THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE. S. HARDY.
F. LIMET. N. DUFOUR.

Daily Paper one year (in advance).....$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....5
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and should pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,983.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in nonpareil, for the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By E. R. Jay & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Gravier street, jaconets, muslins, cambrics, silks, ribbons, &c.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 47, whisky, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, head of Lafayette street, potatoes.

NORTHERN CALCULATIONS.

When ABRAHAM LINCOLN inaugurated war with the South, and called upon the Northern legions to support him, the latter imagined they would have an easy time of it. They talked, and some of them still talk, as if they were going to overwhelm the South without the loss of a single one of their number, and as if they had only to put their feet down upon us heavily, and crush us with their heels, as they would a nest of ants. They begin to think differently now, and although they swagger and boast at a terrible rate, they are inclined to the belief that the crushing process will hardly be accomplished without some resistance. This is conceded even by such a sable Republican sheet as the New York *Tribune*, which, in an article "What is the Prospect," stamps as lolly the notion that the South will not fight, affirms that she will fight, and desperately too, and declares that a peaceful adjustment is a sheer impossibility. We agree with the *Tribune* in all three of its propositions, and merely qualify the last with the remark that a peaceful adjustment is rendered impossible entirely through the malignant and vindictive war policy of LINCOLN and his cabinet.

The *Tribune*, however, after acknowledging that we in the South are not disposed quietly to be imprisoned, shot, or hanged, or to suffer unexplainedly the capture or bom ardment of our cities, evidently regrets its candor, and proceeds to mollify the avowal in various ways. First, it asserts that, as the North fights to preserve and uphold the integrity of the Republic, and the South to divide and belittle it, marked advantage in the contest is on the side of the North. This is one way of stating the question. Let us try another and better one. The North desires to subjugate subjugate the South, the war in the South is one of self defense. Hence the South enjoys the immense advantage of fighting on her own territory, inspired by the reflection that she is resisting those who hate, and would enslave or destroy her. In such a struggle the defense, even with inferior resources, is generally stronger than the attack. The history of the American revolution offers in connection with evidence of this truth.

But, says the *Tribune*, the people of the loyal States are far more unanimous and hearty in the struggle for the Union than are the people of the slave States in seeking its dismemberment and then it goes on for the fifteen time with a wearisome rehash of the stale falsehood that an oligarchy at the South stifles freedom of opinion, that there are millions who are in favor of the Union, and that this preponderance must be felt in the pending conflict. This argument might have some weight if it were not based on premises as flimsy as moonshine. The cotton States are a unit, as every one may know who has eyes to see or the truth. LINCOLN's proclamation and the atrocious suggestions of the Northern press exterminated any slight remains of Unionism which may have existed. In East Tennessee and Western Virginia there may yet linger some shreds of the Union sentiment, but it is weak in effective and dying out rapidly. But, as a consideration of these facts is useless. It is the cue of the Northern press to disseminate utterly false statements concerning the Union feeling at the South, with a view of persuading the people of it they may expect a diversion in their favor.

Great stress, in the same article, is laid upon the mechanical ingenuity of the people of the North. We grant it. They are very expert in the manufacture of wooden clocks and nutmegs, but we do not exactly see that this quality will exert a particularly important bearing on the fortunes of the war. We are reminded, too that the preponderance of wealth, credit and industrial efficiency is on the side of the North. This is not so. The wealth of the North has been chiefly derived from commerce founded upon the sale of the agricultural products of the South, and the consumption by the latter of Northern manufactures. This now some, and in a few months will be so openly and hopelessly. We can command the seas, says GREELY. True, but our privateers will cut up your merchant vessels, and place a sewerage to your foreign trade. We can borrow millions abroad, where the rebels would be refused thousands. This is a great consideration, for the credit of the LINCOLN Government is sorely shaken at home, and the secession of eleven States, with civil war, is unlikely to strengthen it abroad. Finally, we are assured that the armies of the North will be composed exclusively of volunteers, while those of the South are obtained by drafting or hiring men into the service. As this is an admitted fact, it is unnecessary to refute it. Whenever Northern men measure weapons with our soldiers they will be apt to be taught by the experiment what sort of foemen they have to encounter, and whether they fought willingly and voluntarily, or not.

We had intended, after answering the *Tribune*, to point out the advantages of the South, and the prospects of her cause in the impending strife, but we shall have to reserve this for a future article.

The steamer Acadia, Captain Vincent, which arrived on Sunday evening, brought from the Arsenal at Baton Rouge eight guns—12-pounders—300 rounds Columbiad shells, 300 boxes shot, 50 boxes field policy and 8 boxes tents.

