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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 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.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

Francis Fernandez, auctioneer, sells to-day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, No. 281 Robertson street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, one lot of choice mahogany furniture, bedsteads, armchairs, tables, mattresses, &c., &c. See advertisement.

## Calmness and Confidence.

Our countrymen of the South, with all their dauntless courage and heroic constancy in confronting danger and death, are singularly indisposed to the exercise of the commendable virtue of patience. They want to be whipping the Yankees all the time. They are unwilling to take a breathing-spell themselves, or to allow it to their enemies. They are in a perpetual state of feverish activity, and would like the war to be one continued panorama of brilliant engagements. Rest and repose are antagonistic to their nature.

We saw a good deal of this previous to the signal combat at Manassas Plains. Because the Confederate commanders moved deliberately and cautiously, and persisted in remaining on the defensive, the eager and intrepid spirits of the Southrons chafed at the unloward delay. It seemed to them that BEAUREGARD should have advanced upon the enemy and given him battle, and that Washington should have been menaced, if not taken. Every hour of inaction appeared so much of precious time lost. This nervous restlessness became a perfect paroxysm of painful excitement when MCDOWELL began his advance movement, and the Confederates fell back first from Fairfax Court-House and then from Centreville. The Southerners in other States viewed this apparent retreat with profound concern. They were as greatly deceived by it as the Northerners themselves, who absolutely believed that our armies were fleeing before the puissant forces of MCDOWELL, and feared that the Yankees might reach Richmond without a single general engagement. But our foes as well as our friends were mistaken. BEAUREGARD's matchless strategy had calculated every thing. He feigned a retreat in order to allure MCDOWELL on; and when the hour was propitious for giving battle, our glorious Louisianian let loose his tigers on the devoted prey. The severe skirmish at Bull Run, followed by the magnificent victory at Manassas Plains, proved incontrovertibly the generalship of the Confederate chiefs, and relieved the anxious solicitude and half-awakened distrust of their distant friends.

We have indulged in these remarks because we discern a second time a disposition to fretful impatience at the comparative quiet which has succeeded those engagements. The carpers and hypercritics, who are always numerous enough, are not fully satisfied with what has been accomplished. They urge, in the first place, that our troops should have taken advantage of the disorderly panic of the Federal army to assail and capture Alexandria, which, they declare, would have been an easy matter. We doubt it would, and if Gen. BEAUREGARD had had a perfectly fresh reserve of 30,000 men with which to make the attack, or if his wearied and exhausted army could have marched twenty miles further after the overwhelming struggle of the day, Alexandria would probably have fallen—but as the thing stood, it was simply impossible. Again, it is now asked why do not the Confederates make a forward movement; why do they not drive the enemy across the Potomac, besiege Alexandria, carry Arlington Heights by storm, and threaten LINCOLN in the fancied security of the White House? Why, indeed? In the first place, the persons who ask these questions are completely ignorant of Gen. BEAUREGARD's purposes and plans. He may really entertain the very designs alluded to, but he has a discreet habit of keeping his own counsel. In the next place, we apprehend that he is by far the most competent judge of what is necessary in the premises. If he does not move in the direction of the Federal capital, rest assured he has special and satisfactory reasons for remaining quiet. He may possibly consider such an advance premature, or not in accordance with his defensive policy. It is impossible for us to know what is the man to prefer inactivity, unless it shall appear to him the wisest course for the time being.

Has not Gen. BEAUREGARD amply vindicated his masterly system of tactics? Has he not won the greatest victory ever achieved since the battle of Waterloo? Has he not proved himself one of the most skillful as well as one of the bravest captains of the age? Has he not established as indisputable claim to full, ample, and unreserved confidence? Give it to him, then, without a hesitating "but" or "if"—without unpromising qualification of any kind. We are entirely convinced that Gen. BEAUREGARD, Gen. JOHNSTON and the other Confederate commanders are at this time engaged in the most judicious of all possible military operations, and we look fearlessly to the future to confirm our belief, just as we appeal boldly to the past to show that our implicit trust has been nobly merited.

NAMES OF WOUNDED LOUISIANIANS.—The following are the names of all the Louisiana volunteers wounded and in the general hospital at Charlottesville, Va., extracted by us from the hospital list, which occupies nearly two columns of the Richmond *Enquirer*:

James P. Burns, ship amputated at Manassas. J. H. Hutchinson, Wheat's Battalion, face, not severe. James Hammond, Seventh Regiment, Company F, face. J. T. Jenkins, Seventh Regiment, leg, slight. Richard Murphy, Seventh, Company F, face, very severe. John McCarty, Seventh, Company F, side, severe. Wm. Hixon, Wheat's Battalion, thigh, slight. Corporal Daniel Ross, Wheat's Battalion, Company E, knee, not severe. W. W. Thompson, Seventh, Company H, stunned, slight. John Walker, Wheat's Battalion, Company E, thigh, not very bad. Total, 10.

