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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 6 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

THE NORTHERN PROSPECTS.

In what amazing contrast with recent events are the boastful predictions of the Lincolnite journals uttered but a day or two before the terrible conflict which laid their legions to the hard and covered them with shame, disappointment and humiliation. The condemnation by the fearful and prudent SCOTT of a vast army at Alexandria, adding daily to its numbers, until it had swollen to gigantic proportions, filled those shouts with exultation and overweening confidence. They thought their forces irresistible, and claimed in advance a brilliant and signal triumph. As for the New York Black Republican sheets, they united in a grand chorus of rejoicing at the prospective victories in store for the Lincolnites. The *Tribune*, the *World*, and the *Times* all agreed that there was no chance whatever for the rebels. BEAUREGARD was doomed to destruction. JOHNSTON would be annihilated by MCCLELLAN. The heroic BEAUREGARD would leave Fortress Monroe at the head of a valorous host, and chase MANSFIELD out of Yorktown. As for the *Herald*, that impient sheet prophesied disaster and flight, or slaughter and overthrow to the entire Confederate troops. Just observe the cool assurance with which it decided the fate of the South in one brief paragraph:

We think the campaign in Virginia is virtually settled—that Johnston cannot risk a battle in the valley without suffering a crushing defeat—that he cannot join BEAUREGARD before Patterson can join Gen. McDowell, immediately in front of Beauregard, and that thus, detached and scattered, the forces of Johnston and Beauregard are in very great danger of a decisive overthrow. What then? Taking counsel from the fate of Garnett's column, it is quite possible that, without a fight, Johnston will fest fall back upon Manassas Junction, and that near Beauregard, thus reinforced, instead of risking an action with one hundred thousand Federal troops, will fall back upon Richmond, leaving up the railroad behind him. And then? Why, then it is possible that he will next be compelled to evacuate Richmond, and that, too, without much bloodshed, in order to save himself and his army from a final surrender.

But prediction was not confined to the prophets of the New York journals. Philadelphia, Cincinnati and other cities put forth their prognostics to the spirit of valediction. The Philadelphia *Press* affirmed in the most positive manner that every model battery at Manassas would be stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, after being well shelled first, and that SCOTT, knowing the strength of the rebels, had accumulated an army that would prove irresistible. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 18th benevolently explained to its readers the precise plans of the Federal Commander-in-Chief; showed how BEAUREGARD was to be driven beyond Richmond, and Virginia was to be restored to the Union; how General PATTERSON was to knock JOHNSTON into a "cocked hat;" how MCCLELLAN was to crush the Western Virginia all right, and then move upon Memphis, and how FREMONT was to join him there by way of Cairo and Kentucky—and, finally, how the Confederate army would have to fight or run. Well, they did fight, but who was in that race?

The man mounted on the bike!
The dog to run that bike!

Is it not a pity that these silly prints did not take counsel of the most ordinary suggestions of prudence before recklessly and recklessly giving themselves up to bluster and bravado? Might they not have conceived that it was barely within the limits of possibility, and of Providence, if they believe in it, that some unexpected mishaps which could not be foreseen, and therefore averted, would render their calculations unavailing? Suppose they had thrown an anchor to windward; left a single loop to hang a doubt on, and intimated that victory was not absolutely and inevitably sure, they would now be spared a portion of the unmeasured ridicule they will receive from their foes, and the maledictions both loud and deep they may expect from the wretched dupes whose unfathomable credulity has been so grossly abused. But the victory at Stone Bridge will answer one among many good objects. It will convince the sensible men of the North, who have been confidently counting on SCOTT's invincibility, that their newspaper organs have deliberately palmed falsehoods upon them, especially in relation to the numbers, the equipment, the bravery, and the devotion of the Confederate armies. If the people of the United States have any desire to learn the truth with respect to the war and its results, let them cease to follow their blind and besotted guides, and consult the Southern papers. We are not ashamed to publish the facts in every engagement. We do not seek to fashion and extemporize rumors, or to exaggerate and magnify a triumph. We claim and possess the unswerving trust of our readers, because we give them truth, whether it tells for or against us. The future historians of the present mighty struggle will find it needless to delve among public records in the North, for time far, with few honorable exceptions, they have been huge conglomerate masses of falsification, or ingenious and highly creditable efforts to conceal every misfortune suffered by the Federal arms. He will have to look to the South for authentic materials to furnish him the annals of these troublous times.

THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—We understand that private dispatches were received yesterday announcing that only one member of this gallant corps was killed, viz: Mr Reynolds. Two were wounded. Capt. INGRAHAM, who had been reported dead, is safe.

