THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS.
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By C. R. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants & Auctioneers' Exchange, the negro woman Maria; also, a tract of land in the parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

By N. Vignié, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants & Auctioneers' Exchange, three valuable slaves.

By Vizanes & Co., at 10 o'clock, on Customhouse street, No 30, dry goods.

By Vignié, auctioneer, will offer to-day, at 12 o'clock, M., at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, the slaves belonging to the estate of the late A. G. Sull. Said slaves are fully guaranteed and highly recommended. Unreserved and positive sale.

A FRANK ABOLITIONIST.

One of the very few sincere men of the North is WENDELL PHILIPS. He disdains the appellation of Republican, and glories in that of Abolitionist. He manifests the most thorough contempt for the Constitution of the United States, which he styles a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell, because it recognizes slavery, and provides for the recovery of fugitives held to service. WENDELL PHILIPS possesses ability of remarkably high order. We have heard competent judges declare him one of the eloquent, original and powerful speakers in America. His learning, vigor of thought, opulence of expression, caustic and ready wit, and fullness of information, render him a formidable controversialist. Unfortunately all those intellectual endowments are enlisted in the service of a single fanatical and impracticable idea.

It is a peculiarity of WENDELL PHILIPS that he was vehemently opposed to the war waged against the South by LINCOLN, and spoke against it with great warmth, predicting that it would bring ruin and desolation upon the North, and denying the right of LINCOLN to coerce the South. As a genuine Abolitionist, Mr. PHILIPS was perfectly willing that the South should recede, as such an event would necessarily absolve the United States Government of all future responsibility for slavery. It appears, however, that of late the Black Republicans have intimated a disposition to abolish slavery wherever they are able to conquer the South. This suite WENDELL PHILIPS, and recoils him somewhat to the prosecution of the war. He is willing to fight the South constitutionally up to the emancipation of the black race, but not otherwise. In his 4th July harangues at the Abolition gathering at Farmingham, WENDELL PHILIPS took occasion to exhibit the characteristic drift of his understanding. Witness the subjoined passages:

The South and the North both stand convicted to-day of the want of statesmanship. DAVIS and BUCHANAN didn't believe the North would fight; SEWARD and CAMERON didn't believe the South would dare to secede. The unconquerable will of the people had brought them to war, and God be praised. The South were as unanimous to-day as the thirteen united colonies were in 1776, and they were stronger. He dismissed, in brief order, strictly, the question whether the Gulf States want to secede, for the ruling element there wants to secede and has The North to only awake, and in not in earnest. The South knows what she wants; the North doesn't.

Did any one believe that Virginia and South Carolina would stay subdued? Until we do Popular Old Glory, the United States, we can never subdue them. Not till we call four millions of blacks into liberty can we succeed in settling this question—not till we say that the slave and negro remain subject to every one we find, and go on twelve months, and England will acknowledge the independence of the Southern States, and ought to, and the old Union can never be restored. Armies never compromise. We must have emancipation or disunion.

WENDELL PHILIPS praises God for the war, because he knows that there is no alternative between emancipation and disunion. Three months ago, when the policy of the Federal Government was confined to the attempt to enforce obedience in the seceded States, the Massachusetts orator was bitterly hostile to it, and talked about the grass growing in the streets, and the ships rotting at the wharves of Boston. But the introduction of the slavery question in his horizon indicated makes all the difference in the world to PHILIPS.

It may readily be anticipated that no possible point of contact or sympathy can exist between PHILIPS and SEWARD. The bold, blunt nature of the one instinctively recoils from the, crafty, slimy, insidious and secretive disposition of the other. The two are essentially antagonistic, and repel each other. Whatever WENDELL PHILIPS believes he dares to utter, and he is one of the most intrepid spirits we have ever seen. SEWARD, on the other hand, is cautious, crafty, so as to avoid his real opinions, and improbable as utterly destitute of political integrity as the veriest scoundrel that hangs about the purlieus of the White House in the hope of getting some dirty work. We have been considerably amused at the cool and trenchant analysis of SEWARD which WENDELL PHILIPS makes in his 4th of July speech. Look at it:

Mr. SEWARD would sacrifice any thing for the Union. He has neither the beginning nor the end of a principle. His own editor assured us know that he is a traitor. Every man in Washington says that he is a traitor, and every honest man in the country, especially in New York, knows it. We owe the absence of compromise the hour to CHARLES SUMNER and the New York *Tribune*.

