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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 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 R. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, American shirts and clothing.

## IT WON'T DO.

No event since the Lincoln proclamation has caused more annoyance to the North, and excited more spiteful and angry comment than the avowed policy of England to recognize the Confederate States as belligerents. The declaration made in the British House of Commons by Lord JOHN RUSSELL is a bitter pill to our ex brethren of the Union. They make terribly wry faces in the effort to swallow it, and when down, it occasions unspeakable nausea and distress. They can neither digest nor reject it, and are rendered doubly savage and malevolent at the necessity of retaining the disgusting dose. It is really worth while to notice the tone of the New York, Boston and other Black Republican sheets in reference to the conduct of Great Britain. They had unquestionably anticipated from her sympathy, if not absolute aid. They thought that a war upon slavery was just the thing to secure the friendship, and perhaps even the co operation of that power. But in their fanaticism for once they overlooked a consideration usually deemed paramount by Yankee minds—that of interest. They forget that while the rulers of Great Britain are perfectly willing to allow the sickly sentimentalism and pseudo-philanthropy of Exeter Hall to spread themselves in every direction, they are invariably in the habit of regulating their policy towards other nations by the touchstone of the material interests of the British Empire. England does not love slavery, but one fourth of her population live and thrive by slave-grown cotton and slave grown tobacco. All abstract questions are deemed valueless compared with this great practical fact. It explains at once, and without the necessity of speculating upon causes, the movement of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, just as it will serve to explain in the course of a few months, the raising of the blockade on our ports, peacably or forcibly, as the case may be.

These reflections, however, fail entirely to reconcile the Black Republican prints to their cruel disappointment, and they shriek forth in chorus a long, loud and universal cry of reprobation. They dwell upon the theme with wearisome irritation, returning to it again and again, sometimes rampant and menacing, sometimes argumentative and disputatious, and anon almost supplicatory in their tone. They appear to fancy that their eloquence, whether of the touching or objurgatory order, will be apt to shake the fast anchored isle from her fixed determination. We are tolerably certain they are destined to a grievous disappointment. If they had sense and discretion enough to listen to good advice, we should counsel them, whatever else they might say of Great Britain, to be chary of abuse and threats, for if our former kinsmen across the water should only take it into their heads to get angry, and fall out with Mr LINCOLN'S Government, it needs no prophetic ken to predict that the Abolitionists would receive even a sounder drubbing than the Confederate armies are likely to inflict on them.

In their rage at the decision of the British Cabinet, the Northern press puts forth stuff of which in saner and cooler moments it would be ashamed. For example, the New York *Times* asserts that "in the European code privateering is piracy, yet it ceases to be piracy when a causeless rebellion in America desires to use it for the most forbearing of Governments." Mark the phrases—"a causeless rebellion" and "the most forbearing of Governments"—but such falsehood and flummery are not worth noticing. The *Times* willfully ignores the truth that American privateering ceases to be piracy because its own Government, which was that of the South too at the time, refused in the most emphatic terms to abandon the right of privateering, holding it to be the only efficient weapon on which a nation destitute of a great navy can successfully wield. England only keeps America to her own doctrine.

Next, affirms the *Times*, "the right of a nation to blockade its own ports was never doubted in Europe, yet the London press recommended almost unanimously a denial of the right to the United States on the strength of an inadequate precedent, which the Disunionists, in their control of this Government, created as a preliminary of their intended conspiracy." This is shallow logic. The United States denied the right in the case of the blockade of the ports of Sicily by King BOMBA. At that time there were no Disunionists at the head of the Government. Secession was not dreamed of. The *Times* having no facts to bolster up its views, invents them.

Finally, that amiable and truth-loving sheet avows that the right of search is an established principle of European international law, and complains that the English press should deny its possession by the United States. Here again we find the *Times* willfully misstating fact. The right of search was sought to be exercised by Great Britain some years ago, and created intense excitement throughout this country, leading at one time to serious apprehensions of war. The right was always denied by the United States. Its arrogant enforcement by Great Britain, together with the impressment of American seamen, was the proximate cause of the war of 1812. Now England merely reminds the Lincoln Administration that the denial of the right of search is sound American doctrine, and must be respected. In all sincerity our ex brethren must admit that they are beaten at every point. They have started, supported and vindicated certain principles, and as these happen now to subserve the solid interests of European Governments, the latter require them to be consistent to the last. Let Lincolnism rave as it may, England will hold it to the observance of its canons of international law.

"On the sport
To see the grower
Hoist with his own petard."