YORKTOWN.—A private letter from one of our New Orleans boys stationed at Yorktown states that the defenses of that place are as nearly impregnable as they can be, and the writer expresses his belief that the Confederate troops there could repulse fifty thousand of the enemy.

J. Madison Cutts, father of Senator Dougl'as's widow, publishes a card, by desire of that lady, requesting the friends of the deceased statesman not to raise penitentiaries for the support of herself and children. Mr. Cutts is able and willing to provide for them.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES CONTINUED.—The New York *Daily Times* of the 20 instant contains a long report Mr. Raymond, the editor, dated at Fortress Monroe, June 20, from which we make the annexed extract:

They have entered into vacant houses which had been deserted and shut up by their owners, and in sheer wantonness destroyed the furniture which they contained. I have heard of elegant pianos broken in pieces, chairs and sofas cut, mirrors defaced, mirrors broken, and other outrages perpetrated, more worthy of savages than soldiers drawn from the ranks of civil life. Col. Allen's burning of his wheat, cut and stacked on the field, became by contrast a Christian act. Allen's burning of his wheat, cut and stacked on the field, became he believed it belonged to a Secessionist, (a widow lady) is an instance of the reckless disregard of all rights, and of ordinary decency, which is said to be habitual with them.

In this connection I desire to raise the question as to the propriety of all the houses, hotels and other destruction of property which seems to have the sanction of our authorities. On the way to Bethel, at the time of the disastrous and discreditable affair at that place some houses, Col. Duryea's Regiment, while passing by a large and elegant house, was fired upon by one or two shots, believed to come from the house. An officer and one or two men immediately went in and set the house on fire. It was entirely consumed, together with its elegant furniture, carpets, pianos, an excellent law library, and all its other contents, which in the aggregate, as the officer himself assured me, not less than $25,000. I learn that the owner, a lawyer named Whiting, and another gentleman who was with him in the house at the time, denied having fired upon the troops. Both were brought into the fortress, and afterward released by Gen. Butler, on the representations of Col. Bayer. I confess I do not see the propriety of burning the house. Why, moreover, was it necessary to order Little Bethel to be burned, and the church to be set on fire if it was of wood, and to be blown up if of brick? Does there never move of Secessionists among them to let which we live?

GENERAL'S BILLIARD PLAY IN BUFFALO.—The celebrated performances of M. Berger in Buffalo are then noticed by the *Commercial Advertiser* of that city:

We were convinced by what we saw last night that there are men in this city who have never seen billiards, for the present, of their own only even in a kind ratio of inferiority to M. Berger. The difficulty is not in degree, but in kind. It was reported in New York that the Professor would beat the person he played with almost the same number of points, whether it was Phelan or some amateur. Kavanagh, we believe, plays a close game with him then any one else. Mr. Sweitzer, a few days ago, made over seventy in a game with him. But he was not in good trim for we believe that M. Berger, in the way of large runs, has done in this country by no regular game. He tried to make 1,000 in a game, and failed, but when he stopped he had not been himself for this, into 800 almost every shot by a prodigious run of balls, probably, but when he stopped he had not been there, but would almost every shot by a prodigious run of balls. Their apparent approximate to him, therefore, we think no test of the comparative merits of our player. Mr. Kavanagh, we understand, is contracting with M. Berger in Montreal, Quebec, and has acquired a great name by his practice; but we think it will be a long time before he equals his master.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Battle of Manassas.

Dispatch from President Davis to the Secretary of War—Additional Dispatches.

Richmond, July 22.—President Davis gives an official dispatch to the Secretary of War, announcing a complete and decisive victory near Manassas yesterday. The enemy, after long battle fighting, fled precipitately in the direction of Leesburg and Centreville, pursued by our cavalry and light infantry till night put an end to the pursuit.

The enemy left on the field large stores of ammunition and arms.

Vast piles of slain are everywhere in the direction of the fight. The neighboring farm houses on the road are crowded, with the wounded enemy.

The Confederate force immediately engaged was 18,000, and the Federalists are estimated at 30,000. This reform on the left wing, where the battle was principally waged, and does not include the right and center, which were but partially engaged.

The entire Confederate force amounted to about 40,000, and the Federalists nearly 80,000.

The enemy lost several field batteries, and the regimental standard of colors.

The partisans have been received up to one o'clock this afternoon of the dead and wounded on either side.

The Confederate Congress—Recognition of the News of the Victory.

Richmond, July 21—Congress met at noon, opening with prayer.

The following dispatch to Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General, was read by the clerk:

"MANASSAS, Sunday Night.

