THE DAILY BEE.

C. G. HUNTON, Proprietor.
J. MANN, Editor.

Daily Bee, one year (in advance) $12
Tri-weekly Bee, one year $6
In all cases, subscribers must give our agents notice in writing before they can be allowed to leave off.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and is obliged to pay regular rates for the time he takes it.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,175.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions for our paper, at the rate of 20 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

The Health of Our Soldiers.

The general good health of our troops in the present war is a matter for remark and congratulation. Where such large numbers of men were called suddenly into an arduous campaign from their comfortable homes, massed together in such bodies as were never before assembled on this continent, and, moreover, quite ignorant of nearly every one of those little details through which experience teaches regular troops how to preserve a good sanitary condition, it was not to be expected that our forces would have remained for months free from general sickness or some considerable disease. It is to be hoped that this good fortune may continue, and that the fevers that have shown themselves in our camps may not assume any serious form, or may disappear altogether as cold weather approaches.

It seems to us the proper time for this important subject to receive careful attention and investigation by competent minds, with the view of taking proper and possible precautions to increase and maintain the health and comfort of our troops. We would not recommend a second edition of the Northern "Sanitary Commission," organized for purposes of self-glorification by men who knew as much of an army as of a rhinoceros, and finally exploded in a cloud of pamphlet vaporing, but we think that much good might be accomplished by the comparing of personal observations among some of our experienced army officers and surgeons, now at the seat of war, and the publication of their views for the benefit of our soldiers in every locality. The intelligent Southern volunteer greatly increased his efficiency and made up for his lack of experience in drill and discipline by studying Hardee, Mahan and other military authors. Why may he not profit equally by the study of a practical and concise treatise on military law and regulations? The only attempt in that direction that we ever saw is Viele's hand-book of active service, which is but a crude and imperfect generalization.

Volunteers going into campaign service for the first time in their lives are apt to be very careless of their health, ignorant of the means of preserving it, and perhaps unprovided with many essential aids, the value of which is taught them only by suffering and unnecessary hardships. Their coarse, simple diet, even when the rations are not so good as the regulations prescribe, is rather preventive of health, than otherwise in many respects. Even their exposure and fatigue harden and strengthen the body, unless the constitution is unsound or careless habits open the door to sickness. Their health rests principally in their own care, although they must understand how to preserve it, and possess the necessary means of doing so. Regular supplies of rations and the proper camp equipage they have. A sufficiency of good and proper clothing and a general knowledge of sanitary information they ought to have.

Two of the most important features in the preservation of health are neglected by the very classes for which volunteers exhibit a marked distaste, principally from their want of experience and familiarity with the work. We refer to cooking their meals and washing their clothes. Army rations are palatable and more than sufficient when skillfully and carefully prepared, though found quite the reverse under ignorant management. In the regular army old soldiers live quite comfortably, and accumulate sufficient provisions to exchange for their tobacco and other creature comforts, while in many volunteer companies the same food is inadequate, difficult and unwholesome. An old trooper knows as well the advantages of frequently changing his clothes, that after the most fatiguing march he is found purifying himself, donning the clean suit he had ready, washing his coat off clothes for to-morrow's change, and cooking a good meal. The inexperienced volunteer more likely flings himself upon the ground, gives way to weariness, and perhaps prefers going supperless to sleep to avoid the labor of cooking. In the morning the old campaigner arises refreshed and invigorated, while the more careless soldier finds himself faint, feverish and unrefreshed, ill prepared for the day's work. In a great and an opposing army, too, inexperienced troops, particularly if they have inexperienced officers, are unnecessarily jaded and worn out by the frequent recurrence of false alarms, and on the approach of an engagement forget, in their anxious suspense, to provide for their comfort half a day ahead.

But we have no idea of attempting an essay on the subject, and merely touch upon these few facts to give an indication of its extent and importance. We think it has been overlooked by military authors, who have generally written for the regular service, in which beginners always learn readily enough from the old dragoons. The volunteer system has been in vogue but a month in this country, and there is yet much room for improvement. The efficiency of our armies in the field rests greatly upon their sanitary condition, and every thing that can in done to improve it should at least be suggested.

