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NEW ORLEANS
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at the New Basin, opposite Bloomy's Warehouse, anchors and chain cable; at 11 o'clock, at the St. Louis Warehouse, New Levee street, corn.

SCHOONER JOHN GILPIN AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call public attention to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, by the Sheriff, of the schooner John Gilpin, her tackle, rigging &c.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS FROM CANAL TO JULIA STREET.—Those of our subscribers by the week living in the district embraced between Canal and Julia streets are informed that we have placed a new carrier on that route. Those who may fail to receive the paper will please leave their names at our office.

Objects of the War.

We notice in the various articles of the English press an absence of all clear and comprehensive knowledge in regard to the objects of the war. This is not surprising, for it is hardly to be supposed that foreigners will understand what appears mysterious to ourselves. Wars have usually a definite purpose. The wars of the first NAPOLEON were waged for aggrandizement and military glory; our war of the revolution was a struggle for independence, and on the part of England was designed to keep us in political subjection. Avarice, ambition, the lust of conquest, self-defense, revenge, have all lain at the foundation of those terrific struggles which have played so conspicuous a rôle in the world's history. It is, however, the peculiar characteristic of the present war that those who have forced it upon the South differ widely among themselves as to its object—or, in other words, that its object varies according to the temper, opinions and prejudices of those who maintain it. We perceive, for instance, that CASSIUS M. CLAY, in his impertinent letter to the London *Times*, affirms that it is a war for "nationality and liberty," but the British organ very reasonably declares that it cannot understand how nationality is involved in an attempt to impose a hated yoke on others, or wherein consists the liberty which is striving to subjugate and conquer an entire section of country. We suppose, however, that CASSIUS M. CLAY alluded to liberty simply in the abolition sense of the term—that unworthy son of Kentucky being notorious as a Black Republican of the deepest dye.

With respect to the original Lincolnites—to the men who helped to nominate old ABE, and who made him President, their ideas of the object of the war are tolerably lucid. First, they want to punish the South for daring to resist the imperial and imperious domination of the Illinois rail splitter. They burn with the desire of taking simple vengeance on us for what they consider our insolence and audacity. They would rejoice at seeing the homes of the South desolate, and its fields sown with tares and nettles. Next, they look to this war as a means more or less direct and effective of curtailing the slave power, either by diminishing the value of the institution, by stirring up insurrection, inciting the slaves to run away, and protecting them in so doing, or by furnishing broadcast in the South every possible species of incendiary stimulus. There is no mistake about these miscreants. They are frank and loud mouthed in the acknowledgment of their atrocious purposes. The other day, Mr. CAMERON, the Secretary of War, made a speech to the Seventh New York Regiment, in which he said that the war could have but one conclusion, sooner or later, and that would be "when the disturbing cause which gave rise to it is utterly obliterated." That "disturbing cause" is slavery, and its obliteration is the object of the war, so far as Black Republicanism is concerned.

But there is a very large class of people in the North who are not Black Republicans, and nevertheless support the war. They profess great anxiety to avoid intermeddling in any manner whatever in the domestic institutions of the South, and to be exceedingly conservative, and even friendly to us—so friendly that they are ready to cut our throats for the sake of preserving fraternal relations with us. These are the creatures who assert that the object of the war is to preserve the Union! and really they repeat this cuckoo cry with such unyielding pertinacity, that we are at times almost inclined to give them credit for sincerity. But we did, it would be at the expense of their shrewdness—a quality in which Yankees are seldom, if ever, deficient. The truth is they must have a pretext for the infamous invasion and blockade of the South, and as they disclaim all participation in the diabolical theories of Black Republicanism, they find an object in the imaginary restoration of a defunct and decomposed Union. This pretence is paltry enough, but they have no better. It was transparent and threadbare at first, but at last, some weeks ago, they who brought it forward were wont speciously to declare that a strong latent Union sentiment prevailed in the South, which their armies would be certain to develop into activity. Since then, however, Virginia and Tennessee have both spoken and torn to tatters this groundless notion. It is now manifestly impossible for the pseudo-conservatives to keep up the feint any longer. To gabble about the Union, as Mr. SEWARD does in his letter of instructions to Mr. DAYTON, and as those dippant turncoats, the N. Y. *Express* and the Boston *Courier*, do in diurnal and dolorous strains, is to adhere *ad nauseam* to an effete and exploded argument. They know that Union is a thing of the past—that it died on the 4th of March last, and that all the bayonets which the North can command could never resurrect it. They know that though it might be within the pale of possible events for the South to be overwhelmed and blotted out, it is not in human power again to make her part and parcel of the Union. She may be enslaved, but cannot be forced into alliance with her most implacable foes.