GEN. E. KIRBY SMITH.—It gives us infinite pleasure to state that the terrible wound received by this gallant officer at Manassas is gradually healing, and that his recovery is now regarded as certain.

TENNESSEE.—Says the Memphis *Avalanche*: We have received returns in whole and in part from eighteen counties in East Tennessee, twenty in Middle Tennessee, and eleven in West Tennessee, and seven military camps, which foot up as follows:

| | Constitution. | Against. | Hamilts. | Polk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Tennessee | 19,198 | 15,329 | 10,627 | 17,698 |
| Middle Tennessee | 32,745 | 409 | 26,286 | 4,847 |
| West Tennessee | 9,125 | 650 | 9,456 | 2,866 |
| Military Camps | 2,177 | 2 | 19 | 660 |
| | 63,240 | 16,377 | 46,471 | 23,768 |
| | 16,277 | | 23,768 | |
| Majorities | 36,823 | | 22,697 | |

The Yankee has had five shots returned to her for one shell she sent to Aquia Creek. One shot passed through the engineer's room, doing some damage. She is at the Washington Navy Yard for repairs.

Capt. Robt. R. Garland, United States Infantry, and Capt. Addison Garland, United States Marines, both of Amherst county, Virginia, have resigned their positions to serve their native State and the Southern Confederacy in the present war.

Lieut. Westwood McCreery, of Richmond, who resigned his post in the United States Army, reached Richmond from Fort Pickens a few days ago, and has already taken service in the Confederate Army.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE THE NORTH.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thus gloomily depicts the consequences of Lincoln's war policy to the North:

The President seems to think that a national debt of $600,000,000 would be but a trifle for this country to bear. Those who are well informed know better. It is more than one seventh of all the debt which Great Britain finds herself locked with at the end of eight centuries of war. The wealth of the United States is not one tenth part of that of the British Empire, so the $600,000,000 for us would be a greater burden than that of $4,000,000,000 for Great Britain. At our per cent. it would require $36,000,000 every year to pay the interest. In ordinary seasons this is about all that we could raise from customs, so that the expenses of the Government would have to be defrayed by direct taxation, and the principal of the debt, if it was ever paid, would have to be by direct and oppressive assessment upon the pockets of the people. In the end, financiers see not that the funding of this debt would create a great aristocracy, while it would grind down the laboring masses. Take such tax and such fee upon sugar, upon molasses, upon every article of necessity or luxury, direct or indirect—would be the consequence, in time of peace, of this tremendous debt, which, in addition to our State, municipal and corporation debts, would hang over us for centuries to come. The operation may be necessary—it may be a work of patriotism—but it is foolish to bring current in its real nature and character. It is just as foolish as it was to undervalue the forces of our army at Manassas.

The New Orleans Bee.

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## TELEGRAPHIC.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO THE CONFEDERATE CAMP.—New York, August 10—The Washington correspondent of the *Times* says that Prince Napoleon and suite returned from Manassas late last evening.

The Prince was received by Generals Beauregard and Johnston, and invited by them to go to Richmond to see President Davis.

General Beauregard informed the Prince that he had captured sixty-two guns.

It is authenticated that the Smith captured in New York is a member of the Confederate Congress. He will be held as a hostage for Ely.

A Washington dispatch to the *World* says that a six-gun ice-boat and the George Page fought at the mouth of Aquia Creek. The Page went up the creek.

The United States steamer Freeborn reports that on Wednesday night five boats, filled with armed men, crossed from Maryland to White House Point, where the Confederates are planting batteries.

The *Tribune's* special dispatch from Washington states that gangs of men are at work, establishing telegraphic lines from headquarters to all the camps.

The *Herald's* correspondent telegraphs that the Confederates are concentrating, from Point of Rocks to Alexandria, large bodies as every ford of the Potomac. It is difficult to tell whether these movements are preliminary to an attack, or to guard against another Federal advance. The opinion of experienced officers is that they are purely defensive.

He also says that General McClellan's preparations are equally available for offense or attack. His arrangements will enable him to repel an attack at any point along his whole line, or move forward his whole column simultaneously upon any given point.

Louisville, August 10.—The dispatches due last night are still behind, not having been telegraphed on the resumption of telegraphic operations.

Richmond, August 9—The papers of this morning semi officially announce that Admiral Dandas intends to take his fleet into Charleston regardless of Lincoln's pretended blockade.

The British Consul here states that he has no official authority for such statement.

Richmond, August 9.—Owen Sanders, E. O. Barnes, John L. Lee, and J. K. Butterworth, of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, and Fielding Bradford, of Alabama, died recently at Warrenton, Va.