"Night has closed upon a hard-fought field. Our forces have won a glorious victory. The enemy was routed and fled precipitately, abandoning a very large amount of arms, munitions, baggage, and supplies. The ground was strewn for miles with the killed, and the farm houses and grounds around are filled with their wounded. The pursuit was continued on several routes toward Leesburg and Centreville, until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured several field batteries and regimental stand of arms and one United States flag. Many prisoners have been taken.

"Too much praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers, or for the gallantry of the troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left, several miles from our field works. Our forces engaged did not exceed 15,000; that of the enemy is estimated at 30,000.

JEFFERSON DAVIS."

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Memminger, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize the hand of the Most High God, the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords in the glorious victory with which he hath crowned our arms at Manassas, and that the people of the Confederate States invited by appropriate services on the ensuing Sabbath to offer up their united thanksgiving and praise for this mighty deliverance.

Resolved, That, deeply deploring the necessity which has reached the soil of our country with the blood of so many of her noblest sons, we offer to the respective families and friends our warmest and most cordial sympathy, assuring them that the sacrifice made will be consecrated in the hearts of our people, and that they will place enshrine the names of the gallant dead as the champions of free and constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That we approve of the prompt and energetic efforts of the army of Richmond to make provisions for the wounded, and that a committee of one member from each State be appointed to co-operate in the plan.

Received, That Congress do now adjourn.

The city is full of rumors about the number of killed and wounded on both sides, and of movements being made, but all are utterly unreliable.

The body of Brigadier-General Francis S Bartow, and perhaps others, are expected on the train to-night.

A large public meeting was held this afternoon, and a committee appointed to go to Manassas and receive all the wounded able to be transported to Richmond. A committee was also appointed to ascertain the number of families in Richmond who will receive and attend the wounded, and to solicit subscriptions and obtain comforts to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded.

It has been raining all day, and the train due from Manassas at three this afternoon is not expected to arrive till after midnight.

The telegraph to Manassas has been out of working order for several hours, but is now working, with an immense business on hand and offices.

It is impossible to obtain details of the dead and wounded yet.

The battle-ground extended over a space of ten miles.

Receipt of the News at Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., July 22.—The news of the battle of Manassas was received with great rejoicing.

A salute was fired in honor of the great event.

United States Congress.

Washington, July 22.—In the Senate, the bill to increase the military establishment was returned to the House, the Senate refusing to concur in the amendment.

A message having been received from the President, the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, Wright offered a resolution that the reverses at Bull Run so way impaired the ultimate success, &c., of the Federalists, which was tabled.

Army News from Washington.

McClellan has been ordered to the command of the forces on the Potomac, and is succeeded by Rosencrans.

The Federal army will be immediately reorganized and increased.

McDowell is at headquarters at Arlington. His division will resume its former position.

A large amount of arms, provisions, &c., were captured by the Confederates, who pursued and occupied positions abandoned by us as far as Fairfax Courthouse.

The cavalry of the Confederates was the terror of our volunteers, who kept the woods to avoid their charge.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 23.—The 13th New York militia have re-enlisted for three years.

Banks joins Patterson, who is at Harper's Ferry awaiting him.

There is great excitement here. The Southerners are overjoyed, and the efforts of their friends to quiet their delirium is of no avail. It is said that a considerable military force will be required to keep them down.

Likeness of Beauregard are selling throughout the streets.

The heavy rain prevents the people from congregating. Thirty arrests have been made for attempts to incite revolts.

The defeat at Manassas is attributed to the inactivity of Patterson, who had received a dozen official orders to engage Johnston at any odds.

From New York.

New York, July 23.—The *Herald's* special correspondent says the retreat was nothing more or less than a stampede. The defeat is attributed in a great measure to Patterson's inactivity.

Gov. Sprague's bravery brought some degree of order out of chaos.

McDowell displayed great bravery, but his efforts to arrest the panic were unavailing.

The New York Seventy first, Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh, and Maine Regiments were moved down like grass.

The list of killed and wounded embraces a large number of officers.

Col Howitzer is thought to be dead.

Missouri Convention in Session.

Jefferson City, July 23.—The Convention has organized—sixty-one members present. Gen. Wilson has been elected President.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the North American—Liverpool Cotton Market Firm—Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady.

Pictou Point, July 23.—The Canadian mail steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 11th, and Londonderry on the 12th, has passed this point, bound for Quebec.

The steamships Jura and City of Baltimore, from New York, had both arrived out at Liverpool previous to the departure of the North American.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, July 11.—The sales of Cotton the past three days in Liverpool consisted of 37,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 12,000. The market closed firm at last week's rates, which was fully maintained.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

European Intelligence—Further by the North American—Commercial Reports.

