The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1862. Vol XVII—New Series Vol XXXV.—Whole No 1,410.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1862.

THE WORLD AND THE WAR.

The New York *World*, in an article entitled: "After the war—what then?" takes for its theme the following extract from an article in the London *Times*:

From the moment that the Confederate standard was hoisted in every Southern capital, and "Independence" became the war cry of the movement, we felt assured that any reunion worthy of the name was impossible. We think so still, and we are not shaken in the opinion by the recent Federal successes. They show plan, by means of gunboats, troops can be conveyed into the heart of a country intersected with great rivers, that they can be supported by them, gunboats in the assault of forts, and supplied with provisions, in a way unexampled in European campaigns. Beyond this they prove nothing that we did not know before. No one supposed before the battle of Bull Run that the Confederates would be a match for the Federals in the open field; indeed, it was never supposed that they would begin a defensive war by threatening the enemy's capital. Whether their late reverses will lead to a concentration of their forces, and whether their resources will hold out against the loans and taxation of the North, remains to be seen, but the real question is not to be settled by such calculations of chances as these. "The question is this, and this alone—whether the heart of the country is set on separation?" Granted that the Confederate armies are ever so thoroughly beaten, will that make the planters more loyal members of the Union, and, if not, will the statesmen, whose work will begin where that of the generals ends, seriously undertake to govern them as Austria governs Hungary, or Russia Poland? If we could think so, we should despair of peace on the American continent for many a year to come.

The *World* has no very high appreciation of the opinion of foreign writers touching the difficulties which distract the country. It considers it as absolutely certain that the United States will put down the military resistance of the Confederates to their authority; and, to use its own words, it holds that "it is equally certain that we (the United States) shall after wards attempt to govern them" (the Confederates). The *World* adds: "Whether successful or unsuccessful, this attempt will be persisted in with inflexible determination." And the *World* further maintains that: "It is to no purpose that they (foreign writers) reiterate, for the thousandth time, that a people 'whose heart is not on separation' cannot be subdued;" and as an example to the contrary, the *World* cites the condition of Ireland, Poland and Hungary, pointing out as an alternative: "If we (the United States) cannot hold the South in subjection otherwise, we can at least hold it by force, 'as Austria governs Hungary, or Russia, Poland.' But," adds the *World*, "we do not expect to govern the insurgent States in any such way," and it repels "the odious analogy which the Times suggests."

The *World*, after declaring that history furnishes no example similar to the revolution of the Southern States, and showing from the peculiar industrial system of the South, that it is absurd to draw a parallel between its revolution and any other, concludes that: "It is only a self-subsistent people, a people who are but little dependent on foreign markets, and produce within themselves most of the comodities they have occasion to use, that can maintain themselves against a strong Government which claims jurisdiction over them."

The *World* considers that a people determined, at all hazards, to be independent, can change the character of their industry. "But," it adds, "if the South ceases to produce cotton, it overthrows the peculiar institution, in whose interest it embarked in the war," and in exemplification of this, the *World* argues that:

It is only on the staples it exports that the South can make slave labor profitable. If it should raise corn instead, the West would drive it out of every market on the globe. Just as little could it compete with the Northeastern States in manufactures. Its surplus beyond its own consumption would have no value. Slave labor employed in producing such a surplus would consequently have no value. The price of slaves would dwindle to nothing, and the odious "institution" come to an end.

And after declaring that "the South has put every thing at stake on its ability to hold its exports, and says them for the exportation of its products," and urging that "persistence in rebellion, now that it has irrecoverably lost them (its exports), we presume,) is absolute and irretrievable pecuniary ruin, the *World* closes its article with the following conclusions:

Whether we are right or wrong in our estimate of success, we are in fully determined to maintain the unity of the nation as the South can possibly be to destroy it. It is not for us to say what unseen purpose an overruling Providence may be working out in that gigantic struggle. The cause of civilization and human progress may be benefited in ways which no man is wise enough to anticipate. But, as far as we are able to judge, one of two consequences of our victories are (sic) in the immediate future. Either the South will succumb and consent to the federal authority, or the pet institution for which it engaged in the rebellion is at its last gasp.

We have attempted to give above a complete summary of the article of the *World*, and we now submit it to our readers, who may not be able to procure the original, as published in that paper.

PROVERBS.

