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NEW ORLEANS
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 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 D. E. Murphy, at 11½ o'clock, at the Felicia Warehouse, on Commerce street, corn meal; also, at 11 o'clock, in Bonnet's Inspection, lard.

By E. Rogers & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, boots, shoes, brogans, shirts, clothing and dry goods.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, head of Canal street, corn.

THE WAY THEY TALK.

We have all heard of the philosopher in Laputa who extracted sunbeams from cucumbers, but the ingenuity of that *savant* was dullness itself compared with the stupendous genius displayed by the New York *Herald*. That wonderful sheet finds sources of consolation, joy and encouragement in the deepest disasters. Like MARK TAPLEY, he is never so jolly as when laboring under the pressure of accumulated misfortune. For example—one might naturally imagine that the reverses experienced by the Federalists at Fairfax Courthouse, Bethel and Vienna would not be contemplated with special pleasure by the Northern organs, but the *Herald* shows that such an idea is absurd. It professes to be in the highest degree cheered and encouraged by these defeats, and declares that morally they have been of great benefit to the North. The *Herald's* jubilation proceeds from two causes, first, that these engagements prove that the Southerners will only fight behind batteries, and next, that their guns are very badly served. Therefore BENNETT rejoices, yea exults in the threshing which the Yankees have received.

All we have to say in the premises is, that if losing twenty to one, and getting beaten in nearly every rencounter is a source of comfort to the Federalists and their organs, the South is entirely willing to grant them as much of the article as they may desire. We hope that every skirmish will prove a Vienna to the North, and every engagement a Bethel. The Federalists are welcome to an indefinite amount of this species of pleasure. The *Herald*, it is true, pretaces the expression of its delight by declaring that there have been but few lives lost on either side in the several encounters, but then everybody knows that that delectable sheet never for a moment suffers truth to stand in the way of any position it thinks proper to assume. There has been small loss on our side, but very serious loss on that of the enemy, and this arises from the fact that our guns are served with much precision, the *Herald* to the contrary, notwithstanding. Why even Pierque BUTLER, in his Delphic dispatch to General SCOTT, lays stress on the excellent firing of the Southern troops at Bethel.

But the *Herald* shall be its own judge. In the same issue—that of the 19th inst.—there are two articles. One is entitled "*Our Troops Under Fire*," and is intended to signalize the felicity experienced by the Black Republicans at the results of the various skirmishes and fights with the Confederate soldiers. In that article occurs the following passage.

The accounts given of all these engagements would go to prove two things: first, that though all of the same race, our Northern soldiers have more dash, and are, in every sense of the word, braver soldiers than the rebel troops, and, secondly, that in coolness and steadiness under the fire of battles they are not quite superior to them, but are equal to the best disciplined soldiers of the European armies.

The second article is headed "*Another Blunder and the Lesson it Teaches*," and in it the *Herald* grieves and growls over the surprise and massacre of the Federalists at Vienna. Thus does the Protean organ commence its complaint

The news we publish this morning of the disaster to our troops at Vienna, on the railroad between Alexandria and Leesburg, is of the same description as that which has so recently occurred at Big Bethel, and from the same cause—another masked battery, another absence of the enemy fallen into by the incompetence of military generals. In the opinion of the surgeon at Vienna, had a prudent, experienced military man been in charge of our troops, such a misfortune could not have happened

Then, after recommending that the command of the armies of the North should be given to experienced officers of the regular army, it asks sorrowfully "But what can be expected from raw troops, with raw officers? Even veteran soldiers will fail in the hands of incompetent leaders." Is not the contradiction exquisite? In one article they are eulogized for their courage, and are pronounced equal to the best disciplined soldiers of the European armies, and in another, on the same page, we are asked what can be expected from raw troops under raw officers? So the Northern soldiers at the same time are braver than the rebel troops, and as cool and steady as the best disciplined European troops, and yet are raw recruits under raw officers. It is a pity there was nobody in the office of the *Herald* to revise the incoherent and perplexing stuff which forms the staple of these two articles Of course the contradictions of that print from one day to another astonish nobody; but that it should stultify itself by the glaring incongruity of diametrically opposite statements in the same edition is a low shot beyond any barle quin performance we have seen for the *Herald*. It only shows that a set of mines most of these Northern newspaper scribes are. The inconsistencies of the *Herald*, ridiculous as they are, inspire less disgust than the ineffable platitudes of the *Times* whenever it undertakes, which it does diurnally, to sketch the plan of a campaign for effectually suing up the South in some thirty days

