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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

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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.

The sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No 25 Jefferson street, Second District, the contents of a barber shop.

The Federal Congress.

The Rump Congress of the dominions of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will assemble at Washington on the 4th July—a day too full of hallowed associations to be desecrated to such vile uses. An impression seems to prevail that something favorable to peace may result from the deliberations of that body. We have heard intelligent citizens express sanguine hopes to that effect. For our life, however, we cannot imagine that the slightest valid reason can be assigned for such expectations. The coming Congress is largely Black Republican in both branches. The secession of eleven Southern States deprives the Senate of twenty-two anti-Lincoln members, and the House of Representatives of sixty-six. This alone would secure the ascendency to the supporters of the President, but when we remember that almost every Northern Congressman is in favor of the war policy, it may be safely affirmed that the South will not have a corporal's guard of friends at Washington.

If the people of the North, with only here and there a faint and feeble murmur of disapprobation, have tamely submitted to the repeated gross and palpable violations by ABRAHAM LINCOLN of his official oath to protect, defend, observe and respect the Constitution of the United States, what can be expected from Congress, composed as it is, save that it will be the humble, pliant and sycophantic instrument of the will of the President, and will register his decrees with uncomplaining servility. Why, it has been publicly proclaimed that Congress is to repudiate the delusive idea that it possesses any independent power, or that its members are called together for any other purpose than simply to give validity and official sanction to the schemes of the Executive. It is said in advance that the labors of Congress are to be materially curtailed; that little or no debate is to be permitted; that the President and the members of his Cabinet will prepare all the necessary exhibits, and will in form the two Houses precisely as to the requisitions they need, the amount of money to be raised, and the penal and other laws to be passed. When their wishes are complied with, which must be done as expeditiously as possible, Congress may adjourn without delay. The New York *Courier and Enquirer* says in an apparently authoritative tone that if any Senator or Representative dares to offer a proposition for peace, to speak of compromising with the South, or of declaring that the Federal Government will not interfere in slavery, or shall seek, directly or indirectly, to do aught else than furnish whatever the President demands, such member will be regarded as no better than one of the rebels.

And why should not this be? The Federal Congress, in its present condition, is not a whit more dignified or more independent a body than the Rump Parliament which CROMWELL dispersed with his dragoons. The members will repair to Washington and will sit beneath the shadow of the overpowering military force ready at a nod of the tyrant either to compel them to obey his behests, or to break up and dissolve their assembly. If Congress consisted of materials less inclined to do homage to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, it might well be overawed by the power of the sword menacing it at every turn. Constituted, as for the most part it is, of the supple minions or the frantic zealots of Black Republicanism, we are persuaded it will accept with delight what to nobler minds would be regarded as the intolerable and humiliating necessity of enacting into law whatever may suit the pleasure of the wicked and unscrupulous man who rules over a once happy and glorious country.

We look, therefore, for nothing whatever from Mr LINCOLN'S Congress in the smallest manner conducive to the suspension of the war. On the contrary, we anticipate from it the recognition and endorsement of all the unconstitutional acts of the President, with enough latitude to exercise his unrestrained will in the future. There may be a few unterrified spirits left who despite the crushing intolerance of the majority, and fearless of the rail-splitter's body guard, will venture to speak their mind. From Ohio we are sure there will be one manly voice raised, which LINCOLN himself cannot silence. We allude to the Hon. C. VALLANDIGHAM, who has braved the fierce Cincinnati mob, the denunciations of the united press of that city, and the expostulations of his own constituents in denouncing like an honest man the infamous war of aggression on the South. He will talk and vote against every appropriation intended to furnish means to LINCOLN to prosecute hostilities. He has said he would, and he will keep his word. We think, too, there will be men from Missouri and Kentucky, and possibly from Maryland, who will refuse to bow the knee to BAAL, and who cannot be deterred from freedom of speech by menaces or vituperation. But they are few, and will be powerless. They will shine like stars in a clouded firmament, the brighter for the blackness which surrounds them. But their light will be feeble and ineffectual. Their remonstrances and complaints will be scarcely heard amidst the roar of infuriated faction bent on glutting its hatred, and reckless of the ruin it is bringing down upon its own head.

It has lately come to the knowledge of the public that full one third of the army officers on the coast of California have forwarded their resignations to the War Department. From the Sixth Regiment of Infantry of the Department of the Pacific the following resignations, among others, have taken place: Second Lieutenant Stoughton, of New York—resignation taking effect March 4th; Brevet Col. May, of Virginia; Lieutenant Walker, of Virginia—informal, and is now marked absent without leave. Lieutenant Smith, of Mississippi; Lieutenant McLemore, of Alabama; Captain Garnet, of Virginia; Adjutant Corley, of Virginia, and Major Armstead. All of these, except Stoughton, are understood to head for positions in Jeff. Davis's army of rebels.

