THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. E. WEISER & CO.
C. J. WEISER, E. KARST,
F. LINEY, H. DUFOUR.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....5
In all cases, subscribers not give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 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 C. E. Foretall, at 4 P. M., at No. 276 Dauphin street, parlor and bedroom furniture, and books.

By Francis Fernandez, at half-past 10 o'clock, on Urquhart street, between St. Anthony and Bagatelle, No. 49, elegant furniture.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

A number of municipal officers are to be chosen to day—such as Controller, a Recorder of the Second District, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. The spirit of party has not been evoked during the canvass, and we perceive with pleasure that nearly all the candidates are recommended by their personal worth and abilities. As the just and upright administration of our city affairs must necessarily depend upon the character and qualifications of those who are entrusted with this responsible duty, we hope that the citizens generally will cast aside all lukewarmness, repair to the polls, and select those candidates who appear best fitted for the stations to which they aspire.

DILEMMAS.

It was stated a day or two ago that the Lincoln Government was somewhat embarrassed as to the disposition of its prisoners. It appears that besides the thirty-six cavalry captured at Alexandria, and who are in close durance, the Lincolnites hold nearly a thousand men as prisoners who have been captured in vessels belonging to Southern citizens, and which were seized by the United States cruisers. The position in which these prisoners must be regarded is what seems to puzzle ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his Cabinet. If they are exchanged for United States captives, the act will be tantamount to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy as belligerents, if they are to be considered as rebels and traitors they must be hanged or shot. At least this is the view of the question taken by the Northern sheets.

We care but little in this quarter how the casuistry of the Lincolnites may settle this most point, so long as no attempt is made to outrage the persons of the unfortunate citizens of the South who have fallen into their hands. Perhaps the super sublimated intellect of Mr. SEWARD may discover some safe passage between the Scylla and Charybdis which threaten him. As the matter stands we can conceive of scarcely any thing more galling to the Cabinet at Washington than would be the virtual recognition of the South as a belligerent power, which would necessarily result from an exchange of prisoners. On the other hand, profoundly as the Northern people hate us, we are disposed to believe that policy, if not humanity, would make them recoil from the atrocity of executing as rebels all who have the misfortune to be their prisoners. We cannot imagine any other alternative than those presented, but we do know that the United States Government would dearly rue any violence offered to our incarcerated citizens. Let it be remembered that there are now in the power of the Confederate Government three hundred and sixty United States soldiers who surrendered unconditionally to Major VAN DORN in Texas, and who are properly detained as hostages for the kind treatment of such of our people as are prisoners to the Lincolnites. There are, besides, the crews of the vessels captured by our privateers. If the Washington Cabinet is in favor of a cruel, inexorable and internecine warfare, it has only to initiate the work by taking the lives of its prisoners. The evil they teach us we will imitate, and it shall go hard but we shall better the example. But we anticipate no such accumulation of horrors. The United States Government entertains a wholesome fear of retaliation, and is, we should imagine, rather disinclined to bring down upon itself the unmitigated condemnation and reproach of the civilized world.

The embarrassing dilemma we have alluded to is not the only one to which the Lincolnites have been subjected in consequence of the anomalous character of the war in which they are engaged. Not recognizing the South as an independent power, the United States Government will find it difficult to satisfy foreign nations of its right to blockade ports in its alleged domain. Precedent in its own history is against it. In 1848, when King BOMBA undertook to blockade a portion of his realm then in revolt, our Government protested warmly against his conduct as a flagrant violation of international law—assuming then the impossibility of one power dictating to the commerce of another the very ports in which it should trade—excluding it from some and admitting it into others. With this reminiscence before it we are slightly puzzled to understand how the astute Secretary of State of Old AGE would respond to an expostulation from England or France based on the previous policy of the United States. Even so have the Lincolnites stultified themselves in regard to the questions of privateering and the right of search—the first of which having most strenuously maintained, as the only substantial protection in a war with a powerful maritime State, they are nevertheless now ready to abandon, simply that they may vent their spite upon the Confederate States; while the latter, which they have uniformly denied, will be now made to tell against them, on the principle that neutral ships cannot be interfered with, and that the flag covers the cargo.

"This even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of the poisoned chalice
To our own lips."

NEGROES CONTRABAND.—General B. B. Butler, who called down upon himself a written rebuke from Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, for having offered to quell any slave insurrection and restore fugitive negroes to their owners, has, it seems, "dickered" in his resolution. The pressure of the anti slavery spirit which has been thrown into this war was too much for the valorous General, and he has felt compelled to succumb. A few days ago three negroes, the property of Colonel Mallory, were found strolling around the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, and were taken in by the pickets. Colonel Mallory made a demand upon General Butler for the slaves, but the General stated that he had use for the darkies, and under the circumstances, considered them contraband of war. We see by the dispatches printed this morning that about one hundred fugitives arrived at the Fortress Monday evening and were provided with rations and set to work.

