THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. W. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE. S. HARAI.
J. LIMET. N. DUPOUY.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..... $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly..... 5
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THE DAILY BEE.
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 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.

The Day of Fasting and Prayer.

The recommendation of the Congress of the Confederate States that the 13th of June should be generally observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, has been endorsed and ratified by the Executive of Louisiana and the Mayor of New Orleans. This day will, therefore, be set apart for the solemnities befitting the occasion. To a very great extent secular employments will be suspended, the temples of the Most High will be thrown open, and the people, embracing all creeds, faiths and sects, will assemble in devout and humble supplication before the throne of the ever-living God.

The outpouring of prayer, when uttered with sincere lips from a reverential heart, is always beneficial, for though our entreaties may not suffice to alter the unchangeable decrees of the Almighty, they strengthen our own souls, and teach us trustfulness and resignation. Prayer eminently befits a people who are engaged in a struggle sanctified and hallowed by every pure and patriotic motive which can exalt humanity. If ever men may hope for the smiles of Heaven on their efforts, it is when such efforts are directed towards the preservation of liberty, which is the handmaid of enlightened religion; towards the defense of our dearest rights, of our personal safety, and of the lives of those who are more precious to us than our own. All that we hold dear; all that gives sweetness, and savor and value to existence, dignity and worth to manhood, and stability and equality to Government, is embarked in this conflict. We are contending with a cruel and vindictive foe who will be satisfied with nothing short of a submission so servile and dishonorable that death itself were preferable. As an alternative he offers us the desolation of fire, the sword, and the cannon ball. Less than men would we be—base and undeserving of the freedom we have enjoyed, and for the maintenance of which we are risking all that we love, were we to dream of quailing from the shock, or of compounding for a brief respite of tranquillity by the sacrifice of principle and honor. In this tremendous crisis the South has resolved to accept the combat. She has uniformly acted on the defensive, and takes up arms solely to repel a foreign horde which would desecrate her soil, lay waste her fertile plains, despoil and oppress her citizens, and subvert her institutions. Opposed as war and bloodshed are to the gentle and loving tenets of all true religion, we are justified by every law, human and divine, in resisting the robber and the assassin.

This then is the position of the South, and we may, therefore, fittingly approach the Throne of Grace, and implore the counsel and the succor of Omnipotence in the terrible struggle in which we are engaged. We believe, too, that Heaven will not abandon those who fight in a good cause, and who rely unswervingly on its infallible justice. Let us then sit more in earnest, fervid and humble adoration of the Great and Holy Being who inhabits eternity, knowing as we do that Providence never deserts a people who confide in its mercy, and acknowledge its dispensations.

The telegraph is a most provoking medium of intelligence. Instructional items it furnishes in abundance, but when the news is really interesting, it becomes proverbially obscure, complicated and enigmatical. Look at the accounts published yesterday of the fight at Great Bethel! What a farrago of confusion! At one time it might be supposed that several battles were fought, though a close inspection would seem to prove that but a single engagement took place—the fight at Hampton, and that at Bethel Church being evidently the same. Then the contradictions respecting the loss of the Federal troops. In one dispatch we are told they left one hundred dead bodies on the road, in another that they had 200 killed and wounded; in a third that their loss was 300, and in a fourth that it amounted to 25 killed and 100 wounded. All indeed that can be believed with confidence from this telegraphic hotch-potch is, first, that in a battle between the Confederates and Federalists at a place about halfway between Newport News and Norfolk, the latter were repulsed with considerable slaughter, while on our side the loss was trifling—the advantage derived from superior numbers on the part of the Federalists being compensated by the excellence of the position of the Confederates. Secondly, that portions of the Federal troops have blundering fired on each other, and have thus saved the Confederates some small modicum of gunpowder and Minnie balls. This is the upshot of the story. Perhaps it will be rendered clearer and more satisfactory by the dispatches which may appear in our columns to-day.

LOUISIANA MILITIA.—We invite attention to the regimental order published elsewhere, commanding the officers of the Fifth Regiment, Second Brigade of the First Division of the Louisiana Militia to meet at No. 12 Royal street, to-morrow, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. All who are interested will please pay due attention.

We are indebted to Dr. Cartwright for an interesting pamphlet entitled "Negro Freedom an Impossibility under Nature's Laws."

