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NEW ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By E. Roper & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, boots, shoes and brogans, American shirts, and ready-made clothing.

By E. S. Audler, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a negro woman; good cook, washer and ironer.

By R. S. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 56 Magazine street, groceries, provisions and liquors.

By C. E. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property on the Bayou Road.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, 62 Customhouse street, dry goods.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, flour; at 11 o'clock, at the Iron Warehouse, on Fulton street, flour and whisky.

MISSOURI.

The proclamation of Governor JACKSON, of Missouri, or at least so much of it as the telegraph transmits, is one of the most auspicious evidences of the progress of the good cause that could be required. The Federal experiment of trying how much kicking and cuffing Missouri would endure before avenging the cruel wrongs inflicted on her, is likely now to be suddenly suspended. Governor JACKSON seems to have waxed weary of insult, and to have recovered the manliness and courage he displayed when he hurled a defiant negative to ABRAHAM LINCOLN's requisition upon him for troops to subdue the South.

We have been expecting an explosion in Missouri for some time. Flesh and blood and human patience could not possibly endure the galling outrages to which the people of that State were subjected by the detested myrmidons of the Federal Government. The latter, too, saw that the Missourians were chafing under the yoke, and would probably rebel, and hence they have been endeavoring to render their efforts fruitless by depriving them of arms and ammunition, by preventing them from gathering together in numbers, and by maintaining the closest possible watch over their movements. But we trust these precautions of the tyrant will prove vain. At all events the manifesto of Governor JACKSON probably denotes a foregone conclusion, and is a reflex of the spirit and sentiment of the people.

The only wonder is that Missouri has been so long silent and submissive. In the very inception of the war, she committed precisely the same blunder which has brought Maryland and Kentucky under the gyves and manacles of Lincolnism. When Virginia, and North Carolina, and Tennessee, and Arkansas cast their fortunes nobly and frankly with the South, immediately upon the disclosure of LINCOLN's designs of conquest and subjugation, the people of Missouri hesitated and faltered. Instead of responding to Gov. JACKSON's manly position, they suffered themselves to be fooled and flattered into inaction by such miserable compounders of political felony as the Missouri *Republican* and other so-called Union papers. Instead of at once rushing upon the Arsenal and providing themselves with arms and gunpowder for their own safety and protection, they discussed and disputed until the satellites of the Federal Government under BLAIR and BOERNSTEIN anticipated them, got possession of the Arsenal, armed themselves, and set the Southern rights men at defiance. What followed is of recent history. The attempt to form a Home Guard, the march upon them by Capt. LYON and his horde of Abolitionists, the humble surrender by Capt. FROST the murderous and indiscriminate massacre of innocent men, women and children in the streets of St. Louis; the military admiration of Gen. HARNEY; too just and humane to suit the despots at Washington; his removal; the impossibility of effecting any arrangement with the Federal authorities short of an abject and unconditional surrender of the rights and privileges of the sovereign State of Missouri, are all familiar to the public, and are crowned and capped by Gov. JACKSON's proclamation, which shows that the cup of conciliation has been poured out to the very dregs.

What now will come of this display of independence? If Missouri resolves to atone for her terrible mistakes, she must prepare for many painful sacrifices, and for a desperate struggle. The Federal Government holds St. Louis as in a vice, and has well nigh throttled that fair city beneath the grips of foreign mercenaries and Yankee soldiers. The Southern rights men of St. Louis, though panting for revenge, are almost powerless, having been disarmed by HARNEY and LYON, and watched with unceasing vigilance. But out of St. Louis Lincolnism is at a discount, and the brave yeomanry of the interior are strong enough to vindicate their rights, if they will but assert them like men. It is impossible to overcome and vanquish Missouri if she only remains true to herself and to the South.

TENNESSEE.—Herewith we present some samples of the vote of Tennessee at the election on the 8th instant:

	Separation	Union
Davidson (complete)	6,20	403
Hamphreys (in part)	77	1
Dickson, do	343	21
Marion, do	267	100
Warren, do	690	3
Bledsoe, do	390	15
Sevier, do	1,300	7
Sullivan, do	761	5
Giles, do	953	9
Montgomery, do	198	2
Lawrence, do	891	47
Maury, do	1,600	4
Hardeman, do	554	8
Bumped, do	116	4
Haywood, do	208	1
Hardin, do	1,074	11
Wilson, do	1,564	181
Bedford, (contested)	845	598
Franklin, do	1,600	6
Lincoln, do	2,069	8
Maury, do	2,749	56
Williamson, do	1,915	22
	3,860	1,391

Most of these returns are incomplete. The full votes of the counties will increase the majorities. Throughout West and Middle Tennessee the proportion between the affirmative and negative votes is about such as appears in the foregoing statement. In East Tennessee the Union vote will be larger, but may not be a majority.

