday, when he came from Franklin, where he worked as a ditcher for Mr. McKinney.

Maggie Douglas, a little girl of ten years, said on a reporter that the difficulty was occasioned in the following manner: Mrs. Dulgnan, by Boyle's asking Farrell to treat. Refusing, on the ground of money, Boyle drew his knife, she said, (it was a small clasp knife, such as ditchers use) and threatened to stick him. Farrell still refusing, he threw the blade into his breast. The wound is just above the nipple, and opened a sinker which let out his heart's blood. Farrell rushed out and ran into the back yard of Mrs. Brown's boarding-house, where he lived, and there he fell and speedily expired.

Boyle's own story is directly to the contrary. He asserts that Farrell indeed upon his treating after he declared that he had no money and did not want to run into debt; that the deceased, then struck him three or four blows, backing him up against the door, when he used his knife. The Coroner will hold an inquest today, when the facts will probably appear. After Farrell ran out of Mrs. Dulgnan's place, he came out into the street. A bold woman named Mrs. Rogers took the bloody knife from him and seized hold of it, when the officers arrived, and in the presence of members of Fire Company No. 6, who were passed across the way. Office W. O. C. Bunnell, who by the way is an active and energetic official, was at once on hand and arrested Boyle for the murder, and Mrs. Dulgnan as a witness. He did not lock up either witness promptly, as he had good reason to believe they would not fail to appear before the Coroner.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—An interesting question of law was brought into this court for adjustment yesterday. Mr. Claude Pooly, of No. 18 Ursulines street, complained that one Jules Sellier was guilty of a breach of trust in refusing to account to him for a watch and six dollars collected. Pooly asserts that Sellier has been selling for him during the last four months and a half, but had ceased to employ and went to Warner & Co's without handing over the money. Sellier said he was too no more, and likewise denied having in his hands the watch.

A very pretty young woman of the town was sent after to produce in court a valuable pet dog that was claimed by a young gentleman who had intended it for several months, and heard of its whereabouts through some roving friends. The woman expressed her willingness to give it up to its owner, although she had become attached to it, as it was the present of a very dear friend. Who was the friend? He answer only every body by surprise when she mentioned the name of a certain prominent gentleman long wielding the sword of justice. Pooly said the dog followed this parade on the street, and he got rid of it at her house on Conthouse street.

The jurisdiction of abandoned women form a large proportion of the business of Recorder's Courts, much in the annoyance of the magistrate, and great inactivity is often displayed by them in clothing their counsel with charges with a cloak of legality. Louise Lauter appeared in this court yesterday to accuse Mary Robertson of receiving and concealing stolen property. About three weeks ago Louise says she had her purse stolen, and gold socket, worth eight dollars, which now repose upon the tranquil bosom of Mary Robertson. Mary was held to answer.

A case of assault and battery was investigated in which it appeared that C. Wage, of No. 810 Old Levee street, had been roughly handled by John Zeigler, of No. 81 Hospital street, about eleven o'clock on the 4th of July, at the latter's house. The combative John was committed for trial before the Criminal Court and bail to give $300 bail to appear.

Wm. Sutter, of No. 171 Tremé street, gave bonds to appear for examination, charged with having assaulted and struck Adam Heim Wednesday evening, in front of his door. Madame Rambosa came to court in the morning, in consequence, as it is alleged, of a young officer having an attachment for her; but her suit is not likely to prosper if what the fair Hebe informed Bernound says, is true, that she was "bulldozed" by Madame. Bail was given for her appearance when called.

Daniel Holdsoun, of No. 110 Marais street, swore to an affidavit, stating that last Monday noon, at his residence, one Joseph Harbor, of No. 204 Bienville street, called then and there insult and abuse effront and his wife, Eva Holdsoun, and threatened the affiant's wife (who is in a delicate condition) in the abdomen, and stamped her in the face with his fist, without any provocation. Weakly husband, to restrain his feelings so as to avoid the peace himself, and only ask for the law's interposition, he then days reflection upon the matter. Harbor gave bail.