As for SEWARD, there is no confidence to be placed in him. If he lies he tells the truth—if he tells the truth he lies. His colleagues mean well. Their purity is vanished. The Republican party hadn't been in two years before WILLIAM CLAFLIN, He considered it a fraud, and he thanked God that it was dead. It left them free now to discriminate as to individuals. There was no fault to be placed in party organizations at such a time as this. That free speech cabals there in Massachusetts is owing to no word from the Republican party. Last year they placed in the gubernatorial chair Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, a man who they considered their best representative in this State. He went to Washington and was tempted into the policy of the Cabinet, and when he returned to this State was in the pay of the Secessionists, and never lifted a finger for the most sacred of all rights. After writing a letter on free speech, he violated every principle of it, broke his word as a gentleman, and when the Legislature had a bill before it, giving him power to suppress mobs and prevent the recurrence of such scenes as took place in December last, he personally used his influence to defeat it.

There is no doubt that WENDELL PHILIPS understands WM. H. SEWARD "from the depths of strategem to the surface of affectation."

THE FIGHT AT BULL'S RUN.—Nobly has the disaster in Western Virginia been redeemed by the brilliant victory along the line of defense in the Eastern portion of the State. The despatches, though provokingly brief, leave no doubt of the repulse of the Federalists under McDowell. Honor and glory to Beauregard, and immortal renown to the Washington Battalion, which silenced Sherman's battery, and to Harry Hays's regiment, which scattered the foe at the point of the bayonet! We rejoice from the bottom of our hearts at this glorious result. May it ever be thus, while free men are striving to protect their soil, and homes, and families from the ruthless rapacity and rage of the invader.

TO VICTORY BULL'S RUN.—We understand that Mrs Beauregard received yesterday a despatch from her husband, announcing that the enemy had been repulsed, and that he (the General) was well.

TEXAS.—We are indebted to G. Gordon, Esq., special mail messenger from Galveston, for late Texas papers.

Captain McCulloch, Adjutant of McCulloch's Brigade, officially reports that the number of Federal dead he succeeded in burying in Missouri, was eighty, and that he captured 200 rifles with sabre bayonets, a quantity of ammunition, and seven wagons loaded with provisions.

The Jacksonport *Herald* of the 13th says a man by the name of Kilgore was drummed out of the Hindman Guards to the tune of Yanke Doodle, on last Wednesday, for disorderlies and disorderly conduct.

Fernando Wood, of New York, is said to hold a mortgage of $20,000 on a portion of the heavily encumbered estate left by the late Senator Douglas.

The Fort Smith *Times*, of the 5th instant, says that there are two hundred Choctaws encamped fourteen miles from this place, and eighteen hundred more are on their way to the place of rendezvous. These noble sons of the West, says the *Times*, armed with their long rifles and tomahawks and scalping knives, swear that nothing but the scalp of the Yankee will satisfy their vengeance, for intermingling their brethern brothers.

Last year the Connecticut Legislature voted by a large majority to dissect the State Constitution, so as to allow negroes to vote. This amendment had to go over to the present session, and if adopted by a two-thirds vote, was to go to the people for their approval or rejection; but the vote this year is so strongly adverse as it was last year favorable to the project—being 44 yeas to 120 nays.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,142.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The Fight at Bull's Run.

Bunker Hill, July 19.—Instead of going to Winchester, General Patterson went to Charlestown.

Winchester cannot be attacked from the north side without great loss of life.

From Centreville and Bull's Run.

Washington, July 19.—The Confederate forces fell back on Centreville upon the approach of Gen. McDowell.

A minor fight is reported at Bull's Run, where several Federalists were killed.

The Tribune's Account.

The war correspondent of the New York *Tribune* reports that an engagement took place at Bull's Run, six miles from Manassas, which lasted half an hour. The Southerners were too well posted. Three masked batteries having opened at intervals, our men retired. Heavy firing was heard as our correspondent left the field.

United States Congressional.

Washington, July 19.—In the Senate the Military bill passed.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Navy bill.

Confederate Forces in Iowa.

Burlington, Iowa, July 18—Three hundred Confederate cavalry have invaded Appanoose county, and great terror is manifested in the adjoining counties.

More Federal Troops for Missouri.

Alton, (Ill.) July 19.—A brigade with one company of artillery and two companies of cavalry have left for North Missouri.

News from the Confederate Capital—The Fight at Bull's Run—From the War Department.

Richmond, July 19.—The Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General inform me that they have no particulars as to the Confederate loss, or as to the names of the killed and wounded at the battle yesterday on Bull's Run, near Manassas.

