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NEW ORLEANS
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 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.

SUCCESSION OF VICTORIN GUETTE.—The particular attention of the trade and amateurs in general is earnestly requested to the extensive sale of French and German looking-glasses, gilt-frame pictures and portraits, engravings of all sorts and sizes, gilt cornices and mouldings, marble and Gothic corner parlor stands, &c., which will take place to-day and the following days, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 73 Camp street, between Commercial Place and Poydras street, by Frazi, Fernandez & Abrams. See advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, valuable improved real estate, situate at the corner of Hampers and Toulouse streets, Second District, and five valuable improved lots of ground situated at the corner of Laurel street and Washington avenue, Fourth District. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

BLUNDERING ALL ROUND.

A New York paper acknowledges that Mr. LINCOLN's first batch of foreign appointments turns out badly. HARVEY is to be recalled from Portugal as a traitor. CARL SCHURZ being an Lutheran, and a Red as well as Black Republican, will, it is feared, be rejected by the Court of Spain. BURLINGAME will not be received by Austria, because of his Congressional manifestations of sympathy for VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI, the Minister to France, Mr. DAYTON, has managed to carry out official instructions of an excessively disagreeable character to that Government, while CASSIUS M. CLAY, on his way to St. Petersburg, contrives with exquisite alacrity in blundering, to read a lecture to the English people for their sympathy with the South, and to arouse their constitutional obstinacy and courage by threatening them with the dire vengeance of unborn millions. It will be confessed that old ABE's selections of diplomatic agents have been peculiarly unfortunate—almost as much so as his choice of military chieftains. The operations of the latter are as fatal to success as is the awkward diplomacy of the former. If BUTLER, and PIERCE, and SCHENCK make wretched Generals, BUCHANAN, and CLAY, and SCHURZ will make scurvy Ambassadors.

It seems indeed a necessity of the Lincoln Administration to blunder. In State craft the sagacity of SEWARD himself becomes mere imbecility when confronted with the stolid and hopeless impenetrability of the President of the United States; and in the art of war the genius of SCOTT—the sole gift with which he is endowed—is perpetually thwarted and checked by the amalgamated ignorance and audacity of the holiday Generals who are appointed to carry his plans into effect. We fancy that with such miserable material for both war and politics there is small chance of escape from signal disaster. The choice of individuals peculiarly obnoxious to the Courts to which they are accredited, or who render themselves so by blurting out offensive and discourteous instructions, is not precisely calculated to conciliate the sympathies and secure the friendship of European sovereigns. While the entrusting the charge of armies on a hostile soil to civilians fresh from BLACKSTONE and the musty purlieus of the law, does not appear to be exactly the mode in which renowned soldiers have organized important victories. We fear that Mr. LINCOLN will win no triumphs in either field. Such diplomats as CLAY, and SCHURZ and BURLINGAME will be very likely to embroil the United States with those European nations whose favor is most essential and whose power is most to be respected, while such commanders as BUTLER, PIERCE and SCHENCK have already given a foretaste of their extraordinary capacity for getting whipped by the untoward results at Great Bethel and Vienna.

What else, however, can be expected from such an Administration, composed as it is of Democrats, and disbelieved men, who are distinguished for little else than the love of power and pelf and an insatiable ambition for distinction. The feebleness of the Executive head is reflected in all his underlings. His selections of Agents to do his work are regulated by the prominent characteristics of his own nature. Being essentially weak and narrow minded, vindictive and spiteful, mean and petty, and totally destitute of liberality of sentiment, magnanimity or toleration, old ABE naturally looks out for those who must resemble him. There is no lack whatever of this particular description. Among our Northern exchanges swarms of unscrupulous and rapacious place-hunters may be found, who, enjoying a most exalted estimate of their abilities, are ready at any moment to undertake the most intricate problems of international diplomacy, or to lead mighty armies to the field. They are equally capable in either respect, and will be subjected as warriors or ministers plenipotentiary to the same ignoble and disgraceful failure. Some of the Northern journals have seen enough to discern these truths, and are crying out lustily for a change. The gentle *Tribune* recommends BUTLER and PIERCE to return to the Boston law courts, and to resume their profession, and disapproves entirely of CASSIUS CLAY's truculent vapidities in the London *Times*. But the mischief of it is that change would not effect reform. To drive away the swarm of bees which are buzzing around the carcass of the United States Government, and filling themselves to repletion, would be only to make room for a fresher and hungrier band. We should like to know who are the martial geniuses who might replace the blunderers of Great Bethel? Where are the VATTELS and PUFFENDORFS who are to expound the mysteries of international law to the benighted monarchies of Europe, in lieu of the solemn nincompoops who have been sent thither. Mr LINCOLN cannot find them. The race of heroes and statesmen at the North has perished out. The once noble blood has become a mere thin and dirty puddle, which creeps along the veins of tradesmen and shopkeepers. The South was long wont to furnish the major part of the supply of brains needed for great occasions by the Government, but she has declared her independence, and intends hereafter to retain her treasures for herself. We opine that Mr. LINCOLN will have to accept all the consequences of his political errors and crimes. If the country is surrendered to the guardianship of fools and knaves, the fault is his own. As he has sown, so must he reap.

