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NEW ORLEANS,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 21, 1861

The New Orleans Bee.

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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 to all some to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Chas. E. Forstall, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Bagatelle and Urquhart streets, the stock in trade of a grocery store.

By the Marshal of the Confederate States, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the public store No. 2, New Customhouse, four port, floor, mast, Manila rope, &c.

By Sheriff sale at auction this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, two valuable lots of ground situate on Seventh street, between Esplanade and Lapeyrouse. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

THE EVE OF BATTLE.

We do not think it is hazarding too much to affirm our conviction that a great battle is near at hand. There are many reasonable indications that we are on the eve of grand events which may even throw into the shade the bloody picture of Manassas. Fragmentary intelligence from Richmond, more direct and comprehensive hints contained in our private letters from the army, and the unusual vigilance with which our commanders are preserving the secrecy of their movements, all tend to confirm the probability of these trembling notes of apprehension that mark the Washington correspondence of the Northern press. The army reporter of the New York *World* telegraphs that "the Southern batteries down the river are assuming formidable proportions, and if the Confederates succeed in closing the Potomac, it will be hard to prevent their crossing into Maryland." The *Tribune's* telegraphic correspondent says: "An attack on Washington is looked for, and many of the best informed say the Southerners are in force within a few miles of the river, gathering means of transportation. They have large encampments this side of Fairfax, and probably the bulk is further up the Potomac."

These reports would have no credit in themselves were it not for the corroborating evidence but when we see the Lincoln Government betraying such genuine alarm as to be reduced to the strait of begging for unorganized recruits, to be forwarded at once, whether by tens, or hundreds or thousands, it becomes apparent that General McClellan believes in an early attack, and is fearfully apprehensive of the result. The Governors of nine States are "urgently requested," by telegraph, "to forward to Washington regiments and parts of regiments, at Government expense, allowing clothing, etc., to follow them."

The juncture must be a critical one indeed, when a military commander begs to have poured into his lines a mere rabble—men in any quantity, without organization, drill or discipline, without clothing, equipments or arms, rushing helter skelter into Washington, to be driven in herds across the Long Bridge and confronted with the veteran regiments of the Confederate army. The terror-stricken correspondents of the Northern press, true to their Chinese nature, on hearing this cry of danger from their capital, commence banging away on their gongs in frantic style to awe and frighten off the approaching army. From New York it is telegraphed that "forty eight skeleton regiments, containing *probably* fifteen thousand men, go forward in a *few* days." And from Philadelphia, as if by concert, or perhaps by the same author, it is heralded that "thirty-one skeleton regiments, amounting *probably* to ten thousand men, *are here*."

But what has become of the thirteen regiments from Indiana and the seventeen more from Illinois, that were so generously accepted by Lincoln after the Manassas rout? These "skeleton regiments" exist principally in the hopes and aspirations of ambitious civilians, seeking gold lace and shoulder-straps, who only continue to think how they are going to raise companies after they have tendered their regiments to the Government, and obtained all they particularly cared about—the right to wear showy uniforms and be called "colonel" by their neighbors, in place of "Old Stubbs," or "the fat grocer over the way." Now they are ordered on to the battle field with what few recruits they may have picked up—a course that will be very likely to make out of the "skeleton regiments" only regiments of skeletons.

Further than this probability of a great conflict near at hand, all is darkness and uncertainty. No one can say where the blow will be struck, nor by what means. The most general conjecture is that Johnston and Beauregard will march directly upon the enemy's entrenched works and attempt to carry them by storm, relying for success upon the *elan* and obstinate courage of their men. Others think that the Chain Bridge will be selected as the point for a grand *coup de main*, a sudden dash into Georgetown and the capital. Another party hold it as evident that the policy of our commanders must be to cross the Potomac near Leesburg and take the enemy in rear, while others again suppose that Forts Corcoran and Ellsworth are to be flung to by regular military approaches. The very diversity and multiplicity of these speculations prove how idle it is to speculate at all upon the subject.

With their unbounded confidence in the genius of the commanding Generals of their army, the people of the South are awaiting in calmness whatever may take place. There are no cries of "On to Washington!" or "a quick, sharp war." All that military talent, supported by indomitable courage and heroism, is capable of has been done, and will continue to be done by the Southern armies while the war lasts, and no one sets himself up as a superior strategist to those who have the direction of affairs. Whatever, therefore, may be the result of the movement now on company on foot, our people will be satisfied it was the best thing that could be done under the circumstances. It is not a quality of the calm courage and determination that now animate the Southern heart to be disheartened by reverse. Our people place a high estimate upon the ability of their army, but they know that accidents sometimes discomfit the best plans, and they are prepared to hear, at any moment, of a discomfiture of our arms, although they are in confident expectation of a great success.

