THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. W. WEISSE & CO.,
O. P. WEISSE, F. LIMET, | S. HARRY, N. DUFOUR.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly 5
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NEW ORLEANS
TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 18, 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.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By F. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, seasonable dry goods; also ribbons, crêpe du Rhin, silk, &c.

By D. E. Murphy, at 12 o'clock, at Fisk's Warehouse, New Levee, near First street, corn.

The Credit of the United States.

One year ago the securities of the United States invariably commanded a premium. The interest of six per cent., to which every dollar of bonds issued by the Government was entitled, together with the supposed strength and efficiency of its political institutions, and the enormous amount of national wealth and resources, induced capitalists eagerly to compete for its paper. The credit of the United States stood as high as that of Great Britain or France, and higher than that of most other countries. Credit is the offspring of confidence, and confidence is the result of a fixed belief in the honesty, the ability and the wealth of the borrower. Let us contrast the financial position of the Government then and now.

At the last Presidential election the Black Republican party proved successful, and forth with the question of secession began to be agitated in the South. From that moment the credit of the Government commenced to totter. Congress passed a deficiency bill providing for a loan of $14,000,000. When a portion of this comparatively paltry sum was required, the very best offers made did not come within five dollars of par, and this for a six per cent. paying stock of the United States. This was an unheard of depreciation, but it pointed unerringly to the true cause—the apprehension of war and the absence of all trust in the stability, veracity and sincerity of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. That the apprehension and mistrust were well founded events soon demonstrated. The perfidy of the Black Republican administration provoked the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter. This in turn created a wild excitement and burning thirst for revenge among the people of the North, and unprovoked armies soon began to flock to Washington. Well, the Government discovered that more money was needed, and proposed now for the nine millions of the loan authorized by Congress, and yet untaken, were called for. Did the wealthy citizens of the North patriotically rush forward and strive which should purchase the largest proportion of the loan at the highest rate of premium? Let the Baltimore *Exchange* say what they did:

> Loyal Shylocks have been threatened and patriotic appeals have been resorted, and still the Administration has not been enabled to obtain subscribers for the whole of the $9,000,000 loan authorized by the last Congress. The capitalists of New York, who are, of all others, most interested in the restoration of the Union, if such a thing were possible, and upon whom the Government, in the recent loan, and New York being the great banking centre of the country, have only been willing to bid for $5,000,000 United States bonds at the rate of from 82 to 86½. One point for individual offered $8 for the paltry sum of $2000, and one other bid for $10,000 at 78, which these Government receptions, the Secretary was obliged to award the bonds at about 80 to Government, in other words, being obliged to pay fifteen dollars on every eighty five, a premium of about 17½ per cent. The Philadelphians and Bostonians influenced but not altogether blinded by their fanatical feelings, put in bids at an advanced rate, averaging from 85 to 85½. They were, however, sufficiently prudent not to commit themselves for more than about $55,000. In addition to these one D. Delaplaine, more patriotic than other citizens, and had 9% for the enormous amount of $1000 but even this patriotism, it will be remarked, is seven per cent below par.

The opportunity afforded to enthusiastic private citizens anxious to manifest their approbation of the course of the Administration, by taking Treasury notes at par, met with a poor return: one Higgins took $100, but his profuse liberality was eclipsed by that of Mary Sanderson, who subscribed for $500. Besides these there were only three other subscribers—one for $300, one for $500, and one for $10,000, the latter being from Chicago. $350,000 were taken by the various banks of Providence, and $140,000 by the banks and bankers of Philadelphia, those most inveterate Abolition propagandists showing themselves most determined, in very small way, to endorse the action of the Government. The total amount taken of notes which are in fact United States currency—and which are always receivable by the Government at their nominal value, with the addition of interest from the date of their issue, in payment of duties or other dues—does not amount to $700,000, although the people were called upon to take up the whole $9,000,000 in small amounts. In the course of a few weeks Northern patriotism has gotten to be regulated by the price of the Stock Board, and this has already fallen to a discount of twenty per cent.

