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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, 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.

BLAN-MAKERS.

The New York Abolition journals are the greatest and most inventive military geniuses in the world. They are perpetually engaged in contriving plans for the conduct of the campaign. Prior to the disastrous defeat of the Federalists at Manassas, the *Herald*, the *Tribune*, the *World*, and the *Times* furnished daily a sovereign strategical method for the speedy reduction of the rebels. The *Times* especially was most fruitful in its suggestions The profound tactician who assisted LOUIS NAPOLEON so materially in winning the battle of Solferino, though his personal prowess was as inferior to his ingenuity and military skill as to prudence him from sharing in the perils of that memorable fight, settled the subjugation of the South in dozen times before the battle of Manassas, and was so confident of the success of his plans that he went to witness their fulfillment in person. Unfortunately there was a slight hitch, a miscalculation of the courage of the rebels by which this admirable project was rendered completely abortive. At Manassas the aforesaid editor displayed a rapidity of motion in his diminutive extremities which surpassed all his efforts in that line exhibited at Solferino. He was just about one of the first Lincoln civilians to pat himself in a place of safety.

If any one should imagine that the propensity of the New York journals to teach the Federal commanders the arts of war is at all subdued by the rather unsuccessful results of their past attempts, he would commit an egregious error. Such critics as the utter and most destructive rout of the "Grand Army" will not be suffered to deter these scribes from instructing Old Scott how to win victories hereafter. The calamity at Manassas, according them, arose from a dozen satisfactory causes—a panic among the teamsters, a profusion of masked batteries among the rebels, the unexpectedly overwhelming number of the foe, or any thing else in the world, except the superior pluck and endurance of the Southerners, and the transcendent military skill of BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON. They are no whit discouraged at defeat—particularly as they are daily discovering that it was a misfortune of no great moment, that their losses were exceedingly small, and that they inflicted far more injury on us than we did on them. So nerved and fortified by these unquestionable facts, they set to work to devise new schemes of conquest. Already they are out with a fresh batch. One of them proposes that Congress should forthwith order out Six Hundred Thousand men, [why not a million at once? the number would look magnificent] and appropriate Six Hundred Millions of Dollars—just as if the mere passage of an edict would cause vast armies to spring up as the armed warriors who leaped from the teeth of CADMUS sprinkled it with seed. As for the money, why it is perfectly understood that the unprecedently prosperous condition of the North, such a bagatelle as Six Hundred Millions could be contributed immediately. The armies, supposing force equipped, provided, the plan continues, would be on the war in double quick time. The battle-cry of Abolition would be placed on the line of the Potomac, and incontinently annihilate all Southern opposition. 200,000 men would descend the Mississippi, and capture all the cities on its shores, New Orleans included. Finally, the remaining column of 200,000 men would be sent by sea to operate from the Atlantic coast, capturing Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Pensacola.

Perhaps this may be considered a joke. Any one so thinking is referred to the New York *Herald* of the 31st ult., which, with most refreshing gravity, explains in detail how easily the affair may be carried out, and even informs the Government that the grand army can seize three millions of our slaves, sell them to the poor whites men of the South at $25 per head, which this profound arithmetician declares would realize seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and thus pay the expenses of the war. Q. E. D. The *Herald's* idea is not a particle more ridiculous than those of other journals. In the meanwhile, however, it is consolatory to the South to reflect that threatened men live long, and that while the tuneless *Herald* and its colleagues are framing stupendous projects for our extermination, Generals SCOTT, McCLELLAN, &c., seem infinitely more concerned at this special moment for the safety of Washington, and are bending all their energies to the defense of the Federal capital. We trust, there fore, the South will be permitted to breathe yet a while.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The Bee will to-morrow be printed on a single sheet. It is known that the blockade has very considerably diminished the usual sources of the supply of paper to New Orleans, limiting the journals of this city to such scanty and irregular quantities of the article as the small number of Southern mills are enabled to manufacture. We have been severe sufferers from the obstructions occasioned by the blockade, as the use of our sheet and our large circulation make our consumption of paper by weight extraordinary. We have labored long, earnestly, and without the slightest regard to expense, to invert the possibility of being cut off from our usual supply, and are now forced to adopt the sole remaining alternative of economizing our stock by publishing the Bee on a single sheet. This resource will necessarily double the quantity we have on hand, and the shipments we have a right to expect.