The New York *Tribune*, true to its mercenary instincts, proposes to levy a contribution of three hundred thousand dollars on the town of Alexandria, the estimate of Ellsworth's value to the Abolition cause, we suppose; and in the event of a refusal to pay, to lay waste all that portion of the town where the "assassination" occurred. Greeley ought to claim a third of the money for the suggestion.

The New York *Day Book* says that the Union feeling is so strong in Maryland that it takes 30,000 steel bayonets to hold it!

A New York dispatch of the 4th to the Western papers remarks:

The London *Times* publishes the first part of a lengthy communication on the causes of the American war, and has a strong editorial on Mr Seward's letter to the American Ambassador to France, which it says sounds very much like insult, and ridicules his prophetical ideas.

One of the most strenuous supporters of the North among foreign sheets has been the *Journal du Havre*, yet in its issue of the 13th ultimo, it has the following remarks:

The North is no more in a condition to conquer the South than the South is to take possession of the North; and it is hardly to be supposed that the North can seriously entertain the design of forcing the South to return to the Union by violence. Such a project might seduce some few excited imaginations, but among the great majority of sensible men, the end is always measured by the means of attaining it. The population of the North is, to be sure sufficiently large and rich to treat itself to the luxury of making the conquest of the Southern States, if such be their fancy; but the North can have no such fancy, because it knows that after such a conquest, which would be as ruinous in its effects for one as for the other of the belligerent parties, it would have no means of holding and retaining the conquered States.

The people of the North have too much good sense not to comprehend, in a short time, that it will be absurd to lavish the blood of their children, and their treasure, for the sole purpose of bringing back and counting to their destiny a portion of the ancient Confederation, which desires to live to itself.

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.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, June 8—Gen. Scott has informed the Cabinet that he intends to have possession of Richmond and Memphis by the 15th of July.

Chambersburg, Pa., June 8—The First Division marched this morning southward, accompanied by a large number of baggage wagons.

Washington, June 8—The Federal Government is hesitating about advancing, and a change of programme is probable.

Governor Letcher has ordered under arms the entire militia in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and Manassas.

Gen. Scott has fresh and reliable information as to the numbers and movements of the Confederates, and is preparing to encounter a larger force than was anticipated.

Washington, June 8.—Cooper supersedes Cadwallader at Baltimore.

Active preparations for a grand march are going on.

HARPER'S FERRY—The plans in regard to Harper's Ferry are gradually developing. Point of Rocks is threatened from Frederick, Md.

Davis and Beauregard are expected at Harper's Ferry on Wednesday.

The troops at the Ferry are in the best of spirits, and say if they are surrounded the world will see another Thermopylæ.

The arrival of Southern troops at Richmond averages 1500 per day.

They are immediately forwarded to Manassas Junction and Norfolk.

It is believed that President Davis will soon take the command in person.

It is rumored that the Pawnee had to be run aground to save her from sinking, in consequence of the injuries received at Aquia Creek.

Two of the crew of the Harriet Lane will die from pills taken at Fig's Point.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. MCCLELLAN AND JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—The following dispatch is published in the papers

"To Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Frankfort, Ky.

"CINCINNATI, June 7.

"The papers of this morning state that Gen. Prentiss, commander of the U. S forces at Cairo, has sent troops across the Ohio river into Kentucky. I have no official notice of such a movement, but I at once telegraphed Gen Prentiss for the facts, and stated to him that if the report was true, I disapproved of his course, and ordered him to make no more such movements without my sanction having been previously obtained.

"GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
"Adjutant General.

Louisville, June 8.—It is understood that Postmaster Speed has instructions, which he will obey, to deliver no letters from seceded States and Tennessee, now in the office, or to come hereafter, but to forward the same to the dead letter office.

This is creating a quiet but intense feeling among our merchants.

The equity upon which the officials base so palpable a violation of contracts is that postage stamps have been supplied to seceding States Postmasters, for which the department can get no return.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—Memphis, June 9—The vote to-day stood as follows:

For Separation 5608, for Representation 4,

Eleven other districts of the county give the following: Separation 2395. Against 88.

One precinct in Robertson county votes Separation 400, against 1.

Baltimore, June 8—The big cannon intended for Fortress Monroe broke through the bottom of the vessel upon which it was being shipped and sunk in twelve feet water.

Washington, June 8—The pickets of the two armies are actually approaching each other on the Fairfax road.

Hagerstown, June 8—The advance brigade of the Federal troops reached Greencastle today.

Four brigades will be pushed forward to its support as rapidly as possible.

