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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

THESE LOSS ARE OUR GAIN.

Providence not unfrequently confounds the designs of the wicked by permitting them to carry their evil devices into execution. This is strikingly exemplified in the result of the rigid blockade instituted by Lincoln at nearly all the Southern ports. He imagined, in his virulent hatred of the South, that by this measure he could cause the States would be reduced to the last extremities of physical privation, and would thus be ultimately coerced into submission. Has his wish been followed? We appeal to the stern logic of facts to prove the reverse. Take New Orleans, of Charleston, or Savannah, or Mobile, or any other seaport subjected to the blockade, and note whether the inhabitants are suffering on any lack of the necessaries of life. So far from this being the case, the contrary of our proposal is asserted of communication with the North has established the production of every species of food. Cattle by thousands are daily brought to our markets, and fruit and vegetables are in greater abundance than has ever been known before. The blockade has in many respects proved a positive benefit to the South. It has thrown us chiefly on our own resources, and has thus enabled us to ascertain what we scarcely understood before—that our capacity for providing for our material subsistence is practically boundless. We have ceased to be dependent upon others, and learned to rely upon ourselves. We have dug aside the spathy which formerly clogged our best energies efforts, and have succeeded by natural expedients that we can do it and thrive without the aid of our seditious friends of the North and West. Every day, while prolonging the war, develops and enlarges Southern capabilities for self-sustenance.

Again: it was thought that by shutting up we would be utterly deprived of the munitions of war, of cannon, rifles, muskets and gunpowder. How grievous an error this has proved! Independently of the vast subsoups of these indispensable articles seized in the arsenals and fortifications of the South, the interruption of communications with the United States has developed the resources of our people, and six large numbers successfully to work manufacturing for ourselves. In all directions we hear of the progress made in constructing the various implements of warfare. Even the city rifled cannon and columbiads are regularly turned out by more than one establishment, while in most of the Confederate States the manufacture of gunpowder and percussion caps is steadily pursued.

But in the meanwhile how has the blockade affected those who urged it and maintain it? Have they reaped any advantage from suspending all commercial intercourse between the Confederate and the United States? The short-sighted and silly policy of Mr. Ripdoter throughout the war cannot be more forcibly illustrated than by the suffering and distress, the bankruptcy and ruin he has inflicted on his own people. Here is the evidence in the shape of a letter from Cincinnati in which the consequences to that city and section of the Lincoln blockade are faithfully depicted. We find the letter in the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 30th June:

"When the ninety days expire, a large number of volunteers, having seen quite enough of camp life, will return to their homes. In many instances they are discovering that the 'protection of the American flag' is only a masked battery of bayonets, from behind which he expects to subjugate the South. So far as the patriotic people of Ohio do not engage heartily in such a warfare. They know that without the trade of the slave States, the West will be ruined. Even now I have been told by farmers in Indiana and this State, I am convinced they are getting very tired of the Lincoln blockade. The effects of the war and the blockade of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers are fast bankrupting the whole West. Bacon and provisions are going to destruction for the want of purchasers.

It is estimated that there are twenty millions of pounds of bacon and lard in this city. Bacon is selling at five to seven cents, corn from ten to ten cents per bushel, and butter, lard and cheese five to seven cents per pound. A man from Indiana told me, in the spring, that where food was scarce, they were actually using corn for fuel. A strong delegation has gone to Washington to represent the true state of things. And if they are not listened to, there will be an uprising in the West. The currency of the Western States is worthless, as the State banks and banks which were deposited as security for the redemption of the bank notes, are being sold in New York at 30 to 40c. on the dollar, leaving very little to indemnify the holders of the bank bills.

The true interests of the Western people are with the South. The Morrill tariff is an obnoxious and injurious to them as to us.

Briefly, then, let us sum up the blessings bestowed by Lincoln on his loyal subjects by the crusade against the South. In the first place, he has augmented the number of Confederate States by the addition of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee, and therefore while he has driven thousands of seven States into subjugation. Secondly, he has completely and virtually ruined the trade of the leading commercial cities of the North, such as New York, Boston and Philadelphia, so far as respects the South, since, whether hostilities cease in sixty days, or are prolonged for six years, we shall invariably seek other channels for our trade, and take nothing from the North that we can obtain elsewhere or do without. Thirdly, he has entailed irretrievable bankruptcy upon a large portion of the great West—a section of country to which the South have no country whatever, and which would be derived intimate and commercially advantageous connection our commerce, had it displayed common sense enough to cut its face resolutely against the despot at Washington. Fourthly, he has involved his Government in a frightful debt, and entailed a most destructive pecuniary crisis upon every State under his rule. Finally, he has taught the South how much of real wealth and productive industry she possesses—a lesson for which we are sincerely obliged to him.