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—We had much of interest in our Paris exchanges, received via New York, yesterday, by express, that we cannot find room for in this issue. The *Pays* publishes the particulars of a serious difficulty that occurred at Rome between General de Goyon, commanding the French army there, and M. de Mérode, the Pope's Secretary of War. It appears that an affray occurred between two soldiers of the French and Papal forces, in which the Frenchman was severely wounded. According to the convention between the Papal and French Governments, the offender should have been given up to the French Consul of War. But this M. de Mérode refused to do. General de Goyon called upon the Cardinal Antonelli, who ordered M. de Mérode to deliver up the soldier. The War Secretary refused to comply, and General de Goyon laid the matter before Pope Pius, who sent an imperative order to his Secretary to hand over the soldier.

Upon receiving this M. de Mérode went to the hotel of General de Goyon in a state of great excitement, and advancing toward him with threatening gestures, commenced an abusive tirade, hurling invectives upon the Emperor of the French. General de Goyon contended silence, and then remarked with indignant emphasis: "Your ecclesiastical robes protect you from slapping your face in fact, but you may consider your face slapped on both sides, sir, and if you will lay aside your official garments I will throw off my uniform and we will repair to the field." M. de Mérode answered that he was prevented by his ecclesiastical position from acceding to this desire of the French General. General de Goyon marched a detachment of soldiers to Saint Ange and demanded the person of the Papal soldier, who was promptly delivered up to him. The *Journal des Débats* asserts that Rome is the center of a conspiracy against France, and her Emperor.

PRINTING INK AND PAPER.—Our readers will perceive that Messrs. Thomas H. Shields & Co., No. 69 Gravier street, are the sole agents for the Southern Ink Manufacturing Company at Amite, on the Jackson railroad. He warrants the ink equal to any yet made, and the price is twenty-five cents for news, and fifty cents to two dollars per pound for book ink. He is also in receipt of a shipment of book, wrapping, hard ware and other papers.

A SECESSIONIST LOSES A LEGACY.—Henry King, a wealthy resident of Allentown, Pa., died a few weeks since, leaving an estate valued at $300,000. He died childless. He was a brother of T. Benner King, one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States now in Europe. Mr King had made a will leaving half his property to his wife, and the other half to his brother, but a few weeks before his death, exasperated at the secession sentiments of his brother, he made a new will, leaving most of his property to his wife, and the remainder to charitable purposes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Russell's Letter on the Battle of Manassas.

New York, August 20. Dr. Russell, in his letter to the London Times on the battle of Manassas, says that the result, serious as it was, might have had no serious effect but for the disgraceful conduct of the troops. The retreat, he says, ended in a cowardly rout—a miserable, causeless panic.

He proceeds as follows: "Such scandalous conduct on the part of soldiers I considered impossible. I have never, even among camp followers, seen the like. The North must put her best men in battle, or she will inevitably fall before the energy and superior fighting power of her antagonist."

Arrest in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, August 20.—Pierce and Butler have been arrested. Secretary Cameron orders them to be taken to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Capture by the C. S. Steamer Sumter.

The Confederate States war steamer Sumter captured the bark Maxwell on the 27th of July.

Riot in Easton, Pa.

Easton, Pa., August 19, 10 P. M.—The office of the *Sentinel* is being gutted. The *Sentinel* was an advocate of peace or compromise.

Colonel Phillip Johnson, member elect of Congress from this District, was burned in effigy. The riot is progressing.

From Washington.

Washington, August 20.—Commander Hickley, of the British ship Gladiator, informs Commodore Stringham that half a dozen North Carolina ports are not blockaded.

James S. Wadsworth, entreated by Gen. Scott, accepts a Brigadier Generalship.

Nearly all the vessels abroad have been ordered home.

The Potomac flotilla is being largely reinforced.

The fleet is lying out of range of the batteries, but commands the river from Aquia creek to Potomac creek.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Another Soldier Twice Fired Into in Missouri.

Jefferson City, August 20.—A soldier twice was fired at near Lookout Station, resulting in the killing of one and the wounding of six.

Guerrilla parties are scouring the country in all directions West.

Another Newspaper Office Gutted.

Philadelphia, August 20.—The office of the Jeffersonian, in West Chester, was gutted for advocating peace.

The Arrest in Philadelphia.