TENNESSEE OUT.—The Tennessee papers contain a large number of scattering returns of the election held on the 8th. In Mobile and West Tennessee the votes are very one sided indeed, averaging fifty for separation to one against it. In East Tennessee, as far as heard from, separation is ahead, though there is a respectable Union vote. The majority in the whole State is estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000. That will do for the volunteer State.

Systematic lying seems to be the policy of the Federalists, and we contend they do it admirably. The repulse of the Lincolnite commanders declare that at Aquia Creek they did not have a man killed or wounded, and that their vessels suffered no injury; that at Fairfax Courthouse they killed many Confederates and lost nobody, and at Philippi that they exterminated the rebels. "To make a Lincolnite" will ere long become a proverbial expression.

RUMOR OF THE FAIRFAX FIGHT.—A passenger on the Central train, who left Manassas Junction Monday morning, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, reports the Southern forces at that point to be in high spirits, and patiently awaiting the attack soon to be made on them by the 40,000 Hessians of Lincoln's army. He says that an old gentleman counted the U. S. Cavalry as they marched on Fairfax Courthouse, Saturday morning, and that they numbered eighty-five. On their return there were but fifty-eight in the party, and five stragglers passed afterwards, showing that twenty two had been either killed or taken prisoners. Seven dead bodies had been seen, and one of the wretched hirelings had crawled into the Confederate camp, badly wounded.

CROPS.—Says the Hubbodaix *Gazette*: The planters are complaining very generally for want of rain, though the present drought has not as yet been of sufficient duration to affect seriously the growing crops, which, from the information we have received from various parts of the parish, are still unusually promising.

A CHANGE.—The following extract from a private letter is published in the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

Your consolatory letter was received in due time, for which I am much obliged. I began to think I was he only threatened character in the country, but I find there are a great many more. I have been rather severe on the Republican party, and have had to take the curse of all of them about here. I have been called traitor, &c., &c., and threatened to be shot by two men. Three weeks ago I did not dare to say much, but now I can talk, and free speech is tolerated. Think this! the sober second thought is coming again. If a collision is avoided until the 4th of July, there will be a chance to settle. There are a good many Republicans that think war will not be the way to bring the South back, and the cost of the war is talked about.

CLOTHING SUPPLIED TO UNITED STATES TROOPS.—We clip the following from a Northern paper:

The volunteers, as already announced, have been placed on the same footing as regards the regulars, relative to clothing. The following information is therefore published for their instruction: Private army soldiers are allowed one uniform hat each year, price $1; one forage cap each year, price 75 cents; one uniform coat each year, price $6 50; three pairs of trowsers the first year, two the second, and three the third, price $2 $2 per pair; two sack coats each year, price each $2 10; three flannel shirts each year, price 90 cents each; one overcoat in five years, price $6 40; three pairs of drawers the first year, two every other year, price 71 cents each; four pairs of brogans each year, price $2 20 per pair; two blankets in five years, price $5 44 each.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,110.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Affairs in Missouri—Conference at St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 12—General Price and Governor Jackson had a conference with General Lyon and Col Blair, during which the former proposed the removal of the Federalists from Missouri soil, and the disbandment of the militia.

Gen Lyon refused to consent, and after four hours' session, the conference, without coming to an agreement, adjourned.

General Price and Governor Jackson went to Jefferson City in a special train.

Federal Movements Northwest.

St. Joseph, June 12—A battalion under Major Culley, made up from the regulars at the forts, is coming here.

Another brigade is going to Kansas City.

Gossip—Big Bethel Carried by Storm.

Washington, June 12—The N. Y. *Times* has a dispatch stating that Washington Blair says that Gen. Butler carried Big Bethel last night by storm.

Balloon Ascension.

Professor Lowe, the balloonist, is experimenting with a balloon containing a telegraphic connected to the earth with rope and wire.

Indiana Regiments.

Four additional Indiana regiments have been accepted.

The Government will accept all the regiments that come to Washington, whether by State authority or not.

Affairs in Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 12—Marshal Kane has sworn in 1000 Secessionists as special patrolmen at the special election.

It is said that Bonitant will absent himself from Baltimore on election day, leaving a deputy—some say from want of nerve.

By the Adriatic—England and the Southern Confederacies.

New York, June 12.—The London *Times*, in an editorial article on the Paris meeting of Americans, charges the speakers with groundless irritability.