SON AND FATHER.—While George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, is helping Lincoln with all his might, his son is in Tennessee, attached to the Confederate army.

TRAITOR GONE.—George W. Summers, for forty years a resident of Augusta, and for a long portion of that time connected with one of the banks of that city, took his departure suddenly some days ago, to avoid an arrest for treason to the Confederate States. The proof consists of a letter addressed by him to a citizen of Philadelphia, setting forth the plans of the Confederate army, and showing how the rebellion at the South could be effectually crushed out. At last accounts he had not been arrested.

WHAT THE ENEMY ADMIT.—We have it upon authority which we have no right to question that the Fawkes working not far from Mount Pleasant on Wednesday, when 70 men (soldiers) led by an officer who professed to have been born in Fredericksburg, landed, and proceeded to the farm of Mr. Grymes, where they attempted to buy provisions, which Mr. G declined selling. The officer said he would take nothing by force and did not.

Inquiries were made by the party as to the number of our force at Aquia Creek, but Mr. G had not been from home and could give them no information. They said they had impressed a negro man, who told them we had 10,000 soldiers there, but Mr. Grymes was unable to tell them whether this number was exaggerated or otherwise.

They are reported further as saying that they lost 75 men in killed and wounded—but whether in Friday's or Saturday's action, or both, we cannot determine from our own information—and that they did not know how many were killed and wounded on the Pet, as they designated the revenue cutter Harriet Lane. Referring to what we know was Walker's battery, they said—"that battery gave us h—ll."

The statement of these men, taken in connection with those that reach us from other quarters, indicates a heavy loss to the enemy in the action of both Friday and Saturday.—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

TRAGIC AFFAIR IN FRANKLIN, KY.—Franklin, Ky., Friday, June 7.—Gentlemen: About 12 o'clock yesterday, a man named Jerry Lynch, with his son, Wm. Lynch, and his son-in-law, Wm. Dinning, together with J. M. Harrington and two of Herrington's brothers, came marching into this town, and deliberately commenced shooting at Wm. F. Whiteside and Benjamin Whiteside, both of whom escaped without injury, although Benjamin Whiteside's hat and clothing were riddled. But they shot a Mrs. Prescott in the abdomen, who cannot recover. Zachariah Whiteside was shot in the neck, but not fatally, we hope. A little son of Mrs. Bowling was shot in the hand. Wm. and Benjamin Whiteside succeeded in getting hold of a shot gun or two, and shot Jerry Lynch in the knee, who retreated. Wm Dinning was shot three times, and left on the ground, and may die. To what extent the others suffered you correspondent cannot tell, but they made good their escape, and have not been heard from since. It is the opinion of persons who witnessed it, that W. m. Lynch and J. M. Herrington got a wound, but I doubt it. His Honor Judge Graham was holding Circuit Court here at the time, and promptly called was the Bocker Grays, but the assailants had all escaped beyond his reach. It will be remembered that Dinning and Herrington were implicated in the assassination of G. W. Whiteside, last October.—*Gazette.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Interesting from Missouri—State Militia Concentrating at Jefferson City.

Hermann, Mo., June 14.—The State militia have a battery below the mouth of Osage river.

The Missourians are concentrating at Jefferson City from all quarters.

St. Louis, June 14.—Three boats, with Gen. Lyon and staff, 500 men and some artillery, have left for some point on the Missouri river.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Southerners Erecting Batteries Below Aquia Creek.

Washington, June 14.—The Southerners are erecting a battery at Mathias Point, one mile below Aquia Creek, across the Potomac. Narrow, Freeborn and Resolute have gone to prevent its completion. These steamers are armed with 32 pounders.

Federal Army Movements.

Hagerstown, June 14.—Gen. Cadwallader is in command of Greencastle. His division will cross the Potomac at Williamsport.

General Patterson's headquarters are at Hagerstown.

Change of Federal Post-Office Stamps.

Washington, June 14.—The Post-Office Department is getting up a new stamp to render worthless those held South.

Fighting Near Hagerstown.

Hagerstown, June 14.—A fight at Dam Four is in progress, a company of sharp shooters has gone to assist the Unionists.