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

As this anniversary approaches, and the question of its celebration is being discussed, we see a portion of the more thoughtful press urging its observance in a manner that will assert our right to its glorious memories. In a well considered article the *Picayune* of yesterday says that "it should be borne in mind by those who relect at the idea of celebrating, as a national holiday, in this Confederacy, a day which has always been the great national festival of the United States, that the great event of July 4, 1776, took place many years before there was any such body politic as 'The United States of America.' The Declaration of Independence was the act of thirteen individual, distinct, separate, independent sovereignties, passed in the Congress of the United Colonies, 'united' for certain definite ends, which were explicitly expressed in this 'Declaration,' but by no means in such sense as that implied by the national compact into which they entered, by the adoption of the Federal Constitution of 1787 That Declaration was signed, among others, by Carroll, of Maryland, Jefferson (its author), two Lees, Wythe, of Virginia, Hooper, Hewes and Penn, of North Carolina, Rutledge, Heyward, Middleton, of South Carolina, Lloyd and Gwinnett, Hall and Walton, of Georgia, as well as by the representatives of those other States from which we are now divided. And the clinging associations which, in the hearts of all true Southern men, cluster around that immortal instrument, will keep its memory ever green among us."

The same paper quotes from the Newberry S C. Sun to similar effect. We should like to see the Common Council of New Orleans give force to this idea by making some simple and unostentatious arrangements for a public celebration of the coming 4th of July, in which we think they will be sustained and their action approved by every reflecting and patriotic citizen

The British steamship Jason, 21 guns, arrived off the bar on Tuesday last.

The Right Reverend Leonidas Polk, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Louisiana has been commissioned a Brigadier-General in the army of the Confederate States, and assigned to the command of the land and water defenses on the Mississippi below Cairo, in concert with Col Hardee—headquarters at Memphis

Colonels Hardee and Magruder have been appointed Brigadier-Generals

DANGEROUS POSITION.—Says the Norfolk *Herald*: The Ellsworth Zouaves have to be punished to compel them to go on guard at Alexandria. Nine were killed on Friday night, and every night one or more finds himself a dead man. Each takes leave of his friends when he goes on guard, and the first thing he knows he is dead. They say we have Indians about who shoot them with arrows. Let every one die a dog's death. Jackson's brother and friends have set a good example.

A letter was received at the Post-Office in Washington, on the 14th inst., addressed as follows:

For Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy. Care of Gen. Scott. Send good old soldier, who is requested to retain it until Gen. Davis calls for it in person.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,123.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

[EVENING DISPATCHES.]

From Missouri—The Fight at Camp Cole.

St. Louis, June 26.—Two regiments are moving to Cape Girardeau, threatening General Watkins.

The *Republican's* Monday statement of the fight at Camp Cole is corroborated by a gentleman named Jones, from Nacosho, who reports eight Missourians killed and six wounded. Sixty-nine Federalists killed The number of wounded not ascertained.

The *Republican* of Tuesday has two later messengers from Camp Cole, both of whom corroborate Monday's statement.

Lyon Preparing to Move South.

Booneville, June 25—Gen. Lyon is engaging wagons and horses, indicating a Southern movement.

Alarming Condition of Financial Affairs at Washington—Direct Taxation—Income Tax—Stamp Tax.

Washington, June 26—Financial affairs here are becoming positively alarming. There is no doubt now but that direct taxation must be resorted to.

Among the many suggestions by the newspapers an income tax and a stamp tax are mentioned.

Gossip.

New York, June 26.—The *Tribune* says that it is not true that there is a co-operation between Adams Express Company and the Post-Office Department to carry letters. The subject belongs exclusively to the War Department.

Reception of the Thirty-Seventh at Baltimore.

The Thirty seventh Regiment met with a scowling reception at Baltimore. No flags were displayed.

A Wisconsin quartermaster says a bullet whistled past his ear.

The *Herald* says Scott, his advisers and the Cabinet were in council, discussing the campaign. Nothing public had transpired, beyond the fact that a blow was soon to be struck.

From Grafton.

Grafton, June 25.—Reinforcements are arriving rapidly.

From Northwestern Virginia.

Grafton, June 26.—The Federal scouts report the Southerners 5000 strong, and Wise is momentarily expected with three more regiments, on whose arrival the whole will move towards Philippi.

Charges Against Gen. Butler.

Fortress Monroe, via Baltimore, June 25.—The Ordinance Department has entertained charges against Gen. Butler for violation of army regulations in allowing Sawyer to conduct the expedition.

The mercury stands at 101.

Probable Engagement at Fairfax Courthouse.

Alexandria, June 26.—Lowe's balloon having discovered a scattering camp in the vicinity of Fairfax Courthouse, Lieutenant Tompkins, with a company of cavalry and several companies of light infantry, proceeded there to dislodge the Southerners.