Pictou Point, July 23—The North American brings the following additional intelligence telegraphed from Liverpool to Londonderry:

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, July 12.—The sales of Cotton the past week amounted to 81,000 bales, of which speculators took 13,000 and exporters 5000, the market closing firm and less active.

They sales Friday were 10,000 bales, 3000 of which were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and steady.

Middling Orleans, 6¾d; Middling Orleans, 6¼d; Mobile Fair, 6¾d; Middling Mobile, 6d; Uplands Fair, 6¾d; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.

The stock in port amounts to 1,190,000 bales, of which 841,000 are of American descriptions.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions quiet.

Consols.

London, July 12.—Consols 91¼.

Sixth Week Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Arabian.

Halifax, July 22.—The Arabia, with Liverpool dates, via Queenstown, of the 19th inst, has arrived here, en route for Boston.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, July 13.—The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market on Saturday comprised 19,000 bales. The market closed quiet and steady.

Consols are without change.

Havre Cotton Market.

Havre, July 12.—The sale of the previous day are changed from our last report.

The sales of the week amounted to 62,000 bales.

Effect of the Battle in Louisville.

Louisville, July 22.—The effect of the overwhelming defeat of Lincoln's forces is in the highest degree inspiriting to the Southern Rights men. The Union party is sorely depressed, many declaring that no proper solution has yet transpired to account for this disastrous day.

The death of Tomphins is deplored as a brutal murder.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, July 22.—The Floyd gun will be moved to amos Swan's Point. Important news may soon be expected from Old Point.

From Washington.

Washington, July 22.—The morning was occupied in putting affairs in order on the original line on the Virginia side.

The list of officers killed and wounded still increases.

A Zouave drummer, who escaped from the Confederates, says that they have an immense number of prisoners.

U. S. Congress.

Washington, July 23.—The Senate passed a bill for the transportation of munitions to loyal citizens in the Confederate States, accompanied by an appropriation of $2,000,000.

The House passed a bill abolishing the District Courts of Kentucky and Missouri, dividing Kentucky into two judicial districts, and filling posts into one. Yeas, 79; nays, 50. Crittenden opposed the bill as an abuse of the power of Congress, and an innovation of the Constitution.

Later from Missouri.

Independence, July 23.—Santa Fé dates to the 7th inst. are received.

Granville Grey is a candidate for the Confederate Congress from the Mesilla Valley.

Missouri State Convention.

Jefferson City, July 22.—Hon. Uriel Wright made a violent secession speech in the State Convention to-day, denouncing the Administration as revolutionary and despotic. He denounced the Union leaders of St. Louis and the State.

A committee was appointed to report on the distressed condition of the State.

Dispatch from Simon Cameron.

Washington, July 22.—The Secretary of War telegraphs the following reply to the New York Union Defense Committee:

Open our friends to active exertions, that we may speedily retrieve our misfortune. We are making most vigorous efforts to concentrate a large and irresistible army at this point. Regiments are now arriving. The forts on the south bank of the Potomac are being well manned.

"The capital is safe."

(Signed) "SIMON CAMERON."

Occupation of Centreville by Confederate Forces.

Virginia cavalry occupied Centreville last night, extending scouts to Fairfax C. H.

From New York.

New York, July 23.—A private dispatch says that 475 men of the Seventy-first Regiment are missing.

FURTHER ON THE GREAT BATTLE.—In addition to the regular dispatches of the Associated Press, to be found under their proper head, we copy the annexed special dispatches published in last evening's *Picayune*:

Culpeper Courthouse, July 22.—There was a general engagement at Manassas yesterday, and a terrible fight all day.

The enemy was 80,000 strong, and was completely routed with immense loss, estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000.

Our loss was considerable.

Wheat's battalion suffered severely. Major Wheat and many of his men were wounded. The rest of the Louisianians suffered lightly.

The Washington Artillery and the Louisiana Infantry did splendid execution.

The victory was grand and decisive.

The enemy was pursued all night.

Centreville was occupied by our troops.

President Davis arrived here last night.

Culpeper Courthouse, July 22.—Our victory yesterday over the grand army of invasion at Manassas was glorious and complete.

Early in the morning the enemy, having obtained our badges and countersigns, had got forward in front.

The battle raged obstinately. The battle began at nine in the morning, and lasted till five in the evening. At eleven o'clock the enemy suffered a repulse, but being reinforced, made a renewed effort for the mastery. Again they were again repulsed. Again renewing the struggle, they were finally outflanked by our gallant lines and were routed at five, during in all directions, and pursued by our cavalry, and by President Davis, at the head of a body of fresh troops, which had been held in reserve, to Centreville.