The President of the Chesapeake canal visited General Johnston and remonstrated against the destruction of dams, boats, &c. General Johnston's instructions are to destroy every thing that can be useful to the invaders.

New York Gossip.

New York, June 14.—The *Tribune* says Arkansas is sending arms and munitions of war in the direction of Missouri.

General Scott is not entirely confident of the security of Washington.

Persons from Montgomery county, Maryland, represent vehicles of every description laden with arms, provisions, &c., for the Southerners as passing from Baltimore via the Chesapeake.

The *Herald* says there are indications that an attack will take place on Harper's Ferry, at all hazards, with 35,000 men.

Maryland Election.

Baltimore, June 14.—Henry Winter Davis is defeated.

The War in Missouri—The State Maintains her Independence.

St. Louis, June 14.—Seven additional companies, with a six-gun battery, have departed for the Pacific railroad. The Government has purchased the steamer D. A. January.

Hermann, Mo., January 14.—The steamer White Cloud, laden with cannon and military stores and having the Governor and State officers on board, has left Jefferson City for Arrow Rocks.

More About Great Bethel.

Fortress Monroe, June 13.—Great Bethel is partially evacuated, but can be reoccupied in force at short notice.

The Southern pickets extend to New Market Bridge. At Yorktown there is a large number of troops. Batteries have also been planted between Great Bethel and Yorktown.

Major Winthrop was shot by a Louisiana rifleman.

Destruction of the Harper's Ferry Bridge—Southern Troops Withdrawn from Maryland.

Frederick, June 14.—The bridge at Harper's Ferry was burned between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning.

It is reported that all the troops have been withdrawn from the Maryland shore.

Eight car loads of provisions were destroyed to prevent their falling into Federal hands.

The bridge at Shepardstown has been destroyed by fire.

Maryland Election.

Baltimore, June 14.—Hon. Mr. Leary, Union candidate in the Third Congressional District, has been elected by a majority of 355.

News from Washington—Ministerial Appointment—Capture of a Southern Steamer—Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

Washington, June 14.—In view of Austria's refusal to receive him, Mr. Burlingame has been appointed Minister to China.

The *National Intelligencer* says the Government will soon pay the troops now in the service.

Mr. William Hatton, a wealthy planter, and member of the Southern cavalry, has been captured.

The Government has received dispatches announcing the evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

Naval Movements.

New York, June 14.—Key West advices of the 3d say the Crusader, Wyandotte, Water Witch and Quaker City were there.

The Wyandotte and Water Witch would leave for Fort Pickens.

Western Virginia.

Wheeling, June 14.—The proceedings thus far indicate that the Convention will declare the Virginia offices vacant. A resolution to this end has been made the special order for Wednesday next.

Appalling Disaster—Loss of the Steamship Canadian—Twenty to Thirty Lives Lost.

New York, June 14.—The steamer Canadian, from Quebec the 1st, bound for Liverpool, was off the 4th, near Belle Isle, by striking a sunken iceberg. Twenty to thirty lives are lost. No names of the lost have as yet been received.

From Richmond.

Richmond, June 14.—The Virginia State Convention signed the Ordinance of Secession to day.

Intelligence received here states that the Governor of Missouri has ordered out 50,000 troops to defend the honor and sovereignty of Missouri.

There is nothing else of interest here.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, June 14.—The Cotton market closed firm to day, with sales of 2500 bales at 13¾ to 14c.

British Sentiment.

MR. SEWARD'S DISPATCH TO MR. DAYTON—A BOLT FROM THE THUNDERER.

[From the London Times, 24th ult.]

The term "secession" is objected to, though after all it is probably the most suitable to describe the action of a Sunderbund, or a portion of a federation withdrawing itself from the remainder; because "secession, like "federation," expresses an absolute equality and correlation of rights which, in their proclamation, the Northern States are not prepared to concede. The spirit of George III seems to have entered into the descendants of his revolted subjects. "Believe I will bear," writes George III in 1779, "to any man's readiness to come into office," I will expect to see it signed under his own hand that he is determined to keep the empire entire, and that no troops shall consequently be withdrawn from America, nor independence ever allowed." The thought of a dissolution of the Union, peaceably or by force, writes Mr Seward to Mr Dayton, "has never entered into my mind." Candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe." We profess that we think the language of the King the more moderate and reasonable of the two, for George III only refused to admit to his councils any one who would not sign a declaration against that independence which he was forced to admit himself three years afterward, while Mr Seward not only refuses to admit the possibility of that object for which one half of the Union is in arms against the other, but issues an admonition to all European statesmen to allow such a thought to cross their minds. This is, indeed, a high strain of prerogative, and one to which none of the antiquated despotisms of Europe could for a moment aspire.