It was rumored here last night that the cavalry had been cut to pieces, though no intelligence had been received from Lieut. Tompkins as to his operations.

Cadwallader Not to Advance.

Washington, June 26—It is stated that Gen. Cadwallader has received direct orders from Gen. Scott not to advance to Martinsburg.

From Louisville.

Louisville, June 25—Passenger travel between the North and South is entirely free from delay and annoyance.

Freight matters are not yet definitely decided.

There is a strong movement here in deprecation of General Rousseau's enlisting camp. The movement is regarded by the Union men as unnecessary and uselessly irritating.

Bridge Down.

Louisville, June 26—The bridge over the Ohio and Mississippi railroad at Seymour is down, preventing regular connection.

More Indiana Troops.

Indianapolis, June 26—The Governor calls for eleven additional regiments.

Tennessee Election.

Washington, June 25—The official vote of Tennessee shows a majority in favor of separation of 61,175. The vote is the largest ever polled in the State

The Cherokees Neutral.

St. Louis, June 26—John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee nation, proclaims the neutrality of that people

The Savannah's Crew.

New York, June 26—The case of the crew of the privateer Savannah, captured off Charleston is now before the Grand Jury.

From Milwaukie.

Milwaukie, June 25.—The city is now quiet.

Maryland Legislature.

Frederick, Md., June 25.—The Legislature has adjourned till the 30th of July.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, June 25.—The steamer Iberville passed down at 6, and the Louisville at 8 o'clock this morning.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Father Point—Her Reported Night Meeting.

Father Point, June 26.—The Canadian mail steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the 13th, and Londonderry on the 14th inst., before telegraphed from St Johns, N. F., passed here yesterday, en route for Quebec.

Besides the news already telegraphed, the Anglo-Saxon brings the following

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, June 14—The Brokers Circular reports the sales of the week at 57,600 bales, of which 8800 were taken on speculation and 7200 for export, thus leaving to the trade 41,000. The week's business generally closed quiet. Inferior grades declined ⅛d, but closed firmer at an improved demand.

The sales on Friday comprised 10,000 bales, 2000 of which were taken on speculation and for export, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans 8¾d, Fair Mobile 8¾d, Fair Uplands 8¾d, Middling Orleans 7 15 16d, Middling Mobile 7 5 8d, Middling Uplands, 7¾d.

The stock of Cotton in port figures up 1,131,000 bales, of which 872,000 are American.

Bullion in the Banks of England and France.

The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England increased £71,000 during the week.

The Bullion in the Bank of France increased nearly 20,000,000 francs since the last report.

Still Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Europa.

Halifax, June 26—The steamer Europa has arrived here, bound for Boston, with Liverpool dates, via Queenstown, to June 15th, two days later than those by the Anglo Saxon.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, June 16—The sales of Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday, June 15th, amounted to 12,000 bales, of which 1000 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at full prices.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Provisions dull, Breadstuffs very dull.

Consols.

Consols, 90 to 90⅛.

Augmentation of the British American Squadron—Sixteen Gunboats Added.

The Europa brings intelligence that sixteen British gun vessels have been ordered to join the squadron, which is immediately going to America.

France and Italy.

Italy's recognition by France is considered imminent. The *Débats* says that if Austria crosses the Mincio, France will inevitably fight.

MORNING DISPATCHES.]

From Fortress Monroe—Engagement up the Rappahannock.

Fortress Monroe, via Baltimore, June 26—The gun-boat Monticello, while up the Rappahannock river, sent a party ashore, which was surprised, nine being wounded—one mortally.

The Monticello opened shot and shell, when the Southerners retired.

The Quaker City brushed a number of dragoons near Cape Henry. A seaman was killed.

The Quaker City threw shell, which dispersed the Southerners.

The ship Amelia, from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, has been captured by the blockading fleet.

Fifty refugees, under cover of a flag of truce, arrived here, stating that the forces at Sewall's Point regard Sawyer's guns with contempt.

Yorktown is being made a stronghold.

From Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, June 26.—There is no truth whatever in the statement that Gen. McClellan has made a compact with Gen. Buckner not to enter on occupy Kentucky. Gen. Buckner has repeatedly renewed the profession of his determination to prevent the entrance of secession troops into Kentucky, or their passage through it. but Gen. McClellan has entered into no agreement with Gen. Buckner restraining the Government or himself.

Later from Key West.

New York, June 26—The Chesapeake has arrived, from Fort Jefferson and Key West on the 19th inst. She reports that the garrisons were well and abundantly supplied with provisions and ordnance.

New Jersey Furnishes More Troops.

