THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1862.

Auction Sales This Day.

By S. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, corner Magazine and Lafayette streets, molasses; also, at the same hour, at residence No. 1-6 Customhouse street, household furniture.

By R. S. Sykes, at 9 o'clock, on the Levee, at post 24, 3d District, cotton.

THE DUTIES OF CORONER.

English papers received since our article of Friday last, on the subject of the duties of Coroner, show that opinions on the question of the advisability of having a medical man for Coroner, are by no means settled. *Bell's Life in London* has the following article in opposition to it, in reference to the election of Dr. Lankester, to a vacancy created by the death of the late Mr. Wakley:

The late contest for this office has been one of class and not of persons, and with all possible respect for Dr. Lankester, we meet confess our regret at the result. As a coroner, he is not the right man in the right place. That office is properly a legal, not a medical, still less a chemical one. If all the cases of death subjected to the inquiry of a coroner's jury were cases arising from poisoning, no man could better than Dr. Lankester give information to the jury. But even then he ought to give that information in the character of a witness, and not of a judge. But such cases are among the least numerous of those on which the coroner is called into action. Cases of violence perpetrated by some other person, cases in which the distinctions between murder and manslaughter are very fine, are of much more frequent occurrence. Now Dr. Lankester is, we believe, a man of sense and a man of truth, and would be the last to pretend that he could properly direct the hesitating and perhaps half baffled minds of jurors on such a subject. Then, again, there will arise questions of the propriety of admitting evidence as to which Dr. Lankester must be practically uninstructed. This is a matter of no slight importance, for the comfort and character of the most innocent persons may, for a time at least, lie under most unwarranted imputations, created by evidence tendered, and sometimes maliciously tendered, to produce a result of that kind. In such cases an educated lawyer is the proper, and the only proper person to be entrusted with the management of the inquiry. A circumstance of this sort occurred not long ago, at an inquest in which a relative of the deceased tried to introduce the names of two females, one of whom, there was afterwards reason to believe, had been one of the victims of the deceased's misconduct, and the other had had no connection with him except that of giving him good advice, advice which he had recklessly disregarded. To prevent mischief of this sort is the work of a lawyer, not of a chemist; and if Dr. Lankester escapes being made the means, the unwilling means, of occasioning great uneasiness to innocent people, at the same time that he secures the production of all evidence that is material, he will be a most uncommonly fortunate man.

We regret that anything should have happened to enable the enemies of the ancient and most necessary office of coroner to point to it as a proof that the time for the office has gone by. Reasons for making exceptions of this kind have not been unfrequent of late years, and if it once comes to be considered as an office not requiring particular legal attainments for its exercise, its doom will be sealed. There are men enough in the world at large who find attendance upon juries of any kind, and upon coroner's juries not less than any others, "a trouble," "an inconvenience," and even "a hardship," to make it quite certain that every advantage will be taken of circumstances which may appear to justify the phrase that "the office of coroner has ceased to be any longer necessary." We should deeply regret the raising of any such cry. Individual safety of person is greater here than in any other country—that safety is most emphatically the result of the use of this ancient office, and it ought rather to be elevated in the scale of legal appointments than depressed to the condition to which it has been too much of late years the fashion to reduce it.

The first point which it is here attempted to establish, is but very poorly supported. It is urged, for instance, that a medical man is not fitted for the office of coroner, because, however well he may be qualified to ascertain the causes of death by violence, he ought to give his information "in the character of a witness, and not of a judge." This is certainly true. But it is equal true of the lawyer who should fill the office of coroner. He, too, should give his information, if any he has, in the character of a witness and not of a judge. The duty of the coroner really is to judge of the testimony given before him, and to instruct the jury as to what his judgment of its purport is. Whether medical man or lawyer, to this solely should his duties be confined. So clear does this seem to us, that we cannot suppose our readers will need another word to lead them to pronounce that ground of objection to a medical man for coroner untenable.

The next objection is, that a legal man is preferable, because he alone can instruct a jury as to the nice distinctions between murder and manslaughter, and other crimes, which it is alleged frequently arise. But this is a mistake. They never arise before a Coroner's jury. It is no part of a Coroner's jury to pronounce on any such distinctions. They are in the first place decided on by the prosecuting criminal law-officer; by him an indictment is sent before a grand jury charging the crime as he considers it to be, without any regard whatever to the crime charged, if any be charged, by the Coroner's jury. The grand jury, again, investigate whether this charge can be legally sustained; and if not, they will not permit it to be sent before the Criminal Court. After they have sent it there, it is yet again investigated by judge, counsel, and petit jury; and even after their decision, it is open to appeal to higher courts. It, is absurd, then, to rest the view held by *Bell's Life* on the ground that there is any necessity to have for Coroner a man versed in this description of legal subtleties.