We have had occasion to point out the utter inadequacy, and even the ignorance of the real nature of the quarrel, which characterized Mr Seward's proposition for conciliation, and we have remarked how precious time has been allowed to wear by, the loss of which can never be compensated by efforts of the most spasmodic energy. We must entirely decline to recognize in Mr Seward that gifted seer to whom the future is as the present, and who has the power of informing us not only the events of a civil war between the two Confederacies, which may possibly shiver to pieces in the very first moment of direct impact, but who can also tell us, in language ill-suited to the present condition of his Government, that in America there will be only one nation and one Government, the same Republic and the same Constitutional Union that have already survived a dozen institutional changes, and changes of Government in almost every other country.

This is the message which, through Mr. Dayton, the American Secretary of State sends to the Government of France—the message, if not of defiance, certainly one which sounds very like an insult. What good purpose can be served by reproaching France with a long and tragical history of her Revolution, at a moment when America is about to plunge into civil war without one of the excuses which lead so thrilling an interest to the catastrophes of Lyons, Toulon and La Vendee? There is no Duke of Brunswick on the frontier; there is no Coblentz; there is no Pretender to the Crown—none of those things which make men cruel by appealing to their fears. At any rate, we have undergone no violent change since the Declaration of Independence, and have, therefore, on Mr. Seward's principle, a right to give an opinion on the subject on which he pronounces so dogmatically. The opinion which we incline to—though, we confess, with the very greatest regret—is, that whatever be the result of the civil war now pending, the result least likely to occur is the one so confidently predicted by Mr. Seward.

[From the London Post, 22d May.]

The delegations of the thirteen North American colonies by France, and the recognition of Mexico and the South American provinces formerly held by Spain, furnish a rule which the Government of Mr. Lincoln cannot, with any tolerable consistency, affect to disregard. Neither is France nor in this country will any hasty decision be pronounced; but the time is rapidly arriving when the question must be considered; for no one at the present time can doubt or question the *de facto* independence of the Southern States.

The Engagement at Bethel.

The following is a Northern version of this affair. The triumph of the Confederate troops is conceded:

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Gen. Butler having learned that the rebels were fortifying with strong batteries the camp at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown road, he deemed it necessary to dislodge them. Accordingly movements were made last night from Fortress Monroe and Newport News.

About midnight Col. Duryee's Zouaves and Col. Townsend's Albany Regiment crossed the river at Hampton by means of six large boats, manned by the naval brigade, and took up the line of march, the former some two miles in advance of the latter. At the same time Colonel Bendix's regiment and a detachment of the Vermont and Massachusetts regulars at Newport, moved forward to form a junction with the regulars from Fortress Monroe at Little Bethel, about half way between Hampton and Great Bethel. The Zouaves passed Little Bethel about 4 A. M.

Col. Bendix arrived and took up a position at the intersection of the roads. Not understanding the signal, the German regiment, in the darkness of the night, fired upon Col. Townsend's column, marching in close order, and led by Lieut. Butler, son and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Butler, with two pieces of artillery. Other accounts say that Col. Townsend's regiment fired first. At all events the fire at the Albany regiment was harmless, while that of the Germans was fatal, killing one man and wounding severely two others, with several other slight casualties.

The Albany regiment being back of the Germans, discovered from the accoutrements left on the field that the supposed enemy were friends. They had in the meantime fired nine rounds with small arms and one small piece. The Zouaves hearing the firing turned and also fired upon the Albany boys.

At daybreak Col. Allen and Col. Harris's regiment moved from the rear of the Fortress to support the main body.

The mistake at Little Bethel having been ascertained, the buildings were burned and a Major with two prominent Secessionists taken prisoners.

The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel, but our three small pieces of artillery were unable to cope with the heavy rifled cannon of the enemy. The rebel battery was completely masked.

No man could be seen, and only the flashes of the guns. There were probably not less than 1000 men behind the batteries of the rebels.

A well conceived movement might have secured the position, but Brigadier General Pierce, who commanded the expedition, appears to have lost his presence of mind, and the Troy regiment stood for an hour exposed to a galling fire, when an order to retreat was at last given.

Lieutenant Greble, of the United States army, and in command of the artillery, was struck by a cannon ball, and instantly killed. He had spiked his gun and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw his command.