New York, August 10.—The *Times* says that the refusal of the Democrats to coalesce with the Republicans causes surprise, and conflicts with the prearranged programme at Washington.

The brokers are buying two years' six per cent treasury notes at 95 to 95½.

Fortress Monroe, August 9.—Hampton, which was evacuated some time since by our forces, has not yet been occupied by the Confederates.

Fugitive citizens are provided for by General Butler.

Newport News has not yet been abandoned by the Federals.

John Williams, of Norfolk, has been arrested, and will be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Leavenworth, August 9.—Great excitement prevails in Southern Kansas, where the Indians are commiting depredations. A messenger has arrived asking for Federal assistance.

Washington, August 10.—Colonel Stone commands Point of Rocks. Colonel Hamilton, of Wisconsin, commands Stone's column.

Newspapers disregarding McClellan's orders are to be visited. McClellan is determined to enforce his newspaper policy.

The Government has issued stringent orders to prevent the transmission of telegraphic accounts of army movements.

Ex-Minister Faulkner, it is reported, is a Brigadier-General in the Southern army.

Louisville, August 10—It is stated here that 700 Federal guns reached Lexington on Friday.

Richmond, August 10.—Congressman T. A. R. Nelson, a submission Federal member from Tennessee, was brought a prisoner to-day.

The appointment of John W. Faber as Postmaster at Natchez, Miss., has been confirmed.

The telegraph gave an inkling a day or two ago of a great battle near Springfield. The following are the details as we find them in the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 1st, copied from the St. Louis *Herald* of the 4th. We have so often been deceived by gratuitous reports of engagements in Missouri that we have some misgivings of the truth of the subjoined, but it certainly looks plausible:

**Battle in Missouri—Federals Defeated—Lyon Surrendered—Frightful Slaughter—Their Troops Disaffected.**

[From the St. Louis Morning Herald (Extra) Tuesday, August 6—Updated, P. M.]

Mr. A. H. Evans, a well known and highly respectable citizen of this city, returned from a place ten miles this side of Springfield, Mo., this morning, and gives us the following information:

On the morning of last Saturday, he heard the most terrible discharge of cannon towards Springfield. The earth fairly shook with the incessant report. He was very much alarmed, not knowing what it meant, and commenced making preparations to escape home.

In the course of the morning, the firing having continued nearly all night, messengers continued arriving and giving information. They said that the State forces had attacked Gen. Lyon, and after a most terrible battle, in which there was great slaughter on both sides—that Gen. Lyon and Gen. Siegel had been defeated, and had surrendered.

The forces on the side of the State troops numbered about 10,000, and the Federal forces numbered about 7000. The State troops had some twenty pieces of artillery, and the Federal forces twenty-seven pieces of heavy artillery.

Gen. Lyon has been sending dispatches for aid for several days, but Gen. Fremont has failed to furnish him with a sufficient force to meet the State forces.

Another informant states to us that the State forces advanced up along the survey line of the South-west branch, on the divide between the tributaries of the Pomme de Terre and White rivers, with the artillery, while the infantry, the right and left wings of the army, were deployed as skirmishers over Campbell and Rock Spring branches.

This movement took Gen. Lyon by surprise, but more especially when the right and left wings of the army followed the skirmishers, and surrounded him. He was taken with his entire command after a most terrible slaughter on both sides.

Another messenger who arrived from Gen. Lyon's command, who left them before the battle, admits to us that he is sorry the report must be correct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Anzeiger* of this morning reports that the 5000 three-month volunteers of this city will not re-enlist, in consequence of the fact that they have neither been paid off nor well treated.

Col. Shacher's command yesterday refused to march this morning to the southeast to join Gen. Jeff Thompson, till they were paid for past services. Gen. Fremont then proceeded to raise the money, and commenced paying them off, for the purpose of securing their services for the southeast expedition.

A special train was dispatched to Jefferson City Monday morning, to bring down several companies of three months' volunteers, whose time have expired, but it has not yet returned. No reason can be assigned by the officers of the road for its delay. There may have been some *accident* on the road.

LATER.

It is reported that Judge McBride, with 2800 State forces, was preparing to attack Rolla last night, and think a desperate fight was anticipated. Col. Wmans, of Illinois, is there with a regiment, and McBride, who has a larger force, left poorly armed and equipped, was advancing for the purpose of cutting off the retreating detachments of Gen. Lyon's command, along the line of the Southwest Branch.