Our readers may be assured of two things. In the first place, they lose nothing but so much waste paper, as the almost total death of advertising places it in our power daily to furnish them with the same amount of reading matter as heretofore. Secondly, this is a mere temporary reduction occasioned by the same exigencies which have compelled our evening cotemporaries to curtail their proportions one half. The moment we receive full supplies of paper, so as to shield us from the apprehension of running short, we shall take unfeigned pleasure in resuming our original dimensions. With this brief explanation we have no doubt our kind patrons and subscribers will be entirely satisfied.

The Federal Loss on Manassas Plains, so far as Ascertained by Names Published.

The New York papers, particularly the *Herald* and *Tribune*, have, day by day, since the battle of the 21st, published the names, as fast as ascertained, of the killed, wounded and missing in the battle. This report embraces only thirty regiments of infantry and one company of marines, without any reference whatever to the other regiments and artillery companies on the field, the casualties in which were proportionally large. The Grand Army numbered fifty-five regiments, with fifteen regiments sent subsequently as the reserve. Here, says the Louisville *Courier*, is the aggregate of the losses in the following regiments, as far as learned by furnishing the above papers the names, all of which were duly published. The *Courier* subjoins a list of thirty-one regiments, presenting an aggregate of 614 killed; 1297 wounded; 1736 missing—total 3657. The above, adds the *Courier*, is only a list of the casualties *as far as the names are given*, and no honest man will deny the terrible truth. In addition to this fearful list, the same papers have had reported *additional* losses, in killed, wounded and *missing*, of 129 in the New York 12th, 119 in the Fire Zouaves, 150 in the New York 28, 17 in the Connecticut 1st, 45 in Griffin's battery, 50 in the Massachusetts 11th, 90 in the Rhode Island 2d, and 32 in the Vermont 2d. That is a total of 921, which, added to the 3657 whose losses were given, makes the total casualties in less than half the army amount to 4578. This list was taken from the Northern papers and cannot be exaggerated. We have no doubt, however, that it is very greatly underrated. The Confederates alone buried 2500 Lincolnites on the field of battle.

THE ARMY OF THE NORTHWEST.—A gentleman who left Monterey two or three days ago, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, informs us that General Loring is now organizing and strengthening our forces at that point, and that our Northwestern army will soon be in a condition of thorough efficiency. The men were generally enjoying good health. Attached to Gen. Loring's staff are Quartermaster Major Corley, late U. S. A.; in charge of ordnance, Major Long; Aids, Colonels Baylor and Sharp.

MESSRS. HOLLAS & CO.—We are under constant obligations to this enterprising firm in Washington Passage, for the latest New York and other journals. Yesterday they supplied us with New York papers of the 31st ult.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,157.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Warm Weather in St. Louis.

St. Louis, August 6.—The thermometer in this city yesterday stood at 105 deg. There were fifteen deaths caused by the effect of the heat.

Arrival of Ammunition, &c.

Twenty car-loads of shell and shot have reached here since Saturday; also a large number of Enfield rifles.

United States Congress.

Washington, August 6.—In the House, the Senate's bill adding four dollars pay, and legalizing Lincoln's debts, passed.

The Peace Conference.

The press held a consultation with Gen. McClellan yesterday. At McClellan's suggestion a committee was appointed to transmit to the loyal States the following:

To Editors in the Loyal States:

First. Refrain from publishing news from any point, or any matter that may give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Second. Signify to your correspondents everywhere to observe these restrictions.

The U. S. Senate.

The Senate remained in session till Monight.