Pierce Butler (not Pierce and Butler, as published) is the individual who was arrested and ordered by Secretary Cameron to be sent to Fort Hamilton.

Missourians Rallying Around the Southern Banner.

Jefferson City, August 20.—Large numbers of Missourians are leaving for the Southern army.

Colonel Staples will be able to concentrate three thousand men to aid in the movement against the invaders.

Thirty-five hundred Federalists are here.

A Peace Editor Tarred and Feathered

Boston, August 20.—Ambrose L. Kimball editor of the Sumex *Democrat*, was forcibly taken from his house, tarred, feathered and rail-ridden. After suffering from the malignity of the mob for a long time, Mr. Kimball on his knees took the following oath:

"I am sorry that I have published what I have, and I promise that I will never again publish articles against the North, or in favor of Secession. So help me God!"

Reports from Washington.

Washington, August 20.—Ex-Mayor Berret refuses to take the oath of allegiance.

The exchange of prisoners was considered in the Cabinet, but no decision was arrived at. Lincoln is opposed to any recognition.

From Louisville.

Louisville, August 20.—The circulation of the *Courier* has been stopped at St. Louis.

Steamer Hannibal Fired Upon and Sunk—400 Prisoners Taken.

At Commerce, between St. Louis and Cairo, the steamer Hannibal was sunk by Gen Pillow's guns, and four hundred prisoners were taken.

Lincoln Ammunition in Kentucky.

The Lincoln ammunition which was stopped in Harrison county, Ky., passed through here to-day.

Man-of-War Ashore at Cape Henry.

Fortress Monroe, August 19.—A ninety gun Dutch ship of war is ashore at Cape Henry.

The Hannibal Affair.

Louisville, August 20.—The news of the sinking of the steamer Hannibal comes via Paducah, where the boat runs daily to Cairo.

Commerce is twenty miles above Cairo.

Arrest of a French Citizen.

New York, August 20.—Louis De Bebian, a French citizen, and a resident of Wilmington, N. C., has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

From Washington.

Washington, August 20.—Rumors are in circulation of fighting at Chain Bridge, which are doubtless untrue.

The *National Republican*, in speaking of the supposed intention of the Confederates to cross the Potomac for the purpose of invading lower Maryland, says that a negro insurrection is more probable, and threatens a formidable emancipation movement, unless the holders are loyal. The *Republican* is the organ of Lincoln.

Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of Steamship Canada.

Boston, August 20.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th inst, bringing two days later news than we had by the Bohemian, has arrived.

"The sales of Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday, the 10th, were 5000 bales, the market closing quiet and firm.

Consols 90¾ to 90⅞.

The political advices by the Canada possess no few items of interest.

European Intelligence.

The London *Times* says that only a victory which wipes out Manassas can save Lincoln from ultimate impeachment for having begun the war.

The *Globe* and *Shipping Gazette* attack the details of a blockade.

The London *Morning Post* says that if England drifts into a quarrel, the fault will be with Lincoln, who attempts a blockade which he cannot render complete.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S ROUTE HOME.—Prince Napoleon and suite will take Newfoundland in their route home. The Count and Countess de la Riencere were expected at St. Johns in the French corvette Milan, probably preparing the way for the Prince. The Count and Countess, as well as the Prince and suite, will be the guests of Sir Alex Bannerman, Governor of the Island.

TROUBLE BREWING.—The capture of the British brig Sarah Starr, from Wilmington, for Liverpool, by the U. S. frigate Wabash, Capt. Samuel Mercer, will be apt to brew trouble between Messrs. Lincoln and Palmerston. The owners of the brig have received the following account of her capture, which is published in the Charleston *Courier*:

We were towed over the bar at Smithville by the steam-tug Equator at 5 A. M. on Saturday, the 3d of August, and when about twenty miles from the bar we were fallen in with and brought to by a gun from the U. S. steam frigate Wabash, at 4 P. M., and boarded by an officer, and papers partially examined. The captain and papers were then taken on board the frigate. After a delay of three hours and a half the captain was informed that his vessel was seized, and a prize crew placed on board of her, retaining the cook and a boy. After some persuasion the captain was allowed to remain on board his vessel.

The Frigate, when at a distance, hoisted British colors, and we in response hoisted our ensign, the British colors, when very shortly after the frigate pulled down the British and hoisted the United States ensign. I asked the captain of the frigate why he hoisted English colors? He said it was to decoy us off shore, fearing we might go back. I replied, "that if there had been the whole United States squadron in the immediate vicinity of the bar I should have had no hesitation in going out, as I did not know, or for one moment think, that a British vessel was liable to seizure by an American man-of-war when engaged in legitimate trade."