New York, June 8—A special correspondent of the *Tribune* develops the programme of the Wheeling Convention, which is to establish a provisional government for Virginia, declare Gov. Letcher deposed, appoint a new Governor, declare Eastern Virginia in a state of insurrection, call for aid to quell and insurrection, elect United States Senators, and perform all the necessary functions for the whole State.

Cairo, June 8—It is reported that Gen Pillow's scouts have advanced as far as Island No 1, four miles below.

Southern troops are reported as coming in, both sides of the river, and an attack is momentarily expected by the regulations here.

New York, June 8—A letter from Col. Fremont says that the Confederate Commissioners have succeeded in purchasing two steamers, which will shortly sail in ballast, under the British flag and register.

Augusta, June 8—The Savannah *Morning Republican* says that parties who came up from Warsaw yesterday report a man of warm blood some distance from the entrance of the Sound, and that they saw a boat containing about thirty men approach the shore.

Augusta, June 8—The Louisiana Zouaves have been well provided with provisions and comforts while *en route* through Georgia and Carolinas.

Their orderly conduct was highly praised at every point.

They express much pleasure themselves at their treatment and reception on the road.

Louisville, June 8—A dispatch dated Louisville, May 30, states the impression that packages for the Confederate States were opened and inspected at Louisville by Adams's Express Company. This is a mistake. The Louisville officers of the Company in respect has deviated from the customary regulations, always taking whatever offered for points South.

The outrages alluded to occur only north of the Ohio river. Not only under legal computation the Adams Express Company at Louisville take letters for the seceded States, inclosed in United States envelopes, at 20 cents, the Company accounting to the Confederate Post Office Department for the postage. Letters destined for the North from the seceded States, when inclosed in United States envelopes, are forwarded, the sender accounting to the Confederacy for postage.

Louisville, June 8—The drayages amount this week to nearly $30,000. The city drays have cut the harness and abused the mules of the country wagoners at a place called Burk's, some fourteen miles out. A severe fight occurred in consequence.

New York, June 8—It is currently reported that Hon. Henry A Wise, of Virginia, is lying dangerously sick.

A Belgium letter reports a pending duel between Sanford, the U. S. Minister at Brussels, and a Virginian.

The following is from the Washington City correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and though its statement of facts is evidently mellowed down to suit the Black Republicans in the North, it indicates a bad state of feeling among the Northern soldiers:

The Ohio regiments are greatly dissatisfied. *They are in a demoralized and disorganized condition, deeply mortifying to Ohioans.* The devil only knows what is the matter. I am not quite sure that I can tell, though I have tried hard to find out. In the first place, however, they were hurried out of the Ohio in an unprepared condition. In the second place, when out of the State, there arose a dispute as to the comparative responsibility that should be taken by the State and the United States for providing for the troops. While the diplomatic correspondence was going on between Columbus and Washington, the troops suffered.

After a vexatious delay, some clothing (called, by courtesy, uniforms) was procured, and the material used was of the meanest description. It was just such stuff as a contractor would make money out of. The seams of the pantaloons could be pulled open with the fingers, and so forth, and so forth. I have not patience to pen the dreary details. *The amount of it is, the Ohio regiments here are called the pauper regiments, such is their disciplined appearance.* When has anyone of the military appropriated by Ohio, that her troops here are to be styled *paupers*? The State must pay them the money due them right away, and take the chances of getting it from the Federal Government. Everybody must take the "responsibility," and cut a few of the *red tape* knots.

Dispatches to the New York *Herald* are to the following effect:

An engineer employed by the Government to view Harper's Ferry, Point of Rocks, and the surrounding country, to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the number of troops, strength and position of the fortifications, and number of batteries at those places, has just returned and made his report to the Government, bringing with him a map of the country.

He was arrested immediately on arriving at the Point of Rocks, and was held prisoner about thirty hours. He played the Secession dodge upon them and proved sound to their entire satisfaction.

At the Point of Rocks three 32 pound batteries are erected on the Virginia side.

On the Maryland side there were 150 men stationed as picket guards, where they were just erecting batteries. The guard took him from there to Harper's Ferry, where he was detained for some time.

Here he ascertained, through several of the soldiers, the number and names of the regiments. There are 14 full regiments at Harper's Ferry and the Point of Rocks.

After he was released there seemed to be plenty of arms. He saw them open boxes and at once arm themselves that had just arrived.

At Harper's Ferry they have a large number of heavy batteries planted on all sides, and were busily engaged in constructing others at all available points where they could be effectually used.

We take the following from the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 7th:

A gentleman of this city, who has been absent in Kentucky, engaged in labors to promote Southern interests, returned home yesterday, and states that at least forty gentlemen of wealth, living in and around Cairo, have moved their families into Kentucky, left their property unprotected, and joined the Southern army.

