THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED AT
C. E. WESTON & CO.'S
C. F. WESTON, B. MAGILL,
J. LEWY. H. MOTHAL.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Semi-Weekly Paper, semi-monthly 2
In all cases, subscribers must give our Publication Agent a writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, if he does not notice in person of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

THE RECOIL.

When the war began, ABE LINCOLN and his Cabinet conceived the idea that the South was absolutely and exclusively dependent upon the North for the means of subsistence; consequently that if the South should be completely cut off from the Northern markets, the citizens of the Confederate States would be speedily starved into submission. Acting upon this ingenious notion, the Abolition President proceeded forthwith to establish as rigorous a blockade by sea as his navy permitted him to do, while the countries bordering on the lower Mississippi were interdicted from all communication with Cincinnati and other Western marts. This was a notable scheme. It promised to gratify the fell spirit of sectional hatred towards the South cherished by the Abolitionists. If the premises had been correct, it would have undoubtedly inflicted a terrible blow upon the South. Mr. LINCOLN did not reason badly by any means. He knew that the suspension of the large and lucrative trade which the North had derived from the South would temporarily depress business and create some suffering in the former, but he considered that such sacrifices would be amply repaid by the dreadful straits to which the South would be reduced.

Mr. LINCOLN, however, committed one capital error. He built a theory on a foundation of sand. He thought that the South could be isolated from the North and West—from New York and Cincinnati—must starve, and here it was that he proved himself short-sighted and ignorant. He understood nothing of the resources of the South, and had no adequate conception of her ability to provide for herself. The blockade was enforced; navigation by sea was suspended. Cincinnati, more intensely Black Republican than Boston, and hating New Orleans with that virulence which is an evil mind benefits are apt to engender, arrested all commercial intercourse with the Southwest, and Mr. LINCOLN rejoiced in the hope and belief that in a few months Memphis and Vicksburg and Natchez and New Orleans would be reduced to the last extremity of suffering and privation. His benevolent aspirations were not fulfilled, or rather they were fulfilled in an altogether unexpected manner. The blockade has undoubtedly imposed upon the people of the South the necessity of submitting to some privations. In respect to a few—a very few articles of common use which we were wont chiefly to procure from the North and West, or from abroad, the supply is scanty, and prices have greatly advanced. But this is a mere trifle, and has taught the people of the South a lesson in economy of which they stood greatly in need.

Meanwhile, how have the principal Northern marts fared? It must be remembered that Mr. LINCOLN, while blockading the South, has effectually blockaded them. These profitable trade with us is entirely annihilated, and the principal channel of their commercial prosperity is closed. We need scarcely dilate on the calamitous result of the blind and foolish policy adopted by the Lincoln Government. Every day we hear of it in the disastrous intelligence of suspended business, mercantile failures; operatives thrown out of employment; the cries of the North and West swarming with mendicants; the authorities at their wits' end to measure out even mendicanty relief; the thoughtless neglected with more than Feudal brutality and contamination brooding over the population—the present without hope, and the future without prospect of improvement. And this, too, in the midst of a war whose cost is frightful, and whose insufferable burden falls upon the shoulders of the impoverished North. Without the slightest exaggeration it may be affirmed that the injury wrought to the South by the blockade is not one-tenth of that inflicted on the North.

Again: Had trade remained open, vast amounts of money would necessarily have gone forward as we still do liquidate our tribute indirectly to the North, as to pay for various products which we would have required. Nothing is more difficult, while commercial facilities are unimpaired, than to break up entirely the habit of dependence on the North, and we are firmly convinced that if Mr. LINCOLN had the sense to interpose no impediments whatever to the usual course of trade, we should have continued to draw abundant supplies from our enemies. The effect of this would have been to drain the South of its wealth, and to furnish the North with immense profits derived from the ignorant prosecution of the war. Happily Lincolnism has averted this misfortune, and enabled us to keep our money at home, and to expend it in preparations for resistance to the invader. Thus the salient politicians of the Abolition Administration have conferred upon the South an essential benefit, and helped to precipitate the ruin which is impending over their section.

Finally, Mr. LINCOLN has unwittingly been a benefactor to the South. He has taught us the inestimable blessings of self-reliance and independence. He has compelled us to look to ourselves, to invigorate our powers and resources, and to set to work energetically and successfully for their rapid and vigorous development. Take a single illustration: New Orleans has generally purchased from Cincinnati about two hundred thousand dollars' worth of ploughs yearly. The supply being cut off, a firm in Jackson, Mississippi, has undertaken to manufacture the article, and has closed several large contracts for ploughs. Thus, should the blockade of the river be removed to-morrow, Cincinnati will none the less have forfeited nearly a quarter of a million of dollars in a single article of commerce. We say nothing of the stimulus afforded by the blockade to the home market for provisions. In a few months we have learned to find substitutes for Kentucky beef and Ohio pork, flour and wheat, in similar products which reach us from Tennessee, Texas, Georgia and other Southern States. In short, at a comparatively trifling cost, we have learned from Mr. LINCOLN's blockade that the South possesses within herself the elements of her subsistence, progress and prosperity, and that henceforth the Yankees must seek for other customers.