It is another mistake, too, to suppose that the Coroner is bound by the rules of evidence, which govern criminal proceedings. He has not to decide upon the conviction or acquittal of anybody, but simply to inquire into what was the cause of death, and the party to be charged, if any, with being the author of that cause. He has no more to do with the rules of evidence, than the police officer who arrests a man "on view," "on information received," or under a warrant. Nor has he any more to do with the affixing of a stigma, for a time, upon a party who may be wrongfully charged. That is dependent, not on the Coroner, but on the malicious or mistaken persons who attest to his guilt; and may occur before a Criminal Court, as well as before a Coroner's. No legal or medical knowledge can prevent perjury—willful or unintentional, at times. And if legal knowledge could, it would be of no consequence in a Coroner's Court; because, in the first place, that Court has no right to decide upon the question of the truth or falsity of evidence adduced before it. That must be left for a Criminal Court. In the next place, whatever evidence may be taken in a Coroner's Court, it is not therefore and necessarily admissible in a Criminal Court. The practice, indeed, is constant, for portions of such evidence to be rejected.

These comprehend the pith of the objections of *Bell's Life* to a medical man for Coroner. And we see nothing but glaring fallacy in them.

The reasons for having a medical man for Coroner are to us manifest. It is the medical testimony alone which decides the question of the actual cause of death, the great question, always, on which he and his jury have to decide. whether or not that testimony is reliable, unless he be a medical man? How can he know, whether or not the testimony of those before the Court accords with the ascertained facts of medicine or chemistry or not, and whether therefore it may not be advisable to call in further testimony? How can he judge of the competency of a medical witness, if he is not himself of the profession? What wrongs may not be done, if questions as to the cause of death be not rigidly investigated, long before the case growing out of it can reach a Criminal Court?

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—An advertisement will be found elsewhere upon the opening of a school for young gentlemen. We call the attention of parents to the card of the professors, who announce in our columns to-day the opening of this new institution of learning in the early days of September. The names of the professors composing this *corps enseignant* are well known in this city—they are those of Messrs. Chas. Lavender, Geo. Robinson, and H. Des Bordes. Mr. Robinson was formerly connected with the Jefferson College at St. James; Mr. Des Bordes was lately principal of the Second District High Schools, and Mr. Lavender holds a high position in the educational profession in New Orleans.

Mr. R. T. Montgomery will sell, on this day, (Monday) the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 1-6 Customhouse street, for account of the succession of Mary E. Williams, deceased, a large assortment of fine household furniture; also, at the same hour, at the Jewel Warehouse, corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets, three hundred and fifty barrels of molasses. For particulars see advertisement.

ARRIVAL.—The U. S. Mail steamship St Mary, W. H. Talbot, Commander, left New York 31st ultimo, at 4 P. M., and arrived at the Bar, at Pass-a-Loutre, at 7 A. M., 10th August. The St. Mary brings a large cargo, the U. S. mails, and 23 passengers.

We are indebted to Charles E. Satterlee, purser of the steamship St. Mary, for acceptable favors.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Past Week.—The past week has been very much of similar character to its predecessor. It has been hot, dry, sultry, breezy, rainy, oppressive and pleasant by turns. On Saturday it was particularly hot, the thermometer reaching, as our record shows, 96 degrees at 2 P. M., and being as high as 90 at 6 P. M. Yet there was a gentle breeze blowing during the evening. The following is our thermometrical register for the week:

Hour.	M. 5th	Tu. 5th	W. 6th	Th. 7th	F. 8th	Sat. 9th	Sun. 10th	Daily Average.
At 2 A.M.	82	82	81	80	82	81	82	81.86
At 2 P.M.	86	86	86	85	86	86	82	85.86
At 6 P.M.	85	85	85	84	85	86	82	84.57
Day av'ge	85	85¾	84⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	82	84.00

The health of the city has continued very favorable. Nothing like an unusual prevalence of any particular disease having been observed; nor any appearance of other epidemic advent, leads to the dread of their becoming moderate. Business has followed a similar course during the past week, as it had been previously pursuing. The large supplies of flour received have greatly reduced the price of that commodity, much to the general relief and gratification. The brisk demand, limited stock and absence of fresh supplies of sugar, on the other hand, have greatly increased the price of that article.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—Judgment was rendered in favor of Mrs. Hite, agent for Edward Reid, for $100, against the confiscated estate of F. M. Fisk. It had been incurred for negro hire.

G. Breore was sent to the Parish Prison for three months for making treasonable language, while the sick and wounded from Baton Rouge were being landed.