The study of proverbs is a curious and interesting one. To consider proverbs as the teachings of individual and popular prudence, and follow out those teachings, is to adopt a naturally safe guide as to our conduct as individuals and a people. But it does not necessarily follow that all the maxims, which past generations have sedulously garnered for us, are always infallible as a rule of action. The proverb which may chiefly be viewed as the lesson of individual prudence, may, in many instances arise from the heroics of sectarianism. It is in this case that we should exercise our discretion and judgment in determining the wisdom of the maxim or its fallacy. As a general rule, it will be found that proverbs, or the popular aphorisms of the past, form the great encyclopedia of popular and individual experience. In so far as they illustrate lessons of prudence upon subjects of domestic economy, they may be adopted as a safe rule of action. But their infallibility ceases when we come to apply them to the higher principles of public economy. It is under this circumstance that the teachings conveyed in the wise saws of the past, fail from becoming a safe rule of action, may become a fallacious and dangerous adviser. For instead of being the fathom of experience, such proverbs may be but the uttering expressions of prejudice.

Apart from the lessons of prudence which proverbs convey, they may be taken as an exponent of the popular mind. As transmitted to us by history, they are the "documentary evidence" of the gradual developments and progress of the human mind. Those pithy maxims which have descended to us by traditions, garnered in the memories of the people and handed down from generation to generation, are the exact expressions of the character and manners of the people, among whom they originated.

And long before books were invented as the depositaries of human wisdom and human experience, the proverb must have been the chief channel through which the learning of the age was conveyed.

It is then under the above aspect that the study of proverbs, while it cannot fail to gratify our curiosity, would also be followed by the most tangible results of useful information: exploding much which is yet cherished in the history of the manner and customs of the people of antiquity.

Many British Aid for the Confederates.—By the arrival of the brig Alma at New York, from Nassau, New Providence, it is ascertained that the steamer Ocito had just arrived at Nassau from Southampton, England, with a cargo of arms for the Confederates; and that the British steamers Stella and Minnie were also in port, having arrived from Southampton with cargoes of arms, saltpeter and salt, and were awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade.

THE DRUM.

I hate that drum's discordant sound,
Parading round, and round, and round:
To thoughtless youths it pleasure yields
And lures from cities and from fields,
To sell their liberty for charms
Of tawdry lace and glittering arms;
And when Ambition's voice commands,
To march, and fight, and fall in foreign lands.

I hate that drum's discordant sound,
Parading round, and round, and round:
To me it talks of ravaged plains,
And burning towns and ruin'd swains,
And mangled limbs and dying groans,
And widows' tears and orphans' moans,
And all that Misery's hand bestows,
To fill the catalogue of human woes.

SCOTT OF AMWELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—The following cases were disposed of by this court on Saturday: Charles Catoir was charged with having attempted to commit murder in 1854. In consequence of the lapse of time, and the fact that the Grand Jury had failed to find a bill against him, the Judge dismissed the case.

W. H. Jones and Wm Deno, charged with being dangerous and suspicious characters, were remanded for further examination to-day.

Mr. Sarpy, an overseer on a lower coast plantation, was arrested on a charge of using threatening language towards a family in his neighborhood, and having previously had one of its members—a young man—arrested as a Unionist. The fact being made apparent that the prosecution was instigated by malice, the case was dismissed.

Charles McDermot, for drinking without paying for it, and throwing a revolver at the barkeeper who asked him to fork over, was sent to the Parish Prison for six months.

James Andrews was again before the court for refusing to redeem his shinplasters. This time the Judge increased the fine $15, making $25.

James Johnson was charged with taking a trunk and contents from Mrs Forbes, also with inducing that lady's slave to leave her.

Charles McGuty, of thug notoriety, who, through C. C. Morgan, Esq., made application to the court to be released from the workhouse, where he was confined, in default of bail, as a vagrant and dangerous and suspicious character. The application was refused, but the accused was granted a hearing. The result was, that instead of being released, his bail was increased from $1000 to $20,000. It was shown that there are six indictments against him in the First District Court, under his proper name, and one under the *alias* of George Ferguson, in all of which cases he found bail. McCarty would have been tried and convicted had not the military authorities interposed to prevent his being taken from the workhouse. The probability is that he will remain in the workhouse until the First District Court resumes its sessions, his former bondsmen having rendered him and been released.

Vessels Coming Up.—By reference to the marine column it will be seen that there are a number of vessels below coming up. Some of them have sent advertisements in advance of their coming. They are freighted with provisions and assorted cargoes, suited to this market. A number more are reported detained, but as they have not been regularly reported, we are unable to give their names or where they are from.

Police Matters—First District.—Saturday evening Jane Maria was arrested as a dangerous and suspicious character. He was unable to give any satisfactory account of himself.