We have captured very many cannon, a large number of rifles, an immense number of prisoners, and a vast quantity of baggage.

All Sherman's battery was taken, and came in this morning. Gen. Beauregard charged in person upon Sherman's battery at the head of a body of brave Louisianians, Virginians and Mississippians.

Our sole army covered itself with glory.

Our dead will be sent home. Our wounded are well cared for.

The slaughter of the enemy was dreadful. The battle field was strewn with dead and wounded as far as the pursuit continued.

A large number of officers and New York politicians were taken prisoners.

Gen. McDowell's Army.

The Washington *Star* of the 17th has the following relative to the constitution of that army which Beauregard and his compeers have scattered and routed:

The column of the extreme right is commanded by General Hunter; the right center column by General Tyler. That consists of the following excellent troops, viz: The Maine Second, the Fifth, Second and Third Connecticut Regiments, under Col. Keyes; the New York (1) Second, and First and Second Ohio Regiments, under Brig. Gen. Schenck; and the New York (1) Twenty-ninth, sixty-fifth and twenty-ninth, and the First Wisconsin Regiment, under Col. Corcoran, probably with Sherman's United States Light Battery; and six pieces of the New York Eighth, and a detachment of the Second United States Cavalry, under Capt. Harrison and Lieut. Tompkins. Gen. Tyler's column bivouacked last night around Vienna station, four and a half miles from Fairfax Courthouse.

Colonel Mills, United States Army, commands the left center column, and among other crack troops has more than 2500 regulars. He probably moved up by the Little River turnpike yesterday afternoon to a point within five miles of the Courthouse, if not nearer. A portion of the troops forming his column were two hours crossing Hailly's creek ponds yesterday afternoon to the intersection of the Columbia with the Little River turnpike.

Colonel Heintzelman commands the column on the extreme left, composed of the New York Fire Zouaves, the Michigan regiments, and other very fine troops, including the United States Cavalry and Light Artillery. Its route was via Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and country roads in that vicinity. A portion of it doubtless rested last night at Springfield Station. Falls Church was also occupied last night by a portion of Gen. Tyler's rear.

There must be at least 50,000 troops actually on the march under Gen. McDowell, exclusive of his reserves, which is still resting in and around his late intrenchments.

Blockade of the West.

Mr. Lincoln undertook to blockade the South, which was, in effect, simply a hint for them to plant their own corn and raise their own grain, which they at once adopted. The blockade, therefore, turns out to be a blockade on the West, instead of the South. The following extract from a letter to the New York *Day Book*, from an intelligent gentleman of Illinois, forms a doleful picture:

The blockade of the Mississippi has prostrated the State of Illinois. So far as our business is concerned, we are utterly and totally ruined. No part of the whole country has felt the pernicious effects of this war like Illinois.

The free blow prostrated our lands, striking out of circulation at once all our money as effectually as if destroyed in a single conflagration. To fill the vacuum we had nothing but to move forward our immense supplies of farm produce, with which the State was literally crammed. This, however, was impossible; our great commercial artery, the Mississippi, was blockaded, and not a bushel of grain could pass. With the Mississippi open to us, our corn would now command at least 50 cents per bushel, which would relieve our embarrassments.

Now, however, owing to this unconstitutional interruption of our trade, corn is worth 8 cents, not enough to pay expenses of marketing. Lincoln has, indeed, "immortalized" his own name. He has rendered it as well upon a man to live and enjoy good health with his jugular vein severed, as for Illinois to flourish with her great commercial artery, the Mississippi, blockaded. I hope, however, the lesson will not be lost, but that our people may learn by sore experience the ruinous tendencies of Abolition doctrines.

WHERE IS MAJOR ANDERSON, AND WHAT IS HE ABOUT?—A month or more ago, it was announced that Kentucky had been designated as a distinct military department, and that Major Anderson (of Fort Sumter notoriety) had been assigned to the command, under a higher rank, Colonel or Brigadier-General. It was soon after stated that Major, or Colonel, or General Anderson had retired to the mountains of Pennsylvania to recruit his health. Whether this announcement was true, or whether he is detained by the Major, Colonel, or General, (whichever he is, for really we are ignorant) we do not know. But one of the most distinguished sons of Kentucky, long retired, however, from public service, a judicious observer, gives as the opinion that Anderson's retirement is employed by him in arranging for the invasion of Tennessee, by a march across Kentucky, from Covington and Louisville, by way of Cumberland Gap, and that the enterprise is only delayed, awaiting the result of the August elections in Kentucky. We give this opinion, and one of the most anxious men in the State, for what it may be worth. It would seem to be corroborated by the announcement of a large force about to be posted at Newport Barracks—by the Cincinnati *Gazette's* statement that 30,000 troops be held in readiness to march into Kentucky at a day's notice—by Gen. Robinson's recruiting operations at Louisville—by the Louisville *Journal* and *Democrat's* articles preparing the public mind for some great corrective stroke by Lincoln. That this scheme, or some other, to compel neutrality of Kentucky, namely, to make it be neutrized, we have up anybody think.—*Frankfort Yeoman.*

What the Morning Women Say.