PRINTING INK.—Yesterday and to-day's editions of the *Bee* were printed with ink manufactured by Messrs Lewis & Co., at their extensive establishment, No. 192 New Levee street. We think our readers will agree that the impression produced by this ink is at least equal to that obtained from the best Northern article, and we are assured by Messrs. Lewis & Co. that by dint of careful experimenting they anticipate making further important improvements. The works on New Levee street are at this time able to manufacture one thousand pounds of ink *per diem*—a quantity deemed sufficient to supply the entire newspaper press of the Confederate States. Mr Lewis informs us that the ingredients entering into its composition exist in the greatest abundance in Louisiana: consequently the ink can be sold lower than the same imported from the North—the more so as the latter is subject to a heavy duty. This is a home enterprise, and merits encouragement. It is only thus that we can expect gradually to emancipate ourselves completely from our dependence on the North.

BLOCKADE OF LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.—Yesterday morning a dispatch was received from Gen Bragg, at Pensacola, giving information to Gov Moore that two light-draught war steamers had left the fleet off Pensacola bound towards the lakes, and supposed for the purpose of intercepting the Mobile steamers. Mr. Geddes, the agent of the line, immediately telegraphed the steamer which left here yesterday morning at eight o'clock, to return.

It is suggested that the immediate construction of a number of gunboats would obviate the danger of a suspension of intercourse between New Orleans and Mobile. We trust that the attention of the military commander of this district and the Governor will be immediately directed to the subject.

ORDERED OFF.—By telegraph we learn that the schooner Kate L. Bruce, Captain Stone, from Tampico for this port, arrived off the bar yesterday, and was ordered off by the blockading squadron.

The Buffalo (N Y) *Express* exposes an impostor calling himself Dr. McQueen, who lately obtained a large amount of monetary sympathy in that city by falsely representing that he had been driven out of New Orleans because he was a Union man, under circumstances of great atrocity. We have reason to believe that there are many others at this time who are victimizing a generous public by claiming to be patriots from the South, who have never seen that section of the country. It is well for our citizens to be on the look-out for such impositions.—[*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

This McQueen is the scamp who told the atrocious falsehood about the tarring and feathering of a Miss Sandford in Lafayette Square, which the Northern papers publish with avidity, but are careful never to contradict.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

**Affairs in Missouri.**

St. Louis, June 5—Gen Price issues a proclamation to the Brigadier-Generals commanding the militia district of Missouri, stating that his efforts in every station have been to prevent the transfer of the battle-field from the Atlantic States to Missouri.

The right of Missourians to bear arms is undoubted. To secure this right peacefully himself and Harney compromised on terms alike honorable to Missouri and the United States.

The Administration has removed Harney, but doubtless his successor will respect the compact. For himself he will adhere to it in letter and spirit. Its violation would be a gross indignity to the citizens of Missouri and be resisted to the last extremity.

The people of Missouri cannot be forced into submission. If it is attempted, let no apprehension be entertained of the result.

Six regiments have left *en route* for Cairo.

**From Washington.**

Washington, June 5—No Federal movements were made last night, the Federalists being afraid to stir in consequence of the presence of several thousand Southerners at Centreville, 16 miles from Alexandria.

The troops are being supplied with eight days rations.

A Federal scouting party has been captured near Hampton.

Immense quantities of provisions have and are now being shipped over the Nashville and Louisville Railroad to insurrectionary States. The present Collector at Louisville, being a Secessionist, refuses to obey orders in stopping shipments South. A new Collector has been appointed, and will enter upon his duties in a few days.

To support the Collector it was intended to send the so called Kentucky brigade to Louisville, but the Department has been advised that the Kentuckians would bear more patiently the presence of any other Federal troops than this bogus Kentucky brigade, and the Unionists especially deprecate their coming.

The Kentucky brigade will probably be ordered to Washington, and a home guard like that at St. Louis be organized at Louisville.

**Border States Convention.**

Louisville, June 5—The Border States Convention has issued an address to the people of Kentucky signed by all its members.

Ex Governor Morehead says in a note of sign because I approve of the refusal to furnish troops, and favor the policy of neutrality, without committing myself to all that is said on other matters.

An address has also been issued to the people of the United States, signed by all, including John Caldwell, of Tennessee, except Governor Morehead.

**Affairs in Missouri.**

St. Louis, June 5—Mayor Taylor has resigned. Eighty four men from Hannibal, forming a part of the battalion of the Home Guard, were sworn into the United States service. They were armed, and returned with arms for their comrades, who will be sworn in by the Mayor.

**From Kansas.**

Leavenworth, June 5—Twelve volunteers from Camp Lincoln, armed with Minie rifles and revolvers, crossed the river fourteen miles above this place and demanded a secession flag in the name of the United States. The flag was hauled down. In return the Secessionists fired, wounding three of the volunteers—one of them severely.

