The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. H. Murphy, of the School, at the Mississippi Warehouse, Seen.

The Sheriff will sell at auction this day, at half past ten o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the interest of the defendant, of the confectionery store situate at the northwest corner of Conti street and Chartres street. Also, the furniture and unexpired terms of the lease of said store. See advertisement.

Perpetuity of Our Government.

We of the South ought to be quite familiar by this time with the story of that highly respectable but aged Roman gentleman, who, feeling that his mortal coil was about to unwind itself from the spirit, called a numerous progeny to his bedside, and after urging them to a fruitless display of strength upon a bundle of rods, exhibited the ease with which each separate stick could be destroyed. The argument that this incident suggests is applied to the course of the seceding States by more than one influential journal of Europe. Even the Prince Napoleon, in conversation with the Confederate Generals, the other day near the battle ground of Manassas, according to the Richmond *Dispatch*, "alluded to the possibility of a reconstruction of the Union." Without weighing and without properly comprehending the original and peculiar circumstances under which the South was impelled by honor and interest to assume her independency, even at this stage of events European minds speculate upon the value to American of a Union forever dissolved, and the funeral probability of its reconstruction. Hugging one theory, that is incontestably right in itself, they would apply it where it is wholly inapplicable and carry it to an extreme that would make it destroy itself.

Forty centuries of history are ransacked to prove by analogy that the right of secession, if admitted by the American people, must lead either to despotism or anarchy, when in fact, as every philosophic reader of history must admit, there is not recorded a single case at all analogous to the division of the American Union. Those who find the parallel in the destruction of the Roman Empire, which was but the natural disintegration of an effete and hybrid government, founded in wrong and supported by the degeneracy of its subjects. Others point, with still less success, to the Spanish American States of this continent. The truth is that both the establishment and the separation of the American Union were original incidents in the world's history, and they must be viewed as they stand, by their own merits, their own particularities.

Cohesion is only power when it possesses the principle of harmony. Without that essential it is weakness itself. Unless there is a paramount coincidence of interest, feeling, nature and aim among a people, they cannot be held together under one government without violent and unnatural means, that must, sooner or later, end in satisfaction. Petty differences and temporary disagreements are common to human nature, and will always occur in communities and States; but these are easily held in abeyance by the common Constitution, supported by the common patriotism. Where, however, there exists such radical conflict of interest and feeling that the rights of one section are downtrodden and in danger of annihilation by the other, they are two distinct nations, naturally and rightly, and it is necessary for them to become so in government that they may preserve the principles of independence, harmony and strength. Union, under such circumstances, would be unnatural and wrong.

There never has been a sufficient coincidence of interest and feeling among the United States to make the Union a natural and hence a stable one. The colonies united for the purpose of accomplishing a certain object—their independence of Great Britain. They formed the Union as they found it expedient in the instances of the times, and because the differences, now so huge and unreconcilable, being then in embryo, were not perceived. Gradually and gradually, however, time revolved them into shape and size, until, despite half-wed memories of common laurels and the closeness with which custom had entwined popular affection around the General Government, the fact that two distinct nations had been mistakenly linked into one became as apparent as the noonday sun.

How, then, can the separation which was consequent upon the right of circumstances be construed into an indication that republican institutions have proved a failure, and that the greatness and glory of the American people is departing? How can such a knowledgment be one seeing States of the right of secession, which is the principle that a people capable of self-government have the right to select their own government, be taken as a sign of inherent weakness and a proof that other separations will follow, leading to multiplicity of divisions and final anarchy? But one cause sufficient for revolution could exist. It has been discovered and remedied.

We have seen vague speculations in Northern papers concerning the probability of a dissolution of their section, resulting from the conflicting interests of the agricultural West and the manufacturing and commercial East, and the formation of a Pacific republic from seceding principality of a geographical nature, but we do not think such contingencies near or likely. For the present, the war they are waging upon us, nobly as it is, binds them together with a strength impalpable that is the weight of the yoke which the war threws upon their neck. But as truth we care very little about the destiny of States that have wronged us so foully and are laboring for our destruction, further than its connection with the result of the present conflict.