About two hundred and fifty women assembled yesterday morning in front of the office of the Union Defense Committee, in Fourth avenue, the majority of them being German and Irish. A number of policemen were on hand to explain matters and disperse the crowd, but their efforts were of no avail, as the women demanded that on having their own way in spite of everybody. Some of them were for "hiring" a posse of policemen to call on the Union Defense Committee and visit that body with a very expensive physical chastisement. One was in favor of proceeding to the Mayor's residence, and in the event of his refusing to render immediate aid, "killing him on the spot." The good sense of the disembodied wrath, however, prevailed, and the Mayor was permitted to continue on this "side o' Jordan."

"What will I do?" said one, wringing her hands and raising her eyes to heaven.

A bystander replied, advising her to wait a little longer and all would be well.

"Wait a little longer," she continued. "How can I wait when my children are starving for bread?" "Wait a little bread?" Ista very easy for you to say 'wait,' but I guess you never knew what it is to suffer as we poor women are obliged to do. Before my husband left for the war my children always had plenty to eat and plenty to wear, but since he has been away we have done nothing but suffer. I've been compelled to pawn every thing I had of any value, and I have hardly a decent frock to wear into the street. But I don't care for myself—it's for my poor children—my poor children!"

The gentleman whose advice had called forth this burst of natural eloquence seemed to be perfectly psychologized by the earnestness of the words, and putting his hand into his pocket, drew forth a dollar, which he gave to the woman. She immediately burst into tears, and followed the benevolent gentleman some distance on the avenue, wishing that "God would bless him for ever and ever, and that his children might never suffer for the want of bread."

One of the sufferers declared the members of the Union Defense Committee to be "humbugs," taking particular pains to pelt the term with an epithet more common than elegant.

"Why don't they do something for us, if they ain't humbugs?" she asked.

"Yes, that's the question; why don't they ask?" responded the crowd.

"So long as they are not hungry themselves," she continued, "they care for any attention to the women who are starving for the want of food. They've got money, and I know it; but they won't give it to us unless they are compelled to."

At this point of the "speech" a policeman undertook to speak a few words to the members of the committee, which brought down upon his head the contempt of nearly every woman present.

"They're divils," said one, while another declared them to be a "set of thieves." Others, however, argued against the views of the soldiers who are doing all the fighting should be allowed to starve in such a way as New York." One woman declared that if her husband knew any thing of what was going on here, he would "run away and come straight home."

Taken altogether it was a painful but impressive scene. Many of the women had hitherto kept their distance, but now joined the crowd, some by reason of the sad sympathies which actuated the children of different ages. On the faces of all of these destitute ones the lines of suffering were plainly visible, and we trust that the relief for which they are offering up their prayers will be granted them immediately.—*New York News, 18th.*

Cotton and Europe.

Read the annexed sensible remarks from the financial article of the New York News of the 17th:

The late accounts from Europe are of a nature to convince the most incredulous that the English mill lords will not, in deference upon the closing of the Southern ports to the sale of cotton. The importance of that article to British institutions is far too great to have it made secondary to other considerations. In order that we may understand the matter more clearly, we will take from the British official tables the extent of the cotton trade for 1860:

	Pounds.
United States or then used in Great Britain	1,142,157,981
All other cotton used in Great Britain	267,161,719
Total	1,409,319,700
Value of raw cotton bought	1,207,978,000
Value of goods produced	$161,844,864
	469,365,360
Labor and profits	0,284,326,721
Number of persons employed	2,115,000
Capital employed	$1,000,000,000

The persons employed are estimated to have each three connected with them, which would give 6,000,000 persons dependent upon American cotton, which forms nine tenths of all used, as the other cannot be used without the American; it answering only for mixing. Of the vast amount of cotton produced, 4 out of 5 per cent is exported out of the country, leaving 40 per cent. of the whole commerce of Great Britain. The official figures are as follows for 1860:

Exports of cotton goods	$[illegible]
Exports of all other articles	71,879,000
Total exports Great Britain	$135,982,000

Thus, in Liverpool, a vast capital is employed in the cotton trade, and that trade forms almost the sole business of that great city. Of the capital in there employed, $500,000,000 of capital is there employed by manufacturers in buying annually from Liverpool $161,000,000 worth of raw cotton, and working it into $400,000,000 worth of goods, of this $200,000,000 is distributed through countless shops and industries to the consumers at home; $250,000,000 worth is sold to merchants, who carry it into every quarter of the world, and bring back to England $280,000,000 worth of commodities in exchange. Several immense interests are thus created.