The captain of the frigate ordered the prize crew to take the vessel to New York, with discretionary power to stop at Hampton Roads.

The frigate the same night, at 12 o'clock, ran square on to Frying Pan Shoals, and it took two hours to get her off and clear; if there had been much sea on, she would have been a total wreck in a very short time. I wish if possible to prevent any part of the cargo being disposed of in the United States, and would accept sail at one-half the price in Europe under the circumstances. Some of the officers of the frigate judge she was too far off shore to come under the liability of seizure in consequence of blockade, and told the captain that he ought not to have *logged her as he did* in such and such latitude and longitude on the high seas.

ON THE POTOMAC.—The Richmond *Dispatch* gives the following intelligence:

Mathias Point, on the Potomac, is now watched with the utmost vigilance by the Federalists. The propeller Resolute has been hovering about there, and, as we learn from the Yankee papers, has succeeded in carrying off a number of negroes from plantations along the river. The Fredericksburg train, yesterday morning, brought us the following intelligence: A boat belonging to the Federal steamer Resolute, containing six men, attempted to land near Mathias to-day, (August 15) when she was fired into by a guard and five of the enemy were killed. This was followed by a very canonading from the steamer, which resulted in the almost complete destruction of the residence of Benjamin Gaither. It is believed that these depredations will cost the property of our citizens will soon be confiscated. Further than this we make no revelation.

The Herald Frightened.

The *Herald*, in its bewilderment and terror, then speculates, on the 14th:

Where the next blow may be struck—whether in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe or on the upper Potomac, against Banks, or against the force of Rosencrans, in Western Virginia, or against Washington itself—it is impossible to say. Many suppose, well-informed military men hold that the latter will be the object of the rebels' attention, because of the great moral effect which its capture would produce throughout the New World and the Old. Thus they will make an onward movement in some direction within two or three weeks there is every reason to believe. In addition to the reasons assigned above, we may mention the significant fact that Beauregard, notwithstanding the wagons captured from our army, has issued an order to collect all the wagons which can be obtained—the sure sign of marching in force. And these indications are strengthened by the closing words of the brief address of Johnston and Beauregard to the rebel army on the 28th of July, one week after the fight near Manassas. They say, in alluding to those who fell: "We will hold the soil in which the dust of Washington is mingled with the dust of our brothers. We drop one tear on their laurels, and *move forward to avenge them*."

Our readers know that hitherto General Scott's plan has been to collect an overwhelming, well-disciplined force, and move forward with that in the fall, bearing down all opposition. But the defeat at Bull Run has altered the circumstances, and that the enemy is now so emboldened that he will not await General Scott's leisure to attack him, but become the assailing party himself. It is understood that a vigorous and rapid campaign is the policy of the young Generals McClellan, Banks, Fremont and others, and that the rebels ought not to be allowed to choose their own battle-ground. It is probable that General Scott will therefore change his programme to suit the altered condition of things. The news from Missouri, which we publish this morning, giving an account of the defeat of General Lyon's army, and the death of the General himself, is an additional reason for the prompt exertion of the same vigorous. If to two such reverses a third should soon be added, from want of energy and skill, the cause of the Union would be almost beyond recovery. The country will not tolerate a long war. The conflict must be short, sharp and decisive, or fail altogether.

FINANCIAL STORM AT THE NORTH.—The New York *Herald* of Wednesday, in an editorial upon the backwardness of the New York and Philadelphia bankers in taking their share of the Government loan, says:

The exigencies of the moment are such that it leaves the financial officer of the Government but one alternative, and that the resort to the Napoleonic or people's loan. The bare announcement of that policy will create a panic such as has never taken place in this or any other country. The parties to whom the two hundred and fifty millions now in the savings banks belong, will no longer hesitate when they can increase their interest from five to seven and three tenths per cent—the former doubtful and the latter the very best of securities—but will forthwith demand their money. The result of this universal demand is better imagined than described. Our savings banks loan the money which they receive on mortgages upon real estate and the purchase of first class stocks and bonds; it is in this way that they are able to pay their depositors interest. Let this money be demanded, and those mortgages, stocks and bonds will have to be thrown upon the market to obtain money to pay the depositors. The class of depositors are such that at the first symptoms of a crisis, even if they do not wish to purchase Treasury notes, they will forthwith call for their deposits, and the result will be the same. The failure of the savings banks will carry with them all other banking institutions, and all will go down together in the crash.