Kentucky State Election.

Louisville, August 5.—The returns thus far received show large Union losses since the late Congressional election, but the Unionists will undoubtedly have the majority in the Legislature.

Four of Rousseau's soldiers attacked a citizen of Jeffersonville yesterday, and fired four times, shooting a bystander in the leg. The citizen's brother came to his rescue, when with bricks they beat two of the soldiers dreadfully. The others fled towards the camp. Another shot his hand off.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Final Adjournment of the United States Congress.

Washington, August 6.—In the United States Senate to-day all the principal army nominations made by the President were confirmed.

Dickens receives his pay as Secretary of the Senate for the year from date.

The bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the Government was taken up and passed.

The Senate refused to vote on the bill legalizing Lincoln's acts.

A resolution was then offered to adjourn *sine die*, which passed.

The House has passed the Senate bill increasing the pay of volunteers. This bill, as finally passed, allows an increase of two dollars on the soldiers' pay.

The House also adjourned *sine die*.

President Lincoln has given his approval to all the acts passed by Congress.

Prince Napoleon Visits Mount Vernon.

Prince Napoleon, accompanied by Seward and the French Minister, will visit Mount Vernon.

Return of Butler.

Gen. Butler, after a short stay, has returned to Fortress Monroe. He said that no immediate change would be made.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, August 6.—The closing prices for Cotton to-day were 13 to 17c.

Destruction of a Foundry in Baltimore.

Baltimore, August 6.—Pool & Hunt's foundry, in this city, was destroyed by fire to-day.

Interesting from Cairo.

Cairo, August 5.—Two Illinois regiments have been thrown out across miles south and west of Bird's Point for the purpose of scouting. Jeff Thompson is within sixteen miles of and advancing towards Cairo.

Gen. Fremont is enforcing a strict discipline. Twenty Confederate regiments are reported at New Madrid, Missouri.

Alabama State Election.

Mobile, August 6.—Thomas H. Watts, candidate for Governor, beats his Shorter in the county by a majority of about 1500.

Boyles, Langdon and Woolf are elected to the Legislature. The contest between Taylor and Riley is doubtful.

Higley is elected Sheriff of the county of Mobile.

New Plan of the Secessionists to Carry Maryland Given of the Enlarge—Their Contemplated Invasion of the State at Two Points—Facts as far as They are Concerned.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, July 29, 1861.—The Secessionists here are in high feather at the prospect before them. They affect to be confident of the plan which Jeff. Davis has for forcing Maryland out of the Union and transferring the battle-ground to this State. Their latest version of it is this:

They do not propose to disturb Baltimore, for fear it may be bombarded and burned to the ground by Col Morris. Their wealth and property are too great to be exposed to this terrible alternative. But Jeff. Davis is to send a portion of his army over into Maryland across the Potomac, some where between Harper's Ferry and Little Falls, and is to take post at some point which they can fortify as they have done Manassas Junction. Several points are discussed, but the general opinion of the sympathizers with this movement is in favor of the Frederick Junction. The rebel army is to make a stand at this point chosen in such force as to be able to maintain their position and hold the communication with the Virginia side of the Potomac. Fortifications are to be thrown up all along the line of communication, on the banks of the river and at the Frederick Junction. In fact the way the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to be commanded.

The planting of the rebel flag upon the soil of Maryland, is so confidently believed and intended by the Secessionists, will be followed by a rapid uprising and concentration at their fortified encampment of those 20,000 Maryland rebels which Mr. May boasted of in his late speech in Congress as being ready to take up arms against the United States. Pending this rallying of the Maryland Secession, the rebel Legislature is to legislate the State out of the Federal Union into the Confederate Union, and then formally complete the rebellion. The rest they are willing to leave to the chances of war, hoping to save Baltimore by the reduction of Washington, which they think will be easily achieved by an attack upon it from the rear. It was asked how Jeff. Davis is to get his army into Maryland, with Gen. Banks at Harper's Ferry, they say that Joe Johnston will give him enough to do from the direction of Winchester, while Beauregard will keep Gen. McClellan busy in front of Washington, and that while they are thus engaged Gen. Lee will slip across the Potomac and seize the Frederick Junction.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The Nashville *Patriot* of the 4th instant says:

The returns still come in very slowly. It is so one-sided that the public must rest satisfied upon the subject. A letter received in the city yesterday from East Tennessee states that there is a large falling off in the vote in that division, that Governor Harris gains on the Secession vote in June, and that the vote for the Permanent Constitution is in excess of that for Harris. This fact is gratifying in that it indicates that the people are not only for secession, but they are for completing the work commenced on the 8th of June, by the prompt adoption of the permanent Government.

In the Fourth Congressional District W. H. Dewitt leads in Warren county. In the Fifth Judge R. L. Caruthers is elected without opposition. In the Eighth House is probably elected in the Ninth M. R. Hill is understood to be elected. In the Tenth out of seven candidates the race lies between D. M. Currin and J. R. Mosby.

In the Middle and Western Divisions the Representatives and Senators in the State Legislature are all Southern Independence men.

RICHMOND, August 3—*Incensing*.—The number of wounded Abolition soldiers in the hospitals at this place has been increased by recent arrivals to near five hundred. But few more will be brought down after this week. These have acknowledge the kindness with which they have been treated by Southern people.

Rumored Surrender.—A rumor was brought down by passengers on the Central cars yesterday evening, that 1500 of the Hessians had surrendered to our forces in the past two days in the vicinity of Fall's Church. The impression conveyed was that they had surrendered voluntarily, or, rather, did not strike any partiality anxiety to fight. We give the above merely as a rumor.

GEN. GARLEY.—This notorious individual, being greatly emodulated by the receipt of his "*On to Richmond!*" has given formal notice that he will not again open his mouth in regard to military affairs. In a late number of his paper, however, he indulges in the following specimen of facetiousness and tartness, which has no particular application to anybody:

"We regret to say that several of our cotemporaries continue the discussion of the causes of the late Bull Run disaster. Let us eschew all such discussions for the present by agreeing that the attack war well planned and well directed—that Gen. Patterson who just where he should have been—that the commander present to the field was capable and effective—that all the officers were as competent as the soldiers were brave—that the order to retreat was properly timed and nearly supported—and that nobody failed or blundered but Gen. Greeley, who has resigned, so that all is certain to be right next time. This is the best way to put the case for the present, the future will take care of itself."

A RELIGIOUS WAR.—Harriet Beecher Stowe declares that the present struggle between the North and the South shall be designated "The Religious War." In this we are inclined to agree with the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin. It is a religious war. It is the Bible and a pure Christianity against infidelity and God dishonoring crime; and we are glad to see that the churches of the South are alive to their responsibility in this regard. We learn that in two days during the present week 175,000 pages of religious tracts were sent from this city into the various companies.—*Richmond Dispatch*, last sent.

ADAMS'S EXPRESS.—We are indebted to Mr. Hallowell for New York, Cincinnati and Louisville papers.

We copy the annexed passages from the letter of the well-informed Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*. Speaking of the infamous fine coined by the Abolitionists, he remarks:

The most horrible stories of maltreatment of wounded men are circulated; prisoners are reputated as having been tied to trees and pricked to death with Bowie knives, and men as having been mercilessly shot while lying pinioned, and massacred upon the field—the sole object being to work upon the passions of the multitude, now that they have full scope. Demagogues and fanatics have taken advantage of the event to mould a popular sentiment in accordance with their sinister designs, turning the incensed agony into use, and coining capital out of tears and lamentations. True to their nature, these Abolition monsters have recounted deeds of atrocity which civilized humanity would never perpetrate. It is an attempt to stir up a spirit of retaliation which will provoke a system of savage warfare between the two nations, and thus secure a success by diabolism which their arms have failed to achieve.