HANDSOME DONATION.—It will be observed by the announcement elsewhere that the net proceeds of the last German Volksfest—amounting to $1750 55—have been presented to the committee for collecting funds to aid the families of absent volunteers.

PLAN OF THE WESTERN SEAT OF WAR.—We tender our thanks to H. P. Lathrop, corner of Magazine and Poydras streets, for an excellent map of the Western seat of war. It has been corrected and pronounced accurate by an officer of the Confederate States army.

CITY RAILROAD CARS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the President of the City Railroad Company, calling for sealed proposals for furnishing fifty railroad cars. Here is a fine opportunity for the enterprising, the skillful and the industrious.

Our thanks are due Mr. McKeever, of Adams's Express, for late New York and Western papers.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DONALDSONVILLE.—We learn from the *Mechanicle* that a portion of the town of Donaldsonville, situated on Bayou Lafourche, has been destroyed by fire. Eleven out of twelve houses which had caught fire were consumed. Some Sicilians who were employed in removing goods to the other side of the river disappeared with the property. Several citizens of Donaldsonville are in pursuit of them, as they are believed not only to be thieves, but incendiaries.

NEGRO APPOINTERS.—The Washington *States and Union* announces that two negroes have been appointed to office in the Post-Office Department at Washington.

THE UNION MEN IN TENNESSEE.—The Jonesboro *Express*, which is understood to represent the views of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, President of the late Union Convention, has an article upon the duty of the Union men of that State, in which it counsels acquiescence in the vote of the majority, and cheerful submission to the express will of the voters of the State.

The New York *Herald*, of the 13th, says that one of the effects of the war will be to rain the Northern hotels and watering places heretofore maintained by Southern travelers. What interest in the North will not be ruined by the Northern suicidal war?

The Mobile *Mercury* announces its discontinuance as a daily paper for the present. It will, however, continue to be published once a week.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 24 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,120.

The Enemy in Mississippi Sound.

The steamer Oregon, Captain Myers, which left here early yesterday morning for Mobile, returned at nine o'clock last night, having had a narrow escape from capture or destruction. By a passenger on her we are in possession of the following particulars: About half-past one o'clock, P. M., with a strong southerly wind, the Oregon came in sight of a large propeller war steamer, two-masted, the foremast square-rigged, and the mainmast fore-and-aft rigged, flying the United States flag. Captain Myers determined to run by if possible, and at all events to run the steamer ashore, land his passengers, and then set her on fire before allowing her to fall into the enemy's hands. The only weapon aboard the Oregon was one revolver, belonging to a passenger. No troops could be seen on Ship Island, nor was there any flag floating there.

In going by the war steamer she fired two shots at the Oregon, both of which fell astern. A schooner-rigged tender to the man-of-war had now hoisted sail and put after her. Running on some distance further, Capt. Myers descried three more tenders, with launches full of armed men, inside of Deer Island, and within one hundred yards of the channel. Finding that he could not run through, he turned back, and had to run the gauntlet of the first named tender, which chased him three miles, firing at him continually, but unsuccessfully. At length the tender gave up the chase in despair, and the Oregon returned safely.

The small stern wheel steamer Anna, Captain Sarazin, from Pascagoula river, with lumber and passengers for the New Basin, reported having been chased all morning by the tender, but unsuccessfully. Capt. S. signalled the Oregon to turn back before the latter had reached the neighborhood of the U. S. steamer, but the signal was not understood. The Anna got in safely last night.

The steamer Grey Cloud was at the wharf at Mississippi City, not having taken any troops from thence in any direction. The steamer Crescent was at Ocean Springs. It was thought she would attempt to run out last night in the darkness and make either Mobile or Lake Pontchartrain. The steamer J. D. Swain was at Fort Wood, with steam up. The California had luckily been telegraphed on Saturday by Mr. Geddes not to leave Mobile, on account of the lack of business. The enemy had evidently set a trap to catch the mail line steamers coming each way, but they have failed in the attempt. Great praise is due to Captain Myers for his coolness and decision of purpose evidenced in this affair.

Affairs in Missouri.