INSPECTOR FROM MONTGOMERY.—Mont. Kelsey, May 10.—Congress spent most of the day in secret session. They are supposed to be at work on the subject of removing the Capital to Kansas.

There seems to be little doubt that a majority of Congress will be found to favor the removal. The reasons given for the change are based on the idea that the President will take the Hotel accommodations and the advantages of Richmond as the headquarters of the army.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter arrived last night, and was greeted to Congress this morning.

The three Virginia delegates now here have been appointed on House committees, and the "Old Dominion" is regularly called among the States in Congress.

Hon. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, presented an application for a patent Right bill this morning.

RICHMOND, May 10.—The organization of the Southern Telegraph line has been completed to day by the selection of Dr. W. S. Morris, of Lynchburg, as President, and J. R. Dowell as General Superintendent.

The cities in Alexandria south is now entirely isolated and disconnected from the Washington and the north. The new officers are Virginians, and sound to the core. The most perfect confidence may be placed in them and in their trusted deputies to the Southern cause. The route between Alexandria and Washington have been taken down.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Two more regiments of Home Guard, numbering 2100 men, were yesterday sworn into the United States service and furnished with arms. Troops from the Southern border have arrived and taken up their quarters in Camp Jackson. Recruiting is going on in a considerable extent, and several companies are expected from adjoining counties.

A joint resolution has passed the Legislature to suspend the apportionment of the State School Fund for the present year.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to arm the State, but before it was read the Senate went into secret session. The House has been in secret session all day.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* says large bodies of troops are stationed at Hopefield, Ark., opposite Memphis, and at Camp Beauregard, five miles above, a company of Sappers and Miners are building up fortifications at Camp Harris, six miles above Memphis, on the Tennessee.

ALL ABOARD BALLOT.—Poor old Grassot, in one of his letters, tell us by

My lady, I have found the book of a ballet, which is something entirely new. Now, you see, once upon a time I'm obliged to say that, you know there was a shepherdess. I'm obliged to have a shepherdess, you know; for, for, you know, a shepherd without a shepherdess, you know, for it's poetical, pretty, pastoral, pleasing, pied, which a shepherd I'm obliged to have a shepherd, you know. What would the ged do if there wasn't a boy about her? d'like to know! For I never yet saw a ballet, or an *opera comique*, or a tragedy, or a drama, or a melodrama, or a comedy, or a vaudeville, or any thing upon earth, where the fun, be it growing, or stuffing, wasn't made by a boy and a gal wanted to get in his possession. Well, she dances and he dances. He dances and she dances. Then the curtain falls. There is the end of the first act. The curtain rises again. This is the beginning of the second act. He dances; she dances. He runs; she runs. He looks sweet; she looks sweet. He gets the energy. Bengal lights are fired. He dances; she dances. The curtain falls. There is no end of the ballet. Finis, as they say in the book.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Blockade of New Orleans.

Annapolis, May 13.—The Secretary of War says that New Orleans will be closed by the time Charleston and Savannah experience the effects of a blockade.

Great Excitement in St. Louis—Troops Stoned and Fired Upon—Several Persons Killed and Wounded—Republican Newspapers Threatened.

St. Louis, May 11.—Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia surrendered unconditionally upon a demand from the Federal troops. They were offered release on parole, but this they declined, upon the ground that taking the oath would imply that they had been in arms against the Federal authorities, which they denied.

While the State troops were drawn up between two lines of Union volunteers, stones were thrown and pistols fired at them. One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. B. Landoraky, who, in falling, gave the order to fire.

Two women and several children were killed, and about twenty other persons were wounded.

The greatest excitement prevails.

The Black Republican newspapers were threatened by the mob.

Further from St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 11.—Gen. Frost's brigade has been released from the arsenal. This statement, however, is discredited by some.

A report that Federal troops have gone to Jefferson City to disperse the Legislature is authoritatively contradicted, saying that the troops stationed at the Pacific depot are merely to prevent the passage of troops to or from St. Louis. The Governor has caused one span of the Osage bridge to be destroyed.

Two regiments of the Home Guard are patrolling.

Later from St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 12.—The Home Guard were assailed, and fired, killing a few citizens, and as many of their own number.

Mayor Taylor has induced the crowd to disperse.

General Frost has issued a proclamation promising to preserve peace. He hoped he would not be compelled to resort to martial law.

The most intense feeling of indignation prevails against the Germans.

A battalion of regulars sent there has been placed under command of the police.

The news of the surrender of Camp Jackson has caused great excitement at Jefferson City.

The Missouri House of Representatives passed Mr. Harris's military bill in fifteen minutes.

