IE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. V. WEBSER & CO.
WEBSER. 1 Office.
TMIN'Y.

Paper, one year (in advance) $12
7 Paper, sent weekly 5
Copies, subscribers must give up papers before
ting before they can be allowed to discontinue.
ing the paper through some of the
or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber
liged to pay, unless due notice is given of the
office.

NEW ORLEANS.
DNESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1861.

IBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

e carriers of THE BEE are authorized to re-
subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of
ents a week, payable in all cases to the car-
thereof.

Auction Sales This Day.

F. B. Crozat, at 11 o'clock, on St. Peter street,
tive and clothing.
. H. Vigile, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 28 Bolingrip,
t household furniture.
e Sheriff will sell at auction this day, at half-past
ock, A. M., at No. 169 Gravier street, between Gi-
and Lafayette streets, Fifth District, the unknown
unexpired term of the lease of an iron railing man-
storing company; also, a lot of household furniture,
For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

ll the New York papers of the 22d frankly
nowledge the disastrous rout of the Feder-
ts at Stone Bridge, though most of them
or desperately to explain it, and in their con-
ion and perplexity contradict themselves and
another. The *Herald*, however, is exqui-
ly interesting. As on the 22d it went a how-
t beyond its cotemporaries in claiming a
illiant Northern victory, so on the 23d it ex-
ds them all in admitting the extent of the
aster. The contrast between the language of
at Protean journal on two successive days is
marked that we must really furnish our read-
s with a few choice extracts.

On the 22d the *Herald* opened its Paean of ex-
tation over the fancied victory in the follow-
g joyous strains:

In congratulating our readers upon the cap-
ure of the rebel batteries at Bull's Run, in
Eastern Virginia, we think that the importance
f this victory is not over-estimated in claiming
t among those great military achievements
which, in ancient and modern times, have com-
nanded or marked the beginning of the decline
f all of empires, kingdoms and revolutionary
enterprises. In other words, it is now demon-
strable manifest that the armies of our revolted
States cannot stand before the armies of the
Union.

Then, after stating that it had prophesied this
result, and paying high compliments to the
bravery and devotion of the officers and sol-
diers of the United States army, the *Herald*
thus speculates:

The moral effect of this late important victory
in Eastern Virginia will, in the cause of the
Union, be worth more, we hope, than would be
an addition to our armies of two hundred thou-
sand men. We know it will give a powerful
impulse in every variety of manifestation to the
Union cause; we are sure that it deals a dam-
aging blow to Jeff. Davis and his confederates,
from Virginia to Texas.

Finally the *Herald* becomes gracious and
compassionate, and winds up with most pa-
thetic advice to President Davis and the rebels
to submit at once, arrest the further effusion of
blood, and, above all, prevent the destruction of
the "peculiar institution." In the same num-
ber the *Herald*, under the glowing title, "The
Heroes of the Battle," publishes a complete list
of the officers of the Federal army.

But the next day brought intelligence which
turned the *Herald's* laurels into cypress, dashed
the brimming chalice from its lips, and filled it
with the bitterness of death. Instead, "Our re-
joicing," quoth the *Herald*, "over the prom-
ising victory at Bull's Run were premature."
We rather think they were. Hear it again:

That promising victory was turned into a
disastrous defeat. The details, so far as re-
ceived, are before our readers, and we do not
care to dwell upon them. We have no ex-
planations to make of the panic which seized
upon our retreating troops except this: that,
expecting nothing but victory, they were whol-
ly unprepared, morally, for the dire and from
experience, for the duties of a retreat.

This looks honest, but the *Herald* subse-
quently spoils the effect by indulging in all sorts
of conjectures to account for the defeat. It is
not worth while noticing them, because they
are flimsy and foolish to the last degree. The
Herald might discover the reason of the calamu-
ity, if it chose to display some respect for truth.
It knows well enough that superior pluck and
endurance gained the day. But we should cer-
tainly have some consideration for the *Herald*
man. His disappointments have almost ren-
dered him insane. For instance, what are we
to think of a journalist who in one column of
the same number of his sheet says:

There can be no longer a doubt about the
disastrous nature of the retreat of our army
from Bull's Run to Arlington Heights. In killed,
wounded and prisoners the loss amounts proba-
bly to twenty thousand, including many of the
best officers, together with the whole of the
splendid artillery. In fact, it was a rout rather
than an orderly retreat, and was produced, it
appears, by a panic, which, as sometimes unac-
countably seizes on the braves of armies.

Then adds in another article the following:

God only knows what disasters hang on the
skirts of the battle of Bull's Run. Already the
people begin to talk of the secession of Ken-
tucky, Missouri and Maryland, to regard Hatteras
as an recognition of the Southern Confed-
eracy as not improbable, to ask "is Washing-
ton safe?" to be doubtful of the propriety of
enlisting under such leaders.