We need not argue the importance of our troops being well supplied with clothing. Uniforms in abundance are being made up rapidly in this city for all the Louisiana volunteers, but underclothing is greatly needed: there are not enough blankets in the market for Government use, and what are brought in by merchants will soon be required on the border. Our brave and patriotic volunteers must, not, shall not, suffer from want of proper protection against the inclement weather to which they are exposed by day and night, while we at home enjoy the shelter of comfortable homes. Already we find the Louisiana surgeons reminding us of the need of underclothing for our troops, and we call upon our people to respond to the call without delay. Many noble-hearted women are already working assiduously to supply this demand. Almost every one can do something in this way, and the widow's mite will not be unprized and unappreciated as a contribution. Who cannot furnish a pair of flannel shirts and drawers, or warm socks? And how many are there but who can spare one or two blankets from their beds? However slight the package may be, furnish it promptly, and rely upon the warm gratitude of a brave heart in return. True is the scripture: "Cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall return unto thee after many days."

It will be seen by the local column of our paper this morning that Governor Moore, who has ever displayed a wonderful zeal for the comforts of the troops he has sent into the field, appeals to the citizens for an immediate donation of blankets and hospital supplies for the use of the sick and wounded in Virginia. All persons sending him these articles, or contributing under clothing for the volunteers, should direct them, in substantial packages, boxes or bales, to the Governor, at this city, accompanied by a list of contents, so that he may forward them understandingly, and distribute them among the commands in fair apportionment, which will prevent either waste or neglect that might result from the unconnected action of individual efforts.

Loss of the Jeff Davis.

We deeply regret having to chronicle the loss of one of the boldest privateers that ever graced the seas. The Confederate war steamer Jeff Davis, which, with the daring Semmes, so "terribly embarrassed" the whole navy of the United States, according to the London Times, has taken her last prize. If her career has been brief, it was a glorious one, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that she won not conquered by the enemy but by one of the common dangers of navigation. Her guns were weak, and doubtless the brave men who made her reputation can make as equal or greater one for another vessel. The account of her loss we have in the following telegram sent from Savannah, on the 23d, to the Charleston Courier:

A letter from Fernandina, Florida, dated August 21st, received here, says: "The crew of the privateer Jeff Davis arrived here this afternoon. They state that on Sunday morning, while trying to get into St. Augustine, the vessel struck on the bar and went ashore. Her officers were saved with the exception of two small men."

BURNING IN JAMAICA.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

Every mail brings us further things that there is no chance of a speedy termination of the civil war in the United States, and there are a dozen coming upon us not twenty minutes hence. Jamaica is wholly, or almost wholly, dependent upon the United States for the breadstuffs and provisions which the immigrant and coastal supplies be cut off by the hundreds of organ grinders, great will be the sufferings her people will have to endure. Now, they seem but not been realized, but I am sorry to say it is threatened. The supply of provisions is daily growing less, while arrivals are few. The poor begin to feel the evil. Those engaged in trade have felt it already, and it has had a powerful influence upon the revenue, which has consequently fallen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernian—Liverpool Cotton Market Quiet—Bonds of England Name Reduced.

Father Point, August 26.—The Canadian mail steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 15th, and Londonderry the evening of the 16th instant, has passed this point, en route for Quebec.

The steamships Great Eastern and Glasgow had both arrived out at their respective ports.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, August 16.—The sales of Cotton the past week comprised 46,000 bales, at a decline of ¼d. Speculators took 5500 and exporters 3500 bales.

The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, the market closing with more firmness. The Broker circular quotes Fair Orleans at 9¼d., and Middling Orleans at 8¾d.

London Money Market.

London, August 16.—Consols 90¾ to 90⅞. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England increased 4,237,000 during the week.

The Bank of England has reduced its rates to 4½ per cent.

The Times on American Affairs.

The London Times expatiates on the growing financial difficulties in America, and says it is the most earnest wish of the friends of freedom that the difficulties may accumulate till the North and South return to reason.

The other news by this arrival is meagre, and lacks importance.

Another Arrival from Europe.