John Davis and Richard Rose were arrested on Thalia street on a similar charge.

Mathias Cunningham, a Federal soldier, was arrested on Levee street, charged by Mike McGee with being drunk and threatening him with violence.

Hector Brace was arrested on New Levee street, charged with being drunk and carrying concealed weapons.

Second District.—The following arrests were made in this District Saturday evening:

Charles Petrie was arrested by order of Gen. Butler.

Charles Robinson, f. m. c., was arrested on Bienville street, at the request of Miguel Rabel, who charged him with larceny.

Martin Bell, Federal soldier, was arrested on Bernadez street, by policeman Hanly, for being drunk and attempting to cut him with a razor.

Charles Stewart was arrested on Old Levee street, at the request of John Meisl, who charged him with committing an assault and battery.

Agnes Robinson was arrested yesterday on Orleans street on a charge of receiving contraband letters and refusing to give them up.

Thornton, a slave of Mr. Barry, was arrested for having in his possession a pair of shoes supposed to be stolen, and for resisting and striking the officers arresting him.

George M. Hodges, for insulting and abusing Sergeant Pelletier in the discharge of his duty, was arrested and locked up.

Jas. O'Neil was arrested in the Vegetable market, charged by C. Garrid with stealing two and a half dozen chickens.

Third District.—Wm. Brown was arrested yesterday, at the request of Anton Mendel, who charged him with stealing a pair of shoes.

There are three runaway slaves from Gainesville, Miss., in the Third District lockup. They were arrested at the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

Interesting Correspondence.

The *Picayune* publishes the following correspondence:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Headquarters Department No. 1,
Jackson, Miss., June 12, 1862.
Commanding Officer U. S. Navy, *Mississippi River*, near Baton Rouge:

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter received by the Mayor of Rodney, notifying him in substance, that if the vessels of the United States Navy are fired upon by our people, from or near the town, vengeance will be taken upon the women and children, or, as the writer is pleased to term it, "pauliacs" for the offence will be visited upon the town."

And this, while declaring that "we are not here to war upon unarmed or peaceable persons."

Where two nations are at war it has been customary to spare the helpless people to "pursue the offence" of an attack by the wanton slaughter of one upon those of the other by a combat with the attacking party. If such attack be made from a town, the assaulting party is not entitled to, and, so far as our troops are concerned, does not claim any immunity by reason of the presence of women and children; *what we do claim*, however, and shall insist upon is, that when your vessels or transports are fired into by our troops, they shall not hasten to the nearest collection of unarmed and peaceable woman and children, and wreak their vengeance upon them, as was done lately at Grand Gulf by the United States vessels, in retaliation for an attack with which the town had nothing more to do than had the city of St. Louis.

My batteries are located at such points on the river as are deemed best suited for the desired purposes, and without reference to or connection with the people of the town.

Should the site happen to fall within a village, you of course are at liberty to return the fire. Should it be in the vicinity of one, however, the ravages of civilized warfare do not justify its destruction, unless demanded by the necessities of attack and defence.

I cannot bring myself to believe that the barbarous and cowardly policy indicated in the enclosed letter will meet with the approval of any officer of rank or standing in the United States navy. I have therefore thought proper to transmit to you, under a flag of truce, with the confident expectation that you will direct those under your command to confine their offensive operations as far as possible to our troops, and forbid the wanton destruction of defenseless towns, filled with unoffending non-combatants, unless required by imperious military necessity.

The practice of slaying women and children, as an act of retaliation, has happily fallen into disuse in this country with the disappearance of Indian tribes, and I trust it will not be revived by the officers of the United States navy; but that the demolition and pillage of the unoffending little village of Grand Gulf may be permitted to stand alone and without parallel upon the record.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
M. LOVELL,
Major-General Commanding.

UNITED STATES STEAMER WIDONA, }
Off Rodney, June 5, 1862. }

To the authorities of the town of Rodney:

You are doubtless aware that the town of Grand Gulf was fired upon, a short time since, by some of the vessels of the United States Government, as a punishment for permitting a battery to fire upon some of our transport steamers while passing down. I deem it my duty to inform you that, should any battery or artillery fire upon any of our vessels, while passing up or down, from or near the town of Rodney, the punishment for the offence will be visited upon the town.

We are not here to war upon unarmed or peaceable persons and we would deprecate any event compelling us to fire upon the property of the defenceless people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED T. NICHOLS,
Lieut. Commanding and Senior Officer present.