And then proceeds to stultify himself with
the subjoined stupendous specimen of ignorance
and mendacity:

The great battle at Bull's Run settles one
question mathematically and beyond a peradv-
enture. It shows that the South is entirely at
the mercy of the North. It explodes the oft-
repeated boast that one Southerner is a match
for five Northern men. Our troops have driven
an equal number being three to one, from
his own batteries, carefully and completely for-
tified. There is no question about that. Not
our forty-five thousand soldiers, we mean by a
day's fighting, retreated before ninety
thousand of the enemy, twenty thousand of
whom were fresh and untired, does not invali-
date this conclusion. That a panic caused the
precipitate flight of our overtaxed soldiers
does not affect the case. The logical fact still
remains, that if our troops can beat those of the
South against such heavy odds, we can beat
them man to man. We have only to send the
men, and our success is inevitable. There is
the consolation and the remedy for this defeat.

Bedlam and a straight-jacket should be the
portion of such a writer, for he must be half
demented who can publish at one and the same
time such incomprehensible and incongruous
trash.

We might call many more elegant extracts
from the *Herald* in illustration of the wondrous
metamorphosis undergone by that print in a
single night. We fancy that hereafter it will
profit by the severe lesson it has received, and
will refrain from shouting till it generest of the
woods.

Military Movements in Tennessee.

From the editorial correspondence of the
Memphis *Avalanche*, dated Randolph, July
27th, we have some interesting particulars of an
expedition up the river under the immediate
command of General Pillow, which may be
either to make an attack on Bird's Point, opposite
Cairo, or to assist Missouri in some other
direction.

The expedition was on board the large, first-
class steamers John Simonds, Captain J. Frank
Hicks; the Alonzo Childs, Capt. D. De Haven;
the W. M. Morgan, Capt. Smith, and the New
Falls City, Capt. J. O. Greenlaw, with the
lighter packets Ed. Howard and Grampus,
Captain Marsh Miller. The swift and light
draught Grampus takes the lead, supported by
the Alonzo Child and followed at a distance by
the other boats. General Pillow and staff were
on board, and Colonel McGowan, an old United
States soldier and a Tennessean, would proba-
bly command a brigade. The troops were em-
barked at Memphis on the 26th and at Randolph
on the 27th. Among other commands were
Col. Preston Smith's and Col. J. V. Wright's
regiments. The correspondent mentions four
cavalry companies, all splendidly mounted and
equipped—the Memphis Independent Dragoons,
Captain McDonald, Tennessee Mounted Rifles,
Captain White, Memphis Light Dragoons, Cap-
tain Longstreet, and Captain Haywood's Light
Horse. The expedition left Randolph on the
evening of the 27th. Several regiments were
to be taken aboard at Union City.

MAP OF SEAT OF WAR.—E. Ezekiel, Ex-
change Bookstore, has just published in a neat
and compact form an accurate chart of the seat
of war, embracing particularly the places where
the battles of the 18th and 21st were fought.

GEN. BUTLER.—Says the Richmond *Dis-
patch*: "It is an ill wind that blows nobody
any good," and doubtless Gen. Butler feels the
full force of the consolations which Manassas
supplies. The country will now perceive, re-
flects Gen. Butler, that other great Generals
besides Beauregard Butler are subject to mis-
fortune. Whipping Southern troops is a thing
not so easily done as said, and if there was a
Bethel Church, there is also a Manassas. We
congratulate Benjamin upon this last relief.
Taers are now three distinct and unequivocal
Southern victories, against the most tremendous
odds, to one Southern reverse. Bethel Church,
Bull Run, and the battle of the 21st most con-
vince the most incredulous that the march of an
invading army through the South is to be no
holiday pageant."

CARRINGTON, OF WASHINGTON.—It appears
that this person was not engaged in the battle
of Sunday, but was a spectator of the rout
and panic of Monday. He says:

Washington, July 30.—Gen. McClellan is to
have the Commander-in-Chief's powers.

The Assistant Secretary of State has gone to
New York to invite Prince Napoleon and Prin-
ces Clothilde to visit Washington, and make
the White House their house.

The London Times on Lincoln.

New York, July 30.—The London *Times*, in
an editorial article, says that Lincoln's message
confirms the impression his inaugural produced,
and that after an infinite loss of life and
humiliation on the part of the North, the result
will be the acknowledgment of the Southern
Confederacy.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Insubordination of the Fire Zouaves
—They Revolt and are Imprisoned—
Fears of an Invasion of Washing-
ton—Increase of the Tariff and Di-
rect Taxation—Flight of the Fede-
rals from Hampton,

Washington, July 30.—The New York Fire
Zouaves have been insubordinate since the late
rout. They revolted on Saturday, and a
regiment was ordered out to restrain them.
Nine of them are now in jail for attempting
desertion.