It also alludes to the violent animadversions of the Northern press, and says that the Unionists are enraged because England chooses to be neutral.

The *Times* says if this be the temper of the Northern press now, what will it become a month hence? It concludes by urging a careful avoidance of offence to either belligerents.

Lord John Russell has announced that the Government is determined to prohibit armed vessels from bringing prizes into British ports.

Battle of Great Bethel—Defeat of the Federalists Confirmed.

Baltimore, June 12—A steamer from Old Point Comfort arrived here to-day, with intelligence confirming the defeat of the Federal army at Great Bethel.

Southern cavalry and infantry followed the retreating invaders as far as New Market Bridge, this side of Little Bethel, which bridge the flying invaders burnt. The Southerners had six guns, besides a battery.

There has been no further military movement from Fortress Monroe.

The Southern Brigadier General Pierce hails from Massachusetts.

Maryland Legislature—Recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Hagerstown, June 12—Gen. Patterson's division is motionless.

The Maryland House of Representatives have instructed the United States Senators to vote for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The Mexican Mails.

Washington, June 12—The Mexican mails will be made up in New York and sent to Havana by every steamer, to be forwarded thence to Vera Cruz.

Correspondence between Gen. McClellan and Gov. Magoffin.

The following dispatch is published in the papers:

To Gov. Magoffin: CINCINNATI, June 11.

"I have received information that Tennessee troops are under orders to occupy Island No 1, six miles below Cairo. In accordance with my understanding with General Buckner I call upon you to prevent this step. Do you regard the islands on the Mississippi river above the Tennessee line as within your jurisdiction? And if so, what one?

"Respectfully, G. B. McCLELLAN,
"Adjutant General U. S. A."

Federal Troops in Georgia—Great Excitement.

Savannah, June 12—The *Republican* of this morning says that Federal troops in large numbers landed yesterday at Hilton Head.

Their object in having effected this landing is not known, but causes great excitement.

Commodore Tattnal is in command of the State troops.

Death of a General.

New York, June 12—General George M. Keim died at Reading to day.

Washington Reports.

Washington, June 12—Fifty thousand cartridges have been sent to the Relay House.

Western Virginia.

The Department is engaged in perfecting the postal arrangements of Western Virginia.

Fairfax Courthouse.

The Federalists are gradually pushing towards Fairfax Courthouse.

Six steamers are at the navy yard with steam up.

The Maryland Vote.

In Henry Winter Davis's District the vote will be close. It is thought the Bethel victory will greatly strengthen the Southern Rights vote.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, June 12—The Cotton market closed quiet to-day, with sales at 13¾c. for Middling Uplands.

Localities in Virginia.

As Virginia is to be the seat of war, and many of our readers may not be familiar with localities in this region, it may be of interest to give some idea of the positions of points likely to be of importance during the war. Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, is a point well known to all. Point of Rocks is twelve miles below Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side of the river, and is the point where the Baltimore and Ohio railroad strikes that river, and thence follows up the river to Harper's Ferry. Alexandria, on the Potomac, is about eight miles below Washington. Fairfax Courthouse is about eighteen miles from Alexandria. Manassas Junction, where the railroad from the Valley of Virginia and the roads from Charlottsville to Alexandria meet, is about twenty-seven miles southeast of Alexandria. Culpepper Courthouse is about sixty two miles from Alexandria, on the road to Charlottsville. Gordonsville is about thirty miles southwest from Alexandria, on the same railroad, and is the point where the Richmond and Charlottsville railroads meet—the latter place being about eighty-eight miles from Richmond and about one hundred from Alexandria. Aquia Creek, below Alexandria, is the point where the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad strikes the Potomac. York river empties into the Chesapeake bay south of the Potomac, and between that and Fortress Monroe—Yorktown being a few miles up the York river.