LADIES' SOCIETY OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—We earnestly invite attention to the card addressed to the public by Mrs. James Ross, President of the Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army, and we trust her appeals will elicit a fitting response. The ladies in the little town of Lynchburg, Va., made up six thousand uniforms in a few weeks. Shall it be said that New Orleans, with twenty times the population of that place, cannot do as much? Let the wives and mothers and daughters of our gallant soldiers tender their services, and give their time to the association, while the gentlemen can render themselves equally useful by contributing money, in the proportion of their ability. The society needs pecuniary assistance, and likewise the nimble fingers of all who can ply the needle.

EUGENE LASSERE, Esq., who has had considerable military experience, is now engaged in organizing a company of volunteers to form part of Col. Marigny's regiment. He will supply food and lodging to all who enter it up to the time when the company will be mustered into service. Apply at the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, up stairs.

The Hooms *Civic Guard* thus speaks of the crops:

We have been blessed with abundant rains. The crops, beginning to fail for want of moisture, are showing a reviving spirit. The old corn, which was stalled beginning to tassel, is saved, and the young corn will make an abundant harvest. Never have we seen better such luxuriant crops of corn in this parish. The smallest planters seem to have more than a sufficiency to do them. Rice, potatoes and onions seem to be in such profusion that you can buy them for a nominal price. In fact we hear that onions are selling for the small sum of forty cents per barrel. Our planters seem to be busy in making every preparation for a worse time, yet in the future, and are leaving nothing undone that will insure an abundance in the provision line. Cowpeas will be planted in abundance among the corn, and they will make a very useful part of food for whites as well as the negroes.

WHIPPED ON THE BOWIE DUGSHILL.—Under this heading the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, of the 5th instant, has the following:

Upon comparing the vote given in the Trans-Alleghany portion of the State for and against the Ordinance of Secession, it is found that the Black Republican rocks have been crowing a little too soon. The majorities in the different counties for secession footed up 23,015, while the majorities in those counties voting against the ordinance only show 19,663, giving a clear majority against Lincoln and all his tribe as of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, of 3419. There are 51 counties in Trans-Alleghany, Virginia; 39 have given unwritten votes for the Ordinance of Secession, and only 12 against it. If we add the other Western Virginia counties embraced in the Valley district, which have unanimously announced themselves as the most fulsome and determined abolitionists in the Confederacy, the majority in favor of the ordinance of 31,000 votes. What have the Union-shrieking Black Republicans to say now?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Scandal Case in Court.—Nearly the whole time of the First District Court on Saturday was occupied in the argument for a new trial of Mr. S. H. Pike, who had been convicted of larceny in stealing a bond for one hundred dollars from Mrs. Allain, of St. Louis, in the month of March last. The case was rather a scandalous one according to the version of it adopted by the accused, and it assumed a peculiar interest from the shrewd and able manner in which he assisted his counsel in his management. In the closing speech, which he made himself in a very able manner, he poured his prosecution in the light of a vindictive and malicious attempt, quoting to the Court the poet's words—

"Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned,
Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned."

Mr. Pike's own relation of the case is that he was a fellow passenger with Mrs. Allain from St. Louis to this city in April, and the boat, getting aground several times, will have the passengers all scattered. He became acquainted. Into a quaintance ripened into friendship and Mrs. Allain, being a widow, and a very pretty one, he thought it a good opportunity and take her to see the opera and theatre on their arrival here, she would set him up in town as in St. Louis as she had already done several other young men. This being agreed to, what was his astonishment one evening, after she had made an engagement with him to go to the opera, on receiving a note from her, a stale that she hoped he would excuse her, as she was compelled to sweep that engagement, and on going to the opera he beheld Madame in gorgeous array seated beside a cabin boy of the steamboat.

Judge Cotton took the case under advisement, and will render his decision to-day.

The News Across the River.—That well printed and spicy local journal of Algiers, the *Newsboy*, which we are has closed its fifty year, and is to be in future an enlarged issue of our sister as a semi-weekly, in its issue that reached us yesterday gives the real facts as to that rumored attempt upon the Powder House. It says:

The city papers made startling use, on Thursday morning, of a reported attack by four men, two of whom were captured, on the Powder House. These men, who were sent over to Algiers to be tried, proved to be Michael Dorian and George Francis, well known residents, who had been sent down by Messrs. Hennen & Anderson to look for a lost scow. Having strayed to the Powder House, they were hailed by the sentinel, and got back to their skiffs and answered glibly, when they were brought in by the threat of a shot. Judge Fortier fined them $10 a piece for their impertinence, so as to send them now to another sentinel, and then dismissed them. There were no others with them.