The following is a handbill, circulated through New York, is one of the earliest effects of these wanton falsehoods:

"ERIN GO BRAGH."

Irishmen! Haggerty must be avenged. Our gallant countrymen of the immortal Sixty-ninth have covered themselves with imperishable glory! They proved themselves not only heroes but Christian men—as generous to wounded foes and prisoners as they were invincible in battle. But how were they treated by the barbarous enemy?

Let the fate of the gallant Captain Haggerty, who, lying wounded on the field rendered immortal by the heroic deeds of the Sixty-ninth, had his throat cut from ear to ear by a dastard rebel hand attest. Irishmen! the heroic Corcoran is in the power of these cut-throats. Shall he meet with such a fate as that dealt out by the rabels on his brave comrade in arms? Forbid it, genius of Erin! The grass would wither on the tortured bosom of our green mother late should we permit it. Sons of Erin! countrymen of Corcoran, to arms! Let there be ten thousand Irishmen on the south bank of the Potomac in twenty days, their battle cry being "Corcoran—Rescued if living, Avenged if dead!"

Telegraphic dispatches are likewise industriously circulating through the North describing the eager manner in which volunteers are flying to arms; how regiments are arriving at the seat of five thousand men per day; how superb bounties are paid to those who enlist, and how a variety of things are done, or are to be done, which have scarcely any tangible, or disordered imagination of the Secretary of War.

With all these demonstrations—this putting on of Dutch courage, this wholesale deception of the people, this Polonian bragging of future deeds—they cannot conceal their quaking, wailing and gnashing of teeth." Their eyes have at last been opened to the fact that they are contending with something besides "an old, ragged and bonefuel army, poorly armed and worse provisioned," and against a cause which has within itself the elements of success and the protecting shield of Divine Providence. Paralyzed and stricken to the core, the Federalists have lost the prestige which attaches to mere numerical strength. They have lost, too, that which was their principal confidence of foreign powers, and the next steamer which returns may probably bring with it the resignation of our Government, which it is so emotional we should receive.

In conversation with one of the wounded prisoners this morning, I remarked to him: "Stranger, there is no disputation in this country to exist over a fallen enemy; but, if it is not impertinent, I should like to ask you a question. What did you expect when you left Washington?" "Well," replied the soldier, "we were told that our second could whip all the forces you had at Fairfax and Centreville; that we should have a small skirmish at Bull Run, and probably a smart brush at Manassas, from which place we expected to go on to Richmond."

"Then you had no thought of defeat?"

"Not the slightest. The word wasn't uttered, and nobody believed it could be possible. When we got to Fairfax, we found what had been told us was true there, when we reached Centreville it was true there, and when we arrived at Bull Run we found what was expected to be a skirmish there; but by——," continued the saint, "if that is what you call a skirmish, what in hell do you call a battle?"

Among the prisoners is a noble-looking and intelligent Zouave, one of the few decent captives in the crew. I saw him on the field, just after he was taken. While passing a group of our men, one of the latter called him some hard name. "Sir," said the Zouave, turning on his heel and looking the Virginian full in the eye, "I have heard that your's was a season of gallantry, but your insult comes from a coward and a knave. I am your prisoner, but you have no right to fling your curses upon me because I am unfortunate." Of the two, sir, I consider myself the gentleman."

I need not add that the Virginian slunk away under the merited rebuke, or that a dozen soldiers observed his gallant conduct to the prisoner and secured him of protection from further insult.