## Two Days Later from Europe.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, which left Liverpool on the 25th, and Londonderry on the 26th, passed Father Point on her way to Quebec on the 4th instant, with two days' later news from Europe. She has on board £30,000 in specie, and reports the sailing of the Kangaroo for New York, having on board £56,000. The Liverpool Cotton market was considerably excited, and prices had still further advanced. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull, with a declining tendency. The proceedings of the British Parliament had been uninteresting. On the 25th of July a Privy Council was to be held, to make arrangements for the Ministerial changes. It was expected that Sir Robert Peel would be Secretary for Ireland. A public meeting took place in London on the 24th, having reference to affairs in America—the object being the presentation memorial to Dr. Cheever. The Doctor made a speech on the occasion, in which he, of course, denounced slavery in unmeasured terms.

The *Morning Post* asserts that Lord Palmerston will resume his old position of exponent of the foreign policy of the British Government in the House of Commons.

The *Shipping Gazette* argues that the fate of the Colinda steamer Parthe is solved by a memorandum found in a bottle picked up recently at the Hebrides, in which the writer, named William Graham, states that the ship was surrounded with icebergs, and was going down.

The monster iron-plated frigate Black Prince had a highly satisfactory trial trip on the Clyde.

There is no news of importance from the continent. Italy was still much infested by brigands, especially in the Neapolitan provinces. The Pope on the 23d July announced a short allocution to the Consistory at Rome, in which he declared himself grateful for the continued presence of the French troops, but deprecated the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by the Emperor Napoleon, which he characterized as a painful act.

The financial article of the New York *News* of the 5th instant thus notices the failure of the large importing and jobbing house in Another:

The rumor that has so long floated upon the air in relation to the failure of Claflin, Mellin & Co., was expressed to-day in their final stoppage. The liabilities are stated at from five to ten millions, with three millions confidential. The blow was a very heavy one. The house has stood among the first, and was looked up to in all quarters. The war which stopped Southern collections, also ruined Western credit, and the failure of this house is only a consequence of causes that has shaken nearly all, and many others are daily reported. This is one of the long line of paper which the banks hold as assets, and its failure, is it issued, will carry other houses and banks, unless, under the new law, the weak banks become Government "pets."

## Foreign News.

The London *Star* commenced freely on Mr. Lincoln's message, and showed a small favor. The *Times* is cautious and cautious, but nevertheless closes its review with these significant words: "Still, we prefer a fresh recognition of Southern independence by the North, to the policy avowed in the President's message, "it is solely because we foresee, as bystanders, that this is the issue in which, after infinite loss and humiliation, the contest must result."

Gore's *Advertiser's* remarks are so pithy and pointed, as well as brief, that we subjoin them:

Perhaps adequate battles may be fought, but the war will not be the less disastrous on that account, and the continuous blockade of the Southern ports will inflict a blow on the commerce of the world, the effects of which may be felt for many years to come. The main question which presses for our immediate consideration is, how long can that blockade be enforced? This, to us in Lancashire, is a most momentous question, and it would afford us not a little satisfaction, if we saw our way clear, to say that the blockade could not possibly be enforced beyond the close of the present year.

Since the commencement of this American difficulty our editorial trumpet has given no uncertain sound. Our sources of information have supplied us with early and reliable intelligence of what was passing on the other side of the Atlantic, and we therefore flatter ourselves that our words will have some little weight with the commercial community, and especially with those who are most deeply interested in the prosperity of the cotton trade, when we warn them that a death of cotton, such as was never experienced in this country in any previous period of its history, may overtake us in the course of the next six months, unless our Government awakes to a sense of the awful consequences which would flow from such an event, and *restrains more active measures than any which it has hitherto employed to induce the United States Government to yield to fair and acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States. It must come at last to this.* We can see no other solution of the difficulty.

The Northern States have the power to prolong the war indefinitely. The Southern, if defeated in the field, cannot be finally subdued. The folly of the contest thus waged is consequently apparent to us in England as the folly of that contest, which we waged with our American brethren towards the close of the last century was to some of our then wisest statesmen. Nations, however, are not wiser now; the passions of men, once lashed into fury, are not more easily calmed. Now, as then, notwithstanding the rapid progress of civilization, notwithstanding the vision of universal peace indulged in by some harmless enthusiasts; despite the uplifted voice of reason and religion; despite, too, the generally received principle of National Interest, as then, there are periods of national excitement, and one of these is at this moment passing over the North American continent, when the pruning hook is transformed into a spear, and the plowshare beaten into the sword. At such a moment it is vain to hope that "the still small voice" of reason can hush the storm of passion, or that even religion can rein in the fiery steeds of war.

### Correspondence of the Bee.

CAMP OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT, LA. VOL., }
Groves Landing, August 4, 1861. }

*Messrs. Editors of the Bee:*

There are many undertakings in life in which for the first time we find ourselves a mere novice. If I shall then at once discover myself to the reader of the *Bee*, I pray of him to accord me the usual indulgence allowed all new beginners, and if my sentences prove not as well rounded and my periods as polished as those of more experienced writers, I trust the fault may be attributed to the proper cause.