From the same source we learn that a civil suit of much interest to all who eat beef, came up before Judge Fortier. Jerome, a butcher, sued Jean Lanno, another butcher, for slander. It appears the former of having sold the beef of a sick cow. The proof was that a cow proper of Jerome bought a sick cow had her hide peeled and carried the beef to Jerome's stall. Lanno denied that he ever had any thing to do with it. He said it was a private speculation of his own, and that he put the beef up in prize to be sold to ships and steamboats. The affair was dismissed with costs. We cannot earn what disposition has been made of the empty jury fee this suit.

The boy Joe was executed at Bayou Sara, Alexandria, yesterday, 14th instant, for the murder of F. P. Brantly on the 8th of last month. He declared apparently with sincerity, that he was aided and abetted in the murder by one Bob Kesh, until the axe was drawn over his eyes, and the light of the sun and fire in him forever, when he exclaimed: "I alone am guilty. I killed him. I set the house on fire. I core it all." And immediately the poor guilty wretch was launched into eternity.

The Chartres Street Conflagration.—In our last issue we reported the fire that was raging in Saunders's saw mills, corner of Conti and Chartres streets, up to the hour of our going to press, but after that time it burned with great fury and enveloped three adjoining stores. It was first discovered by the police at a quarter before twelve o'clock in the rear of the store, by the issuing of smoke through the back door on Conti street, and when the door was broken open a light blaze was seen ascending over the boilers. As to the origin of the fire it is difficult to make a good conjecture, though it seems most probable or it to have caught in the heavy felt blanket that is kept over the boiler to keep the steam from condensing. The place was closed up and left at nine o'clock, and before that several buckets of water were thrown upon the ashes in the furnace to dampen down the coals. The place where the fire first broke out was very near to the op n hatchway that leads directly up to the fourth story, and when the doors and windows on the ground floor were broken open, it caused such a strong draught of air up the hatchway as to carry the flames right up to the roof, also communicating the fire to every story in the progress rendering it impossible to save anything. Altogether, by the Fire Department, which, however, had arrived in good time and found plenty of water.

Serrazin's store was entirely destroyed. So was the adjoining house on Conti street, No. 101, occupied by H. Schneider's depot of pianos and musical instruments and E. Bier's watch-making and jewelry store. On Chartres street, the store No 97, occupied by Genaer & Rosenfield, clothiers, and No 99 by T. H. Chaselere, hatter, were burned down to the first story, while the next house, No 101, occupied by Mr. Boissonneau, merchant tailor, was much damaged by water. The total loss cannot amount to less than $100,000, of which a portion is stated to be the largest portion. It was insured for about two-thirds its value in the Louisiana Saint Hope, Merchants' and Sun offices.

A quantity of cigars, pipes, amber stems, &c., were stolen at the fire, principle by the 1 afers that origin ate in such occasions and are all-ready to impeach the work of firemen and steal promiscuously. One of these, named F. Donohue, who had collected some five thousand cigars, was arrested and locked up by a member of Fire Company No 9. We have argued long ago the formation of a corson ar and fire as by the police, and never was the necessity of it so obvious as on this occasion, where the crowd and confusion was so great it was almost impossible to prevent a thieving. About five o'clock in the morning a rowdy named James Kelly was captured by officer Fitzsimmons, after a hard fight. He had been amusing himself by knocking down three negroes and smashing glassware in a coffee house.

Confederate States District Court.—Two cases of much interest were tried before and decided by Judge W. E. Miles on Saturday, as follows: In the case of John Wilson et al. vs. schooner Kate and cargo, in prize. This vessel, captured by the gunboat Pocahontas, off the Balize, on the 18th of May last, was condemned as a lawful prize; the Court, however, ordered the restoration of the cargo to the claimants, S. L. Jolly, it being shown that he was an English subject and owner of the cargo. John Wilson et al. vs. bark Ocean Eagle and cargo. This vessel, also captured by the privateer Calhoun, on the 18th May last, with cargo of Sick barrels of flour from Mobile, was condemned with her cargo as lawful prize. Costs to the use of the captors.

Coroner's Inquests.—Since our last issue Coroner Beach has held the following inquests: At 187 Religious street, on a child four weeks old, named Geo. Lewis, born, died of convulsions. On Marais street, between Marigny and Esplanade, on a male Africa weaned, named Francis Dieter, from sun-stroke. The mother was very poor, and took her child with her to pick black berries, and the exposure to the sun produced the death of the child. At 320 Lafayette street, on the body of a child three years old, named Clarissa Harris, run over by a milk cart, on the evening of the 14th inst., caused by the criminal negligence and carelessness of the driver. Verdict—manslaughter. A post-mortem examination was held on the body of John W. West, at the Charity Hospital, aged 45, a native of Kentucky: death produced by a fracture of the skull, a piece bone removed 1½ inch in diameter on the left and back part of the head, from which the brain protruded, causing inflammation and death. The examination is fixed for Monday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Attempt at Incendiarism.—A gentleman, in Looking through an unoccupied house on Calaboose street last Saturday morning, discovered a tub of the close to the inflammable evidence of an incendiary fire it down. The blood-hearted villain had carefully prepared some pine wood, had cut the tub in, filled the tub and the chips with the inside of the house and barbarously charred, and the flames had doubtless been checked by bath or salt. He immediately left the house, and fire before Chief McCullum, and the matter will be looked into.

