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The New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements not exceeding 7 lines, in nonp. type, one square, first time, $2; each subsequent time, half price.
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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.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By C. E. Fenstall, at 11 o'clock, on Elysian Fields street, near Marigny's Canal, cows and horses.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, the store Ellen, and a dwelling house fronting on St. Bernard avenue. For particulars, see advertisement.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

Some of the British papers—perhaps all—have fallen into serious errors respecting the views of the South in regard to the exportation of Cotton. From the language of the London *Times*, and other English journals, it might be inferred, not merely that the people of the Confederate States were unwilling to permit a single bale of Cotton to be shipped to Europe, except in the contingency of the raising of the blockade, but that the Confederate Government had actually passed a law prohibiting such exportation. It is scarcely necessary to inform the intelligent reader at home that these are total misconceptions, but it is important to disabuse the European mind of its incorrect opinions on these points. They have undoubtedly taken their origin in the discussions had some months ago in reference to the policy best befitting the South. It will be remembered that many influential prints and persons were at one time disposed to favor an absolute embargo on Cotton until one or more of the European powers should break the blockade, either on the ground of its inefficiency or paramount public necessity. The apparent disposition to favor this prohibitory policy has no doubt created the impression in England that it was a sealed matter.

The position of the Cotton States is not such as is imagined in the London press. There has been some argument and some conflict of views, which have not led to any fixed plan of action. In other words, the Cotton States have not resolved to prevent the exportation of Cotton, nor have they declared themselves ready, in as many words, to let European vessels have as much Cotton as they desire. There is, however, little or no doubt that if any English or French vessels should arrive in Charleston, New Orleans, or other Southern port, with a cargo of merchandise, such vessels will experience no difficulty in obtaining a return cargo of Cotton, and the best proof that such would be the case is the fact that it has actually occurred. The British steamship Bermuda, which some weeks ago reached Savannah with arms, munitions, blankets, &c., for the Southern armies, left a short time since with eighteen hundred bales of Cotton, and ran the blockade successfully. And, indeed, it would be but reasonable to accord every possible facility to a foreign vessel entering a Southern harbor, in spite of the dangers of the blockade, to carry back a valuable remunerative cargo. In returning as in arriving, the risk of capture and confiscation would fall exclusively upon the owners of the cargo.

Again. The South needs various articles which at this particular juncture are only to be procured abroad. If we enable vessels bringing such articles to return with a cargo of the staple most urgently required in Europe, we offer the highest possible inducements to maritime enterprise to evade the Lincoln squadrons which keep watch and ward over our seaports. If, on the contrary, after vessels from Europe shall have succeeded in running the gauntlet of the blockading fleets, we chuckle lshly refuse to load them with Cotton, we deprive them of every stimulant to daring and adventure, and by our own impolicy assist in hermetically sealing our ports. On grounds, therefore, of the sheerest expediency, the wisdom of sending Cotton to Europe whenever we can, is clearly vindicated.

A notion is entertained that by a proscriptive policy we shall the sooner induce the nations of Europe forcibly to violate the blockade; but this, we apprehend, will prove erroneous. England and France might, it is true, prefer the chances of a war with the United States to civil revolution or insurrection, but there is no certainty that the latter is to be feared, and we may rely upon it that both powers will make heavy sacrifices for the benefit of the laboring classes, and to keep them quiet and subordinate. Such a policy might gain the ill-will of the English and French Governments, and thus retard our recognition, but would be very unlikely to lead to an earlier raising of the blockade. England and France will be governed on this question by cool considerations of interest, as they ever have done. Abstractly speaking, neither of them feels for the South more than that slight predilection due to a people who do not revile and abuse them, in contradistinction to another by whom they are constantly reviled and traduced.

Stripped of all extraneous matter the subject may be thus stated. The Southern States grow Cotton. Europe, and especially England, France and Spain, are our chief customers. We are as ready to trade with them directly as in former times we were willing to do through the Northern shipper. If European commercial enterprise is willing to brave the hazard of capture, let it dispatch its vessels to our ports, and they will get return cargoes of Cotton and tobacco. But the South will not agree, under any conceivable circumstances, to allow her staples to reach Europe through Northern plunderers and robbers. Whenever we are exposed to the alternative of destroying our crops, or of seeing them filched from us by Yankee confiscators, we shall assuredly prefer reducing them to dust and ashes. Better to lose them and their value than to suffer their appropriation to enrich our deadliest foes.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—Authentic information has been received of the safe arrival at one of the Confederate ports of a steamer loaded with arms, munitions of war, and other articles of value. What an efficient blockade!