Mary Bulger had to pay five dollars for making a frivolous charge of abuse against Bridget Rawnel, t w. a. Estelle Charles, f. w. a., and he give peace bonds for breaking Josephine Gerrin, f. w. a., so her affidavit said, "in the most cowardly manner." A charge of assault and battery against Bridget Jugl, f. w. a., was dismissed.

There was a great fattening of silk and muslin when the case of Mary Bulger came up, charged with committing an assault and battery upon their employer in Idlewood and site, Rosie Gessner. They rank as men in the mighty firmament of their class—Kirby Collins, Passon Levy and Matty McCarthy—at the top of their profession, and it was the failure of the first mentioned mariner to a lawyer of notoriety, but fabulous fights that, when allowed, deny him toward the engaging whipjacket. They came to the lockup in a car load, after having made a cursing bullette, and sent off messengers, who soon returned with citizens who signed for them the necessary appearance bonds.

H. Haggle was arrested and remanded to await examination on a charge of breach of trust. Thomas Mahar, a Scot and in the Southern Cotton, alleges that Haggle took his property, on the plea of selling it for $10, but now refuses to return either pistol or money.

Recorder Long's Court.—Hippolyte Lefevre, of Bienvenu street, who had made a charge against his wife of subjecting him to the pain, mental and physical, of a severe thrashing, concluded to withdraw the charge, which was permitted, but he was fined five dollars for trifling with the Court.

Martin Lawson, who keeps a boardinghouse in Bienville Stephen street, gave bail to answer the charge of being one of his boarders, Charles Morse, with a stick. Mrs. McGovern, accused of having struck Bridget Lynch with a brick, and drawn a pistol on her, was arrested and gave bonds for her appearance.

A short boy named Charles Johnson charged with passing a counterfeit ten dollar bill, was discharged, as he did not know it was bad. Mack Bailey, and Lucy Bailey, his wife, gave security to answer the charge of committing an assault and battery upon Ann McFeeland, on Hospital street.

Fire on the Levee.—About half-past three o'clock yesterday morning Sergeant Reed discovered smoke issuing from the upper windows of the store No. 32 Front street, near Poydras, occupied by Messrs. Bostick & Seymour as a metal working establishment. He gave the alarm from the box at the corner of Canal street and the levee, and the firemen were soon on the spot. It was discovered that the furnace had burned a hole through the floor, but further damage was prevented by the timely discovery.

Run Over a Child.—Last evening William, a slave belonging to Mr. Bienvenu, was arrested on Magnolia street, by officer Carpenter, for running over a child two years old. His dray was going along slowly, he says, and he was looking to see that his dray pipe was in place, when he heard the call of "Look out look out!" He stopped up suddenly, but he had already run over the child, whose head was injured and whose arm was broken.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, July 18, 1861.

COTTON.—We did not hear of a sale. Received today, 5 bales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—10 hhds. sold at previous rates. Fair to Fully Fair, 3¼ @3¾c ℔ lb., and 18 hhds. at —.

MOLASSES.—Nothing reported.

FLOUR.—323 bbls. Superfine sold at $6, and 50 bbls ℔ bbl. It is retailing at $6 25@6 50 ℔ bbl.

CORN.—24 sacks Yellow sold at 6 ℔ c, and 200 White at 65 ℔ bushel.

OATS.—150 sacks sold at 35c ℔ bushel.

BRAN.—300 sacks sold at $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY.—300 bales sold at 0.80 ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS.—No change. Retailing at previous rates.

COFFEE.—500 bags Rio sold at 19½c, and 50 at 20c ℔ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 18, 1861.

Arrived to day, 681 Texas Cattle, 776 Sheep, and 280 Veals. Sales, 181 Texas Cattle, 12 Hogs, and 5 Cows and 40 Veal Calves. Stock on sale, 717 Texas Cattle, 182 Hogs, 1284 Sheep, and 191 Veal Cattle.