"Honor to whom Honor is Due"—Within the past five days a large company, called the "Connaught Rangers," has been raised, and now numbers nearly hundred members, all of whom are able bodied and well-drilled men. This has been done by the extra exertion and energy of a few members and at a considerable expense. We understand that they will be mustered into active service for the war this evening, and would suggest to all good citizens, who can, to contribute something, no matter how small, towards their equipment. They will go off to Virginia soon, if they have to go as they are, and will make their mark. Their armory is at No. 6 City Hall.

The St. James Guards.—In our notice of Colonel Marigny's regiment we omitted to mention Captain Adolphe Staun's fine new company, the St James Guards, who were mustered into service a few days ago, and who now belong to the first battalion of Colonel Marigny's regiment. Capt. Staun was reporter for one of the German newspapers of this city, and will, doubtless, wield the sword as effectively as he has heretofore wielded the pen. Success to the St. James Guards.

Ordered Out.—Colonel L. A. Charbonnet, commanding the Ninth Regiment Louisiana Militia, has ordered out all of the male residents of Jefferson and Orleans parish-s, right bank, for review and inspection, at the upper line of Algiers, one block from the river, on Sunday next, at nine o'clock, A. M.

To the Public.

The Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army desire to make the following statement:

It is now about five weeks since this Society went into thorough organization, and during this period we have furnished hat and bandages, and completed nearly fifteen hundred pieces of clothing for our patriotic volunteers.

When the little work that each individual can accomplish per day is taken into consideration, a pretty fair idea of the result of the Society's labors can be obtained. Sincerely believing that we have done our part in the good cause, or at least feeling conscious of an earnest endeavor to perform faithfully the arduous duties we have undertaken, we call upon you individually to give us your assistance.

We have engaged some forty or more women, to whom we pay a fair consideration per day for sewing, thus enabling them to partially support their needy and otherwise destitute families. The Society make it a rule to employ only such as are in the easiest circumstances. Starvation is a word familiar to us all, but few are aware what—in the fact may exist, and it is our bounden duty, whilst providing for the necessities of those who are called in our country's defense in a measure and as our means will permit, to provide for the utterly destitute women and families who may pr. ximately fall into our hands. The Society has received a portion of the means thus employed from some of the Boards of the contributions equipped by us, and we now call upon you, for the first time, our fellow citizens, to come forward and aid us by your donations, however small, in keeping these women honorably employed during the summer.

We receive the gratuitous assistance of a large number of ladies, who daily tender their services averaging about fifty in attendance, who we are unceasingly for sine or in hours per day. To them the Society desires to tender its warmest thanks.

To the agents of various sewing machines, to the Young Men's Christian Association, to some of our hotels and restaurants for lunch sent us, and to our city press in general, our cordial acknowledgments are due for numerous favors gratuitously rendered.

Contributions will be received daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., by the officers of the Association, at their rooms No. 82 Camp street.

Our citizens are invited to visit the rooms and see for themselves the operations of the Association.

By order. MRS. JAMES ROSS,
New Orleans, June 15, 1861. President.

DIED.

On Sunday, at 2 o'clock A. M., at the age of 47 years, Mrs. CAROLINE ROCHE, wife of Joseph Lamothe.

Removal.

RESPECTFULLY informs my customers and the public generally that I am removing to the store lately occupied by the Boston Clothing House, corner of Canal and Chartres streets, the store has been prepared for the present season, and I shall be prepared to show a full and complete stock of Clothing, which I will sell at the lowest possible profit. Thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past year, I shall use every effort to merit a share of the same in my new quarters. No 200 Magazine-street, near St. Mary's Market.
jel4 1m W. C. MCCLURE.

Ten dollars reward.

RAN AWAY, on the night of the 6th, from the residence of the undersigned, a light mulatto boy, named SALLY, aged 15 years of age, about five feet one inch high. Mrs Dugharty's address, the owner of the above reward will be paid by the undersigned, or any other reward will be paid for the boy, if delivered to the undersigned, or lodged in jail, any of the city jails. Address Market. The above reward will be paid for the boy, if delivered to the undersigned, or lodged in jail, any of the city jails.
DIDIER BROUE, No 128 Old Levee st.
jel7 tf (Depositor Restaurant.)