It seems to be utterly impossible to ascertain precisely what has taken place in Missouri, so conflicting and contradictory are the reports. For instance read the following details from the Memphis *Appeal* of the 21st. Do they not look plausible? and yet they are completely neutralized by subsequent reports:

A reliable gentleman from St. Louis, who left that city at 10 o'clock, P. M., on the 19th, fully confirms the vague reports published yesterday morning of a victory attained by the troops under Gov. Jackson over the forces under Gen Lyon. A special dispatch was received from Jefferson City at 1 o'clock, giving the particulars, and asking Blair to forward two more of the Abolition regiments at St Louis to protect the capital from an attack by the State troops.

The dispatch stated distinctly that Gen. Lyon had been defeated at Booneville, with a loss of three hundred killed, seven hundred taken prisoners, and that six pieces of cannon and several hundred stand of arms were captured. Gen. Lyon himself was among the prisoners. The steamer Iatan was completely shot to pieces and sunk.

At Kansas City, above Booneville, another battle occurred on Monday last, with results equally as glorious. Thirteen hundred State guards, under the command of Capt Kelly, defeated about the same number of Federalists after a severe contest. The loss to the latter was two hundred killed and wounded, three hundred taken prisoners, and one hundred and fifty stand of arms captured. The remainder of the Abolition forces retreated in the greatest disorder.

Our informant states that the news, which was deemed entirely correct, was received with great rejoicing at St. Louis. Thousands of jubilant citizens were congregated around the Planters House and the *State Journal* office, giving vent to their joy in the most extravagant manner. Two regiments were sent up the river by Blair, leaving only 3000 Federal troops in this city. An attack upon them was anticipated, and it was expected would be made on the night of the 19th. The Southern Rights men were determined, at the earliest possible moment, to drive out the hirelings and take possession of the arsenal and other public property.

P. S.—It will be seen that our midnight dispatches contradict the information given above. We have, however, carefully investigated the matter, and confidently believe our accounts are reliable. The telegraph at St Louis and Jefferson City is under the control of the Abolition leaders, and, of course, the reports sent out by them are of a partisan character.

The St Louis *State Journal* furnishes the annexed particulars of two engagements at Independence. One of these days we shall, no doubt, learn the truth.

A gentleman just arrived from Kansas City reports that two battles were fought between the federal forces and the State troops at Independence. In the first engagement, which was on Thursday, five hundred Federal forces were engaged. They were repulsed, and being reinforced by eight hundred more troops on Thursday night, renewed the charge. The second engagement took place on Friday morning, at six o'clock, about four miles from Independence. The State troops again defeated them, capturing many stand of arms, some four or six pieces of cannon, some camp equipage, forty horses, and killing some two hundred men, besides taking a number of prisoners. The loss on the part of the State troops was about twenty killed. The number of the State forces engaged was about two thousand. Col. Holloway, commander of the State forces, was killed by a stray shot. The command of the State forces now devolves on Col. Crittenden.

How They Will Love Us if We Will Only Go Back Again.

The New York *Times* has a most amiable article designed to prove that the people of the North do not hate the people of the South. What Southerner so hard hearted and destitute of "bowels of compassion" as to resist the tender overtures made in the following paragraph:

The people of the South are regarded as our brethren, deluded, deceived, betrayed, plundered of their freedom of inquiry, of speech and of action, forced into opposition to the Constitution and treason to the Union against their instincts, their sober judgment and free volition, by bold, bad men. What is asked of them is to break away from these wicked and fatal leaderships and return to their allegiance to the Constitution, to take their place again among the States of the Union, place back the now veiled stars in their brightness in the banner of the republic, and that they will find a warm place in the Northern heart. They will encounter no animosities, be harassed by no malice. They will find this "hatred of the South" an idle phantom. They will discover that kindness and not inherited, fraternal feeling and not malignity towards them will pervade, as they always have, the Northern heart. But the loyal army will march to the Gulf, if that be necessary to save the Union. It will march there not in hatred of the South, but to save the South even from itself. Its progress may be slow, and reverses may be encountered, but when a soldier falls, two will take his place, and it will march to the Gulf.

In spite of this pathetic appeal, says the Savannah *Republican*, we are still unmoved, having a stubborn notion that we can get along better without than with you. And then your calculations are at fault. "Two" soldiers will not do for every one that falls; we consider one Southerner equal to *three* Yankees: and as regards marching to the Gulf, there is but one way you can get there, and that is by the *capes*.