We quote:

Western Beef Cattle,	℔ 100 lbs.	1st qly.	6 @ 6c
" "	" "	2d "	5 @ 5½c
Texas "	" "	1st "	3 @ 3½c
" "	" "	2d "	2 @ 2½c
Veal Cattle,	" "	1st "	6 @ 6½c
Sheep,	" "	1st "	3 @ 3½c
"	" "	2d "	2 @ 2½c
Hogs, (Western)	℔ 100 lbs.	gross,	4 @ 4½c
Milk Cows,	℔ head,	1st quality,	35 @ 40
"	" "	2d "	30 @ 35

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Committee for the Relief of Families of Volunteers beg leave to lay the following statement before the public, in the hope that united action will be taken in the premises are the well wishers a magnitude beyond our control. The Committee are unanimous in their opinion that a large amount of real distress exists amongst us, caused by the departure of our patriotic workingmen to the seat of war, and it is incumbent on us, not only on the score of humanity, but policy, to see that families are provided with the necessaries of life. This is a duty that, in our opinion, cannot be shirked. The only question is—how can it be done at the least expense, and the greatest good to the greatest number? The Committee up to the present time have been paying Two Dollars per month to each family, in payments of Five Dollars, which we know has done much good, but we regret to say we are unable to keep up the system for want of means, and now lay the subject before the public to know what action is to be taken in the matter. We have done all we can, and robbed ourselves to do it. We are unable to raise the means necessary to meet the demand, and are perfectly compelled to resign any further action in the premises.

The following statement will show how small an amount in comparison to what is needed has been appropriated by our Society since the formation of our committee, on 23d May last:

Collected by Treasurer, T. O. Sully.....$685 00

G. W. Pratt	$150 00
Charles Oakford	50 00
E. A. Brush	549 19
J. M. Barbour	115 00
German Volksfreund	1,780 55
German Bulletin	400 00
American St. Charles Theatre	128 00
A. Fruhling	50 00
F. A. Gerard	50 00
Jos. Bathes	50 00
G. W. Huntington	115 00
For expenditure sent by John Ryan	12 25
Flint & Jones	54 50
Le Vert, Fair, 3d inst.	1,097 15
E. H. Short	50 00
Total	6,624 39
Total expenditure	$7,309 39

The entire amount has been paid out principally in sums of $10 per month to each family, vouchers for all of which the Treasurer, T. O. SULLY, has in his office for inspection of any contributor, who chooses to examine them. It will be observed of the above amount one half has been contributed by the German Association and the Ladies' Fair.

We are now without funds to go on with the second payment for the month, having stopped since Monday, (on which day we paid over $700) in consequence of being disappointed in getting contributions from the city which we promised us.

T. O. SULLY,
CHAS OAKFORD,
D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH,
R. A. BOURE,
M. S. BRADY.

New Orleans, July 19, 1861.

XX ALE,
OF THE CELEBRATED BRAND OF
J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow.

Double Strong Ale, in store and in bond, for sale by
M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
No. 52 Bienville street.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES
FROM THE MANUFACTORY OF
R. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool.
Wrought and Cast Iron SUGAR KETTLES of every dimension, constantly on hand.
For sale by
M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
51 Bienville street.

To Hire.

A white bodied and obedient NEGRO MAN, who may be put up at auction if not hired out. Apply at No. 94 Esplanade street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, on Monday, from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 6 o'clock in the evening.

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD WASHER and IRONER, to go to the country opposite Carrollton (7 the remainder of the month. Apply at 52 Bienville street.

Attention, Companies!

SATINETS, JEANS, Blue and Grey CLOTH, TRIMMINGS, Confederate States and Eagle BUTTONS, for sale at low prices at
HOFFMAN & MARKS,
53 Chartres street.