Trenton, N. J, June 26.—Governor Odlon, of this State, has received orders from the Federal authorities to send three more regiments to Washington.

Edmonds, Scott & Co. Want No Commissions—All Right.

Washington, June 26.—All the reports about the disposition of the President, Cabinet, Generals, or anybody else, favoring compromise or delay are misrendered.

Movements of Gen. Wise.

Hagerstown, June 26—Intelligence received here indicates that Gen. Wise has gone to attack a force which is reported advancing up the Kanawha.

The Southern force at Romney numbers 15,000. Colonel Jackson, with five regiments, is opposite Williamsport. 4000 troops are at Falling Waters, five miles from Williamsport. 8000 are at various points between Hancock and Harper's Ferry.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, June 26.—The Cotton market closed firm to-day, with sales of 1600 bales at 14⅝ to 14¾c.

Steamship Arrived Out.

The Europa reports that the steamer Persia had arrived out at Liverpool previous to her departure.

The Lincoln Programme.

It is thought that a change of programme will result of yesterday's conference, and also that a forward movement is soon to take place.

Secretary Chase will recommend a moderate revision of the Morrill tariff.

The *Post's* dispatch says that the leading Congressmen are determined to confine legislation to war matters.

Foul Play to Lincoln's Water Crafts.

A letter from the Colorado, now at sea, says that after the break in the machinery of that vessel examination showed that a piece had been sawed out and replaced by soft iron carefully painted. Other parts of the machinery had also been tampered with.

The same engineer had charge of the Colorado that tampered with the Mississippi's engines.

Suit Withdrawn Against the Nashville Railroad.

Louisville, June 26—The suit instituted against the Nashville Railroad to decide whether as a common carrier the company is liable for loss or delay, has been withdrawn.

Guthrie and Cotton are still controversing Meantime nothing is being shipped.

We find the following in the Memphis *Avalanche* of Tuesday. It is indeed most important, if true.

Glorious News from Europe—The Confederacy to be Recognized at an Early Day—Our Cotton Crop Already Proposed For.

Major-General Pillow has received, from an official source, and in such a manner as makes it perfectly reliable, information that a bearer of dispatches has arrived from the Confederate Ministers in Europe, with advices that England and France have determined to protect their commerce on the Western continent, and that to ensure its entire safety, each of the Governments have ordered twenty additional ships, from their respective navies, to reinforce their squadrons in the Southern waters.

And our important point of information is, that negotiations for a loan bad so far progressed as to have secured propositions from different parties and powers to the amount of two hundred million dollars, upon the security offered by the prospective cotton crop, or that portion of it which will come into the hands of the Confederate authorities, through the confidence of the Southern people in their Government.

The same dispatches also conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the Confederacy will be recognized in a short time by the great European powers; that the blockade of Southern ports can be of only short duration, and that the season when our great staples are prepared for market will see us in free commercial intercourse with all the world, with the single exception of our persecutors in the North.

We make these statements with the utmost confidence in their truthfulness—the intelligence having reached the commanding General at this point by an express messenger from the seat of European dispatches, who passed to Richmond on Saturday night.

The repeated mutterings of the Northern press for days and weeks past, indicated all the time the probabilities of the results detailed above, and that they were aware of the danger that their imperious demands upon the powers of the world would be disregarded. The revolution press of New York city, editorially and through their European correspondents, have of late denounced all the foreign action that has occurred on the question presented by the state of affairs in America. That they recognized the handwriting on the wall we have had no doubt, and the information detailed above gives abundant evidence of their sagacity in reading the signs of the times. The great West is independent and recognized South, at an early day, are overwhelmingly convincing, and the friends of the South can rejoice hopefully

How They Catch It.

Scarcely has Gen Pierce recovered from the effects of the terrible lashing he received from the Northern prints for his disgraceful conduct at Bethel, than Gen. Schenck exposed himself to similar castigation for his blunders at Vienna. Here is a sample of the manner in which poor Schenck catches it:

[From the Chicago Post.]