Private reports so far refer only to small losses in Virginia, and reports that the loss of the Confederates is vastly disproportioned to the supposed loss of the Federals.

The details of the Rich Mountain affair, or the battle at Carrick's Creek, where Gen. Garnett was killed, have not yet reached the Secretary of War.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

The Battle of Bull's Run—Federal Loss 500 Killed and Wounded—Disappearance of the Enemy.

Richmond, July 19.—An official account of the battle of Bull's Run was received at the War Department at noon to day. This report states that the Confederate loss amounted to 60 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was over 500.

The Federals did not make their appearance this morning.

Every thing is quiet in the Confederate camps.

Northern Account of the Fight.

Washington, July 18.—Full particulars from Bull's Creek state that three companies in crossing a ravine received a raking fire, killing a number, but they stood their ground, covering a retreat.

A brass cannon and Sherman's battery, the horses of which were disabled, with four regiments, supported by cavalry, joined in the battle.

The Southerners used their guns well.

The Federalists in again advancing encountered a raking fire. The Federals, guns were put in position and poured grape and canister into the Southerners till the ammunition was exhausted.

Several Federal guns were disabled.

The total loss of the Federalists is estimated at 40 killed.

Gen. Tyler ordered the Federalists to fall back on Wilcox.

A division has been ordered to attempt to outflank the Bull Creek batteries.

A dispatch received at the War Department to-day says that fighting is still going on at Bull Creek.

From Richmond.

Richmond, July 19.—Col. Starke, Aid to Gen. Garnett, says there was no battle, but mere skirmish fighting, the day Gen. Garnett was killed.

The enemy occupied the hill, and Ramsay's Georgia Regiment was ordered to dislodge them.

The Georgians marched up gallantly, but the enemy appeared in such overwhelming force that Ramsay gave order to retreat. It is believed that four of the companies did not hear the order, but marched on, and were probably surrounded. It is hoped, however, that the four companies may yet reach their camp.

Gen. Garnett's command only lost twenty killed, unless some of the four companies were killed.

No official details have been received. All the balance of Gen. Garnett's command is safe.

Passengers report that about 140 Confederates are killed, wounded and missing, and that 986 Federals were left dead on the field.

About thirty wounded were brought here in the cars to-night; also, one dead body.

The Federals sent a flag of true this morning, and an armistice to bury the dead was granted.

An intelligent and reliable gentleman, who left Staunton this morning, says that all the missing companies of Ramsay's Georgia regiment are safe at Monterey. They were prisoners paroled.

The Bull's Run Battle—Gossip of Northern Journals.

New York, July 18.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Washington, says that information has been received at the War Department to the effect that the Bull Creek batteries were taken but no particulars are given.

The *Times'* Washington telegram says: "Our loss amounted to 100 killed and wounded. This will hasten an attack on Manassas, which will doubtless occur to-morrow. The Confederates lost but few.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs that the Secretary of War says there were more than fifty killed, including five captains and six lieutenants, and from another source it is reported that Bull Creek was carried by the Zouaves and the Massachusetts Fifth.

Col. Richardson, who left Bull Creek at 8 o'clock this morning, reports that no general fight had occurred since yesterday, which the Federalists fell back, but that early in the morning occasional firing was heard from skirmishers.

Gen McDowell told Richardson that he should hereafter first examine the location of the enemy's battery before engaging the enemy.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, July 18.—Cotton is quoted at 15½c.

What the New York World and Post Says.

New York, July 18—The *World* says there is no truth in the reported fighting at Bull's Point to day. Gen. Scott says the army made no new movements to-day, nor is likely before Saturday.

The *Post* says an official report announces that twelve men killed, four missing, and wounded. It is supposed that more are killed and wounded in the woods near the Creek.

From Louisville.

Louisville, July 19.—Dispatches from St. Louis and other points are utterly useless. Private letters are equally so.

Intelligence has reached that the entire State is in bitters, and nothing is allowed to be published or go through the mail tending to encourage the patriots.

Nothing but lies come stating that Ben McCulloch quarrelled with Gov. Jackson, and has gone home, the impossible annihilation of secession camps in districts where all are secessionists, and where no St. Louis Dutch or Illinois soldiers have arrived, are allowed to be published.

The *Delta* of last evening issued the following extra:

Further Particulars of the Battle of Bull's Run.

Manassas, July 19—The Washington Artillery have covered themselves with glory.

Sherman's famous battery played against them with ten or fifteen guns, which they finally silenced, after making them change position three times.