Capt. George W. Wilson, of the Troy Regiment, after the order to retreat was given, took possession of the gun and brought it off the field with the corpse of the Lieutenant. Both were brought to Fortress Monroe this evening.

There were probably about 25 killed and 100 of the Federal troops wounded.

Lieut Butler deserves the greatest credit for bringing off the killed and wounded. Several of the latter are now in the hospital.

Great indignation is manifested against Brigadier General Pierce.

The Position of the English Press.

The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* gives the following account of the present attitude of the English journals:

And now the weathercock veered once more southward, and there was an outcry against us as being the oppressors, and commencing a cumbrous and hopeless war. Only three papers stuck to us throughout, for the *Morning Herald* and the *Standard* are virtually but different editions of the same print, the other two are the *Daily News* and *Sun*. The *Daily News*, a liberal organ, had carefully worded and tolerably impartial articles, but the semi ministerial evening paper, the *Globe*, was and is more bitter against us than the *Times* itself. One of its correspondents, who signs himself "Traveller," and looks very like a slaveholder in disguise, asserted that the city of New York was peopled by 600,000 Irish and Germans, and only 40,000 native Americans, and to this attributing the *Globe* would admit no contraction. From Lord Palmerston's anti-American papers, it might be expected that some of his papers, at least, must go against us.

But what is most grieved me to observe, I confess, was the line taken by the two crack weekly reviews. These papers, which, since their establishment, have quite cut the old *Examiner* and *Spectator*, are a peculiar feature of English periodical literature. The *Saturday Review* is some years older. It is very cleverly—almost too cleverly—and hypocritically written in politics, "liberal—that is to say, opposed to Lord Derby; yet on some questions more obstructive and retrograde than the most backward sections of Lord Derby's party. In religion, by no means orthodox, yet violently opposed to the Dissenters. The *London Review* is of much later date, founded indeed, only last summer, less satirical and more orthodox than the *Saturday*. There is a dark rumor that the paper is to be purchased by Mr. Probably many of your readers have never heard of either of these papers, but they are of great importance. The *Saturday* is almost entirely supported by University men, and exercises a very powerful and able section of English aristocratic intellect, while the *London* is the exponent of a more conventional and average upper class type.

Both these reviews have made a dead set at us, as hypocritical and wanton aggressors, men who could only "blister" while the South was acting, who now talk of "conquering" the South, and are more likely to be conquered by it, and they say that our only chance is quietly to give up Washington! It is disagreeable enough to find that a large number of highly educated Englishmen have made an entirely opprobrious mistake; the very writers will not, up to the present day, speak in measured or decent terms of Louis Napoleon, showing that they think us far below the Austrian, or even the comparatively small number of disaffected Frenchmen! Perhaps, however, we may console ourselves for the contempt of these fine gentlemen by the consistent support of *Punch*, who has never yet taken the side of slavery.

We find the following in the Richmond *Whig* of the 10th instant:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT OF ALEXANDRIA,
Camp Pickens, June 5th, 1861.

A Proclamation.

To the Good People of the Counties of Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William.

A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. Abraham Lincoln, regardless of all moral, legal and constitutional restraints, has thrown his Abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage, too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their warcry is "BEAUTY AND BOOTY." All that is dear to man—your honor, and that of your wives and daughters, your fortunes and your lives, are involved in the momentous contest.

In the name, therefore, of the constituted authorities of the Confederate States—in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty and self government, for which we are contending—in behalf of civilization and humanity itself, I, G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, do make this my Proclamation, and invite and enjoin you, by every consideration dear to the hearts of freemen and patriots, by the name and memory of your Revolutionary fathers, and by the purity and sanctity of your domestic firesides, to rally to the standard of your State and country, and by every means in your power compatible with honorable warfare, to drive back and expel the invaders from your land. I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country and her legal and constitutional authorities, and especially to be vigilant of the movements and acts of the enemy, so as to enable you to give the earliest authentic information at Union Headquarters, or to the officers under my command.

I desire to assure you that the utmost protection in my power will be extended to you all.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brig Gen'l Cond'g.

Official, THOMAS JORDAN, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE AFFAIR AT PHILLIPPI.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 10th instant, says:

We are happy to learn that the report in relation to the number of men killed on our side at Philippi was incorrect. There was no one killed, and only three wounded. We have received an authentic account of this affair, which we will publish.