ANOTHER BRIGADIER GONE UP—Brigadier-General Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, has succeeded in making his name immortal. As a Brigadier he led four companies of troops upon some platform cars, and, wrapped in his Brigadier mantle, took a seat in a passenger car, and backed down the train into an ambuscade in which his train and his troops were subjected to a destructive cross fire from heavy batteries of the enemy. Glorious Schenck! And then he writes that he had to retreat, because he could not hold the cars with precision enough to outflank their batteries And so poor booby, Bobby Schenck marched back with his dead, dying and mangled countrymen to that camp which his train and his troops were subjected to under the charge of such an officer

Mr. Schenck served in Congress with Mr. Lincoln, and therefore was qualified as a Brigadier. Mr. Schenck had a brother who was also and therefore Mr. Schenck was always supposed to know something of naval matters, and was always put on the Committee on Naval Affairs. Having stumped Egypt with Mr. Lerlo and Col. Donnelhower in 1860, and knowing something of naval affairs, he was made a Brigadier-General in the army, and placed upon a train of cars in which he backed the troops down to defeat and death. Poor Bob! "Brigadier." Where is Pierce? Call for Schenck! Two of the Brigadiers are done for, and if it were not for the fearful loss of life and the terrible slaughter of soldiers and patriotic soldiers, the public would have cause to rejoice if others on the list of Brigadiers had the opportunity of adding their names and deeds to those of Schenck and Pierce. Let us hope, for the sake of our West, in which our Brigadiers may have a chance to show their lack of capacity, before we have an engagement in which stupidity may cost too much.

Unfortunately the North must have such Generals, or none. Its list of officers having some military knowledge is completely exhausted, and it must perforce confer army distinction on civilians alone.

GRAFTON, June 20.—A spy who had spent two days in the rebel camp at Laurel Hill, near Philippi, reports their force at 2000. They have five pieces of artillery in position for defense, and are well supplied with cavalry. They expected a reinforcement of five regiments to-day. This reinforcement has been heard of at Huttonsville advancing.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SIX SOLDIERS LOST.—The following short extract from the New York *Daily News* is significant. Is there an underground railroad for runaway Zouaves in Virginia?

Colonel Duryea's Zouaves.—There is a mystery hanging over the fate of one or two hundred of Col. Duryea's Zouaves. We have had rumors here for some days that two companies were missing, having been sent on a scouting expedition and did not return. A paragraph in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* appears to substantiate the rumor. It says "they were sent out from Fortress Monroe a week ago last Monday (the 3d inst) and have not yet returned, and it is not known what has become of them." Two parties have, it says, been sent out after them, but met with no success; one of them having been attacked by a strong Confederate force and driven back with a loss of two killed, seven badly wounded and four prisoners. It is not unlikely that the missing Zouaves are in the hands of this very force as prisoners of war Thus some misfortune has befallen these gallant fellows is, we fear, too true.

The regiment when it left this city numbered, rank and file, (if we mistake not, one hundred and thirty) two hundred men; the following return of the present strength of this company is official:

Adjutant Hamblin to-day presented the following report of the present condition of Col. Duryea's regiment to Gen. Butler:

Fifth Regiment New York State Volunteers, Camp Hamilton, June 12, 1861.

Aggregate of officers and men present.....792
Aggregate of officers and men absent..... 11
Aggregate of officers and men sick..... 43
Total..... 846

This would show a deficiency of one hundred and eighty-six men—where are they!

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Alexandria (La.) *Constitutional* speaks as follows:

For the past week the heat of "old Sol" has been most oppressive, and the weather is still very dry. (So are we.) It is just about four weeks since we have had a rain of any moment, and the crops, particularly the corn, are suffering dreadfully in consequence thereof. The luxuriant fields of corn of three weeks ago, which looked so beautiful and promising, are now all blasted badly by this dry, scorching weather. Indeed, if this drouth is not soon relieved by a good, drenching rain, it is seriously apprehended that there will not be enough of the stuff of life made in this section to feed the "goblers" on.

Smarting under the keen lash of a patriot lady, one of the enemy's officers in Alexandria lately remarked to another: "These Virginia ladies are very fearless. They are more plucky than the men." "Sir!" retorted the lady, "you have not met our men yet. When you do, you will change your opinion!" Another, a widow lady, whose husband was killed at the flight and from Alexandria and her farm near by, indignantly spurned it. "A Virginia lady, on Virginia soil, and daughter of a Virginia statesman, disdains to move by 'a pass' from a wicked invader!" When warned that the sentinels might molest her, she said if they did she would send them to their master for better instruction. She carried the day and travels as she has.

Reported Insanity of Queen Victoria.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* has the following:

Extraordinary rumors, of which, so far as I know, nothing has been heard in London, are circulated in Paris to day touching the health of the Queen of England. The *Gazette de France* says that "Dr. Robelein has been sent for to London attend to a consultation of French and German physicians on the state of the Queen's health, which, it seems, is such as to give rise to uneasiness."

The following mysterious paragraph appears, under the head of "latest news," in the new journal *Le Temps*:

"We learn from Berlin that the Prince and Princess Royal, with the little Prince William, are going to pay a visit to London about the middle of July. It appears that the great object of their journey is to procure a *salutary emotion* for Queen Victoria—to change the current of her thoughts by their society. The rumors that circulate about Her Majesty's condition are truly alarming, and awaken the most sincere sympathy here. Her Majesty is only 42 years of age; her bodily health is perfectly good, and it may be reasonably hoped that, under proper treatment, the moral malady with which she is afflicted will soon disappear."