[COMMUNICATED]

A Truth at Last.

Those of His Majesty's subjects who conduct the press in his Empire having indulged so extensively in lying since their surrender to Mob Despotism, it is refreshing to detect a truth in their columns, as the following, from a Boston paper, evidently is: "The convicts at the Charlestown State Prison have enlisted—to make Minnie rifle bullets, tin cups, towels, &c., for the Massachusetts troops." Nothing could be more probable. They naturally desire to render some of their late comrades as comfortable as possible. After supplying the wants of the Massachusetts troops, these *patriots* will doubtless labor in the same way in behalf of Billy Wilson's Five Pointe Regiment.

Such practical sympathy from those who would have been his enthusiastic constituents, had not *pressing duties at home* detained them from the polls, must be gratifying and encouraging to "*Honest Abe*." Those coveting office under His Majesty will doubtless be sagacious enough to procure from these inmates of the Charle town institution a letter of recommendation. Greeley, Webb & Co., who will sooner or later enjoy like facilities for making bullets, &c., assuming that justice will vindicate her rights, would be indignant should testimonials from such a source fail to meet a favorable response at the Washington Palace. OBSERVER.

[From the Norfolk Herald of the 4th]

Atrocities of the Enemy in Elizabeth City County.

Mr. Frederick Jett, formerly of Elizabeth City, left Williamsburg a few days ago, where he had just moved with his family to avoid the vaudals at Fort Monroe, and came round by the way of Richmond to Norfolk, where he is engaged in some work on the fortifications.

He found at Williamsburg a number of fugitives from Hampton, from whom he learned some particulars of the villanous doings of the Federal troops after their descent upon Newport's News.

They commenced on the farm of Mr. William Smith, which they left a complete wreck. He had a fine field of wheat, besides a number of truck crops; these the scoundrels completely devastated, besides stealing or shooting down Mr. Smith's stock and poultry which they found ranging about the farm. Mr. Smith thought he would be a little beforehand with them in saving his bacon, and had the contents of his smoke-house carted out into the woods and buried them when he saw them approaching. But in this he was foiled; a treacherous darkey who assisted at the burial, told upon him, and the robbers had the meat disinterred and carted back. This fellow, with several others of Mr. Smith's negroes, they took to Fort Monroe and set them to work on the fortifications. Mr. Smith estimates his loss, including the negroes, at full $15,000.

They next visited the adjoining farm of Mr. West, which they treated as they had done Mr. Smith's, cutting up and completely destroying the crops of every kind. At Mr. West's they unluckily found a uniform coat, upon which, they held him a close prisoner and sent off his two daughters, grown women, to the fort for the "good behavior." Nothing was alleged against them, but it was the simple arbitrary act of Lincoln's hell hounds, who in this, though in violation of law and civilized usage, were in all their proceedings, but followed the example of the lawless old tyrant, their master.

From Mr. West's they passed over to the farm of Wm Lee, which had on it one of the finest crops for wheat in the county, besides other valuable produce. This they completely devastated as they had done the farms we have already mentioned.

In short, they continued the work of ruthless and reckless destruction on every farm fronting Hampton Roads, from Newport's News to Hampton, committing every species of outrage and outraging the persons of negro women, girls, and even female *children*, in a manner too inhuman and revolting to dwell upon.

The families residing on the range of farms last mentioned were almost all to the interior and thus avoided the insults and infamous treatment of the barbaric enemy.

The woods back of Hampton were for several days filled with the fugitive families from the once smiling and happy village, and with such of their household stuff as they could carry off with them in the hurry of the alarm. They have probably ere this obtained more desirable lodgings. Providentially they have had fine weather.

It is ascertained that there are full three hundred slaves belonging to citizens of Elizabeth City, either fugitives or forced into the service, employed as laborers in Fort Monroe at the present time. It has already been stated that Colonel Mallory, of Elizabeth City, went with a flag of truce to the fort to demand the return of fugitive negroes; but the demand was refused. A similar application was made on the following day, by another flag, and also refused. The bridge over Hampton Creek was then burnt by our people, and the enemy made his raid upon Newport's News by water.

There are only four of its inhabitants remaining in Hampton, who are prevented by chronic diseases and other unavoidable causes of delay from leaving it in the entire possession of the enemy who now occupies it.

The loss, including negroes, sustained by the county of Elizabeth City at the hands of these remorseless marauders is estimated at half a million of dollars.