Now, says the St. Louis *Republican*, let Gen. Butler come out in a proclamation declaring John Brown to have been a true patriot and Christian, and the measure of his fame will be full. From being the candidate of the secessionists of Massachusetts for Governor, last fall, this would seem to be an appropriate change in his sentiments, and he would at once achieve the distinction of being the most adroit political acrobat of the age.

CAMP WALKER.—Mr. A. Persachs, engraved, and Messrs. Pesson & Simon have lithographed a very spirited and accurate representation of Camp Walker. These gentlemen have nearly completed a similar lithographic view of Camp Moore, and promise to furnish one of Fort Pickens. The picture of Camp Walker is sold at the low price of 50 cents.

NEW SONGS.—Our thanks are due P. P. Werlein & Halsey, of Nos. 3 and 5 Camp street, for three new melodies, as follows: "My Sunlight of Life," by E. L. Jewell; "The Soldier's Mission," by A. W. Morse; and "Love is a Hunter Boy," composed by T. Fernow.

CLARKE & WASSON'S EIGHT PER CENT. INSTEREST TABLES.—Messrs. T. H. Shields & Co., No. 59 Gravier street, sole agents, have placed us under obligations for a copy of this extremely useful and valuable work. To commercial men it is absolutely indispensable.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of the Orphans of the St. Mary's Catholic Asylum. Mr Collignon will conduct the orchestra, and Mr. Schoenbelt the choruses.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.—Messrs. Holle & Co., news agents, No 61 Exchange Place are constantly laying us under obligations for the latest novelties in their line, and particularly for valuable exchanges. Messrs Holle & Co. receive regularly the illustrated journals, the monthlies, the New York *Daily Herald*, and the best of the foreign newspapers and magazines. We take occasion to inform our friends of the Second District that they will always find copies of the New Orleans BEE at Messrs. Holle & Co.'s establishment.

We learn from the Atlanta (Ga) *Intelligencer* that Lieutenant-Colonel Gouverneur Morris, U. S. army, whose arrest at that place we have already noticed, has been released, in accordance with instructions from the War Department of the Confederate States.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,000

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, May 31.—The steamers Freeborn and Anacostia are engaging with the troops at Aquia Creek. Two war vessels have been ordered to their support.

Mr. James Walton has been appointed United States Minister to Brazil by the President.

Vessels entering ports with improper clearances are seized, but outcoming vessels, owing to the impossibility of obtaining proper papers, are unmolested.

The city of Alexandria has been made a port of entry.

One hundred thousand cartridges were sent to Fort Monroe to-day.

A column has left with orders to occupy Fairfax Courthouse before daylight.

The War Department remained open all night to hear the result of the fight at Aquia Creek.

Baltimore, June 1.—Ex Governor Pratt has been arrested and taken to Washington. Ex-Governor Lowe has also been put under arrest.

Chicago, June 1.—Senator Douglas is still sinking.

New York, June 1.—A portion of the Garibaldi Guards threw down their muskets and said they would have rifles.

Two of the mutineers were shot, and the rest took the muskets.

Gen Butler will probably give Sewell's Point and Norfolk a wide berth. He is strengthening his position west of James river.

There are few troops at Richmond. All have been sent forward on their arrival.

Two columbiads, en route from Pittsburg for Fort McHenry, were spiked in Baltimore.

The damage was not discovered till they were mounted.

Brigadier General Jones has been burnt in effigy by the Massachusetts volunteers at the Relay House.

Brigadier-General Pierce supersedes Jones.

A-TACK ON FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE.—*The Federalists Repulsed*—Alexandria, June 1—A Federal sentinel was shot and another wounded to day.

The hopes entertained in the North that the secession feeling would dwindle and loyalty to the Union raise its head as the Federal troops made their way into the Southern country have not been realized by the experience they have had at Alexandria.

The officers of the Federal troops are exerting themselves to the utmost to create better feeling, meeting with but partial success.

The movements of Gen. Lee, commanding the Virginia forces, disappoint the Federalists. His movements indicate great caution and by not exposing unnecessarily Southern women and children or property.

New York, June 1—The New York *Post* has received a dispatch stating that Lieutenant Tompkins with cavalry, and Lieutenant Gordon with infantry, attacked Fairfax Courthouse to-day. The pickets met them four miles this side, but were driven in.

The cavalry charged the town, encountering vigorous resistance, the people firing upon them from their houses.

Lieut Tompkins's horse was shot from under him, and his cavalry surrounded, but, nevertheless, escaped.

Another attack is mediated.