Recently purchased powder was immediately sent into the country.

The State treasure has been removed to a place of security.

The Legislature has empowered the Governor to suppress riots and insurrectionary movements throughout the State.

One thousand Illinois troops are at Cairo, Cairo.

Affairs in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, May 12.—The city presents a quiet surface.

A large body of troops, which came down the Ohio and Chicago Railroad, has gone to Belleville.

Major Anderson leaves New York on Tuesday for the West.

Further from Alexandria—Military Movements Along the Potomac—Arrival of Northern Troops at Washington.

Alexandria, May 12.—The U. S. war steamer Pawnee slipped her cables last night at the Washington navy yard, and dropped down to this city.

She is now opposite this city close to the wharves, with port holes open and guns run out.

Northern troops are continually arriving at Washington, in regiments varying from one to three thousand per day.

A regiment is to day quartered at Annapolis, is composed of and officered entirely by Germans.

Several regiments left Washington within the last two or three days for the Relay House. Their ultimate destination is Harper's Ferry.

A battery commands the railroad at the Point of Rocks, twelve miles below Harper's Ferry, where the bridge across the Potomac is commanded by another battery.

Scouting parties range the country for fifteen miles north, east and west, and upon the slight est alarm they communicate by signals agreed upon.

The Confederate Congress—Probable Adjournment till July.

Montgomery, May 12.—It is a mistake that Congress will sit quietly within ten or ten days, and meet again in July, at such place as circumstances may render it necessary.

Later from California—Large Number of Southern Sympathizers.

Fort Kearney, May 12.—The Pony Express with dates from San Francisco to the 1st, has arrived here.

The Collector of the port of San Francisco sympathizes with the South.

A secession flag was unfurled over the Marysville office, but after a mob had hauled down it, it is thought that some thirty thousand in California will favor the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

Fortification of the Heights Overlooking Washington—Withdrawal of Virginia Troops in Maryland.

Washington, May 13.—Capt Meigs is recommending the heights overlooking the Capital, with a view of fortifying.

Governor Letcher said he had written the commanding officer at Harper's Ferry to withdraw the forces from Maryland.

The Virginians are erecting heavy batteries at Jefferson Rocks.

Attempt to Tear Up Railway Track.

Harrisburg, May 13. An attempt, which proved of no success, was made to tear up the track on the Northern Central Railway.

Movements of the Confederate Forces.

Annapolis, May 13.—There has been a sudden movement of Confederate troops from Washington towards the Relay House.

Maryland Legislature.

Frederick, May 13.—There is a report in circulation, which is not believed, that the South proposes an armistice of sixty days.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations censuring Lincoln and applauding the Southern Confederacy has been adopted by the Legislature.

Arrival of the North Star at New York.

New York, May 13.—The U. S mail steamship North Star arrived at this port to day, from Aspinwall, bringing $300,000 in specie.

Tho G. W. Smith has arrived in charge of a prize master.

Further from Europe by the Steamer Great Eastern.

New York, May 14.—The Great Eastern brings the following additional summary of European news:

In Parliament, Lord Woodhouse, in replying to an address, said that England recognized no right or obligation to interfere diplomatically or otherwise with the American difficulties.

The London press, with the exception of the *Times*, sympathizes with the North.

The *Times* fears a serious conflict will occur between the two sections, if the North determines to force the South into obedience.

Affairs at Warsaw were without change.

The tone of the Paris Bourse was generally without change. Rentes 68f. 75c.

More of the St. Louis Disturbances—Total Killed Twenty-Two.

St Louis, May 13.—The city presented a quiet aspect today.

Twenty two persons are reported as having been killed at the late Camp Jackson disturbances.

Movements of Federal Troops—Martial Law to be Declared in Baltimore.

Philadelphia, May 13.—It is understood that Col. Lowe's regiment goes southward through Philadelphia to-morrow.

It is reported that martial law will be declared in Baltimore soon.

The Government refuses to consent to Commodore Buchanan's desire to recall his resignation.

The Union Virginians on the Potomac, including Fairfax county, will run a candidate for the Federal Congress.

Immediate Forwarding of Federal Forces.

New York, May 13. A Washington dispatch requests the immediate forwarding of all regiments destined for the war.

Colonel Anderson spoke at Broker's (?) today, and in the course of his speech said he feared he was sympathized with the South, but the question now was Government or no Government. He believed that after the present ordeal was passed we should again be a happy and united people.

Alabama Troops in Virginia.

Washington, May 13.—Fifteen hundred Alabamians, with twenty cannon, landed last night at Alacon Junction, en route for Harper's Ferry.

Regiment Tendered by Ned Buntline.