SKIRMISHES IN BERKLEY AND PRINCE WILLIAM—*Twenty One of the Enemy Bagged.*—The London (Va.) *Democratic Mirror* of Thursday, the 13th, has the following:

We learn from a reliable source that a skirmish took place on Friday last near Williamsport, Md., between Capt. R. W. Carter's Loudon Cavalry and an advance party of Federal troops stationed on the Maryland side of the river. We have not learned the full particulars, though our informant states that the engagement resulted in the certain loss to the enemy of four men and five horses killed and several wounded. Our own injury was one horse killed and one man slightly wounded—though there were several "hair breadth escapes"—a ball passing so close as to the seat of reason of one of the Captain's boys that it shaved the hair from the top of his head.

We learn that a Federal party engaged in repairing the bridge at Springfield, on the Orange Railroad, was attacked by a posse of our troops, on Saturday, and driven off, with a loss of seventeen men killed.

The unterrified New York *News* continues its unceasing and unswerving denunciations of Lincoln and his war. Benjamin Wood is building an illustrious monument of fame. This undaunted and fearless man is one of the heroes whom these times are making, to hand down to the future in history. Lincoln dares not touch a hair of the head of the editor of the *News*, who heards him in his den with every insult of deserved epithet and accusation.

[*Mobile Advertiser and Register.*

THE FRENCH SQUADRON FOR NEW YORK.—Our French files by the steamer Fulton state that the French North American vessels-Fondre, Levoisier, and Decourtes—already sailed, are bound for New York and Charleston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Secession of Maryland.

Richmond, June 23—It is reported here that Maryland has passed an ordinance withdrawing herself from the old concern. We cannot vouch for the reliability of the report, as it is said the ordinance was passed in secret session.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, June 21—A battle between Gen. McDowell's division and the Southerners at Vienna is deemed inevitable to-morrow.

It is now evident that the main blow of the Federals will be struck from Washington, with 45,000 men.

Surprise is manifested in some quarters at Gen. Scott's not preventing the erection of batteries at various points on the right bank of the Potomac.

New York, June 21.—The *Tribune* says it is probable that all the roads between the advance posts of the Southerners, and from thence to the Federal lines, are covered with masked batteries.

The *Times* says the battery at Sewall's Point is composed of five Columbiads, six smaller pieces and three rifled cannon. The same paper adds that there are 500 men at Sewall's Point and 15,000 at Norfolk.

Wm. Porter Miles, of Louisiana, has received the appointment of Consul to Tripoli.

Richmond, June 22—The President of the Memphis and Charleston Railway has taken $10,000 of Confederate bonds, and $17,000 in Treasury notes at par.

Washington, June 22—A requisition is to be sent to Indiana for four additional regiments.

It is believed the Government will not interfere with the due course of the law in the case of the privateer Savannah, which case has been condemned.

The schooner Tropic Wind will probably be appealed to the U. S. Court.

It is said that Hon. John J. Crittenden will offer his compromise to Congress, coupled with a threat of the secession of Kentucky, if not adopted.

Gen. Beauregard is evidently making preparations to advance.

New York, June 22—The *Post* has an article stating that good judges say there will be no battle fought for weeks yet.

The Government will soon issue orders preventing the army and navy from performing service as slave-catchers.

Andy Johnson has arrived in Washington. He claims that East Tennessee is intimate with Western Virginia.

Twenty thousand Southerners are said to be at Fairfax Courthouse.

New York, June 22.—It is reported that the navy of the United States, not being strong enough to perform duty in the required manner, will be doubled.

Congress is to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at an early day.

Louisville, June 22—We have no news from Missouri, the line being interrupted by a heavy thunder storm.

The following dispatches are given for what they are worth. They are exclusively from hostile sources:

[Special to the New York World.]

Washington, June 19—Scouts have learned that the rebels have a masked battery on the road leading from Falls Church to Fairfax. The rebels have their scouts within two miles of the Federal lines.

Three pickets of the Michigan regiment who were sent out last night had not returned to Alexandria this morning. It is believed that they have been picked off by the rebel scouts.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

Col Rousseau is authorized to raise two regiments in Kentucky.

There has been no advance on Vienna or Fairfax, as reported here. Fortifications are being thrown up, and the hill commanding Falls Church. Rumors of an attack are prevalent. Gen Joseph H Lane, of Kansas, has been appointed Brigadier General of the army.

The five covered bridge on Bull Run creek, near Lexington, connecting with the middle turnpike leading to Alexandria, has been burned by the Virginia troops.

[Special to the New York Times.]

Three hundred Federal troops under Captain Gardner, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, had a skirmish yesterday evening at Edwards's Ferry with a considerable force of Secessionists. The fight lasted nearly three hours, when the rebels fled, having had from fifteen to twenty of their number killed and wounded. Our private in Capt Gardner's company was killed, and three or four wounded slightly. The fight occurred from across the river. The attack was made by the enemy, with a view of driving us out of the ferry. The information was brought to Washington by Gardner's First Lieutenant, who was in the action.