Some staff officers of the New York Fifth Regiment were wounded.

The result of the fight at Aquia Creek has not yet transpired.

Norfolk, June 1.—Commodore Pendergrast will not allow boats carrying flags of truce to pass up.

The blockading steamer Quaker City has captured a vessel from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo consisting of 3000 sacks of coffee.

Mobile, June 1.—The steamship Gen Miramon, which was ordered off at Pass a Loutre by the sloop Brooklyn, ran the blockade today, and is now safely in Mobile Bay.

St. Louis, June 1.—Two regiments of volunteers are quartered at Keokuk, Iowa.

The State of Iowa, through its Legislature, has voted $80,000 to war purposes.

Louisville, June 1.—A heavy storm prevails in the eastward, interrupting the transmission of the press reports over the telegraphic wires.

Louisville, June 1.—It is currently reported that the cotton embargo on the Nashville Railroad will, if necessary, be enforced by Federal occupation.

Baltimore, June 1.—Federal transports pass Sewell's Point just beyond the range of its battteries.

Washington, June 1.—Gen Butler has issued stringent orders against plundering.

Richmond, Va, June 1.—Gen Beauregard has gone to the Manassas Junction, near which point the forces of both sides are concentrating, and watching each other.

Col. De Russy's regiment is at Yorktown, and all are well.

The enemy is in force at Hampton. Norfolk is quiet.

The United States fleet attacked the Confederate batteries at Aquia Creek, and were repulsed.

The New York *Express* furnishes the following interesting statement, showing the ages of several of the principal officers in the United States service: Scott, aged 75; Wool, 78; Harney, 65; Mansfield, 66; Totten, (Head of the Engineer Corps,) 80; Thayer, (Engineers, 80; Craig, (Head of the Ordnance Department, 76; Ripley, (Ordnance,) 70; Sumner, 65; Lawson, (Surgeon General,) 80; Lomel, (Paymaster General,) 70; Gibson, (Commissary General,) Churchill, (Inspector General,) and Thomas, (Adjutant General,) are all old men, having entered the army in the beginning of the present century—Gibson in 1808 and Churchill in 1820. In the Confederate army the ages of the commanding officers will not average more than 50. That of Jefferson Davis is 53; Lee, 55; Beauregard, 43; Johnson, 50; Pillow about 50; Bragg, 45; Twiggs, 60.

THE MASK THROWN OFF.—Mr. Seward's organ—the N. Y. *Times*—hoists the following language in relation to Virginia:

There is another reason why Virginia should be the battle-field of all the secending States. She has been the greatest offender. She, more than any other State, is responsible for the great rebellion. Her spirit is the most vindictive and intolerant of all. A just retribution is already upon her. In a few days more a combined fleet and fighting men will be on her soil, which will be devastated by the terrible storm of war, her people driven from their homes, their fields blasted, their property destroyed, and their great institution at the mercy of their foes. Virginia should never have been allowed to be a State. For the first time in her history, it is in our power to make it a free one.

How these miscreants every now and then show themselves in their true colors! We have always contended that the real object of the war upon the South was a crusade against slavery, and we now see that whenever the Lincoln journals become excited they unhesitatingly avow this to be their true policy. If they will only keep up this language long enough to enable the Northern people generally to understand it, we have no doubt there will be other regiments disbanded in addition to the New York Second regiment.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—We learn from the Vicksburg *Whig* that this important work is now completed in all its length. The *Whig* says:

The completion of this great work, while it must enhance the value and importance of Vicksburg and of the whole State for all time, is especially important at this juncture of our national affairs. As a military road, connecting the Mississippi river with the great thoroughfare, the Mobile and Ohio river, it will be another link in the mouth of the Ohio and the Gulf of Mexico, it rises into paramount importance. It opens the way for trade and commerce and a social intercourse to the heart of Alabama. It affords direct communication by rail between New Orleans and Mobile, three days quicker than by water, which intercourse by water will soon be, if not already, precluded. It unites the waters of the Tombigbee with those of the Ouachita in Louisiana. It is a link to bring the capital of the Republic and that of Texas almost within hailing distance of each other; and in every aspect its completion must be hailed as a new and most important era in the commercial, social and military interchanges of the South. It is and will ever remain a proud monument to the intelligence, the enterprise and noble public spirit of those who have, amid many discouragements, persevered to the final completion.