NEW CITRUS.—The steamer Mary T. arrived on Sunday night from Vicksburg, having one bale of cotton of the new crop—the first of the season. It is from Dr. J. Gayle's plantation on the Yazoo river, shipped per steamer Hope to Vicksburg, and consigned to Messrs. R. W. Roberts & Co.

A bale of new cotton raised in Jonesville, Texas, was received in Shreveport on the 6th instant.

The Twenty-first Ohio Regiment reached Cincinnati from Western Virginia on Monday last. The *Enquirer* says they return home with about one hundred less than they went out. This simple fact at once stamps Gen. McClellan's boastful dispatches with false-hood. He claimed to have dispersed the rebels in Western Virginia with a loss of only twenty killed in his whole army, and behold one regiment out of more than thirty has lost one hundred men.

We learn from the Cincinnati *Gazette* that Hamilton J. Ferguson, a colonel in the Virginia army, was taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, as a prisoner of war on Sunday last. His command was stationed in Wayne county, Va. It appears that he was not aware that the Federal forces, under command of Colonel Zeigler, were in the town of Ceredo, in Wayne county, and, accompanied by a few men, he entered said town to reconnoitre. He had scarcely done so when Colonel Zeigler made his appearance, and he found to his grief that he had fallen into the hands of the enemy. He denies the charge made by the Northern press, that the Federal colonels, Woodruff and Neff—captured by the Confederate forces in Western Virginia some time since—were in Richmond "stripping tobacco."

The Boston *Courier*, one of Lincoln's New England organs, a paper of long standing, and conducted with great ability, makes an appeal to its friends for "some extraordinary aid," "to save it for such public services as it may be able to render in future." The necessity of this appeal is stated by the "pressure of the times, and the consequent diminution of advertising business."

BOAT BUILDING AT STEAM.—A company has been formed in England to build boats by steam. The machinery is suitable for the construction of boats of every size and model; durability and safety are attained from the uniformity of the various fastings, while the saving in time and labor is extraordinary. A cutter thirty feet in length can be constructed and delivered, perfect in every respect, within a few hours after the order has been received for it. The inventor shipwright of Westfield dock yard has examined the method, and reported warmly in its favor. It is said to effect a great saving of labor in the sewing machine.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1861. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,162.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The War in Missouri—Great Alarm in Springfield—The Southerners Flanking their City.

Springfield, Mo., August 8.—Much alarm is felt in consequence of a report that the Southerners are flanking this city.

The stores are closed and the citizens are gathering their valuables.

The State Bank has placed its specie in charge of Gen. Lyon.

Startling News from Potosi, Missouri.

Potosi, Mo., August 8.—A party of a hundred Secessionists dashed through this town, killing a home guard and losing two of their number.

Eleven hundred Southerners are thirty miles below here.

Whereabouts of Jeff. Thompson.

St. Louis, Mo., August 8.—It is reliably stated that Jeff. Thompson is hovering in the immediate vicinity of Cape Girardeau.

Recapture of the Prince Mary Alice.

New York, August 8.—The Mary Alice, which was recaptured from the Dixie's prize crew, has arrived at this port.

Return of the Prince to New York.

Washington, August 12.—Prince Napoleon has taken his departure for New York city.

More Captures by the Blockading Squadron.

Fortress Monroe, August 12.—The Quaker City brought in the George O. Baker, with her crew in irons. She was captured off Galveston and recaptured off Cape Hatteras by the York. Four Confederates were placed aboard.

The York was afterwards chased by a gunboat, beached and burnt; her crew, however, escaping.

Garibaldi to Assist the Federals.

New York, August 12.—The *Tribune* says that Gen. Garibaldi has tendered his services to the Federal Government, which have been accepted. He will rank as Major-General.

United States Consul to Paris.

Jno. Bigelow, of the *Post*, has been appointed United States Consul to Paris.

Gen Wool has certainly been ordered to the command of Fortress Monroe.

San Domingan Affairs.

New York, August 12—The brig Laura, from San Domingo on the 13th ult., reports that the war between Hayti and Spain has ended, and that the difficulties have been adjusted.

The Spanish authorities have issued a decree abolishing slavery forever.