Having become infused with the proper spirit at war fever heat, I early became an applicant for the post of high private in one of the numerous companies filling out in the Crescent City during the early days of July. Having been admitted, and quickly undergone the necessary training, we took up our small stock in trade packed away in a nice knapsack, shouldered our rifles, and put ourselves on board the steam cars, which hurriedly bore us from our dear loved Louisiana, and quickly set us down upon the soil of the Old Dominion. Thoughts on Home will come crowded fast upon the memory, one after another, until my whole life passed before me as if in panoramic review. Each eventful scene came in bold relief, as time passed on, until the events of the day awoke me from my revery, and found myself really embarked for the term of the war, to share the perils or fortunes that may be in store for the soldier.

Our reception on the route was something short of Napoleon's entry into Paris in the zenith of power, but if the hearty handshakes, prayers, and tears and smiles of the women, and the substantial and hearty recognition of the men were of any moment, then before all the world we play the world can produce will this bright period live green in our memory.

The usual incidents occurred to us on the route as to all the gallant soldiers who were passing on to Virginia. Reaching Richmond in due course of time, we were shown our camping ground, situate within a good view of the noble city. The not for me of this late date to speak of the capital of the Old Dominion. Comparatively a small town, Richmond yet possesses by herself all that can be claimed for her more overgrown Northern neighbors. One noticeable feature is that the true old Virginia remains intact. None of your fanatical New Englanders sit in here to destroy the identity of the race. These best familiar with the early history of the Old Dominion, who compare the manners of the people then and now, will find but few innovations.

The quiet habits of the people are in great contrast with those of the North. Red Republicanism and the infidel school of Rationalistic philosophy have their advocates in the North. Their learned men have labored long in this detestable business to inculcate ideas into the minds of the people totally incompatible with the stability of a government like ours, founded upon the dearest rights of man, and obtained by the greatest sacrifice of life and blood. But the good old province live again. The South, now regenerated, finds herself cut off at last from an association that threatened to contaminate all that came into contact with it.

After a stay of some three weeks at Camp Fairfield, we, on the eve of our departure, were visited by President Davis, who in

"Thrilling tones with words of fire,
And words that burn,"

made every soldier's heart swell with emotion and pride. God grant that Jefferson Davis may long be spared us. The olive branch spoke in the thrilling eloquence, warning the people against the events that have come to pass. Now, as then, every true-hearted Southerner knew such would become a fact. We patiently waited patiently for the bubble to burst. Men stood up then in the halls of the Capitol at Jackson, Miss., ready to follow Jefferson Davis and lay down life, and sacrifice fortune for the cause of the South. His prediction has become true, and at this time the result is felt in the remotest corners of the Southern Republic.

We left camp near Richmond with a great deal of reluctance; though, to confess it, we were getting impatient of an inactive life. We found numerous kind friends in Richmond, who were continually adding many little things to render our stay as agreeable as possible. Being more men on the move, we found ourselves in a little time landed at the wharf at West Point, distant twenty-six miles from Yorktown. Our duties being assigned us, we found we were to accompany with others detailed to look after the provisions, &c.; consequently instead of getting aboard of the steamer, we were to try our chances on board of a lugger, and arrived safely moring at Yorktown. I need not refresh the memory of your many readers with what occurred here during the first Revolution. The memory of that greatest of all patriots, Washington, comes vividly before the mind. His headquarters still remain in a good state of preservation, and are now used for purposes somewhat similar to that of old. Here, too, is a field is the monument that marks the spot where Cornwallis delivered up his sword to him. These and other little matters tendify to us of the near presence, feeling as to comport ourselves in those trying times as did the soldiers in the Revolution, urging us on to duty, forgetting the trials and hardships which are in store for us, and which we, and all of us, must meet with the stern determination to perform our duty.

Having pitched our tents upon a field overlooking York river, we felt for the first time that we had realized our hopes—active service now met us face to face. The long lines of entrenchments made our hands tingle again. It took us then now indeed, and we say to say, though not exactly the color of tar, they are not of that preminable appearance they wore some three months ago. Having, in the meantime, become a thorough Pelitician, I shall in my next production write of matters that may prove interesting to the young soldiery.