This paragraph contains an insinuation that Queen Victoria, like her grandfather, George III, is out of her mind. There was a report some time ago that the Duchess of Kent had died a Roman Catholic; and that the Queen, who felt the loss of her mother most intensely had in her grief become one also. This statement, however, was thought to be a calumny, invented by an Ultramontanist paper, and it was treated with contemptuous silence in London. The present rumors, however, will occasion much excitement when they come to be known there, and I should think there can scarcely fail to be a Parliamentary explanation about them.

[From the St. Joseph (Mich.) Traveller, June 12th.]

Thrilling Adventure with Two Large Snakes.

We learn that James Graham, Esq., our sprend dressed Sheriff, whose adventure with the wolf, which, it will be recollected, he skated down and caught on the river last winter, an exploit, by the way, that has been copied into almost every paper in the United States, yesterday was the hero of an adventure more wonderful than the one above alluded to. While crossing a piece of marshy ground bordering on the northern bayou near this village, in company with a small boy, he discovered two extraordinary large blue racer snakes just ahead of him, and although armed with nothing but an insignificant stick, he resolved at once to endeavor to dispatch the monsters. Therefore by describing a circle he headed them off and hemmed them in near the water, which they attempted to reach, but the stick was too nimble for him to move from his tracks without falling over. But in spite of this trying predicament the Sheriff was not much alarmed until he saw the other snake, which had been time been running from side to side, suddenly start toward him, and with the quickness of lightning leaped upon him, catching his right arm in his embrace and biting it as fast as firmly as if it had been secured with chain of steel, and of course, notwithstanding he strained every nerve in the effort, he could not release it. With his left hand he drew a sharp knife from a breast-pocket of his coat, and made short work of severing the coils of his disagreeable foes. The largest of these monsters measured seven feet four and one half inches, and the other five feet eight inches in length. The Sheriff says that it seemed to him that the terrible embrace of the large reptile was equal to the strength which two men could bring to bear in a tug-of-war, and that it was one of the most terribly painful, while the quickness of their movements is was indeed astonishing. He brought away their heads as trophies of his victory.

LOCOMOTIVES ON COMMON ROADS.—In anticipation of the adoption and use of locomotives on common roads, to the perfection of which considerable attention has been of late paid in England, a bill has been introduced into Parliament for their regulation. It exacts that the weight on each pair of wheels is not to exceed one ton and a half The use of locomotives destructive to highways or dangerous to the public is to be prohibited by the Secretary of State, so as to prevent the excessive wear and tear. The weight of locomotives over county, parish or suspension bridges is not to exceed fifteen tons, and any damage is to be made good The locomotives are to consume their own smoke. Two persons are to drive and conduct every locomotive, and red lights are to be fixed conspicuously in front of locomotives and carriages one hour after sunset, and one hour before sunrise The speed of locomotives on highways is not to exceed ten miles an hour, and through towns, cities or villages, five Locomotives are to meet within the city of London, more than seven feet in width and with wheels six inches wide.

The street horse railroad, cars in St. Louis are to be propelled by steam The furnaces and motor are to be upright, and placed in the front of the car, occupying a space of about three feet square. The cylinders are to be three inches in diameter, with a nine inch stroke, and will give a power equal to about three horses.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Perseverance Guards—This fine company now leave the Barracks this morning at 8 o'clock, to take the tiresome Railroad for their position on the Gulf coast.

Bloody Fight in a Bar-Room—Three Men Wounded—About seven o'clock last evening a desperate fight with bowlers took place in a coffee-house on the upper end of the corner of St. Louis and Bienville streets. The police were answering roll-call at the station House when news of the affair reached them. Three men were wounded, Henry Dolhonde, who keeps the bar store corner of Conrad and Charter streets, a German, and another man, who is said to live in the house of Hidaro at the corner of Tremé and St. Louis streets, kept by Mr. Hidaro. Dolhonde has a severe cut upon the right side of the head, another on the left cheek bone, and a severe gash in the throat. Two of the arteries are cut, but he is not believed to be in a dangerous condition The German who was found in the place, had two cuts on the side of his face. The other man is severely cut on the head. Harry Strong, who was in the fight, retreated in safety under cover of his revolver, and went to his home on Goodchildren street, between Perdido and Gravier. He was not arrested and proper witnesses of the place were arrested as witnesses.