BATTLE OF BELMONT.—*Official list of Casualties*.—In another column, says the Memphis *Appeal*, we publish a complete list—except that of the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, published yesterday—of the casualties in killed, wounded and missing of the Confederate forces at the battle of Belmont. We make the following recapitulation, the total of which, it will be seen, approximates very nearly our estimate published the morning after the battle:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Thirteenth Tennessee	29	75	6	110
Second Tennessee	11	62	37	110
Twenty-first Tennessee	13	82	5	90
Twenty-second	10	61	9	80
Tenth Tennessee	5	15	1	21
Eleventh Louisiana	11	45	3	59
Fifteenth Arkansas	11	45	26	82
Watson's Battery	1	4	1	7
Mississippi Battalion	2	1	—	3
Total	84	374	117	575

RECAPTURE OF HATTERAS.—The Raleigh *State Journal* of Thursday says:

As we go to press we learn the glad tidings that Hatteras has been recaptured. We know trash of the rumor we cannot vouch but we know there has been a sharp eye on the Yankees in that quarter for the last few days. We believe it has been visited and occupied by some of the loyal hearts of our own old State. We shall await further news with great solicitude.

PEACE PROSPECTS.—We copy the following from Wednesday's *Delaware*:

An Iowa captain, captured in the late battle of Belmont, states that the Federal troops on a regard were all picked men, and sprung originally from Kentucky families, and were supposed, therefore, to be able to cope with the Tennesseans. He says the reason of the activity of the Lincolnites at the present time is this: Congress comes the first of next month, and unless they make some show of conquering the South, the peace party at the North will overwhelm every thing, and force Congress to make peace. He says the peace party at the North is growing fast.

AID AND COMFORT FOR THE REBELS.—The Samson, which carried down a party of officers from Cairo to Columbus, Ky., is said to have exchange of prisoners, also took down 700 pounds of ice as a present to the rebels. This was the gift of Dr. Summers, one of the visiting party. The vessel was chased by the Confederate officers, and had a justification generally. It would appear that the Cairo officials are not aware that a war exists, or that there are such persons as traitors within the bounds of the Union.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

The following is an extract from a letter taken from the person of a Lincoln soldier killed in the battle of Ditchfine, by young Winslow Leavitt, of this city. The letter is written by "Sister Jane" to her dear brother. Its tone indicates more clearly that among the masses of the North the war is growing somewhat unpopular. The letter reads: "Everything here is great with regard to the treatment of Freemont. Mother says she is getting to be almost sorry that she ever prayed that Washington would be destroyed, and all the old "greasy" that bear rule there. She says she would like to send old Abe a set of pantaloons, with the request to put them on and retire to private life. As for myself, my sentiments have almost undergone a change. I read as little war news as possible, and think as little of war as I can."—*Memphis Appeal*.

We have to thank Messrs. Heald & Co., Hotel Exchange Passage, for late Western papers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.)

From Lynchburg.

Arrival of the Federal Prisoners—Damages by the Unionists Exaggerated.

Lynchburg, November 13.—The Western train, due this morning, arrived so-night, and brings the through mail, with dates as late as Knoxville, 10th instant. Passengers by this train say the reported damages done by the Union men of East Tennessee are much exaggerated.

The town of Knoxville is placed under martial law.

Forty-five prisoners, taken by Gen. Floyd's command, arrived in the train. A portion of them were taken while holding a recent election in the Northwest. The poll-book was also captured, with the names of voters, etc.

From New York, via Richmond.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

Washington, November 6.—Gen. Meigs is mentioned as the successor to Fremont, and probably Halleck will be sent to Kentucky. Brigadier General Mitchell, of Cincinnati, has resigned, but the reported resignation of Wool is unfounded. Colonel Hawkins, commanding at Hatteras Inlet, advises that the troops there be returned to Fortress Monroe, in consequence of the untenable condition of the place during severe storms. Much damage was done by the recent storms, and the troops had to retire from the fort. The small-pox has broken out among the crew of the Harriet Lane.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, November 6—The *Sun* of this morning says (untruthfully) that Gen. Beauregard is en route for Charleston. The *News* sheet says that 15,000 troops will be sent South when the armada and transports have returned.

From Macon, Ga.

Georgia Planters' Convention.