A trading character named Mellon, who had formerly held the sutler's berth at Fort Monroe, and till recently had been too frequently exchanging visits between the Fort and Hampton, was at last admonished by Mr Cooper, of Hampton, that he was strongly suspected of being a spy, which Mellon denied. A few days, however, satisfactorily convicted him of the charge, for when the Yankee troops entered Hampton, Mr Cooper's was the first house they broke into, and the one worst served, as they seemed to pay particular attention to smashing his furniture and destroying every other article that came in their way.

Terrible Accident—Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

[From the Columbus Statesman, June 1]

CHILLICOTHE, Friday, May 31

DR. WM B. HAWKES—*Dear Sir*. Yesterday a terrible accident happened on the M. and C. R R, twenty miles east of Chillicothe. The Union Guards of Twenty-second Regiment, with Colonel Gilmore, arrived here at three o clock, P M., and were received by nearly the whole population of our city, nearly every one provided with a basket of provisions for the soldiers. The train started about four P. M., and all in the highest glee, and with the warmest wishes of our citizens. In the vicinity of Raysville an axle broke on the tender, which drove off the track, left and right. Such a sight, eyewitnesses say, they never saw before. Some of the cars were entirely demolished and broken in splinters. Ten soldiers were killed on the spot, and between thirty and forty were more or less injured. Some had a leg, some an arm, some their heads, and some backs broken. One more has died since, and several others cannot recover. The engineer had to run off, or else his life would have been sacrificed, although he was not to blame. The train arrived with the mail, and sick, dead and wounded, at two o'clock this morning, and the sight was sickening. I never saw so much misery at one time, but not a groan escaped the sufferers. This morning they were taken to private boarding houses, and well taken care of. There is no consolation—that the accident did not happen through a collision. It has thrown quite a gloom over our city, after the hospitality that was showed to the men, to see them come back shortly after, all mangled up.

There are several doctors attending them all the time. The railroad company are doing all in their power to make the sufferers comfortable. You may see other statements in the papers, but this is as near correct as can be got at.

Yours respectfully, A. HAUTMAN.

Judge Taney's opinions in the *habeas corpus* case was published at length in the Baltimore papers of the 3d instant. In the document the Judge holds the following language:

I can only say that if the authority which the Constitution has conferred on the Judiciary Department and Judicial officers may thus, upon any pretext or under any circumstances, be usurped by the military power at its discretion, the people of the United States are no longer living under a government of laws, but every citizen holds life, liberty and property at the will or pleasure of the army officers in whose military district he may happen to be found.

It concludes as follows:

In such a case my duty was too plain to be mistaken. It has exercised all the power which the Constitution and laws confer on me; but that power has been resisted by a force too strong for me to overcome. It is possible that the officer who has incurred the grave responsibility may have misunderstood his instructions, and exceeded the authority intended to be given him. I shall therefore order all the proceedings in this case, with my opinion, to be filed and recorded in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and direct the Clerk to transmit a copy, under seal, to the President of the United States. It will then remain for that high officer, in fulfillment of his Constitutional obligations, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and to determine what measures he will take to reach the civil process of the United States to be respected and enforced.

R. B. TANEY,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The subjoined is a Baltimore dispatch of the 4th to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

The steamer from Fortress Monroe has just arrived, and brings the intelligence that the Naval Brigade of Col. Bartlett, which was ordered back to New York, have refused to go back, and are in open mutiny. The volunteers complain that the regulars are favored by the officers, and much embittered against the regulars. Col. Bartlett, although suffering from his recent hurt, came upon the boat, and proceeded to Washington at once, to arrange the difficulty, if possible.

THE NEW ORLEANS ZOUAVES IN AUGUSTA, Ga.—The Augusta *Evening Dispatch* of the 5th inst. says:

A large number of troops passed through our city last night. Among them were the Southern Rights Guards, Washington Rifles, of Sandersville, Ga., and the celebrated New Orleans Zouaves. The latter form the center of attraction, and their arrival and departure were both witnessed by a large concourse of citizens.

A collation was provided for the Zouaves at the Georgia Railroad depot, and as they left on their route they gave hearty cheers for Georgia, Augusta, and the ladies. During their short sojourn in our midst they elicited the warm commendation of our citizens for their gallant bearing and gentlemanly deportment.

NEW MEXICO'S COURSE.—The Mesilla *Times* of the 11th May says:

From a correspondent well posted in New Mexican affairs at Santa Fé, we learn that the universal opinion and decision among the leading and influential citizens of New Mexico is to abide the choice of Missouri in the present national difficulty between North and South. They will take position with her and act when she leads. The closest commercial relations exist between New Mexico and Missouri, and this probably induced the above line of action.