The Liverpool interest, capital	$100,000,000
The manufacture leg interest, capital	500,000,000
The home trade interest, capital	100,000,000
The foreign export trade, capital	100,000,000
The foreign import and shipping interest, capital	200,000,000
Total capital profitants	$1,000,000,000
Total people employed	2,000,000

This immense interest is in jeopardy, for what? Because a minority party in power in the United States violates the Constitution, treaty stipulations and worldly policy, in blockading the producers of the necessary raw material as a means of vengeance! This is the view the English appear willing to take, and it is almost certain to be acted upon, that they will hesitate an instant in the matter.

The interest of France and the North of Europe is about half that of Great Britain, directly taken together. But it is, indirectly, an equal interest, since one-half of British industry cannot be destroyed without inflicting fatal injury on all others, and on no country more severely than on the Western States. Thus, we have been the largest customer for Western produce in the past year? England, who has taken a value of more than $100,000,000 of wheat, corn and provisions to feed those cotton interests. Suppose those cotton interests destroyed, who would buy Western produce? The wheat interest of all other interests, it makes misfortune impossible to one without afflicting all.

It is a very erroneous notion which has been propagated by the war party, that the United States are an important market for English cotton goods. The official figures will dispel this notion. The exports of British cotton were as follows:

Value of British cotton produced	$440,328,700
Value of exportation to United States, at 20 per cent	88,065,111

Thus, while she depends upon the South for 9-10ths of the whole material, she sends here but 5 per cent of the goods.

On the other hand, Massachusetts alone operates as follows, 1860:

Value of raw cotton purchased	$11,000,000
Value of cot on goods made and sold South	27,718,288
Paid labor and profit	$16,718,288

And Massachusetts has about 1-5th of the Northern manufactures.

Then if England lost the American market for cotton goods she would hardly know it. On the other hand to lose the American market for cotton would convulse and ruin every civilized country, bordering the Western States.

The bulk of our cotton supply for cotton is the merest nonsense that can be uttered, and is only listened to by those totally ignorant of the whole matter. To raise cotton in India has been the pet enterprise of England for fifty years, and enormous capital has been there expended for that purpose.

The result is that the report of the last Bombay Chamber of Commerce declares that all further attempts have been abandoned in despair. A high Manchester authority says that all the cotton hitherto received "from new sources of supply would not feed a small cotton mill six months."

We have here alluded to the prominent cotton facts because they are the foundation of the graver import. They are the landmarks which indicate the rocks on which, in the hands of reckless and incompetent men, the ship of state is fast drifting.

THE BLOCKADE.—Bacon is selling in Cincinnati 4½ to 5½ and 7½c; lard at 6 to 8½, and no demand; and bulk meats at 2½ to 4½; butter 7 to 10c. As the South can get along pretty well, at least without entering with her present supply of bacon, lard and butter, pray which side does Lincoln's blockade injure most—ours or his?

The fact is, the greater our experience of the effects of the blockade, the more we like it in the South. We are beginning to look to ourselves for the supplies heretofore brought from the North, and the more we do it the stronger and more independent we grow. We verily believe that, should Lincoln continue at any time to raise the blockade, it will be to the interest of the Confederate States for our own Government to renew it. It is the only way we can know our resources and be driven to their development.—*Savannah Republican.*

GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON COMING.—A gentleman, recently a citizen of California, and formerly a prominent citizen of Arkansas, has just arrived in our city, who moulds out from California, and reports that Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson left California before him with about a hundred men, to cross the plains into Texas. He says the General's force was sufficient to prevent his arrest in his passage through California, or his capture by unfriendly Indians. He thinks Gen. Johnson must now be in Texas on his way to Richmond. The hundred men with him were chiefly men of property and position, who were constantly abandoning California to join the Southerners in their struggle for independence.—*Memphis Appeal, 21st.*

The most atrocious outrages committed by Lincoln's Vandal thieves wherever they have found their way into the South, are being perpetrated in Murfreesboro. All citizens suspected of fidelity to the South are arrested and thrown into prison, on the pretext of their being in the use of the rebels, and then which cannot be appropriated to their use are destroyed.—*Fredericksburg Journal.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Common Council.—The Board of Aldermen met at the usual hour last evening, Mr. Stith in the chair. The house then resumed consideration of sundry resolutions, and asked for the same in behalf of others which were referred to the several committees. *Prof. R. H. Wilber*, who has been petitioning the Council week after week, but vainly, for permission to send up a balloon from the Place d'Armes, was offering to make up the balloon afterwards into horseteeth and give again the whole proceeds to a patriotic purpose, same for leave, backed up by a military company that has been joined, and for whom benefit it is to be. Of course there was an argument, and then the subject was laid on the table subject to call, until the Streets and Landings Committee's report could be read, so that was soon found to contain a review and analytical essay of the subject.