Fortress Monroe is at the point of land east of the entrance of James river into Hampton roads, and Hampton on the mainland of Virginia about two and a half miles from the fort. Newport News is on the east bank of the James river, near the mouth, and not far from Hampton. Elizabeth river, running nearly north, empties into Hampton roads, opposite the mouth of James river—one going nearly south and the other nearly north—and Fortress Monroe, on the Rip Raps, or Fort Calhoun, commands the entrance from Hampton roads into Chesapeake bay, and thus all vessels passing from James and Elizabeth rivers to Chesapeake bay have to pass between Fortress Monroe and Rip Raps. Norfolk is on the south side of Elizabeth river, about seven miles from Fortress Monroe. Portsmouth is nearly opposite to Norfolk and Gosport navy yard, a few miles up the same river on the Portsmouth side. Sewall's Point is the extreme point at the mouth of Elizabeth river, where it empties into Hampton roads, on the Norfolk side, and is about ten miles from Norfolk and about six miles from Fortress Monroe, and consequently not far from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk without passing around this point, which makes it so important for the protection of Norfolk and the navy yard. Grafton is in Western Virginia, at the junction of the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and about seven or five or eighty miles east of Parkersburg and Wheeling—*and within ten hours' run by railroad of Harper's Ferry.* Philippi is a small place on the railroad, a few miles east of Grafton.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.—The sea front of our harbor was quite an object of interest among our citizens yesterday, there being in sight of our port at one time no less than four armed vessels. During the day a party went down in the steamer Charleston, and approached them as near as prudence would dictate. Of the four vessels off the port one of them is the Minnesota, which has been off this place over a week—near her was a large steam frigate apparently of the first class, and as seen about three miles off, a much more sightly vessel than the Minnesota—if not the Wabash, she is no doubt the Roanoke or Colorado. The two frigates were anchored quite near each other and apparently expect to stay for a time. The other two vessels seen in the morning were steamships of about 600 to 1000 tons, and were both vessels that had been merchantmen, but are now part of Lincoln's provisional forces.

Soon after midday one of the latter had disappeared, no doubt gone South, and 3 o'clock, P. M., the second was working in the same direction. The boat seen astern of the Minnesota on Thursday was not in sight yesterday, but as vessels of that class are sometimes employed as tenders to a fleet, she may be one of that kind. We are informed that the new arrivals saluted the Commodore yesterday morning, and we think it is the order at present for all vessels of the blockading fleet, as they proceed South, to come in and speak the Commodore on this station, receiving such communication he may have to make, and bringing letters, papers, &c., for the vessels off here. The brig Perry has not been seen off this harbor, so far as we can learn, but she is no doubt cruising in the neighborhood.—*Charleston Courier.*

Unfriendly Attitude of England towards Lincoln's Government—It will not allow the Privateers to be treated as Pirates.

The Northern press is bitter on the late news from England. The N. Y. *Commercial* thus refers to it:

The debate in the British House of Lords, which we publish in full yesterday, is certainly the most unfavorable sign yet of the attitude of the British Government towards the just side of this great struggle. The Lord Chancellor went further than had been previously reported, in his outrageous advocacy of the rights of piracy. He went so far as to pronounce that the United States has no right to protect British privateers in Jefferson Davis's service as pirates! He added that the war of the Confederate States against the North was a war, and their right as belligerents was "clear." His words are:

"No one (i. e., no English subject) can be regarded as a pirate for acting under a commission from a State admitted to be entitled to the exercise of belligerent rights, and carrying on what might be called a *justum bellum.* Anybody dealing with a man under those circumstances as a pirate, and putting him to death would be guilty of murder."

Lord Kingsdown followed the Lord Chancellor, and announced that "he recognized the seceding States as possessing the rights of a belligerent. He (the vagant order of the Washington Government) in reference to privateering" was a mere *brutum fulmen;*" or, if not, that it was a piece of barbarity which would raise an outcry throughout the whole civilized world." Earl Granville, a member of the Cabinet, threw in his sneer at the blockade of the Southern coast, asserting that "mere paper blockades would not be recognized," and commented upon the "attempt of Parliament not effecting a change in international law, excepting as regards those powers which signified their acceptance of it," thus ignoring the last clause of the Paris treaty, by which those who "might hereafter" accept it, were placed on a par with those who had done so.

If those Peers who adhere to the Palmerston Ministry were thus explicit in their *quasi* hostility to the United States, the lords of the opposition were still more so. "I apprehend, said the Earl of Derby, "that, if there is one thing clearer than another, it is that, by the law of nations, privateering is not piracy; that no enactment on the part of any one nation can make that piracy as regards the subject of another country which it is not piracy by the law of that country. *The northern States, therefore, must not be allowed to entertain that opinion.* It is very important," he added, "that Her Majesty's Government should not commit themselves to the opinion that the United States are to lay down the principle of a universal blockade, and that that blockade would be recognized by Her Majesty's Government." Lord Chelmsford commented upon the serious step taken by the British Cabinet, in "admitting the Confederate States to be entitled to the rights of belligerents," but it was clear that "Southern privateers could not be treated as pirates."