Newspaper Gossip.

New York, August 12.—The *World's* Washington correspondent says that the market people from Virginia are forbidden to enter the city.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, August 11.—Apprehensions are felt for the safety of Lieutenant Crosby, who has been absent four days, with a scouting expedition.

Postal Matters.

Louisville, August 12.—The following is derived from a reliable source:

The Postmaster-General declines to deliver domestic letters addressed to seceded States, from the dead letter office.

They are opened as fast as received, and generally returned to the writers.

Foreign letters will be delivered on the presentation of an order from the parties to whom they are addressed.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Important, If True.

Louisville, August 12.—A Kentucky Congressman in Secretary Chase's confidence says the system of permits will be abandoned, and that articles only universally acknowledged as contraband of war will be blockaded at this point, thereby allowing hogging and rope, fabrics, provisions and small stuff to pass. The exemption of drugs, tin, lead, is heavily urged and suggested.

Maxim of the New Yorkers.

The New York delegation is urging General Wool's employment on a masked real mission. Wool's mission precede loans is the maxim with the New Yorkers.

[The interruption in the working of the telegraph lines prevents our receiving further intelligence to-night.—EDS'.]

In the Shelby (Tenn) District, Mr. Currin is elected to the Confederate Congress.

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation calling for thirty thousand volunteers to be mustered into service, and held as "*The Reserve Corps of Tennessee.*"

Arkansas Items.

[From the Fort Smith Times, August 2.]

We learn from Mr. Lanigan, from Fort Gibson, the truth of the report relative to the capture of the Kansas freebooters. It appears that the Kansas robbers were headed by one Dr. Taylor, who had been driven from the Cherokee country, on the Verdigris, some time ago, for selling whisky. He returned a few days since with about fifty or sixty men, and commenced robbing the Cherokees of their cattle, horses, &c., when they mustered a company composed of whites and Cherokees, under a native man by the name of Miller, and put them and overtook them. The Kansians took a stand upon a mound in the prairie, when the Cherokees rushed upon them, killing twenty-three and taking twenty eight prisoners. They afterwards shot two and hung two of the prisoners, making twenty seven killed. As to the other prisoners, Mr. L. says he does not know what they did with them. Miller, who headed the Cherokees, is represented as a very brave man.

This is the true version of the matter given in yesterday's paper, in which Stand Watie was said to have been the leader. Mr. Lanigan said Watie was not there. The fight took place on the Verdigris river, about forty or fifty miles above Fort Gibson.

Gen. McCulloch writes to the Military Board at Little Rock, denying that there had been any misunderstanding between himself and Gen Pearce.

A telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Pearce to Col. Sprague, quartermaster, dated Camp Stephens, 25th July, says: Lieutenant Campbell, of Churchill's regiment, with twenty five men, met about one hundred Federal troops, fought them, killing seventeen. Lost four horses and four wounded, but not a man touched.

In the Times of the 3d we find a letter from "Camp near Cassville," Missouri, dated the 3d, from which we extract the following paragraph:

"We are now almost ready to start on our way direct to Springfield, where we anticipate a fight. We are all ready, cocked and primed, and in as fine spirits as any command could well be. We expect to march on Springfield with between 20,000 and 25,000 men, the life of each of whom is ready to be sacrificed in the effort to whip the Dutch and Federal hirelings who await us there; and we determined are all the officers and men of the command, that the job will be one of short duration—a spell of exercise about next Tuesday morning, to give us an appetite for breakfast. God of heaven, grant it."

The Northern Numbers.

As the Northern editors combine to underrate their forces and overstate the Confederate forces, we ask attention to the following account, which we take from a letter written to the Rev. A. Means, M. D., by his son, Thomas A. Means, M. D., Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment of Georgia Volunteers at Manassas:

I have just read an interesting letter found upon the field, written in pencil, over the signature of J. H. H., and addressed to his sister in Milwaukie, Wis., a brief extract from which I give you. He says: "When they (the "Grand Army") reached Centreville on Saturday night, the 20th, they numbered fifty thousand, whilst a reinforcement of forty thousand came in from Alexandria and other places." He further says it is "an easy matter to conquer the South; but I suspect the rebels will make a stand, as their forces are numerous and exceedingly well armed and equipped. Three days' rations were put in our haversacks, with the understanding that the fourth day should be spent in Richmond."

He gave some interesting accounts of the New York Zouaves, whom he denounces in his own language as "a set of blood-thirsty thieves, having less of sympathy than brutes." They passed an old Virginia mansion on this side of Alexandria, the inoffensive inhabitants of which were about seating themselves to dine, took possession of the table, devoured the cotspread meal, and then kicked them "good day," some of them placing their thumbs contemptuously upon the tip of their noses and scornfully twitching their little fingers as they passed off.