St. Johns, N. F., August 27.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool the 15th, and Queenstown the 16th, passed Cape Race Friday afternoon, bound to New York.

She reports that the steamer North American arrived out on the 13th inst.

Her news has been anticipated by the Hibernian.

Liverpool Cotton Association.

The agents of the Cotton Association had reached Egypt, and were to have an interview with the Viceroy on the subject of cotton cultivation.

Daniel Sickles Made a Brigadier General.

[Special to the Tribune.]

Hon. Daniel E. Sickles has received the appointment of Brigadier-General.

The Daily News.

The *Daily News* has applied to the police for protection against a mob.

Skirmish with Federal Pickets.

A skirmish is reported as having taken place between fifty pickets of the New York Twenty-seventh Regiment and the Confederates, in which one Federal was killed.

The Confederates at the Mouth of the Potomac.

The report that the Confederates had retreated from the mouth of the Potomac is incorrect.

Another Masked Battery.

The New York regiment of Col. Kerrigan took a position on Hall's Cross Road, where they were shelled by a battery of nine guns of large calibre, and obliged to retire and take a new position.

The London and Hampshire Railway.

It is reported that the Confederates at Leesburg took the engines of the London and Hampshire Railway, so by used on their line.

Reports from Washington.

Washington, August 27.—The oath of allegiance is ordered to be administered anew to all pensioners.

Capt. Foote is ordered to the command of the naval forces on the Western waters.

Commander Porter, U. S. N.

Washington, August 27.—Commander Porter is said to have submitted documents proving forgery in relation to his disloyalty.

Arrest in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, August 27.—Wm. S. Johnston, nephew of the general, was arrested here.

American Express Searched in New York.

New York, August 27.—The American Express was searched, and a large number of interdicted papers were seized.

New York Bank Statement.

The weekly bank statement shows an increase in the loans, doubtless loaning the Government twenty-eight millions.

The decrease in specie amounts to two and a half millions of dollars.

Arrest of a Louisianian in New York.

The Federal Marshal has arrested Wm. M. Pinke, said to belong to Louisiana, charged with uttering seditious sentiments at Newport, Rhode Island.

Shipments to Curacao.

The *Post* of this morning says that large quantities of provisions, including 9000 barrels of flour, have cleared for Curacao. It is hinted, says the *Post*, that these goods are intended for Southern ports.

Interesting from Missouri—Movements of Gen. Harney.

Ironton, (Mo.) August 27.—It is reported that Gen. Hardee's forces are withdrawn from Greenville to Reeves's ferry.

Other reports indicate that Hardee's column is moving west for the purpose of joining with Gen. Pillow.

Fight near Covington, Ky.

Cincinnati, August 27.—A fight occurred at Bracwell's toll-gate, seven miles from Covington, which resulted in the death of one and the mortal wounding of another Unionist.

A party of Unionists have gone in pursuit of the Secessionists, numbering five, who departed towards Tompsonn.

Seizure of Money by Federals in Kansas.

Kansas City, August 27.—The Federal troops have seized one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars in gold belonging to the Mormons of Utah.

Russell's Letter to the London Times.

New York, August 27.—Dr. Russell's last letter to the London Times is greatly discouraging to the North.

Later from California.

St. Louis, August 27.—The overland Pony Express from San Francisco reports that the steamer Carlisle blew up on Fraser river. Many passengers were missing.

The fifteen hundred Federals that are to serve on the Plains, are rapidly organizing.

The report of General Johnston's arrival in Virginia is incorrect.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Great Battle in Western Virginia—Gen. Floyd Commanded Badly Routed—The Victory Gives.

Cincinnati, August 27.—Col. Tyler's forces on the Kanawha have been badly defeated by the Confederates.

Auyt yet we have no particulars regarding the engagement.

The Confederate Congress.

Charleston, August 27—The *Mercury* says that in Richmond, on Monday, in view of the inadhesiveness of the existing blockade, Congress commenced its sitting upon the whole Southern coast and repealing the present law establishing ports of entry. By the provisions of this bill vessels may enter inlets on the coast, and may pay duties at the nearest custom house. The bill has not been signed by the President, who is sick and unable to sign bills, or attend to other official business.