Mr. H. Taylor, for giving a pair of shoes to Mr. Dapremont, who was barefooted, while being escorted as a prisoner of war, and against the orders of the officer commanding, and for otherwise holding communication with him, was sent to the Parish Prison for six months.

A man named Gulbel was sent to the Parish Prison for six months, for not standing when ordered, while the sick and wounded from Baton Rouge were being landed.

Benj. C. Rollins, master's mate of the U. S. sloop of war Pensacola, was sent to the Parish Prison for six months, for threatening outrage and destroying property.

Mike Carroll was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, at hard labor, with ball and chain, at Fort Jackson, for aiding John Henry to escape.

Bernard McCabe, Henry Tabor, W. Short, Fred. Workman, James Whiteside, Philip Engelman, Daniel Walter and Mr. Wallace, the eight parties noticed the other day as having been arrested on the charges of using treasonable language against the United States, and interfering with Union men, were dismissed. Judge Bell remarked that the over-zeal of some, in the direction of such cases as this, was calculated to bring his tribunal into ridicule.

Capt. Dupree was sentenced to one year's hard labor, with ball and chain, in Fort Jackson, and his vessel was confiscated, for having endeavored to pass A. Muir through the lines as his cook, together with letters for Confederate authorities at Mobile. The case of Muir was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Payan, of Canal street, was fined $500 for having in his possession Confederate uniforms in contravention of the orders of Major-General Butler.

Attempt to Violate and Kill.—Gaetano Giovanni Stephani was arrested on Tchoupitoulas street, at 3 o'clock on Saturday night, on the charge of assaulting with intent to kill, and with intent to violate, Mrs. Lomonaski. He had cut her over the eye.

Assault with Intent to Kill.—John Flynn and his wife were arrested on Saturday, on the charge of assaulting officer Lee with intent to kill.

At the same time, John Cullen was arrested for endeavoring to rescue the above prisoners.

The officer was struck on the back with a piece of stone, some three pounds in weight, with sufficient force to bruise a piece off of it [the stone].

Coup de Soleil.—A man named John Pafortier, a German, about 21 years of age, was taken to the Charity Hospital, apparently in a dying condition from the effects of a *coup de soleil*.

Severely Cut.—John Halloran was taken to the Charity Hospital yesterday, shortly after noon with two severe cuts, and two cuts away from one, which he says were inflicted on him by Patrick McNulty. One of the former two wounds was on the left shoulder, the other on the right wrist.

Dead.—For the past three days—or we believe, four or five days, a dead body has been lying at the corner of Baronne and Common streets, opposite the Jesuit Church, opposite the Medical College, right under the observation of the troops quartered in the latter. Why is it stocking the nuisance of passers-by. Why is it not removed? Surely, it is somebody's duty to spare the community such infliction as this. If it is not promptly attended to, we shall have something more to say on the subject. We hope no one will consider us dogmatic for this. If they do, however, we shall doggedly persist; dog on it, if we do not.

Inquests.—Annie Myer Salter died suddenly on Saturday from hemorrhage of the lungs, at 79 Derbigny street. She was a native of Germany, 64 years of age. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the circumstances.

Another inquest was held on the body of Mary Kirk, found lying at 049 Crape street. She was a native of Ireland, about 40 years of age, and of intemperate habits. The verdict was "gastritis."

An inquest was also held on the body of the man noticed in our last as having been found in the river opposite McDonoghville. He had evidently only recently been drowned. He had red hair, and wore a check jumper, and white cotton. Verdict "Found drowned."

Bitten by a Fish.—A man while bathing in the river opposite the Touro Almshouse on Saturday, was suddenly seized by a voracious fish—presumed to be a gar—and severely bitten on the right arm. He was at the time not up to his neck in the water. He was considerably lacerated from the elbow to near the shoulder, and had much difficulty in forcing off the monster.

Handsome Present.—We understand that on Thursday last a very handsome present was made to Judge Bell. It consisted of a superb smoking cap, very artistically and appropriately wrought.

Erratum.—We understand that Mr. Levi, of Mississippi, states he was misunderstood, when he was believed to have said he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. He had merely stated that he did not apply for a pass, because he feared that if he did, it would be complicated from it that he had done so, and that he would be hunged for it in Mississippi.

Robbery.—Bernard Calonia, who keeps a butcher's stall in the Triéné market, reported yesterday that his stands of the stalls Nos. 27 and 28 were robbed during the preceding night of nine hams.

Danger to the Wharf.—Lieut Semson yesterday sent a notification to the Street Commissioner that the burnt half of a vessel moored to a wharf in the Third District, above the tobacco warehouses, was carrying the wharf away. It is owing to the falling of the river, we understand. As long as the river was high, the hull lay convenient enough; but now that the water is falling, she is carousing over, and threatens to carry the wharf away.