* * * * * * *

I suppose that here and at Bull Run not less than fifteen thousand were killed and missing of the enemy, while our loss, as far as known, may amount to two thousand five hundred.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.—A Washington dispatch of the 6th instant says:

Messrs. Gorman, Applegate and Sterling left Washington on Thursday, with a flag of truce, bearing a communication from the Secretary of War, having for its object the recovery of the body of his brother, Col. Cameron. They returned yesterday without success, owing, it appears, to the communication having been addressed, "To whom it may concern," and not to some particular prominent officer in the Confederate army. This objection removed, there is no doubt that the body can be recovered, on the place of interment is marked, and every facility promised to accomplish that purpose.

The gentlemen carrying the flag speak in high terms of the courteous and kind manner in which they were treated by Col. Stonewall, commanding the First Virginia Regiment, and other officers within the field of his operations. They, however, were not permitted to approach directly to Fairfax Courthouse. Whatever they may have seen of interest in the neighborhood, they have the prudence to conceal, having gone thither on an errand of mercy, and not for reconnoitering purposes.

One of the communications recently sent hither under a flag of truce from Gen. Johnston was, it is understood, in relation to a report which had reached the Confederates, that some of their prisoners had been hung by order of our military authorities. As no such execution have taken place, it may certainly be believed that Gen. McDowell replied in accordance with the fact.

Attempt to Bombard Galveston.

More fortunate than its cotemporaries, our friends of the Orleanist press placed in possession of a number of the Galveston *News* containing an account of an attempt by the blockading steamer South Carolina to bombard the city of Galveston. The affair took place on Monday, the 5th instant. The South Carolina having come within range of the batteries, was attacked by the latter, and supposed to be struck, when she began to throw shells into the city. The *News* says further:

Several large shells exploded high in the air, the pieces flying in all directions, far and near. One piece traversed the roof of Mr. Tankersley's house, one square in the rear of Mr. Brown's and Gen. Nichols's residences, on Broadway. It went through the pantry, next to the kitchen, and through the outer plank wall into the yard. We heard of a piece falling at the south side of the Public Square, penetrating the roof and floor of Mr. J. Dyckman's portico; and an entire bomb at Mr. Close's foundry, a piece going to the First Ward Market, and one shell burying itself near Smyth's Garden, but none, fortunately, hitting any one, though some narrow escapes were had. We were shown a 32-lb. ball that was said to have been pick up in the street, near Broadway and Tremont. We have been informed, also, that some of the shells were found unexploded; but we cannot hear that any of the gallant Alden's missiles came nearer than the further part of Mr. Lange's new hotel lot, on Tremont street, south of the Bayou, or about half a mile from the Gulf. This is considered by many as the range of the propeller's guns, from her nearest approach to the shore, opposite the beach batteries.

The British Consul's residence is near Mr. Lange's, and his flag was flying, as it has been for a month, at an elevation that it can easily be seen at a great distance. Another consular flag was up, further in the city, north east of Mr. Lange's; but the hostile shell paid no attention to them. Of course, a man who would fire at women and children would care but little for other observances of civilized warfare.

A large number of people having collected on and near the sand hills, a little to the eastward of the batteries, to gratify their curiosity, a shell fell among them, apparently directed for that purpose, cutting one man in two, and carrying away most of his body between the shoulders and hips, and exploding about the same time. Some two or three others were slightly wounded with the piece of one of whom was a son of Mr. Menard, our worthy Deputy Collector. The name of the man killed was Frank Sylva, an Italian or Portuguese, whose occupation, we understand, was selling fruits, etc. The remainder of his body was buried the same evening.

This, we believe, was all the harm that was done by the first attempt to bombard our city. The firing continued about half an hour. Some of the shells measured ten inches in diameter, and must have been thrown by a 68 pounder, or by the steamer's pivot gun.

During this cannon double the houses of our city were crowded with people looking at the fire opposite, which was in full view from most of our larger buildings, and from many of the upper balconies. Many who could not there get a view went to the beach or near there, their curiosity overpowering their sense of the danger.

During the firing the city rang with the shouts of the people from the roofs and balconies at every discharge from the batteries, and even the ladies participated in the enthusiasm of the excitement, manifesting the utmost anxiety to see our shot strike the steamer and sink her. The general indignation at the outrageous attempt to bombard the city without giving notice, and without just provocation, equally endangering the lives of women, children and servants, was so great that it seemed to overpower the sense of danger even among our females.