From this it appears that the credit of the United States Government has fallen in some six or eight months from above par to fifteen per cent discount. We need not dwell in detail upon the causes of this frightful depreciation. They may be summed up in the single cort expression—"want of confidence." The Northern citizens are not fools, especially in money matters. They can understand readily enough that the lopping away from the Union of eleven States, including the entire cotton region, must seriously curtail its revenues and impair its resources. But to this evil the far greater calamity is to be added of a gigantic war, waged upon a scale of magnitude seldom witnessed since the days of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and which can be maintained only at an outlay that would bankrupt half of the smaller Governments of Europe. The leading organs of the Administration acknowledge that this war cannot cost less than one million of dollars per day; and as there is no specific period at which its duration can be limited, it is utterly impossible to predict what fabulous sum the aggregate may reach. Capitalists see enough to render them clearly sure that the principal of the colossal war debt now accumulating will never be paid, and that grinding taxation must hereafter be resorted to even to meet the interest. Consequently their pocket nerves contract instinctively, as such delicate fibres do whenever they are rudely touched. Mr LINCOLN obtains less than seven millions of the nine millions asked for—and this at a most usurious shave.

All this, however, is a bagatelle compared to the hundreds of millions he will need for the further prosecution of the war. If to place seven millions he is forced to undergo, financially speaking, a severe tonsorial operation, to what extent of closeness will this lamb be shorn when twenty times that sum is demanded. If his credit is bad now, to what lower depth will it sink, when one or two hundred millions of shopkeepers are to be forced upon a reluctant people in payment of the troops, and the manifold expenses of the war. As Mr. CASS is the Secretary of the Treasury under old Ass's Administration, he may daily concentrate the algebraic and arithmetical faculties he possesses on that perplexing problem—how to invest with the appearance of real value the countless promises to pay which he will have occasion to put forth! We fancy that if the war lasts one year these stamped and printed rags will become almost as worthless as were the *assignats* of the French revolution, when with a thousand francs one could hardly purchase a pound of butter.

The steamer Osceola, which arrived yesterday, brought down the Bossier Volunteers. They number 103 men, rank and file, under the command of Capt F G Randolph, and Lieutenants Hughes, Crawford and Hancock.

M J Moses, Esq., of Columbus, has offered to ship his entire fruit crop to Richmond and Norfolk, and invest the proceeds in Confederate bonds, provided he can make a reasonable arrangement for sending it forward. The *Times* says his crop, in the New York market, would bring $15,000.

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 Garnett, of Virginia; Adjutant Corley, of Virginia, and Major Amistead. All of these, except Stoughton, are understood to desire positions in Jeff. Davis's army of officers.

REGULATION AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising column attesting the efficacy of the remedies for throughness and diarrhœa to be obtained of Dr. LIP ES, Ann street.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1861 | Vol. XVII—New Series Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,114.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Affairs in Missouri—Gov. Jackson's Movements.

St. Louis, June 17.—Gov. Jackson will make his first stand at Boonville, a town situated on the right (south) bank of the Missouri river, 48 miles northwest of Jefferson City.

Call of the State Convention.

Rumors are current that the Missouri State Convention will be called together immediately. The State Treasurer, after a brief arrest, has been released.

Reports about Ben McCulloch.

General Ben McCulloch is said to be at Fort Smith, Arkansas, with 10,000 men. He is also reported in Benton county, Arkansas, with 5000 troops.

Illinois Troops within Two Hours of St. Louis.

Twelve Illinois regiments are stationed with in two hours' march of St. Louis.

Troops at Boonville — Secessionists Prepared for a Fight.

Two thousand State troops are at Boonville. The Secessionists have full sway of both sides of the Missouri river from Kansas to Boonville, and are well prepared for a fight.

Skirmish near Independence.

A skirmish occurred near Independence, in which, it is reported, the Federalists were overthrown.

Movements of Federal Troops.

Federal troops are moving West from various points.

Patriots Burning Bridges.

Patriots are burning the railroad bridges.

Troops at Harper's Ferry.

Hagerstown, June 17.—Six hundred troops are still at Harper's Ferry.

Movement of Ex-Governor Wise.

Ex-Governor Wise is moving to oppose Gen. McClellan's advance.

Southern Pickets at Williamsport.

The Southern pickets are again opposite Williamsport. The Confederate troops have burned seventy locomotives.

Weather in Alexandria, Virginia.

Alexandria, June 17.—The thermometer stands at 105 in the shade.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe—Butler Wants 15,000 Additional Troops.

Fortress Monroe, June 15, via Baltimore, June 17.—General Butler demands 15,000 additional troops.