New York, May 13.—Ned Buntline, the notorious writer, has tendered the Government a regiment of hunters from Western New York.

Preparations by the Government—Shipments from Virginia Prohibited.

Washington, May 13.—Preparations indicate that the Government intends to contest at Harper's Ferry.

The Government declines application from the British Minister for permission to ship certain productions, particularly tobacco, from Virginia to England, to fulfill Government contracts.

A part of the African fleet has been ordered home.

Virginia Union Convention.

Wheeling, May 13.—On the assembling of the Union Convention in this city, some of the members will favor neutrality, while others a partition of Virginia.

Reinforcement of Fort McHenry—Capture of Privateers.

Baltimore, May 13. The city is tranquil. A large number of Northern troops is momentarily expected. Fort McHenry has been largely reinforced.

A large load of military goods was seized today by the troops on the road leading to Frederick.

Spies, it is reported, are among the Federal troops.

Two privateers have been captured off Gardner's Island, New York.

Washington Gossip.

Washington, May 13.—Commodore Pendergrast gave notice to all vessels to leave the Virginia waters within fifteen days. Extension of time was asked, but imperatively refused.

Steam locomotives for Tennessee have been prevented from going through; as also was coal bound southward intended for coaling purposes.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the Pawnee to stop Virginia vessels detaining vessels with fish for Washington.

Twenty armed New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia steamers are ready for blockading, in addition to the Government steamers.

New York Markets.

New York, May 13.—The Cotton market was quiet to day, while the sales comprised 1500 bales at 14c. for Middling Uplands. There were sales of Flour to-day at $4 95 to $5 10 for Superfine State. Corn is quoted at 59c. to 59c. Pork—Sales at $17 75 for Mess. Coffee—Sales of Rio at 12½c. to 13½c. Cuba Sugar is quoted at 8¾c. Cuba Molasses is worth 20c. the gallon.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, May 13.—There were sales of Pork to-day at $16 50 per bbl. for Mess. Whisky is quoted at 12½c. the gallon. Sugar—Sales at 6c. to 6¾c. Coffee was sold at 13¼c. to 13¾c. the lb Molasses is selling at 30c. to 33c.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, May 13.—The Ohio river at this point was swelling this evening, with 11 feet 6 inches water in the canal, by the mark.

Steamboats Passing.

Vicksburg, May 12.—The steamer Prince of Wales passed down at 11 o'clock yesterday morning; the John Walsh at midnight.

Special Correspondence of the Bee.

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss., May 12, 1861.

Yesterday was a gala day among the happy denizens of this breezy locality. The whole world, their wives and fair daughters were congregated at the Bay, the occasion being a barbecue given by Capt. Robert Eager's fine company, the "Shieldsboro' Rifles." This corps we found to be a finely drilled and neatly uniformed body of stalwart braves, numbering forty-eight men, rank and file, under the command of Captain Eager, Lieutenants John V. Toulmé, John G. Colly and Alfred Cowand, all of whom are scions of sires who have shown their valor on the battle field in times gone by.

The invited guests were, besides a large contingent of citizens, the "Gainesville Rifles," a fine company from Gainesville, Miss., numbering forty three men, commanded by Captain John B. Deason, an officer who was in the Mexican war; with Lieutenants Blackwell and Whitfield, both of which latter are of the right grit, the "Coast Guards," from Pass Christian, fifty six men, rank and file, commanded by Captain A. Green, the popular and well known principal of the military school at the place, with Lieutenants Hewes and John Saucier as subalterns. This company deserve much credit for their excellent drill, military bearing and strict discipline. Capt. Green also brought over with him a platoon of cadets from his academy, who lent no little lustre to the fine appearance of the "Guards," and in case of emergency these youngsters will, we predict, show Old Abe that Southern boys are rather unhandy.

At 12 o'clock, M., the companies above mentioned were drawn into line, and with a fine whole band of music, of eight instruments, performed on by the Christian Brothers and some of their pupils, marched with great precision to a beautiful live oak grove near by, at which place some two hundred ladies, "by the bluest of blue eyes," were congregated, and at the place the Shieldsboro' Rifles were presented by the ladies of Bay St. Louis with a beautiful banner. Miss Fellows did the honors of presentation on behalf of the latter more, and with a few very appropriate and beautiful remarks, consigned the banner to the custody and keeping of the company Capt Eager, on receiving the flag, replied in the dozen in a well rounded, pretty delivered speech, which was highly applauded, and not undeservedly. Too much encomium could not be given to Mrs Fellows's address or the Captain's reply. Immediately after the presentation the competitors again wheeled into column and marched to the church, where the flag was consecrated with the Catholic ceremony, Father Leduc officiating, who also made a great and encouraging address to the recipients of the church, which was crowded with people, and several beautiful mottoes of sacred music were chanted by the amateur choir. From the church the military and their fair friends, together with any number of the "genuine boys," marched back to the grove, where they found several long tables set out, that fairly groaned under the immense quantity of substantials, delicacies and liquid contents. A charge was made on these by order of Capt. Eager, for a short time, but in less time than it takes to tell it, some 50 persons were seated at the convival board. Here a great many very pleasant things were said and done, which we have not space to record intuitively.