Captain Waller, Aid to General Tyler, regu-
lar Lieutenant Gordon and Col. Keyes are
missing.

The present chief clerk, Cox, of the Navy
Department, has been appointed Assistant Sec-
retary.

The Douglas Democrats are impatient at hav-
ing no generals, though most vigorous in the
invasion.

The President declines answering why the
Baltimore Police Commissioners were arrested.

A party of Confederates are taking soundings
of the Potomac near Coon's Ford.

Gen. McClellan forbids the departing regi-
ments to take their arms with them.

Arrival of a Contraband.

A contraband just arrived informs General
Scott that there are no Southerners at Springf-
field station, but in force at Burke's station.

The *World's* correspondent says that the
Confederates are moving northward and out-
west from Manassas, contemplating three sim-
ultaneous approaches on Washington.

The Confederate pickets are stationed every
five miles from Ferry's Ferry to Fortress Mon-
roe on the Potomac and Chesapeake.

United States Congress.

The Direct Taxation bill includes three per
cent. on incomes, five cents on distilled and
two cents on fermenting liquors.

All Democrats and Southern men opposed the
bill, which passed by a majority of 17.

Mr. Cox proposed peace propositions in the
House, only 17 members voting in its favor, of
including Cox, Wall, M. Ritt, Nugent, Pendle-
ton, Vallandigham and White, Ohioans; Cra-
vens, Holman, Lane and Voorhies, Indianians;
Logan, Richardson and Robinson, Illinoisan.

The Senate adopted the amendment to the
Tariff bill, increasing the present tariff ten per
cent and charging ten per cent on the free list,
which was opposed by seven members.

John Underwood, of Virginia, has been con-
firmed Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

In the House, the bill appropriating a million
and a quarter of dollars for twelve light draught
gun steamers, passed.

In the Senate, the bill prohibiting the sale of
intoxicating liquors to the army passed.

The bill for punishing rascally contractors
has become a law.

The Tariff bill has passed by 22 to 18.

Evacuation of Hampton by the
Vandals.

The Federals fled from Hampton, but Gen.
Butler ordered them to return.

From Cairo—Camp Defiance in a
Ferment.

Cairo, July 30.—The troops encamped here
are in a ferment, dreading an attack. Troops
are being withdrawn from North and West
Missouri.

News from the Confederate Capital—
Beauregard Appointed General.

Richmond, July 30.—Congress has unani-
mously confirmed the appointment of Beaure-
gard as General in the Confederate army, his
commission to date from the 21st of July.

The veil of secrecy has been removed from
the following bill, which passed in secret ses-
sion:

A bill permitting soldiers to send letters with-
out the prepayment of postage—postage to be
collected at the office of destination. This bill
also confers the same privilege on members of
Congress.

Interesting Letter.

"A Louisianian" addresses the following in-
teresting letter to the Richmond *Dispatch*:

To the Editors of the Dispatch:—

The gallant Colonel Wheat is not dead, as
was reported yesterday, but strong hopes are
entertained of his recovery. All Louisiana, and
I trust all lovers of heroism in the Confederate
States, will say Amen to the prayer, that he
may be restored to the service of their country, to
their families and friends, long to live and
enjoy the honors due to their dauntless spirits.

I have just read a letter from Captain George
McCausland, Aid to General Evans, written
on behalf of Major Wheat to a relative of Lieu-
tenant Allen C. Dickinson, Adjutant of Wheat's
Battalion.

For the information of the family and friends
of Lieut. Dickinson, I extract a portion of the
letter, viz: "He (Major Wheat) deeply regrets
to say that our dear friend (Lieut D) was so
unfortunate as to receive a wound, which, slight
as it is, will prevent him, for some time, from
rendering those services now so needed by our
country. The wound is in the leg, and although
very painful, is not dangerous. To one who
knows Lieut. D. as he supposes you do, it is
unnecessary to say that he received the wound
in the front, fighting as a soldier and a South-
erner. With renewed assurances of the slight-
ness of the wound, and of his appreciation of
Lieut. Dickinson's gallantry, he begs you to
feel no uneasiness on his account."

Lieutenant Dickinson is a native of Caroline
county, Virginia, a relative of the families of
Brockenbrough, Magruder and Anderson. For some
years he has resided in New Orleans, and at an
early period joined a company of Louisianians
to fight for the liberties of his country. He
fought with his battalion, which was in the
extreme left of our army and in the hottest of
the contest, until he was wounded. His horse
having been killed under him, he was on foot,
with sword in one hand and revolver in the
other, about fifty yards from the enemy, when
a Minie ball struck him. He fell, and lay over
an hour, when, fortunately, General Beaure-
gard and staff and Captain McCausland passed.
The generous McCausland dismounted and
placed Dickinson on his horse.