News from the Confederate Capital—Reported Battle Near Beverly—Movements of Army Captured.

Richmond, August 27.—Reports are current about the streets that the Confederate forces, handed by Gens. Lee and Loring, met and captured in Randolph county, Va., the Federal army, commanded by Gen. Rosencrans. This statement, however, needs confirmation.

Health of President Davis.

The President's health has somewhat improved, and it is believed he will be able to attend to business to-morrow.

The Confederate Congress.

Congress met with closed doors all day.

Expulsion of an Enforced Machine.

Pittsburg, August 27.—An informal machine in the Allegheny Arsenal was exploded on the arrival of the train here, killing two of the employés.

Reports from Washington—Advance of Confederate Pickets.

Washington, August 27.—The pickets of the Confederate army are nearer Arlington Heights than ever before. Their advance is not regarded as indicating an attack.

The English and French Fleets.

It is reported that the English and French fleets are intended for intervention in Mexican affairs.

Further Arrests.

Captain Keyes was arrested at Chain Bridge and is now jailed.

The Passport System.

Secretary Seward has gone to New York to arrange the new passport system.

Arrests in New York.

New York, August 27.—Samuel J. Johnson has been arrested on a charge of corresponding with Vice-President Stephens.

J. A. Meshane, a slave dealer, was also arrested and held to bail.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRASELTON.—The 2nd, and battalion of East Tennessee Cavalry was organized at Knoxville on the 23d inst. Wm. Brazelton, Jr., was elected Lieutenant-Colonel and J. C. Bradford Major. The *Register* says:

This, although the first battalion of cavalry organized, is the second in order of the reorganization of the companies. Lieutenant-Colonel Brazelton was elected to that position from the ranks, where he had gallantly served his time as a private. He has received a prominent position heretofore in the politics of East Tennessee. He gave his whole soul to the work of getting up a splendid cavalry company in Sevier county, and took his chance for promotion with all who joined his company.

"TRESSON" IN CONNECTICUT.

SAYBROOK, CONN., August 16.—A serious affray occurred here this afternoon. A number of prominent Secessionists of the State had called a "peace meeting," to commence at 3 o'clock, when a peace, or Secession flag was to be raised, and several speeches were to be made. Among the speakers who were announced, and on hand, was W. W. Eaton, of Hartford. The fact becoming known in New Haven, about ninety residents of that city came up on the train this morning. On reaching Saybrook the New Haven boys marched in procession to the flag staff, upon which it was removed that a Secession flag was to be raised, surrounded it, and immediately proceeded to hoist the stars and stripes, when Judge Colyer, of Hartford, and a noted Secessionist of Saybrook, with others, undertook to prevent the stars and stripes from being raised, and cut the halyards, and it is said also made an attempt to use the knife upon some of the New Haven boys, when a desperate affray commenced between the Secessionists and Unionists, which resulted in Judge Colyer having one of his cheeks dreadfully cut, and the great pauper advocate of Saybrook faring little better. Mr. Eaton was deterred from making his proposed speech; and quiet being restored, Captain Joseph E. Hawley, of the returned First Regiment, whose bravery at Bull Run has been frequently alluded to, made a capital Union speech, which was enthusiastically received by the assemblage. About forty of the New Haven boys returned home this evening, while fifty remained to watch movements for the night, and probably take care of the flag staff, so that no Secession flag should be raised upon it. It is quite likely that it will be cut down before morning.

The flag which the Secessionists intended to hoist was a white one, with the word "Peace" inscribed thereon.—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

CAPTURE OF THE S. H. TUOMAS.—The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 26th says:

We learn from the over of the Ohio Belle, which arrived from New Madrid last evening, that on Thursday night last the Memphis steamer S. H. Tucker was captured by the enemy while lying at Colombus. The fact was mentioned by the crew of the Ohio Belle as having come from Gen. Pillow. No particulars were given, other than one of their boats came down while she was lying at Columbus, and carried off her up in a trice, taking hoat, cargo, crew, and every thing else to Cairo.