**New York Cotton Market.**

New York, June 5—The Cotton market closed a little firmer, with sales at 13¾c. to 13¾c. for Middling Uplands.

**From Washington.**

Washington, June 5—Six Dahlgreen bronze 12-pounders were fished up at the navy yard today. Eight tons of gunpowder were taken from the Merrimac yesterday.

It is said that the Dolphin, Merrimac and Germantown will be in seagoing condition in two weeks.

**Seizures in Baltimore.**

Baltimore, June 5—The bark General Green, owned in Charleston, has been captured.

The gun factory of Messrs Merrill & Thomas was seized to-day.

**Gossip.**

Washington, June 5—General Scott disapproves of the latting of bottles at Aquia Creek.

All the dispatches announcing that battles would soon occur at Aquia Creek, or Manassas, are incorrect.

Several members of the Maryland Legislature recently visited Richmond, doubtless to confer with the Confederate leaders.

The *Tribune* says Marshal Kane is as bad at heart as Merriman. He boasts that the Government is afraid to arrest him. His friends threaten to rise if he is touched.

**Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.**

Vicksburg, June 5—The steamer Prince of Wales passed down at midnight, and the Tinsville at six o'clock this morning.

## Two Days Later from Europe.

**Arrival of the Steamship Hibernian.**

Father Point, June 4—The Canadian mail steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool the 23d, via Londonderry the 24th, passed this point today en route for Quebec.

**Liverpool Cotton Market.**

Liverpool, May 23—The sales of Cotton on Wednesday reached 20,000 bales, and on Thursday 14,000, of which speculators and exporters took to-day about 1,000. The market closing firm with a good demand at prices slightly higher.

**Breadstuffs and Provisions.**

The weather in England is favorable for the crops.

Breadstuffs rule very dull, and prices are slightly lower. Provisions steady.

**London Money Market.**

London, May 23—Consols for money 91¼ to 91⅜.

## Still Two Days Later from Europe

**Arrival of the Australasian—Advance in Cotton.**

New York, June 5—The Cunard Royal mail steamship Australasian reached her dock to day, from Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on Sunday evening, the 26th ult.

**Liverpool Cotton Market.**

Liverpool, May 25—The Brokers Circular reports the sales of the past week at 89,000 bales, including 12,000 taken on speculation and 16,000 for export.

The week's business closed with an advance of ⅛d. on the Middling qualities. The lower grades are without change. The speculative inquiry was large.

Friday's sales amounted to 10,000 bales speculators and exporters taking 3000. The market generally closed steady, the brokers quoting Fair Orleans at 8⅝d., and Middling Orleans 7¾d.

The stock in port sums up 1 111,000 bales, of which 363,000 are of American descriptions.

**Breadstuffs and Provisions.**

Richardson, Spence & Co say the week's business in Breadstuffs closed dull at prices slightly lower than those of Friday, the 17th.

Provisions steady.

**London Money Market.**

London, May 25—The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £387,000 during the week.

The Money market is slightly easier.

Consols are unchanged.

**Latest via Queenstown.**

Liverpool, May 26—The sales yesterday (Saturday) in the Liverpool Cotton market amounted to 8000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2000, the market closing quiet and steady.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions steady.

**London Money Market.**

London, May 26—Quotations for Consols yesterday closed at 91⅜ to 91¾ for money, and 91⅜ to 91⅞ for account.

**Havre Cotton Market.**

Havre, May 25—New Orleans Tres Ordinaire 109f., Bas 103f. Sales of the week 7,500 bales.

Stock in port 300,000 bales.

**Arrival of specie.**

The steamship Australasian has £221,000 in specie.

**Steamship Arrived Out.**

The steamship Arabia, from Boston and Halifax, arrived out at Liverpool on the 25th.

On Saturday last, says the Fort Smith *Times*, the election for Colonel of the First Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers, under Gen. Pierce's division, was held. De Rosey Carroll was elected on the first ballot. No better selection could have been made. He is a man of fine sense, and a true and devoted friend to the cause of the South.

LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—The following letter, says the Savannah *Republican*, will serve to show the spirit with which we in the low country intend to respond to the proposition of the Confederate States for crop subscriptions. Mr. Jones is a large planter, and his crop will very materially reduce a respectable pile of treasury notes:

SAVANNAH, May 29th, 1861.

Gentlemen: I will deliver and sell all my crop of cotton and rice in this city next fall and winter, and receive the bonds or treasury notes of the Confederate States at par, in payment, reserving only enough to meet my obligations to others and my necessary expenses.

Very respectfully, yours,
AUG SEAB RN JON S.

To the Hon. Howell Cobb and T. R. R. Cobb.