The Jonesboro' *Gazette*, published in Southern Illinois, protests strongly against the unjustifiable and insane policy of the Lincoln Government. It thus describes the effect of the blockade upon the interests of the Northwest. We have no doubt but the people of that section will feel it more acutely than those for whose injury it has been instituted:

Blockade of the Mississippi River.—The Mississippi river is now effectually blockaded at Cairo—not only innumerous of war, but provisions of all kinds, coal, timber and manufactured articles being prevented from going to any of the slave States. Wheat, corn and other products of the great West are thus deprived of a market, which will be a death blow to the interests of that section. In addition, we have that sixteen hundred steamboats run on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, nearly all dependent, directly or indirectly, upon the Southern trade; these, of course, will be completely tied up. The loss of these boats is estimated at sixty millions of dollars, and they give employment to nearly two hundred thousand persons, who will by this blockade be deprived of a means of subsistence. We very much fear that Mr. Lincoln, in his great desire to "save the Union" the Southern States, will inflict a greater blow upon the people of the North.

GUERRILLA WARFARE.—We are pleased to know that steps are being taken to organize a company of mounted rangers, to be composed of returned Californians and Texas rangers, resident in this city and surrounding country. The troop is intended, after being received into service, to be self-sustaining. Each man is to be capable of doing any amount of hard work when occasion shall demand it. The main object is to harass, weary down, and kill off as many of the enemy as possible. To accomplish this purpose the parties will adopt the guerrilla style of warfare, and we hope will be successful in doing their part toward exterminating the miscreants who now disturb our peace and menace our liberties.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Maritime Prizes.

All the laws of the United States in reference to the treatment of prizes have been formed upon the assumption that the property will be brought into some district of this country. In case of a captured ship, the original papers and writings, and whatever else may tend to throw light upon the questions to be decided, must be preserved and brought into court under a heavy penalty; the property on board must be carefully preserved intact until after a decision is rendered; and such decision is to be deferred until time can be had to hear from a claimant for the property in any part of the globe. If the cargo be perishable, it may be sold by order of the court, but the proceeds are subject to the final judgment. It has been usual to delay sale for one year, unless both captor and claimant agree to make an earlier disposition of the property. The sale is conducted by the United States Marshal, and in all cases, whether the capture be made by a privateer or a national vessel, the prize money is paid into court and divided under its direction. If the capture is by a privateer, duly commissioned, the fees of the court and the Marshal are deducted, and the proceeds are then divided among the owners, officers and crew of the ship, according to the terms of agreement under which the enterprise was fitted out. If there is no such agreement, half the prize money goes to the ship owners, and the other half to the officers and crew, according to the proportions observed in regular naval service.

In the case of national vessels, if the prize ship is of a force equal or superior to the captors' vessel, then the whole proceeds go in like manner to them; but if it be a merchant vessel, or of inferior force, half goes to the United States Treasury and half to the captors. The prize money is divided as follows: To the commander, three-twentieths; to navy lieutenants, captains of marines and sailing masters, among them all, two-twentieths; to chaplains, lieutenants of marines, surgeons, pursers, boatswains, gunners, carpenters and master's mates, two-twentieths; to midshipmen, surgeon's mates, captain's clerks, schoolmaster, boatswain's mates, gunner's mates, carpenter's mates, and others of kindred rank, three and a half-twentieths; to quartermasters, sergeants of marines, fifers, drummers, and other petty officers, two and a half-twentieths; to ordinary seamen and landsmen, seven-twentieths. If a United States ship engage an enemy and sink her, in lieu of the prize money, the Government pay a bounty equal to $20 per head for the opposing force on board of a ship thus sunk, to be divided as above.

We have said that the statutes of the United States assume that captured vessels will be brought into a port of this country. That this is not necessary, however, to their condemnation and sale, is now clearly conceded by the latter authorities, although some doubt certainty at first was one of the points in dispute. Vattel says: "When the capture is completed, and the booty absolutely in the enemy's power, no inquiry is made how he came by such effects, and *he may dispose of them in a neutral country* a privateer carries his prize into a neutral port, and there freely sells it." In confirmation of this, an able writer in the Encyclopedia Americana treating upon this subject with a force which makes us regret the brevity of his article, says: "It was formerly held that, in order to obtain a control of prize property by adjudication, it was essential that the property or proceeds should be brought within the ports of the capturing power. But this rule was soon found, in practice, to be too narrow and inconvenient, and it is now well established that it is sufficient that the property is in the possession of the captors in the ports of an ally in the war, or even in the ports of a neutral, for, by the capture, the captors acquire such a right and possession as no neutral nation is at liberty to divest or impair. This rule is so flexible that even if a belligerent captures a neutral vessel and cargo, and brings it into the ports of the neutral nation to which the vessel and cargo belong, the courts of the latter are bound to abstain from all exercise of jurisdiction in the property, except so far as to inquire whether the captors are entitled to make the capture, or are mere pirates." We have quoted this authority in deference to the wishes of a correspondent, who was staggered by the statement in our former article that prizes could lawfully be disposed of in a neutral port. This right is now well settled, and no late writer upon the topic has urged any thing against it.—*U. S. Paper.*

England and America.