Macon, November 12—The Georgia Planters' Convention have adopted resolutions endorsing the defensive position assumed by our Government, and recommending a discriminating duty of 20 per cent on the productions of the United States; also, that the cotton planters, should the war continue and the present crop remain unsold or undisposed of, shall not plant cotton next spring beyond the wants for home consumption.

From Savannah.

The Federal Fleet Southward Bound.

Savannah, November 13.—The Federal fleet is reported as having passed Fernandina this morning, Southward bound. The greatest activity is displayed in the strengthening of the defenses of the city. Confidence is restored, and a general feeling of security prevails.

From Nashville.

A Bridge-Burner Shot in East Tennessee.

Nashville, November 14—The *Union and American* learns by a private letter received here on yesterday that a son of Senator Pickens, of Sevier county, was mortally wounded while making an attempt to burn the bridge at Strawberry Plains, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, on Friday night last. Pickens is reported as one of the incendiaries. Wm. A. Rondell, a Lincolnite from Louisville, has been arrested by the Provost Marshal at Bowling Green on suspicion of visiting that place in the capacity of a spy.

[Special to the Chicago Journal.]

Cairo, November 7.—We are expecting momentarily to hear of the capture of Columbus, Kentucky.

From Indianapolis.

Lincolnites Losing Confidence in Lincoln.

Indianapolis, November 7.—From all parts of the State the dissatisfaction at the course pursued towards Fremont is apparent. There is no mistake that the people are fast losing confidence in the Administration.

From Washington.

Trial of Persons Indicted for Treason.

Washington, November 7.—The trial of a number of persons indicted for treason commences at Baltimore to-day before Justices Taney and Yates, and much curiosity is expressed as to the course that will be pursued by Judge Taney. Gov Morgan and Senator Harris have sent a dispatch to Gen. Wool asking him to delay his contemplated resignation and continue in his present position. It is not improbable that the Government will at an early day assume the responsibility of a general exchange of prisoners. The indications are that Gen. Buel will be assigned to the command of the Department of Cumberland to relieve Sherman, who will probably return to the army of the Potomac. Halleck is not yet assigned to a position.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE BEE.

Lincoln Changing His Generals.

FREMONT AND SHERMAN SUPERSEDED.

Halleck and Buel Take Their Place.

Memphis, November 14, P. M.—The changes in the commands of the two great departments of the West, under Lincoln's *régime*, have already taken place.

Gen. Fremont has been retired, and his place is taken by Gen. Henry Wager Halleck, who recently arrived from California, a graduate of West Point in the class of 1835.

Gen. Sherman has likewise been retired from the department of Kentucky being succeeded by Gen. Buel.

Interesting from the North.

HOW THEY RECEIVED THE NEWS OF THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

They Acknowledge Their Defeat.

They Think it is Time to Enquire the Cause of so Many Disasters.

Memphis, November 11—A copy of the Chicago *Tribune* has just reached here, having evaded the vigilance of the discomfited Lincolnites. It proves that our victory at Belmont has produced a profound impression throughout the North, and particularly in the Northwest. They confess that they failed in their object and were driven back, and admit an unqualified defeat.

The *Tribune* has a leading article on the engrossing topic, in which it uses the significant language that "it is time to enquire the cause of so many defeats."

The Yankee prisoners who were captured in the battle of Belmont will arrive here to-morrow from Columbus.

LINCOLN'S LAST DODGE.

HE EXPECTS TO GET COTTON FOR EUROPE.

Permits Issued to Trade with "Southern Loyalists."

Memphis, November 14.—On the application of certain adventurous Rhode Islanders, Lincoln has issued permits for them to trade with "Southern loyalists."

The purpose of this is the expectation of procuring cotton for exportation to United States ships to Europe, from the harbor of Port Royal, and any other locality that the great naval armada might get possession of.

It is thought probable in certain circles that the issuing of these permits is with the full belief that they will amount to nothing but for the purpose of attempting to have a temporary influence in allaying the growing feeling in England and France in favor of a raising of the Lincoln blockade.