RIGHT CORRECT IO S.—A distinguished teacher within our knowledge rectifies the answers in geography to many important questions. For instance:

Where do you live?
In the United States.
No; that is not correct. Say, in the Confederate States.
How many States compose the Union?
Thirty-three.
No; eleven.
We like these corrections, and we think that in tax books, as well as in our political records and law blanks, the "United States" should not appear, as no such Union exists.—*Spartan.*

**The War Policy of the South.**

Under this head the Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday last has the subjoined able article, with the sentiments of which we feel strongly inclined to agree. Now that Virginia has been invaded by a swarm of Yankees, we hold that the less delay there is in offering them battle, the more speedily will they be made to evacuate the soil of that State:

It is a fact that at every collision of arms, every effort at resistance by the Confederate States has tended to strengthen and promote their cause. From the seizure of the forts and the firing into the Star of the West, in South Carolina, to the last and bravest act of resistance in Virginia by the intrepid Jackson, fighting with us has been success. And yet in every instance we have been *forced to* fight. We have avoided battle. We have let our enemies take their own time to assail us. At this moment, in Virginia, we appear to be acting entirely on the defensive.

We are not generals in the field, and we do not intend to be so on paper; but there are a few plain principles and facts which any mind may understand, without having fought battles or won victories.

In the first place, delay is against us in the matter of numbers. The policy of the Confederate States, it seems to us, was and is—not to wait until vast masses are aggregated upon us, but to act promptly with such troops as we possess, and to demoralize and prevent the discipline of the troops of the United States by vanquishing them.

For, in the second place, our raw troops are far superior to the raw troops of the United States. Our people are used to arms. They are accustomed to the gun and the horse. The people of the North can neither shoot a rifle nor ride a horse, unless trained. Is it good policy to let them be trained?

And, in the third place, no soldiers, especially undisciplined soldiers, as the greater part of all the soldiers now in the field must be, can stand the eternal agitation of apprehended attacks in a defensive warfare. To be called out continually to prepare for battle, and yet not to fight, will chill the hearts of the bravest troops.

And still further, instead of having one point for anxiety, attention and alarm are exacted to a half dozen. Troops, at a heavy expense, are scattered about for the protection of different points. This is the necessary incident of a defensive policy. Aggression has the object single, and carries fears before it. Both the *morale* and the economy are better.

But, more than all, the Confederate States ought not to allow one foot of Southern soil to be the hall 'ed between the two armies of the Union. The war, with its evacuation of Alexandria, and the horrors perpetrated upon its helpless women, shows the impolicy of such a warfare.

But we are not prepared to assume the aggressive. Why says we? We heard three weeks ago that there were fifteen or twenty thousand Confederate troops and sixty thousand Virginia troops in Virginia. How is it that but six hundred of these troops were in Alexandria to defend it, after weeks of information that it was to be seized, and, at the last advices, there were but three regiments at Manassas Junction? Are a small bodies of men to be placed unsupported in positions to either retreat without a fight or be sacrificed? Where are the ten thousand men of the regular army ordered to be raised by one of the very first acts of the Confederate Congress? If more troops are needed in Virginia, why are they not there? Have our first of the volunteers who have been eager to go to Virginia been accepted? Has a single regiment of horse been accepted to march to Virginia—those terrible instruments of destruction, especially to undisciplined troops? Suppose at this moment any one of our generals in Virginia had an army but of thirty thousand men and ten thousand horse under his command, can any one doubt that it could drive every Yankee across the Pennsylvania line? And is it possible that the Confederate Government, after months of legislation and preparation, with offers of hundreds of thousands of volunteers, cannot bring together three small military force to move on the enemies of the South? Is it not impossible to believe? We cannot perceive the policy, after war is declared, of allowing our country to suffer the ravages of war, and to wait on our enemies to make their attack and ravages how they please. If the six hundred troops who fled from Alexandria had imitated the brave spirit of its single defender, and had had it in ashes rather than have surrendered it, Virginia and the South would have been in very different position this day. Let us give over the silly idea of a war without destruction, and, like the Russians of Moscow, give our enemies desolation instead of submission as the fruit of their victories.

By assuming the position of the defensive we have lost Maryland, endangered Missouri, neutralized Kentucky, and are now making Virginia our battle field. Is this wise statesmanship? Is it efficient generalship? Fabius tactics are out of place. We trust the war policy of the South is about to become aggressive and efficient. It is time, and we are glad to see that our gallant Commander in Chief, after directing the preparations of the War Bureau for two months, has made Richmond his headquarters.

**A Live Whale Tackled in Boston.**

Boston has a new sensation. The proprietors of the Aquarial Gardens have fairly outdone Barnum, and now invite the Bostonians to come and see a live whale, which was safely introduced into his tank on the 31st ult.