Capt. C. C. Miller's Regiment Accepted. We learn by a telegraphic dispatch from Col. Miller, dated June 30th, and addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Gen. J. Mabe, that the Jackson Regiment, commanded by these officers, has been received into the service of the Confederate States. The regiment will be completed in a few days, and will then leave for the seat of war.

Among those who have recently arrived in our city we may mention Major Sibley, Capt. Holborne, Lieutenants Baker and Mallett, and Mr. Carey, who resigned their commissions in the United States army, and made their way hither from New Mexico by way of Texas. They have been welcomed with marked cordiality and kindness.

Hollis & Co., Exchange Place, have laid us under obligations for late New York papers.

General McClellan, the commander of the Federal forces in Northwestern Virginia, has issued a proclamation in which he protests against the adoption of the guerrilla mode of warfare by the Confederates, and assures the people that all prisoners taken will be dealt with according to the current rules of war. It was not expected, says the Mobile *Advertiser*, that Gen. McClellan would be pleased with this mode of fighting, and we presume his advice in the matter has not asked. A few guerrilla bands will be organized and armed, which will likely to do an immense amount of damage to the rear of the Yankee army. Their attendance to his men will doubtless be of too marked a character to be pleasing to the General. Let him be careful, however, how he treats the prisoners when he has the chance to take, or he may cause the guerrillas to determine to take no prisoners among his own.

The following order we copy by request:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Manassas Junction, June 25th, 1861. }
GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 27.

On and after the 30th inst., no person whatever, with or without passport, except those of the War Department, will be permitted to enter the lines occupied by the Army of the Potomac, with intention to pass thence or thereafter into the United States, or the lines of the enemy.

By order of Brig. Gen. BEAUREGARD.
THOMAS JORDAN,
A. A. G. and Adj't-General.

Kansas City, Mo., June 24.—A terrific tornado occurred at Westport, in Kansas, yesterday, by the falling of the walls of two buildings and part of a third, burying all the occupants. The building, a wine store, was demolished on the levee. Some forty or fifty persons were in the buildings at the time. They had previously been occupied as the headquarters of the first regiment of Kansas volunteers. Yesterday Captain Rahm's company of forty men entered the building for the purpose of drilling, preparatory to being received into the service of the United States, when the centre wall of the buildings suddenly gave way, plunging the whole company beneath a mass of ruins. A number were killed outright, others were slightly injured, and others escaped without a bruise. The loss is unknown.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSCRIPTS TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Washington.

Washington, July 1.—Captain Craven commands the Potomac flotilla, vice Ward.

The steamer Freeborn is so badly crippled that she will probably be condemned.

Fourteen Confederate scouts attacked the picket at Hunter's Mill, killing one and wounding one.

Skirmishing Near Grafton.

Grafton, July 1.—Skirmishing in this neighborhood continues, but for obvious reasons the details are suppressed.

Arrest of Missourians.

St. Louis, July 1.—Nine Missourians, with powder to blow up bridges, were arrested at Chillicothe, and committed to jail.

California Overland Mail.

Pioneer, July 1.—The overland mail coach leaves from this point to-day for San Francisco. The work on the California telegraph line is progressing.

Emigration to the far West continues on an extensive scale.

Wages Fourteen Months.

Fortress Monroe, June 30.—Two regiments will advance to New Market bridge to-morrow. It is running here incessantly.

Col. Carey Jones, of Hampton, has been arrested in consequence of letters found on the prize Tropic Wind, implicating several notables.

Movements of Governor Jackson.

St. Louis, July 1.—At the last advices Gov. Jackson was at Rocktop with 3000 men.

From Alexandria.

Alexandria, July 1.—There is no indication of an advance from here.

The Raid of Marquis Searry.

Hagerstown, July 1.—Two Southern regiments at Harper's Ferry destroyed the balance of the railroad bridges, and crossed over to Maryland Heights, supporting Searry's boats.

Change of Northern Journals.

New York, July 1.—The *Tribune* says that forward movements are impossible until more troops can be procured: 1000 will be ready by the 12th of July.

The *Times* says the contest for the Speakership of the House is exciting. The changes are in favor of Grow, of Pennsylvania, imparting Forney, who is working for Blair.

The *Herald* says the Government does not regard the occupation of Harper's Ferry of consequence, every thing being destroyed there.

The *Journal of Commerce* says recent developments indicate that General Scott intends to make no forward movement into Virginia this summer.

Affairs in Washington.