We repeat it—the financial affairs of the country never stood in as critical a position as they do to day. Thirty days from this may see the banks and financial firms tumbling in every direction. The Wall street philosophers may, however, in view of the action of the Boston bankers, reverse their decision and decide to furnish the money even at the Government figures. Should they decide upon that course, we may escape the storm that is now pending; if not, look out for breakers.

OPENING THEIR EYES.—The New Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury*, hitherto one of the most rabid war journals, has changed its tone of late. In the last issue comes to hand the editor remarks:

It cannot be denied that we are disappointed at the formidable aspect the rebellion has assumed. We thought to have suppressed it in a few weeks, and supposed the South would yield at once before the enthusiastic rush of Union men to arms, in support of the Government. We have made a mistake in our estimate of the strength of the rebels; have we made another in the confidence we have placed in our cause? Is it true that the South carries with her the sources of certain failure, or shall we not rather be compelled to yield to her demands, not as a matter merely of policy and self-interest, but of sheer necessity?

Is not the struggle assuming new features, and instead of being a contest to the preservation of the Constitution, is it not growing into a war of subjugation, in which the course first marked out by the Government will be abandoned by the necessity of events? Is there any longer a reasonable hope that, after the bitter strife of States, and the shedding of fraternal blood, the Union can ever be restored to its former position?

EXPLOITS OF CAPT. MARSH. MILLER.—Capt. Marsh. Miller, of the Government steamer Grampus, formerly a towboat, and one of the fastest on the river, is making himself famous by his daring exploits in reconnoitering Cairo and Bird's Point. A few nights since, learning that Gen. Prentiss had dispatched eighty-one guns to Milburn, fourteen miles above Columbus, for the use of some Union men in that section, and ascertaining their whereabouts, he proceeded thither with his boat, and succeeded in obtaining possession of every one of them. They were taken to New Madrid, and, we understand, are now in possession of the Southern Guards. It is nothing unusual for Capt. Miller to take his boat within sight of Cairo, blow her whistle, as if inviting the gunboats there to pursue him, and after remaining there a while, to slowly start down the river. A few nights since he paid a visit to Island No. 1, six miles from Cairo, to ascertain if the Lincolnites had occupied it. Leaving a portion of his crew aboard the Grampus, with instructions to "scatter" in event of the approach of the gunboats, with the crew remainder he explored the island with dark lanterns, but discovered nothing. The Grampus and her crew are great institutions, and their daring exploits are much talked of among the boys at New Madrid.

THE "BENICIA BOY" IN AN ILLINOIS COURT. It appears that the domestic difficulties of the Benicia Boy are not yet settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. We find an official notice in the Woodstock *Sentinel* of the 7th instant, directing his wife, Adah Isaacs Menken Heenan, to appear at the October term of the county of McHenry county, Illinois, to show why the "Boy" is not entitled to a decree of divorce.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The following excellent article from the Memphis *Appeal* corresponds with the views we have before urged upon our reflecting citizens and the directors of our public schools:

We heard of a movement yesterday that most decidedly deserves attention. When peace is secured, and the difficulties attending revolution are over, it will be necessary for the South to avail herself of every means by which to hold her position and secure a proper standing in the family of nations. To do this she must be a military people. Her sons must be trained to military discipline and accustomed to military evolutions. It is evident that our republican system will not permit us to take from each citizen a certain number of the years of his life, and compel him to spend them in the army—what shall we do then? The movement we spoke of contemplates the introduction of military discipline and instruction in military evolutions into our schools. Strange as it may seem, power of early impressions and associations, and the influence upon the whole life of habits thoroughly implanted in the season of youth. If our sons are surrounded by military associations, accustomed to military discipline, and trained in military evolutions, the people of the new nation that has sprung into existence will be recognized as possessed of daring, enterprise and indomitable qualities. The projectors of the movement we speak of propose to establish in Memphis, as a part of our public school system, a high school, in which the young people shall secure the military training spoken of above. By combining instruction in military tactics with the ordinary course of education, the physical system of the pupil is developed, and his health benefited. The government of the school becomes easier, its discipline is more readily enforced. No time is lost to intellectual study, for the pupil learns to enjoy his drills and marches as agreeable relaxations from the desk, and his application to the book is the better for it. He acquires habits of neatness and order which are a blessing to him through life. A nation whose sons are so educated is never without an army. Let the project for the Memphis military high school receive serious consideration.

