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NEW ORLEANS.
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 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 in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By J. Nevitt, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Mexican cavalry saddle trees.

By C. E. Fottrell, at 11½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New Jersey wagon.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at No. 114 St. Louis street, common clothing, hats, boots, shoes, the stock of a dry goods store, single goods, &c.

By D. B. Morphy, at 9 o'clock, at the corner Ulle and Magazine streets, fancy groceries—more or less damaged.

By J. B. Crosse, at 9 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, half of a lot of ground in the Fourth District.

SALES THIS DAY (TUESDAY) AT ... o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents and fixtures of a confectionery store, situate at the corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets, Second District.

At 12 o'clock P. M., at the City Hotel, Common street, the slave Alex.

See advertisements.

The Devil Showing His Horns.

As matter of course no Southerner can be for a moment deceived by the ridiculous pretext of the Abolition journals that the atrocious war waged by LINCOLN against the Confederate States is designed simply to restore the Integrity of the Union. The absolute impossibility of such restoration is fully understood by the Northern knaves, for it would be a sad mistake to suppose them deficient in brains and the faculty of deducing inferences from facts. If they did not know that the Union could not be reconstructed at the time their President issued his first proclamation, they became entirely convinced when they beheld Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee dissociating themselves from the North, and uniting with their Southern brethren. The cry of "the Union" was intended to gull the simple and uninformed yeomanry throughout the North; to induce them in their ignorance to subserve the infamous designs of the Black Republican leaders. The subterfuge, however, has had its day. The battle of Manassas has done more to demonstrate to the Northern masses the futility of any expectation of coercing or cajoling the South into the Union than any other possible occurrence. The Abolitionists perceive this, and are consequently prepared to discard all equivocation and all false pretenses. They boldly avow through their ablest and most influential organs that *there is but one thing, and only one, at the bottom of this fight—and that is the negro!* Such is the language of the New York *Times* in its issue of the 24th instant. We cannot but have a salutary service to Southern readers than by presenting the atrocious article entire, commending it to their careful consideration:

THE RESULT—IT IS A PROPHECY.

There is a divinity shaping the course of this war, and we must accept its fortunes and its misfortunes with equal trust and hopefulness. There is one thing, and only one, at the bottom of the fight—and that is the negro. And yet, both North and South are studiously ignoring the fact, and deceiving themselves and trying to deceive the world as to the cause of quarrel. The North proceeds to be fighting for independence—but it is fighting for the establishment of human bondage as the basis of republican government here. The North, or loyal States, claim to be fighting for the establishment of the Constitution and laws, and to have no thought of property of social institutions in their minds. Both they know that until slavery changes its relations to Government, and becomes as couple *subject*, instead of its arrogant master, the peace and safety of the Republic are impossible.

If our army had been victorious at Manassas, they would have marched on to Richmond, and ended this war on a false basis, both parties ignoring its first cause of the war. The God that rules over all, and does exact justice in the end and bound and free, would not permit a sore, remiss of its gift to forestall His providence. And He has awakened the nation, as by the shock of an earthquake.

Would any thing short of our unexpected repulse at Manassas have quickened the consciences and judgment of twenty millions of people in regard to this conflict? The ghost of long murdered liberty to millions of weak and despairing captives leaves its tomb, and haunts our army, and frightens it to panic and flight. Now shall we learn, sinew and rightly, our position and duties. We have an enemy to meet who has long defied God and man—who has for generations outraged justice and humanity—and who threatens to extend over a whole continent the dominion of his rule. Shall we strike the member of whom we are vulnerable? Shall we thrust in our spear where the cancer of his crime invites to surgery? Shall we "fight the devil with fire," according to the wisdom of the ancients? Shall a patriotic army and a rocking nation answer.