THE HERO'S WIDOW.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Republican*, writing from Manassas Junction, says:

Mrs. Jackson, the wife of the heroic martyr of the Marshal House, in Alexandria, is here, and receives that homage and respect from all which is eminently her due. I have had the pleasure of seeing her, and a nobler specimen of the lady cannot be found in all the land. Her name and that of her murdered husband will be transmitted to the latest time, enshrined in the heart of every true lover of his country, a far more enduring memento than any monument of marble or brass.

SECESSION BREAD.—A lady in Charleston gives this name to a description of bread, for which she furnishes the following recipe:

One pint and a half of rice flour; three gills of milk, three eggs, a tablespoonful of butter; a teaspoonful of salt; salt-spoonful of carbonate of soda, and rather less of tartaric acid; beat up well, and bake in quick a oven. The mixture should be of the consistency of cake before baking. Add the tartaric acid the last ingredient.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.—Saturday evening the Fourth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, Col. Robert J. Barrow, arrived in the city from Camp Moore, where they have been schooling themselves in the duties of a soldier to good effect. They remained here no time to allow our citizens to have a sight of their good marching and appearance, but left immediately for the Lake shore coast.

The following is a list of the officers and companies composing this regiment:

Colonel, Robert J. Barrow; Lieut. Col., Henry W. Allen; Major, S. E. Hunter; Surgeon, Marshall Pope, Assistant Surgeon, O. P. Langworthy; Adjutant, C. Fischer; Quartermaster, J. Kilbourne; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Godfrey.

Companies—A, Lafourche Guards, Captain Vick; B, Beaver Creek Rifles, Captain Jas. Winghield; C, Hunter Rifles, Captain Fulton; D, Hunter Rifles No. 2, Captain Holland; E, Lake Providence Cadets, Captain Witcher; F, St Helena Rifles, Captain Taylor; G, Delta Rifles, Captain Favrot; H, West Baton Rouge Tirailleurs, Captain Williams; I, National Guards, Captain Baughman; K, West Feliciana Rifles, Captain Freeman.

Yesterday morning the light wing of Colonel I. G. Seymour's sixth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers left Camp Moore for Virginia direct. They were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, and comprised the following companies: Sabine Rifles, Bienville Brigade, companies A and B, Texians Rifles, Taylor wing, under the command of Colonel Seymour and Major James, are to follow on Tuesday morning.

The Seventh Regiment, Colonel Harry Hays, Lieutenant Colonel Chalmed and Major Peck, will probably leave the latter part of the week for some point where their ardent enthusiasm will be gratified by active service. There will then be left at Camp Moore only the other companies that may likely be organized into regiments to be numbered the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth &c.

The parade of the Orleans Guard cavalry on the morning of Saturday evening, and the thousands of eager observers and admirers were great. The regiment was formed on Orleans street by Col. Numa Augustin, and punctual to the hour, they marched to the Place d'Armes, where they were reviewed and inspected by Adjutant Gen. Jones for General Orivet. They afterwards marched up Orleans st est to Dauphin, down that to St. Louis, then up Royal around by Canal, and through Chartres street to their headquarters on Orleans street. The uniform and equipment exhibited off to the inferior and imposing display. It is now in a war footing, and ready to be called into active service at any time.

The Baton of Orleans Artillery are rapidly perfecting their arrangements for joining the active service of the State, and will shortly leave for Camp Moore, or Camp Lafourche, or Camp Pelican, down the lake, or any other point of flying artillery. We would call the attention of our readers to their advertisement in the next column. They wish to engage a certain number of drummers, buglers and musicians, who as well as the others would receive liberal pay. Young men, among themselves to this splendid corps in answer to their call will be furnished with uniforms and equipment outfits. During the whole period of the war there has scarcely been such an opportunity for patriotic and ambitious men, as the Artillery are an old and firmly established battalion.

One of our best and worthiest companies of Volunteer State Troops in the Home Guard, which was completed yesterday by the presentation from lady friends of a rich and elegant Confederate States flag. We saw them afterwards on parade, with a good band of music, and they could not look more soldierlike in their dark blue jackets, pants and kepi, with the silver buttons, the leather leggings, haversacks, knapsacks and cartouche all complete and ready to take the field. We have seldom seen a finer or better set.

Company B of the American Rifles, a flourishing organization, and the Company A, organized by the neighboring companies on Girod street, American H and L. Company, No. 9, and Columbia Engine Company, No. 11, on Saturday evening, unanimously elected as their Captain, Judge M. A. Foute.

Company B of the Crescent Blues, a picked body of chivalrous young men, 112 strong, and commanded by Capt. McC Gwedwin, having been mustered into the service of the Confederate States, will leave for Richmond on Wednesday.

The Marshall (Texas) Guards, Capt F S. Bass, and the Star (Texas) Rifles, Capt A G Clopton, left yesterday morning for Camp Pulaski, Amite City, where they will remain for a few days to perfect themselves as a battalion in Virginia. These two splendid and efficient companies were mustered into the service of the Confederate States on the 4th instant by Capt Pope, Acting Adjutant C S A.