Of the bravery of Lieutenant D. it is not
necessary to say a word, when a man so well
noted for chivalry as Robert Wheat has said
that he appreciated the gallantry of his Adju-
tant. Lieut D. is doing well, and is enjoying
the kind care and hospitality of Mr. Kenner
and family, on Clay street, in this city.

Major Wheat's battalion fought on the ex-
treme left, where the battle raged hottest.
Although only 400 strong, they, with a Georgia
regiment, charged a column of Federalists,
mostly regulars, of 3000. With the battle was
over, less than half responded to the call, and
some of them are wounded.

Where and where all were brave almost to a
fault, it would seem invidious to discriminate.
But from the position of the battalion, and the
known courage of its leader, officers and men,
the bloody result might have been anticipated.
It is said of one of the companies that, upon
reaching the enemy's column, they threw down
their rifles, (having no bayonets) drew their
bowie-knives, and cut their way through the
enemy, with a loss of two-thirds of the com-
pany.

Such was the dauntless bravery of Wheat's
battalion, and such is the heroism of the Con-
federate army.

While we deeply mourn the honored dead,
we rejoice that they died on the field of glory,
and that, by their conduct and their fall, us-
ering proof has been given to the enemy and
the world that the Confederate States cannot
be subjugated.

LOUISIANA.

The Baltimore *Patriot*—a semi-abolition
sheet—is dead.

NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.—The loss of
this regiment is sixteen killed and between
forty and fifty wounded.

BOONVILLE, July 28.—A telegram from Stan-
ton yesterday morning confirms the report of
the safety of Hardcastle's or Kelly's Georgia
regiment, and all the survivors of Col. Pegram's
command.

HAD GOT THEM.—A gentleman who was
at Manassas on Tuesday morning saw a negro
man belonging to an Alabama officer march a
Zouave into camp. The negro, a short, thick-
set fellow, had a gun on his shoulder, and
drove his prisoner before him. The Zouave
was a pert looking fellow, and wore his arm in
a sling in consequence of his wound. As the
negro reached the company in which the officer
was quartered, he handed over his prize, pay-
ing him the compliment of saying, who been
[illegible]

THE WAR.

A gentleman who passed over a portion of
the battlefield on Tuesday says that the road
was crowded with the dead and wounded of
the enemy; and all the little houses in the vici-
nity and one church were crowded with the
wounded. The humane wretches who led
these poor creatures to the slaughter neither
gave interment to the dead nor relief to the
wounded. The whole were abandoned to
their fate, or to the mercy of their victorious
army.

The rulers who thus treat their own people
are the same who pronounced medical stores
for the sick and wounded contraband, and pro-
hibited their importation into the Confederate
States. If they had sensibilities above those of
brutes, they would feel the rebuke implied in
the fact that the dead whom they would not
bury, and the wounded whom they would not
relieve, have the one found burial, and the
other nursing, at the hands of those whom they
sought to deprive of the means of assisting.
The duties of humanity, which they have neg-
lected, have been performed for them by
others.

All the prisoners tell the same tale: that they
enlisted only for the defense of Washington;
that they were not to cross the Potomac, and
had no thought nor wish to invade Virginia.
That they have been imposed upon by their
leaders, and particularly old Scott, whom they
abuse with great favor. One of them, more in-
telligent than the majority, answered our inform-
ant that he and all his comrades, whose term
of service expired the day after the battle, were
convinced that they were forced into the fight
to prevent their return home.

Whether there be truth in this or not, it is
the standing excuse which all the wretches
make for their invasion, and it is the same that
was made by the prisoners taken at Bethel. If
it be true, it argues a deplorable ignorance
among "the most enlightened people on the
earth," and a wickedness in their rules even
exceeding that for which we gave them credit.

Among the trophies taken at Manassas was a
battery composed of the most gigantic guns
ever seen on a field of battle. They were
thirty two pound rifled cannon, on wheels, ten
or twelve feet high, and with tires a foot wide,
and drawn by ten horses. Such monsters were
never before outside of a fortification. In
this country we see the Chinese sticking out. The
Yankees supposed that the mere sight of these
terrible-looking monsters would clear the field
of an enemy.

At the first battle of Bull's Run the Federal-
ists declared their losses were 40 killed and 60
wounded. To prove the lie out of their own
mouths, we quote the following from the Phila-
delphia *Inquirer*:

The First Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel
Cowden, behaved gallantly, and stood their
ground like heroes. After having fifty-one of
their men killed, they retired in good order.
Colonel Cowden's horse was shot under him,
after which he fought on foot.

If 53 were killed in one regiment, how many
were killed, wounded and missing in the ten
regiments engaged in the conflict?

RYMORS ON STOCKS.—The news of the de-
feat of the Grand Army created a panic in the
stock markets, and United States 6's declined
4 per cent in New York.