We like this in our respect. It is diabolical. It is inhuman; it is fully and completely characteristic of the brutality of the Northern spirit—but it is frank. We now know what to expect. The miscreants in their desperation doff their masks, strip themselves of their disguises, and avow their bloody and horrible designs. The acknowledgment will bring them no white tender success, but it will enlighten the Southern understanding, and nerve the Southern heart. It will enable us thoroughly to comprehend the nature of the Confederacy, that this is a struggle for life and liberty against a horde of Northern barbarians and Vandals who are bent on our utter ruin and destruction. We have now but one course to pursue. We must beat back the ruthless invader, and annihilate his legions. We must carry on the war with such spirit, ardor, and unflagging vigor as will strike terror to the adversary. We must humiliate and confound him by repeated and unsparing castigation. We are fighting for our homes, our wives and children, for our property, for that liberty which is dearer than life. Let us not intermit a single effort, or falter for an instant until we have taught the Northern Huns a lesson they will remember for a whole generation.

A FEDERAL REGIMENT CAPTURED.—Our Richmond exchanges confirm the telegraphic announcement of the capture of an Indiana regiment at Falls Church by the Confederate cavalry. The *Dispatch* says the regiment was in the battle of Manassas, and suffered heavily. Being unacquainted with the country, the men got lost during the retreat, and wandered about until Friday morning, when they arrived at Falls Church, entirely exhausted. The fact becoming known to our scouts, a message was dispatched to Manassas, and a detachment was soon on the way. The result was the capture of the entire body, with all their arms. The prisoners were expressed in Richmond on the evening of the 27th.

Col. Barlow's last words were addressed to the Oglethorpe Rifles, and were simply these: "I am killed, boys, but don't give up the field."

We learn that on the arrival at Washington of the thirty or forty prisoners taken by the Lincolnites in the early part of the battle of last Sunday, they were assailed by an Abolition mob, and narrowly escaped assassination.

Lincoln's last complaint—"The South are rifling my cannon!"

We are informed that each of the guns of the thirty-two-pound rifled siege battery taken at the battle of Manassas cost $16,000.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.—A gentleman of Baltimore received the following letter from his son now in Washington:

WASHINGTON, July 29.

The wounded continue to flock in, on foot, on horseback, in wagons, and every conceivable means; most all of them were without guns, knapsacks, &c., having, in their flight, thrown these inconvenient articles away.

Many of them rode two on a horse, some with their heads arms, heads, and other portions of their bodies bandaged up, the rags saturated with blood, plainly showing where the ball took effect, and many of them were shot in the face.

Portion of an artillery company has just gone past; they bring no guns, all of which they uncoupled from the front carriage, to expedite their flight, and left their guns in the hands of the Confederates. One poor fellow whom I helped up from the wharf was shot in the heel. I asked him how he came to be shot there.

"My God, sir, I ran."

"You ran?"

"Yes; and I'll be d—d if I would not like to see the man that could stand before such deep people as them d—d Southerners."

The Maryland men tried bow during they could act. Coming out of the masked battery and waving the flag of Maryland, and then coolly selecting their men, would fire with deliberation and precision that rarely failed to hit the object.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 1st has the following:

The Jacksonport *Herald* confirms the statement that Colonel Claiborne had succeeded in routing a large Federal force near the southern line of Missouri. He made a descent upon an old regular fort, lying near the line, by the name of Keetum, and captured seven prisoners, sixty head of cattle, a lot of sheep and hogs, together with Missouri scalps attached and one thousand pounds of lead, a good deal of powder and a corresponding quantity of provisions. He also took possession of the stages, horses, mules and mules. The information stated that there were almost 1,000 Indian troops at Keeves's, but that they had disappeared of like a herd of wild cattle on the approach of our troops without firing a gun. The information, says the *Herald*, "is entirely true."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Louisianians on Route for the Seat of War.

"Chattanooga, August 1, 1861.—The First Battalion of the Tenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Denis, arrived here this evening, all well and in fine spirits.

(Signed "A. FARER, Adjutant.

Interesting from Cairo.

Cairo, August 2—Scouts report that Jeff Thompson is thirty-five miles south of Bird's Point with 5000 Confederates.

Prince Napoleon in Washington.

Washington, August 2—Prince Napoleon is the guest of the French Minister.

The U. S. Congress.

Washington, August 2—In the United States Senate yesterday a resolution was passed sending arms to loyal citizens in the State of Delaware.

The bills relating to fortifications and prohibiting flogging in the army have also passed.

In the House, the bills appointing additional aid de-camps, and appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of navy ordnance passed.