Looking to our own section, we view the Confederate States of America as the model republic of the world, possessed of every element of greatness and perpetuity that can exist in a mundane government. We are strictly an agricultural people, and will never cultivate commerce and the manufactures further than our own natural necessities require; hence we have a common interest and aim. We have one and the same social system; that, from its peculiar nature, unites us in feeling against surrounding powers, and cultivates that manly independence, boldness and love of liberty which have ever distinguished the Southerner. We have a common heritage in the achievements of our freedom from political vassalage and the laurels won and blood shed by our volunteers, fighting, side by side, the Northern foe. Fully equal to that which almost alone caused Southern men to cling zealously, yet tenaciously, to a Union that had become for them an engine of injustice and oppression. We have a compact and united territory, a common object and a common destiny. We have a form of government not the experiment of statesmen, but which has proven to be the best ever bequeathed at its time, pruned of those errors and improved by those addenda that were pointed out by the experience of nearly a century's test.

These are plain facts, simply stated. The fundamental truths are indisputable, and the inferences not only fair, but the only ones that can be correctly drawn. Men may look at the subject through the dark and jaded glass of monomania, or view it by the delusive glare of sophistic reasoning, and imagine that it has a different hue, but we are content to let history vindicate our position. While our race remains the same, we are confident that the Confederate States of America will stand, prosperous, powerful and united.

Birds of War.—The New York *News* pub lishes a list of 27 papers in the Northern States which have advocated a peace. Of these, 19 are large and influential dailies.

Lincoln Toasts.—After the battle of Manassas the Northern press teemed with reports of fresh troops myriad upon the mountains, and their Congress called for half a million men. How that army are getting them to be seen in the total rear of the New York *Herald*, which states that during the last ten days of this month recruiting, for the general service, in Chatham street and Cedar street, has been even more lethargic than during the quietest times for two years back, only eight men having been enlisted at that office. Fourteen men were booked at the Hudson street rendezvous for the mounted service.

Greeley's Lament in Europe.—The last number of the London *Times*, received by the Persia, says it is not to be supposed that any honest influence will be wielding to aid or assist for the American loan in London, as it would the with every element of danger to enhanced or put at to friendly relations of the Union whenever it shall be re established by the power either by compulsory or voluntary by the Southern States.

London advices profess to know that the North are going to impose all blockades, and collect duties by vessels stationed off the blockaded ports.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, August 17.—The steamer Pawnee exchanged a few harmless shots with the batteries at Aquia Creek.

Washington, August 17.—Lincoln has issued his proclamation, declaring all commercial intercourse with the seceded States unlawful, and that goods going to or coming from them, either by land or water, without Secretary Chase's special permit, shall be liable to forfeiture.

He further proclaims that any vessel or vehicle conveying the mails, or persons, to or from said States will be confiscated, and from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation all vessels, belonging in whole or in part to citizens or inhabitants of said States, found at sea, or in any United States port, will also be forfeited.

Books for subscriptions to the Government loan will be opened in all the towns.

A letter from Martinsburg reports that the Confederate cavalry are constantly killing the Federal pickets.

New York, August 17.—The *Herald's* special dispatch from Washington says that numerous incidents go to show that the Confederates are on the eve of attacking our lines. It also states that the Baltimore *Commercials* have received intelligence that the Confederates are entrenching on Washington.

It further says that Gen. Scott doubts an attack, but that Gen. McClellan, who probably knows Beauregard's mode of combination, anticipates an early attack.

The *Tribune* has it that the disaffection among various regiments was in consequence of the exploded three months' enlistment of the soldiers, who openly mutinied to go to Tortugas.

Louisville, August 17.—The following is an extract from a letter from St. Louis, dated the 16th, from perfectly reliable parties. It is significant:

"It is said that Fremont is fortifying the environs of St. Louis. All information is suppressed. An employé on the railroad told a reliable gentleman that he heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Rolla, but would say nothing more, neither would he tell how far he came on the road, being sworn to communicate nothing on such subjects. There is scarcely a doubt that Rolla is in Hardee's hands."

Richmond, August 18.—The reported capture of an entire Federal force near Leesburg, Loudon county, Va., is confirmed. Three hundred were killed and wounded, and fourteen hundred taken prisoners.

It is understood that this brilliant achievement was effected by the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi regiments, the Eighth Virginia regiment, and the Richmond howitzer battery.

[The *Picayune's* telegraphic correspondent denies the truth of this.—Ed.]

Baltimore papers of Thursday, and New York papers of Wednesday are received. The former contain full reports of the battle in Missouri and death of Gen. Lyon, and contradict the deaths of Gens. McCulloch and Price.

Congress has passed an act declaring that the provisions of the act prohibiting the exportation of cotton from the Confederate States except through ports of said States, shall go into effect immediately.

No other business was done in open session.