From Mr. P. H. Oliver, the owner of Blind Tom, the negro musician, who has just escaped five hours among the wounded Federalists, I learn that a general desire is manifested among them to sign a letter addressed to the people of the North setting forth the real facts of the case, warning the people of that section not to engage in the unholy contest, and acknowledging the generous treatment they are receiving at the hands of the Southern people. The prisoners informed Mr. Oliver that the reason why they fought so desperately, was because they were told that if they did not they would be butchered by the Southern troops. I shall remain here.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* communicates to that journal the following touching story:

To the Editors of the Dispatch:—I, together with several other gentlemen from Montgomery, a day or two ago, witnessed one of the most singular, at the same time most affecting incidents which will probably occur during this unholy and unnatural war, if it should last for twenty years. We were struggling over the battle-field, examining the ground upon which we had so lately achieved a victory, and such a glorious victory, two days before. We came unexpectedly into the Centreville road, and seeing a house upon our left with the usual signs betokening a hospital, one of our party being a physician, expressed a wish to go down and examine the wounded. Upon inquiry we learned that a stable just below the house contained thirteen wounded Yankees; we then with proceeded to the stable, and upon entering found a Washington artillery man seated by the side of a wounded soldier, evidently ministering to him with great care and tenderness. I introduced myself to him and asked if he aided in working the battery which fought with the 1st Virginia Brigade. He told me he did not—he had fought in a battery lower down, and then remarked that it was very hard to fight as he had fought and turn and find his *own brother fighting against him*." At the same time pointing to the wounded soldier from whose side he had just risen. I asked if it was possible that was his brother. "Yes, sir, he is my brother Henry. The same mother bore us—the same mother nursed us. We meet the first time for seven years. I belong to the Washington Artillery, from New Orleans—he to the 1st Minnesota Infantry. By the merest chance I learned he was here wounded, and sought him out to nurse and attend him." Thus they conversed—one from the far South, the other from the extreme South—on a bloody field in Virginia—in a miserable stable, far away from their mother, home and friends—both wounded—the infantry man by a musket ball in the right shoulder, the artilleryman by the wheel of a caisson over his left hand. Thus they met after an absence of seven years. Their names are Frederick Hubbard, Washington Artillery, and Henry Hubbard, of Minnesota Infantry. We met a surgeon of one of the Alabama regiments, and related the case to him, and requested, for the sake of the artilleryman, that his brother might be cared for. He immediately examined and dressed his wounds, and sent off in haste for an ambulance to take the wounded "Yankee" to his own regimental hospital.

M. F.

AN EXPLOIT.—A correspondent sends the Richmond paper the following account of an exploit of private John Armstrong, of the Berkeley Border Guard, (Capt. Nadenbush Col. Allan's (Second Virginia) Regiment, at the battle of Manassas on the 21st July:

Mr. Armstrong, after aiding in the recapture of a part of Sherman's Battery, (consisting of four guns then in the possession of some New York Zouaves) became separated from his regiment and secreted himself behind a fence, from whence he discharged five or six effective shots. His position being discovered, a volley was fired upon him, which deserved his position left him unscathed. At this time five Yankees crossed the fence about thirty yards from where Armstrong lay, running to join their regiment 104 far off. One of them discovered Mr. Armstrong picked it up and shot him dead, and continued the pursuit, when all four wheeled and fired on him, one ball taking effect in the left arm. Nothing daunted, he still pursued until he overtook the hindmost, whom he succeeded after a struggle in killing with the bayonet, the remaining three making their escape. The above statement is corroborated by several of his company, who believe it entirely reliable. Mr. Armstrong has three bullet holes through his shirt, besides the one which wounded him; but at what period of the battle he received them, he does not know. He wound, though serious, is not dangerous, and he is now receiving, with many others, kind and skillful treatment at the University Hospital, and will soon be ready to meet his country's foe whenever he may allow his face.

SOCIALISM IN NEW YORK.—A mass meeting of 2000 workingmen took place in New York last Wednesday. One of the papers of that city says:

The President, in a speech, submitted a plan of organization, in which he defended socialism, maintaining that the working men, in a crisis like the present, have a right to claim the support of the community. It was the duty of the latter to afford relief to the poor by providing them with employment, in communities the building of bridges, streets, avenues, waterworks and parks, where the laborers could be advantageously employed. The speaker suggested the organization of workingmen's associations in all the wards of the city, and all the towns of the State and county, each society to be composed of "sections," subdivided into different trades, the whole to be governed by a central organization. Various addresses were made on the subject by more than a dozen speakers.