Washington, June 29.—It is generally believed that the Federalists will advance the coming week. They would have moved before, but General Scott desired to have military control of Baltimore, leaving no enemy in the rear.

Five regiments arrived last night, making 51,000 men stationed here.

A large force is advancing to support the Southerners at Harper's Ferry.

General Magruder is preparing to advance on Newport News.

Four hundred disabled volunteers are discharged to-day.

Kentucky Commissioners en Route to Richmond—Gen. Breckenridge Escapes—Full Valedictory.

Louisville, July 1.—Messrs. Burnett and Breckinridge are en route for Washington. Senator Powell will also go.

The disbanded companies of Gen. Rousseau's two regiments have gone to the camp at Silver Creek, opposite here in Indiana.

The *Courier* has exerted more laughter than any half dozen champagnes dreaming of a very ring tailed cat.

Exciting from Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 1.—Since 2 o'clock this morning startling proceedings have been enacted. Detachments of artillery and infantry have been posted at Monument Square, Eutaw Square and in the High Ward, on Broadway, and at other points.

Before daylight all the members of the Board of Police, except the Mayor, were arrested. It is said a plot has been discovered.

Anticipated Attack on Newport News.

Fortress Monroe, June 29.—An attack on Newport News Friday night was only prevented by the incessant rain.

Mr. Russell and the New York Times.

New York, June 30.—The *Times* has a letter from Mr. Russell, dated Washington, but suppressed since has been suppressed with at the friends.

Four Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of Steamship Etna—Cotton Quiet and Steady—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Dull.

New York, July 1.—The steamship Etna arrived at her wharf to-day, from Liverpool on the 19th, via Queenstown the evening of the 20th ult.

Her advices are four days later than those received by the Europa.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, June 20.—The sales of Cotton Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday amounted to 30,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 7000, the market closing firm at unchanged rates.

Latest.—The amount of Cotton sold to-day (Thursday) reached 8000 bales, 2000 of which were taken on speculation and for export. The market generally closed quiet and steady.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Breadstuffs dull, and slightly lower. Provisions dull.

Manchester Trade.

The advices from Manchester are of an unfavorable nature. The market for both manufactured goods and yarns closed dull and heavy.

London Money Market.

London, June 20.—Consols for money 92¾ to 92⅞, and for the account 93 to 93¼.

Arrival of Specie from Europe.

The Etna brought specie on freight to the amount of $236,000.

Great Britain—The Church Rates of England.

The House of Commons rejected the bill for the abolition of the Church rates by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Moss won the championship of England.

The ship Medford has been dismasted at Port Leland, in the North Atlantic Ocean.

The English war steamer Evadne had sailed for the American coast.

The New Orleans correspondent of the London *Times* says it is impossible to resist the conviction that the Southern Confederacy can only be conquered by means irresistible as those which subjugated Poland.

At an influential meeting relative to the Cuban slave trade, Lord Brougham denounced the proceedings of Spain, and said that the Government recommended the suspension of diplomacy until the trade was abandoned.

France.

The French division under Admiral Reynaud was about to sail for America.

In articles on Italian affairs, published in the *Patrie*, copied in the *Moniteur*, is a paragraph which intimates that the Southern Confederacy will succeed in establishing a separate republic.

Spain.

The Neapolitan towns of San Mario and Bergamo having revolted, were taken by assault and burned.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, July 1.—The Cotton market closed firm, and with an upward tendency. The sales comprised from 800 to 1000 bales.

Affairs in Missouri.

Independence, July 1.—Ten thousand Missourians have crossed the Missouri, 1200 miles south of Independence. There are 1000 Federals here, while twenty miles, waiting for reinforcements.

Denver City, June 25.—A secession force, well armed and equipped, left their rendezvous near Cherry Creek, to-day, for the purpose of taking Forts Wise and Garland, in which are valuable stores and considerable specie and money.

Another Skirmish.

Alexandria, July 1.—Another skirmish took place to-day, in which two Federal pickets were killed.

Skirmishing from the Hatlins—Telegraph Intercourse Solved—Who Seems Gone to See—The Brooklyn Sends Hot Coals Her—Both Ashore—Assault Expected on Head of the Passes.

To Col. C. A. Fuller:

Head of the Passes, June 28.—The enemy have seized the telegraph instruments at Pass a Loutre.

The U. S. steamer Iosco Brooklyn left the bar this morning, and the Confederate steamer New steamer Tuscarora. The Brooklyn is now apparently chasing her.

The operator at Southwest Pass moved his instruments, though they had a guard over him about twenty-eight hours.

They laid in wait for us with 35 men and boat howsoever, but I had to go to fort last night to obtain coal, so they did not get me.