With all diligence we could obtain but one report of the affair as given by a German, who said he witnessed it. His story was test Strong, Dolhonde and the man who lives at Minerva Davis's house, came up to the bar and intoxicated and asked for a bottle of gin cocktails. The barkeeper related to give them any liquor at first on account of their intoxication, but afterwards offered to give them the cocktails if they would drink outside of the place Thereupon the Dolhonde commenced breaking tumblers on the floor, and on being reminded by the barkeeper that the tumblers were his property, they threw them at him.

The barkeeper now jumped over the counter, and catching Dolhonde by the hair, spilt one tumbler over his head and broke another on his throat, cutting his throat in two. Several Germans who had been sitting on the banquette in front of the coffee-house ran in at the same time and attacked the three invaders with tumblers, chairs and whatever they could use. At this strong draw his revolver and leaded out of the door, while his two companions were felled to the floor. Such is the story as we heard it. When the case comes up before the Recorder we may get at the facts.

Attempted Assassination by a Negro—At seven o'clock yesterday morning a negro man, named Reuben, the slave of Dr. Whitlock, of Kentucky, who has been employed for four weeks at the Metairie Race Course by the keeper, Mr. Thomas Vowell, entered Vowell's house, and seizing an axe, attempted to murder him. He gave Mr. V. five terrible cuts upon the head and body, and then made his escape to the woods. A number of people, on learning the fact, organized to hunt up the negro assassin, and procured a pack of dogs.

After a search lasting the whole day came across him at a tree near the quarter stretch, where Busswell's stables are. The desperado made a stout resistance, and when one of the gentlemen drew a revolver on him, snatched the pistol out of his grasp and fired two shots, but without effect, at the owner. One of the dogs, getting bewildered in the fight, attacked a white man. The negro was finally overpowered after a severe handling, and then struggled so much they were compelled to bind him hand and foot, and bring him to the First District prison. In addition to a wagon, where they arrived at 10 o'clock last night.

Domestic Relations.—In our issue of Tuesday we related the story of Vincent Janoni, who alleged to have been married to his wife, a paramour, Jean Soudiano for merely kissing one of his children as it passed by his door on the street. Having made an affidavit against the paramour for assault and battery, Soudiano was arrested yesterday, and gave bonds in $250 to appear for examination. Thereupon his wife Christina made the following affidavit: "I, your deponent is the wife of Vincenzio Janoni, and has instituted a suit in the Fourth District Court against her said husband, praying for a separation. That her said husband has, on several occasions, insulted and abused her and that on last evening, about five o'clock, while your deponent was peacefully walking with her two children on St. Peter street her said husband committed an assault and battery upon her, against the peace and dignity of the State of Louisiana." The luckless Janoni was now I formed he must himself give security in $300 or go to prison, and having no rich friend at hand, he had to step down stairs and take his seat in the Black Maria, in which he could enjoy a delightful ride out Orleans street to Capt. Freemann's hotel. Let this be a lesson to the numerous husbands who dare take their children when their recreant mothers tantalizingly promenade with their paramours and offspring before said husband's door. Janoni is evidently a man of high mettle and spirit, and it only remains to be seen how much he is in the fault when the Recorder examines the case.

Selling Liquor to Slaves.—Officers Finney and Patton, at six o'clock yesterday morning, found Dorsey, a slave of Mrs. Olosey, buying a decanter of whisky in the grocery No. 407 St. Ann street, between Johnson and Friar streets. They arrested the negro, and the proprietor of the place will be criminally prosecuted.

Fugitive Caught.—John Schauffer, alias Snapper, who escaped out of the Black Maria with other boy thieves, on their way to the Workhouse, by tearing up the floor, was arrested on Orleans street last night. Orleans last night, by Mr. Woolfers, turnkey at the Parish Prison.

Severe Assault.—Henry Wilder had Mrs. Mary Gaerson and her sister, Jane Deutte, of St. Joseph street, arrested last evening for assault with intent to kill. He alleges that Jane struck him with a hatpiece and Mrs. Gaerson threw a revolver on him. Both the ladies displayed bad for fresh appearance.

The Last of a Character.—Joseph Johnson, a native of England, 32 years of age, died suddenly yesterday of disease of the heart, in his residence, on Casaudo street. He has been well known for many years as a public character, pedaling around the streets rat poison, carrying a painted wooden sign representing strictly in oil colors the fearful explosive effects his bean had upon unfortunate mice, and bearing the motto, "Death on Rats." In fact, Johnson was generally known as and called "Death on Rats." He was a quiet, well-conducted and industrious man.