THE WEATHER.—Last Tuesday the drouth gave way to a fine shower of rain, which extended low down on the Teche, on Bayou Sale, above Franklin, and we hope it was general throughout the parish. From appearances we shall now have plentiful showers for awhile. The drouth had begun to pinch sorely when the rain commenced.—*Franklin (La.) Banner.*

THE CROPS.—With favorable rains the crops of St. Mary will be excellent. Corn and cane have seldom looked better at this season of the year.—*Ib.*

NEW YORK ORACLES.—Harper's *Weekly* (very weakly) of January 12, 1861, says, speaking of Major Anderson's gallant defence:

"In forty-five minutes he can destroy Fort Moultrie; in forty-five weeks the South Carolinians cannot take Fort Sumter."

It is thus that those wrecked journalists of New York, "unconscious of what they're most assured," boldly and impudently and recklessly minister to the vanities of that people, till all of a sudden comes the lightning shaft and thunderbolt of truth, and then they rave.—*Petersburg Express.*

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.—Messrs. Holle & Co., news agents, No. 61 Exchange Place are constantly laying on under obligations for the latest novelties in their line, and particularly for valuable exchanges. Messrs. Holle & Co. receive regularly the illustrated journals, the monthlies, the New York *Daily Herald*, and the best of the foreign newspapers and magazines. We take occasion to inform our friends of the Second District that they will always find copies of the New Orleans Bee at Messrs. Holle & Co.'s establishment.

We have received from Mr. Ansaldi, of Plaquemines, the following letter relative to the unfortunate difficulty in which he was involved. From our knowledge of Mr. Ansaldi's character we are satisfied his statement of the affair is correct:

PLAQUEMINES, June 12th, 1861.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Sir—On Thursday, June 6th, 1861, I was in Mr. J. B. Solari's store. It was about twelve o'clock, M., when my little servant boy came and informed me that one Michel, a Neapolitan, had beaten my two employés at the Bayou Plaquemines Ferry, and was looking after me, with a dagger, to kill me, as he said.

I went to the Ferry in order to ascertain what had occurred there. At Messrs. Stockley & Delavalade, I met Mr Joseph St. Désier, and requested him to come along with me, after stating what was taking place at the Ferry. Mr. St. D. followed me, and as we reached the Ferry, I told him to wait for me a moment. I entered the Ferryroom, where I found a pistol (there is the man who would not have done it, knowing that his life was threatened.) I came out, and Mr. St. D. and myself walked about fifteen steps on the levee, when Mr. Michel came me from Mr. J. B. Lartora's gallery. He approached me, saying, "Ah! it is you, sir, I wish to see." I stepped backward, saying to Joseph: "Stop that man, Joseph, stop that man!" I had seen a dagger in his left sleeve; he drew it with the right hand, still stepping towards me. On seeing the weapon I was alarmed. I had retreated about ten steps as he advanced; I was near my room. Mr. St. Désier had several times called on Michel to stop, but he had paid no attention to the order. I could no longer retreat, and had either to allow myself to be stabbed, or to defend myself, St. D. being unable to restrain or intimidate the assailant. I cried out to him twice more: "Stop! stop!" he kept advancing, made an oblique move, and sprang upon me. I immediately seized my pistol at my belt and fired; he fell to the ground. I thereupon surrendered.

This, Mr. Editor, is the naked truth, and the facts here stated are corroborated by the written testimony of the witnesses who were on the spot.

I was also informed by witnesses that the deceased had called at my house with the same dagger to kill me, and had there said that he would dispatch me before night.

I am respectfully,

J. ANSALDI.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Screwmen's Guard.—We learn that the first company of this corps, 101 strong, under Captain Samuel G. Kirk, have been ordered to Proctorville, on Lake Borgne. Company B of the Screwmen elected the following officers: Captain, J. C. Satchelor; First Lieutenant, R. W. Stanley; Second Lieutenant, D. O'Sullivan; Junior Second Lieutenant, A. R. Bibers; First Sergeant, John Davis; Second Sergeant, Dennis Burden; Third Sergeant, George Brennan; Fourth Sergeant, George Simpson; First Corporal, A. R. Smith; Second Corporal, Henry Hebrew; Third Corporal, Henry Blythe; Fourth Corporal, Edward Young. Success attend these gallant men.

Fire.—At twelve o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the tobacco store of Mr J. P. Sarazin, corner of Chartres and Conti streets, on the first floor, about the machinery, and although the alarm was given the engine plugs promptly there, it gained the second story and spread very rapidly till it reached the roof, consuming the entire building. At two o'clock, as we went to press, the fire was still raging, with some danger of communicating to the adjoining buildings.