A regiment of the rebels returned to Harper's Ferry on Monday, coming back for some mechanics proficient in rifle making. Having impressed as many of them as they could find, the regiment then left.

It is ascertained that the rebels have lines of communication across the Potomac from Baldin's Ferry by small boats used in the night, which are concealed in the woods by day, and thus accord the observation of our cruisers. These boats and parties are conveyed thus. Supplies of provisions are going on through Kentucky and Tennessee, instead of via Baltimore and Frederick, as heretofore.

LATER.

Dan Sickles's brigade seems to be a failure. He had a number of men assembled in New York and commenced making contracts, right and left, on Government account, for their support. A Washington dispatch to Greeley's *Tribune* repudiates the contracts in the name of Lincoln, and brings up the Brigadier "all standing."

The *Tribune* thus cruelly follows up the blow:

We fear from all this accumulation of evidence that Mr. Sickles has got himself into a bad business. He has undertaken to do what he could not perform, and in his zeal for success appears to have used some questionable means. There is danger that he will come out as badly as did Lieut Bartlett with his naval brigade. It is most sincerely to be hoped, for the credit of that General's commission to which he has never had any just claim, we hope the Government will see that the forces which have been brought from the parts of this imaginary brigade will be allowed that opportunity to serve their country which they desire. And if Mr Sickles should be elected the Colonel of a regiment, we presume the public would not seriously object, provided he should first set right what he appears to be unjustifiable in his proceedings hitherto.

THE CONFEDERATE LEAGUE.—The Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* has the following:

It is to be hoped that a general outpouring of our planters will take place to-day to attend the meeting of the League at the Courthouse. As its objects are highly patriotic and that they must prove of great assistance to our Government, there can be no excuse for holding back. The object of the League is to offer to the General Government sugar, molasses, corn, cotton, etc., and taking bonds of the Confederacy, bearing eight per cent interest in payment. In behalf of the League two of our citizens, in a couple of hours, obtained the following subscriptions: J. W. B. Robertson, 100 hhds. sugar and 200 bbls molasses.

J. T. & W. Nolan, 250 hhds. centrifugal sugar and 300 bbls. molasses.

Wm. D. Winter, 150 hhds. sugar, 100 bbls. molasses and 1000 bushels corn.

J. R. Devall, 75 hhds. sugar and 100 bbls. molasses.

A. C. Woods, 75 hhds. sugar and 100 bbls. molasses.

John A. Bird, 100 hhds. sugar and 200 bbls. molasses.

James L. Lobdell, 100 hhds. sugar and 200 bbls. molasses.

Jas. J. Patrick, 250 hhds. sugar and 300 bbls. molasses.

AN EMEUTE.—Considerable excitement was caused in camp Sunday night by a fight between members of the Tenth and Thirteenth Regiments—which grew out of the shooting of a member of the former by a sentry of the latter last Friday night. The details could not of sufficient consequence to justify particulars. Besides there are two sides about it. Whisky was probably the prime mover. But pistol shots were fired, and a member of the Tenth received a flesh wound. The Tenth being hot-blooded, flew to arms. The Thirteenth followed suit, and they were evidently going into a scrimmage. Gen. Bates ordered out troops to quell the disturbance. The Guthrie's, in grand number, than ever before seen in ranks at Camp Dennison, were first in the field, and formed in less than ten minutes in line of battle near the railroad; the Seventh marched to the parade ground of the Third and halted. Meantime Col. Lytle perceiving the fury of his men, adroitly threw his men into command, and with commendable presence of mind ordered them into line of battle. By the time they were formed, officers of Sedtwick's brigade had dispersed the Thirteenth, who obeyed instantly, and explanations being made, and the Tenth having had time to cool off, the troops marched back again, and the *emeute* was ended. Both officers and men deserve credit for the alacrity and discipline displayed under so much excitement. The entire affair may be charged to the credit of Capt. Barleycorn.—*Cin. Com.*

THE WAY IT WORKS.—Six Frenchmen, late members of the "Garibaldi Legion," whose arrival in Washington from New York, and welcome by the Abolition President, was recorded with such a flourish of trumpets recently, became disgusted with those with whom they were called on to associate in the prosecution of Lincoln's infamous crusade against the South, and took *French* leave of the "Legion," escaping into Maryland, below Fort Washington, thence into Virginia, near Fredericksburg, by crossing the Potomac. They arrived in Richmond yesterday, via railroad, *en route* for Yorktown, to join the real Zouaves now stationed there, men who are fighting to uphold liberty, and not to put it down. These "deserters" will, no doubt, be warmly welcomed. They created a great sensation in Fredericksburg. The South may confidently look for the desertion of nearly all the foreigners whom the Abolitionists have induced to take up arms against us. This result may be looked for directly the men begin to appreciate their position, and the use that is intended to be made of them.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A Sharp Article.