Mr. Woolley is now here.

They threaten to seize this office on Monday. I shall keep a sharp look-out for them here.

JAS. F. FULLER.
Lieutenant commanding Ivy.

Head of the Passes, July 1.—The Brooklyn returned to the bar this morning without the steamer.

There is a shark to the north-west of Pass a Loutre bar. She seems to be ashore.

The enemy did not come up last night, but I am expecting them hourly.

[Evening Picayune.] J. F. FULLER.

"Our Heavenly Father has most wonderfully interposed to shield our heads in the day of battle. Unto His grand name be all the praise for our success."

These words close the first official report of Col. Daniel H. Hill, of the battle of Bethel Church, to Gov. Ellis. It is a most appropriate conclusion for every such report, and we hope the words will be adopted by every one inditing a similar report—a report of success to our armies—henceforth, so long as the war lasts.—[*Richmond Enquirer.*

[CONTINUED.]

The Subject of Seat of Soldiery, for Improvement in Military Discipline.

In the early part of the year 1854 the military discipline in the city of New Orleans was very inferior to that of to-day. How has this great improvement been brought about? I will explain: Having served a long time in the school of cool of soldiery, I proposed to several of my intimate young friends here on the time that we would organize a company under the name of Louisiana Grays, and enter into a strict discipline of soldiers as laid down in the military system of the United States army, with a view of setting an example to the only military company then organized in our city, called the Louisiana Legion. Our company was soon raised, numbering 64 rank and file, nearly all of whom were young men of Northern birth. We were under drill for more than six months before appearing on parade in public. Believing ourselves at that time sufficiently drilled to make a respectable soldier-like appearance, we proceeded to elect our officers, selecting such as were the most competent to take command, viz: Gilbert Brush, captain; lieutenants, 1st, Henry Haynes; 2d, Francis Giroyd; 3d, Thos. J. Shaw; orderly sergeant, Frank Haynes; 1st sergeant, James Cochran; 3d, John Cochran; 4th, S. O'Calihan. On our first appearance we were handsomely greeted, loudly cheered, and greatly admired for our regular military discipline, and handsome and soldierly appearance in general—in fact Gen. Plauché, then in command of the Legion, pronounced us not inferior to the drilled men of the United States army. From that time to the present, rivalry in drilling has been the order of the day in every military company.

I would now suggest an improvement that could be made in our military ranks. The improvement, however, does not originate with me, but I think if a company was got up in each regiment, as I will here describe, it would so enlist the feeling of every officer in the Confederate armies that in a short time they would be as perfect in all military tactics as is possible for officers to become. The company would suggest to be raised for military improvements would be formed entirely of commissioned officers now in the Confederate regiments, and the full military list of 64 soldiers—elect their officers from their ranks, to be changed every month, or every three months as they may prefer, that all may have an equal chance of perfecting themselves in the words of command, as well as exercising commands with the musket, in a dexterous and thoroughly soldier-like manner. No officer to be re-elected to command until all in the ranks have officered the company in turn. I am of opinion that by such a military school for discipline our officers would become so perfect in every minutia of military tactics, that when in the battle-field in command of their regular companies, and knowing their strength, would know so well how to use it to advantage that, though the enemy were treabled in numbers, they could never defeat our men.

I would be highly pleased to see such companies formed, and now is a good time to do it, while the troops are so near the city. Rest assured that such good will result from such companies. All Europe adopted this plan for making perfect their officers many years ago. Behold all give them the praise of having perfectly disciplined officers. While our army in Virginia are resting on their arms, they should adopt the same course. Can't we try it?

Z. J. SPEAR.

The French Declaration of Neutrality.

The *Moniteur* has the following:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, taking into consideration the state of peace which exists between France and the United States of America, has resolved to maintain a strict neutrality in the struggle between the Government of the Union and the States which propose to form a separate Confederation.

In consequence His Majesty, considering Article 14 of the naval law of August, 1861, the 3d Article of the law of the 10th of April, 1825, Articles 84 and 85 of the Penal Code, 65 and following of the Decree of the 24th of March, 1852, 313 and following of the *Code Pénal Maritime*, and Article 21 of the *Code Napoléon*,

Decrees:

1. No vessel of war or privateer of either of the belligerent parties will be allowed to enter or stay with prizes in our ports or roadsteads longer than twenty-four hours, excepting in case of contrary force majeure.