Child Found.—A little boy, who says his name is Johnny Baker, 4½ years old, wearing a straw hat, and check jacket, was picked up without any notice on a step on Julia street, and was found at the First District police station.

Shooting.—A man named Frank Myers was shot on Saturday by another man named Michael Carey, on Alire street, by the Bayou road. Myers is in a critical condition. Carey immediately fled to the swamps. He is about five feet high, black-haired, about 31 years old, and was dressed in gray pants, check shirt, and gray cap.

Inquest.—Coroner Beach was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a man found lying on Clara street, between Erato and Thalia streets.

Escapes from the Customhouse.—The notorious Sam Smith made his escape from the Customhouse at 1 o'clock, P. M. Notice was immediately telegraphed to the various police stations about the city, and the officers were on the alert afterwards.

Chas. Johnson, a deserter from the Barracks, also made his escape from the Customhouse yesterday. The police were similarly notified.

Highway Robbery.—Mike Hanaway and Kilkenn were arrested yesterday evening on the charge of having assaulted Newell Guild, and robbing him, on the New Basin. Complainant says he was severely clubbed. The accused are noted *mauvais sujets*.

Burlary.—Ann Cunningham was arrested last night on Howard street, between Perdido and Poydras streets, on the charge of having broken into the rooms of Evan Green, f. w. c., and Ellen Dixon, f. w. c., and robbed them of $7 50, and some other articles. Mrs Dunn was arrested as an accessory.

Sick.—Officer Galsburgh reports having found a man sick at the St. Mary's Market yesterday morning. The man says he is a sailor, and his name is Jacob Jones. He was taken to the Charity Hospital.

Queer.—John Kelly was arrested yesterday on the charge of enticing persons from the city to cross the lines, under pretence of having a boat concealed in the lake.

From Mexico.

Latest from the French Expedition.

We received on Saturday our files of Havana papers, by the steamer Cardenas, which sailed at the Quarantine Station. Our latest dates contain news from Mexico, brought over to Havana by the arrival of three steamers at that port, following each other.

Quiet reigned at Vera Cruz, but there was a serious prevalence of vomito among strangers in that city.

About one thousand French troops had arrived at Vera Cruz to reinforce the French army. These troops come from Martinique, and are therefore acclimated.

Vera Cruz letter states that the French expeditionary corps was in fine condition, both in a moral and physical point of view.

The engagement at Cumbres, already report ed, had completely demoralized the gray of the East, commanded by Gen. Saragossa. Too guerillas themselves had been dispersed, and the roads from Vera Cruz to Orizaba was unobstructed.

The disagreement between Doblado and Zaragoza is confirmed. The latter was seventy-five leagues from Orizaba. Gen. Gonzales Ortega was still suffering from his wound. He was not on good terms with his immediate superior, Gen. Zaragoza, nor with the Minister of War.

The French troops had a large amount of stores, and, in this particular, were better off than the inhabitants of Vera Cruz. Vessels had arrived from France with subsistence for the army, and they had been unable to discharge their cargoes for the want of proper storage.

There was but a small quantity of provisions on hand at Vera Cruz, and there was an entire lack of articles of luxury, and the few articles of the kind which could be procured commanded the most exorbitant prices.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SERRE.

The French steam transport Serre, from Vera Cruz on the 17th of July, whither it had gone to discharge a cargo of coal, had arrived at Havana. It was to leave for France shortly.

The advices of the Serre with regard to the French troops were quite satisfactory. Letters from Orizaba and Vera Cruz fully confirmed the first advices brought by the Guerrière, that in the skirmishes which the attacked the army traitors had entirely disappeared, and the army of the East under Zaragoza had followed suit.

The sanitary condition of Orizaba was quite satisfactory. The troops had an abundance of provisions, enough to spare for the citizens. The soldiers were in good spirits. They had organized a dramatic corps which could vie with the best professional troupes.

The vomito was prevalent at Vera Cruz, as usual, at this season of the year. But the sanitary condition of the French forces had greatly improved.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FLORIDA.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 30th ultimo contains additional intelligence from Vera Cruz, per steamer Florida, which had arrived at Santiago de Cuba, from Vera Cruz, on the 20th ultimo.

A letter from Vera Cruz, under date of the 13th of July, states that news had been brought from the capital, on the night of the 14th, to the effect that the army of the East had not abandoned the position which it held since the affair of Cerro Borrego.

Nothing new from Orizaba. There were no indications that the French army would make any movement before the arrival of the reinforcements. This inaction, it is said, caused great despondency among the Mexican troops under Almonte, and the inhabitants of Vera Cruz were extremely cautious to be released from the state of utter prostration which they are at present enduring. The news brought over by the Florida made them hopeful; as it appears from her advices, that the French Government was making preparations to carry on the war on a greater scale, and to send on to Mexico large reinforcements.