We copy the following particulars from the *Atlas*:

The whale is called the white whale, and is an inhabitant of the Northern seas. Its scientific name is the "Beluga." The whole body is from forty to fifty feet in length, and weighs from four to six tons. The present whale, now an active, swimming resident of our city, was caught in the St Lawrence river, Upper Canada, between the Grelle and DuLamp rivers. Its capture was secured by weirs, a sort of trap made of wooden stakes, inclosing an area of several miles of water, but so shaped as to concenter to a point, where big fish are nabbed. These weirs are set regular each year by the whalers, at a time when they make their annual visit to the locality in question. Fourteen have been caught within two months, which period is commonly accounted a season. All but that taught for Mr Cutting were killed for the purpose of procuring oil, which is their only product of any value. Having been secured he was placed in a huge box for transportation.

Before this was accomplished, however, the white gave his captors very much trouble by his powerful flappings, jumpings, &c., &c., having floundered against the inclosure seven times, much to their peril and inconvenience. The box was lined with sea-weed, and was partially covered at the top with slats. The precious freight was then carried seven miles over one of the roughest roads in Canada, and from thence by rail 300 miles to Boston, by special trains, at an expense of some $700. The whole enterprise did not cost less than from $1000 to $1200. The whale is twelve feet long and weighs two tons. His transportation was attended by many interesting events. At each station the monster was well watered as if he had been a locomotive. The aqueous attentions were quite necessary during the journey of sixty hours. All along the route the distinguished traveler was the object of great curiosity and the most animated conversation.

On being placed in the huge tank at the Aquarial Gardens, the process of which was witnessed by hundreds with the most intense interest, the whale at once swam in the most lively and graceful manner, and before he had occupied his new residence half an hour was apparently quite at home. He has since been the wonder and admiration of thousands of our fellow citizens, prominent among which are the naturalists, teachers and others. Prof. Agassiz pronounces the whale a grand affair, and the enterprise of getting it here altogether *sui generis*.

The whale is fed on fish. It eats a peck of herrings at a meal, though not on the whole a great eater, his size considered. His diet when in its native waters is chiefly a fish called the capelin.

**Admission of the Administration Perfidy by a Northern Journal.**

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 23d ult. advances the idea, in a somewhat extended article, that the movements of the Government will probably be confused, for the present, to blockading the ports, and such rigid surveillance over the line of division between the adhering and seceded States as can be maintained without producing actual conflict between the forces of the two sections. That paper states that it has reason to believe that this policy is now favored by the Commander-in-Chief of the army and the leading members of the Government, but it continues:

It is, however, liable to be prostrated by events which cannot be foreseen, or which may be beyond the control of the Government at Washington. It is in danger, also, of being thwarted by disagreement in the Cabinet, and should such be the case, it would not be the first instance in which the wise plans of the President, Mr. Seward and General Scott—or more probably the plans of the latter, approved by the high functionaries first named—have been overturned, in obedience to the demands of the *warlike voices by which the President is surrounded. The sensible determinat on to evacuate Fort Sumter was thus overruled, even after assurances had been given by Secretary Seward to the Southern Commissioners, though Judge Campbell, that such policy had been determined upon by the Government. Thus was a deception practiced upon the representatives of the Confederate States*—and Mr. Seward, much to his own mortification, no doubt, was made its unwilling instrument. But the change of policy having been decided upon, he was precluded from notifying the enemy that his assurances, involving his own honor and faith, were not to be carried into effect.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR IN MAINE.—An intelligent gentleman from Maine informs us that the war policy of Mr. Lincoln is becoming more and more pronounced in that State, and daily less popular. He says that ship building and the lumber trade are completely flat, and that he is at a loss to know what the people will do. The idea that England may get the carrying trade of the South, and that Eastern vessels will be thrown out of employment, stands up like a nightmare before the people. The late development of English policy in that direction has stimulated this fear, long seen in the distance by many as a remote possibility, but now thought within the range of probabilities. At all events, great anxiety exists in the minds of the people in Maine, whose livelihood is so intimately associated with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of which always has kept pace even with the development of the other.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

**Letter from Gen. Beauregard.**

We take pleasure in presenting our readers, by the writer's permission, with an interesting letter from Gen. Beauregard.

The kind feelings he expresses for Carolinians, we are assured, are fully reciprocated by them. His administration here has been a complete success, and in losing him it is gratifying to know that his services are required at a more important station.—*Charleston Mercury.*

CHARLESTON, May 27, 1861.