The debates were occasionally carried on in a very excited manner, and at times grew violent.

The Confiscating Bill.

The following is a copy of this act, which has been passed by the Federal Congress:

An Act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employé, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property, of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment thereof, as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That such prizes and captures shall be condemned in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Attorney General, or any District Attorney of the United States in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such Attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person under the laws of any State, shall employ such person in aiding or promoting any insurrection, or in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall permit him to be so employed, he shall forfeit all right to such service or labor, and the person whose labor or service is thus claimed shall be thenceforth discharged therefrom, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

MOVEMENT IN WALL-STREET TOUCHING THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.—We learn that there is an extraordinary movement now growing forward in Wall street in reference to the late disaster at Bull Run and the future management of the war. There have been several secret meetings, at which the doings of the Government and its agents have been freely discussed, and if members of the Cabinet only heard half of it they would be far from pleased with themselves. The loss asked for by Mr. Chase was, of course, the principal point in the discussion, and it was agreed that the money there is some guarantee for better management of the war in the future than in the past, the specie in the vaults of the Wall street should not be invested in the Federal war loan, but be retained in readiness to that effect was sent on to Washington to have a plain talk with Old Abe and his Cabinet. The first thing that will be insisted on, and that is the removal of Gideon Welles, as Secretary of the Navy, whose incompetence has been demonstrated in so many ways. Another Secretary is spoken of as his successor, a man who would bring great energy to bear upon this highly important department. The Government will do well, therefore, to keep a better look out, or it may find itself very once crippled for lack of the sinews of war.—*N. Y. Herald, 31st ult.*

NURSES FOR VIRGINIA.—An installment of nurses (thirty in number) left now on their way from New Orleans to this city, in charge of Drs. Warren Stone and Axson, of the Crescent City. They will be distributed on their arrival, part remaining here and part going to Gallipolis Courthouse, to attend to our suffering wounded there. A number of Southern ladies, as well known for their unselfish devotion as personal worth, position and beauty, have left with the above, intending to devote their services to the same patriotic work. Dr. Warren Stone, one of the physicians who accompany the nurses, is one of the most favorably known and distinguished members of the medical profession in the entire South. As a surgeon, his reputation is unrivaled.—*Richmond Dispatch, 1st.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Common Council.—The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Rixon in the chair. Mr. Delaney called up the resolution of the rules to introduce a resolution directing the Commissioner of the Military Commission to try to effect a compromise with the State authorities by which the work of smoothing the streets of the city may be proceeded with. The rules being suspended, Mr. Delaney introduced the resolution, and sustained it in a cogent manner. Mr. Villarrubia and Mr. Delaney, and recapitulated the manner in which the Council had been snubbed by the Governor in this matter, and the necessity there was for a State to put the city in a proper condition of defense. He could not see what good could come from an attempt to compromise.

Mr. Villarrubia urged that all private feelings should be dropped at such a time as this; and afternoon he would be plenty of time for the Council to set themselves right before the public, but patriotism and the safety of the city require some immediate action. Mr. Sith thought that the Council had done all in their power toward a compromise in the proper spirit. Mr. Nixon spoke in favor of the resolution. He thought it would be no destruction of the dignity of the body to offer the olive branch. He would have substitutes to see whether, upon any terms, the city will be allowed to defend itself, and offered an amendment directing the Council and military commissions to report to a called convention of the municipal Board.

Mr. Wiltz spoke strongly against such action. Mr. Fortell stated Gen. Twiggs expressed desire that he should urge the Council to "stop quarreling and do something." Mr. Sith thought we had done all they could, and hoped the Board would again speak in favor of the resolution. Mr. Sith read an extract from a letter stating that whereas the Council view with serious concern the immediate necessity of placing New Orleans in a thorough state of defense, they are ready to take any measures in that direction, and to join the State or Confederate States Governments signify their willingness to co-operate with them. This was unanimously adopted.