2. No sale of goods belonging to prizes is allowed in our ports and roadsteads.

3. Every Frenchman, whether residing in France or in the colonies, who shall have violated the laws of neutrality by committing acts of hostility against one of the belligerent parties, and more especially by breaking the blockade, by carrying soldiers, dispatches, arms, munitions of war, or articles destined for the enemy, will be liable to confiscation of his vessel and cargo, and to such other penalties as he may have incurred.

4. Every Frenchman, residing in France or abroad must likewise abstain from any act which, considered in violation of the laws of the empire, or of international law, might be considered as an act favorable to one of the belligerent parties, and contrary to the neutrality which we have resolved to observe. All persons acting contrary to the prohibitions and recommendations contained in the present decree will be prosecuted as the law required, conformably to the enactments of the law of the 10th of April, 1825, and of Articles 84 and 85 of the Penal Code, without prejudice to the application that might be made against such offenders of the enactments of the 21st Article of the *Code Napoléon*, and of Articles 65 and following of the Decree of the 24th of March, 1852, on the mercantile service, 313 and following of the Penal Code for the Navy.

His Majesty declares, moreover, that every Frenchman contravening the present enactments will have no claim to any protection from his Government against any acts or measures, whatever they may be, which the belligerents might exercise on their vessels.—NAPOLEON.

THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sufferings of the Enemy.

A letter dated Washington, June 21st, published in the Baltimore *Exchange*, says:

I need you I me from information to the condition of affairs here which the authorities would have willingly suppressed. You may, however, rely upon them as being strictly true, and no rather underrating than exaggerating the state of things of which I speak, for I write from personal knowledge. It is, indeed, perfectly useless on the part of the Government to conceal facts which are known to nearly people, and which form the staple topic of conversation among the troops on both sides of the Potomac. The truth is, *a considerable portion of the effective strength of the army is broken down by sickness.* That terrible disorder, the dysentery or bloody flux, is spreading among the regiments encamped on the Virginia shore with unusual rapidity, and the fatality which accompanies it is perfectly frightful.

Within a very brief period, one of the New York regiments has lost sixty men by this disease alone. A very large number of the men belonging to the 18th are also down with it. Many of the other regiments are beginning to feel its effects, but, as yet, not so severely. *There are, or rather were, no less than* 700 men *in the wards of the Patent Office Hospital*, and it is more than probable that the number has been greatly increased since, although they are sending home each of the three months' men as are able to be moved, as speedily as possible.

The three months' volunteers, nearly to a man, will refuse to take service again when their term of enlistment expires. The earlier Pennsylvania troops will be paid off and disbanded in about two weeks—the remainder have, as yet, from three to five weeks to serve. They are at last getting back to their friends and acquaintances as soon as they can obtain a discharge—more than one of them have actually deserted—hoping thus to effect this end more speedily. It is as with the rest of the regiments—some but the poor wretches, who have no friends, will consent to enlist for the war.

They are also having an anxious time of it at the outposts over the river—not a night passes but the sentinels are picked off by the Confederates. Every morning the light guard is sent out to bring in the dead, and the numbers are daily increasing. Already the killed and wounded, at the outposts alone, would count up hundreds. You are now in possession of the main reasons why the Government is so eagerly calling for additional regiments. It is my candid opinion that the army, broken down by sickness as it is, and soon to be weakened by the loss of the three months' volunteers, is in no condition to take the field, and the new comers will scarcely fare any better than those who are already here.

A letter from a member of the Rhode Island regiment, dated in camp, at Williamsport, Md., Sunday, June 16, gives the following description of a recent march of that regiment:

Yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, we left our camp near Greencastle, and marching fifteen miles encamped here at one o'clock. It was a very awful march. I should judge from the fact that out of 1350, only 600 marched in with the colors—many of those 600 were so sick that they had to be helped in the wagons, and the rest of them had to stop along the road a mile or two back, and they came along one or two at a time during the course of the afternoon. One of the wagon-drivers told me that he had more than seventy-five in the wagons at once. I stood it as well as anybody. I have had no headache, although many did. I kept a wet pocket handkerchief in my cap all the time.

Hungry Soldiers Going Home.—The Baltimore *Sun* of the 21st instant says:

The steamer Elizabeth, which brought up from Fortress Monroe a large quantity of sheep for Fort McHenry, also had on board a number of the members of Sardam's Naval Brigade. They were in a condition of destitution, but Marshal Kane provided them with quarters at the central police station, and had them comfortably fed, a something to which they had been strangers for some time. They all have a gloomy description of the treatment they received at Fortress Monroe, having been obliged to sleep in the open air, and subsist on a short allowance of the coarsest fare. Since their arrival at the fortress they were put to any laborious work that was to be done, and when they signed the duty of interpreting the troops across to Hampton, who engaged in the battle of Great Bethel. They stated that since Saturday last they had not tasted bread, and the only other food they got was a few clams picked up on the shore, and the bones which had been thrown out from the camp. My provision was made for their return to New York, and they expected, after reaching Baltimore, to walk home. They will, however, be sent on by Marshal Kane, who has already provided upwards of two hundred of the returning soldiers with the means to get to their homes.