The Washington Artillery worked from four to seven guns.

George W. Moss, killed; Capt. Eschelman, wounded, also privates Baker, Siebel and Tarleton.

Hays's Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers was engaged in the fight. They made a noble dash with the bayonet and scattered the enemy.

We took five hundred stand of arms.

Gen. McDowell commanded the Federal column. His loss is large, but the attack is expected to be renewed to-day.

We have been favored with a private dispatch from Mr E. McK. Spencer, of the Washington Artillery, to his friends here, stating that he himself escaped injury in the battle of Bull's Run, and that but six of the corps were wounded. The dispatch is dated this morning.

[*Evening Delta.*

THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.—The correspondent of the New York *Express* says all the regiments time of enlistment expiring between the 20th instant and August 24 is as follows:

Regiments	Location.	No. Men.
Fifth, Col. Schwartzwalder.		
69th, Col. Corcoran	Washington	800
Sixth, Col. Pierce	Annapolis	700
Eighth, Col. Lyons	Arlington Heights	1100
Twelfth, Col. Richardson	Washington	1150
Twenty-first, Col. Smith	Sub. mare	800
Twenty-five, Col. Stryker	Arlington	800
Forty ninth, Col. Corcoran	Arlington Heights	1100
Seventy-fourth, Col. Shepard	Harry-yard, Washington	1000
Total New York		6,150
One Rhode Island regiment		700
Two Massachusetts regiments		1800
Marine militia		1000
		10,050

The Baton Rouge *Gazette*, of Thursday, has the following:

The steamer Laurel Hill put off at our landing yesterday several tons of old cast-iron, sent by Messrs. Fischer & Berrier, of Patoka County, as a gift to the Confederate States, and consigned to Messrs. Hill and Markham, of the Baton Rouge Foundery, to be manufactured into such situation as may be directed by the War Department.

The Laurel Hill delivered the iron at the place of charge.

Early Patriotism of North Carolina.

This is an opportune moment to republish the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, declared at Charlotte, 20th May, 1775, which was forwarded to the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, by Captain James Jack, and a copy also to Samuel Johnston, Moderator of the Provincial Congress, at Hillsboro', and was laid before that body by him on the 25th August, 1775. Here it is:

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, Declared at Charlotte, 20th May, 1775.

1. Resolved, That whosoever directly or indirectly abets, or in any way, form, or manner countenances the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country—to America—and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

2. Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be a sovereign and self governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God, and the General Government of the Congress. To the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

3. Resolved, That as we acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this country, we do hereby ordain and adopt, as a rule of life, all, each, and every one of our former laws, wherein, nevertheless, the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges or authorities therein.

4. Resolved, That all, each and every military officer in this county is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to their regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer—viz: a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a committeeman, to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy, according to our laws adopted by us, and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said county, to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America until a more general and organized Government be established in this province.

ABRAHAM ALEXANDER, Chairman.
JOHN MCKNITT ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Ephraim Brevard, Hezekiah Alexander, Hezekiah J. Balch, Adam Alexander, John Phifer, Charles Alexander, James Harris, Zaccheus Wilson, William Kennon, William Graham, John Ford, Benjamin Patton, Richard Barry, Matthew McClure, Henry Downs, Neil Morrison, John Alexander, Robert Irvin, William Graham, John Flennegin, David ——, John Davidson, Richard Harris, Thomas Polk, Sr.

Items from Winchester.

The following interesting items of information are taken from the Winchester *Republican*, of the 12th:

The Battle near Martinsburg.—We have information from a reliable gentleman, just from Martinsburg, who was present at the interment of the Federal troops killed in the fight near Martinsburg, a week since. He saw eighty two buried the day after the fight, in the orchard close by, as many as twenty one thrown in one grave. He also saw twenty one number of bodies sent home to Pennsylvania for burial. On our side the loss in killed is known to be *one*. This will do pretty well for us, when it will be remembered we had only 460 in the fight against 3000.

The Militia.—About four thousand militia from the surrounding country are encamped in town, and a finer body of men we have never seen. They have proved themselves, and can be made upon them, without a murmur, leaving their wheat and hay in the swarth, and, in many instances, no one behind to protect their property from destruction.