The Carrollton Rifles, of Rapides parish, under command of Capt. P F. Keary, took their departure for Camp Moore. They bore with them the beautiful banner presented them by the ladies of their parish before leaving home. The Rifles are a body of men who will do honor with them, in the cause of the Southern colors through a conscientious and unscrupulous enemy.

The City Railroad Cars.—The city is now traversed by cars that run with a swift yet quiet ease, that adds greatly to the comfort and pleasure of passengers. The reduction of fare to five cents has effected a great improvement in the business of the city railroads. The horse cars on the Lafayette Railroad have come down to the same standard of price. We observe cards in the cars requesting passengers to present boys from laughing on to the sides or rear of the cars. This seems to be the very practical preventive against the accidents to children that must occur if they are allowed to hang on to the outside of the cars. The passengers can easily prevent the dangerous practice if they feel disposed, and they should not fail to aid in such a thing as this.

Cutting a Boy's Throat.—About 8 o'clock last evening a remarkable wanton and cold-blooded assassination was attempted in the house of ill-fame, on Calliope street, opposite the Jackson Railroad Depot. From the statements of two witnesses it appears that a large and strong man named T. W. Corran took a drink at the bar with them, and then turned to go out, when he met a boy named Bailey who drives a cab, coming in. Without uttering a word, the wretch drew a knife, and whipped the blade across the lad's throat, cutting a fearful gash. The blood streamed out all over him, and the boy at once sank to the floor powerless. Corran was promptly arrested by Mr. Wm Brown, who happened to be close by and who brought him to the lockup. The knife he used was afterwards picked up from the floor and brought to the station. It is said that Corran did not know the boy at all. The lad's father, Mr H. E. Bailey, is in the charge against him and carried his case home. We did not learn whether or not the wound is considered fatal.

A Series of Fires.—Since our last issue there have been four fires in our city, and although in at least two of the cases there are strong presumptions of incendiarism, no arrest have yet been made. Saturday morning, at half-past one o'clock, fire broke out in a two-story frame dwelling on Second street, between St. David and White streets, belonging to Mr. Mix. From this the fire communicated to an adjoining one-story frame building belonging to Mr. McIntyre, and both of them were destroyed. A one-story frame cottage, being erected for Mr. McNell, but then unfinished, was much damaged. About noon on Saturday fire broke out in the attic of the frame cottage No. 135 Pacanier street, between Richard and Marais, and a large hole was burned in the roof before the flames could be extinguished.

Yesterday morning, at a quarter before three o'clock, smoke and flame issued from the window of the front room on the second story of Mr. Andrew Wilson's residence, a two-story brick building, No. 359 Camp street, near Tonsla. The neighbors were soon aroused, and as a row of wooden shanties on Thalia street adjoin the building, and the square is mostly built up with frame houses, they were greatly alarmed. Several of them ran about calling to the watchmen to send an alarm, but it was a quarter of an hour at least before the telegraphic signal of danger was given, and by that time nearly every engine was on its way to the spot, having been apprised by the smoke and the lurid glare of the burning building. Hard work, however, managed to confine the flames to the second story of the building, which was entirely destroyed.

About five o'clock in the morning, and while some of the companies were on their way home from the above fire and others were just preparing to leave the scene, another alarm was given, caused by the issuing of smoke from the second story windows of a house at the corner of St. Joseph and Carondelet streets. Several firemen who were quickly there rushed into the apartments and found that the beds in both the front and back rooms were on fire, a remarkable coincidence at the least. By dragging them to the front gallery, and throwing them into the street, all further danger was prevented.

Burglary by a Boy.—On Saturday Mrs. Murray, who keeps the grocery at the corner of Julia and Tchoupitoulas streets, put away the ching little sum of $280 in a glass case, where she kept paper. A little boy, fourteen years of age, the son of Mrs. Mohan, who lives next door, on Julia street, was present at the time, and Mrs. Murray told him the amount, perhaps in some little triumph at the result of her frugality. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning the store was entered and a back window, the shutter of which had been carelessly left unfastened, and the two hundred and eighty dollars was stolen, although nothing else was touched. Mrs. Murray applied to special Miller and detective Farrell, and they arrested the boy and brought him to the lockup. The lad persisted in asserting his innocence until he was locked up in a cell, and then feeling how strong was the presumptive evidence against him he made a full confession, stating that he made his way over the yard fence and through the back window, and then gave the money to his mother. Mrs. Mohan and her husband, the boy's step-father, came to the station to look for him, and were arrested and locked up as accomplices. Mrs. Murray being at the same moment in the act of making an affavit against them, as she suspected them from the first. It seems almost incredible that a mother would encourage her own son only fourteen years old, to become a burglar.