An attempt will is being bored to supply the troops with water.

Federal Army Movements to be Kept Silent.

Washington, June 17.—Arrangements will be made in a few days to prevent the publication of the movements of Federal troops.

Later from Havana.

New York, June 17.—The steamer Reindeer has arrived, bringing later dates from Havana. Sugars were without change. The stock on hand comprised 240,000 boxes.

Lincoln's Message.

Washington, June 17.—The President is working on his message. He will take strong ground in favor of war, and call for a large number of additional troops. The entire reserve will be ordered to Washington.

Affairs in Kentucky.

Louisville, June 17.—It is reported that Gov Magoffin orders no Tennessee to occupy the Kentucky islands on the Mississippi. It is also reported that a detachment of the State Guard had been ordered to Columbus.

Smuggling Meat.

Louisville, June 17. A large quantity of meat which had been smuggled from Madison was returned to day. The movement respecting the return was headed by Southern Rights men, on the ground that the Northerners having established the blockade, they should not selfishly benefit by the embargo. Any idea of local selfishness has been removed by the fact that there was no bacon here with which it could compete.

Arrest of a Brigadier-General.

St Louis, June 17.—Brigadier-general Slack has been arrested at Chillicothe by the Federalists.

Federalists on a Stealing Expedition—They Get Peppered.

Fortress Monroe, June 16—via Baltimore, June 17.—The Southern Light House fired on three companies which were on a cattle stealing expedition, wounding three.

The Southerners are concentrating seven miles above Newport News. An attack from that quarter is feared.

Marine Disasters.

Cleveland, O., June 17.—The schooner Fremont and Helen Eaton, laden with wheat, have each been wrecked.

Financial Matters.

New York, June 17.—A Richmond letter says no provision has been made for the pay ment of interest accruing in July in New York. Virginia's obligations will be paid at Richmond in Virginia currency.

United States Treasury.

Washington, June 17.—Secretary Chase is consulting with eminent financiers relative to the revenue.

It is believed that a revision of the tariff with a view to the reduction of the duties and the suspension of the free list, will be recommended.

Expected Newspaper Suspension.

The *National Intelligencer* says unless it receives assistance from its Northern subscribers it must discontinue publication.

The Privateer Savannah.

No official instructions have been sent regarding the fate of the crew of the privateer Savannah, but the impression prevails that they will be hung.

From Louisville.

Louisville, June 17.—The latest New Orleans papers received here by mail are those of the 8th inst.

More of the Smuggling Affair.

Another boat from Madison freighted with provisions left that port to day, and was pursued by the official boat and forced to disgorge her cargo.

How Will the Kentuckians Help Themselves of Fever?

Dispatches from Philadelphia druggists to a house in this city say that by agreement no quinine will be sent to Kentucky this season at any price.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, June 17.—The Cotton market closed quiet to-day, with sales of 800 bales, at 14 to 14½c for Middling Uplands.

Federal Troops for the Seat of War.

Eight regiments leave here this week for the seat of war.

Harper's Ferry Bridge to be Rebuilt.

Washington, June 17.—Official orders have been received from the War Department to rebuild the bridge at Harper's Ferry.

Col. Stone occupies Leesburg.

Trial of Lawyer's Rifled Cannon.

Fortress Monroe, June 16.—Lawyer's American rifled cannon, which is mounted at Rip Raps, has been tested to-day, her shot reaching Sewall's Point.

Col. Baker, of Oregon, is associated with Gen. Butler in the command of Fortress Monroe.

Military Movements and Railway Disasters.

Grafton, June 17.—It is reported here that the Southerners are moving on Romney, which causes the greatest excitement here, at Cumberland and at Romney.

The rails on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry, have been carried away.

Interesting from Richmond—Alabama 7th Regiment Appointments—Chief Clerk of War Department—Col. Macgruder to be Served.

Richmond, June 17.—The following are the appointments made to-day in the Seventh Alabama Regiment of Volunteers:

Colonel—John A. Winston.

Majors—Thos. E. Irby and Geo. H. Thornton.

Major of Infantry—John Tyler, Jr.

Professor A. L. Bladese has been appointed Chief Clerk of the War Department.

It is believed that Gen Magruder will be brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct at the conflict of Great Bethel.