The Tucker left here last Tuesday, and was to have arrived here Saturday morning. She was commanded by Capt. Phelps, and carried no one of her pilots the man who was impressed, kept for some time on suspicion of being a spy. The crew whom we know are: Ashbach, clerk; Thos. Dodge, steward; Wm. Ramage and — Keane, engineers; and Hash, carpenter. The barkeeper, whose name we clerk recollect, and the second clerk are well known here, as indeed are all the men and officers in Memphis.

The boat was owned by Frank Smith & Co., (home my Capt. Ross Pilchard had a share) and was worth $8000 or $9000. She ran in the Memphis and Arkansas river trade for many years, under Capt. Ross Pilchard's command, and latterly under that of Capt. Ad. Graves, and was always popular. She was getting old, however, and if the Lincolnites have captured her, we hope they'll make all they can out of her, to justify good reputation. She was purchased by Frank Smith a few months since, and placed in the Columbus trade. It was fully her in her affiliate to hazard a trip to Columbus at the present time, and they'll have to pay for their own mistake for putting down into such a cage "Ohio."

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1861.

COTTON.—We have heard of no sales.

TOBACCO.—There were some inquiry, but we have heard of no sales. Received yesterday, 3 bdls.

SUGAR.—The sales comprise 250 hhds. at previous rates.

RICE.—Sales to Fully Fair 5¼@5¾ ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—About 200 bbls sold at 22⅌ gal for Refined and Fermenting.

FLOUR.—20 bbls. Superfine sold at —, 100 at 67 75, and 900 Choice Extra at 6½ ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—800 sacks sold at —, 75 Yellow at 35c, and 100 at 35c ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—The m'ts comprise 700 sacks at 27c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—700 sacks sold at 61 25 ⅌ bushel.

WHEAT.—100 sacks sold at 61 ⅌ bushel.

PORK.—None in retailing at $20 ⅌ bbl.

LARD.—Prime in tierces in retailing at 10½c, and in kegs at 12c. ⅌ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 12c., Hams at 15c., and sugar-cured Hams at 17 ⅌ 20c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—Bonded is retailing at 20c. ⅌ gallon.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 17, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 274 Texas Cattle, 16 Hogs and 178 Veal Cattle. Sales, 117 Texas Cattle, 16 Hogs and 120 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 382 Texas Cattle, 28 Hogs, 21 Sheep and 229 Veal Cattle. We quote prices:

Western Beef Cattle, ⅌ 100 lbs.	net wgt.	6 0	@	6 50
" " "	"	5 50	@	6 00
" " "	⅌ head.	35	@	40
Veal Cattle, " "		3 00	@	3 50
Hogs, " "	net	5	@	5½
Sheep, " "	net	3	@	3½
Milch Cows, ⅌ head.	Common	25	@	30
" " "	Ordinary.	35	@	40

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 26, 1861.

No clearance at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Grand Duke, Applegate, from Memp'is.
Acadia, Vincent, from Bayou Sara.
Sue, Roth, from Sorrento.

ARRIVED BY THE RIVER.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Grand Duke—200 bs bran to Walker—300 do do to Hyman & Bro—1 pkg mdse to Jenkins Webster & Holmes—121 plks iron Pulp 1 s ox—9 obs potatoes 180 do flour 110 bbls 6 sx 7 bl Hamilton—72 do whiskey 5 do ale 2 do pickles 1 bl lard to C H Smith—17 do J Drake—100 do McFeland & Scrudder—100 do S P Kimball & com—1 do Rosen. Mc by A ox—65 bbls beer W H Gilbert—3 do chebas H Overton & co—200 do Pechins & co—42 bbls flour 20 do Jas A Mason—1 bbl potatoes 1 do Jas A Mason & co—20 bbls flour 1 bbl tobacco William A Young—10 do hams 10 bbls beer F Jones & co—100 do flour Jas Lee & co—1 bbl tobacco R H Short & co—1 bbl 2 pkgs iron H Fleming—1 bbl potatoes Jas Lee—1 do flour W Williams—5 do W M Crutchfield—3 bbls potatoes 48 sks flour J Gaudet—1 bbl beef G P Short—1 do butter Jas Lee—1 bbl beef Jas Lee—1 do do Jas Lee—1 do do Jas Lee—1 do do