The resolution of the lower Board appointing Thos. Murray, Henry Sloe, Gardner Smith, E. F. Schmidt, D. L. Ricardo, and others that may be associated with them, to receive and distribute at the river front building, and provision that they be sent there by planters and others for the relief of indigent families of volunteers, was concurred in.

The appropriation of ten thousand dollars by the lower Board, on Monday evening, to be expended in the relief of volunteers' families, was taken up and concurred in.

Petitions for aid from a company of zouaves and others, and from a company of wounded riflemen, were referred to the joint committee representing the Council during the adjournment—(subsequent to be a successor committee.)

All the reading of the Board of Assistants, Mr. Magill presided.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $27,265 32.

The authorities of Carrollton asked the city authorities to assume the shelling of that portion of Carrollton Avenue within the limits of our municipal corporation. Referred.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying the usual bills. Adopted. Also, report granting the City Physicians to purchase their medicines where they think proper.

A subcommittee was appointed, consisting of Henry Blair, Thomas Murray, Gardner Smith, E. F. Schmidt, D. I. Ricardo, and others, to meet committees with instructions to that effect was sent on to Washington to have a plain talk with Old Abe and his Cabinet. The first thing that will be insisted on, and that is the removal of Gideon Welles, as Secretary of the Navy, whose incompetence has been demonstrated in so many ways. Another Secretary is spoken of as his successor, a man who would bring great energy to bear upon this highly important department. The Government will do well, therefore, to keep a better look out, or it may find itself very once crippled for lack of the sinews of war.—*N. Y. Herald, 31st ult.*

NURSES FOR VIRGINIA.—An installment of nurses (thirty in number) left now on their way from New Orleans to this city, in charge of Drs. Warren Stone and Axson, of the Crescent City. They will be distributed on their arrival, part remaining here and part going to Gallipolis Courthouse, to attend to our suffering wounded there. A number of Southern ladies, as well known for their unselfish devotion as personal worth, position and beauty, have left with the above, intending to devote their services to the same patriotic work. Dr. Warren Stone, one of the physicians who accompany the nurses, is one of the most favorably known and distinguished members of the medical profession in the entire South. As a surgeon, his reputation is unrivaled.—*Richmond Dispatch, 1st.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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Recorder Genluer's Court.—Joseph Jolly, who was a resident in Lafayette, and formerly a member of the City Council last evening was the Recorder's Court charged with the crime of rape, and sent down to the Parish Prison, without bounds of bail, to await a full consideration. Mrs. Catherine Asbury, the mother of the child, was the principal witness in the trial. That from information received she charges that one of the crimes of compression in the proper spirit. Mr. Nixon spoke in favor of the resolution. He thought it would be no destruction of the dignity of the body to offer the olive branch. He would have substitutes to see whether, upon any terms, the city will be allowed to defend itself, and offered an amendment directing the Council and military commissions to report to a called convention of the municipal Board.

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The Arrest of Mr. Bonny.—The prisoner whom we reported yesterday as being held in a private cell, without any record on the books, and with orders given to the clerk to refuse to permit his name or the name of his counsel to be entered on the official orders, after the particulars had been published in the newspapers, was Mr. Wm. J. Dowey. He wanted to get a situation in New York, and wrote a letter in order to make himself out a strong Northerner in footing, so as to prove the way for a favorable reception. His arrest will doubtless be a God-send to him, as we understand he will be sent on by the Governor, to whom he was turned over yesterday by the Mayor, and of whom he received his orders. The Commissioner who upon arrest on "mere hot energy." The Commissioner of his letter was unnecessary, and perhaps indicated on the part of the Mayor.

Convey cary with the Enemy.—Mr. A. Titus, a native of Pike county parish, and formerly a merchant of the Lake Ponchartrain, was arrested in the Fourth District last evening, by order of Mayor Monroe, on the charge of falling transmissible correspondence with men in St. Louis.

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