Mr. E. A. Burke, of the "Montgomery Confederation," has just returned from Bethel and the seat of war, and he fully confirms the reported disasters to the Federal forces and their outrages on private persons and property.

Passengers just arrived here, who crossed at Harper's Ferry on Sunday afternoon, state that the Confederate troops evacuated the Ferry, blew up the fortifications and burnt the bridge.

Reopening of the Pass Christian Telegraph Station.

Pass Christian, June 17.—Telegraphic communication with New Orleans and other cities was opened to day. The line works beautifully.

River Intelligence.

Vicksburg, June 17.—The Prince of Wales passed down at 4 A. M., and the J. F. Pargoud at 7 o'clock Sunday evening.

The river at this point is falling fast.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Jura—Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Steady.

Halifax Point, June 17.—The steamship Jura, which left Liverpool on the 5th, and London derry the evening of the 7th, has arrived, bringing three days later news than we had by the Adriatic.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, June 6 The sales of Cotton the past three days in Liverpool comprised 32,000 bales, 16,000 of which were taken by speculators and for export, the market closing steady and firmer.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions steady.

Consols

London, June 6.—Consols 89¾ to 89¾ ex-dividend.

Latest from Liverpool—Weekly Commercial Reports.

Liverpool, June 7.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton during the week just ended at 78,500 bales, including 16,500 taken by speculators and 12,000 by exporters, the market closing firm.

The sales on Friday consisted of 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2000. The market generally closed firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans 8¾d; Fair Mobile 8¼d; Fair Uplands 8¼d; Middling Orleans 7 15-16d; Middling Mobile 7 11-16d; Middling Uplands 7 11-16d.

The stock of American Cotton in port sums up 900,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions steady.

Consols.

London, June 7.—Consols 89⅞ to 90 ex-dividend.

By the Steamship Jura.

New York, June 17.—We have the following additional items of European intelligence by the Jura:

Death of Count Cavour.

Count Cavour is dead. The event caused profound sensation.

Garibaldi Coming to America.

It is rumored that Gen. Garibaldi will immediately come to America, in case there is no fighting in Italy.

The Victory at Great Bethel.

Our friends of the *Crescent* had the good fortune on Sunday to be placed in possession of a Richmond paper of the 13th, containing details of the brilliant victory won by thirteen hundred Confederate troops, at Great Bethel, over three times the number of Federalists. Yesterday we received the Richmond *Whig* of the 13th, containing further accounts of this splendid triumph. We cannot deny our readers the pleasure of reading the following letter to the *Whig*:

TUESDAY, June 11th, 1861.

I avail myself of the kindness of Mr. H. to send you an account of the battle of Bethel Church, the only *battle* I have been in yet.

We received orders about 4 o'clock, P. M., Sunday, to join Capt. Brown at Bethel, which is sixteen miles from Yorktown. Every thing was got in order immediately for marching, and we got under way about 5 o'clock, and reached Bethel about 10 that night. We camped on the ground, and had a very good night's rest.

We had just finished breakfast Monday morning when the scouts came in at full speed, and reported the enemy advancing on us, and only about two miles off. Every thing was soon got in order to give them a warm reception. We waited for an hour, at which time we caught a glimpse of the advance guard of the enemy marching in a solid body about three quarters of a mile off. We occupied a high piece of ground, partly sheltered by woods. The enemy were posted on a high piece of ground also, about a quarter of a mile off, a ravine running between the two armies.

As soon as the enemy got in position, we opened upon them from our batteries, firing three or four shots before they were replied to, the enemy's shooting badly in the meantime, our shots being considerably out of range, which gave them some encouragement. But their cheers were soon changed to groans, for the fourth shot scattered them right and left. After that they opened upon us a terrific fire of case, grape and shell, which fell around us as thick as hail. We returned their fire promptly with six of our pieces, when the action became general, some twelve or fourteen pieces belching forth thunder all the time.

The enemy's forces were of superior caliber to ours. The ground all around us was ploughed up in furrows by their bombs, and the grape and small shot were scattered over the field like rain. The ground on each side was contested for stubbornly, but they could not stand the well directed fire from our batteries, and to get rid of it attempted to flank us on the right and left side at the same time; but they were met by a galling fire from the North Carolina regiment and the Virginians who were entrenched on either side. Their column ceased playing upon us for a time, and they commenced a heavy fire of musketry.