Much credit is due to Capt. Eager, Lieutenants Toulmé, Colly and Cowand, as well as to many of the citizens and non commissioned officers of the Rifles, for the manner in which they conducted matters by their politeness, adding to the comfort of their guests, also to Mr Robt W. Carr, who superintended the cuisine department. Col J F H Claiborne and Maj John Martin also furnished any amount of conduite, besides cards and servants, to the barbecue.

At night the votaries of Terpsichore enjoyed themselves lightly till a late hour, given by the Shieldsboro' Rifles. We dropped in at the ball, and found every thing going on merrily, beautiful maids and matrons, too, all tripping on the light, fantastic toe, in a right jolly way, with their fellows. MELCHIORS

The steamer Wm. M Hancock, Capt Hill, which brought the Gainesville Company to this port, made a rec-mentering voyage of it every outside. Her officers engaged in a boarding house taking oysters on Pass Christian oyster bed, and, imagined they were a United States fleet, and thinking that discretion was the better part of valor, put back with all her speed into the Bay, where she lay unmolested during the remainder of the day. The Hancock's officers, in production of Capt. Martin's battery consisting of two small cannon, until the forenoon, when the Gainesvillians embarked on her, and she steamed away on her return to Pensacola, where it is the intention of her commander to lay her by until her services are needed as a tender to the Confederate navy.

Mrs E. A. Pierce, of the "Pierce House," threw open the doors of her hotel to the visiting companies, and gave them the best she had in the way of lodgings and eatables all free of charge.

The Bay looks more beautiful and its surroundings seem more picturesque at this time than I have ever seen it before. The fine shell road, seven and a half miles in length, affords a splendid drive. There is every comfort for the sure seekers to be obtained here, consisting of sea bathing, cool breezes, and lots of fish and oysters. There are several very nice public houses now open here, and we trust that South rons will give them their patronage this summer instead of going North. J. G. A

The violent and incendiary language habitually used towards the South by the Black Republican shrieks begins to alarm the more moderate supporters of the coercion policy. The Boston *Courier* of the 6th declares that the contest is simply for the supremacy of the Union, and for no other purpose. Speaking of the suggestions of murder and spoliation, it remarks as follows:

But if we are to be led into the course indicated already by some of the boldest of the radical press, if our patriotic army is to be turned to brigandage, if the commander of our armies is to follow in the footsteps of John Brown, then the knell of the nation has sounded. With such principles and in such a cause we cannot succeed, and we ought not to succeed. Let the assumption of such principles be but indicated by those in power, even in the slightest degree, and the arms will fall from the hands of three quarters of the brave soldiers now so eager to strike in defense of the stars and stripes. Then indeed would the hopes of Southern traitors be realized, and a united South stand up like patriots to have a broken and divided North. In support of the Constitution our arms are invincible; turned against it, they become weapons of straw.

Let the people mark these double-dyed traitors who, under the stars and stripes, hypocritically thrown out, preach to them treason. Above all other men they give aid and comfort to the enemy. Every sentiment, every line quoted by us yesterday from the New York *Post* is a regiment against us in the South—a regiment the less for the Government in the North. Let us but prove our honest devotion to our flag, and the wavering border States will, as a few months, declare for the Union, not hesitatingly, but heartily, and send their brave sons to march under the national banner. Let the counsels of the blood-thirsty traitors seem to have support among us, and those will be lost forever. We do not hesitate to express our belief that the hearty union of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri with the Confederate States, if not the destruction of our cause, will, at least, in place of a short and quickly decided contest, give us a long, bloody and uncertain war. Friends of the Union! this is no time for trifling! Let the John Brownites be silenced, or the cause of the country is fearfully perilled.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Government is considering the policy of constructing floating batteries for use in the Mississippi river. There is no doubt that they will in a short time be contracted for.

Private advices from St. Louis state that the Union men were in danger of being overcome by the Secessionists unless Federal troops are stationed there in considerable numbers, and a decisive demonstration will be made in support of the Union movement in Missouri.