FROM YUCATAN.

Our Havana papers contain intelligence from Merida to the 15th of July. There was nothing of importance from the Peninsula.

A letter from Campeachy states that the French gunboat La Grenade, after having exchanged a few shots with the batteries on the shore, near that place, had withdrawn to her anchorage ground.

The Government of Yucatan had granted to Messrs. Edwin Robinson & Co. the exclusive privilege of constructing a railroad between Merida and a point on the coast called El Promont of the road.

THE REBEL CONSPIRACY IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.—With this caption the Louisville *Journal* says:

Two days ago we received a letter from a very prominent member of Congress, revealing a secret rebel conspiracy to get up insurrections and guerrilla raids simultaneously in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and although we decided not to publish the document, we laid it before the proper authorities, that they might act in reference to it as they should deem advisable. The events that are now taking place in Kentucky and Tennessee are, we have not a doubt, the results of that conspiracy. We expect to hear of further outbreaks in the southern portions of our State and in the region toward the Virginia line. Very likely we are to have at least a general uprising wherever the rebels think themselves strong enough to rise. Every mile may soon come laden with the murderous shouts of ruffian marauders. We must prepare for the worst.

The War in the British Parliament.

—A Resolution in the House of Commons to Meditate in the American Quarrel.—It is Withdrawn at the Request of Government.—Decline of Cotonis.—Birth of an Heir to Prince Napoleon Jerome.—Spain Preparing to Recognize Italy.—Gloomy Accounts from the French Army in Mexico.—Commercial and Financial.

The Cunard screw steamship Australasian, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 19th, and Queenstown on the 20th July, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Glasgow arrived at Queenstown, and the Bremen at Southampton on the evening of the 17th July.

The Arabia reached Queenstown at half-past 9 o'clock on the evening of the 18th.

FALSE NEWS FROM AMERICA.

Much excitement was caused on Friday, the 18th, by the telegrams from Queenstown, to the effect that private advices had been received by the steamer Glasgow, announcing that General McClellan had proposed that his army, which was retreating to Fortress Monroe, should surrender, upon conditions to the victorious Confederates, but the Southern Commanders had refused to grant any terms. It was added that General McClellan himself had taken refuge on board the gunboat Illinois, and that another National Generals and divisions had been captured by the Confederates, who had interposed part of their forces between the National army and Fortress Monroe. Notwithstanding that this so called news was false upon its very face—advices two days later than the Glasgow's having previously been received by the Jura—it obtained much credence and exerted considerable influence. market was for the moment paralyzed, and American was quoted at ¼d. lower. At Manchester, also, trade was brought to a stand-still, and London the story led to an advance in some of the leading railroad securities.

The event English people seem to be guilled, for one out of ten, even among the intelligent, merchants, chagrin, placed more or less faith in the report. Advices of the Arabia, on Friday night, of course set the question at rest.

It was reported in London that the Confederates had intimated to the English *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington that any offer of mediation by England would meet with respectful attention.

Some of the English journals indulge in pretty severe criticisms upon the Orleans Princes, who have just arrived from the Federal army. The *Morning Post* says they committed a political blunder in joining the army; that there was not much chivalry in the enterprise, for they took the sword in the hour of disaster. Other papers write in a similar strain. "A Friend of the Orleans Family," however, writes to the *Times* in their defense. He says that the Princes never had any intention of serving in the war; that they had made their arrangements to quit the service, the moment they saw the health of the Duc de Chartres rendered any further delay most imprudent.

The European Courts are officially advised of the conclusion of a Convention between Englaud and Paraguay, whereby all the long pending difficulties have received an amicable solution.

The increasing distress in the cotton manufacturing districts was claiming more and more attention. A meeting of problems and remedies connected with the districts was to be held at the Earl of Ellesmere's residence, in London, on the day that the Australasian left Liverpool—the design being to raise a subscription for the relief of the distressed. Earl Derby was expected to take part in the proceedings. It was also stated that the Bishop of Lichfield would soon issue a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, requesting them to make collections on a given day toward the relief of the sufferers.

The Corporation of the City of London had given a ball and concert on a magnificent scale at the Guildhall, in honor of the International Exhibition. Upwards of 3,000 guests were invited, including all the distinguished foreigners then in London. The United States Minister and numerous American citizens were present.