The Confederate Forces.—The following are reported to be the numbers of the available Confederate forces for the attack on Washington. We give the statement for what it is worth:

	Troops.
Fairfax	10,000
Manassas Junction, and along Manassas Gap railroad	20,000
Brandenburg	6,000
Leesburg	10,000
Rappahannock	10,000
Fredericksburg	10,000
Total	66,000

This does not include General Johnson's 20,000 troops, which are probably between Strasburg, Front Royal and Salem, on the Manassas Gap railroad, (or else along country road, which running north of and parallel with that road, terminates at Fairfax) and which will surely co-operate with General Beauregard in case an attack on the capital is decided on. Neither does it include the following troops, which, too remote to act in immediate concert with the above, will be a reserve force which may be brought up in a few days, namely:

	Troops.
Richmond	10,000
Lynchburg (reinforced from Western Virginia)	10,000
Total reserve	20,000

Making a grand total of 180,000 troops.

Texas for the Times.

"If the North shall deliberately announce to the South, 'You shall have no more slave States,' that would afford a pretext with which the South might, with some reason, seek to dissolve the Union."—[John Bell, of Tennessee.

"If any number of the States seek to invade the rights of any others, those assailed have the right both to complain and to resist."—[James T. Brady, 1850.

"The several States which framed this instrument (the Constitution) have the unquestionable right to judge of infractions."—[Thos. Jefferson, 1798.

"In case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers not granted in the Compact, the States have a right to interfere, either in the words of Jefferson, to 'nullify' their usurpations, or in those of Madison, to 'interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them."—[James Madison, 1798.

"If the notion States amicably and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the Immortal Declaration of Independence."—[Horace Greeley, Nov. 26, 1860.

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have a right to rise up and shake off the existing Government, and form a new one that suits them better."—[Abraham Lincoln, Jan. 12, 1848.

"A bargain broken on one side, is broken on all sides."—[Daniel Webster, June 26, 1833.

"Secession ends our federative system. All the delegated powers revert to the States. The power to coerce resides nowhere."—[John C. Breckinridge, Dec. 1860.

"The Union is not to be maintained by force."—[S. S. Dickinson, 1860.

"It would be as brutal to send men to bombard their brethren of the Southern States, as it would be to massacre them in the Northern States."—[Reuben H. Walworth, March 1, 1861.

"Our people shrink back aghast at the idea of re-pealing, in this enlightened age, that first great organ of man, the existing of their bonds which a brother has broken."—[Theodore Parker.

"We will oppose any measure on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression under the plea of 'enforcing the laws,' or 'preserving the Union,' upon the Southern States."—[Missouri Delegation Address at Albany, March 1, 1861.

"No State shall be coerced into remaining in this Union, when, in the judgment of the people, her safety requires that she should decide in order to protect the lives and property of her citizens."—[N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle Con. Address, 1861.

"War is disunion! War is final and eternal separation! Let us take a solemn warning from the examples of the past! We swore a Government that refused to listen to the voice of the people, and has attempted to put down the murmurs by the bayonet, it has paid the penalty."—[S. A. Douglas, March 18, 1861.

"If the Union was formed by the people, it can avert it!—when the affections of the people of these States shall be alienated from each other, when the fraternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference or to positive hatred—when the bands of political association will not hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of concession—in short, when the love of country shall have ceased to exist, it will be for the people of the disunited States to part in friendship from each other than to be held together by restraint."—[John Quincy Adams.

"When my State is right—when it has cause for resistance—when tyranny, and wrong, and oppression inscribe their cries, I will share her crimes."—[Henry Clay.

"Born in a land of liberty, having early learned its value, having engaged in a perilous struggle to defend it—having, in a word, derived therefrom my love for it, I cannot, in the moment establishment in my country—my associations, my sympathetic feelings, and my love for my native State, forbid me to exercise my rights. Should Irresistibly attracted, however, in my country's wife feeling does not disunfort the banner of resistance."—[Geo. Washington, Jan. 1, 1796.

The question is simply this: Shall we have our compromise after war or compromise before war?"—[Horatio Seymour.

"The worst and most ineffective argument that can be addressed to Federalists (secessionists, or its adhering members, to the seceding States, is civil war. Civil war will not restore the Union, but will defeat forever its reconstruction."—[Albany Democratic State Convention Address, 1861.