Notice.

PAUL BOISSONNEAU is now the sole customers and dealers in Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Wines and Liquors, by retail, for the well known Cigar manufactory of the undersigned, at Mr. DUPRIDDEVALX, corner of CHARTRES STREET, No. 87, Canal street.
jel7 tf SD ORTIAS & CO.

IN STORE, and for sale by the undersigned—100 barrels Nonesuch Pickles, 50 barrels Swiss Absinthe, 5 Hogsheads Bordeaux Claret.
FRED AVET, 66 Levee st., 50 and 52 Gravier st.
jel7 tf between Magazine and Conti

CIGARS—100 cases Notre's Imperiales, for sale by
jel7 SD ORTIAS & CO, 50 Conti, warehouse st.

May Butter.

AVET BROTHERS,
At the store,
17 First Levee and 54, 56, 58 and 60 Old Levee,
OFFER at very low prices, amongst other articles, the following:
50 firkins May Butter,
100 barrels May Butter,
100 barrels Oil,
5 barrels Flour, extra and superfine,
500 bags Coffee,
Dry Cod and Pickled Codfish,
200 kegs Cream Cheese,
200 kegs Cream Cheese,
200 Cheese Sugar-Cured Hams,
50 packages Leaf Lard, Crushed and Powdered,
500 bbls Whisky and Brandies,
300 boxes Cigars,
200 bbls Mackerel,
300 boxes Sperm Candles,
200 bbls Rosin Soap.
jel5

Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE DIAMOND-SETTER AND JEWELLER, the locking set of diamonds, who ever shoulder a musket. Most of them are Frenchmen, though there is a strong infusion of Anglo-Saxon and German, and in their barrack style of doing things, the element of all restraint and their unquestionably fierce aspect, they are calculated to produce a sensation both morally and at the point of the bayonet wherever they go. Possessing all the *élan* of the genuine French "Zou Zou," they add to it a superb physique, which will make them a tower of strength to their enemies.

Small, wiry, active as squirrels, brown as Malays, and full of spas forte, they are certainly the most dangerous looking set of individuals who have yet been brought into the field. Their dress is the attire and equipment of the regular French Zouave—embroidered blue jackkets, red baggy trowsers, black leather leggings and white gaiters, the whole surmounted by a red fez skull cap, which rests jaunty upon the back of their almost shaven heads, and falls side in a blue tassel dangling between the shoulder blades. Their great desire is to meet the "pet lambs" of Col Ellsworth.

Among the many objects of military interest here is a handsome Newfoundland dog which deserted from Fort Pickens and swam to the camp of the Louisiana Cadets, by whom he has been brought on to this city. It is said that "rats leave a sinking ship." Why may not the same instinct belong to the more sagacious dog? Certainly he has shown good taste in deserting the bed and board of the other brutes with whom he has been associating, and coming among his friends. There is more humanity in one wag of his tail than in the whole army of Abolitionists.

If every man could be as effective as the guerrilla Jackson, the brother of the Alexandria martyr, our borders would soon be rid of the marauders. Nightly he sallies forth with horse and rifle, sometimes alone, and occasionally with a party of equally bold spirits, and seldom does he return without having left a leaden memento of his presence in the dead body of a New York Zouave. A gentleman just from Manassas informs me that such is the terror he has inspired among the Federal pickets that they are acting like rare birds, and never seen alone. Many other instances of individual heroism daily come to light, in which our men show themselves worthy of the reputation of the knight-errant of old.

Landing of Abolition Troops—Great Excitement in Savannah.

Our city was thrown into a perfect ferment yesterday, and every man, boy, and many of the women were ready to take up arms to repel the invaders. The cause may be briefly explained as follows:

It was known yesterday morning, from information brought from below, that the blockading fleet off our coast had been suddenly reinforced by from three to five large vessels. This, however, was considered merely a break of that particular area of the Atlantic wire, as the vessels float about promiscuously, being hereto-day and a perfectly clean coast to-morrow.

About two o'clock, P. M., however, matters assumed a more practical aspect. A messenger arrived by the boat from Tybee, with intelligence that six boat loads of Abolition troops, supposed to number 250 men, had been landed from the squadron on Tybee Island, on the Carolina coast, just opposite Tybee. The news spread over the city in a few minutes, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The call to arms was sounded to the detachments of military, remaining in the city, and every body seemed anxious to take part in circumventing and destroying the invaders. Preparations were immediately made, guns brought out and boats got ready. Gen. Lawton and staff had left in the morning's boat for the defenses on the coast below the city, and the preparations were taken in charge by Commodore Tattnall.