Detection of a Robbery and Recovery of the Stolen Jewelries.—Mary Crawford, whose habitation is at the corner of Conti and Rampart streets, has been in business for the future, in fact she had amassed a quantity of valuables, consisting of lumps of California gold, diamond rings, necklaces, bracelets and gold chains, representing an aggregate value of eight hundred dollars. With a singular aversion to bank locks and iron safes, she had stored up her earthly treasure in her bedroom, where at least the delicacy that should always characterize the masculine nature would have been considered as sufficient protection for it. But she was mistaken in this, for it would have been too much confidence in a lone young man rejoicing in the name of Edward Newell, who discovered the treasure and quietly secured it from its insecure locality to the greater safety of his trunk, at the house of his mother, on Fayette street.

Now Mary had set great store upon these trifles, and she could not forbear mentioning the little joke in confidence to detectives Smith Izard and Dick Howard, who became affected in a short time that the gay Newell was more about the journey than was consistent with strict virtue. In all probability Mr. Newell detected the aroma of a mouse in their drier lot, for he removed the valuables from his trunk and deposited them in a quiet retreat into which all the perfume of Araby might have scattered in vain.

Satisfied with the precautions he had taken, Mr. Newell went out promenading Thursday morning, so also did the detectives. They met. The meeting was an interesting one. We will record the meeting. Detectives announced the fact of the robbery. Young man was pained to learn of it. Detectives wanted information about it. Young man deeply regretted his inability to give them any clue. Detectives intimated that he knew all about it. Young man silent, but mentally indignant. Detectives advised an immediate and full confession. Young man still indignant, and refers with a sneer to his high standing and lofty reputation. Detectives blunt but positive. Young man confounded, and finally acquiesces, by advice of detectives, to an upper cell at the First District station. Chief has no "cells" in his office, but he is still obstinate. Chief being a patriotic man, concludes to let him observe strictly the last day.

Yesterday morning the young man was hungry and pent out, and, on motion of the Chief, seconded by the detectives, it was carried unanimously by the police, that the Chief be authorized to take and supplying the gentle Mary but still having a foundling for the booty and hoping to recover it in time, he told them it was all in his track. This was for the time quite satisfactory, and the officers never doubted that they had not arrived at the truth.

But on arriving at the prisoner's house there was a disappointment in store for them. The trunk was opened, but many jewelry was there. The young man stood over it the very picture of dismay. "I am robbed! I am especially anxious that the very writers will not, up to the present day, speak in measured or decent terms of Louis Napoleon, showing that they think us far below the Austrian, or even the comparatively small number of disaffected Frenchmen! Perhaps, however, we may console ourselves for the contempt of these fine gentlemen by the consistent support of *Punch*, who has never yet taken the side of slavery.

We find the following in the Richmond *Whig* of the 10th instant:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT OF ALEXANDRIA,
Camp Pickens, June 5th, 1861.

A Proclamation.

To the Good People of the Counties of Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William.

A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. Abraham Lincoln, regardless of all moral, legal and constitutional restraints, has thrown his Abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage, too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their warcry is "BEAUTY AND BOOTY." All that is dear to man—your honor, and that of your wives and daughters, your fortunes and your lives, are involved in the momentous contest.

In the name, therefore, of the constituted authorities of the Confederate States—in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty and self government, for which we are contending—in behalf of civilization and humanity itself, I, G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, do make this my Proclamation, and invite and enjoin you, by every consideration dear to the hearts of freemen and patriots, by the name and memory of your Revolutionary fathers, and by the purity and sanctity of your domestic firesides, to rally to the standard of your State and country, and by every means in your power compatible with honorable warfare, to drive back and expel the invaders from your land. I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country and her legal and constitutional authorities, and especially to be vigilant of the movements and acts of the enemy, so as to enable you to give the earliest authentic information at Union Headquarters, or to the officers under my command.

I desire to assure you that the utmost protection in my power will be extended to you all.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brig Gen'l Cond'g.

Official, THOMAS JORDAN, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE AFFAIR AT PHILLIPPI.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 10th instant, says:

We are happy to learn that the report in relation to the number of men killed on our side at Philippi was incorrect. There was no one killed, and only three wounded. We have received an authentic account of this affair, which we will publish.