The following, from the London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in this connection, will be read with interest:

This country is alarmed for the first time since the American war opened. There is this week a feeling of alarm and anxiety, and this feeling has given rise to plans that are of great interest to the American Government.

The Queen's proclamation has been issued, and in entire good faith all loyal subjects of her Majesty are enjoined not to join either of the belligerents, and they are assured if they do so their Government will not interfere in their behalf in the event of their vessels being captured or themselves made prisoners. So far so good.

Now for the alarm. If the war is protracted even a twelvemonth, and the supply of cotton put in jeopardy or greatly curtailed, there will be wailing in Lancashire. Several Englishmen of position have told me that they believed if the supply was one million bales short of the average it would produce such distress and lead to such a conclusion in Manchester that *the very existence of the British empire and the throne itself would be in danger.* This is probably an exaggeration, but a scant supply of cotton will make a financial crisis and a period of distress and starvation that would require some statesmanship to meet, and there would be an *insurrection or rebellion.*

To avert that, this Government is going to do every thing possible to throw obstacles in the way of President Lincoln; in other words, to force your Government to stop hostilities. You have seen the papers here up to this time, and how they have dealt in "bosh" and weak arguments against "coercion," and in fact encouraged the South in their rebellion.

You may be perfectly certain that Great Britain will follow up the proclamation and the discussions in Parliament by every possible species of interference, and if nothing else will suffice, find a pretext *to declare war against the United States* to force them to abandon their present ground and acknowledge the independence of the South. Cotton must be had at all hazards. And in the desire to sustain the South, and to break up the Union, this Government will be seconded by France, who burns to obtain some foothold and interest in North America and the West Indies.

Schemes are now on foot to get financial aid to the South, though with very slim prospects of success. I believe this Government, if there were any possible chance of doing it, would be day advance ten millions to the Southern Confederacy, if by so doing they could see their way clear to either a separation of the Union, a close of the war, or a full supply of cotton for the next two years.

Now, you may mark my words, and you will find them true, just as certain as the sun continues to shine on you, if Mr. Lincoln's Government, sustained as it is by the twenty millions of Northern people, does not make a forced march right through Secession within four or five months, completely regardless of climate, season, and all other circumstances, then Johnny Bull will have a finger in the pie, and the Frenchman, too, and you will have three wars on your hands instead of one.

New Weapons of Warfare and Projectiles.

Major Cobb's new battery consists of rifled cannon, and is to be supplied with a new projectile, which is one of the most deadly ever constructed. It was invented by Mr. Schenkl, and bears some resemblance in shape to an egg. The ball is coated with a spongy substance which takes the place of the lead band that has proved so dangerous in the Armstrong projectile. When fired this packing perfectly fills the grooves, and while it prevents windage and injury to the gun from the action of metal upon metal, it cleans the piece with every discharge. The projectile is made hollow, and is exploded by the concussion when it strikes. This is effected by a new device which does away with the use of fulminating powder, and thus makes the bolts safe to handle or transport. This projectile must be terribly effective in an engagement.

The patent of a projectile, somewhat similar, invented by Sylvanus Sawyer, is also owned in this city. It is fired from a rifled, breech-loading cannon. The shell is of iron, coated with a peculiar alloy, soft enough to prevent any abrasion of the metal of the gun, and at the same time is so compounded as to prevent any *loading* of the gun. In size it is constructed so as to slide readily into its place in the gun, while the base of the shell being a plane with a beveled edge, when acted upon by the power, has so much of the composition upon the bevel upset as is necessary to prevent windage. When it strikes any object it cannot fail to explode, and one shot from it would sink a vessel. Experiments were made with this shell under the direction of the War Department last year, and were entirely satisfactory. We understand that one of the rifled cannon for this projectile is now at Fortress Monroe, and that the State of New York has ordered eighteen of them.

We have recently seen the model of a musket battery, the invention of a gentleman in Chelsea, which it is expected will do duty as a mitrailleuse, or rather as a whole company of soldiers, so rapidly can the muskets be discharged. These muskets are ranged side by side upon a carriage, like a cannon. They are breech loading, and are fired by means of electricity. It is estimated that twenty-six volleys per minute can be discharged from this battery. The battery seems to be simple, and we should think would prove to be very effective either for street firing or for use in the field. The battery may be made to discharge grape shot or the common musket balls.