Passengers by the railway this afternoon refute the story about the Leesburg fight.

—St. Louis, August 17.—A detachment of troops seized twenty-eight thousand dollars at St. George's, belonging to the bank, by order of General Fremont.

Washington, August 17.—The Confederate forces have nearly all fallen back to Fairfax, increasing the distance between the hostile forces, but the pickets occupy their former positions.

Baltimore, August 17.—Federal troops are at New Creek bridge, Hampshire county, Va., where they captured three bridge burners. One thousand Confederates were near Romney, who momentarily expect to attack them.

A truce flag conveyed the Nicaragua Minister, Wheeler, beyond the lines.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brings prisoners released on account of various good actions. Several others, including chaplains, are coming to Washington.

New York, August 17.—The correspondent of the *Post* at Washington says that a new Confederate battery has been erected two miles below Aquia Creek, which unexpectedly opened fire on the Pocahontas, inflicting no damage. This is the fourth battery that has been erected in that neighborhood. Unless immediate action is taken, the officers think that navigation will cease.

The same correspondent says that the Union men claim a great Federal victory in Virginia, and state that when the next battle occurs the rebellion in the South will be extinguished.

He further states that the Confederate cotton thus barbarous practice of firing on our pickets.

Kansas City, August 17.—Six hundred mounted men, well armed, have Howard county to join Governor Jackson.

Louisville, August 17.—We have received nothing from St. Louis to day. The anxiety is intense. The impression that Siegel has been cut off is gaining ground. Lack of pointed information as to his position and the condition of his force confirm the suspicion that the dispatches relative to his progress were fictitious.

A committee of citizens from Harrison county, Kentucky, called on the President of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, protesting against the transmission of Lincoln guns over the road, and threatened to tear up the track if this was continued.

Three cannon and several car loads of guns and ammunition, en route, returned to Covington.

Latest from Virginia.

We had the unexpected pleasure of a call yesterday from our friend, Captain Leopold Lange, of Company A, Louisiana Zouaves, to Beth Hampton on the 8th and Richmond on the 16th. He is looking in fine health and shows the physical advantages resulting from a soldier's life in the field. Coming here on Government business, he will return to his command in two or three weeks. We are under obligations to him for Richmond papers of the 13th and 14th, and Memphis dates of the 17th. From them we make the following interesting summary:

The *Dispatch* contains a graphic sketch by Mr. J. P. Pryor, of Mississippi, of his capture in the battle of Manassas by the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, which he saw in their lines, the accession speech he made them, and his final escape during the confusion of the rout. He says:

"I observed that most of them seemed to be unaccustomed to the use of arms, handling them awkwardly, and *showing very palpable symptoms of trepidation*, whenever even one of their own muskets or rifles was fired a short distance off. But when, as I have foreshadowed, our big guns, (Kempner's battery, backed by the South Carolina brigade, came upon them they received and commenced firing on them from their right flank, all scattered about the houses and fields as they were—oh, that you ought to have seen them break and run! The two rough-looking fellows who had run in charge matched me up by either arm and dragged me in the grand melée at such a "double quick" pace, dropped me and their muskets, and some of their men began to fall, they forgot all about me, dropped me and their muskets, and every thing when they had gone about three days would encumber their flight—knapsacks, haversacks, cartridge boxes, canteens, and all—and run for their life."

Henry Fleming, of the New Orleans Tiger Rifles, and Bernard Thacker, of the Tenth (Col. Marigny's) Regiment, have died in Richmond, natural deaths.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, of the Natural Bridge District, Virginia, a healthy, mountainous region, pass a cordial invitation to all the Confederate States officers and soldiers who may be sick or wounded to come to their homes, where they promise them medical attendance, nursing and a sister's care. God bless one noble daughter of Virginia!

The *Dispatch*, speaking of the visit of Prince Napoleon to the Confederate camp, says:

The long line of troops included the several branches of the service, cavalry, infantry and artillery. To one accustomed to the grand military displays in Europe, it was no novelty; yet the scene appeared to impress the Prince with a favorable idea of the *personnel* of our army. He seemed to be somewhat surprised at the unanimity of sentiment existing at the South, and thought it boded a prolonged war. When he alluded to the hot reception he met at Manassas, he was told by the gentleman at his side that it was no more possible than that the sun and moon could revolve in the same orbit. The Prince was met on his arrival by General Beauregard, with a splendid escort of cavalry, and the same mark of courtesy was tendered him on his return. He preferred, however, the escort of two gentlemen who he selected—Major C. H. Morgan, of the Third Tennessee Regiment, Elzey's Brigade, and Captain Charlton Morgan, of the same regiment.