Death of Col. Fulton.—The Alexandria (La.) *Democrat* has the following:

On Friday last our community was shocked to hear of the sudden and unexpected demise of this gentleman. He was conversing in his usual and cheerful mood, with a group of friends, when he suddenly fell back, and was taken up life was extinct. Col. Fulton was born in this town, and was the worthy offspring of parents who were the pioneers of civilization in Louisiana. He was in the fifty-third year of his age, was a purely good and exemplary citizen, well beloved by all, and died without an enemy. He was buried with military honors, a funeral cortege being followed by the Southern Guards and our firemen. At the time of his death he was the Colonel of the Second Regiment of the State Militia, and was using every exertion to render it a perfect organization. In token of respect to his memory and position the State flag was hung half-mast.

Says the Petite Coupée *Democrat*:

During the past week we have had abundance of rains. The crops could not be finer for the season than what they are in this parish.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Homicide in Seraphin's Market.—Coroner Bench held the inquest last evening at the Fourth District police office in the case of William O'Brien, killed by John Sullivan, in the market of which the latter is proprietor. The jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, and the accused, on account of the number of Irish friends of O'Brien, who had crowded about and appeared to be standing by to avenge his death, was, at the coroner's request, ordered not to release him until shown or sworn to, and at night, when the crowd should have dispersed. The following is a good sample of the testimony:

Samuel Sweeney, sworn—Lives in Ward, between 2nd & 3d P. M., was walking up Tchoupitoulas street towards Seraphin Market, in company with Mr. Louis Bonfils, when he saw Mr. O'Brien and Sullivan fighting in the market. He spoke to John Sullivan and said, "Old boy, what is the matter?" Sullivan replied, "Let me alone, you." This he repeated a second time, when Sullivan struck him a blow in the face, and knocked him down; witness got up and struck at Sullivan, when several persons interfered, and separated them. Witness then went immediately home, and Sullivan came to his residence shortly afterwards, and said that O'Brien had died. Witness had not been drinking that day.

Mr. Bonfils, sworn—Was walking with Mr. Sweeney, when he saw Mr. O'Brien, the deceased, standing with a pistol in his hand, pointing at Sullivan, who was behind the counter. Sullivan appeared to be unarmed, and said to some person present with Mr. O'Brien, "Don't let him shoot me." Witness then heard O'Brien say, "Damn you, I'll shoot you." Witness then saw O'Brien fire at Sullivan, who was behind the counter, and then Sullivan jumped over the counter, and struck O'Brien with a knife, and then ran out of the market. Witness then went home, and Sullivan came to his residence shortly afterwards, and said that O'Brien had died.

Dr. Fortier, sworn—Was on the corner of Seraphin and Bienville streets, heard some loud words, and from my situation toward the market, saw a man with a pistol at each hand, and two men approached to one to be a small stick; saw the man with the pistols fire at one who appeared to have a knife in his hand; saw the man with the pistols stagger, and fall himself again, and fired the third shot I made the remark to Mr. Bonfils.

Louis Hegner, sworn—The difficulty took place on the corner of Bienville and Tchoupitoulas streets. My testimony would add nothing to that which was given by Mr. Downey; I corroborate his statement.

Dr. Bond, sworn—Was called to make an autopsy of the body of the deceased. Found the ball entered the left breast, passing through the heart, and lodged in the right breast. The ball was found in the right breast. The deceased was not within his reach. Deceased was shot and then Sullivan got hold of his knife, and then Sullivan was shot and then Sullivan got hold of his knife. I went back into the store, and found two more shots fired, but saw nothing more of the affair.

Wanted to Nail Them.—Day before yesterday Mr. M. L. Gilder, a German grocery keeper, brought a well-known young man of color, named Louis Genig, to the police station, at the charge of insulting him. Yesterday morning Gilder came to Recorder Gastinel's Court and abandoned the charge of insult, but made an affidavit against Genig, "upon information and belief," charging him with using malicious language in saying that "she was going to buy some nails to nail the white trash of this city." Gentlemen who have known Genig for a long time give us the following version of this very singular affair:

Yesterday Genig in a native of this city, and a member of the military company calling themselves the Native Guards. Speaking of this the other day, and of the threatened invasion, by the river, of Abolitionists, upon the South, he remarked very casually that if any white man came to Gilder's death got down to New Orleans he would nail [illegible] Gilder heard of these words in a different shape, and, it appears, did not comprehend the idiomatic phrase of nailing. It is also contended that a disputed account of two cents at the grocery, which Genig refused to pay for a relative, was the foundation of the whole affair. The facts, whatever they may be, will probably come out on the examination of the case.