Mr. Thomas Mayall, of Roxbury, has invented a breech-loading rifled cannon, which is operated entirely by steam, and can be fired very rapidly. This gun loads and swabs itself, and all the work is done by machinery. Military men who have examined this cannon are confident that it will meet the expectations of the inventor. The gun is designed for use on shipboard or in fortresses.

The inventive genius of the North has been turned in the direction of improving the means of destroying human life, and it must produce results such as could not have been dreamed of by those who have supposed that the science of war had nearly reached perfection. It is some consolation to know that the more efficient and destructive the weapons of warfare become, the shorter the war and the sooner the blessings are restored. This was demonstrated by the Crimean war, and by the recent war between France and Sardinia and Austria.

[*Boston Journal.*

THE PERIODS OF SECESSION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

State.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Convention.
South Carolina	Dec. 20, 1860	.....
Mississippi	Jan. 9, 1861	14 to 39
Alabama	Jan. 11, 1861	61 to 39
Florida	Jan. 11, 1861	62 to 2*
Georgia	Jan. 19, 1861	205 to 87
Louisiana	Jan. 26, 1861	1 3 to 19
Texas	Feb. 1, 1861	166 to 7
Virginia	April 17, 1861	.....
Arkansas	May 6, 1861	69 to 1
North Carolina	May 20, 1861	unanimously.
Tennessee	May 7, 1861	.....

THE DATE OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATE CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

State.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Convention.
Alabama	March 16, 1861	87 to 5
Georgia	March 18, 1861	96 to 6
Louisiana	March 21, 1861	101 to 7
Texas	May 3, 23, 1861	65 to 2
Mississippi	March 30, 1861	78 to 7
South Carolina	April 3, 1861	unanimously.
Florida	April 22, 1861	1 40 to 3
Arkansas	May 6, 1861	unanimously.
North Carolina	May 21, 1861	unanimously.
Tennessee	May 26 Vote.	

CANADA AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The Toronto *Leader*, referring to the war between the Confederate and the United States, remarks:

Canada is a part of the British Empire, and no matter what our sympathies may be, we have no right to do any thing that would in the remotest degree commit England to one side or the other, in this unfortunate civil war. Nor will any such thing be permitted. As the Southern Confederacy is, by almost universal admission, sure at last to take its place among the nations of the earth, there is no reason why Canada should give it cause of entertaining bad feelings against us.

WEATHER.—The oppressive heat of the Southern for the past week was somewhat relieved yesterday by refreshing showers, which had long been needed to lay the dust in [illegible]

The Orleans Artillery.—It was understood to be the agreement until yesterday that this battalion would be out for five months' service, and when the term was announced anew as two years instead of five months there was naturally much dissatisfaction, but as a proof of their patriotic, although it may draw a great sacrifice from most of them, the whole corps, with a few exceptions, agreed to be mustered in for the year.

Fair in the Third District.—We are pleased to learn of the active exertions being made by Messrs. L. J. Hurard, Jenkins and other spirited and patriotic citizens of the Third District, to get up a fair for the benefit of the families of those volunteers who have gone off to the war, leaving their loved ones unprovided for in a measure. In such hands this noble enterprise is bound to be a grand success. It will probably be opened early in July, and, by consent of the Public School Directors, in the De Soto school-house on Marigny street.

Recorder Emerson and the Detectives.—We would not have referred to the present unfortunate disagreement between Recorder Emerson and detective officers but for its rather unfair statement by a usually careful cotemporary, in whose evening edition is the following reference to the release of the notorious Tom Walker on $500 bail by Recorder Emerson:

This is a rather curious proceeding. If such men are to be turned loose upon the community on technical points of law has become a farce—the people should be entitled to the rights of belligerents," but it was clear that "Southern privateers could not be treated as pirates."

The following, from the London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in this connection, will be read with interest:

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Now, you may mark my words, and you will find them true, just as certain as the sun continues to shine on you, if Mr. Lincoln's Government, sustained as it is by the twenty millions of Northern people, does not make a forced march right through Secession within four or five months, completely regardless of climate, season, and all other circumstances, then Johnny Bull will have a finger in the pie, and the Frenchman, too, and you will have three wars on your hands instead of one.