The petition of the Citizens' Committee, T. O Sully, chairman, asking for aid in giving relief to the families of volunteers, was referred to the Finance Committee, as a public substitute for laying it on the table. A resolution offered by Mr. Cox to appropriate $4000 a month for this kind of relief, to be dispensed by a special committee, was referred to the Finance Committee, after Mr. Rostrand explained that the intention this would be to drop in the basket, and they had better wait until they got the $50,000 from the city treasury.

The Finance Committee reported unfavorably upon the resolution to place a special tax upon the property of non-resident aliens. Adopted. Also, unfavorably on the petition of Col. B. Solomon, asking for $350 to pay the expenses of last Fourth of July. On motion of Mr. Fernell, this was referred back to the committee, as he thought it very hard our volunteers could not get their band of music paid for, when they had shown their patriotism that very day by leaving their homes to come down and patrol the city, by orders of the Governor. Mr. Stokes would like to know whether the "Sentinel" were in fact going to get the benefit of the amount.

The Streets and Landings Committee made their report. They were in favor of granting Wilbur his second permission to trap lots the city from the Place d'Armes, but some more Mr. Fernell charged down upon it. Next Sunday, he said, the French Legion were to have a grand fete there. It was then fixed at the 6th of August, and carried by a vote of 6 to 5, when Mr. Hopkins gave notice that he intended to reconsider the matter at the next meeting. The committee recommended a resolution requiring the Water Works Company to replace and repair old fire plugs, and put such things in order generally. Adopted. Adverse recommendation offered by them was withdrawn, because it belonged to the lower Board. It was to require the Surveyor's opinion as to the feasibility of digging wells in the year of the Third and Fourth Districts for fire purposes.

The special committee appointed to confer on the subject with the police jury, right bank, reported that the terms of the Jackson street ferry to Gretna have agreed to give up his privilege and contract on the 31st inst. Lower bank ferry, and recommend that the city enter into another contract for ten years on a more improved and liberal scale. Adopted. Also, that the Mayor be empowered to carry the contract into effect.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met in concurrence. Present J. Madigan in the chair.

Mr. Dupré presented the annual report of the McDonough School Fund Commissioners, which was read and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

The Treasurer's weekly report was read, showing a balance in his hands of $[illegible].

The Comptroller's semi-annual report was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from the Chief of Police, asking that two months' salary be paid to the *p* Newman who was wounded on the occasion of the dinner since at a ball at Odd Fellows' Hall, was received.

A petition from T. O Sully, asking that funds for the relief of the families of absent volunteers be placed in his hands, was read and caused some discussion. Mr. Boggs argued that the city should dispose of any funds appropriated by it for this purpose, and, on motion, it was referred to the Finance Committee.

A bill of expenses for putting the stream fire engine Tonnage Gretna in repair, and placing her at the river in force was read. Camp Lewis for the use of the State Camp of Instruction, was read, and, on motion Mr. Boggs to pay the bill was tabled. Mr. Dupré, the city had nothing to do with the amount of Camp Lewis; and he partially objected to heavy items of "cash hire." He regretted the existence of city authorities receiving charges from the Fire Department with the "good and merchandise." Now it was sufficient, he thought, to give the use of the Young Men Ice, without paying for cash hire, or pulse, &c. On his motion, seconded by Mr. Dupré, the bill was laid on the table for debate.

The resolution authorizing City Physicians to get their medicines where they pleased, and that it setting the Surveyor to issue certificates to J. Coleman & Co. for superscribing Rampart street, where they put up a lamp post, was taken from the table and referred to the Finance Committee. The ordinance regulating the weight of loaves of bread, revived by the upper Board, was taken up and passed, contrary to sect. 4.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported similarly to that of the upper Board on the subject of relief to land lessees of volunteers.

The City Council's military commission for city defense made a report, stating what they are doing and what more they have got yet to do. A resolution to advance them $50,000 out of the treasury was adopted by a vote of 10 yeas to 2 noes. The Board then adjourned.

Desertions on Carondelet Street.—At seven o'clock last evening Lieutenant Boylan and