The following is rather confused, but more intelligible than the stuff previously published.

HALIFAX, May 30.—The America, from Liverpool on Saturday, via Queenstown, 19th, arrived here this morning. The America brings $1,250,000 in specie.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Ellenwood asked the Government whether the term law, full blockade, used in the recent proclamation, was to be interpreted literally, or with qualification, as, according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement, it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation respecting articles contraband of war.

The Earl of Granville replied that a lawful blockade must be maintained by sufficient force, but it was not absolutely necessary to render all ingress and egress impossible, but to render it difficult.

Lord Derby said there were two points on which it was desirable that the Government should come to an understanding with the United States. They proclaimed a blockade of the whole Southern coast, which they have not force to maintain, although they could lawfully blockade certain ports. It was not desirable that they should proclaim a universal blockade, but only maintain a partial one.

The Northern States also declare they should treat privateers as pirates, but they could not do so by the law of nations, and it was desirable, notwithstanding the proclamation, that it should be declared such penalty, or British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by England.

Lord Brougham said privateering, according to international law, was not piracy, but to join an expedition against a power at peace with England, was a piratical act. To constitute an efficient blockade, such a force must be maintained as would, if not, at least, absolutely impossible, but this was not very difficult.

Lord Kingsdown said the Northern States might consider citizens of the Southern States as rebels and guilty of high treason, but they would not apply to subjects of other powers becoming privateers.

A NOBLE POSITION.—The editor of the *Democratic Standard*, at Concord, N. H., a noble defender of constitutional principles, having been threatened with violence, and ordered to leave his premises by his landlord, thus boldly addresses the enemies of freedom in New Hampshire:

If this civil war, brought upon our devoted country by the political Abolition party existing among us, suspends the rights and liberties of the people, and introduces the reign of anarchy and mobocratic violence in the place of law, I want to know it. If necessary, I am willing to have the matter tested in my person. And I now proclaim to all who are disposed to suppress the freedom of my press by violence, that I am resolved to maintain and defend it, and to defend my property and person, while I have a breath of life in my body, or a drop of blood in my veins.

This is my firm and resolute purpose; for this I am prepared; and my moberatic friends may govern themselves accordingly. If I fall in such a cause, I know I shall have avengers enough. The people of this country have not yet become so dead to the sacred birthright of Liberty, bequeathed to them by our fathers, as to see it violated in the person of the humblest and not avenge the outrage. If they have, they have become unworthy of the freedom which they enjoy, and the Republic is not worth maintaining.

JOHN B. PALMER.

THE FIRE IN GALVESTON.—The *Civilian* of the 27th ult., speaking of the late fire, says:

The exact amount and character of the losses sustained have not been summed up, but the following are the principal items, as far as we can ascertain:

Briggs & Yard, in building and goods, upwards of twenty thousand dollars, mostly insured at the North, but recovery these war times doubtful.

Mr Daniels, gunsmith, in house, tools and goods, from one to two thousand dollars. No insurance.

Mr Wagner, jeweler, a few hundred dollars.

Mr Campbell, mattress maker, lost his whole stock, amounting to several hundred dollars.

Mr. Mesnier, gunsmith, $500.

Mr. Charles Stock owned all the buildings from Briggs & Yard's to the point where the fire was stopped. His rents were some $1800 per year, and as he cannot rebuild with wood on account of the law, his loss is quite serious, more than the intrinsic value of the buildings. He is the heaviest sufferer by the fire.

Mr. Sauter's new four-story brick building, just across the alley from Briggs & Yard's, was damaged somewhat, as also the goods in it, involving a loss of about $1000.

The fire was arrested in wooden buildings belonging to Mr Selling, and his loss must be from one to two thousand dollars.

The wooden buildings of Mr Andrew Baldinger were injured to the extent of $500.

HOW THE CADDOS OBTAIN THEIR MONEY. Mr G W Faulkner, of Mount Vernon, Ark., arrived in this city yesterday on a flatboat. He had been at Louisville purchasing goods, which were shipped by way of Nashville, and started to this point by river on the steamer Tom Scott, which landed him at Cairo. As he was walking up the levee, which protects that delectable place from the encroachments of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, he was met by six soldiers, who brought him to a halt. They inquired his business, his residence, &c., and were answered promptly. He was asked if there were any Union men in Arkansas, and to "save his bacon," told them that there was "plenty of them." They let him go, but he had proceeded only a few steps when he was ordered back. The soldiers then searched Mr Faulkner, and took from him a Colt's navy repeater and $85 in gold. He remonstrated with them, and asked to be permitted to retain enough to pay his passage home, when, said many a jest at his expense, they handed him a one dollar Kentucky bill in change. Mr. Faulkner managed to reach Columbus, where he took passage on a coal barge, and arrived here yesterday, as before stated. The mercenaries at Cairo have earned the reputation of thieves, and they bear their blushing honors meekly.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

ENUMATION AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the medical card in our advertising columns relating the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhœa to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

[From the Manchester Guardian, 14th ult.]