SOUTHERN HARBORS TO BE OBSTRUCTED.—It seems that the Lincoln Government have determined to resort to cypry conclusible method to make their blockade "effective." Not having a sufficiency of war vessels to blockade all the ports and rivers on the coast, they are now obtaining, in Baltimore, all the old hulks they can find—old oyster boats, pungeys, and some unhewn forty-tons, and sink them in the Virginia channels which are to be towed to the coast of North Carolina and seat at the mouths of rivers and inlets, to prevent the ingress and egress of vessels to the ports of that State. The *Exchange* says (and other papers make similar statements) that "a large number of such vessels have been purchased; that crews have been seized and carried off by the naval flotilla; that has been waiting for some time past among the creeks and inlets of the Bay shore; that twenty or more of these vessels were loading with stone within a day or two past at Fort Lookout, and that others have followed, or are about to follow, to be freighted in a similar manner." We hope our neighbors of North Carolina will be on the lookout for the expedition.

Some long range guns along the coast, while we are informed that the guns provided for the steam-towing flotilla are not of long range. No cycle of international law sanctions such a mode of reinforcing a blockading squadron.

The Herald on the Blockade.

The following extracts, from a single issue of the New York *Herald*, are of some signal cance perhaps:

The English and French Ministers are constantly in receipt of intelligence from their agents at several of the blockaded ports, to the effect that ships of every kind are known to pass in and out of the blockaded ports without any apparent opposition, and, therefore, it is asserted that the blockade is not effective. Unless the Government is more active, and displays more vigor and determination in this matter, these two Governments, who are watching matters along the coast, will give our Government considerable trouble. I learn from an officer who has just returned from a blockading post, where he has been stationed, that quite a number of vessels from foreign ports had escaped the vigilance of our fleet and had run the blockade.

These facts have all been laid before the Government. Thus far it is conceded on all sides that the Navy Department is entirely inefficient. The vessels that are now being hired and purchased are mostly unfit for the service required, and yet large sums are paid for them. The lobby who are engaged in palming off these vessels are, however, doing a fine business. The attention of the President has been directed to this subject, and, no doubt, he will correct, where enormous abuses are being practiced.

Why does not the Government blockade the ports of Florida and cut off the rebel supplies in that quarter? From Brunswick, in Georgia, to the Indian river there are numerous harbors and inlets where vessels may land and receive cargoes, and yet, not a Federal cruiser is to be found there. The St. Johns river, the approach to Jacksonville, from which, excepting ten miles, there is an inside passage to Charleston, South Carolina, is included in this part of the coast, and is stated to be much frequented by privateers and small trading vessels, which pass in and out without interruption. This is a matter requiring the immediate attention of the Secretary of the Navy.

The important letter which we published yesterday from our Paris correspondent fully bears out our former intelligence from the capital of the French empire—that it is the intention of Louis Napoleon to break the blockade of the Southern coast and to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States.

EMANCIPATION THEIR BATTLE-CRY.—We commend the following bold and diabolical article to the consideration of our readers. Every loyal man should appreciate the extent of Northern feeling, and know what the most influential journals of the North are speaking as the sentiments of their people. This is from the Ashtabula (Ohio) *Sentinel*, and is entitled "The War and Slavery."

We begin to learn the character of the foe we are contending with. The nature of the evil which opposes us is rapidly developing. Our dreams of easy conquest are not to be realized. We are now passing through the terrible ordeal of purification, by virtue of sacrifice. Entreaty, expostulation, and warning have failed, and the sacrifice of treasure and life is the only means of redemption. A fearful necessity is upon us. We must accept it, and set ourselves resolutely to the work. The republic of Kansas is an advance step in the progress of the nation.

How long will it take, how great a sacrifice of treasure and life is necessary to fully convince us it is indeed a fearful foe we contend with? Slavery robbed our national treasury, disorganized the Union, bombarded Sumter, assassinated Ellsworth, and struck terror to the hearts of the grand army at Manassas. Our enemy is slavery.

Why then do we hesitate to attack it? Why deceive ourselves with the hope of victory while we refuse to engage directly with our real foe? It requires no special gift of prophecy to predict the ultimate defeat of the North if it adopt no other policy than what has yet governed it. Hitherto slavery has been respected by our officers, and received from them great acts of protection and support. The practice of ignoring this question is dangerous. If persisted in, it will inevitably result in our defeat. Our treasure and our lives are wasted.

There are but two possible ways of settling the difficulty. One is acknowledging secession, and recognizing the new nation as a separate and an independent nation. This cannot be done. The other is abolishing slavery. This must be done. The breach between the North and the South is too great ever to be repaired, otherwise than by entirely removing the cause. The fault and misfortune of the North will be ignoring the real issue, and putting off the work of emancipation too long. It has got to come, and from the North, and the sooner it comes the sooner we shall have peace, and the less will be our sacrifice of treasure and blood.