For Rent at Mandeville.
A COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE, completely furnished, situate on the lake shore, the highest and most desirable part of the village, the front painted with a beautiful row of trees and the finest oaks in Mandeville. For terms apply to GUTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
Je12tf No. 33 Carondelet st.

French Cloths for the Army.
RED, BLUE and other FANCY CLOTHS, recently received, and for sale by T. DUFAU,
je12 6t. 91 Royal street.

CLARK'S MATCHES.—12 cases containing 10 gr. each. For sale by F. P. DUCHAUD,
je12 No. 30 Chartres street.

GIN IN BONDED WAREHOUSES.—9 pipes Model Jack's Imperial Eagle; 30 do Sandford's Queen brand. For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
je10 59 Camp street.

CLARET IN CASES.—50 cases St. Emilion; 100 do Margaux, from the well known house of Larrouze Bros., Fr. Bordeaux, and Lee-mpte & Co. For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 59 Customhouse st.
je10

WHISKY.—A fine lot, in store and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 59 Customhouse st.
je10

VANILLA BEANS.—1 chest lot sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.
je10 18s 30 Old Levee st.

GERMAN CIGARS.—3 cases assorted Brands for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.
je10 18s 30 Old Levee st.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES FOR THE NAVY AND ARMY.—50 cases, such as meat truffled chicken, veal and tongue beef, game, fish, fowl, green peas, mushrooms, vegetables in pomes, soups, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.
je10 18s 30 Old Levee st.

A CARD.

JUNE 12th, 1861.

Messrs. Editors—An item appears in your "City Intelligence" of this morning's publication, headed "*Dangerous Fire*" which misrepresents and does me rank injustice, and as your report differs from that of all the other papers, may I beg of you to correct so much of the matter as I know to be erroneous. Those you are made to say: "The store was locked up, and the proprietor had both keys of the door."

This is not the case, as I had only one—both being alike and used for the front door only; the other was found in the door by "Ingenior Adams." As for the back and middle doors, the locks are the same, and the key of the kitchen would open all these three locks, and the kitchen I had only one key.

Again you say, "Goods have been taken out in large quantities after the check was removed, and the fire must have been set by some one, as the clerk says."

No part of your report is altogether erroneous, as no goods were taken out in such quantities, except one lot sold to Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Newnan, Miss., one to Dr E. D. Griffin, for plantation use, and two others to respectable [illegible] in the city, which were sold for milliners purposes.

The clerk, while under temporary arrest at the Mayor's office, denies having made any of the language applied to him, all of which he is now prepared to prove if necessary.

I intend to trespass upon you with as much detail, but [illegible] myself and my course right in a connection with the fire, which I have resided for the past seven years, and where I intend to remain "while life's glass [illegible]" and with a name unblemished, hope at the proper time and with a steadfast will at the helm. I hope to light myself on to a peaceful harbor of prosperity.

H. E. McDUFFIE,
189 Rampart street.

Headquarters "Crescent Blues,"
Corner Camp and Natchez streets,
NEW ORLEANS, June 13, 1861.

COMPANY A—You are hereby ordered to appear in full uniform at the Armory on SATURDAY EVENING, 15th instant, at 4½ o'clock.

By order. JOHN KNIGHT, Lt Com'd.
JOHN BAWN, Orderly Sergeant. je13 1ns

Headquarters Crescent Blues,
Corner Camp and Natchez streets,
NEW ORLEANS, June 13, 1861.

COMPANY B—You are hereby ordered to appear in full uniform at the Armory on SATURDAY EVENING 15th instant, at 4½ o'clock.

By order. G. GOODWYN, Captain.
A. M. ASHRIDGE, Orderly Sergeant. je13 1ds

Fifth Regiment Second Brigade
First Division La. M.

REGIMENTAL ORDER NO 2

1. THE Field and Staff Officers, and the Captains of Companies of this Regiment, will meet at No 12 Royal street, on FRIDAY next, the 14th June at 12 o'clock, M.

By order of Col R. HUNT.
E. SALOMON Adjutant. je13 2t.

Headquarters Crescent Blues,
Corner Natchez and Camp streets,
NEW ORLEANS, June 13, 1861.

HONORARY MEMBERS NOTICE.—Are respectfully requested to appear at the Armory, to form an escort for Company B, on SATURDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 4½ o'clock.

Badges will be furnished at the Armory.