The Union Permanently Dissolved.

It must surely be abundantly clear to every one but Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, that the Union is permanently dissolved; that the slave holding and non-slaveholding States cannot get on together in peace under one Government; and that the worst thing that could happen to either would be for them to be joined together by force—for nothing else will again make them one. Why, then, in the name of common sense should not each go its own way; each under the institutions which suit it best. Here we have a case similar to one in which a husband and wife, after having led a cat and dog life for forty years, find themselves divorced; what friends of either, with knowledge of their antecedents, would seek to bring them together again? *No crime having been committed on either side, and no mutual obligations having been incurred*, who would think twice before he advised them to separate without delay, lest, surrounded by old causes of irritation, and constantly reminded of old grudges, one or the other should do something which might stand in the way of an honorable parting. We do sincerely hope that when a sufficient quantity of the blister and bunkum, which is the weakness of our friends over the water, and we all have our weaknesses—to include us, shall have been expended, a common sense view of the case will be taken; and that, if part they must, the parting may be peaceful.

The *Star* has an article approving the policy of the Government in remaining neutral in the existing struggle in this country, and expressing a hope that British subjects will pay particular heed to the inculcations of the Queen's proclamation.

The probability of a new complication engages the attention of the London *Times*. It says:

"The extradition case which excited so much sympathy in this country a few months ago derives fresh importance from the recent events in America. Should the secession-ists succeed in gaining for their new Confederation a place among sovereign States, the Ashburton treaty will virtually lose its applicability to such crimes as that of which Anderson was accused. That treaty provides for the surrender of persons charged with certain specified crimes, upon the requisition of the United States, or of any one of the constituent States of the American Union. The benefit of it, therefore, cannot be invoked by any States which shall have obtained from us the recognition of their independence; and, for the present, no appeal is likely to be made to it in a similar case by Mr Lincoln's Government or any of the Northern States.

"We have said that the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law have never been very faithfully carried out, even in time of peace, by the Northern States. *What sort of magnanimity may be expected of them in time of civil war it is not for us to say.* Hitherto there is no sign of a servile insurrection, and the Southern States have shown too little capacity of combination, even in their native country, to make any general rising very probable. But war alone can show how much of sullen discontent and vindictive hatred may have been suppressed by the bad and the stringency of the laws of recapture, and the history of Sparta warns us how formidable a slave population may become in the presence of a foreign enemy."

A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER FOLLOWING HER ZOUAVE.—A young girl named Estella Whitney, the daughter of a clergyman residing at Hornellsville, N. Y., formed a romantic attachment for one of Capt. Taylor's Zouaves, and determined to follow him to the war. She disguised herself in male attire and walked the whole distance from Rochester to Elmira, the State rendezvous, a distance of about 100 miles, occupying three days in the journey. As she was about entering the village her disguise was discovered by a gentleman, who took her into custody, and revealed her name and purposes. She was persuaded to abandon her Quixotic scheme, and her father and her ward have been summoned by telegraph, she has returned to Hornellsville, properly "clothed and in her right mind."

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 28th ult. remarks:

Enough is now known to render it certain that the aggregate vote just cast is the largest ever given in the State, and the majority for the Ordinance of Secession unprecedented in our history. The old Constitution was adopted in '88 by the meagre majority of 10. It is now revoked by more than a hundred thousand of the people themselves! If the right of self government be indeed any thing more than a mockery, surely the people of Virginia should have the privilege of exercising it. There is not a shadow of pretext for Lincoln's any longer to contest the right, unless he intends to ignore the right altogether and substitute armed force for popular will as the basis of government. That such is his purpose, however, all the signs indicate. All the substance of the old Constitution is already gone. A standing army lords it over laws and people.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.—The presentation of a beautiful silk flag of the Confederate States, attached to a pole made from the captured flag staff of Fort Sumter was an interesting and pleasant affair yesterday morning. Miss Lepreto confiding to standard into the charge of the regiment of Orleans Guards with a few graceful and appropriate remarks, and Col. Numa Augustin, commanding the Guards, replying in a neat and soldierlike speech. After the piece had been duly inaugurated through several of the principal streets to the Second Company of Louisiana Guards in the Esplanade Guards, where the officers of other military organizations assembled. At noon the flag was consecrated with imposing ceremonies by Archbishop Odin in Jackson square, the Rev. Abbe Pecchio delivering an eloquent and inspiriting address to the soldiers in full presence of the equestrian statue of Jackson was raised the sword of victory and wreathed in laurels, and with blue, surmounted by the Confederate States flag and stars, faced with groups of smaller flags, and supported on each side by flag staffs from which waved the particoloured insignia of Independent Louisiana. Within the canopy were the Archbishop and clergy, the good mother of the flag, the troops were drawn up around and the people, and, we need hardly say, the ceremony of saluting the colors. There were a large number of ladies within the square, and a throng of people without.