Col. Blanton Duncan.—This gallant officer, finding no way of celebrating his birthday by a great fight with the enemy, determined that the day should not pass without a mark being contributing to the great cause of Southern independence. As a substantial evidence of his devotion to the cause, he sent a check of five hundred dollars to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mortality from Drinking Beer.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Clipper* then accounts for the sickness prevailing in some of the New York regiments:

The proportion of deaths in one or two of the New York regiments is far beyond what is reasonable or in the nature of things necessary. The Albany regiment suffers heavily. Intemperance is the chief, if not the only cause of this. I learn that while wholly in disallowing the men, they are permitted to indulge in malt liquors, and especially lager beer, to their utmost will, under the very mistaken impression that such drinks are not injurious. Very warm weather malt liquors are far more dangerous than alcoholic ones, by reason of their rapid generation of acidity in the stomach, and thereby producing cholera symptoms of varied character.

A striking instance of the ill effects of malt liquors in hot weather was furnished in the town of Newark, Ohio, in the latter part of the very hot and dry summer of 1854. Within the short space of about thirty-six hours, from thirty to forty persons died of what was called cholera. At first the faculty and the public were stunned at this mortality, but a little investigation showed that in every instance the disease was caused by lager drinking. In several instances the victims resorted to beer to quench the thirst of fever. It is believed that every one who did so perished. The only drinks for drink allowed by the authorities of the town were alcoholic, and as a good price was charged for them, the chance was that they were better than usual.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—Lieutenant J. C. Schoettecheron, of the Alabama Regiment, and Corporal Collins, of the Orleans Cadets, together with a squad of six privates, arrived in Richmond yesterday, via York River Railroad, in charge of a number of prisoners lately captured in the vicinity of Yorktown. On their arrival they carried the Hessians before the Adjutant General, who ordered them to be confined in the prison depot on Main street. Eleven other prisoners were taken in the fight near Bethel last Friday; two are members of an Abolition regiment formed of the scum of Baltimore, who were taken by our scouts, just as they were coming over to deliver themselves up. Our men think they were out foraging and got in a tight place, which is not unlikely the true solution of the matter. One of the prisoners is a man who has been living near Bethel for a number of years, and who has been in the habit lately of giving the enemy information of the movements of our troops, their number, &c. He would sometimes report to us his object of coming into the camp and selling a few ginger cakes, and taking a few observations, despite the congenial companionship of his Abolition allies. One of the prisoners is a member of Peyton's Artillery, (said to be a native of North Carolina) who is charged by his captain with treason. The fifteen prisoners and their guard were sent on by General Hill, and started from Yorktown at five o'clock Sunday evening, got to West Point at 10 o'clock the same night, having passed at Gloucester Point without awaiting for the member of the Peyton Artillery. The cortege started from West Point yesterday morning with their prisoners—*Richmond Dispatch*, 11th.

THE RICH MOUNTAIN AFFAIR.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th thus refers to this unfortunate but gallantly fought engagement:

We give in another column such particulars as we have been able to gather of the battle in Western Virginia, between a few hundred brave Virginians and an immensely superior force—caused by some accounts as high as twelve thousand—who were held at bay by our troops for two hours, an achievement which was never surpassed in the best days of Greece and Rome, and which should inspire with enthusiasm and consolation every Southern heart. The deepest sympathies are with the friends of those glorious men who have fallen in defence of their native land, but who have left behind them a name—one which will be as grand and imperishable as the mountains which they have consecrated with their pure and noble blood.

It is now evident, as we have long believed, that the real demonstration against Virginia is to be made in the West by McClellan's column, which some accounts represent at more than 20,000 men. It ought to be easy to defend the passes of the Alleghanies with a much inferior force, and we take it for granted that the Government will have a force there which will prevent the further advance of the enemy.

The conduct of Capt De Lanier, formerly of Petersburg, commanding an artillery company in the late battle, is said to have been beyond all praise. After his men had all been cut down, he is said to have loaded and fired one of the pieces himself five times, and after he received his mortal wound, discharged his revolver, killing two of the enemy.

MAJOR-GENERAL PATTERSON.—The Knoxville *Whig* does not like the Federal General Patterson. It says of him:

This gentleman is in command of a large force of Federal troops on the Potomac, and is supposed, daily, to bring on an engagement with the Confederate forces. We have no confidence in Patterson—we never have had, and we have had even less than none since he was forced by a mob, in Philadelphia, to declare for the stars and stripes. His correspondence with his Southern relatives in East Tennessee shows that his sympathies are now with the Southern, though in command of a large Northern army. If he shall have an engagement, which he will labor to avoid, and his troops are successful, it will be more the result of luck and their bravery than of his management.