PHOTO.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR.—An able editorial in the Baltimore *Exchange* of Monday last, on the respective abilities of the two nations to carry on the war successfully, concludes as follows:

Whichever way we regard it, the consequence is the same—painfully injurious to the South; but disastrous to the North. The South loses little, it spends comparably little, and is piling its wealth up. The North loses everything, spends enormously, and shows scarcely any thing. Every day sides, in fact, to the strength of the South, and diminishes that of the North. The war tells alike on the Western farmer, the Eastern manufacturer, and the New York banker. The effect upon the former, however, is only temporary; upon the two latter it must be more permanent. The eventual result of the war will surely be to unite the Slave States in one grand Republic, and the North will then find that its suicidal policy has only served to establish a nation, which possesses not only vast resources, in the growth of staples peculiar to itself, but which has, in addition, every element of wealth possessed by the free States. The North will, at the same time, discover that it has separated itself from a country, upon the productions of which it was actually dependent for the prosperity of its largest interests, and for the means of affording employment to its operatives and occupations to its mariners. The blow was a very heavy one. The hands has stood among the first, and was looked up to in all quarters. The war which stopped South, ern collections, also ruined Western credit, and the failure of this house is only a consequence of causes that has shaken nearly all, and many others are daily reported. This is one of the long line of paper which the banks hold as assets, and its failure, is it issued, will carry other houses and banks, unless, under the new law, the weak banks become Government "pets."

[From the Richmond Whig.]

### Mount Brick of Old Scott.

Since the rout at Manassas we have had no official evidence of Old Scott's existence. Rich-ardson saw a report of a speech made by him to Lincoln, in which, in a spirit too mean to be characterized, he confessed himself the greatest coward in the world, and the telegraph announced that he had been superseded in the command of the army, and was busying himself in enacting the part of a spy and police agent. He, however, is not dead except to honor and truth. Late Monday morning, he put out the following under his signature, in which he seeks to make some capital by fabricating a falsehood against the Rebels—charging them with overrunning Mount Vernon. We give his "General Order," and the reply which it had provoked from the Ladies' Association. It appears that the very crime which he falsely imputed to the Rebels, has been perpetrated by his own Yankee troops. It will require some charity to believe that he was ignorant of the fact. The general conviction will be, that with a view to turn away the public indignation which the outrages of his own troops were calculated to provoke, he deliberately and falsely imputed those outrages to others:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Washington, July 31, 1861. }

It has been the prayer of every patriot that the tramp and din of civil war might at least spare the precincts within which repose the sacred remains of the Father of his Country; but this pious hope is disappointed. Mount Vernon, so recently consecrated anew to the immortal Washington by the ladies of America, has already been overrun by bands of rebels, who, having trampled under foot the Constitution of the United States—the ark of our freedom and prosperity—are prepared to trample on the ashes of him to whom we are all mainly indebted for those mighty blessings.

Should the operations of war take the United States troops in that direction, the General-in-Chief does not doubt that such care will be taken of the tomb, and such guards will be placed over the sacred remains, as will prevent any indignity, not only the tomb, but also the house, the groves and walks which were so loved by the best and greatest of men.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

In answer to this, says the *Sun*, a responsible officer of the Mount Vernon Association published in the Washington *National Intelligencer* the subjoined card:

Messrs. Editors: The officers of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association are much pained to be in your issue of to-day an order from Lieutenant-General Scott containing a statement which they fear will lead to much trouble and misunderstanding—General Scott having been misinformed with regard to the facts.

The statement referred to is that Mount Vernon has been "overrun by bands of rebels," &c.

Since the occupation of Alexandria by the Federal troops, not *a single soldier* from the Southern army has visited Mount Vernon. It is but justice to say, the intruder who refused to accede to the regulations of the Association, heretofore willingly followed by soldiers from both sides, were a company of *New York Volunteers*, headed by their *Colonel* and other officers.

The Regent is earnest and decided in her requests and directions to those who has made responsible for the preservation of the tomb and, usually at Mount Vernon, and in the discharge of their sacred duty they have been kindly aided by those at the headquarters of the army. In, in, therefore, to them is the tomb of Washington obliged to correct such mistakes, as it is much easier to excite than to allay unkind feelings.

## CONGRESS.

The following resolutions of thanks to Generals Johnston and Beauregard, and the troops under their command at the battle of Manassas, were introduced in Congress on the 7th instant, and adopted unanimously:

*Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America*, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially given, to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Gen. Gustave T. Beauregard, and the officers and the troops under their command, for the great and signal victory obtained by them over forces of the United States far exceeding them in number, in the battle of the 21st ult., for the skill, valor and for the gallantry, courage, and endurance evinced by them in a protracted and continuous struggle of more than ten hours—a victory, the results of which will be felt in the future success of the war, and which, in the judgment of Congress, entitles the actors in it to the gratitude of their country.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolution be made known in appropriate general orders, by the Generals in command, to the officers and troops to whom it is addressed.