The Southerners Advancing to Rescue Missouri—Proclamation by Gen. Pillow.

Cairo, August 2—Scouts report the Southerners at New Madrid well armed and drilled. They have two regiments of cavalry and five batteries.

Gen. Pillow, who commands, has issued a proclamation promising to drive the invaders from the soil of Missouri.

From Washington.

Washington, August 2.—The conference committee on direct tax and tariff have been in session twenty four hours, and are getting up a general bill which covers the entire ground.

What the New York Herald Says.

The *Herald* says it is suspected that the army of the Potomac will not be kept long idle, as its reorganization proceeds with great rapidity. Gen. McClellan will doubtless strike as soon as he is ready, regardless of the weather.

Return of a Captured Spectator.

Jabez Bing, a naturalized Englishman, who was captured at Bull's Run, has returned via Richmond and Mathias Point. He wanted to come via Centreville, but it was thought unsafe. Bing was a spectator.

News from the Confederate Capital—Confirmation of Postal Appointments.

Richmond, August 1—Congress has confirmed the following appointments of Postmasters in the Confederacy:

For Texas—E. G. Dewey, San Antonio; William Rust, Austin; Owen L. Coonerson, Houston.

For Mississippi—C. S. Dickinson, Jackson; William Priestly, Canton; William F. Mellon, Natchez; Wm. H. Critteudon, Holly Springs.

For Louisiana—Eugenia E. Bossat, Alexandria; Joseph McCormick, Baton Rouge, Henry Hunsicker, Shreveport.

For Florida—Thos. E. Jordan, Pensacola; Miles Hatch, Tallahassee.

For Alabama—Samuel Finley, Tuscaloosa; Wm. H. Edgar, Selma; Joseph C. Guild, Tuscumbia; Lloyd Bowers, Mobile; Wm. Howell, Marion; M. M. J. Windham, Huntsville; John A. Smith, Florence.

For Arkansas—James T. Horter, Napoleon; Wm. F. Pope, Little Rock.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Welcoming the Three-Months.

Cincinnati, August 2—The business houses of this city were closed to day, to welcome the returned three months volunteers.

English Ship Boarded by a Confederate Privateer.

New York, August 2—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, bring the Panama *Star*, which states that an English ship was overhauled and boarded by a Confederate privateer in latitude 24 deg. and longitude 60 deg.

The Whole Disme Rests on Peter Patterson.

Washington, August 2—The official dispatches to General Patterson will show that the entire blame of the Bull's Run disaster rests on his disobedience.

His positive orders were first to engage Gen. Johnson; that impossible, to get between Johnston and Manassas; that impossible, to harass his rear; from that failing, to repair to Washington to form a junction with McDowell, simultaneously with Johnston's joining Beauregard.

United States' Congress.

Washington, August 2—In the Senate a bill authorising Secretary Welles to purchase and charter vessels to aid in the collection of the revenue, passed.

A resolution paying Mrs. Douglas Senator Douglas's arrearages, passed.

A New Course to be Pursued Towards Negroes.

Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, has ordered all the slaves confined in Alexandria to be liberated and employed as laborers. In future fugitives will be treated in the same manner.

The Baltimoreans Welcome the New York Fifth with Stones.

The New York Fifth regiment, *en route* for home, were stoned in Baltimore by a crowd, who cheered for Jeff Davis. Little harm was done. Several of the shooters were arrested, but released on swearing allegiance to Lincoln.

The Pennsylvania Reserve.

The Pennsylvania reserve has been placed under the command of Gen. McCall.

Federal Steamers Fired Upon.

Three steamers from Fortress Monroe, at the mouth of the Potomac river, were fired upon, and got aground in attempting to escape. It is supposed they will be captured or destroyed.

Interesting in the United States Senate.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Breckinridge spoke, laying the slaughter before Manassas upon the Government. He said we were burling the brave fellows into death for principles which three-fourths of them abhor!

Baker replied, saying that Breckinridge's appeals were made only to animate our enemies. Were not his word words of brilliant polished treason uttered in the capitol?