Some twelve or fourteen shots were exchanged between the shore and the steamer. She then moved out to sea, firing a last shot, and our guns replied. A number of careful lookers-on report that, with their glasses, they distinctly saw a boat, or something like it, lowered over her side, as she turned away, and this, as it is thought, to plug or examine a shot hole in her side. It is also thought that her pivot gun was capsized, from being raised at too great an angle, as a large number of men and officers were seen bending over it, as they were on Sunday.

The fort had soon got out of range and followed the steamer, which speedily resumed her old position east of the bar and off Bolivar Peninsula. There she has remained up to the time of writing, Monday afternoon.

Good judges think that Capt. Alden made his best effort, on this occasion, to show his power to injure our city. There are many of an opposite opinion, however.

MISSOURI.

The annexed letter is taken from the New York *Daily News* of the 5th instant. It is specially worthy of attention as giving what we in the South have long needed—viz: a tolerable insight into the real state of feeling and opinion in Missouri. We have not a particle of doubt as to the entire truth of the writer's declarations:

OUR MISSOURI CORRESPONDENCE.

PIKE CO., MO., July 27, 1861.

Your readers must receive with many, very many grains of allowance the accounts, both newspaper and telegraphic, that are set forth from this State. The telegraph is notoriously under the constant surveillance of the Washington despotism and its agents, while there is no newspaper of general circulation now left in the State that dare publish the truth. There is no such thing as freedom of the press in St. Louis, and no press at all wherever Federal troops have made their desolating track, that has the independence to condemn the acts of the Administration. The *State Journal* at St. Louis, whose daily circulation had run up from about 300 to 10,000 in four months, you are aware was suppressed by order of General Lyon, the hero of Camp Jackson, and as many of the citizens in this lower tier of counties of Missouri have been stopped, and in some instances the material destroyed by the troops sent here, ostensibly, to protect persons and property.

The St. Charles *Republic*, the Hannibal *News*, the California *News* and Fulton *Telegraph* have either been compelled by Federal bayonets to stop their publications, or their material has been destroyed. In the case of the Hannibal *News*, the editor was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to make a large excavation on the top of a high hill for an hour one day, and shed his blood trickled from his hands. These things are mentioned to show you that there is but little of the freedom of the press permitted in Missouri, and that there is no reliance to be placed in the newspaper accounts in Missouri.

As an evidence of the unreliability of the accounts forwarded from St. Louis, and also of the respect paid to the rights of private property and the freedom of the press, let me cite a single fact. In your daily issue of the 22d, a St. Louis dispatch says, "that accounts from Calloway county represent the orderly and well behaved manner of the Federal troops in that county as having no excellent effect upon the Secessionists." So far from this being true, the conduct of these troops has crushed out the last spark of Unionism that existed in that county. One of the regiments quartered in the county town (Fulton) committed all manner of outrages upon persons and property, broke open private houses and stores, and rifled them of their contents, and so indiscriminate were their depredations that they broke up the printing establishment of the *Telegraph*, a moderate Union paper. I have this from a resident of Fulton, who was one of the sufferers.

In truth, if the accursed despotism at Washington had gone to work to concoct ways and means wherebly most effectually to drive Missouri into disunion, and to crush out every particle of attachment for the Federal Government, it could have devised nothing so efficient for the accomplishment of that end as the policy adopted in this State. From the day of the slaughter of women and children at Camp Jackson to the present hour not a step has been taken that has not increased the disunion sentiment of the State. The most degraded and brutal of the population from other States have been brought into Missouri, by the politicians of F. P. Blair, to teach us love and devotion to the stars and stripes; they have shot down unarmed and defenseless men by the score, ransacked private dwellings and purloined their contents, destroyed private property, and committed every outrage that can be conceived.

I could give you any number of facts of this character, but I forbear, as enough has been that the people have become maddened to desperation, and are ready to undergo any privation, rather than have hope of avenging themselves. In February, when the members of the Convention were elected, out of ninety-nine members there was one Secessionist, and the Union majority in this county was 90,000. In a full Convention it is doubtful whether there are not now a majority of Secessionists; certain it is that a majority of the people of Missouri will unite their destinies with the Confederate States, if they are unawed by Federal bayonets. And Lincoln's insane policy has brought about this result.

As an illustration of the change of public sentiment, I will refer to the county of Calloway. In February the Union majority was three to one, and I speak what I know when I say that the Secession majority is at the time at least four to one. How utterly incompetent is that Cabinet, or Ministry, that conceives of the idea of forcing attachment to the Union among Americans by the ballot and the bayonet!!