*My dear General:*

I sincerely regret leaving Charleston, where the inhabitants have given me such a welcome that I now consider it as my second home. I had hoped that, when relieved from here, I would have been to go to Virginia in command of the gallant Carolinians, whose courage, patience and zeal I had learnt to appreciate and admire; but it seems my services are required elsewhere, and thither I shall go, not with joy, but with a firm determination to do more than my duty if I can, and to leave as strong a mark as possible on the enemies of our beloved country, should they pollute its soil with their dastardly feet.

But rest assured, my dear sir, that whatever happens at first, we are certain to triumph at last—even if we have for arms only pitchforks and flint lock muskets—for every bush and haystack will become an ambush, and every barn a fortress. The history of nations proves that a gallant and free people, fighting for its independence and firesides, is invincible against even disciplined mercenaries at a few dollars per month. What, then, must be the result, when its enemies are little more than an armed rabble, gathered together hastily on a false pretense and for an unholy purpose, with an octogenarian at his head? None but the demented can doubt the issue.

I remain, dear General,
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.
Gen. WM. E. MARTIN, Charleston, S. C.

WHEN THE WAR BEGAN AND FIRST HAD A LEGAL EXISTENCE.—Judge Jones, of the District Court of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, in his charge to the Grand Jury instructs them as to the beginning of the war, and who are parties, as follows:

As to the existence and extent of the war, and the time when it commenced, the courts and juries of this country are bound to regard and conform to the political acts and declarations of the Executive and Legislative Departments of our Government. The President of the Confederate States, in his message to Congress of the 29th April, refers to the proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, on the 15th April, 1861, as being a declaration of war against this Confederacy. The Congress of the Confederacy took the same view of that proclamation. By the act of Congress of May 6, 1861, they recognize and declare that by that proclamation, and other acts referred to, "war exists between the Confederate States and the Government of the United States, and the States and Territories thereof, except the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri and Delaware, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas." This act clearly points out with what States and Territories we are at war. Virginia is not named from it and the President's message, you are to consider the war as having commenced on the 15th April, 1861.

DESCENT UPON MEMPHIS.—The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 31st says

We had a long interview yesterday with a gentleman direct from Cairo, where he had spent several days, and he assures us that a large army will soon be precipitated upon Tennessee. Such a determination is no secret at Cairo. But few of the volunteers in Illinois, Illinois and Ohio will have been called into service. They have been saved for the purpose of invading the soil of Tennessee, and from the concurrent information which we have received during the last two days, we feel assured that within the next ten days a hundred thousand troops will be marching towards Memphis.

THE LINCOLN BLOCKADE.—The British schooner Eliza and Catharine, Kelly, left the dock on Friday, for the Bahamas, with a cargo of rice, lumber, &c

After crossing the bar and getting above a mile past the Lincoln steamship Minnesota, she was then caught up to be shot from the Minnesota, striking within twenty five or thirty feet ahead. Captain Kelly was called to go on board the Minnesota, exhibit his papers, and receive many threats of seizure. He was told that it was an act of piracy and conspiracy to that the ship was not forced into "this dilemma." His papers were examined and endorsed with a notice of the detention and blockade, signed by "A Ludlow Case, Fleet Captain."

Capt. Kelly was ordered back to Charleston, with the cautious privilege of awaiting the removal of the blockade, or to discharge cargo, take ballast, and depart within four days.

We understand that Commodore Stringham differs from Captain Goldsboro, of the Union, of Monday last, in his interpretation or construction of blockade laws. Commodore Stringham says Savannah is in like condition with Charleston, while Captain Goldsboro, of the Union, reports the blockade of Savannah as beginning only on the 20th ultimo.

Lincoln law, however, is so profoundly different from all other codes of law and practice recognized by civilized and white races, that we are not surprised at this discrepancy. Time will prove the best interpreter.—*Charleston Courier.*

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Official Count of the Votes*—Mayor Monroe opened the boxes in his office yesterday to count before the other city authorities the votes cast on Monday for municipal officers. The figures were found to stand as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Controller—C. W. Culbertson | 2835 |
| Th. Tunard | 622 |
| N. E. Bailey | 53 |
| Total votes cast | 3511 |
| Recorder Second District—L. Gastinel | 767 |
| A. Hawkins | 461 |
| L. Wills | 570 |
| C. Ramos | 190 |
| Total votes cast | 1,9 |
| Alderman First District—O. Stith | 722 |
| C. Cuzon | 7[illegible] |
| F. L. Gubernator | 4[illegible] |
| Dr. Mercier | 974 |
| R. M. Waterhouse | 5[illegible] |
| Total votes cast | 2,5[illegible] |
| Alderman Second District—O. Robin | 1[illegible] |
| C. O. Fischer | 9[illegible] |
| Alderman Third District—R. P. Delsarte | 9[illegible] |
| Thos. Harrison | 2[illegible] |
| Alderman Fourth District—J. H. Huckins | 441 |
| C. Landreth | 3[illegible] |
| Ass't Alderman, 1st Ward—Jas Eggs | 252 |
| E. Bland | 2[illegible] |
| Ass't Alderman, 2d Ward—J. M. Laborde | 221 |
| J. T. Blocker | 218 |
| Ass't Alderman, 3d Ward—S. M. Allen | 296 |
| J. K. Riley | 4[illegible] |
| J. Strond, Jr | 163 |
| Ass't Alderman, 4th Ward—J. Benit | 3[illegible] |
| Ass't Alderman, 6th Ward—A. Dupre | 277 |
| A. Bambola | 2[illegible] |
| Ass't Alderman, 9th Ward—J. Maginl | 192 |
| L. Hayhl | 122 |
| J. McLean | 57 |
| Ass't Alderman, 10th Ward—C. Mensman | 366 |
| Wm. Holmes | 173 |
| E. A. Patterson | 63 |