About one of the clearest and most succinct accounts of the fight at Belmont that we have seen, is embraced in the annexed extract of a letter, dated Columbus, November 9:

We were taken by surprise, and had but 2600 men against their 7000 or 8000 in the field. For three hours we fought, at times gaining and then falling back to rally again. About one o'clock on the 7th, their whole force let in on us—and being mostly out of ammunition we retreated under the bluff. The Lincolnites then set fire to our camp and breastworks, while engaged in that, we received reinforcements from Columbus. The battle, as you already know, was fought in Missouri, opposite this place. While we were under the bluff, our guns from batteries in Columbus knocked them to shivers on the top of the hill with grape shot, shell, and 128 pounders, which scattered them for a while, and gave us a chance to form again and get fresh ammunition. This done, we drove them back again, retook Watson's battery, which they had previously taken from us, and besides stormed and took nine of their field pieces. They made a stand on the edge of the woods, and we fought them there uninterruptedly for two successive hours. Our force that was then engaging them was ordered to fall back, which order was promptly obeyed. The Lincolnites followed us up—we rallied and turned and made a shower of balls into them with terrible effect. They then commenced retreating in good order, this was about 4 o'clock in the evening, until they passed the edge of a corndeld; here the Eleventh Louisiana and First Tennessee regiments lay concealed in the field, and when within a few yards of them our men were ordered to fire, and dropped them by dozens. In order prevailed in any of their retreats it was perfectly broken, and every man was for himself. We then followed them up to the gunboats, killing them; for several miles the road was covered with dead, wounded, and everything that is imaginable. It was a perfect rout. When we reached the gunboats we got them partially off and killed many a one. They had to cut the cables to get away. Great many fell off the stage, in attempting to get on the boat, and were drowned.

We also got all their ammunition wagons. Our loss is about 400 killed, wounded and missing. There, as stated by those that came yesterday from Cairo with a flag of truce to bury their dead, about 1000 man.

I should have written yesterday, but had to start on a march early in the morning to relieve Milburn, from whence we only returned late last night. Their intention was to attack us on both sides at once, but the troops destined for this side, about 12,000, never got past Hilburn. There Colonel Bowen, with 5000, met them in check. After their learning that we had made a clean sweep of their forces in Missouri, they left off small for Fredonia; so the country is clear of them now from here to Union.

Important Correspondence.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, KY., Nov. 14, 1861.

To the Editors of the Memphis Appeal:—

In your issue of the 8th you advert to a correspondence but some General Grant and General Polk upon the subject of an exchange of prisoners. As the public may be interested in the nature and results of that correspondence, I have obtained from headquarters the enclosed copies of it, which I enclose for publication. The answer of the Secretary of War, it is understood, has just been received, and is of such a character as to enable General Polk to exercise his own discretion in the premises.

Yours, etc.,
B. McCLAVERTY.

CAIRO, ILL., November 8, 1861.

Gen. Commanding Forces, Columbus, Ky.:

SIR: In the skirmish of yesterday, in which both parties behaved with so much gallantry, many unfortunate men were left upon the field of battle who it was impossible to provide for. I now send, in the interest of humanity, to have these unfortunates collected, and medical attendance secured them.

Colonel Webster, chief of engineers, district Southeast Missouri, goes bearer of this, and will express to you my views upon the course that should be pursued under circumstances such as those of yesterday.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIV., WESTERN DEPT.,
Columbus, Ky., November 8, 1861.

Brigadier-General U. S. Grant, U. S. A.:

I have received your note in regard to your wounded and killed, left on the battle-field after yesterday's engagement.

The lateness of the hour at which my troops returned to the principal scene of the action prevented my bestowing the care upon your wounded which I desired. Such attentions as were practicable were shown them, and measures were taken at an early hour this morning to have them all brought in to my hospitals. Provision was also made for taking care of your dead. The permission you desire under your flag of truce is granted with pleasure, under such restrictions as the exigencies of our service may require.

In your note you say nothing of an exchange of prisoners, though you send me a private message as to your willingness to release certain wounded men and some invalids, taken from our list of sick in camp, and expect in return a corresponding number of your prisoners. By my own feelings would prompt me to waive again the unimportant affectation of declining to recognize these States as belligerents, but my Government requires all prisoners to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War. I have dispatched him to know if the case of the several wounded held by me would form an exception.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
L. POLK,
Major-General C. S. A.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE—A LADY PERMITTED TO NURSE HER HUSBAND.

CAIRO, (ILL.) November 10, 1861.

Major General Polk, Commanding at Columbus, Ky.:

General—It grieves me to have to trouble you again with a flag of truce, but Mrs. Col. Dougherty, whose husband is a prisoner with you, is very anxious to join him under such restrictions as you may impose, and I understand that some of your officers expressed the opinion that no objections would be interposed.

I will be most happy if they would unite in a similar manner at any time you may request it.

I am, General, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
WESTERN DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.