By order JOHN KNIGHT, Lieut Com'd.
N. SAUNDERS, Secretary. je13

PORT WINE.—10 quarter pipes port wine, 5 barrels do for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.
je10 18s 30 Old Levee st.

ASSORTED FRUITS.—50 boxes strawberries in their juice, 100 do Assorted fruits do; 100 do assorted brandy fruits; 100 do brandy cherries, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.
je10 18s 30 Old Levee st.

COGNAC AND ROCHELLE BRANDIES.—200 packages (The bands of Pelevolin, Jean Lagrand & Co., Hiver and Fourry Monnier, J. Faure & Co., Louis Le Berton, Ritharet &c. &c.) for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.
je10 18s 30 Old Levee st.

SARDINES IN OIL.—2 0 cases quarter and half boxes Nantz, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.
je10 18s 30 Old Levee st.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.—36 barrels for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.
je10 18s 30 Old Levee st.

WHITE WINE.—2 0 cases Barsac, in quarter Bordeaux. For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,
je10 18s 30 Old Levee st.

SCHNAPPS.—100 cases Holsteiner Schiedam Aromatic; 50 boxes Cabinet Whisky. For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,
je10 18s 30 Old Levee st.

SALTED PROVISIONS.—In store: Capers; 100 bbls Olives; 100 boxes Picalilli; 4 kinds of Green Olives; 25 boxes Anchovies; 25 kegs Lyons Butter; 25 kegs Dijon Butter.
je10 LANATA BROS. Rand 11 Jefferson st.

OIL PAINTS, MACARONI.—100 baskets Hero Olive Oil, 2 quarts each; 1,000 cases Macaroni, 100 cases Assorte's Pelican. For sale by
je10 LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

WINES, WINES.—In half pipes Dry Amontillado Wine; 1 case of Old Madeira, 1 case of Old Cluet, Marsaux, Medoc, Claret casks and bottles; White Wine (Grand Rousseau), 1 barrel Port Wine, 1 barrel Madeira, Malaga, Lisbon, Port.
je10 LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

SUNDRIES.—300 boxes Vermouth (Nolly, Prat & Co.); 200 boxes Cassis (Purchon and Natchis); 200 boxes Anchovies; 100 boxes Cayenne Pepper; 100 boxes Cotelle Soup; 100 stands Orange Flower Water; 100 boxes Fine Salad Oil; 10 kegs Capers; 200 do Brandy Cherries; 100 boxes Fruits in Jujur and Brandy Fruits. For sale by
je10 L. NATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

FRENCH BRANDIES, HOLLAND GIN.—10 cases Finest French Brandy (Vigneron Unis, La Rochelle); 10 quarter pipes do (St. Brice Bon Champagne Cognac); 25 eighth pipes do do do; 40 pipes Holland Gin; 10 pipes Jamaica Rum. In store and for sale by
je10 LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

Oil.....Oil.....Oil
500 BOXES Olive Oil, just received, for sale low to close an ivy line by
je5 J. & J. TARDOS, 43 Old Levee st.

BRANDIES, WINES.—100 cases 1/2 eighth pipes cognac, "Jean Lotin," 1790 superior;
70 quarter pipes cognac, Jean Lotin, 1790;
40 do do F. H. Dutou, 1840;
28 eighth pipes do do 1840;
55 quarter pipes do do 1840;
27 eighth pipes do Alex de Montlaur, 1840;
72 quarter pipes do Grand Dupuy & Co, 1840;
35 do do 1840;
25 do do Alex de Montlaur, 1825;
28 do do Grand Dupuy & Co, 1825;
10 do do 1825;
30 do do Chas de Bouteiller Margaux;
45 do do Haut Talence;
10 do do Chateau Margaux, 1848;
10 do do Lafitte;
5 do do Yquem;
200 boxes Imperial champagne, Bouchet Fils & Drouet
200 baskets do Amidor;
48 boxes dried prunes in glass jars;
50 do sardines, Guilloux. For sale by
je5 J. & J. TARDOS, 43 Old Levee st.

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,
No. 81 St. Louis street,
Between Royal and Bourbon streets

Direct Importation.
JUST RECEIVED, per ship R. D. Shepherd, from Havre, an assortment of the most usual Medicines, Chemical Preparations, etc., etc.,
Oil of Bergamot,
Bitter Almonds;
Oxalic Acid, etc.
Iodide of