MIDNIGHT TRIUMPHANT.—Down-trodden but gallant Missouri is gloriously redeeming herself. Her people have risen in their might and are sending the Hessians to pieces. These poems to the Government opening of the indignant manes—these Hessians Sieds an ambush at every step and shoot down fire in every Missourian. We have no doubt that every Lincoln cut-throat, now hanging on the coil of Mac-not, will soon be either killed or driven from the State.

Through the mass of conflicting dispatches we can see very clearly that victory is everywhere on the side of the patriots. Sigel's force is undoubtedly destroyed. Lyon's brigade is by the Confederate forces, and Governor Jackson returning in triumph to the State capital. And in the back ground the terrible McCulloch advances with his Texan rangers and Indian warriors to complete the deliverance of Missouri.

A and accident happened to a company of Richmond Zouaves on the 12th. It is thus described:

The company being under marching orders, had taken its departure for Laurel Hill. A number of the men, the night being very dark and rainy, had seated themselves on the heavily-loaded baggage wagons. While one of these, containing R. H. McConnell, a brother of the captain, Lieut. Brightwell, private Pleasants, and one companion, was passing Rightson Mill Mountain, the wagon upset and rolled down a declivity, falling on and crushing to death the three members named above. They were instantly killed. We believe their bodies were brought down by the Central cars yesterday. The death of young McConnell (a native of this place) is a sad bereavement to his family and numerous friends here. It is a consolation, though a sad one, to know that they perished in resisting tyranny and oppression. Peace to their souls.

THE JAMES SHELL A FAILURE.—It will be remembered that it was claimed for this shot that as soon as it struck any substance it would explode and thus scatter instruction on every side. From the experiments of yesterday, it was perfectly obvious that the shell would not explode unless the cap on the shell is touched. The shell, on striking, first bounded into the water, and the cap being uppermost, the shell did not explode. To make this species of shot effective it will be first necessary to guarantee that the shell will strike upon a certain portion, as otherwise it is worthless.—*Cor. New York Express.*

THE HABEAS CORPUS IN VIRGINIA.—According to the Richmond *Dispatch*, one William R. Snow, who was arrested by order of Gen. Beauregard, was taken to a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Lyons, and promptly released. He was subsequently arrested again under an order from Gov. Letcher, when a new habeas corpus was presented and allowed. The "rebels and traitors" of Virginia, it would then appear, respect the writ of habeas corpus, which Mr. Lincoln tramples under foot. On which side is it that laws and Constitutions are to be obeyed, and on which side are they repudiated and broken? Mr. Snow is at large, while John Merryman is still confined in the vaults of Fort Mifflin, without trial or indictment, or privilege to consult counsel, or opportunity for trial and the manifestation of ignorance—indeed, without being informed of any charge against him!—*New York News.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Seventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—We are indebted to L. E. Forstal, Inspector General of the First Division Louisiana State Troops, for the following list of officers of the Seventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, which regiment itself with so much glory at the battle of Bull's Run:

Mary T. Hays, Colonel; Charles de Choisel, Lieutenant-Colonel; D. B. Penn, Major.

Company A—Captain, Jean Jacques; A. S. Herron, First Lieutenant, Dennis Stone; Second Lieutenant, Oscar H. Furman; Junior Second Lieutenant, John H. New.

Company B—Captain, T. N. Torry; First Lieutenant, A. G. Tucker; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Potter; Junior Second Lieutenant, Henry Grimshaw.

Company C—Captain, J. H. Gilman; First Lieutenant, W. C. Dunn; Second Lieutenant, F. H. Dunn; Junior Second Lieutenant, Conrad Green.

Company D—Captain, J. Moore Wilson; First Lieutenant, Wm. Dunn; Second Lieutenant, Henry Carthy; Junior Second Lieutenant, T. O Morgan, Jr.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, W. S. Estadie; First Lieutenant, L. H. Merritt; Second Lieutenant, Henry Many instances, no one lies behind to protect their property from destruction.

Company E—Captain, Robert S. Bell; First Lieutenant, H. Dawson; Second Lieutenant, F. Grandjean; Junior Second Lieutenant, L. H. Moberly.

Virginia Guards—Captain, Robert S. Bell; First Lieutenant, H. Dawson; Second Lieutenant, F. Grandjean; Junior Second Lieutenant, L. H. Moberly.

Company F—Captain, D. A. Wilson; First Lieutenant, Thomas Ryan; Second Lieutenant, Wm. C. C. Topmiger; Junior Second Lieutenant, B. A. Brown.