At a later hour another messenger arrived, correcting the first account in two most important particulars. The landing took place at Hilton Head, instead of on Daufuskie, and instead of a few boat loads, the debarkation had been comparatively early in the morning and kept up through the greater part of the day. Commodore Tattnall concludes that a very large force has been landed, for a regular campaign with the view of taking possession of Broad river, and ultimately the reduction of Charleston by an attack in the rear. This, however, is reasonable, is but an inference, as nothing definite can be known of their city or. Perhaps they did not have out of view a diversion of forces from our forts and batteries below, so as to enable the fleet to enter in and take possession.

Commodore Tattnall went down the river about five o'clock, with three boats and a considerable force, consisting of the Chatham Artillery and a number of infantry. We can only add that matters are in safe hands, and all prudent and practicable steps possible will be taken and without delay.

Under the circumstances, however, it will probably be some days before the actual force landed and their character can be ascertained, and proper steps taken to displace them.
[*Savannah Republican*, 12th.

Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

Private dispatches would seem to confirm the rumored evacuation of Harper's Ferry. The possibility of this movement, as a piece of skillful strategy, was foreseen some days ago by the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, and will be understood by the annexed passage from his letter dated the 5th instant:

Possibly you will one day hear of the evacuation by the Confederate forces of Harper's Ferry. Do not be surprised or disheartened at such an event. The place was taken possession of first to secure the valuable arms and machinery there situated, and second and principally because of its importance as a strategic point of operations. On the Baltimore and Ohio railroad it commands a portion of the great trading channel of the West, and in its natural surroundings it constitutes the best defense against an attack upon that portion of the State. Its principal value, however, at the present moment consists in the case which the entire force at Harper's Ferry may be advanced upon either the Relay House or Baltimore. A movement of this character, aided by the oppressed Marylanders, would at once add another star to the Southern constellation, defeat and drive from the country the five or six thousand Federal troops now scattered between Baltimore, the Relay House, Annapolis Junction and Annapolis, secure the Baltimore and Washington railroad, and the lower end of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and give us possession of the broad belt of Maryland territory which with their bayonets the Northerners have made the bridge over which their troops have hitherto marched to the District of Columbia. Such a movement is eminently desirable. The gain would be worth the venture, and the moral influence of this offensive policy of our Government upon the people of the South, as well as upon the inhabitants of the wavering States, would tell immensely in favor of the greatness of our arms. I say add that the above "hints" are not at all unlikely to be realized.

We were grieved to learn on Thursday last of the death of Pierre Laffon, Esq., one of our oldest and most respectable citizens. Mr. Laffon, although his age excused his services, cheerfully volunteered for the war with the Delta Rifles of this parish, and, with them, proceeded as far as Camp Moore, where he contracted the disease which cost him his life. He was a noble-hearted man, kind and generous to a fault. His death is deplored by his relatives and many warm friends in this and the opposite parish. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Baton Rouge.—*Baton Rouge Sugar Planter.*

Office, 73 Chartres street.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,113.

WILL THEY DARE?

There is no doubt that the privateer Savannah has been captured. Her crew, numbering thirty-five, were put in irons on board the Minnesota. It is of the utmost importance for the Confederate authorities to ascertain the fate of these men. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has threatened to treat privateers as pirates, and hang all who may be taken prisoners. We shall soon know whether this truculent menace was merely a rhetorical flourish, or whether the despot at Washington really contemplates so stupendous an atrocity. Our course will necessarily depend on his. If LINCOLN ventures to commit murder on the persons of any of our privateers, the Considerates hold several hundred soldiers prisoners of war, who, however innocent, will be compelled to suffer the inexorable law of retaliation. But we do not believe that the Lincoln Government will have the audacity to carry their threats into execution.

TELEGRAPHIC.

St. Louis, June 15—Col Boerstein's regiment has gone west on the Pacific Railroad.

Illinois volunteers have entered Missouri at Hannibal.

Governor Jackson, with cars and locomotives, is going west, burning the bridges as he proceeds.

It is said that a large number of Confederates from Arkansas and Northern Texas are ready to move on Governor Jackson's invitation.

Mr. Tucker, of the *State Journal*, has been arrested.

Hermann, June 15.—The steamer Louisiana, the third of the invading fleet, is here to take on board Col. Boerstein's regiment.

Washington, June 15—Postmaster-General Blair has dispatched to the Postmaster at Louisville as follows:

"Order requiring mail matter coming from disloyal States to be held for postage does not apply to prevent delivery on payment of postage."

Frederick, Md., June 15.—A special scouty of the Associated Press, just arrived from Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, says the Ferry has been mainly evacuated, only about 2000 troops remaining.

The route of the main body was by turnpikes towards Charlestown and Shepherdstown.