Burglaries.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of three and four, the boarding-house at the corner of New Levee and Ninth streets, kept by A. Decker, was broken into by burglars, who searched the premises, but carried off nothing but a sum of ten dollars found in the pockets of one of the boarders, named Harland. On Monday a thief got into Mrs. Ann Williams's apartments, No. 226 Gravier street, while she was absent visiting a friend, by climbing through a window that opens upon an alley-way. He took a watch, six rings and twenty-six dollars in money, with which he escaped, although he was seen as he went out of the alley.

Cutting Affairs.—Thos. Mullory, employed at the St. Charles Hotel, was passing the corner of Common and Carondelet streets, at one o'clock yesterday morning, when a man suddenly sprang out from the shadow of a doorway and stabbed him in the upper part of the thigh, very severely, after which he escaped unrecognized. Mullory went to the hospital where he got his wound dressed. About the same time officer Saxon found a man lying on St. Thomas street, who had been left there badly cut in several places and terribly beaten by some unknown assailants. The officer had him immediate conveyed to the Charity Hospital.

First Justice Court—Judge T. W. Collens. A special tribunal of twenty-four slaveholders was ordered, to report for duty on the 1st of July, when there are several slaves to be tried for capital crimes. The District Attorney entered a nol. pros. in favor of Chas. A Gurnell, charged with illtreating his slave Martha, as he has sold her.

Charles Driver was acquitted of two charges of larceny brought against him by U. F. Burke, proprietor of the Tattersall's coffee-house, which appeared to be rather malicious than well founded.

Hannah Cornelius, f. w. c., was convicted of being in the state in violation of law. Rodgers Tanner was tried for larceny and acquitted. John Conklin and Ann Mitchell were tried for assault and battery, and returned not guilty.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—John Williamson, of corner Derbigny and St. Louis streets, gave $300 bail to appear, charged with assaulting Mrs. Hannah Sisk (who resides in the same building) with an axe about seven o'clock Tuesday evening. John Brady was held to answer the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character, and carrying concealed weapons, to wit, a dirk, presented by officer John Buckley. Mrs. H. Hafel gave $300 bail to answer the charge of grand larceny against Mrs. G. Maurice. Theodore Brackins was sent before the Criminal Court to be tried for beating Henry Gerr. Mrs Williams, Mary Brunold and Harry Bram, f m c., were placed under peace bonds for breaching the peace.

The following parties, each charged with assault and battery, were discharged, the plaintiffs withdrawing their appearances: prosecute: Pat Foley, Thos. Gaffney, Gustave Muller and his wife, Mrs. Frederick Michlor, Lisa Jenkins and Louise Bittner, f. w.

The attention of buyers and dealers is called to the sale of corn advertised to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, by D. E. Murphy, Auctioneer.

UNCLAIMED SALE.—*Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Clothing, and Shirts*—The particular attention of buyers is called to the extensive and unreserved sale of boots, shoes, brogans, ready-made clothing, and shirts, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the auction rooms of E. Rogers & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

Removal.

J. C. SCHMIDT, JEWELER AND WATCHMAKER, has removed from No. 161 Tchoupitoulas street to the corner of Bourbon and Bienville street, No. 84. jn27 3t

Dog Lost.

LOST, on Monday night at the French Market, a BLUE BULL DOG, answering the name of TURK. Collar trimmed, one ear cut short, had on an iron ring and leather collar, with brass eyelets.

A liberal reward will be given to whoever will bring said dog to No. 80 Burgundy street. jn27 1t

HAVANA SUGARS—100 boxes Waite, Tait & Co. Brown Havana Sugars, in store and for sale by
LANGTON & LAUGHLAND
jn27 64 Magazine st

HAVANA CIGARS—100,000 Havana Cigars of all sizes, such as Regalias, Media Regalias, Lonsdales, Bonas and Milds, for sale by the manufacturer, Havana Intuitida, El Sol, Fair de Morales &c., in store and for sale at low prices.
VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND
jn27 64 Magazine st

FOR SALE, IN BOND—50 puncheons Jamaica Rum, of superior quality, for sale by
VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND.
jn27 64 Magazine st

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st

WE have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OILCLOTH from 3 to 12 feet wide; also Matting, English Brussels, and Damask Linen for window blinds, Window blinds, Blue carpets and Rods, Dutch Carpets and Cocoa Matting for 20c., Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c. For sale at low prices.
A. BRUNSWIGAR & CO.
jn27 1t

Hops. Hops. Hops.

JUST received, 100 bales choice Hops, superior quality, for brewers' use. For sale by
CESACHS & GODEN,
jn24 2w corner Royal and St. Philip streets.

CLARET IN CASKS—50 casks St Emilion, in demand, from the well known brands of Chateau Gravet, Rouillac and Lescompte & Co. For