U. S. FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, }
Baton Rouge, June 17, 1862. }

Major General Mansfield Lovell, Commanding Confederate Troops, &c. &c. &c., *New Orleans, M. C. ship*:

SIR:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th inst., together with its enclosures, in which you are pleased to say that vengeance will be visited on the women and children of Rodney if our vessels are fired upon from the town. Although I find no such language contained in the letter of Lieut. Commanding Nichols, or even any from which such inference might be drawn, still I shall closely scrutinize your general remark on your own terms. You say you locate your batteries at such points on the river as are deemed best suited, etc., without reference to the people of the town, and claim no immunity for your troops. Now, therefore, the violation is with you—you choose your own time and place for the attack of our defenceless people, and should, therefore, see that the responsibility and defenceless of your own people are out of the way before you make the attack, for rest assured that the fire will be returned, and we will not hold ourselves answerable for the death of the innocent.

If we have ever fired upon your women and children it was done here at Baton Rouge, when an attempt was made to kill one of our officers landing in a small boat manned by four boys; they were, when in the act of landing, mostly wounded by the fire of some thirty or forty barefoot, who chivalrously galloped out of the town, leaving the women and children to bear the brunt of our vengeance. At Grand Gulf also, our transports were fired upon in passing, which caused the place to be shelled, with what effect I know not; but I do know the fate of a town is at all times in the hands of a military commandant, who may at pleasure draw the enemy's fire upon it, and the community is made to suffer for the act of its military.

The only instances I have known where the language of your letter could possibly apply, took place in New Orleans on the day we passed up in front of the city, while it was still in your possession, by your soldiers firing on the crowd. I trust, however, that the day is past when women and children will be subjected to the horrors of war. It is enough for them to be subjected to the incidental inconveniences, privations and sufferings.

If any such things have occurred as the slaying of women and children, or innocent people, I feel well assured that it was caused by the act of your military, and much against the will of our officers, for, as Lieut.-Commanding Nichols informed the Mayor, we war not against defenceless persons, but against those in open rebellion against our country, and desire to limit our punishment to them, but it may not always be in our power to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Com'g West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Preservation of Iron Ships.—It is understood that the City of Dublin Steam Navigation Company, after trying every known intention of the day for keeping the bottoms of iron ships from fouling, and at the same time preserving the plates and rivets intact, have decided on following the example of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, &c., by using Messrs. Peacock and Buchan's composition on their steamers. Foreign Governments also now building iron ships of war and transports are fully alive to the importance of protecting the plates and rivets of their future navy from premature destruction, by using a composition paint containing no copper. This important fact has been steadily kept in view by the iron steamship companies carrying the mails to and from the East and West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, &c., who have long since tried preparations of copper and satisfied themselves of its destructive effects on iron, whenever the underboating accidentally and unavoidably becomes scratched up by chain cables, dock fenders, buoys, or floating wreck. Her Majesty's iron frigate Defence is now being recoated with Messrs. Peacock and Buchan's composition at Portsmouth Dockyard.—*Lloyd's News.*

Emigration.—The number of persons which have emigrated from King's county and Westmeath during the last two or three months, almost exclusively to Queensland, is far in excess of any thing hitherto known in these counties. From the neighborhood immediately surrounding Tullamore, over two hundred have taken their departure, perhaps for ever; their passage money, outfit &c., having been provided for, under certain conditions, by a Roman Catholic clergyman, sent from that district but highly attractive region for the purpose. A considerable number of tradesmen were found among the emigrants, also small farmers and laborers. From Westmeath the exodus has not been so numerous, but it is of rather a superior class, numbering amongst their ranks several country shopkeepers, tradesmen, small farmers and laborers. The desire to emigrate does not appear to be in the least degree abated, but rather increased, by the accounts received from that far off land; and some very well-to-do comfortable, families, and industrious young people, are assiduously carrying forward preparations for their departure. It is unnecessary to add that this emigration mania is strictly confined, in these localities, to members of the Roman Catholic Church, one of the inducements held out being that there is to be founded a colony exclusively of persons of that creed.

An Incident of the Times.—A Philadelphia paper says:

Some time since, Mr. David Yohe, of Pigeon Creek, Washington county, Pa., went to the burying field of Pare Donelson and had disinterred (for he supposed) the body of his son, who had received a wound during the fight, of which he afterwards died and was buried. The body was conveyed home and reinterred in the family burying ground, at Pigeon Creek, all the family being satisfied of the identity of the body, except a sister of the deceased. Last week Mr. Yohe was astonished at receiving a letter from his son, whom he supposed dead and buried, stating that after