Emancipation must be our watch-word—our battle-cry—the inspiter of our courage and our hope.

ARREST OF CHARGE OF TREASON.—Before the breaking out of actual hostilities between the United States and the Confederate States, and before intercourse between the two sections had been interrupted, several business houses of Baltimore had received their orders of goods to Richmond, for reasons satisfactory to themselves. Among them was the dry goods house of Daniel Stothers & Co. We are informed that they brought their goods hither by way of Washington, and were not obstructed. One of the firm, Mr. L. L. Lanier, returned to Baltimore a few days ago, and on Tuesday last was arrested by Lincoln's police on the charge of treason, in having "furnished aid and comfort to the enemy!" These facts we learn from the Baltimore Sun, in which paper we announce the arrest of Mr. J. W. Selby, of the same firm, by order of Gen. Banks, at Sandy Hook, Maryland. The Baltimore *Exchange* of Thursday, contradicts the statement of Mr. Lanier, but the Sun of the same date reiterates its previous statement, that he was arrested and sent to the fort. We are unable to say which is the correct, but we suppose the friends of Mr. Lanier in this city are in possession of the facts.

[*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.—A writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a violent Abolition sheet, speaks as follows of the boasted New York Fire Zouaves:

I was informed by a United States officer, who was in the same column with the above regiment at Bull Run, that they were the first regiment brought into action, and were the *first to break and run, in the early part of the day, and never, as a regiment, fought afterwards*; that they received "a volley" from the rebels, in which two men fell, one killed and one wounded; that a charge was made upon them by a small force of cavalry, (not the *Black Horse Cavalry*, as reported,) for the horses were of all colors) whereupon they immediately broke and fled, and it was impossible again to rally them. Some regiments, although there were shots enough in the regiment not yet discharged to have enthroned every man.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday Evening at the Academy.—At the Academy of Music, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, there will be a highly interesting entertainment for the benefit of an object which will appeal to the heart of every citizen. The popular comedian, Mr. Harry Macarthy, will sing a new Southern song, the Volunteer, which he has dedicated to the Orleans Cadets, as well as the Bonnie Blue Flag, "which has but a single star." Miss Lottie Estelle tenders her professional services for the patriotic occasion likewise. The proceeds of the performance are to be used in equipping the fourth company of Orleans Cadets, and likewise supplying the three companies who are already in active service with winter uniforms for the Cadets. Although the Orleans Cadets, established by the laudable Dunn, are an old-standing military corps, and were the first to send a company of volunteers to the seat of war, they have never received any aid from the State or City Governments. It is right and proper, therefore, that this benefit should be a "rousing" one, and we hope and expect to see the Academy of Music crowded to-morrow night.

The Committee of Management are our friends Captain Rufus L. Dubuzet, Lieuts. Henry Perry, Jr., and John Black, Sergeant J. J. Sharkey, and Corporal Edward Rapier.

Washington Artillery Concert.—Having seen the programme for to-night's concert at Odd Fellows' Hall, we can promise a rare musical treat. The gifted amateurs, Madame Dupetre and Miss Bettie Mc Donald, sustain the principal share. The selections are well made, and the arrangement an excellent one.

Election of a First Lieutenant Third Company Orleans Guards.—At an election held yesterday afternoon, at the arsenal of the Orleans Guards, Mr. J. B. Sompayrac was declared duly elected First Lieutenant of the Third Company of the Orleans Guards, in place of Mr. Marsal, deceased. The election was presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice and Capt. Pospard. In Mr. Sompayrac the company has made an excellent selection.

The Case of Bob Johnson—Robert McNeil, or Bob Johnson, as he is better known, was arraigned before Recorder Emerson yesterday morning, on the offices of Corporal Bond. The charge was that of manslaughter in killing J. B. Haughton. The examination was fixed for Thursday evening, and bail was set at $2000, which was furnished, and Johnson thereupon released from custody.

Slung-Shotting.—Charles Taylor, f. m. c., was held to answer before Recorder Long yesterday on the charge of having awfully beaten one Adolphe Chevrier, on Elysian Fields street, Monday night.

Drowned.—A German orphan boy, twelve years old was Monday evening drowned in the river, at the head of St. Joseph street, while bathing, and his body at last accounts, had not been recovered.