The London *Morning Post*, of the 4th inst., contains a severe article on the American blockade. The opinions of that journal derive importance from the fact that it is considered the organ of Lord Palmerston. The following extracts are sufficient to show the spirit of the article:

But if we revert to the question of interference, which the New York papers and Messrs. Cassius M. Clay and Burlingame so incorrectly assert is about to take place on the part of England, we are naturally led to examine the American doctrine with regard to the recognition of *de facto* Governments. We all know as a matter of history that the independence of the thirteen States was secured by the aid and assistance of France. "If England and France should now apply precisely the same rule to the Southern Confederation, the North would certainly have no right to complain. But these threats are on the part of a Government which has rebellion and civil war to quell, are utterly idle and futile. It is the policy of this country to abstain from interference, and if the Government is influenced by that jealous irritability of the Northern States, we in this country can afford to laugh at and despise the folly of a Government which, at such a time, would attempt to supplement its sorrows of civil war by the disasters of foreign contest. Mr. Seward may think that the loss of the mouth of the Mississippi may be compensated by the annexation of Canada and the community of the St. Lawrence. We regret to see amongst the items of news brought by the last mail that Mr. Lincoln has accepted the services of a Canadian volunteer regiment.

During the Russian war, when the sympathies of the Cabinet at Washington were all with the enemy of England and France, the enlistment of a few wretched Germans within the territory of the United States was considered an offence so grave as to justify the severance of all diplomatic relations between this country and the United States. So, in the present case, if Mr. Lincoln should carry out the absurd and wrong headed policy expressed by Mr. Cassius M. Clay and Mr. Burlingame, at Paris, the same result of the cessation of diplomatic intercourse ought occur. But why should suffer? The sympathies of this country would be alienated from the North, the evils of Southern slavery would be forgotten, and any inconvenience to British commerce would speedily be remedied by the presence of a British fleet which would sweep every American armed ship, whether cruiser or privateer, from the seas. In the present condition of the Federal Government, Spain can even afford to laugh at the threats which Mr Lincoln is reported to have uttered with respect to St. Domingo, but that the President or his satellites, now for the first time embarking in diplomacy, should endeavor to insult and outrage England, is an act of folly to which even the history of the United States affords no parallel.

We have hitherto been silent on the possibility of Lord Lyons being ordered to depart as Lord Napier was ordered to do, in 1859. Years ago But if the Federal Government should provoke war, Canada, in spite of the few discontented who have volunteered for the service of a foreign State, would remain staunch and true. She would not only maintain her own, but she would paralyze the action of the North with regard to the secession States. Mr. Seward, who at one time stated that Canada might not be interfered with, because the time for annexation would surely come, may possibly imagine that by subserviently courting the assistance of France the inhabitants of the Lower Province may be seduced to disloyalty and insurrection. He will find himself egregiously deceived, for, so far as observation extended, the Canadians, without distinction of race, are devoted to the British crown, and it may be said that to their hands is now destined to be transferred that balance of power on the American continent which the Democrats of the North and the South so wilfully and so needlessly surrendered to England, and happy, contented, prosperous and monarchical Canada.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE QUESTION.—Washington, June 10, 1861.—The Senate has been in Committee of the Whole, to-day, and, it is reported upon good authority, have decided to instruct Gen Butler not to receive any more fugitive slaves into Fortress Monroe. The fear is that at the massive door is slammed to, shutting out all hope from the forlorn creatures within, and robbing them of the free sunlight, and the dark-hued omnibus doubtless of its impetuous course, what throngs of bosyeun alongside to catch the sounds that may issue from the within, or point to their fingers thrust out of the little grated opening in the roof. The blow is a mortal institution. So also is Pleasant Burney, who has driven the up-town maria from time immemorial.

Burney is no sardine, to use a phrase more expressive than elegant. He has conveyed safely to their dungeons it has been the only said, more murderers, burglars and rogues than any other man in the Confederate States. It was thought to be an impossibility for the smartest thief to fool Burney or slip from the black maria, but the shrewdest are sometimes overreached by those from whom it is least expected, and poor Burney's reputation in this respect was destined to be sadly overturned on Saturday last by a handful of little boys. They were Oscar Wade, Caleb Hale, John Holly and John Stauffer alias Snapper, adult newsboys, suspected of being amateur burglars, who had been sentenced to serve out terms in the Workhouse by Recorder Emerson.