A Husband's Mistake—Nearly a Tragedy—Setting the Matter Aright.—A singular case of unfound ed jealousy, and nearly a fatal mistake, that took place last week, was the cause of considerable excitement in the immediate neighborhood of its occurrence, and as its strange the case, traveled with lightning velocity from tongue to tongue, assuming new phases, until it finally found its way into the columns of a Sunday paper yesterday, where it was very correctly described, with the very important exception that a sad mistake was made as to the nature of the denouement that affects the character of the lady concerned. As the journal referred to publishes no issue this morning, we have been requested by several friends of the lady to set her right in the matter, as there are a great many persons who at once recognized her identity in the transaction, although, as a matter of course, our cotemporary mentioned no names in its relation. It gives the story in this wise, under the caption of "Mars and Venus:"

"Among the under-currents of scandal now prevalent in this city is one by which the reputation of a rather pretty woman is somewhat endangered. Her husband, it appears, recently resigned his martial for marital duties, and settled for the war, but a few days ago, being tired of camp life, he obtained leave of absence, and arriving in the city at midnight, he determined on giving his wife a pleasant surprise. But instead of surprising her, he was surprised himself. Tapping gently at her window, and receiving no response, he made a violent assault upon the street door, which did not happen to be supplied with that modern convenience, a bell, and at length he succeeded in arousing the trusty servant whom he had left in charge of the kitchen cabinet. A few moments conversation satisfied the soldier-husband that his wife's conduct was far from being discreet. She had on two or three occasions made nocturnal visits to the lake in company with a fast young gentleman, and her return from one of these midnight drives was then momentarily expected.

"Thereupon the husband looked to his revolver, and sitting down on his door step, resolved to await the arrival of the expected carriage, his thoughts the while on bloody deeds intent.

"While he was thus seated, a carriage, drawn by a pair of well-groomed bays, was quietly rolling along the new shell road, and the moon—pale patron of inconstancy—was shining thereon with a soft, silvery radiance.

"Near and nearer came the carriage, and savage and savager became the soldier. At length, as he was dropping off into a doze, the rumbling of wheels startled him to his feet, and he rushed out to the street just as the carriage stopped before his door. Unable any longer to restrain his impatience, he burst open the door with a volley of oaths, and presenting the revolver at the breast of the fast young man, he forthwith drew the trigger. Fortunately for all concerned the cap exploded, and the young man, finding his position any thing but pleasant, leaped from the carriage on the opposite side and made down the street with a fleetness which would have done honor to "Jackson, the American deer." Strange to say, the husband did not pursue him, but turning his attention to his wife, he demanded an explanation of her conduct.

"With tears in her eyes she acknowledged that circumstances were against her, but she swore by her faith, always had been, and always would be. The young man was an old friend of hers she said, whom she had not seen for many years. He had been the companion of her childhood, and had just returned from the West. Having plenty of money, and being partial to wealthy old ladies, he had induced her to accompany him to the Lake two or three times. But she had no idea that her dear husband would be angry because she thus endeavored to console *here* f during his absence. If he objected to it she would never do so again, and she hoped her dear, best husband would forgive her.

"What husband could withstand the entreaties of a pretty wife under such circumstances? The soldier yielded, clasped his beloved to his bosom with a fervor that was almost painful, and swore by his faith of an abiding reliance. But the gossips in the neighborhood are not so charitable. They call the husband a *great blind fool*, and refuse to believe in the innocence of the pretty wife."

Here is another section made or correction claimed by the parties interested, except as to this reported confession of the wife of her indiscretion, which is the usual of the neighborhood, but not the truth. The young man who was the same sent to the lake in her had Carlos Martinez, the husband, who happened to be in the city, was the party that so unexpectedly assailed his life, the wife explained to her husband who the party was, and this satisfactory information caused him at once to regret his hasty conduct and mistaken jealousy.

He begged pardon of his wife for the affair, and as a pledge, as any man's husband would have done and then had no time to seeking out the mother and bringing him to their home, a welcome guest. The servant who, carelessly, allowed the party on the premises is a whimsical disturber in the peace and tranquillity of the house, has been dismissed, and there is good reason to believe the motive of spite mainly predominated in giving the information. Their modest home is still the abode of love and quiet, and the husband has left his wife under the protection of her affectionate brother.

The Business of New Orleans during Time of War.—It cannot be expected that with the partial laying of their pipes, the great commercial status of the city could understand the healthy business condition of New Orleans at the present time, during the existence of war, but we think the citizens of the Confederate States want to know that although we are among