THE WEATHER.—Last Tuesday the drouth gave way to a fine shower of rain, which extended low down on the Teche, on Bayou Sale, above Franklin, and we hope it was general throughout the parish. From appearances we shall now have plentiful showers for awhile. The drouth had begun to pinch sorely when the rain commenced.—*Franklin (La.) Banner.*

THE CROPS.—With favorable rains the crops of St. Mary will be excellent. Corn and cane have seldom looked better at this season of the year.—*Ib.*

NEW YORK ORACLES.—Harper's *Weekly* (very weakly) of January 12, 1861, says, speaking of Major Anderson's gallant defence:

"In forty-five minutes he can destroy Fort Moultrie; in forty-five weeks the South Carolinians cannot take Fort Sumter."

It is thus that those wrecked journalists of New York, "unconscious of what they're most assured," boldly and impudently and recklessly minister to the vanities of that people, till all of a sudden comes the lightning shaft and thunderbolt of truth, and then they rave.—*Petersburg Express.*

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.—Messrs. Holle & Co., news agents, No. 61 Exchange Place are constantly laying on under obligations for the latest novelties in their line, and particularly for valuable exchanges. Messrs. Holle & Co. receive regularly the illustrated journals, the monthlies, the New York *Daily Herald*, and the best of the foreign newspapers and magazines. We take occasion to inform our friends of the Second District that they will always find copies of the New Orleans Bee at Messrs. Holle & Co.'s establishment.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, }
FRIDAY EVENING, June 14, 1861. }

The market for our leading staple has shown little or no movement, and the only sales noticed were 800 bales on Saturday, and a few small lots on Monday to complete the Harding's cargo. Our quotations remain nominal.

TOBACCO.—There has been scarcely any movement during the past week, and we have no sales to report. We repeat our quotations as follows:

Factory Lugs	
Planters' Lugs	
Leaf, Inferior to Common	
Fair	
Fine	
Choice heavy and light	

SUGAR.—The movement has continued very small by the our news, and we have heard of sales of 250 hhds. sold. Our quotations remain nominal.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the past week have been confined to only a few lots at nominal prices.

FLOUR.—The receipts have been only moderate, and prices have shown a downward tendency. The sales of the week embraced only a few hundred bbls. at a range of $9@$10 50 for Superfine to Choice Extra.

CORN.—There has been only a moderate demand at unchanged prices, with sales of about 2000 sacks at a range of 60@62½c for Mixed, Yellow, White and White Mixed, and 80@85c $ bushel for Prime White.

WHEAT.—The last sales reported were 735 sacks at $1 10 $ bushel.

OATS.—Prices have shown but little change during our last weekly report, and the sales have footed up about 3000 sacks St. Louis during the week at 40@42c $ bushel for Prime.

BRAN.—About 1300 sacks were disposed of during the week at $1 5@$1 7½ $ 100 lbs.

HAY.—We heard of nothing of any moment.

LARD.—We heard of no further sales. Tierces sold at 10¾c., and kegs at 12c. $ lb.

BEEF.—Some small parcels at $12 50@$13 $ bbl. for Mess and Choice family brands.

The stock at the inspection warehouse on the 1st instant was 1740 tierces and 1376 bbls.

PORK.—The market has been very quiet, and we have heard of no sales of any importance.

The stock at the inspection warehouse on the 1st instant was 15 309 bbls. of all kinds.

BACON.—The market has been inactive, and we have heard of only retail sales at 11c for Shoulders, 14c for Ribbed Sides, 15¼@16c for Clear, and 17@18c $ lb. for sugar-cured Hams.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The market is so nearly bare that we omit quotations.

WHISKY.—We have heard of no sales of any consequence. Rectified is retailing at 27½c $ gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 11@12c for hand-loom to the best power loom, but have noticed only few small sales. In India the market has been quiet, and we have heard of about 700 bales sold at 11¾c., time and interest. We quote Bale Rope at 7@7½c for hand-spun, and 7½@8½c $ lb. for machine-made; the sales embrace some cash on private terms.

GUNNY BAGS.—There has been but little movement, with sales of about 150 bales heavy at 14½c. Light may be quoted at 11½c, and Medium to Extra Heavy at 15@15½c. The stock on hand on the 1st instant was 1500 bales.

NAVAL STORES.—We heard of a sale of a small lot Spirits Turpentine at 33c. In Rosin there has been some movement, with sales of some 2000 bbls. at 2½c for common, $1 15 for Low No. 1, and $1 25 $ bbl. for Choice No. 1.

CANDLES.—We quote light at 17c, and full weight at 18c $ lb. With sales of 100 boxes at these rates.

COFFEE.—There has been a fair demand for Coffee during the past week and the sales have embraced 206 b