Federal scouts arrived from New Orleans report that even the home guard has been mustered into service, with directions to prepare speedily for transportation northward.

The Mayor has called for a second home guard. The men seemed reluctant to enlist. It is supposed that 4000 troops have been raised at New Orleans, all of whom have moved towards Richmond.

The War Department has learned that 50,000 men are within two days' march of Richmond.

Orders have been given by General Scott for the rapid transportation of forces to Washington.

INDIGESTION AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhœa to be obtained at No. 157 St. Ann street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Privateering Enterprise.—Already a capital privateering vessel has been fitted out in this city, and is now ready, fully armed and ably officered, waiting for the letters of marque and reprisal which are daily expected from Montgomery. We have the names of the vessel and officers, which we will publish in due time. The work of fitting out another privateer is going on, something over one-fourth of the stock of $200,000 having been subscribed up to the hour of the meeting at noon yesterday in the old United States Court-room, for the purpose of furthering the enterprise. For the information of those disposed to embark in the work we would state that the officers of the vessel are to be appointed according to the election of the stockholders, and it is suggested that a company should be started with the object of organizing a fleet of several vessels. In this connection we have heard mentioned such names as Capt. Calendar Fayssoux, of this city, and Capt. Harrowing companies: 1st, Chasseurs; 2d, Yagers; 3d, Home Guard; 4th, Garibaldi Rifles; 5th, Black Yagers; 6th, Jackson Guards; 7th, German Guards; and 8th, Steuben Guards.

From Pensacola.—Captain Jaquess, First Regiment Louisiana army, arrived yesterday from Pensacola, reports our army in good health and spirits, though impatient for a fight. The Captain speaks in the highest terms of the discipline of General Bragg and the orderly character of our soldiers. He returns to-day to Pensacola.

The "Bossier Boys."—This is the title of a company which arrived from Bossier parish yesterday, on board of Capt Applegate's packet, the Grand Duke. They are a fine looking body of men, under command of Capt. Butler. They are not yet provided with arms, but no doubt soon will be, when they will be sent to Camp Moore at Tangipahoa.

Arrival of Munitions of War.—The steamer Acadia brought to this city yesterday from the Baton Rouge Arsenal, eight 12-pounders, 300 ten-inch shells, 300 boxes of shot, and 76 boxes of tents and poles.

Disturbance at the Turners' Fest.—The Turners' festival at the Delachaise ground, above the city, closed yesterday, although the prize reels were a very fine lot, intended for the benefit of our volunteers, we are sorry to state that some difficulty originated among some soldiers who were present. In consequence two of them were arrested—one of whom, a man named Wyman, drew a pistol and snapped it at Mayor Michel, of Carrollton. The disturbance was stopped without further difficulty.

Shooting.—Charles Constans was arrested about one o'clock yesterday morning for shooting private policeman Patrick Dailey, on Old Levee street, thereby wounding him in the leg, near the knee. Constans is to await a hearing before Recorder Bleche.

A man named J. M. Harris was arrested yesterday morning, by order of Capt. Tracy, and brought before Recorder Emerson, for shooting and severely wounding J. W. Rawson, a private of the Texas Rifles. He was remanded to prison to await the result of the wounds.

False Imprisonment.—The husband of Mrs. Stratton, wrote J. H. Gibson, of the Verandah Hotel, had arrested last week, upon a charge of false imprisonment. Yesterday, Mr. Stratton, in turn, filed a charge against Drake and Stinson for assault and battery, all in same connection, was continued till 2d May.

Mayhem.—Wm. West was arrested yesterday on a charge of maiming Joseph Ambruster, by biting him in the face.

Dangerous Assault.—John Murphy was arrested last evening before First District Court, charge of assault and battery with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill, and Patrick Calvin.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS REPORT OFFICE, Tuesday, May 14, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY

RIVER.

[illegible] P.M.
[illegible] P.M.
[illegible] P.M.
[illegible] P.M.
[illegible] P.M.
[illegible] P.M.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

Mobile.....Mail Boat.....2 A.M., cars.
Lake Spring.....Cresent Weekly.....10 A.M., cars.
Covington.....Arrow, Hollister.....10 A.M., cars.
JEFFERSON RAILROAD.
Alabama river.....Wetumpka, Nassau.....P.M.

With the exception of a few cases of the most [illegible] duration that occurred on the 1st inst., the health of our city is perfectly paralyzed, as a consequence of the weather. Business on the quiet, and in fact everything is perfectly paralyzed, as a consequence of the weather. The number of unprecedented steamboat losses are already in the hands and seem eager for the fray. Our cotton receipts are [illegible] the [illegible] and create something like an excitement.