THE TENTH LOUISIANA REGIMENT, the Tiger Rifles, who played such fearful with Lincoln's "Pet Lambs," at Bull Run, the memorable 21st July, passed through this city on their way to the seat of war, of the toughest and most ferocious of the toughest and most ferocious on earth, but when we speak of the Tiger Regiment of Louisiana, we speak through the city on Sunday, last, quite to give a description, composed of English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Mexicans, Indians and Creoles, who [illegible] ing seemed to represent a second [illegible] commander, together with the other [illegible] was remarked throughout the mean war. The commands are all [illegible] French, Dutch, Spanish, or something else which we could not exactly understand, but seemed to be executed with promptness and a remarkable degree of precision. The Mexicans particularly were objects of much curiosity with our citizens, most of whom had never seen one before. The entire regiment has gone to a point where they will be likely to get a chance at Lincoln's minions, and we confidently predict that if any there be in the Louisiana Regiment is again heard from "somebody else will be hurt."—*Lynchburg Republican.*

## CITY INTELIGENCE.

*The Watson Flying Artillery.*—Never was a company of Southern volunteers organized for the war under such brilliant auspices and with such favorable prospects of distinguishment as the Watson Flying Artillery, now nearly complete and prepared to leave for the seat of war. Its commander, Capt. Watson, of the Artillery in the two battles of Bull Run, and particularly in that of the 19th, which Beauregard styled an "exploit of valor," have brought this particular branch of the service into a prominence unknown before. Lieut. C. Wotton, a planter of the parish of Tensas, whose distinguished patriotism and liberality can never be forgotten by our people, determined to raise and equip a company of flying artillery at his own expense, if by any in this country, and gloriously has he succeeded thus far. The battery, consisting of four rifled six-pounders and two twelve-pounder howitzers, all splendid bronze pieces, with carriages, caissons and appurtenants complete, was made to order by Mr. Raymond J. Ivens, the most superior style and elegantly finished, without regard to cost. The harness was likewise made in this city, in the best possible manner, and Mr. Watson has collected the finest horses called to the work to be found in the State. Equipments and every thing needed to make the corps as well furnished as any other in the world, have all been obtained by Mr. Watson, at his private expense, so that we were not surprised to learn, on good authority, that he has expended nearly fifty thousand dollars.

His patriotic efforts have been seconded as they deserved to be by the prompt response of ninety gallant spirits, all young gentlemen of the first standing in our city, and representing the very flower of our chivalrous Creole population. The roll of the company will be found published on the French side of our paper. Major Ralphsperver, formerly of the United States army, lately Adjutant to Major-General Twiggs, and Major of the Fifth Regiment Louisiana Artillery, has resigned his high commission to take the responsible and laborious duties of Adjutant to the First Lieutenant, L. A. Barclay, is a West Point graduate, a gentleman highly qualified for the position. The Second Lieutenant, Mr. A. C. Cage, is a young soldier, who distinguished himself in the storming of Monterey. The Second Lieutenant Junior is Mr. Ernest A. Toledano, a member of the Washington Artillery, who served with honor in the actions of the 19th and 21st ult. Mr. Watson himself has secured the main, leaving no office, no honor, nothing but the satisfaction of seeing the corps he has created do efficient service in the cause of the South.

As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, the members of this company are to meet in Lafayette Square at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, whence they will march to the steamboat landing and take the steamer Mary T. for Mr. Wolfsoyn's plantation in Tensas, where all battery and equipments are. Thence they will proceed directly to the seat of war.

The company has orders from the Secretary of War to proceed to Virginia as soon as possible, and no time will now be lost in getting to the seat of war. Great interest is felt in the success of this gallant corps, and it will be taken aboard at Donaldsonville, and forty odd more are to join in Tensas. The company will then be about one hundred and fifty strong.

*Another Reporter Gone.*—Our confrere of the *Crescent*, Israel Gibbons, Esq., has relinquished the pen to accompany the Continental Guards, Co. G, to the seat of war in Virginia. We regret to say, though not exactly the color of tar, they are not of that preminable appearance they wore some three months ago. Having, in the meantime, become a thorough Pelitician, I shall in my next production write of matters that may prove interesting to the young soldiery.

*Dangerously Shot by a Trap.*—A [illegible] Fogle, a tailor by profession, was [illegible] wounded at two o'clock Saturday afternoon in [illegible] manner. He has a room on the second [illegible] Exchange Alley, in the Merchants Exchange, opposite the office of the [illegible] Steamship Company. On the door above are the [illegible] of Deputy Street Commissioner. [illegible] Commissioner observed, on coming [illegible] Exchange and other offices had been disturbed [illegible] there about. Repeatedly he [illegible] the person who came there with the intention [illegible] might have a second visit. [illegible] with an ingenious mechanism [illegible] trap, which was so adjusted that [illegible] door had in the region of the chest when [illegible] half open, by a cord attached to the door [illegible] the trigger. At the same time he had [illegible] a pistol, loaded with a charge of [illegible] intended for some other person. The [illegible] not understanding the nature [illegible] the spring on throwing open the door would cause the discharge of the pistol to be sounded and sprung [illegible] door. At the time stated Fogle went up stairs, perhaps to see the Commissioner on business or make a friendly call, and went unsuspectingly opening the trap on himself by throwing open the door. The ball, a very large one, entered the chest, just above the left breast, and was very dangerous wound, that may result fatally. He was sent to the Charity Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

*The City Fortifications.*—The fortifications around our city are now to be completed. Preparatory to their completion, the work to be done by contract, according to the plans and specifications of the State and Confederate States Engineers, and to their satisfaction. Bids will be received at No. 116 Camp street until noon to-morrow.