*The Orleans Rangers.*—We learn that the organization of this fine company is progressing rapidly, and that it will soon be complete and mustered in for the war. Its commander is Captain Edward Crévon, at present Lieutenant of Police for the Second District, a brave and chivalrous gentleman of a noble Creole family who will make his mark in this war if the Orleans Rangers have the least chance of showing themselves in front of the enemy.

*Off for the War.*—The service of Company B, Crescent Blues, having been accepted, by telegraphic dispatch from the Secretary of War, the company will be mustered into service to day, and will leave direct for Richmond, Va., early next week. A splendid opportunity is now offered for a few more young men to enrol themselves. Apply at the armory, corner of Camp and Natchez streets.

*Military Affairs.*—A new company, named the Sixter Guards, in honor of our worthy fellow-citizen, Col. S. F. Slatter, is now in rapid process of formation, and will shortly be able to take the field for the entire war.

The Bienville Rifles, Capt. Larose, numbering over a hundred of the picked men of the Third District, started on Tuesday evening for Camp Moore. The Rifles were escorted to the depot by the Carabins and Marion Guards.

The Baton Rouge Fencibles, commanded by Capt A S Herron, arrived here on Tuesday, and will soon be off for Virginia.

The French Legion, consisting of a battalion of five companies, will shortly be ready for service. They are all subjects of the French Empire. The following is the agreement, ratified by the French Consul, upon which they have tendered their services to the Governor:

We, the undersigned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the French Legion, all subjects of the Empire of France, agree by these presents, as soon as our officers shall have received their commissions, to hold ourselves constantly in readiness to obey the orders of the Governor of the State of Louisiana and our superiors in rank, for all active service that may be required of us within the limits of the city of New Orleans.

*Murder Cases Fixed.*—Six murder cases have been fixed for trial this month, as follows:

James Gallagher, Wednesday, 12th.
Daniel Callaghan, Friday, 14th.
Juan Ferro, Monday, 17th.
Juan Key, Monday, 17th.
Thos. Ryan and Thos. Kinney, Tuesday, 18th.
Michael Collens, Wednesday, 19th.

*Fugitive from Justice.*—Lieutenant Crévon and Sergeant Leclerc have arrested a fellow named James Rice, who was telegraphed for by the Chief of the Mobile police. In that city Rice, who was a sailor by sending house runner, amused himself one night by committing a burglary, and is wanted back to explain the matter to Mayor Forsyth. He is being held to await the arrival of a Mobile officer.

*Died in a Stable.*—Night before last a negro man, belonging to Mr. Franks, of St. Charles street, died of elephantiasis of the leg, in a stable on Dryades street, near Poydras. He had been afflicted for a long time, but had not paid serious attention to it.

*Convictors of Notorious Burglars.*—Five noted thieves of great skill were tried in the First District Court yesterday on charges of "entering in the night time, without breaking, with intent to commit a felony." Two of these, English "crackemen," named James A. Mason and Charles Adams, were discharged from the scarcity of testimony against them. The other three, equally noted and expert, Juan Montenegro, Pietro Capdevelle and Angel Avascal, alias Louis Zepeda, were the ones who made that notorious effort to rob Barriere's store, on Canal street, of $3000 worth of laces, on the 28th of October last. Montenegro was caught at the time, after a long and exciting chase by officer Lafferandarle, Capdevelle was apprehended in the Third District by Lieutenant Maserat, and Avascal was caught one night when he robbed a store on Chartres street of Havana lottery tickets, ran through Jackson Square throwing them away as he fled, and was finally overtaken near the market.