Sumner interrupted Baker, when he asked what would have been done with a Roman Senator similarly conducting himself. He remarked *sotto voce*, that he would have been buried from the Tarpeian Rock.

Death of a Confederate Officer.

Louisville, August 2—Gen. Flournoy, of Arkansas, died here to day. He was an officer in the Confederate army.

Affairs in Missouri.

St. Louis, August 2—Solomon Seigel's regiment and two Iowa regiments have arrived, and will be disbanded.

Strong efforts are being made to continue the Home Guards in service beyond the time of enlistment.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of Steamship Fulton—Advance in Cotton.

St. Johns, N. F., August 2—The steamship Fulton, from Southampton and Havre on the 24th ult., passed Cape Race to day, bound to New York.

Her advices are three days later than those previously received.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, July 24—The sales of cotton the past two days amounted to 43,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 22,500.

Prices have advanced 1-16 to ¼d. since Friday, and the market closed with an upward tendency.

Consols.

London, July 24—Consols 87¾ to 90 for money.

Rumored Victory of McCulloch at Springfield.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 31st ultimo, gives the following:

We have received a letter from a special correspondent, dated the afternoon of the 29th instant, from a point up the river, which we do not deem it either prudent or necessary to mention, stating that General Pillow had just received an express from General Jeff. Thompson, of Missouri, announcing that General Ben McCulloch had, on Wednesday last, made an attack on Springfield, and achieved a brilliant victory over the Federal forces, who were utterly routed and driven from the place, under General Lyon. It was represented as a hard fight, and the loss reported at 600 from McCulloch's command against 900 of the enemy, with many Federal prisoners taken. The further statement is made that after their rout, the enemy was pursued, with what success we are unable to learn.

Though usually discrediting the thousands of unreliable rumors that are daily flying through the country as the natural concomitants of revolution, we are disposed to believe the report of this victory, leaving ample room, of course, for all exaggerations. One reason for doing so is simply based upon the almost hourly expectation we have entertained of a forward movement of our forces upon Springfield. Governor Jackson, in his late speech in this city, stated that such a move was contemplated, and was no doubt consummated at the time he was speaking.

Though we mention is made in relation to the number of forces engaged on either side, we have other means of ascertaining. The command of Lyon and Siegel (the latter of whom has recently gone to Jefferson City, according to the estimate of the St. Louis papers) did not exceed 13,000 men, nearly all of whom were Germans. General McCulloch, as we learn from a gentleman who arrived from his camp a few days since, had 8000 men under him, encamped in northwestern Arkansas, at Bentonville, which is only a few miles from the Missouri State line. General Pearce was encamped a little west of him, with a force of 10,000, which may have joined McCulloch's column, and participated in the attack.

We shall await further intelligence regarding the rumor with great interest.

Memphis.

The Oglethorpe Light Infantry, of Georgia, went into the battle of Stone Bridge seventy-eight in number. How nobly they fought, and in what fearful sacrifice, let the following statement show: Killed, 5; wounded, 22; taken prisoners, 3; missing, 9—total, 39. Only 17 left!

WAR ITEMS.

What Scott Says.—A Washington dispatch says: Wm. Burch, the owner of the carriage which Harris and McGraw went to recover the body of Col. Cameron, returned late this evening. He was compelled, before being released, to take an oath not to reveal any thing relative to the force or defenses of the rebels or what he saw there. He is, consequently, chary in his communication. He states that the party were allowed to pass up to Manassas, where, upon presenting themselves to Gen. Beauregard, they were arrested and placed in confinement for several days. In the meantime Messrs. Harris and McGraw were sent to Richmond as prisoners.

Burch finally, through the intervention of personal acquaintances at the Junction, was examined and dismissed, and allowed to return. He learned that Mr. Harris would probably, through the influence of prominent personal friends, obtain his release, but there is no probability of the immediate release of McGraw who is a Pennsylvanian. Both were believed to be very deeply imbued with rebel sympathy. Burch was not permitted to examine the battlefield. It is supposed Col. Cameron's body is unburied on the field, or has been huddled into a trench with the bodies that have been thus buried. Mr. Burch says the hospitals are crowded with the wounded. He reports our wounded are well cared for, and that the rebel chiefs had determined not to agree to any exchange of prisoners. Burch's carriage driver states that he heard that Cols. Wilcox and Corcoran had been sent to Richmond. He also states that when he left the Junction, early this morning, Gen. Beauregard was making preparations to recapture Alexandria to-morrow or next day. In confirmation of this, it is reported that Gen. Beauregard has sent information to this effect to a prominent Secessionist residing in Alexandria.