*The Murderer of Adams Arrested.*—Policemen Roberts, Mosker and Mann on Saturday night arrested Jack Wallenhaldt, a German, as the party who stabbed William Adams on the 27th of last month, from the side of a vessel, in front of the Washington Artillery in the two battles of Bull Run, and particularly in that of the 19th, which Beauregard styled an "exploit of valor," have brought this particular branch of the service into a prominence unknown before. Lieut. C. Wotton, a planter of the parish of Tensas, whose distinguished patriotism and liberality can never be forgotten by our people, determined to raise and equip a company of flying artillery at his own expense, if by any in this country, and gloriously has he succeeded thus far. The battery, consisting of four rifled six-pounders and two twelve-pounder howitzers, all splendid bronze pieces, with carriages, caissons and appurtenants complete, was made to order by Mr. Raymond J. Ivens in the most superior style and elegantly finished, without regard to cost. The harness was likewise made in this city, in the best possible manner, and Mr. Watson has collected the finest horses called to the work to be found in the State. Equipments and every thing needed to make the corps as well furnished as any other in the world, have all been obtained by Mr. Watson, at his private expense, so that we were not surprised to learn, on good authority, that he has expended nearly fifty thousand dollars.

*Recorder Gastinet's Court.*—On Saturday Mrs. M. Delorme was fined $5 for a breach of the peace, having tried to seize a row set of Carolite Weinschenser on the 31st of July, at No. 128 Condomoiseur street. Another Mrs. Delorme was assessed $5 for being a hard and abandoned woman.

Charles Beck, alias Charles Monroe, was charged $15 for an infraction of the peace, he having assaulted officer Sauvinet, Mr. A. C. Cage, in the night of the 6th inst., and engraved a desire to tickle that officer's ribs with a knife.

Mr. A. Colvin, f. w. c., is to answer at the next term of the First District Court for an assault and battery upon Mrs. Charles Burnet, away up Gravier street, on the 3d inst. Jean Dupuisteau, who at the same time pitched in on Mr. Charles Burnet, and took the stuck out of him, is also under bond to appear and answer the charge of assault and battery at the next term of the First District Court.

Mrs. Catherine Richards, in consequence of the brutal treatment of her husband—in law and huge lord, Henry Richards, came to the office of the chief of police, charging him with beating her outrageously, and dragging her along the sidewalk in front of No. 34 Jefferson street, where they so inharmoniously exist. The noble villian and manly Henry Richards gave bond of $300 for his appearance, when his beautiful countenance is to be unbonded at.

Messrs. Haldgraf&Heer had Annie Cody arrested for grossly insulting and violently chasing Mrs. Gessie Jones gave bond to appear when wanted.

*Drowned.*—Last evening the body of a drowned negro was found in the river at the foot of Bienville street. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

## MARRIED,

On Wednesday, August 7th, 1861, by the Rev. Father Chiche, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Mr. LOUIS M. GOMEZ to Miss HERMELITA COLLIGNON both of this city.

### For Sale.

A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, strong and handsome.

Also, a Doctor's BUGGY, and Sleighing Wine and Spring Wagon, from North Carolina, and Maryland Whisky—all at least 10 years old.

C. H. TARNEY, No. 84½ Royal st.

### Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, experienced, to assist in a Retail Drug Store. One speaking German will be preferred. Address Box No. 2884, with references.

### Manufactory of Arms.

SABRES, DRAW-SWORDS, SABRE-BAYONETS.

WE are ready to sell and receive orders for the following articles:

Cavalry Sabres for officers, plain blade.
" " " " " engraved.
Draw Swords, with gold mountings.
All styles of Sabres made to order.
Sabre-Bayonets, separate, or adapted to the musket.
Military Companies can contract to have their muskets fitted with sabre-bayonets, when required.

Gentlemen's Swords, Pistols, Rifles, Shotguns, Powder Flasks, Plates of all kinds.

Gunsmith tools to order; also repairing.

☞ The superiority of the steel, as well as their moderate prices, can be ascertained on examination.

Depot at No. 66 Gravier street, up stairs.

HAVAN