Respecting the destruction of Hampton the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

With respect to it and to Alexandria, our only regret has been that they both were not destroyed, rather than suffer them to be polluted by the enemy. There is in this proceeding something that associated it with the great feat of the Athenians in destroying their homes at the approach of the Barbarians. Many of the positions most actively engaged in applying the torch at Hampton were the owners of the houses that were devoted to destruction. When it was decided that the sacrifice was demanded by the public interests, they were among the most eager to make it. A similar sacrifice was made by the citizens of Jamestown in 1776, when led by them, Bacon against Sir Wm. Berkeley. To prevent that despot (Governor Berkeley) from making their place a stronghold, the owners of the houses deliberately joined in putting fire to them, and destroyed the pride of their land, once.

T. A. R. Nelson, the secession Tennessee hangman, ignores entirely his pledge to the authorities of Tennessee, that if they would let him go home and depart his country in peace, he would return home and depart him out on a good citizen.

The Cure Cruy.—The West Tennessee Range *Begar Planter* says:

Although we have originally ordered in the deserted condition of our cotton crop, yet we had no idea that the cause was already attainable. At the Yellow Bluff Union Range Brave sharply commenced their attacks upon the fields, judging from the quantities we see them daily carrying off for "home consumption."

The War in Missouri.

We have on our table Missouri dates of the 14th. Their Secessionist papers, who are kindly permitted to exist, furnish the following items of interest:

The following proclamation has just been issued:

Headquarters Western Department,
St. Louis, Mo., August 14.

I hereby declare and establish martial law in the city and county of St. Louis. Major J. M. McKinstry, U. S. A., is appointed Provost Marshal. All orders and regulations issued by him will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

Maj. McKinstry had arrested John T. Brownlee, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and appointed Basil Duke in his stead.

The latter of the city and State will be executed without delay.

Provost Marshal McKinstry has issued a proclamation calling upon all good citizens to obey the rules it has been deemed necessary to establish in order to insure the preservation of the public peace. The civil law will remain in force, and military authority will only be used where the civil law proves inadequate to maintain public order. Any violation of order will be followed by prompt punishment regardless of persons or positions. The *Evening Missourian* and *Bulletin*, two secession papers, have been suspended. The report that General Hardee was marching on Fort Koch, and the destruction of the bridges on the Iron Mountain Railroad proves false. The homes of two prominent Secessionists were searched to-day by order of the Provost Marshal, but nothing of a rebellious character was found. General Fremont has ordered a reorganization of the United States Reserve Corps in St. Louis, to comprise five regiments of infantry, with a reserve of two companies to each two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of light artillery. They will be required to enlist for the war, subject to the same regulations, and to receive the same pay as the volunteer regiments. Each regiment is designed to have one company of sharp-shooters and pioneers.

The St. Louis *Republican* contains the following: It is now stated that Jackson, as the director of the Confederate army, in its operations in this State, means to strike directly at St. Louis, while making a feint at Cape and Bird's Point. It is contended that St. Louis, once in the possession of Jackson, with the arsenal and barracks taken, will afford a key not only to the early occupation of the capital, but to the speedy subjugation of the entire State. It will also, it is said, open the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, and facilitate communication with the Southern Confederacy, even though the Federal troops be not dislodged from their positions around Cairo. But the great object in the capture of St. Louis would be to "dictate terms to the United States Government," or divert such a force from the operations in Virginia as would allow Jeff. Davis comparative ease at Richmond. This is a grand scheme, and, if carried out, would probably exhibit much strategy. It is, however, one thing to plan, and another to execute.

The following bold and manly letter from a gentleman well known for years in New Orleans and the South, will be read with gratification. We take it from the St. Louis *Republican*:

St. Paul, August 4, 1861.

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir—I see by your issue of July 30th, that I am mentioned as commander of steamer Empress, as one of the fleet of boats under contract to transport Federal troops South.