Beauregard's Movements.—The *Herald's* telegraphic correspondent sent the following on the 26th: The Potomac river below Washington cannot be crossed by the rebels, as Secretary Welles has ordered a powerful naval force to guard it. The river above Washington to Harper's Ferry is equally secured by Union forces that line the banks. The story that Gen. Lee intends to cross the Potomac between this point and Harper's Ferry cannot be true, as Lee has no desire to be sandwiched between McClellan and Banks. There will be an entire change in the whole organization of the army, by placing each brigade and division upon a more satisfactory basis. About midnight last night there was a collision between our pickets and the rebels in the vicinity of the Chain bridge. It was believed that Beauregard was about to attempt the execution of his menace to breakfast in Washington this morning, but upon the return of our reconnoitering parties from Fairfax all apprehension of an immediate attack was removed. A reconnoissance was made last night by a large force of cavalry and infantry in the direction of Fairfax. A portion of the party proceeded as far as the Courthouse, and found no signs of the enemy there or on the route, except the mounted picket guards, which retired at their approach. The withdrawal of the rebels from the vicinity in front of our lines of fortifications adds strength to the rumor that their main body is proceeding towards Leesburg and Harper's Ferry. It may be possible, however, that they have, by the aid of the railroad from Manassas, dispatched an overwhelming body to attack the Union army of the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry and drive it back across the Potomac.

A Kentucky Regiment.—One of the *Tribune* writers seems to have a wholesome opinion of the Kentucky Regiment, according to the following picture: Among the troops was one regiment of over 1000 Kentucktians, armed with rifles and bowie-knives. They refused to take but one round of cartridges to go into the contemplated fight with General Patterson's forces in retreating to the left on the road to the artificial thickets until our troops should approach, and then make at them with their bowie-knives. This might have made some desperate fighting; but our Kentucky friends probably have been an overmatch for their knives. The men of the Kentucky regiment are described as a savage and desperate set, who exhibited their ferocious disposition on the slightest pretext, and kept every one in terror of them; they consider it a pleasant diversion to drive a man up with an Arkansas toothpick. The wife of one of them is the virtuoso of the regiment, she is a thorough soldier, and acts as a lieutenant of a company, which she has raised herself. She is described as a tall, gaunt, and perfect Amazon. Her dress is fantastic and conspicuous. Her ruffian comrades take great pride in their fierce and dashing heroine and in her, and, should the occasion arise, have with her bowie knife as the bloodiest-minded wretch among them.

Russell on the Retreat.—Last Sunday afternoon Mr. G. P. Putnam, of this city, and a friend were leisurely walking in the road between Fairfax and Centreville, Virginia, at a point where a Michigan regiment was drawn up across the road. At this moment, from the direction of Centreville, there came rushing onward a confused mass of transportation and artillery wagons, ambulances, Congressmen, carriages, horsemen, pedestrians, &c., all in breathless flight, on foot way to Washington in "important business." Among these a solitary horseman, English as to his aspect, and fat and ruddy as to his appearance, galloped up with great rapidity and demanded, in stammering tones, a passage through the line. His stammering utterance was more confused owing to the doubt in his own mind whether he was at the mercy of a Union or a Secession regiment. The Colonel refused to let him pass, but finally yielded on his asserting that he was a civilian, and that he had a pass from Gen. Scott. The pass showed that he was William H Russell, LL. D., and the puzzy Englishman gave new meaning to the fateful day of "*Bull's* run.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Russell on Southern Fighting.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange* says: "Mr. Russell, of the London *Times* states that the loss in killed and wounded of the Federals must amount to twelve thousand, and that the loss of the Confederates is probably reach four thousand. He states that history records no such defeat for the past century—so rout so utter and complete as that of the Federal forces. The fighting of the Southern men, he says, was magnificent. They fired with the precision of veterans. They would fall to permit their artillery to fire, and then rising, discharge their muskets and charge bayonets in splendid order. Some of their evolutions were superb, and performed with perfect rapidity, coolness and discipline."