The only direct witness against these men was officer Lafferandarle, and he could not swear that Montenegro had been in the store. Guilty as they were, these scoundrels would also have "gone unwhipt of justice" but for the production of a voluntary confession of Avascal's, which secured the conviction of the three, and for which for unsafe result the community have to thank detective officer Boulicos. The morning after Avascal was arrested for stealing the lottery tickets, Boulicos visited him in his cell, and at once recognized him as the burglar Zepeda. The detective was assured that he either had been one of the gang who tried to rob Barriere's, or that he knew all about it, as he and Montenegro had always been "pals." He therefore commenced to pump him about that affair, and Avascal, who was much troubled about his theft of the lottery tickets because he did not know they being illegal, it was not a crime to steal them, told Boulicos all about the other affair, how Capdevelle had secreted himself inside of the store and packed up the goods while he and Montenegro came in the morning to help him off with the plunder.

Boulicos asked him to make a full confession of the affair before Recorder Blache, which he agreed to do, and as this conversation took place in the Recorder's office, the clerk, Mr. Arroyo, immediately drew up the statement, and carefully warned the prisoner that it might be used either for or against him. With this understanding he signed and swore to it, and it was this instrument his own and his companions' conviction yesterday. In the trial the counsel for defense made a powerful effort to overthrow this confession, and Avascal said he thought he was to be used as State witness, but it was too late to talk in that way.

These thieves will probably get the full extent of the law—five years in the Penitentiary—and it will be a fortunate affair for our community. These trials show the great difficulty experienced by the police in bringing rogues to punishment. They may know that expensive burglaries are in the city, and frequently see them; they may learn of burglaries being committed every night they may feel sure that certain thieves commit certain burglaries, and yet it is almost impossible to catch them in such *flagrante delicto* as will ensure their conviction and punishment.

*Stabbing Affair Between Boys.*—About ten o'clock yesterday morning a boy named Forbes was stabbed in a manner that will probably result fatally, by another lad. Both of them were inmates of the House of Refuge, and several days ago Forbes slapped the other, who thought himself aggrieved. Yesterday the smaller boy went to the shoe shop where Forbes was at work, and taking a pair of scissors, he advanced treacherously and thrust it up to the handle in the back of Forbes. The criminal youth was locked up, and Forbes is being attended by Dr. Herthelot.

*First District Court—Judge T. H. Collens.*—Thomas Shannah was tried yesterday for an alleged attempt to violate the person of a colored woman with the intent to murder. The woman was a cripple. Franklin L. Hale and Octave Delaunay, against whom are similar charges, were postponed by consent of counsel, that of Hale, the Hon Pierre Soule, being compelled to go on to the seat of Government at Richmond. Frederick Spellafore, who drew a knife and attempted to cut officer Durlach while Lieutenant Crevon was making a decoy, was tried for assault and battery. As there were also charged by a file of witnesses, no exculpatory evidence, it seems, to aid in his conviction by the witnesses.

*Removed to Safer Quarters.*—Michael Bulger, who so wantonly stabbed Mr. Bibbins the 30 ult., at the corner of Annunciation and Tchoupitoulas streets, and was shot by Mr. Bibbs, having sufficiently recovered to be removed from the Charity Hospital, was brought before Recorder Emera yesterday, who remanded him to the Parish Prison.

*Pocket Book Lost.*—An officer of one of our volunteer companies, going from the lower cotton press in Bienville street, on the 29th ult., lost a pocket book, containing several papers relative to his company. The finder will be liberally rewarded if he returns the same at the Tuscon camp, or to Mr. Delimage, corner of Conti and Burgundy streets.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.—*Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.*—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of foreign and domestic dry goods to take place this day, at 10 o'clock at the salesroom of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

THE "SIDE REPUTATION which Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have attained during the past year speaks its excellence in a more forcible manner than any words which we can offer. It removes prejudices and strengthens the system, and aids the stomach in the performance of its functions. It is regarded on all sides as a sovereign specific, and, therefore, to procure it in the best possible way should be the object of the public. We commend it with more than usual zeal and confidence, believing and knowing, as we do, that it wards off a great amount of many preparations of the day, or imparting strength, vigor and tone to the system, and possesses the curative powers for all similar diseases arising from a disordered stomach. In the most severe cases of cramps, diarrhea and weakness of the stomach the "Bitters" have been rightly tested, and always with the greatest success.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

**Notice.**

SEVERAL consignees of goods per English steamer GENERAL ALEMAN, now at Mobile, claiming that the goods must be delivered in this city, who will consider it just, notice is hereby given that said goods will be delivered to the consignees, freight is paid to Mr. D. McLARA Esq. at Mobile.

New Orleans, June 4, 1861.
J. ACEBO, Agent,
jn5-3t 67 Orleans street.

**Notice to Stockholders.**

OFFICE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD CO.

At a mee