Arrivals yesterday were very [illegible] departures very light, and which are represented in another column.

[illegible] were received by railway yesterday, as all the news we have from the North comes by telegraph.

The steamer Mary E. Keene, on Saturday, got wrecked near Cooper Point, but with no accident to any one or property, and returned to the city [illegible] Memphis, to be ready to resume her weekly trips to Memphis, commencing Saturday, 1st June.

[illegible] advertisement, in another column, that the fine and substantial steamer Arabia will leave for Memphis at this afternoon, in place of the Keene.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—The Republican says: The Arsenal was taken possession of by the Home Guards, Monday morning at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and the work was done by the Home Guard, assisted by a company of Regulars, commanded by Lieutenant Hoffman. The upper Mississippi is falling steadily from Keokuk down.

The Missouri river is falling and very low. Boats are beginning to have much trouble in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, 10th inst.—The river, says the Courier, is falling at the falls, with 6 feet 6 inches water in the canal. On the falls there are from three to four feet water. During the present [illegible] there have been no arrivals at the wharf, and no boats have left. The weather continues very cold and [illegible].

No rain is reported in the Ohio valley, or anywhere else, since the 3d instant, and the river is falling at the upper port. It has remained a league of [illegible].

Whatever may be the fate of Texas Pacific Railroad, it is certain that it will be a little longer before it will be pretty [illegible] seized under a condemnation, but they may still [illegible] enemy in the shape of pirates that are [illegible] the enemy without a commission, they act upon their pens, and are subject to be punished by their own navy [illegible], but the enemy are not warranted to consider them as criminals, and as such [illegible] the enemy they victimize no right by capture.

It is a mistake with all or almost all, that the privateers are [illegible] and dangerous, as they are not and cannot, and they would probably expose the party to the unchecked severity of the enemy, but they are not acts of piracy unless committed in time of peace. The act of privateering is authorized by the laws of every civilized nation, and the [illegible] are not entitled to be treated as pirates. [illegible] is a formal war," is declared by Kent to be "rather loose," and the latter then states the weight of authority unknowingly to be that non-commissioned vessels of a belligerent nation may at its times capture merchant ships without being deemed by the law of nations pirates. They are lawful combatants, but they have no interest in the prizes they may take, and the property will remain subject to condemnation in favor of the Government of the captor at the discretion of the admiralty."

If, then, by the well established principles of international law, private armed vessels without a commission cannot be treated as pirates, it is absurd to suppose for an instant that vessels commissioned by the Government can be so treated, notwithstanding the slight assumption in Christian civilization and refinement.

But the main ground of hostility towards privateering asserted by neutral nations has been effectually removed by that provision of the act of Congress of the Confederate States, which declares that "free ships shall make free goods;" that is to say, "that property of the enemy, (unless it be contraband of war) laden on board a neutral vessel, shall not be subject to seizure." This, it is easy to show, is a most important concession made by the Confederate States, as one of the belligerents in the war, to all neutral nations. It is an important modification of the primitive law of nations on this subject, for that law, independently of all international compacts, rests upon the simple principle that war gives a right to capture the goods of an enemy, but gives no right to capture the goods of a friend. Under that law, unmodified and unchanged by treaty stipulations, the right to capture an enemy's property has no limit, but that of the place were the goods are found, which, if neutral, will protect them from capture. But a neutral vessel on the high seas is not such a place. An exemption of neutral property from capture has no existence other than those arising from the carrying of contraband, breach of blockade, and analogous cases, where the conduct of the neutral gives to the belligerent a right to treat his property as enemy's property. The neutral flag constitutes no protection to an enemy's property, and the belligerent has no right to molest or capture to neutral property, according to the primitive law of nations.

These well settled principles of international law were clearly recognized by Chief Justice Marshall as the organ of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated case of Neredie (3 Cranch, 368), and it was there held that while States have sometimes changed this simple and natural principle, by mutual compact, in whole or in part, according as they believed it to be for their interest, the one maxim that "free ships make free goods" has never yet been made to imply the converse proposition, that "enemy ships make enemy goods." The stipulation that neutral bottoms shall make neutral goods is a concession made by the belligerent to the neutral, and gives to the neutral flag a capacity not given to it by the principles law of nations. On the other hand, the stipulation subjecting neutral property found in the vessel of the enemy to confiscation, as prize of war, is a concession made to the belligerent, and takes from the neutral a privilege he possessed under the prevailing law of nations. But neither reason nor usage renders the two concessions so indissoluble, that the one cannot exist without the other.