The splendid corps of volunteers for the war, the Bienville Rifles, of the Third District, were complimented on Saturday evening in a merited and very agreeable manner. Invited by Mrs. Hunt to the residence of her husband, Dr. Hunt, on the levee, to select company of their friends, ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled to take part in the pleasure of a flag presentation. The standard, an elegant embroidered field flag of the Confederate States, was placed in the hands of Captain Aug. Larose by Miss Hunt, who took occasion of addressing the company in a few kindly and well-conceived remarks, which were responded to in a strain of fiery enthusiasm that was warmly echoed in the hearts of every man in the command, and the standard-bearer, Mr. Eugene Mazerat, received the ensign with a resolve to uphold it with honor to the corps and credit to the donor, which those who know him are aware will prove no vain boast. Every member of the company in attendance was complimented with a beautiful bouquet, and a very agreeable hour was passed. The command next proceeded to St. Peter's Church, on Marigny street, where the ceremony of consecrating the flag was performed, and then they had a parade and serenaded several of their friends. The Bienville Rifles is the one organization of which the Second Ward, in its particular precinct, the Third District, may well be proud.

We observe that Auguste Duquesneron, Esq., Fifth Justice of the Peace, and whom we know to be an excellent volunteer corps, the Washington Rifles, soon to be mustered into service for the war, has generously refused a fee for swearing in the regiment of Col. V. Sulakowski, which has been mustered under special authority from the Secretary of War, and which will be a credit to our State. Its Lieutenant Colonel is our brave and chivalrous fellow citizen, J. M. Greenhow, Esq. We expect soon to hear of its taking the field, for we understand it will depart for Virginia as soon as its organization is completed by the incorporation of a few more companies.

This will be the first of the two regiments that the gallant Major G. Tochman, of European military celebrity, has been authorized to raise and form into a brigade to be called the Polish Brigade, which will represent in the ranks of the army of the South a very considerable element of our adopted citizens, who are sure to fight side by side with southrons born to the cause of honor and right. We understand that the first two companies in this regiment are those of Capt. Dalton and Capt. Col. Sulakowski's headquarters are at the Hotel St. Charles street. General Tochman, we learn, has arrived in our city, and is now at the St. Charles Hotel. Companies and individuals wishing to be mustered into this brigade for immediate active service should report to him at once.

A noticeable feature of the times is the large number of boys drilling and marching in the streets all over the city every evening. Some of them are well organized into companies and very neatly uniformed. If they could get musk-tooms, or even wooden guns, with which to practice the manual of arms, it would be a desirable thing. We are glad to see the military spirit infusing itself so generally among our youth, as it leads them to acquire that knowledge of military rudiments so valuable to the citizens of an independent republic. But it would be well, we think, while they are encouraged in this amusement by their adult friends, that they should have their presence at drills and meetings as a counteracting influence to their liability of falling under the evil bad associations.

Among the best of these organizations of youths is the Beauregard Cadets, all the members varying from eleven to seventeen years of age. A compliment they may well feel flattered at is thus referred to by a contemporary:

This was the presentation of a flag of exquisite design and execution, by a number of ladies, who have brothers, sons, and friends in the ranks of the Cadets. The ceremony took place at the residence of G. A. Mandeville, Esq., on the levee, in the Second Ward, in the Orleans of the youthful company. A brilliant array of beauty and intelligence was present upon the occasion. The Cadets having arrived, preceded by a fine band, were drawn up in line with a deputation of the ladies presenting the flag, Miss Mandeville and Bell, spokesbell and spokesmaid, the Honor Judge Foute, bearing the beautiful banner. It was of the Confederate States pattern, in color and silk, and it bore a legend appropriate to the occasion, and up in blue field. This was a snow white magnolia bud only partially expanded, typical of the State, still attached to its parent stock, but indicating an approach to maturity; around it silver stars, representing the Confederate States, resplendant and in other red—the stars representing the border States being only outlined in the stars and the leaves of the flower, the motto, "We mediate." Judge Foute, in an elegant and impressive speech, presented the banner to the Captain of the fair; also who had served and accepted it and the sword. Captain Larose, on the part of the company, was made by their request by Mr Otis, who, in a few words of his remarks placed the flag in the hands of the Color Sergeant. The ball at night passed in social and joyous festivity, the Cadets and their officers for the residence of Mrs. Beauregard, whom they serenaded, and thus brought to a close the pleasant ceremonies of the day.