As all the battles between the Black Tories and the Federals the telegraph has lied most woefully. At Boonsville it's loss on the Federal side was not less than 75, and 4 of the Missourians. At Carthage, it has signal made a retreat of 12 miles, pursued the whole distance by the Black troops, armed with shot guns and rifles, and the loss of the Federals was 130 killed and a much larger number wounded, while the Rebs lost in killed and wounded did not exceed 50. But these have not been the only losses. A large number of Federals have been killed along the line of the railroads by citizens firing from ambuscades, so that it is safe to say that not less than a thousand Federal troops have been killed in this State alone.

From all appearances our State is destined to be the theatre of many bloody battles. Gen. Price, of the State troops, and McCulloch, of the Arkansas troops, have about 20,000 men in the southwest part of the State, and Gen. Lyon has sent for reinforcements into that quarter. In addition to the force, Generals Hawkins and Bowen are marching on Bird's Point and St. Louis with a large force, and are gaining large accessions from southeast Missouri, and not a few from Illinois.

These demonstrations in the southeast and southwest seem to have taken the Federalists all aback, and within the last few days they have withdrawn all their troops from the line of the North Missouri Railroad. They have suddenly discovered that our people on the north side do not need any protection. The truth is, the conduct of Lincoln and his troops has been such that three-fourths of the State will fight rather than eat; and you need not be surprised, if this insane and unholy war continues, to hear of the most desperate and determined fighting in Missouri ever recorded in history.

E. B. T.

The Mobile *Advertiser* has the following: "It may be comfortable for Lincoln to know that a letter has been addressed to a high officer in the Confederate service, by a high officer of the United States army, who holds a very important post, offering to join the cause of the South himself, and surrender his command into the hands of our troops. The letter itself will vouch for this statement."

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1861.

COTTON.—There was some inquiry to-day, but we did not hear of a sale. Received to-day, 29 bales, including 1 bale of the new crop from Texas river.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—About 100 hhds. were sold at about previous rates. Fair to Fully Fair 4¾@5¼c., Good Fair 5 15-16c. and 7 27½c and 8½c ℔ lb. for Clarified.

MOLASSES.—There have been some sales at 20c for Prime Refined.

FLOUR.—100 bbls. Superfine sold at $3, and 1000 Choice Extra, in lots, at $3 62½ @ 3 75 ℔ bbl. Superfine to retailing at $4 50, and Extra at $4 75 ℔ bbl.

CORN.—100 sacks White Mixed sold at 55c., 475 White in 50c., and 225 Yellow White at 55c ℔ bushel.

OATS.—1000 sacks sold at —, and 100 at 43c ℔ bushel.

BRAN.—75 sacks sold at $1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

WHEAT.—67 sacks sold at $1 60, 100 at $1, and 200 White at $1 10 ℔ bushel.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $20 ℔ bbl.

BACON.—Shoulders retail at 13c., Ribbed Sides at 15c, Clear Sides at 17c, and plain and sugar-cured Hams at 12@17c ℔ lb.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 12c ℔ lb.

WHISKEY.—Rectified is retailing at 27½c ℔ gallon.

COFFEE.—30 bags Rio sold at 20c ℔ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 12, 1861.

Arrived since last Saturday evening, 656 Texas Beef Cattle and 200 Veal Cattle. Sales, 321 Texas Cattle, 20 Hogs, 60 Sheep and 57 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 4 0 Texas Cattle, 22 Hogs and 216 Veal Cattle. The market closes bare of Sheep. We quote prices:

Western Beef Cattle,	℔ 100 lbs.,	net cgs.,	3 00@3 50
" "	ordinary,	"	2 50@3 00
Texas "	℔ head,	net	25 00@35 00
Veal Calves,	"	net	3 00@3 50
Sheep,	"	net	2 00@2 50
Hogs,		Inspector,	3 62½@3 75
Hides (Western),	℔ 100 lbs.,	gross	3 00@3 50
Hides (Texas	℔ head,	ordinary,	20 00@25 00
	"	"	40 00@50 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 12, 1861.

☞ No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Mary T. Phelps, from Vicksburg.
Alice Price, from Cow Island, Yazoo River.
Anglo-Saxon, Hopkins, from Mobile.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Mary T—10 bales cotton (1 of which new) of fruit and sundries.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Empire Parish—2 bbls sugar 20 bbls molasses.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

PEN CHARTERAIN—Mostly per steamer Alabama—162 bales bagging 40 do twine 20 bbls flour 25 sundries.

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.

The proprietor of the famous remedies for RHEUMATISM and DIARRHŒA avails himself of this opportunity of vouching the most satisfactory evidence of the extraordinary efficacy of these compositions, in the cases and cures of the thousands of persons who have derived the greatest possible benefit from the medicines. Each disease is treated by a separate compound, and the proper one should be used.