Brigadier General U. S. Grant:

Sir—I am in receipt of your note under cover of your flag of truce, asking for Mrs. Dougherty the privilege of joining her husband, who was unfortunately wounded in the affair of the 7th. It gives me pleasure to grant her the opportunity of rendering such grateful service, and I hope through her attentions the Colonel may speedily be restored to such a condition of health as is compatible with the loss he has been obliged to sustain.

Reciprocating your expressions of a readiness to interchange kind offices,

I remain, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
L. POLK,
Major-General Commanding.

Arkansas Items.

The steamer Lelia, Capt. Desmukes, was taken possession of by the authorities at Napoleon on the 6th. It was ascertained that she is owned at the North.

The Little Rock *State Journal* says that telegraph poles from that city to Fort Smith are being put up. Something faster than "slow coaches" may soon be expected for the transmission of news.

On the 6th a train of one hundred Government wagons passed through Little Rock, loaded with stores for McCulloch's command.

The Pocahontas *Herald* of the 1st says:

Col. Borland has returned to his command, and is now in command of all the troops here. He brings the news that there is to be 3000 more men sent here immediately; and we expect soon to hear of his being promoted to the position of Brigadier-General. We are glad that he has returned, and hope that we shall have no more farcical encitements such as the one created here last week by Major Shall, who was then commanding the forces in this vicinity.

Speaking of affairs farther West, the same paper states:

The cannon, ammunition and clothing for Price's and McCulloch's armies have all reached them, and they now have large armies of men, who are well clad and have plenty of ammunition and guns to fight with. When they do meet Fremont's forces in battle, it will be to conquer them or die; and we do not fear the result of the fight.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS OF RECOGNITION.

[Paris Correspondence of N. Y. Herald, November 2.]

Paris, October 18—I was not mistaken in the information I gave you in my last, up to the favorable report Prince Napoleon had given to the Emperor of what he conceived to be the chances of success of the South. The fact is now notorious, and the language he has held to more than one of the Ministers here makes it evident that, in his belief, the Union is broken forever. It is easy to see that the Government journals have become more Southern in their views since his return. The *Constitutionnel* of this morning inserts a letter from Manassas, daily constituting all that has been said about scarcity of food or difficulties of any sort among the rebels.

We are all watching with the most intense interest your military movements, and whatever may be the views of the Government, I am now more than ever satisfied that all popular feeling is on the side of the Union. Prince Napoleon told his cousin that he did not believe—

It is in the power of the Federal army to gain any important victory over that of the Confederation.

2. That, admitting the possibility of the fact, it would on the morrow of victory be as far off its object as before.

3. That the whole Union, as comprised by the North, was a rope of sand. He gave his voice in an early recognition of the South, and not the slightest hesitation in stating this, as I am sure my information is authentic.

The Orleans Princes have caused a great outcry in Europe. The English press cannot forgive them for siding with the Northern States in the present struggle. Such an example, it is felt, will have a great moral effect on all Europe; and the secret, the undertaken, the vile enemies of our glorious country spit out their venom at those noble Princes—those unfortunate young men, deserving of praise and commendation, instead of the abuse that is showered upon them.

Important from Arkansas.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 13th instant contains the following:

A gentleman who reached the city from Jacksonport, Arkansas, yesterday morning, reports that messengers at Cotton Plant last Thursday, from Gen. Borland, stationed at Pocahontas, informed the people that there were 7000 Federals at Doniphan, Missouri, 37 miles from Pocahontas, 1000 of them cavalry, advancing by forced marches from Ironton to Pocahontas, and begging for reinforcements. On Friday General Borland sent a second courier, stating that the former report had been confirmed, and private assurances that this was no false report. A merchant came from Pocahontas to Jacksonport last Friday, confirming Gen. Borland's statement. Immediately the call for aid was responded to, and some 300 men, poorly armed, but good fighters, left Jacksonport for Pocahontas last Saturday morning. The news of the threatened invasion by the Federals had been spread in all the river towns, and the whole country from Jacksonport to Arkansas, and as far west as Batesville, aroused, and every man was marching for Pocahontas. It is supposed that at least 3000 men had left to meet the invaders last Saturday. Gen. Borland had only about 2000 men. The general impression was that the Federals would reach and capture Pocahontas by Saturday night, and before reinforcements reached them. The Confederate Government has paid $156,000 to $200,000 worth of army stores at Pocahontas. It is said that all the towns on the road are deserted, every man having gone to meet the invader.

We have heard from other quarters that the enemy is trying to make a demonstration on the Arkansas frontier, and we shall await the result with no little interest.

BOMBARDMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.—There is no longer any doubt as to the bombardment of Gen. Scott; and on retiring from public life he may well and truly say:

"I have lived long enough; my course is run
Is fallen from the stem, the yellow leaf
And that which should accompany old age,
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but in their stead,
Curses not loud, but deep, mouth-honor, breath,
Which the poor heart would fain deny, but dare not."

A European Protectorate over the South—Why Seward Recalled His Circular.—The New York *Herald* of the 23d ult. has a letter from Baltimore, dated the 17th, developing a nature most of prodigious size. We copy so much of it:

I have been put in possession of some very startling facts to-day, which, taken in connection with others already well known, furnish as strong a confirmation as could be desired of the inimical attitude of France and England towards the United States. You are aware that Sir James Ferguson, a distinguished member of the British Parliament, is now in this city, having come from Richmond through the lines of the opposing armies before Washington, under the protection of a flag of truce. It is proper to state here that I have secured some of my information from Sir James or from the gentleman who accompanied him. Indeed, it is due to him to say that he has behaved most honorably in this respect, regarding the privilege of a flag of truce as too sacred to be violated.

The facts, then, are these: The "open letters of introduction" which Sir James bore, were from a higher source than from Lord Palmerston, and, very from Lord Palmerston, and, whether addressed to Jeff. Davis or not, were presented to him, and served to give all the importance that Jeff. desired to whatever conversation Sir James made. That will shortly appear in the fight. Although verbally made, it was of the highest possible importance to the rebels, as, if accepted, it will virtually place the Confederate States under the protection of England. It has not yet been accepted. But after it was made, Messrs. Mason and Slidell were accredited by the rebel Government as Ministers to England and France, received their instructions, and sailed from Charleston a week ago to-day, namely, on the 11th inst.

On the 15th inst. these facts were known at the State Department in Washington, and on that day the Secretary of State issued his proclamation to the Governors of all the States on the seaboard and lakes. The proclamation speaks more than I say. It implies that the negotiations that are on foot between France, Spain and England on the one hand, and the rebel States on the other, will result in foreign aid being furnished to the latter; that an actual blockade exists that our harbors and lake ports be put into a state of defense immediately; and that to all human probability we shall have a European war on our hands in less than sixty days. This proclamation will be followed next week by one from the War Department, the language and requirements of which will be still more explicit. Those States which have not yet furnished their quota for the war, will be required to do so forthwith.

Such are the facts. When it is remembered, in addition thereto, that the Prince Camille de Polignac, and five other French officers of high rank, are now serving in the Confederate army, with the approval of the Emperor Napoleon; that he has refused and forbidden officers in the French army from serving in the Union army; that the two sons of the Prince de Joinville, the hereditary enemy of the reigning Emperor, have been given commissions in our army, and that it is not long since Napoleon declared that the South must be recognized as Italy had been, it requires no great skill or penetration to decide which way the Emperor feels inclined. Finally, the fact came to light yesterday that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are authorized to treat in England and France for a European protectorate over the South.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Common Council.—There was a special meeting of the Council called for last evening, and a quorum was found in both Boards. In the Board of Aldermen the Board of Assistant Aldermen asked to fill up the blank in the new contract with the Gas Company with the words two years, and to insert it in that form. A communication from the Mayor was read, stating that he had conveded the Board by request. As the gas contract will with the Finance Committee, and there was really no business before the Board, it adjourned.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen held a regular session, when a quantity of routine business was transacted. A petition from Mr. John A. Stephenson, inventor of the cars, relative to the building of re-plated car vessels and cars, was referred to the Committee on City Defenses without reading. The amendment of the upper Board directing the Surveyor to erect a shed in the Place d'Armes for the battery of the Reserve Corps of Artillery, was concurred in, as was a resolution to pay two clerks at such election both $2 50 per day was also concurred in. Their resolution granting Commodore Hollins the use of the levee in front of the Pontchartrain Railroad depot, for the construction of building for the Navy Department, was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

The resolution to cancel the city's portion of the wharfage dues at the 1st and 21 sections, on steamboats laid up during the blockade, if the wharf lessees would do the same, was concurred in. So was the resolution authorizing the Mayor to invite the Legislature to meet in this city, and Messrs. Leefe, Smith, Moreman and Allen were appointed on the joint committee to make receptions for them. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Comptroller to sell a cemetery for digging out Maispomme canal, from Camp to Dryades street.