While the maria was jumping and thumping and rattling over the cobble stones of the street, making noise enough to drown the noise of their work, these boys proceeded deliberately to accomplish what old and experienced thieves had before considered impossible. By main force and with much skill they wrenched out one of the small iron bars from a window, and using into a prison, they tore up three planks from the floor. The next time their opportunity, they dropped through the opening into the street, one after another. Burney heard a call to him by some passer-by, and looking around, he was just in time to see the second boy turn the corner of Lafayette and Liberty streets, the third following fast on his heels, and the last one some little distance from the maria, and pushing the utmost use of his legs in the same direction.

Burney lost no time in relaying up his horses jumping down from the box and starting off in an almost hopeless pursuit. The boys had a good start of him, they were a least equally fleet-footed, and the few civil eyes on the street, as is invariably the case, had no disposition, although called upon by Burney, to interpose and head off the fugitives. Sling this, Burney drew his revolver and called upon the hindmost boy Oscar Wade, to stop or he would shoot him. He only increased his speed. Burney then fired and shot the boy through the arm. Undaunted by this wound the daring lad kept on, holding up the wounded arm with his other hand. Burney now fired again and shot the foil w in his hip. He fell to the pavement the instant he was struck. Picking him up and carrying him to the Workhouse, Burney went after Dr Bethelot the City Physician, who came and extracted the ball from Oscar's arm, but could not find that in his thigh, which has made a very serious wound.

The Burglarious Enterprise of a Slave Girl—An amusing case of wickedness and cunning on the part of a slave girl, only fourteen years of age, being her first attempt at robbery, has just been brought to light, and is worth relating. Last Friday detective Bouloss was taking an afternoon stroll, at his regular beat, on Tremé street, when one of the boys connected with the house to ask his opinion about a very strange and mysterious robbery that had been perpetrated the night an hour previously. While all the occupants were in the back rooms, whence it was concealed from the front part of the house, entered quietly through one of the windows and ransacked. Two dollars taken from the mantelpiece had been taken, as three lemonade bills that had been put under one of them, within a dollar in money had been left, there. The house was not disturbed at all, nor even moved in the most use rus manner, but more than this no harm was done. The street door of the front window were locked together, and on the window-sill were the traces of twenty muddy feet.

The matching with Bouloss was, of course, to go to the place and examine with him over the premises the thieves were. He noted at every thing and referred to every thing in a manner that, but before the parties had gone through with their explanations, he could see as clear as a pike staff, that they could have no hand in the robbery of a dollar. Bouloss, however, had to be sure, he knew there was a little spy-glass and other small objects of worth that never would have been left behind when two bulky vases, of less value were taken. Moreover, he was satisfied that the time required to unrivet the furniture and remove it, was being also purposely. In the second place, he saw that the entrance had not been made through the front window, muddy foot marks to the contrary, notwithstanding, he saw the impressions of corresponding masses of mud either on the ledge of the wall outside on which he would have stepped to get into the window, or on the carpet inside, because this it was unlike a thief to be tray himself by such a lady feet, and no trade, all in good with his boy to be found and have stopped to have his shoes cleaned after getting safely out into the street with his booty.

Satisfied that the robbery had been committed by some party within the premises, and who had made a clumsy but foolish attempt to copy the work of a burglar, Bouloss inquiries as to who was in the house when the robbery was done. A young slave girl fourteen years old, hired as a servant had been in the back room. She had frequently referred as to whether she would say better for her services, and had been attempted to be induced to do so.

Bouloss was convinced that she was the author of the write, and took her into a private room, where he taxed her with it, and urged her to make a full confession. For a long time she was obstinate and perverse, but at length worn her angry per cold her that, as she was a slave, he would not prosecute her if she gave up the stolen property, she acknowledged every thing except taking the thirty dollars, which she protested that she had not seen. Now Bouloss was certain that the money was all that prompted her to take the trouble to rob her that he would give her until the next morning to reflect, by which time she must produce the three tendollar bills or go to jail.

In the mean time she brought out the vases that she had hid in a corner of the yard, and the three bills were in there of garret, and where no one would have thought of looking. After a few hours meditation, he had up in her room, she concluded to finish her confession and owned up to stealing the thirty dollars. Grave appears that she had spent the money for the three bills, and returned them to their owner. She was sent back to her master, and will have to be sharply watched ever this, a slave shown herself capable of doing much that is bad in a very shrewd way.