This is to certify that the remedies obtained at No. 177 St. Ann street have cured a negress of mine who had the Rheumatism for many years, and I had many doctors bleeding her, but no cure. I mean my that to this agent from their Governments.

J. M. LINCOLN'S.

Magnolia street, between Bloom and Tonti.

I certify that I have been cured of Diarrhea of long standing. After trying in vain all the remedies of the Physicians and others, I tried the remedies of Dr. Dubois, at No. 177 St. Ann street, and I do not hesitate to recommend to all those who are afflicted with Diarrhea.

J. M. LINCOLN'S.

INSTANT RELIEF
OF CROUP, SORE THROAT
AND PAINS OF ALL KINDS.
All Sorts of Sores and Wounds (Even though derived from Scrofulous Diseases.)
Remedies for Hemorrhoids or Piles, Bad Breasts, Gravel, Worms, Chills and Fever and Bowels Complaint.
A Special Remedy for each Disease.
Apply at No. 177 St. Ann Street.
Office hours from 1 to half past 3 o'clock, P. M., every day, except Sundays on Tuesday and Thursdays, from 8 to 1 o'clock, A. M.

Notice.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING OF THE FREE MARKET. In consequence of orders not received yesterday from the Commanding General, it is postponed until FRIDAY NEXT, 16th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOS. MURRAY, President.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10, 1861.

I THINK it my duty to return my most sincere thanks to Mrs. Mary Ann Manest (a resident of Vicksburg, Warren County, Miss.), for the wonderful cure she operated on me, after having been condemned by the principal physicians of this city, and recommended by them to my friends, as a hopeless case. Her remedy was so powerful, [sell 2] Mrs. WILLIAM JONES.

Notice.

THE commissionship of PAYAN & CARNART, in the Cotton Press, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 1st of May last.

F. PAYAN is duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and will continue the wholesale clothing business at the old stand, No. 72 Canal street.

THOMAS C. PAYAN,
F. PAYAN, THOMAS F. CARNART.

New Orleans, August 10, 1861. [sell 2]

Notice.

THE copartnership of PAYAN & CARNART, in the Cotton Press, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 1st of May last.

F. PAYAN is duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and will continue the wholesale clothing business at the old stand, No. 72 Canal street.

THOMAS C. PAYAN,
F. PAYAN, THOMAS F. CARNART.

New Orleans, August 10, 1861. [sell 2]

BALLARD S. DUNN,
Agent for collecting, receiving and purchasing small arms for the Confederate States.

Come Forward, Ladies.—There are still a large number of uniforms waiting to be made up, although a vast quantity has already been given out. Our brave volunteers are sadly in need of them. Come forward, ladies, this day, and an hour should be lost in this work. There is hardly a lady but can make up one pair, others can make and have made up two, six or a dozen. The work is very simple, every thing cut out and every material ready to the hand. The uniforms are to be made up according to A. R. Jones, No. 27 Magazine street, and M. A. R. J. Kershaw's, No. 114 Camp street.

Important Arrest.—We got wind of an important political arrest yesterday evening, in which Frederick S. Law, the well-known photograph artist, was sent to the Parish Prison, by order of Gen. Moore, as a traitor and spy, to be tried before the C. S. District Court. The proof against him is his sending to his mother, Mrs. Caroline Law, of Burlington, New Jersey, a secret alphabet, by which he might write to her important information. The pretense of going to Europe to change his clothes he went to the British Consul to ask his protection, claiming to have been born in England. Mr. Moore's reply was to this effect: "I am here to protect the innocent, not to shield the guilty. By your own confession, sir, you are guilty."

Health of the City.—The health of the city is at present excellent, its mortality for the past week being as low as we ever before knew it to be at any season of the year. For the week ending on the 11th inst. the total number of deaths is put down at eighty-six, of which thirty-five were Negroes, and of age—eighty being still-born cases. Of the eighty-six there were fifty who were born in the Confederate States. The principal causes of death were: Inflammation of the bowels, 3; congestion of the brain, 4; burn, 1; consumption, 14; debility, 3; brain fever, 3; gastro-enteritis, 2; disease of the heart, 4; remittent fever, 3; stillborn, 8; teething, 2; trio mecoctinus, 2; wounds, 1.