Shooting on Dryades Street.—W. A. May was fined $50 yesterday by Recorder Hennessy, for firing his revolver at some men on Dryades street, about 11 o'clock Sunday night. He said he only fired to scare some parties who were chasing him.

Criminal Trial of a Slave.—

A slave boy about thirty years old, named David, was tried yesterday before Judge T. W. Cotton and a special tribunal of six slaveholders, on the charge of attempting to violate the person of Bridget Marion, a little girl between nine and ten years of age, by dragging her with that intent into an outhouse adjoining an Poydras street square. Though ably defended by Messrs. Cheek and Thomas (the State represented by District Attorney Reynolds) the negro was convicted, and the jury adjudged him to receive twenty-five lashes a week for eight weeks, and be imprisoned at hard labor in the Penitentiary for ten years.

Drowned.—The body of a drowned man, evidently having been in the water a very long time, and dressed in blue pants and shirt, was discovered last evening in the river, at the foot of Girod street.

Body Recovered.—The body of Adrienne Quisile, fifteen years of age, who was lately drowned while bathing in the river, was found yesterday floating opposite Montegut street, Third District. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

Mortuary.—The mortuary records of the city for the week ending June 29th show a total of 127 interments, to which item was added over five years of age. The most greatest mortality was between the ages of 20 and 40, and of 60 and 70. There were in all 118 whites, 10 mulattoes, 7 blacks and 6 not stated. Of the causes of death consumption stood at the head of the list, claiming 20 victims. Inflammation of the bowels climbed of 16, and there were 7 still-born cases.

The Grand Jury.—The following gentlemen were selected yesterday in the First District Court to serve as Grand Jurors for the months of July, August and September: Messrs. C. O. H. Hozier, foreman, and Messrs. Charles Fox, A. Soubiguet, L. Schoumer, J. J. Parre, Charles Montreuil, B. Mazes, Peter Scrabolet, Manuel Lopez, E. M. Livingston, H. Swetenberger, J. T. Degrois, Fritz Stephens, Wm. Gottenglar, Joseph Klees, S. J. Jones.

Recorder Genteal's Court.—Henry T. Brooks gave $500 bail to answer the charge of beating Peter Overbacher, whose story we published yesterday. Mr. C. C. Cooke did not make his appearance to substantiate the charge against Mr. A. Fleischmann of insulting and threats, as the case was dismissed.

Recorder Long's Court.—Frederick and Catharine Credell were bound over to answer the charge of committing a violent assault and battery on Mrs. Mary Constable in her own house, residing in the suburbs of the Fifth Justice's Court, at their house, corner of Dove and Clouet streets. Miss Mary Rose was held to answer the charge of pulling her mother's hair and otherwise wounding her, at their house on Elysian Fields street, between Morgan and Gennaine.

Annual Coffee Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1st 1861.

	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Imports of bags direct from Rio	69,000	97,597	204,976
Do. do. importers from Rio	28,597	107,379	Same
	97,597	204,976	Same
Deliveries of Rio this year compared with last year			10,379
Do. do.			141,200
Stock of Rio in hand 30th June, 1861			6,013
Stock of Rio in hand 30th June, 1860			14,985
Decrease of stock this year			8,972
Stock of Rio on hand 30th June, 1859			14,000
Received direct from 1st July, 1859, to 30th June, 1860			204,000
			218,000
Stock on hand 30th June, 1861			6,013
Taken for consumption in 1859–60			204,985
Sales of Rio for the year ending June 30, 1861,	19,000	19,1911	19,1911
Do. do. do. 1860,	19,000	19,1911	19,1911
Difference of stock on hand and consumption this year compared with '59-'60			27,1911
Decrease of sales for consumption this year compared with '59-'60			21,120

Sales and Average Prices of Rio Coffee for the past year:

	Bags.	Cts.
July	14,000	13½
August	11,000	13½
September	12,000	13½
October	13,000	13½
November	14,000	13½
December	14,000	13½
January	15,000	13½
February	20,000	13½
March	21,000	13½
April	20,000	13½
May	15,000	13½
June	11,000	13½
	197,597	13½

Average price of Rio Coffee in 1854–55.....11½
Do. do. 1855–56.....11½
Do. do. 1856–57.....11½

The above sales include the transactions from importer and speculator, or bonds, and exceed the sales for consumption by 3,876 bags.

Exports of Coffee to the United States from Rio Janeiro for the month of June, 1861, to 1st inst.	
To Atlantic ports, bags	227,000
To Gulf do	200,000