The bridge at Shepherdstown has been burned.

The Southern pickets have been withdrawn from Williamsport.

Alexandria, June 14.—Active military movements are progressing in consequence of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

An effort will be made to prevent concentration.

Washington, June 15.—General Sheneck has been ordered to cross the Potomac with his brigade.

An attack from General Beauregard is apprehended.

Richmond, June 15.—The veil of secrecy has been removed from yesterday's proceedings in the Convention.

The vote on Virginia's act of secession, of April 17, stood as follows: for secession 88, against 55.

The journals show changes, and he final vote stood 103 in favor of the passage of the ordinance.

Yesterday, the 14th instant, the ordinance was signed by 91 members, several delegates being absent in the war, absence having obtained by others, and one, Capt. Marr, having been killed by the Federalists at Fairfax.

Various rumors are current of battles and movements of federal troops, but nothing has as yet been authentically ascertained.

New York, June 15—The privateer Savannah in charge of Midshipman Cook, has arrived here. Her crew, numbering 35, were put in irons on the Minnesota.

St Louis, June 15—General McClellan delivered an address to the soldiers at Cairo, in which he said that they would be the leaders of the great Western army, and ere long would have an opportunity to meet the Confederates.

Chicago, June 15.—Orders have been issued for twelve regiments to rendezvous as follows: Four at Quincy, four at Alton, and three at Caseyville, on the 19th.

Fortress Monroe, June 14, via Baltimore, June 15—No information has been received here about the movement of the Southerners.

The fortress in this vicinity is invested, except by sea. No egress or ingress is safe. Movements are impossible.

Cincinnati, June 15—Mr. John A. Skiff has been arrested and committed to jail for shipping butter in ale barrels.

The Attitude of England.

All the English papers have something to say touching the conflict in this country, and as a general rule their language indicates a disposition to favor the Southern Confederacy. The Manchester *Guardian* of the 24th May comments very severely upon the letter sent by Cassius M. Clay to the London *Times*. It declares that President Lincoln is not limiting for liberty any more than the Emperor of Russia is fighting for Poland. It speaks of Clay as "this strange Minister Plenipotentiary, and closes its article as follows:

For, with respect to "interest, which is Mr Clay's second point, we really do not see that it furnishes us with an overpowering motive for desiring the subjugation of the cotton growing States to capitalist and manufacturers of the North. "No tariff, says Mr. Clay, "will materially effect the fact that the Northern States are the best consumers of English commerce." We think our great exporting houses to America will tell Mr Clay a different tale, if he will interrupt his flight for another day or two to consult them. At any rate, if our trade cannot be, and is not in course of being, totally destroyed by hostile tariffs, it is not for the want of mentioning trying on the part of the political class which is putting forth all its powers to restore the Union.

But if neither our sense of moral obligation, nor our gratitude for all it has done as is allowed us, suffices to bind us to Mr Lincoln, we are to beware of the vengeance which any wavering will infallibly bring down upon us hereafter at the hands of the great Slave which we shall have offended. Even the depth of infidelity and humiliation to which the American Republic has fallen cannot prevent her soon from vaunting the stupendous resources which she wields in a *quite post, above* sense for the destruction of her enemies, and the punishment of all who fail to do her homage. Alas for such boasts! We have sufficiently tasted of suffering by their real nation to be able to witness with sincere regret the ridicule which is cast on them by the occurrences of the hour.

Here is a specimen of the manner in which the London *Economist* replies to Mr. Seward's letter of instruction to the U. S. ministers in Europe, in which he said the Union could never be dissolved:

The answer to Mr. Seward is the map. The geography of the Southern States is so contemptible trifle. To attempt to hold that vast area against the will of the inhabitants, and the persecution is the most futile dream which ever passed over the excited brain of a rhetorical American; and the hope that there is any party in the Gulf States opposed to secession, and anxious for a reunion to the North, seems, if it be possible, still more chimerical.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, May 25.]

THE EUROPEAN POWERS WILL SOON DECIDE.

A very important announcement is made in the news just received by the Arabia—namely, that the Federal Government have notified to the European Powers that they will hold no intercourse with any State which recognizes the Southern Commissioners. It remains to be seen how far this threat of a diplomatic rupture will operate. The Southern Commissioners have already reached Europe, and only await the decisions of the various Governments to which they have been accredited. The course taken by the Cabinet of Washington will naturally bring the matter to a crisis, and force every Government having diplomatic arrangements with the United States to take a decided course.

It has been supposed by some at the North that only the "aristocratic classes" in England were siding toward the Southern Confederacy, but the following article from a journal which represents the Democracy, or radicals, goes to show that the North has no more to expect from St. Giles's than it has from St James.

[From the London Telegraph, 22d.]