The New York *Daily News*—one of the very
few truthful Northern sheets—thus alludes to
the reception of the news of the Federal defeat
at Stone Bridge:

The news of the reverses of the advance col-
umn of Union troops on Sunday fell upon the people
of this city with the startling effect of a thunder
clap from a cloudless sky, or the upheaving of
an earthquake. As the first announcements
came from the various bulletins, in quick succession,
crowds gathered around them, and the various
details were eagerly discussed as to their proba-
bility and reliability.

The hope was generally that the news was ex-
aggerated, but it seemed like hoping against
hope, as the frightful lines came teeming over
the wires, recounting disaster upon disaster so
minutely that little room was left for doubt.

At the hotels and all public places knots of
people might be seen earnestly talking over the
movements of the army and the causes which
led to so sorrowful results. A gloom
settled over the city later in the day, as the
news found its way into the households in every
section, and where only the vague rumors could
be reached without the possibility of drawing
any comfort from the reports.

The general melancholy was tangible; one
felt as if the very sound and the causes which
woe, and that the heart was weighed down by
an irrepressible sadness. It would not be a
profitable effort to attempt to give a description
of instances of private grief, and a mere allu-
sion to the general effect of the deplorable
tidings is all that is permitted this morning.
Even to an early hour this morning large num-
bers of persons lingered around the printing
offices to learn the latest items from the seat of
war, and it seemed almost impossible for them
to retire to their homes, all anxious to learn
something in relation to absent friends or rela-
tives. Our citizens have but received the first
lesson on the horrors of civil war. What scenes
are to come in the future, who can say!

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange*
thus closes an account of the great battle:

The loss has been terrible on both sides, the
Federals sustaining seven-eighths of the entire
loss. They killed, wounded and prisoners, are
computed at 14,000. On the retreat all the
regiments broke confusedly and ran like sheep
During the fight, however, some of the regi-
ments behaved themselves bravely. Among those
worthy of special notice are the 69th New York
and the Rhode Island troops.

The 69th lose in 900, the 14th (Brooklyn)
lose one-half their number, while but 200 of
the *Fire Zouaves* are left out of the entire regi-
ment.

Muskets, knapsacks and every encumbrance
were thrown away by the troops on their re-
treat. A large number of them were cut to
pieces and taken prisoners by the Confederate
cavalry. All along the road from Bull Run to
Fairfax the Federals were harassed by sharp
shooters in the woods.

The panic of the Northern army is, perhaps,
unparalleled in the history of battles. Artillery
was deserted, and the horses made off with the
wagon trains were also taken for this pur-
pose. The wounded and dying were left on the
field to perish by thirst and loss of blood. Hun-
dreds of them are still lying there, to whom no
assistance can be given. Many of the fugi-
tives did not stop until they had reached the
city.

They craved for food and would have it at all
hazards. Their feeling was well understood
by the storekeepers, who did not dare to deny
them. Scores of men with flesh wounds sat on
the steps and curb-stones, and endeavored to
snatch a little sleep.

The panic did not cease when they had
reached Arlington. They crawled into the city
during the whole day in small squads, rarely
numbering over a dozen.

The draw bridge was ordered to be removed to keep them
from crossing, but they went to Georgetown
and crossed over the Aqueduct. Many crossed
in boats, while a few swayed to swim. The
loss of war material is very great; it is esti-
mated at the War Department at $2,000,000.
The famous 32 pound rifled siege guns and six
batteries were captured by the Confederates, to
all amounting to nearly fifty pieces of artil-
lery.

General McClellan succeeds to the command
of the Potomac, in place of General McDowell.

Northern Dispatches.

We clip the following from the Western ex-
changes:

Washington, July 26.—The following are
wounded, and have been brought to the Wash-
ington Infirmary to day:

Minnesota Regiment—E. E. Hess, David Autho-
ny, Geo. Crocker, A. Ferguson, Francis Gib-
son, Joseph Foy, Hiram Hardens, Stephen
Johnson, John Amour.

Wisconsin Second—Thos. Crosby, J. M. Jack.

Michigan First—Martin Wooden.

Ohio First—S. Thompson.

The Rescolute, which arrived yesterday, re-
ports that the rebels are organizing large forces
on the Eastern shores of Virginia, and that a
large amount of provisions and army stores are
carried thence across the bay into the Rappa-
hannock and York rivers, and thence transport-
ed by way of Fredericksburg and by the Rich-
mond and York River Railroad.

The Yankees has arrived and brought import-
ant intelligence in regard to the operations on
the Virginia bank at Mathias Point, and near
Aquia Creek. The rebels are busy erecting
batteries. The one at Mathias Point fired
upon the propeller Sophia on Sunday morning.
The Live Yankee returned the fire.

Washington, July 26.—The following is a
list of the killed, wounded and missing in the
Second Ohio Regiment:

Here follows a list of 173 men in a single
regiment.]