It follows, therefore, that while the Congress of the Confederate States, in a spirit of amity and forbearance towards neutral States, have expressly renounced the right to seize enemy property on neutral vessels, it tacitly yields to the well established doctrine of the international law unchanged by treaty stipulations, that the property of a neutral found on board of an enemy vessel is not necessarily subject to confiscation.

The maxim "free ships, free goods" will hereafter be considered in connection with the belligerent right of visitation and search—a right which, it will be contended, is still clearly possessed by the lawfully commissioned cruiser. T. H. M.

The Screwmen's Guard, Company A.—This company elected their officers on Friday evening. The following were elected: S. O'Brien, Captain; Roger Brown, First Lieutenant; Wm. McGregor, Second do.; Edward Gannon, First Sergeant; G. Sellers, Second do; Thos. Giddon, Third do; James O'Brien, Fourth do.; John Fitzgerald, First Corporal; Sam'l Montgomery, Second do; Joseph Sweeney, Third do.; John Spencer, Fourth do. There are 107 privates already enrolled, and the number will increase, no doubt, to 300 or 400 men. In due time the Screwmen will be a grand battalion, strong and useful.

Movements of Troops.—About 1000 men left yesterday by the Jackson railroad for Camp Walker, now removed to Tangipaho Station, seventy miles above the city. About half of these were of Col. Barrow's regiment. Col. Hebert's regiment yet remains at the city, waiting under orders to proceed shortly to Virginia.

Mortuary Report—Office of the Board of Health.—Mortuary record of the city of New Orleans for the week ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday, May 12, 1861: Charity Hospital, 19; Cypress Grove, No. 1, 5; Cypress Grove No. 2 9; Odd Fellows' Rest, 1; Greenwood, 3; Protestant, Girod street, 8; Lafayette, 16; Catholic No. 1, 5; Catholic No. 2, 19; St. Vincent de Paul, 12; St. Joseph Asylum, 3; Hebrew, Fourth District, none; Hebrew, Jackson street, none.

Metairie Ridge—St. Patrick's, 15; St. Louis, Esplanade street, 3; Hebrew No. 1, none; Hebrew No. 2, none. Total, 129.

Received Orders.—The Orleans Rifle Regiment, under command of Col. Charles A. Janvier, received orders through Gen. Trudeau last night, and will in a few days be duly organized and proceed to a field of active duty on the border of our Confederacy. Being composed principally of our French, German and Italian fellow-citizens, it will have no difficulty in speedily filling its ranks, and marching promptly to the field of action. The regiment is composed of the following companies: 1st, Chasseurs; 2d, Yagers; 3d, Home Guard; 4th, Garibaldi Rifles; 5th, Black Yagers; 6th, Jackson Guards; 7th, German Guards; and 8th, Steuben Guards.

From Pensacola.—Captain Jaquess, First Regiment Louisiana army, arrived yesterday from Pensacola, reports our army in good health and spirits, though impatient for a fight. The Captain speaks in the highest terms of the discipline of General Bragg and the orderly character of our soldiers. He returns to-day to Pensacola.

The "Bossier Boys."—This is the title of a company which arrived from Bossier parish yesterday, on board of Capt Applegate's packet, the Grand Duke. They are a fine looking body of men, under command of Capt. Butler. They are not yet provided with arms, but no doubt soon will be, when they will be sent to Camp Moore at Tangipaho.

Arrival of Munitions of War.—The steamer Acadia brought to this city yesterday from the Baton Rouge Arsenal, eight 12-pounders, 300 ten-inch shells, 300 boxes of shot, and 76 boxes of tents and poles.

Disturbance at the Turners' Fest.—The Turners' festival at the Delachaise ground, above the city, closed yesterday, although the prize reels were a very fine lot, intended for the benefit of our volunteers, we are sorry to state that some difficulty originated among some soldiers who were present. In consequence two of them were arrested—one of whom, a man named Wyman, drew a pistol and snapped it at Mayor Michel, of Carrollton. The disturbance was stopped without further difficulty.

Shooting.—Charles Constans was arrested about one o'clock yesterday morning for shooting private policeman Patrick Dailey, on Old Levee street, thereby wounding him in the leg, near the knee. Constans is to await a hearing before Recorder Bleche.

A man named J. M. Harris was arrested yesterday morning, by order of Capt. Tracy, and brought before Recorder Emerson, for shooting and severely wounding J. W. Rawson, a private of the Texas Rifles. He was remanded to prison to await the result of the wounds.

False Imprisonment.—The husband of Mrs. Stratton, wrote J. H. Gibson, of the Verandah Hotel, had arrested last week, upon a charge of false imprisonment. Yesterday, Mr. Stratton, in turn, filed a charge against Drake and Stinson for assault and battery, all in same connection, was continued