The *Monitour* had published a rather gloomy dispatch from Gen. Forey, as to his position in Mexico down to the 11th June. Vera Cruz had been reestablished, but the Commander still makes into the army between the lines of 17 and 33, will raise the rebel force to 1,400,000. Estimates based on the census of 1860 will show the absurdity of such a statement. There are less than four and half millions of white inhabitants in those sections of the South which are now under the rule of the rebel leaders, but we will give them the benefit of those figures, for the sake of the round numbers. Of this white population there are:

Women	[illegible]
Children under 15 years	1,250,000
Able-bodied men under 45 years	[illegible]
Able-bodied exempts	[illegible]
Sick and disabled	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

This would leave, at most, but 700,000 to be forced into the army.

Further News from Baton Rouge.

The *Sunday Delta* published the following:

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT.

The Baton Rouge *Daily News* of Thursday, August 7—two days after the battle—contained the following:

Yesterday, the 5th of August, was indeed a day of horror and confusion in Baton Rouge. At about half past four o'clock, the rebel troops, under the command of Major General John C. Breckinridge and Brigadier General Ruggles, attacked the Federal troops here under the command of Gen Williams, and for the space of more than two hours hailed a shower of shot and bullets into the Federal ranks. The fire was promptly returned. From a young man wounded in this engagement, and a member of the Fourth Louisiana Regiment, we learn that the force engaged under Gen. Breckinridge would probably reach seven thousand men, of whom but four regiments were brought into action.

The Confederate States gunboat Arkansas, which was expected to materially aid in the attack on Baton Rouge, did not arrive according to appointment. The United States gunboats, in number, anchored above and below the town, materially assisted in holding the rebel forces in check. We have not been able at the writing to gather any information with regard to the Federal killed and wounded, but suppose that the loss cannot be more than one hundred total. We passed over the field yesterday after the engagement, and counted fifteen dead, and probably twice that number of wounded Confederate soldiers, who were left upon the field from necessity, knowing that they would be among their friends and relatives; they were cared for by the citizens and are all doing well.

Brigadier General Williams was killed in the engagement.

Col. Allen, of the Fourth Louisiana, was severely wounded; also Gens. Breckinridge and Lovell.

To day (Wednesday) the United States gunboats Kenset and Sumter went up some five miles to attack the Confederate States gunboat Arkansas.

Two reports are current in town—one that she has been blown up by a shell from the U. S. gunboat Essex, which, it is said, reached the magazine; and the other, that she probably damaged herself, so as not to be manageable, and was blown up to prevent her falling into the hands of the U. S. officials.

Since the above was written we learn that several wounded Confederates were taken to the various hospitals in this city.

Ramors of all kinds and descriptions, circulated by "men of all creeds, too—the Jew, the Turk, the Christian," are extremely prevalent. The nerves of the inhabitants of this city have been so highly affected for the past two or three days, that every sound in the distance is translated into some message of slaughter and carnage. The female portion of the population are alike down on Federals and Confeds.

No one knows which way to turn him,
All things either melt or burn him.
Living as we do in this day and generation,
replete with all the excitement and nervousness
eighteen hundred years, a small part of excitability was dealt out to us on last Tuesday morning.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.—A new eruption of Vesuvius is expected at Naples. The volcano is already sending forth lava in the direction of Pompeii, and the ashes in the direction of Portici. The atmosphere of the city is highly charged with electricity, a phenomenon which usually precedes an eruption.

THE REBELLION.

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that the new stamp currency will be ready for delivery during the next two weeks.

A "contraband" report has reached Washington that the rebels are moving large bodies of troops south of the James River, and evacuate their troops south of the James, but that they are sufficiently deprived by the fact, well authenticated, that they are concentrating there all the soldiers that can be procured from every part of the Confederacy.

In pursuance of the orders recently issued by Gen Pope, all the male inhabitants of Leesburg, in the Shenandoah Valley, were, on Tuesday, arrested and lodged in jail, preparatory to administering the oath of allegiance to such as choose to take it. The others will be sent out of the lines toward the South.

There is some excitement in Norfolk, growing out of a rumor that the Merrimac No 2, and the new ram which the rebels are represented to have at Richmond, intend to run through our fleet in the James River, attack the Minnesota and other vessels at Norfolk, and recapture that city. Coupled with this rumor is another, that the Secessionists there have a plenty of arms concealed in their houses, which they intend to use the moment the rebel vessels make their appearance.