Clock Stolen.—A few days ago Mr. John T. Moore had a valuable clock stolen from his residence in the Fourth District, and the crowded Recorder Conley arrested Charles Colaine as the felon one shortly after. When the wheels of time roll on to the proper point, the case will be inquired into by Recorder Adams.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Mrs. Rosalie Lerve, of St. Ann street, was yesterday assigned on a charge of having fraudulently replaced possession of a lot of clothing, furniture and other articles, left with her by Mrs. Ann Wright, of the same street.

George Skinner, as principal, and Joe Slater, as accessory after the fact, were yesterday sent before the First District Court on a charge of having been concerned in the stealing of $125 from C. Nodier, who gave Skinner and one of his friends a dinner at Pamfin's oyster saloon on Orleans street. The money was stolen after dinner, when Nodier was nodding. Part of it was found in the residence of Slater, in the Third District.

Dan Snyder was sent before the First District Court on a charge of having stabbed Joseph Lowry, with intent to kill, on the 3d instant, at the corner of Front Levee and Bienvil street. Lowry has recovered, though he was for some time in the hospital.

Fugitive Supplied.—We understand that no less than a thousand families were supplied yesterday with meat and vegetables, without money and without price, at the Free Market on Canal street.

Shot.—There was a rumor in town last evening to the effect that a man named Hogan, a member of the Ashew Guards, was shot at Amite by a member of the Quitman Rangers.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, 1861.

COTTON.—We did not hear of a sale to-day.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—We have heard of small sales at previous rates.

MOLASSES.—200 kegs sold yesterday at previous rates. Sugarhouse and Fear Formicting 18@20c, Good to Prime Refined 20@22c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—330 bbls. Superfine and Extra sold at $3 25@3 62½ ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—68 sacks damaged sold at 45c ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—200 sacks sold at 35c, and 200 at 38c ⅌ bushel.

HAY.—230 bales Western sold, in three lots, at $17 ⅌ ton.

BRAN.—700 sacks sold at $1 00, and 231 sacks Shorts at $1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

WHEAT.—300 sacks sold at—, and 767 Red at $1 10 ⅌ bush.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $19 ⅌ bbl.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 15½c ⅌ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders retail at 14c., Ribbed Sides at 15½c, Clear Sides at 17c, and sugar-cured Hams at 18@19c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at 24½c ⅌ gallon.

COFFEE.—We did not hear of a sale.

Cattle Market,

SATURDAY CITY, Aug. 20, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 109 Texas Cattle, 44 Hogs and 200 Veal Calves. Sales, 140 Texas Cattle, 3 Hogs and 80 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 130 Texas Cattle, 80 Hogs, 3 Cows and 280 Veal Cattle. We quote prices:

Western Beef Cattle, ⅌ 100 lbs.	1st qty.	$ 0 00@0 00	
Texas " " "	2d "	0 00@0 00	
" " ⅌ head.	3d "	20 00@25 00	
Veal Cattle, " "	1st "	16 00@25 00	
Sheep, " "	1st "	3 50@4 00	
" "	Inferior,	3 00@3 25	
Hogs, (Western)	⅌ 100 lbs., Gross,	5 00@5 12½	
Milch Cows	⅌ head, Choice	60 00@65 00	
"	" Ordinary,	35 00@40 00	

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 21, 1861.

☞ No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Adeline, from the Coast, to master—24 hds. Sloop Helena, from the Coast, to master—36 hds.

STEAMBOATS.

Acadia, Vincent, from Bayou Sara.
Anna, Burnside, from Pascagoula.

RECEIPTS FROM LOWER COAST.

COAST—Per schr Adeline—80 bbls sugar to A Mollenhauer & co.
COAST—Per sloop Helena—100 bbls molasses to Carroll, Hoy & co.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Acadia—Sundries.
PASCAGOULA—Per steamer Anna—400 bbls rosin 475 do turpentine 192 bund sheep.

Star Mutual Insurance Company,
No. 14½ Carondelet street,
NEW ORLEANS, August 21, 1861.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 19th inst., EMILE DERUTS was elected President, and J. G. BELAUME Secretary pro tem of this Company.
aug21 1m

Star Mutual Insurance Company,
No. 14½ CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans, August 21, 1861.
SUBSCRIBERS to this Company will continue to insure against the loss or damage by the elements of the ships and rivers, at the current rates of premium.
J. G. BELAUME, Secretary pro tem.

Notice.
HAVING left for the C. S. A. Missouri, during my absence from the city, my business in the practice and business in charge of my son, Thomas B. Hyde, No. 192 Bienville street, Philadelphia and Hunt streets.
New Orleans, August 21, 1861. aug21 1m

For Rio.
Leaves on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 5 P. M.
REGULAR L