According to general order No. 45, in the fu-
ture no volunteer will be admitted into the ser-
vice who is unable to speak the English lan-
guage.

Captain Van Vleit has been appointed Quar-
termaster of the army of the Potomac, and
has entered on his duties.

There seems to be no doubt that Cols. Du-
mont, Milroy, and Wallace, of Indiana, who so
distinguished themselves in Western Virginia,
have been or will be appointed Brigadier Gen-
erals, in addition to Lieut. Reynolds, of that
State.

Brigadier-General Morris will be honorably
discharged from the service to-morrow. Major
General Sanford, of New York; Brigadier Gen-
eral Runyan, of New Jersey; Brigadier-General
Cox, Schleich, and Bates, of Ohio, are also
respectively to be honorably discharged; the
first named August 15th, and the last named on
the 27th, and the others on the 30th instant.

CAIRO, July 23—11 P. M.—The news of the
repulse of the Federal forces at Manassas Junc-
tion has emboldened the Secessionists of Mis-
souri and Kentucky, and recruiting is going on
near here on both sides.

Large bodies of Secessionists are assembling
upon the Kentucky shore, just below and nearly
opposite Bird's Point.

An attack upon Bird's Point is threatened
immediately, and the troops here are anxious
that it may be made.

Should an attack be made, look out for a good
account from the Cairo troops.

BITTEN BY A RATTLESNAKE.—Mr. Martin
Maguire, of this place, while hunting squirrels
last Sunday morning on Judge Guion's planta-
tion, was bitten by a large rattlesnake. The
venomous reptile buried its deadly fangs just
below the ankle, and inoculated the victim with
a subtle poison, against whose fatal effects
whisky and other antidotes proved unavailing,
for he died on Wednesday last.—*Lafourche*
Pilot.

YANKEE SAGES.

Editors of he Bee:

Discreet persons always guard against em-
phatically asserting that which is not at least
plausible, well knowing that recklessness of
assumption serves to weaken their cause in the
estimation of intelligent persons. But since
Lincoln's subjects fell into his mare, designed
to magnetize political capital through the in-
strumentality of hired mobs, and voluntarily or
pusillanimously surrendered their individual
rights, the mass of them have lost every trace
of discretion, as is clearly evinced by the gross
absurdity of their assumptions. This is demon-
strated by thousands of letters and publications
originating in Abraham's Empire. One of our
old merchants has a letter dated "Northamp-
ton," (Mass.) "July 9th," which ventilates the
prevalent political heresies of that region, thus:
"I read your remarks about the planters' sub-
scriptions of cotton and sugar to Mr. B. He
told me to say that they might as well have
signed for all of those articles they raised as a
part, as they will be worthless during the war
for any purpose, as will Mr. Shepherd's dona-
tion of his rents in New Orleans. Mr. M. says
this offer amounts to nothing, since no one in
New Orleans is foolish enough to pay rent.
Jeff. Davis has for some time seen 'the hand-
writing upon the wall,' and ere long his deluded
followers will make the same discovery. It is
certain that he has invested $200,000 of his
money in France. What do you suppose is his
object? There are plenty of New Orleans
men *known here* to be strong Union men at
heart, and the time will soon come when they
will make it known. There is nothing new
here: business about as usual, except the facto-
ries are running on half time. Throughout the
North there seems to be no disposition to extend
business of any kind until this little matter of
the Southern rebellion is disposed of, or until it
is known whether we have a Government or
not." Is not the foregoing a rich sample of the
gross ignorance, or something worse, concerning
our people and our affairs in which our ene-
mies indulge? Some months since there were
many men here who would have gone almost
any sacrifice to avert a disruption of the late
Union, but Lincoln's famous proclamation dis-
persed their Union proclivities, and rendered
them uncompromising secessists. There is
scarcely one of their number who would not
surrender his life rather than acquiesce in such
despotism as that of future political alliance
with Yankeedom.