American Rifles—Captain, W. D. Richards; First Lieutenant, Samuel Stone; Second Lieutenant, Saml. Brewer; Junior Second Lieutenant, John Rowan.

An Interesting Presentation.—The members of Company F, Seventh Regiment, were assembled at their engine-house Thursday evening for the interesting occasion of presenting a magnificent sword to their popular foreman, Louis Fenner, Esq., who has accepted the position of First Lieutenant in the St. Cecan Rifles. A number of speeches were made, which were listened to by a crowd of these present, and there was a good social time generally. The committee to whom had been entrusted the active management of the affair was composed of John G. Bacon, E. H. Jacobs, Thomas Kavanagh, John Kingsell, Jr., and Jos. Savage and J. McGuire, esquire. Mr. J. G. Bacon, who is the Secretary of the company, presented the sword with the following general remarks:

Lieut. L. Fenner—My Fireman Steam Fire Company No 6, over which you have for many years presided, desire to express their feeling that you had been elected First Lieutenant of the Cecan Rifles, of New Orleans Rifle, and about to leave for the seat of war, and have thought it a proper occasion to make known the high regard and esteem in which you are, and hold by each and every member.

To further that view, at a meeting held of our company, a committee was appointed to select some suitable and appropriate token of our love and affection to your good.

The committee proceeded to carry out the object of that meeting so far as in their power; and Tenn-fore, knowing no more suitable or appropriate present than that which would most gratify the feelings of the members of that committee, and of Fireman Fire Company No. 6, they selected a sword, which I have the honor, Lieutenant, then, this evening, to present; bear it with you to the field, in lieu of a lance; unsheath it. Nobly meet and still sink it, and we know that your prowess on our behalf will be to be unshared regretted.

You, sir, have to-day, sir, to-day, to-day, against a devouring element. You leave us now to enter on a brother's, the last of brotherly offices, and, as a proposition, arrange sided by the worst of all land invasions.

And, then, the clash of arms; amid the battle's roar, Heaven—there will ever be a still, soft voice now whispering, "God speed you." May, may he, the god of battles, then guide and protect, and lead you safely through the fight, and then restore you safely to us, sir, to be the recipient of blessing, the bosom of your family.

Mr. Louis Fenner received the sword and replied in the following happy manner:

Brother Firemen: Permit me to thank you kindly for this elegant present.

In this magnificent gift I feel myself to the task, allow me in my own feeble way to attempt to convey to you the sentiments of gratitude which I feel for the honor.

In this magnificent gift I feel the token of appreciation of my past conduct while in the service of our well-beloved Fire Department. I shall endeavor to use it to the best purpose in defence of the rights of the South and all its institutions, and to the defence of my country, whose cause is dear to me, and I shall endeavor to use it to the best purpose in defence of the honorable Dream winged its flight to his home, and now rests in my embrace, when alone for you sense.

It is, indeed, but few moments, a sweet consolation and consolation, and I am not to think that in this, we must you have had the good taste to present me with a sword, which is emblematic of the Southern cause, and can, with the help of God, aid in the cleaving of that independence for which we now struggle. You, brother Firemen, have shown the sword in your fearless band, and expect your confidence in his prudent wielding of its edge. I hope, I trust, I may deed come redee, that in this you may not be disappointed. It is true no man knows what he is until he tried, but I have learned at Gloucester Point, and I awaiting for the member of the Peyton Artillery. The cortege started from West Point yesterday morning with their prisoners—*Richmond Dispatch*, 11th.

Extraordinary Law Suit—A Bad Conspiracy, or Rise a Real Romance.—An extraordinary incident occurred yesterday in the Second District Court, before Judge Bermudez, during the investigation of the claim, entitled, "Succession of Louise Lartigue, deceased." The intervenor, Neville Lartigue, claimed to be the rightful heir to the property on the ground that he was a natural white son of the deceased, and was represented in court by Mr. Blanchfield, for Field & Blanchfield. As proof of his assertion, he introduced the evidence of a bright, intelligent free mulatto woman named Eliza Dizey, about forty years of age, who has always been considered his mother. She gave her testimony with firmness and assurance, relating in brief the following story:

She lived as a mistress of Lartigue for eighteen years—from 1843 to 1856—he purchasing her and emancipating her in 1848. At the time he took her as a mistress he gave into her keeping a white baby, which she told her who his natural son. This was Neville, whom she raised, and who has been for several years past running on Mississippi. Soon after she gave birth to another son of Lartigue's, who was named Alexander Andrew, and who was blown up on the Princess, near Baton Rouge. Neville, she continued, was generally mistaken for Alexander, but wrongly, as Mr. Lartigue always told her that he was his son by a white woman.