Presuming you have no desire to do any one injustice, or place them in a *false position*, I trust you will not hesitate to make the proper correction. I have been in Minnesota for the last three weeks, and had no knowledge of the chartering of the *Empress*, (if, indeed, she was chartered), and never would have given my consent, had I been consulted. And I now say, as I always have said, I would sooner sacrifice all that I possess on earth, and see my children begging bread, then to lend my aid or influence to the prosecution of the "irrepressible conflict" for the subjugation of the South and the abolition of slavery. I remain, truly yours,

E. W. Gould.

The following letter from Capt. Brusle, of the Iberville Greys, Third Louisiana Volunteers, dated Fort Smith, July 27th, we take from the Iberville (La.) *Gazette and Sentinel*:

On the 22d inst. I was ordered by General McCulloch to repair forthwith to the Creek Nation, to muster a regiment of Creeks and Seminoles into the service of the Confederate States. I am on my way thither now, and shall return as soon as possible, for I shall never consentire to my men shall go into a fight without me. But on this I entertain no fears, for it is impossible for us to attack the enemy in Missouri before one month at least. I know not why this order, which I am sent me on this important mission, except it be that I am Senior Captain of the Louisiana Regiment, in which the General's main dependence lies. Major George W. Clarke, the Quartermaster of the Brigade, has arranged for me to take my departure to-morrow. He furnishes me with a Jersey wagon, which is quite an improvement on the horse. In fact, I am completely worn out, that I could not ride a great distance at present. All our *boys* are doing quite well; in fact they appear to stand the hardships of a long march better than the rest of the regiment, and mark it, they will make *their mark* on the field of battle.

The same paper says:

We learn that a letter written subsequent to the above, by First Lieut. T. K. Verhalen, acting as Captain of the Iberville Greys in the absence of Capt. Brusle, and dated on the 30th ultimo, has been received here, which says that the command, 12 feet strong, was to march next day for Springfield, 36 miles distant.

Reported Skirmish.—The Cincinnati press of the 15th have the following doubtful dispatch from Grafton, Va., dated the 14th:

A severe skirmish took place a few miles from here yesterday, on the Fairfount and Webster road. Information having been received that a regular organized body of rebels living in this county were lodged within five miles of Webster, Gen. Kelly sent Capt. Dayton, of Company A, Fourth Virginia Regiment, with fifty men from Webster, to disarm them. After scouting nearly twenty four hours he came suddenly upon them, yesterday noon, and after an hour's severe fighting, succeeded in killing eleven, and putting the others to flight, without any loss to his command. The rebels numbered two hundred, and were composed of the worst characters of this county, led on by Zack Cochrane, Sheriff of this county, under the Letcher rule.

Washington Items.—Washington telegrams of the 14th to the Western press give the following items:

The Secretary of State, immediately on the receipt of the intelligence that the privateer Sumter was allowed to enter the port of Curacoa, ordered the removal of our Consul there, and appointed Richard Evans, of Iowa, in his place.

Gen. Sumner has officially informed Maj. Gen. McClellan and also the Government of a report that Col. Van Dorn, of the Secession army, has been seen with 1300 men on the road between El Paso and San Antonio, from which it is believed an attempt will be made to subjugate California.

The Schooner Baker.—The New York *Herald* says: The Quaker City brought up to Fortress Monroe yesterday the schooner George G. Baker, of Galveston, Texas, with a whole prize crew of her men on board in irons. The history of this schooner is somewhat curious. It appears that she was captured some time ago by one of the United States blockading squadron off Galveston, and sent to New York with a prize crew of United States sailors on board. On Saturday morning, while off Cape Hatteras, the privateer York fell in with her, captured her, and put a prize crew on board. Soon after, the United States gunboat Union overhauled the privateer York, fired into her and boarded her. The crew, however, after scuttling her, made their escape in boats, and the Union pressed and took possession of the schooner Baker, which she soon after transferred to the care of the Quaker City, which brought her to Fortress Monroe.

Scott's Cavalry Battalion.—Col. John A. Scott is rapidly organizing his cavalry battalion, and could have a regiment if he wanted it. He for Captain Gus. A. Scott's company, from East Feliciana. Captain Barrow's company, from West Feliciana, Capt. J. M. Taylor's company, from East Baton Rouge, and Capt. C. W. Seely's company, from West Baton Rouge, are full or nearly complete, while Major Ben L. Hodge will doubtless bring two or three companies from the Red river parishes.

Our Preparations for War.—The English journals, and especially the London *Times*, are greatly concerned about the President's message. They are sorry that it should call upon Congress for 400,000 men and $400,000,000, and say that although such appeals have been often addressed by monarchs to their subjects where despotic rights were at stake, they never believed they could be heard with patience in an Assembly of Republicans. They united as that the sun asked for on loan by the Secretary of the Treasury is nearly equal to that which the wars of William III and of the Spanish succession entailed on England, and of which the Britons of those days stood aghast, more than three times as much as our whole annual revenue a few years ago, and two thirds of the expenses incurred by the whole war of independence.