Important Legal Decision.—The following late decision of Judge Ogden is one very important to our mercantile community. It will doubtless over the view of Messrs. Frost & Co., but we shall see what the view taken by Mr. Newman, one of their clerks, with treason, in sending to their house in Boston two drafts on Liverpool for one thousand pounds each:

Fifth District Court of New Orleans—No. 14,856.—James Stitt vs. Stephen Flanagan et al.—Ogden, J.—The plaintiff, a resident of Mobile, boarded on the 11th May, 1861, an inspection prohibiting Gold-house & Lespatre, merchants of this city, from paying or dispoing of any part or portion of certain funds in their hands. The defendants, citizens of Philadelphia, and therefore alien enemies, have moved to set aside the injunction, on giving bond and complying with the usual requisites of the law.

The case in war is commenced, all trading, negotiating, communication or intercourse between our citizens and the enemy without the direct permission of the Government is unlawful; no action can be prosecuted, and no judgment is lawful. An alien enemy has no *persona standi in judicio*, that is, he has no right to be heard as plaintiff in a Court of justice. He has no right of action during war, and he cannot sue, because it would be drawing revenue out of the country. All the rights of friendship are enemies to all the subjects of the nation. It is not only unlawful to aid and abet the enemy, but it is not duty to withhold from him, *fugiunti bello*, what was justly due him at the commencement of the war; and as the object of the law is to harass and cripple the enemy, *a fortiori* have we the right to bring him into court at the suit of our own citizens. Once in court, the alien may be heard in his defense. The rule taken is not a defense to the merits. The object of the rule is to have the funds delivered to the defendants, that an appeal to a court to sanction and authorize an unlawful act. That which could not have been without this injunction, for the fiduciaries could not have been realized "without violating their allegiance." Again the defendants cannot avail themselves of these proceedings; for a contingent precedent would be that they should be good and valid bond. The bond would be a judicial bond, the security to be domiciled in the jurisdiction of this court. No contract is considered valid as between enemies, so as to give them a remedy in the courts of either Government. The suretyship is accessory to the principal obligation; if the principal obligation is void, so also is the accessory. But, again, no resident could become surety. It would be aiding and abetting the enemy, and could not be done without a direct violation of the laws of his country, and of the laws of nations. The bond furnished must violate the law forbidding intercourse and trade, and would, therefore, be null and void.

Let the rule be dismissed.

Coroner's Inquests.—The Coroner held several inquests on Saturday. After investigating all the circumstances of the unfortunate death of Charles H. Chapman, sergeant of the Slater Guards, accidentally shot through the orbit and brain by the discharge of a revolver from the belt of armorer Philip Sweeney, the testimony showed conclusively that it was an accident, and on the record of a verdict to that effect the discharge of Sweeney was ordered.

An inquest was also held on the body of Eliot Wilson, familiarly known as John, a German by birth, who has been driving one of Sampson and Keen's fruiture carts for thirteen years. While turning the corner of Royal and Bienville streets on Saturday he fell from his cart and the wheel passed over his body, causing his death in three hours. He left a wife and three children.

Another inquest was held on the body of Thomas McGinney, a native of New York, 36 years of age, who was found Saturday morning lying on the bangquette corner of Liberty and Terpsichore streets, and died soon after being taken to the Charity Hospital. He had joined the Continental Guards, and started with them for Virginia, but got a furlough and came home to meet a lose a cotton bale that he might have found near Manassas Junction. A verdict was rendered that he died from the rupture of a blood vessel.

False Rumor.—Mr. John Condon, the butcher of St. Mary's Market, published a prompt denial of the report that he had been arrested for furnishing fresh beef to the U. S. steamer Brooklyn. We cannot too strongly condemn the malice that must have prompted the originator of this story.

We are requested by Mr. H. Wax to state that he is not accused of selling liquor to slaves, but of selling liquor by the glass, without a license.

Departure of the Orleans Guards.—As will be seen by their special orders in another column, the Orleans Guards are to leave for Camp Lewis this morning, escorted by the French Legion.

An Escape from the Black Maria.—There is not a vehicle that rattles through the streets of New Orleans so generally known as the mysterious and execratable black maria. Its progress to and from the Parish Prison, Workhouse and police stations is watched with a wondering interest by servant girls, and with a feeling of strange awe by little children. Even babes hush their petulent wailing when it comes in sight, and the danger of their being consigned to it is portrayed by their tired nurses. And when it is backed up in front of the lockups, and downcast criminals walk sullenly through a double file of policemen from the office to its one forbidding door, and step up into the dark and prison-like interior, crowds of open-mouthed people gather about to gaze with eager curiosity. Then when the massive door is slammed to, shutting out all hope from the forlorn creatures within, and robbing them of the free sunlight, and the dark-hued omnibus dashes off on its impetuous course, what throngs of bosyeun alongside to catch the sounds that may issue from the within, or point to their fingers thrust out of the little grated opening in the roof. The blow to maria is an institution. So also is Pleasant Burney, who has driven the up-town maria from time immemorial.

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