The guerrillas are at last beginning to come to grief in Kentucky, and the Home Guards are proving themselves equal to the emergency. On Tuesday a party of 200 marauders, under the command of the notorious Col. Bullett, demanded the surrender of Mount Sterling. The demand was refused, whereupon the guerrillas attacked the place, but were repulsed by the Home Guards. Upon their retreat the guerrillas were met by a party of the Eighth Kentucky Volunteers, who drove them back towards the town, when they were again attacked by the Home Guards and compelled to stampede, with the loss of their horses, eight killed and forty-eight taken prisoners. A party of guerrillas, belonging to Morgan's band, are reported to have taken possession of Mount Sterling on Tuesday afternoon, but as a detachment of Federal soldiers was expected there, it was believed that matters would soon be set right again. Telegraphic communication between Louisville and Louisville had been interrupted. Gov. Magoffin, it will be seen, in view of the troublesome condition of the State, and be being powerless to wield the military power of the State during the existence of the State Military Board, has seized an extra session of the Legislature for the 14th of August.

There were reports at Cumberland Gap on July 21, that the rebels were concentrating an army at Kingston, eighty miles from that point. The population seemed to be in favor of their attempting to move into Kentucky.

It is reported in St. Louis that a large force of guerrillas has entered Missouri from Arkansas and Texas counties. The National troops in those counties are believed to be strong enough to manage the marauders. There is great excitement in that region, however, and large numbers of the inhabitants are leaving their homes for safety.

The Evansville (Ind) *Journal* publishes a note from Capt Union Bethel, dated July 27, twenty miles from Henderson, Ky., stating that he had had a brush with the rebels, and that he had taken ten prisoners, two flags, ten or twelve horses, and a good portion of the guns and pistols that were captured at Newburgh.

A dispatch boat has been captured and destroyed by the rebels on the Mississippi, one hundred and fifty miles above Vicksburg. They succeeded in crippling her with a battery on shore.

An attempt was made to destroy the rebel ram Arkansas on the 22d inst., but it failed for want of proper co-operation between the upper and lower National fleets at Vicksburg. Better luck next time.

The schooner John Elliott, Capt Wood, from Cape Haytien, 8th instant, which arrived at Boston on Monday, reports having been chased by a privateer on the 7th, 20 miles southward of Bermuda. The privateer was discovered about daylight, the wind being quite light at the time, and she rapidly gained on the schooner. But a gust of breeze coming up, the John Elliott sailed away from her. The privateer is described as a schooner, which, it is said, reached the Bermuda Islands a few days before.

Washington Dispatches.

FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS.

Washington, Wednesday, July 30.—At an early hour to-day, Charles Hall, Wm Curtis Noyes, and other gentlemen of influence, had a formal conference with Secretary Stanton, in the name of the country protested against the organization of any new regiments until all the old regiments are filled. The vast advantages in early discipline, experienced officers and pride of former achievements combine with the absolute duty of economy in enforcing the policy of filling up the old regiments before a single one is put into the field. The Administration will hardly venture to disregard what is the unanimous demand of the country on the subject.

THE REST. FORCE AT RICHMOND.

Surgeons and others who have reached Washington, under the new rule for exchange of prisoners, are unanimous in stating that the rebel Government is gathering an enormous military force at Richmond. They are bringing reinforcements in day and night, from every accessible point of the South, and every returned prisoners are confident they have near three hundred thousand men in and around Richmond. All talk of rebel demonstration in other directions are feints, meant to conceal McClellan's army and then march against the North. Every thing conspires to show the necessity of filling up the old regiments at home before Richmond without an hour's delay, ordering there for a final blow.

THE CONSPIRACY IN LOWER MARYLAND.

The conspiracy which has just been exposed and broken up in the lower counties of Maryland and upper counties of Virginia, had not been referred to smuggling recruits, information with regard to the Federal forces, and inducing desertion from the National forces away from the theatre of war. The conspiracy had developed great dependency among the Maryland troops under Almonte, and the inhabitants of Vera Cruz were extremely cautious to be released from the state of utter prostration which they are at present enduring. The news brought over by the Florida made them hopeful; as it appears from her advices, that the French Government was making preparations to carry on the war on a greater scale, and to send on to Mexico large reinforcements.

The United States mail steamship Roanoke, Captain Crosby, left her wharf yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, for New York, with a full freight, United States mails and the following passengers:

Mrs J H Tuttle, child and servant, Mrs Robinson, child and nurse, Mr Montgomery, E R Stevens, Jas Kenn, A Jacobs, S Jacobs, J Hess, F Bonn, J H Bennett, Mr Beacock, T Dwight, H S Kroom, R J Bacon, J H Wilbard, W H Lewis, W J Merritt, J Martin, J H Bishop, Capt. Spritz, J B Smith, Mrs Crawford, Mrs Livingston, Miss Henderson, L Derr, and 27 in the steerage.