Accidental Fall.—A woman named Ann Ka e fell, and hurt herself severely from the gallery of her house, at the corner of Girod and Rampart streets, last night.

The City Railroads.—Saturday morning a mammoth Confederate States flag, bearing across it the words "City Railroad," was run out on the rope from the Railroad office to the building corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, and its folds, unfurling to the breeze, swept over the bronze statue of Henry Clay, announcing that travel was opened to the public on the first of the city railroads, the Rampart and Esplanade street line. All that day and yesterday the cars on the route were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, children and people of every kind, enjoying this novel, demo ratic trip from Canal street to the Bayou bridge and back. So great was the rush indeed that it was feared accidents would occur from the carelessness and recklessness of the people who would not be restrained and made cautious by the drivers. The cars are elegant, roomy and comfortable, the ride a delightful one, and the track so well laid that in the cars it is almost like being seated in a parlor. The company expect some forty five more cars during the present week, and as fast as they receive them in sufficient number they will open the other routes of rail for the accommodation of the public.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens. Saturday was an occasion of great interest and impressiveness in the First District Court room; a number of prisoners convicted of the crime of killing their fellow-beings were arraigned at the bar, and Judge Collens performed the solemn duty of passing upon them the sentence of the law. As he severe ly recapitulated the particulars of their criminality, explained the necessity for society to guid and protect itself by fixed statutes, and make examples of all who dare to transgress these laws, sadly announcing the penalty which each of the convicted men had incurred, every auditor in that crowded room was moved by deep feeling. The following is a list of the sentences:

Sentence of Death.—William Brown, alias Scotty, convicted of the murd r of Barney McGuire, on the 27th October, 1860, was sentenced to suffer death, to be inflicted by hanging by the neck, and to be executed within the walls of the Parish Prison, on such day as the Governor of the State in his warrant shall direct.

William W Cassidy, found guilty of the murder of James Kennedy, on the 18th day of November, 1860, was also sentenced to be hung, within the walls of the Parish Prison, on such day as the Governor shall direct.

Manslaughter.—John Quinn, charged with the murder of J ho Cq lepan, on the 20th of August, 1860, and who pleaded guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced to three years at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

William Gallipher, charged with the murder of John Riley, on the 11th of April, 1861, and who pleaded guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Charles Crinks, indicted for the murder of William Hoey on the 3d of September, 1860 and found guilty of manslaughter, received three years in the Penitentiary at hard labor.

Philip Sary, a policeman, charged with the murder of Jean Paul Schneider, on the 20th May, 1860, and found guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced to three years at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Assault with Intent to Kill.—Thomas Davenport, who pleaded guilty of assault and battery under the charge of assault with intent to kill, received one month's imprisonment in the Parish Prison, and to pay costs of prosecution.

Assault and Battery.—Joseph Perry was sentenced to one week, Mike Purcell and Frank Smith to fifteen days each in the Parish Prison and to pay costs.

Arraigned—John Hart and James Gleason, charged with robbery, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The House of the Good Shepherd—Practical Philanthropy.—It is seldom that incidents of the quiet, even course of that charitable institution, the House of the Good Shepherd, come to the public eye—in fact so silent are its workings that the general public know little of the great practical good it is accomplishing. But a touching circumstance that occurred Saturday morning came to our ears by the intervention of a temperate, the *Picayune*, we give it, as it has been there correctly related particularly with a view of making this noble work of charity better known in the community:

"Saturday morning a young girl of comely and simple appearance, about eighteen years of age, was seen standing in front of the Old Mint, and Hall, over which the Continental Guards formerly occupied a room as their armory, making inquiries in relation to this company, and stating that she desired to go with it to the wars as a vivandiere. She seemed much disappointed when told that the company had already left, and expressed the desire to go with any other in which she could get the same position.

"She wore a gipsy hat decorated with artificial flowers, and which crowned quite new auburn hair beneath her arm, but which fully corresponded with her soiled pink muslin dress. When asked what she would expect to do if she went w th the regiment, she replied that she would wash for the soldiers and nurse the sick. Upon further inquiry it was ascertained that she had not her pare ts, had neither home, nor home, nor friends, and for the past few nights had been a wanderer on the streets. A humane gentleman, whose sympathies were excited by her destitute condition took her to th Mayor's office to see what provision could be made for her. On being interrogated it appeared that she had lived in her child hood by the side of the Ursuline and Brevel streets, and had no home since. The girl was of American birth, born