Incendiarism.—About half-past eleven o'clock Sunday night fire was discovered in the kitchen of Mrs. Mitchell's house, at the corner of Madison and Old Levee streets, and so quickly that the flames were extinguished before any damage of importance was done. It was evidently the work of incendiarism. A few minutes later a more serious fire broke out in the rear extension of a two-story frame dwelling, occupied by Mr. Glass, on Tupelohoe street, between Prytania and Coliseum, which consumed a door and charred the wall and ceiling before it was extinguished. It was clearly not an fire, the turpentine used being apparent to the smell.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens. The Grand Jury investigated two cases of alleged murder yesterday. They found a true bill against Patrick Boyle, who killed Michael Farrell on the 29th of July, 1861, in Mrs. Dulquet's grocery and liquor store, on St. Joseph street, between Tchoupitoulas and New Levee. Farrell, an old man, was in there buying some liquor, when Boyle wanted him to treat. On refusing, Boyle abused him, and finally drew a knife, with which he stabbed him to the heart.

The circumstances of the other case were found to be quite different, and the return of the jury was "Not a true bill," causing the discharge of John Kennedy, who had stand accused of the murder of John Dougherty, on the 8th of July, at the corner of Customhouse and Franklin streets. The fight between them occurred in front of a house of ill-fame, Kennedy taking the part of a man whom Dougherty had come out to beat, and the deceased had drawn a pistol and snapped the cap at Kennedy before he knocked him down and had his knife.

On motion of the District Attorney, the cases of Amadeo Roger, f. m. c., charged with assault and battery, and James Davis, charged with carrying concealed weapons, were dismissed.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Mr. Theophile Drouet gave bonds to answer before the First District Court the charge of having committed an assault and battery upon Mr. H. Fredenchon, on the 6th of August, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Michael Bielen was held to answer the charge of shooting Maria Scandinavia. C. F. Fisher gave bail, accused of having grossly insulted Ann Williams. Mrs. Angelo Bottigno furnished security to answer the allegation of speaking too roughly to Marie Laporte.

Abraham Sabourin, who recently failed in his attempt before Recorder Emerson to convict parties of knowing he having property disposed of by his wife, when he is supposed, charge S. Webber with uttering and with knowingly receiving stolen property for having a note of his for $2000. It remains to be seen whether he will succeed better in this than in other similar prosecutions.

Jos. Lipella was held, on the complaint of oliver Comeiso that he stole a sack of potatoes in the Vegetable Market. Bernard Sheerpit, whose loss of a gold watch and a silver one we noticed yesterday, has made an affidavit for the larceny against Thos. Davis, John Torpey and Michael Redmon, arrested by detective Sergt. Leggett. Torpey gave bail, and the others were committed.

Drowned.—The body found in the river at the foot of Bienville street, as reported by us yesterday, was that of a young man Michael Schoel, belonging to Jos. Louis Eichhoff. He was a native of Mecklenburg, 22 years of age, and a valuable slave. His drowning was accidental, occurring while he was bathing in the river on Friday evening.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1861.

COTTON.—There was some inquiry to-day, but we did not hear of a sale. Received to-day, 29 bales, including 1 bale of the new crop from Texas river.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—About 100 hhds. were sold at about previous rates. Fair to Fully Fair 4¾@5¼c., Good Fair 5 15-16c. and 7 27½c and 8½c ℔ lb. for Clarified.

MOLASSES.—There have been some sales at 20c for Prime Refined.

FLOUR.—100 bbls. Superfine sold at $3, and 1000 Choice Extra, in lots, at $3 62½ @ 3 75 ℔ bbl. Superfine to retailing at $4 50, and Extra at $4 75 ℔ bbl.

CORN.—100 sacks White Mixed sold at 55c., 475 White in 50c., and 225 Yellow White at 55c ℔ bushel.

OATS.—1000 sacks sold at —, and 100 at 43c ℔ bushel.

BRAN.—75 sacks sold at $1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

WHEAT.—67 sacks sold at $1 60, 100 at $1, and 200 White at $1 10 ℔ bushel.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $20 ℔ bbl.

BACON.—Shoulders retail at 13c., Ribbed Sides at 15c, Clear Sides at 17c, and plain and sugar-cured Hams at 12@17c ℔ lb.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 12c ℔ lb.

WHISKEY.—Rectified is retailing at 27½c ℔ gallon.

COFFEE.—30 bags Rio sold at 20c ℔ lb.

Volunteer Relief Committee.

The Committee will hereafter sit DAILY, in Room No. 3, Basement of the City Hall, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of registering the names of destitute families and dependents of absent Volunteers preparatory to distributing the relief appropriated by the Common Council.

All applicants will be required to produce proof satisfactory to the Committee that they are entitled to relief.

Residents of the FIRST DISTRICT will apply on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 9th and 10th inst.

Residents of the SECOND DISTRICT will apply on MONDAY, the 12th inst.

Residents of the THIRD DISTRICT will apply on TUESDAY, the 13th inst.

Residents of the FOURTH DISTRICT will apply on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst.

Thereafter applications may be made on any day promiscuously.

Due notice will be given of the Pay Days for each District as soon