Bouanez Disgusted with Bowie-Knife Fighting.—A Zouave who participated in the Manassas battle, and was wounded, has been giving the New York *Herald* some incidents of the fight. He says the Mississippians came up and fired one shot in hand, throwing away their muskets, going in with bowie knives. These terrible instruments, fifteen to twenty inches long, were attached to a lasso, some four feet in length, fastened round the wrist. It was no uncommon thing to see these Mississippians plunge their bowie-knives, by throwing them in a bayonet fashion, through and through the body of their antagonists, jerk them out again with terrible ferocity, and repeat the experiment until they themselves were slain.

Virginians at Rich Mountain.—As an instance of the bravery of some of the Virginians, it is related of a gentleman from Buckingham county, Lieut. Boyd, of the Lee Guards, that he dashed into the lines of the enemy alone and single-handed, and made direct for the commanding officer. A dozen men, with arms in their hands, fell under his sabre, and not for a shot which killed him when within a few yards of his object, he must have killed his man. This scene from the General himself, having been communicated to the enrolled officers, and in therefore, a just tribute to a brave man. Lieut. Boyd was the son of a Methodist clergyman, and was a man of powerful frame and fine intellect.

Federal Outrages on the Missouri.—A dispatch from Independence, dated the 29th, says: The steamer White Cloud, carrying a party of United States troops to move point up the river, was fired into at Blue Mills landing Monday, and some of the troops were killed and wounded. It is reported these troops had destroyed all the ferry boats on their way up the river, and committed some depredations in the town, which so incensed the people thus they congregated in one or two places and fired on the boat. The citizens of this and City county have nothing of the attack until they heard the cannonading, and saw the light of burning buildings which were fired by the troops after the attack on the boat.

A Lesson for Abolitionists.—The war has dispelled the delusion of the Abolitionists. The negroes regard them as enemies instead of friends. No insurrection has occurred in the South—no imminent stampede of slaves has evinced their desire for freedom. On the contrary, they have jeered at and insulted our troops, have readily enlisted in the rebel army, and on Sunday, at Manassas, shot down our men with as much alacrity as if Abolitionists never existed. These are the creatures for whose sake Lovejoy, Chandler and Pomeroy are agitating the subject, and to whom they would unconstitutionally extend the privileges of freemen and equality.—*Northern Exchange.*

Rhode Islanders Cut Up.—In the Rhode Island regiments two hundred and twenty are killed, wounded and missing. I visited these regiments that afternoon, and the gloom that hangs over them is painful. Instead of the admiring thousands who were wont to witness their evening parades, but few stragglers were seen, and on the place where their splendid batteries were planted there is *now but a single gun.* The Rhode Island First hope to get off home to-morrow. They lose seventy-nine in killed, wounded and missing—of whom forty-six are wounded and missing.—*Washington Telegram.*

Lost of the Enemy.—It is impossible, says the Hartford *Times*, to get a correct list of the killed and wounded—and we refrain from publishing the imperfect and uncertain lists which appear in some of the papers. Our loss and casualties among officers seems to have been disproportionately large. It is known that 35,000 men marched to the battle, and that several regiments joined this army on the way. The number of the same army now, according to the account from Washington, seems to be 40,000. The would leave 15,000 to 20,000 unaccounted for.

The Last Excuse for their Defeat.—We forget whether the following is the fourteenth or the fifteenth "misfortune" reason given by the enemy to account for their "overwhelming defeat": "On a hill commanding the battlefield was a house, the possession of which position would have given our men a decided advantage in operations against the enemy's batteries. A charge was ordered to obtain it, but regiment after regiment came up, were broken by the heavy fire of a cooper's *full* back, and from that moment the fate of the day was decided."

"Baltimore Girls.—Some excitement was created in Baltimore, on Saturday afternoon, by the appearance of a well dressed lady, wearing a Secession rosette, with the handle of a pearl-mounted polgnard peeping from beneath her vestment. Soldiers have lately snatched rebel emblems from the breasts of rebel ladies as they walked the streets, and this lady seemed prepared and determined to defend herself.