The United States mail steamship North Star, Captain Jones, left her wharf yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for New York, with a large freight, the United States mails and the following passengers:

H S Lockwood, A W Gill, A Dothill, J B Lapsley, B Eichelberger, Chas Longmaus, L Seippel, Mrs Bittner, child and nurse, S Core, H W Diamond, U S A, Tho Holland, Dr Gibson and son, Rob't Black and family and family, J P Shaw, David Tayner and family, Mrs M F Sculpeogh and child, W S Greenhouse, M Y Bouse, E S Benedict, and 37 in the steerage.

The steamship Suwanee, Capt. Johns, sailed yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, for Philadelphia, with a full freight, the U. S. mails, and the following passengers:

Capt George Reeves and lady, Mrs C Brooks and daughter, W Travis, J Lewis, F Cusin, F White, wife and child, H Callaghan, M Fleschmann and wife, Mrs E A Bagley and child, D Callaghan, B Campbell, C Spaulding, F Byrne, W R Hendricks, Rev A Arpad, A Mesnyder and son, Charles Wernicke, M Cable, wife, three children and servant, Mr Bale, and 32 in the steerage.

BIRD.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock M., Mrs ANN LALY, consort of Edmund Bird, aged about 45 years. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place this morning, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence on Dauphine street, Third District. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Diarrhea and Dysentery

By looking over the reports of the weekly mortality, and seeing from fifteen to twenty victims of diarrhea or dysentery, we are much astonished that people do not go to No. 117 St. Ann street, where they will find remedies, and a sure cure of the above diseases. We have seen many certificates to this fact of persons who have been cured.

These certificates show that these persons have been afflicted from these diseases from two, four, six, to eight months, and some for two years, and had been cured in the space from three to eight days time. Most of the afflicted had been under treatment of the best doctors from here, but had only to be cured at No. 117 St. Ann, as they testify by their signatures. Go and see for yourself. aug11 tsw

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, August 9, 1862.

SUGAR.—There was a fresh inquiry to-day, but the supply is ample, heads being very limited, the sales have consisted of about 150 hhds, in several lots, at easy prices. Good Common sold at 7¾c, fully fair at 8c, and prime at 8¼c ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES.—The rule is very light, and we have heard of no sales to-day. Yesterday, some were at 18c, in bulk, ⅌ gallon for prime Terrebonne.

FLOUR.—There is no change of the private sales of any amount, a public auction to-morrow, of 600 bbls, will test the market. We quote: Superfine, $18 75@21; Extra, $19@19 50; Family, $20@22 50.

HAY AND MEAL.—The demand is more of these articles, a supply would command extremely high prices. We quote Hay, new from the interior at $20 ⅌ ton; Northern Hay, new, at $18@19 50; for fine; Louisiana Prairie, cut, at $17@18; for fine; Louisiana Prairie, long, at $16@17; for fine; Meal, in sacks, at $1 90@2 25 and $2 25@2 75 and $2 in the trade.

WHISKY.—Received in bulk at $1 50@$1 75, and bbls, at $1 75@$1 80 ⅌ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The supply is very light and high prices are being realized. Bacon.—Sides, in demand, and we hear of sales at 10c; but we can not confirm this, the market being bare. Shoulders, in demand, and we hear of sales this morning at 8½c; Lard, very quiet, at 10c ⅌ ℔ ⅌ ℔ having been sold. Pork, in good demand, in consequence of the scarcity of Lard, in consequence of the rise, at 14c @15c, and we hear of sales at 15c ⅌ ℔. Beef, in good demand, at 20c ⅌ ℔ @22c ⅌ ℔.

Cattle Market,
Jefferson City, August 11, 1862.

No arrivals since Friday. Amount of stock sold was 50 Beeves, Stock remaining on sale is 45 Beeves. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ ℔ net	6@6 25
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ ℔ net	5@5 50
Texas Cows, 1st quality, ⅌ ℔ net	5@5 50
Texas Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ ℔ net	4@4 50
Hogs, ⅌ ℔ net	3@3½
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	$35@$45
Stags, 1st quality, ⅌ head	$18@$20
Stags, 2d quality, ⅌ head	$15

MARINE NEWS

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 11, 1862.

CLEARED SATURDAY

Steamship North Star, Jones, New York	Master
Steamship Roanoke, Jones, Philadelphia	Master
Steamship Suwanee, Johns, Philadelphia	Master
Ship Ocean Pearl, Cousins, New York	Master
Ship Forest King, Ridge, New York	Master

ARRIVED SATURDAY

Steamship Star, from Galveston, 3d inst	Master
Schr Ellen, from Galveston, 3d inst	Master
Schr Rescue, from Galveston, 3d inst	Master
Schr Fairfield, from Galveston, 3d inst	Master
Schr Forest King, Ridge, New York	Master

ARRIVED SATURDAY

U S M steamship Star, Commanding W H Talbot, from New York, 31st ult, to master—1d dist.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

U S M steamship St Mary