Unfortunately for the credibility of this romantic story, the former mistress of Eliza, a lady who sold her and her son to Mr. Lartigue, was brought to court and testified that she sold to the deceased "the slave woman Eliza and her child Neville." Also that at the time of sale, and no other child then this boy, her son in her keeping. Now Mr. Lartigue must have known better than any one else whether this son of his was born by Eliza or not, and in purchasing him with the mother he always he recognized him as the son of Eliza. But on their witness was obtained who swore to the fact that this man Neville, now entering suit, is the veritable son of Eliza, as claimed by her and acknowledged by Mr. Lartigue.

Upon this showing it appeared patent to Judge Bermudez that this intervention was the result of a conspiracy between Neville and his scheming mother to obtain the property of the succession by fraud. Accordingly he ordered the intervention to be dismissed, and he himself sent to the Criminal Court to ferret out Goodwin of what would be in reality perjury.

Recovery of Stolen Clothes.—Night before last Jim Italian, named Louis Majolo, alias Martin, went to the house of Mary Ann Howard, in Good street, and stole a lot of her underclothing, that was in a washtub standing in the yard. Tying it up in a towel, he took it home to his lodging, on Conti street, where he keeps two other colored women, named Marie Louise Baxter and Emilia Hyppolite. Yesterday morning Officer Sr. Cyr found the stolen property concealed under Majolo's bed, and arrested the two women, who were sent to the Workhouse for six months by Recorder Gastinel. Lieut. Bauer arrested Majolo on Chartres street, and he acknowledged his theft. He was locked up to await an examination on the affidavit made against him by the Lieutenant.

Sentenced to Death.—Jean Ferris, who has been convicted on the murder of Joseph Comes, in Ferris' oyster saloon, on the Levee, was brought before the bar of the Criminal Court yesterday morning, and sentenced by Judge Cotleen, in a feeling and impressive manner, "to be hung by the neck until dead," within the walls of the Parish Prison, on next day in the Government may opp-int. Ferris was unmoved, and said not a word.

E. H. Pres, convicted of larceny in stealing a bond for $1000 from Mrs. Allen, of St Louis, whose gallant he appears to have been, and who he commended every one by the name of Lartigue, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Caught at Last.—The other day we reported the recovery, by Mr. E. T. Riley, of the abscondment stolen from his ship Arkansas. He then left from a man offering it for sale to buy, but failed in the attempt to meet him. Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, Mr Riley espied Ritz follow on Old Levee street, and calling upon officer Gomez, had him arrested and taken before Recorder Gastinel. He asserted that he had purchased the chronometer in Memphis for $10, but could not satisfactorily explain how he came in possession of so much money, when indeed him to make up a big investment, or why he denied that he had taken from him by Mr. Riley. Meanwhile was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Discovery of a Female Corpse.—Coroner Bosch held an inquest yesterday morning on the corpse of an unknown white woman, that had been washed ashore in a shoal near Algiers. The dress was of red calico or muslin, the under-clothes of white cotton, with white stockings and gaiters. It was impossible to form an idea of her age, but she appeared to be a young woman. Fears that she had jumped overboard from one of the ferry boats two weeks ago. Perhaps she was some more unfortunate, weary of life, really temporarily, gone to her death."

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—All the notorious burglary lately captured in our city, were arraigned yesterday before this Recorder. Wm. Rocher, John Harper, Alias Nugent, James Williams and Charley Wright, who, it will be remembered, were captured in the house of Joseph Bodet, Esq., on Gravier street, on the morning of the 4th instant, by Lieut. Thomas, who caught them in a trap, were committed for trial before the Criminal Court on the charge of burglary.

The lady Baptiste Siestal, unprovoked by Lieutenant Samuel and Detective Benison, on having sold the five revolvers stolen from Aug Tugbenhat, in Rocher, was also committed on the charge of receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen.

Antonio Perez, charged with stabbing into J. Schweitzer's warehouse, No. 282 Royal street, and stealing from a trunk in it a lot of clothing belonging to one of the volunteers gone to Virginia, was committed for trial on the charge of larceny.

One McFarcell was held to answer the charge of inciting Mrs Jean Martin, on the Place d'Armes. The case of Louis Rymer, J. B. Arnaud, L. m. c., and others, charged with conspiring to defraud Mr. Cousin, of money, was continued for one week.

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