He Knew He Would be Rebbed.—A Northern paper says that when the Fourteenth New York entered the field, they passed a wounded Major of the rebel army, who begged for water. A private gave it to him, and he offered his gold watch in return. The private declined to take it, but the Major insisted, as he said some one else would get it if he did not.

Enough's Loss in One Regiment.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser*, from Washington, reports that the Fifth Maine Regiment, is now at Alexandria, 500 strong, having lost 50 killed, 60 wounded and 300 taken prisoners. The Secessionists at Fairfax Courthouse were in high glee. The negroes were wheeling off Government stores for private uses, of which the roads were full.

An Irish Bull.—Among the dispatches received at the Washington office after the battle was the following, addressed to a member of the Sixty-Ninth:

"NEW YORK, July 29, 1861.

"Your wife wishes to know if you are dead, alive or wounded. If dead, please send the body on."

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

The British Admiral on the Blockade.

The Fort Pickens correspondent of the New York *Times* furnishes that paper with the substance of a report of the Federal blockade made to the British Admiralty by Admiral Milne, the Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M.'s naval forces in the Gulf. Says the correspondent:

I had learned three things from undoubted authority: first, that Lord Lyons had instructed the Admiral to detail vessels to look after the cutting off of egrees to the Southern ports; second, that the Admiral had obtained one or two copies of Commodore Mervin's official orders; third, that his Admiralship was reported in Havana to have laughed at the idea "of the United States being able to effectually cut off maritime communication with the harbors of revolted States." It seems to me, for several reasons, that the reply of the Commander-in-Chief to the First Lord of the Admiralty would be a document of great importance to you, and I left no means untried to procure it. Owing to the industry of a subordinate officer of one of our gunboats, and to the kindness of one of our most loyal citizens in the Cuban capital, I am enabled to give you "the bold and soul of Admiral Milne's letter. Leaving out the verbiage, here is its substance:

"I regret that it is my duty to discuss, in a measure, the nature of this declared blockade. Representatives of the United States meet me with two statements, the force of which it will be for your Lordships to decide. I am told that the Government is merely *closing its own ports*, to do which they claim to have a perfect right. I direct conflict with this, and all the official notifications of United States officers. Captain Adams, for instance, writing on board the Sabine, on May 19th, says in a letter to General Bragg:

"'The (Pensacola) port is now strictly *blockaded*,' &c

"Commodore Mervin's announcements—I have not seen any of them—but he is an officially worded; and I am told that the President of the United States' publicly promulgated the blockade of all the ports south of Baltimore,' which is in the same category.

A prominent feature of this alleged blockade is the complete absence of uniformity, order and regularity which has characterized it. The distance of some of our ships from the main fleet from Washington, the difficulty with which communication is kept up, and the immense extent of the coast line to be guarded, are represented as the chief necessities of her sketching that it may lead to her identification by friend and foe. I wore a blue cotton dress, with small figures on the pattern, a pink sheck gingham sun bonnet, a large darkcolored cotton shawl, and a brown undershirt. In her pocket was only a stick head pomade and a door key.

First Instruct Court—Judge T. W. Collens. James Gallagher was arraigned for larceny. It will be remembered that on the 17th of September, at the corner of Poydras and St Charles streets, he snatched a gold watch from Edward Ryan and ran off Ryan's friend, and an altercation ensued, during which Gallagher was struck, and he stabbed and injured the aggrieved party with a pocket-knife. He was tried and acquitted of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy, on the 25 h of June. His counsel applied for a new trial, on the ground that one of the jurors had expressed a fixed opinion before going into the jury box, but the motion was overruled. Gallagher was sentenced to a term of five years in the Penitentiary.

The notorious Michael Hughes, Sinclair, who sold four revolvers one on from Mr. Tagniere's, was the principal impeachable witness against the jurors that they were given to understand on examination, and that he saw Sinclair had declared their conviction that the publication of this document would be wrong and injudicious, and Mr. Sibth even went down to confer with the members of the house Board on the subject, and the publication of the