[*Northern Exchange.*

Trial Trip of the Iron-Clad Private Black Panel.—The preliminary trial trip of this vessel took place on the Ohio on Tuesday in every respect she answered her rudder admirably, and although some time elapsed before the contract ship could be made to describe the circle, she soon came round, and in a short time afterward dressed the small craft who were there in company with her. During the several times she ploughed within the Rubicon, it may be safely affirmed of the Black Prince that her speed, one not under fourteen knots an hour, which is equal to a mean statute miles, and was attained with a pressure of twenty pounds of steam. The screw varied from fifty two to fifty-four revolutions per minute, and the forty fives (the Navy men believe were all in vain. Although this has only been the preliminary trial, it is only saying the least of it that altogether it had been most satisfactory, and gives fair promise of another experiment when the vessel has been entirely completed. Within the last few days the number of workmen has been doubled, and, we believe, there have been altogether upward of six hundred of all grades employed on her.—*Glasgow Herald*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Drama's Performance Extraordinary.—As will be seen by the advertisement in another column, there is going to be a dramatic representation of national interest on Tuesday evening, the 27th instant, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the furnishing of comfortable winter clothing for our volunteers. A number of ladies and gentlemen of this city, who, we understand, will all make their first appearance on the stage, although they have had some experience in private theatricals, are determined to enjoy a single representation of the standard comedy, London Assurance, for the benefit of our soldiers. The management of the entertaining has been assumed by dizzy of our first citizens, whose names will be found in the card published.

Washington Artillery Concert.—The concert to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall next Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Washington Artillery and the musical directors of Tom, Co. La Sasle, will be a brilliant affair. All of the best musical artists and amateurs of New Orleans have generously offered their services, and the very name of the Washington Artillery will enlist beneath it the beauty and fashion of the city.

Louisiana Zouaves in Town.—Capt. Lange, Lieutenant Paul Waterman, G. H. Gardner, Chief Twenty, Sergeant-Major J. Bussy, and Sergeant-Major Hirsky, of the Louisiana Zouaves, arrived here on special duty yesterday from Bethel, Virginia.

Good for Codds.—The Codds Fenciblies, being the sixth company sent from that parish, arrived yesterday. The report that General Hardee was marching on Fort Koch, and the destruction of the bridges on the Iron Mountain Railroad proves false. The home of two prominent Secessionists were searched to-day by order of the Provost Marshal, but nothing of a rebellious character was found. General Fremont has ordered a reorganization of the United States Reserve Corps in St. Louis, to comprise five regiments of infantry, with a reserve of two companies to each two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of light artillery. They will be required to enlist for the war, subject to the same regulations, and to receive the same pay as the volunteer regiments. Each regiment is designed to have one company of sharp-shooters and pioneers.

Soldiers' Clothing.—The "Ladies of Providence" have organized a society for the manufacture of warm clothing for Louisiana troops. Their sewing room is in the New Opera House building, corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets. We understand that the result of their first day's night was fourteen suits. In a great many of the country parishes the mass work is being done. Prince Conglee has furnished the volunteers with six hundred sacks. But there must not be a cessation about this work. It does not appear to be generally known that the Governor has already donated the material for twenty thousand warm winter uniforms—enough at least for one time. So very much relished to Gen. Ben McCulloch was not killed; and, as he said, "if Gov. Moore has invited one to take a drink. As he was very pale, I thought he was going to send off his coffin. I could not see who fired that pistol. I did not see Hughes. I was then changed between Houghton and Johnson. I saw Houghton already down taking his bottle; but I did not see Johnson at the moment. I heard two or three shots. Houghton and some two or three men were near me, and I had every time avoided them."

Major Chastine M. Bradford.—On Thursday evening last, Major Bradford, who was staying at the house of the coffee-house immediately opposite the front of the St. Charles Hotel, in company with Col. Bowen and Maj. Gen. Johnson. The latter were sitting in the front parlor of the hotel; that it was almost or light as day. I heard a pistol shot, and looking up, saw Maj. Gen. Johnson and Houghton for the first time or at least, I did not see them before. The latter was sitting on the door sill, with his back against the door post, and the former was standing in the hall, with a pistol in his hand. I saw Houghton already down taking his bottle; but I did not see Johnson at the moment. I heard two or three shots. Houghton and some two or three men were near me, and I had every time avoided them.