As Mr. M. is now living upon the fruits of
his accumulations in the wholesale grocery
business in this city, he has no excuse for evinc-
ing such profound ignorance of facts, or such
unscrupulousness in misrepresenting them. All
who have transacted business here, are aware
that we have given our tenants ample grace
the regular payment of their rents, since the
lessor holds the first privilege upon the contents
of the buildings, and that Mr. Shepherd's rents
in Texas are available as they were last year.
If Mr. M. is capable of taking a comprehen-
sive view of our resources, he would perceive
that our staple is the most important indeed
on the globe, since, unlike any cotemporary na-
tion, it is capable of subverting the Government
of Great Britain. By withholding for a single
year our cotton—the sustaining atmosphere of
that proud Government—we could precipitate it
into a revolution. And this we shall assuredly
do should its policy towards us fail to meet our
ideas of justice. Lord Palmerston said that
the combined armies and navies of Great Bri-
tain, France and "Doctor" Lincoln might
avert such an exercise of the power
which the Almighty has thus mercifully placed
within our grasp, by coming and stealing
our cotton. They can do nothing of the kind,
since our planters have unanimously resolved
to retain their cotton, and to burn EVERY
POUND or it should such an expedient be at-
tempted. We shall present to our chief custom-
er the alternative either to raise the siege, or
waive the blockading squadron of the caricatu-
res (Government, or permitting us, Samson-like,
to demolish their political temple. Will our
generous people, then, continue fighting "our
war for any purpose?" When the knaves in-
festing Washington really inaugurated the pro-
gramme which is now so rapidly sinking them,
they should have reflected that our instrumen-
tality we can wield for the overthrow and hu-
miliation of our enemies. To back out now
would be sorely mortifying, but it is even a
more blind step, and more fatal to them, for we
shall take care to sink them fathoms deep in in-
famy by whipping them out of their atrocious
programme. Let Davis and his "seed bank
writing upon the wall," and been striving to
render it visible to the miscreants to whom it
was addressed. We all saw it when the absurd
mandate of "Secession" stared us in the face
as composition of four powerful States. BETHEL
rendered it still more conspicuous. BULL RUN
increased its magnitude, and MANASSAS pro-
digiously expanded its dimensions. The com-
ments in foreign journals which the last named
achievement will elicit, will prove that its ter-
rific import is fully appreciated on the opposite
side of the Atlantic.

As President Davis is a poor man, some kind
friend must have donated the $200,000 which
"it is certain" he has been invested in his name in
France. He will no less be pecuniarily than grati-
fied in learning, via Northampton, that wealth
has thus been thrust upon him.

That "little matter" which the caricature
President admits will require four hundred
thousand men, and cost four hundred millions
of dollars, and which a million men and a thou-
sand millions of dollars would be liable or
incapacitating, will long continue to interpose
obstacles to the extension of business "throughout
the North. In half a century that ses-
tion will recover from the blighting con-
sequences of losing the source of its prosperi-
ty—the South—and receiving in lieu thereof
the gigantic burden of a public debt, incurred
for the sole purpose of enriching the rapacious
the most corrupt faction that ever disgraced
Christendom, and likewise enabling public
officers to accumulate millions of dollars by
robbing the National treasury. There is
is possible that it is not yet known in North-
ampton whether "we" (they) "have a Govern-
ment or not?" If so, we, as well as editors of
foreign journals, are much better informed on that
point than His Majesty's subjects, since these
editors and ourselves concur in the opinion that
Yankeedom has "not" a "Government," the
conspirators at Washington having demon-
strated to the satisfaction of all honest and in-
telligent persons that they are as ignorant of
statesmanship as a pupil in the primary school
is of algebra. Cass, who distinguished himself at Monte-
rey, as first lieutenant. The battery has been furnished
from Iveen's foundry at private expense.

Charged with Murder.—A young man,
giving his name as John Smith, was arrested by the
Third District police yesterday, at the Pontchartrain
Railroad depot on suspicion of having been concerned
in the assassination and robbery of Mr McLeod, two
months ago, on the Metairie Ridge.

Row on the Levee.—About eleven o'clock
yesterday morning, on the levee, in front of the French
market, a non-commissioned officer of the Second Bat-
talion of Zouaves attempted to arrest a man who, he
he said, was a deserter from his company, when nine
friends of the latter rushed to his assistance, and there
ensued a general row. The soldier, a powerful French-
man, waded through his enemies as if they were Philis-
tines and he a second Sampson. He caught one of
them by the wrist, and slinging him around his head,
hit him out at full long to some time, from ma-
nates the combatants were surrounded by Lieut. Ramel
and a force of policemen, and were all arrested. Re-
corder Adams sent them all to the Parish Prison for
thirty days, in default of paying a fine of twenty dollars.

Second District Recorder's Court—Acting
Recorder Adams.—August Baip, who keeps the grocery
at No. 33 Ursulines street, and was charged by officer
Charles Prins with selling a glass of whisky to the slave
Horace, belonging to Harris & Morgan, was convicted,
of the charge by a special tribunal of three slave-owners,
Messrs. F. Carrybine, Lewis Chatham and F. Mar-
quez, Jr., and sentenced to pay a fine of $250, with the
alternative of going to the Parish Prison for three
months. His license was not forfeited. Baip said he
had purchased the slave at the end of last month at
the expense of the city then pay $250 and have to up-
port himself besides, and want to jail the happiest of
mortals at the thought of thus making over $250 out of
the city. He put into the Sich Marie sobbing over
and evidently thinking it was a "good joke on Schnei-
der."