A petition was referred to the Finance Committee offering to sell a large illuminated clock to the municipal government. This would be a decided public improvement if it were put up in front of the police building on St Charles street, corner of Lafayette, or in front of the City Hall; an advantage such as the Second District possesses in the illuminated clock on St. Louis Cathedral. On the recommendation of the City Defense Committee, permission was unanimously granted to have the telegraph wire of the military line to Proctorville enter the office of the Fire-Alarm and Police Telegraph. The Board then adjourned.

Meeting of the Bar.—There was a large meeting of the legal profession in the Supreme Court room yesterday morning. Attorney-General Sequence presided, and explained the objects of the meeting. He thought it advisable to be recommended to the Legislature adoption of Courts might be suspended in a manner which would suit the interests of the community without oppression to clients, until the Legislature adopted some scheme for relief. C. Roselius, Esq., was opposed to any action being taken at this time, for the reason, the ground that no law existed authorizing the Judges to do so, and the adjournment of the Courts would be sheer usurpation on their part. There existed no necessity for adjournment, and he strongly opposed the measure, until it was mentioned by the State Legislature. Judge Cole and Judge Ogden took opposite ground. In time of peace he knew it would be an act of usurpation, but to continue the regular business of the Courts under present circumstances, would be to ignore the existence of war. Resolutions were then offered by Judge Ogden, and other distinguished members of the Bar, that in these festival occasions and epidemic seasons. He offered for the consideration of the meeting the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Our country is involved in a most sanguinary war, forced upon us by the wicked endeavor of a despotic Government to destroy our liberty, and either to subjugate or entirely annihilate us; and whereas, our fellow-citizens are now freely pouring out their blood on the many battle-fields of the South, to which they have been summoned for the defense of our constitutional rights against the robber invaders, it becomes duties of citizens to subordinate their private interests to the necessities of the occasion; and whereas, many are living under the protection of the law, should they show all his energies and give all his time and attention to the duties of his country, and the speedy restoration of its enemies; and it is therefore necessary to suspend the ordinary course of business in order to give every man, and opportunity to serve his country, therefore

Be it Resolved, By the members of the New Orleans Bar, that they recommend to the Judges of the Courts that all civil business, except such proceedings as may be necessary to the enforcement of contracts, or guarding the rights of suitors, be postponed until the adjournment of the war have passed, or until such time as the Legislature shall, in their judgment, direct that the usual business of the Courts shall be resumed.

Mr Benford agreed with Judge Ogden, and moved the reference of the preamble and resolution to a committee of five, which committee should report to an adjourned meeting of the Bar. M. H. Cohen was in favor of the preamble and resolution with the exception of that portion which referred to the postponement of all business. He thought the term covered too much, as there would be cases where no particular injury would result from the dispose of which would be more oppressive than to carry on the business of the Courts without reference to the present state of the country. The motion of Mr. Benford was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed the committee: Judge Cole, Judge A. M. Gordon's resolution. Judge A. N. Ogden, Messrs. Benford, C. Roselius, Canters, Wm. H. Hunt, and, on motion, the Chairman of the meeting. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again in the Supreme Court room on Tuesday next, at 10 A. M., at which time the committee will report.

A Revengeful Woman.—Two fashionable women of ill-fame, named Ellen Dixon, alias Nelly Gordon, alias Nelly Soury, and her companion, Emma Sloan, were fined ten dollars apiece by Recorder Emmet, yesterday, under circumstances of rather an unusual nature. Miss Dixon was very much attached to a young man, book keeper in a commission house, which her acquaintance the other day for the sake of another woman, upstairs, which so enraged Ellen that she resolved to kill him while he was out walking with his new flame. For this purpose she went out in her carriage Tuesday evening, with Emma Sloan, to look for them. They were observed by Lieut. Boylan and his special officer Miller, who knew about the description, and quickly comprehended that they meant mischief. It was about the hour when Miss Dixon's lover is in the habit of coming home, and they drove up and down the street for several hours. At length, while Miller was at the carriage door, warning them again, Ellen caught sight of the young man, and springing from her carriage, she clutched him by the throat, and would have stabbed him for the quick-eyed officer Miller, who caught her round the waist and swung her back into the carriage.