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby notifies the public that by virtue of article 5 of the contract of partnership existing between Mr. CERAIER FARST (the style of the firm being Paul Jugo & Fassy) he has given notice to his said partner of his intention to dissolve said partnership after the expiration of the term of three years.
New Orleans, July 13, 1861. PAUL JUGO, FILS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JOHN SEWLETT, Jr., is dissolved.
New Orleans, July 1, 1861.
THEOP. BERTRAND,
of Baton Rouge, La.

Louisiana Oil Cloth Manufactory,
BY JOSEPH EYMAN.

A full supply ready and orders received for OIL CLOTH for the grounds and covering for floors. Apply to JACKSON & DAVIS,
MANUFACTORY at Nos. 145 and 147 Perdido street.

NOTICE TO WOOD-CHOPPERS.

Fortifications of New Orleans.

Executive Communication.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th instant for delivering, in the shortest delay, on the levee of the Mississippi, at Carrollton, 500 cords of wood, and below the city, on both sides of the river, three thousand cords of good logs of sycamore or gum, with the bark on; said logs not to be less than 8 inches in the less in length.

Also—Proposals for furnishing two hundred thousand feet of pine lumber and boards to order.

Proposals to be left at the office of Mr. Filly market and Secretary of the Executive Commission, at the City Hall.
BENJAMIN BUISSON,
President.

Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned, 37 and 39 Bienville street, have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the furniture business in this city, PHILIPPE DUCLOS and FRANCOIS CAZALAS, minors, and Mrs. MARIE MARAVEYE, widow of Jean Duclos, partner in community, according to the terms and stipulations contained in the contract of partnership, passed before Pierre Bertholon, Esq., notary public, on the 20th May, 1861, which act is now on file and of record. The notary authorized desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to say that the failure of the firm of Jean Duclos, formerly of Bienville street, was occasioned by the heavy outlay they have had in building and fitting up their new store, which they now occupy, and which they hope to secure their old customers and the public in general that they will use every effort in their power to give satisfaction to those who may deal with them, and will attend promptly to all orders sent to them.
F. DUCLOS,
his
FRANCOIS + CAZALAS,
mark.
—V. V. DATAS.
New Orleans, July 13, 1861. 1y12 1m

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1861.

AT an election held on the 8th instant by the Stockholders of this Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

S. Pitman,	P. Maloney,	T. H. Hicks,
F. Moran, Jr.,	A. Lefebvre,	W. A. Gordon,
G. H. Kernion,	P. Guyonnet,	H. Fepshard.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. H. Fepshard was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. S. Pitman Vice-President.
J. BELL, BARNETT, Secretary.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

Parents recommend to all my fellow-sufferers who are afflicted with that dreadful disease which we call croup or sore throat to go and get the medicine to be used in No. 11 St. Louis street, and be cured at once, for my daughter, a girl of 16 years, was had in very severely, so that she could hardly breathe, was cured by a single sale, after applying the medicine the third time. This certify as the whole truth by affixing my name.
PAUL SURGUNDER,
Residence 204 Chartres street.
New Orleans, May 16th, 1861. my19 ly

WHISKY—300 half bbls. Tuscaloosa, Bourbon and Monongahela for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
2 and 16 St. Louis st.

MATCHES—20 cases Sanford's Matches for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
2 and 16 St. Louis st.

ABSINTHE—20 boxes E Pernod and Y. Lemoulins for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
2 and 16 St. Louis st.

VINEGAR—30 bbls French Vinegar for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
2 and 16 St. Louis st.

MUSTARD—20 boxes French Mustard for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
2 and 16 St. Louis st.

ASPARAGUS—12 doz. asparagus for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
2 and 16 St. Louis st.

BUCKETS—50 dozen painted buckets, for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
2 and 16 St. Louis st.

CORDS—7c bales painted, regular and dandy cords, for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
2 and 16 St. Louis st.

BROOMS—50 dozen assorted brooms, for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
2 and 16