Michael Hayes was held to answer the charge of com-
mitting an unprovoked assault and battery upon Mrs.
Frances Wagner, in her house, corner of Conti and
Burgundy streets, at six o'clock yesterday morning.
The charge made by Sergeant Delaure against William
Boyer, f. m. c., of resting rooms to slaves, was dis-
missed. Mother Carlin and Blanche de Marly,
charged by officer J. Morris with keeping a disorderly
house, were discharged, as the prosecutor had no evi-
dence to prove his assertion.

FRUIT JUICES—25 boxes Fine Apple Juice; 25 do Current do; 10 do Raspberry do; 10 do Strawberry do; 5 do Mulberry do; for sale by
jy31 C. VAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

CLARET IN CASES—35 cases Chateau Dillon; 120 do Leoville; 67 half do Chateau Dillon; 25 do Barsac; for sale by
jy31 C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

WHITE WINE—60 casks Haut Sauterne; 5 do Barsac; 20 bbls. Haut Sauterne; 12 half do Barsac; 100 boxes Barsac; in store and for sale by
jy31 C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

EXCHANGE on sight and on time on Paris, Bordeaux, Nantes, Marseilles, Havre, Rouen, Lyons, Mulhouse, Ancona, Strasburg, Metz, Rheims, Rodez, St Etienne, St Quentin, Valenciennes, Turkin, Pau, La Rochelle, Angers, Angoulême, Rennes, Orleans; for sale by
jy31 m C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

CLARET IN BOXES—500 boxes Canteenac; 300 do St. Julien; 275 do Chateau Dillon; 150 do Chateau Talbot; 200 do Margaux; 15 do Chateau Leoville; 15 do Chateau Margaux; 15 do Chateau Lafitte; 30 do Pichon Longueville; in store, and for sale by
jy31 C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

SALTPETRE—4 kegs; for sale by
jy27 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 14 St. Louis st.

CORDIALS—65 boxes assorted Cordials, Marie Brizard & Co; for sale by
jy27 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 14 St. Louis st.

SUGAR—16 boxes Loaf; for sale by
jy27 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 14 St. Louis st.

WINE—30 casks and 50 half do St. Estepe; for sale by
jy27 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 14 St. Louis st.

65 CASES ant. Madeira; for sale by
jy27 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 14 St. Louis st.

ALE, PEE-PEE-boxes, Marie Brizard & Roger; for sale by
jy27 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 14 St. Louis st.

WINE—110 casks Monopole and Clarette; for sale by
jy27 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 14 St. Louis st.

WHISKY—20 boxes "G. S. Boston;" 100 do; for sale by
jy27 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 14 St. Louis st.

WINE—30 casks Sherry, for sale by
jy27 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 14 St. Louis st.

STRAWBERRIES—18 boxes Strawberries in Jelice, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
jy27 9 and 14 St. Louis st.

COFFEE BAGS—300 empty Bags for sale by
jy27 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 14 St. Louis st.

NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed at the meeting of citizens on Monday evening are request d to meet at the office of D. J. Ricards, No 32 Camp street, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 2d proximo, at 7 o'clock. A full meeting is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
jy31 2t

To Hire.

TWO FAMILY SERVANTS, excellent cooks, washers and ironers, per month or subjects—for hire low.
A. BERGAMINI, Jr., Orator,
jy31 2t No. 81 Old Levee street.

Lost or Stolen.

A PROMISSORY NOTE, dated 4th August, 1860, signed *Ne varietur* by Edward Barnett, notary public, for $200, payable twelve months after date at the Bank of America, drawn by Gerald Farrell to his own order, and endorsed by himself, and bearing interest at 8 per cent, per annum from maturity. All persons are cautioned against negotiating this note, payment having been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid to any person returning the said note to ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas streets.
jy31 4t 9t

To Rent.

A NICE FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 227 Bourbon street, next to the corner of St. Philip. Possession given immediately. Apply to
U. B. LOGAN,
jy29 2t corr. Bienville and Old Levee sts.

J. R. Jaffray & Co.,
7 ST. MILDREDS COURT,
London.

Agent.—
Mr. J. V. DURAND,
New Orleans. *ENGLAND.*

CANNON! CANNON!!

FOR SALE,

TWENTY PIECES OF CANNON, from the most approved foundry in the world, ranging from 6 to 24-pounders. Apply at 56 Magazine street.
jy30 M. J. WILSON.

Wanted

TO PURCHASE, A DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, well located, in the Second District. Apply on Carondelet street, No. 214.
jy31 2t

For Sale,

A SPLENDID family boy HORSE, six years old; goes to harness or saddle. Also, an entirely new BAGGIE and a very fine set of HARNESS will be sold at twelve into the credit on a good security. The boy can be seen at the stable, on Carondelet st, separately. Apply to A. MARCHAND, at the Citizens' Bank.
jy31 1w

Board of Underwriters,
NEW ORLEANS, 23d July, 1861.

AT a meeting of this Board, held to-day the following