Baffled on this occasion, the women undertook to carry out their scheme the next evening, and to prevent being known to the police, they disguised themselves in fruit venders' costumes. Officer Miller, who had the watch for them, saw two girls, dressed very poorly, and with close bonnets, come along, carrying baskets of apples, and set themselves on the sidewalk, in front of where they expected the couple to emerge when they came out. Lieut. Boylan and Miller came after them along. Each of them observed the apple girls, and detected their disguise. One of them remarked to the other: "I don't think we can sell much this evening; "Hush" said officer Size, sir; "I don't think you will succeed to-night." Ellen and Emma passed by, and Miller, by intuition to this, and were determined to carry out their plan. When the couple they were waiting for came out and passed up the street, they followed, tracking them as far as the house of Girod and St. Charles streets. Then they suddenly started forward to overtake them. But at this moment Lieut. Boylan and Miller, who had themselves been following the guest apple girls unobtrusted, ran up and arrested them. They were taken to the station, and searched, and found to be armed with pistols and vagrants. It is not supposed that the disappointed rendered Ellen has yet given up her idea of killing her unfaithful lover.

Charged with Forgery.—Messrs. Frank Bonsley and A. Gaudaut were arraigned before Recorder Genius yesterday on the charge of forgery, preferred by R. C. Gentile, and parties mentioned in detail in warrant. It appears to have originated from a quarrel about the intention and sale of a field for the detection of photographed Confederate notes, the forgery consisting in the two accused publishing to this paper and in the "Delaware Louisiana" an advertisement relating to the formation of Gentile & Co.

Trial of Michel Rickert for the Murder of his Wife—A Prompt Acquittal.—The trial of Michel Rickert, for the murder of his wife, occupied the attention of the First District Court until half-past seven o'clock last evening, and was a very interesting case, several episodes being quite affecting in their nature. Attorney-General Sence represented the State, and Louis Dufau, Esq., acted as counsel for the prisoner, a man over fifty years of age, with gray hair. His little daughter, twelve years of age, sat near him. The history of the affair is simply that Rickert's wife, a woman of forty-five years, lived in adultery with a young man named Nicholas Fruntzen, who occupied a room in the same tenement, and who was almost a pensioner on her bounty, he himself being a married man, but having deserted his wife in the city of New York. Through the influencements of his wife, and the wily influence of Fruntzen, Rickert was induced to volunteer in the Thirteenth Regiment, and so soon as he left, his wife and Fruntzen lived in open concubinage.

Rickert learned the fact, when he had procured leave of absence for a day, he repaired to the neighborhood, and his eyes opened to them facts by his friends. He's had him into drinking, and he finally went home intoxicated. He quarreled with his wife, and then went outside where he met Fruntzen, who quarreled with and assaulted him. He sought hold of the prisoner, and drew a pocknife, when his wife rushed between them and received the stab in her groin, which resulted in her speedy death. It appeared, on the trial, more probable that Jeff. desired to whatever conversation Sir James made. That will shortly appear in the fight. Although verbally made, it was of the highest possible importance to the rebels, as, if accepted, it will virtually place the Confederate States under the protection of England. It has not yet been accepted. But after it was made, Messrs. Mason and Slidell were accredited by the rebel Government as Ministers to England and France, received their instructions, and sailed from Charleston a week ago to-day, namely, on the 11th inst.

On the 15th inst. these facts were known at the State Department in Washington, and on that day the Secretary of State issued his proclamation to the Governors of all the States on the seaboard and lakes. The proclamation speaks more than I say. It implies that the negotiations that are on foot between France, Spain and England on the one hand, and the rebel States on the other, will result in foreign aid being furnished to the latter; that an actual blockade exists that our harbors and lake ports be put into a state of defense immediately; and that to all human probability we shall have a European war on our hands in less than sixty days. This proclamation will be followed next week by one from the War Department, the language and requirements of which will be still more explicit. Those States which have not yet furnished their quota for the war, will be required to do so forthwith.

Such are the facts. When it is remembered, in addition thereto, that the Prince Camille de Polignac, and five other French officers of high rank, are now serving in the Confederate army, with the approval of the Emperor Napoleon; that he has refused and forbidden officers in the French army from serving in the Union army; that the two sons of the Prince de Joinville, the hereditary enemy of the reigning Emperor, have been given commissions in our army, and that it is not long since Napoleon declared that the South must be recognized as Italy had been, it requires no great skill or penetration to decide which way the Emperor feels inclined. Finally, the fact came to light yesterday that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are authorized to treat in England and France for a European protectorate over the South.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Common Council.—There was a special meeting of the Council called for last evening, and a quorum was found in both Boards. In the Board of Aldermen the Board of Assistant Aldermen asked to fill up the blank in the new contract with the Gas Company with the words two years, and to insert it in that form. A communication from the Mayor was read, stating that he had conveded the Board by request. As the gas contract will with the Finance Committee, and there was really no business before the Board, it adjourned.

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