The dispatch (from Mr. Seward) to Mr. Dayton, dated at Washington on the 4th of May, betrays the extreme anxiety of the American Government to make the European Cabinets believe the maintenance of the Union beyond any possible chance—beyond so much as speculative discussion. But while asserting the boundless confidence, he labors to prevent even such *de facto* recognition of the Southern Confederation as Lord John Russell has already announced, and as no European Government, responsible for the safety of a mercantile community, could possibly refuse. This anxiety in itself is a very significant fact. We have already seen how the public in America is told, though unofficial, that the representative European Governments have "concurred" in the Southern blockade; how falsely we know, and all America must equally know the truth from the public declaration of Lord John Russell, and the observations of M. Thouvenel and Mr. Faulkner.

The London *Standard* is equally unkind:

We hold ourselves, in spirit and in deed, aloof from both sides, in a war begun with too much bravado on the part of the statesmen of the North. We are at once unconvinced and unmoved by the somewhat impertinent letter of Mr. Clay, which was hardly worth a column of the *Times*. It is noisesome to talk of fighting for liberty and nationality. It is not the part of good and brave men to boast that they are sure to conquer. The argument that England must help the North for fear that the North should conquer our West Indies, was hardly worth putting to paper. Just as idle is it to threaten us with the future vengeance of a possible hundred millions of Americans a century hence, who, if ever they are called into being, will probably be divided into half a dozen republics and as many empires.

REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.—We invite particular attention to the advertisements in our advertising column of the following gentlemen, to which we beg to direct the attention of the public:

DISEASES OF THE Throat, Lungs and Heart,
TREATED BY
INHALATION.
DR. ROBERT HUNTER,
OF NEW YORK,
Editor of the New York Journal of the Diseases of the Chest, desires to inform his patients, and others, that he will continue to keep his office open in New Orleans, under the personal attendance of Dr. FOLLIN, a practitioner of the highest attainments and great experience, who is conversant with Dr. Hunter's views and practice, having been himself successfully treated by Dr. Hunter some years since.
Those who desire to avail themselves of Dr. Hunter's mode of treatment by Inhalation can therefore do so by consultation at his office.
156 Canal street, near Bienville.
Persons in the country can consult him by letter, if unable to attend personally.
Consultation in English, French and Spanish.
Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jel5 6t

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.

The proprietor of the famous remedies for RHEUMATISM and DIARRHEA avails himself of this opportunity of presenting the most satisfactory evidence of the extraordinary efficacy of these remedies, in the shape of certificates signed by respectable residents of our city, who have derived the greatest possible benefit from the medicines. Each disease is treated by a specific remedy. Apply at No. 117 St. Ann street.
This is to certify that the remedies obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street have cured a negress of mine who has the Rheumatism for many years, and I have many Doctors to attend to her, but no cure. I must say that the medicine you gave me cured her in three days time, and she is now perfectly well.
J. H. LENGSFIELD.
Magazine street, between Erato and Thalia.
I certify that I have been cured of Diarrhea of a year's standing. After trying in vain all the remedies I could find from Physicians and others, I procured some medicine at No. 117 St. Ann street, which cured me, and which I recommend to all fellow-sufferers.
MARTIN FORD.
No. 146 Camp street.

INSTANT RELIEF
OF CROUP, SORE THROAT, BURNS, SCALDS AND FRESH WOUNDS
All Sorts of Sores and Ulcers Cured.
(Even those of Secret Diseases.)
Remedies for Hemorrhoids or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Chills and Fever and Earache, &c., &c.
A Special Remedy for each Disease.
Apply at No. 117 St. ANN STREET.
Office hours from 1 to half 3 o'clock, P. M., every day, and besides on Tuesday and Thursdays, from 9 to 1 o'clock, A. M.

Head! Read!! Read!!!

I would recommend to all my fellow-sufferers who are afflicted with that dreadful disease which we call croup or sore throat to go and get the medicine to be had at No. 17 St. Ann street, and be cured at once, for my daughter, a girl of 16 years, who has it very severely, so that she could hardly breathe, was cured in by a single dose, after applying the medicine to the throat. Testimony in the whole truth by affidavit my name.
PAUL BURGUNDER,
Residence 52 Conti street.
New Orleans, May 15, 1861. may6 3t

Volunteers Wanted

FOR the DERRINGER GUARD. A few more able bodied young men are wanted to fill the ranks of the Derringer Guards, to be mustered into service. A fine opportunity is offered to those wishing to go into active service.
Equipments and uniforms furnished.
Apply at the Armory, 61 Customhouse street, (up stairs.) jel1 tf

Notice.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of the UNION INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans will be held at the office of the Company, on the 17th instant at 6 o'clock, P. M.
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