The action commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and was kept up till 1 o'clock, P. M., an incessant firing going on all the time. Four or five slaps from me a mule was killed, the ball passing through him. One of the Yorktown boats, ridden by young McRae son of Col. McRae received a ball in the shoulder, which must him unmanageable, and all four went off at full speed with the caisson. McRae jumped off and made his way into the entrenchments without hurt. Four or five horses were killed, dropping dead in their tracks.

The enemy outnumbered us nearly four to one, they counting about five thousand we about thirteen hundred, they having also the advantage of position. They approached our lines within about seventy five yards of us, but they could not stand the deadly fire of our sharpshooters. They were in muskets and behind trees, and had a fair chance at us, but they could not shoot like our boys.

They were under command of Butler. Col Waters, of the New York Third Regiment, was killed, and his body left upon the field. A good many officers were found upon the field, and four or five prisoners taken. They retreated in disorder, our battery playing upon them all the while, causing great slaughter among the Zouaves, conspicuous from their red pantaloons and caps.

According to the statement of the prisoners captured, the loss of the enemy amounts to from two hundred and fifty to three hundred. The injury to our side is one slightly wounded (young Wyatt of Richmond) and eight or ten wounded. Among these are three of the howitzer men. John Worth has a flesh wound above the knee, not at all dangerous. In their flight the enemy left a great many things behind them.

I went over the field after the fight. The sight was sickening. Here lay the body of a Zouave, the blood still gushing from his wound; a little further, the body of one of some other regiment with his musket in his clenched hand, and all about lay the dead, with their eyes glazed and fixed. But I have neither time nor disposition to describe the results of the just and terrible punishment visited upon the wretches who have dared to invade our soil.

In the evening we returned to Yorktown, from which place I send you these notes, written in great haste.

P S I should have mentioned that our force was commanded by Gen. Magruder in person. The Louisiana regiment reached the field about one hour after the fight ended, double quicking nearly all the way from Yorktown.

A FALSE ALARM.—Yesterday we copied an article from the Savannah *Republican* of the 12th, announcing the landing of a large number of Federal troops at Hilton Head, Georgia. The *Republican* of the 13th has the following in total contradiction of its statement of the previous day:

Notwithstanding our announcement yesterday of the landing of Federal troops on Hilton Head was made on official authority—two dispatches to that effect from an officer of the navy on Tybee having been received by the Commodore of that service—the whole matter turns out to be a mistake; for has any demonstration been brought to light that could have reasonably received such a construction. The officer, it appears, acted on information derived from sentinels, and these latter were deceived through some extraordinary obliquity of their optics.

Commodore Tatnall visited the neighborhood with his fleet yesterday, and after a thorough examination, was convinced that no landing had taken place. He returned to the city by noon, and all anxiety was relieved upon the announcement of the result.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Clinton *Patriot* has the following:

A SAD AFFAIR AND DEATH.—The painful intelligence of the untimely death of one of our noblest young men reached this place on Wednesday last, from Red River. William J. Marston is no more. He was attending to business on his father's plantation in that part of the State, and the dispatch says he was killed by falling against a circular saw while it was in motion. He was the only white person on the place, and the circumstances attending his death are as yet unknown, in detail, from the slaves employed in running the mill. He was the eldest son of our fellow citizen, Henry Marston, Esq., and was noted for his sterling traits of character wherever known. We deeply sympathize with his afflicted parents, brothers and sisters in their bereavement. Aside from the deep distress which pervades the end household of his devoted family, his death has cast a shadow of gloom over this entire community, where he had been reared, and known only to be loved. Peace to his ashes.

The same paper says:

Gunpowder made at Port Hudson, La., can be seen at this office Dr. A. P. Brown has been trying his hand at powder making with success. The article sent to us is good, with the exception that, for want of proper power to crush cakes, the grain is rather too fine—but it drives a ball to any distance you want. The Doctor is quite certain that he could erect a mill in a short time, which would supply a large army with powder—good enough to shoot Abolitionists with—and if the article gets scarce about the *Port*, he intends manufacturing for home consumption and defense.

The Concordia *Intelligencer* speaks of the crops as follows:

The fine growing weather is fast maturing the crops in this locality. The warm sun and light showers of the past week keep the vegetation in a thriving condition. The lands that were covered in consequence of the levee breaks are rapidly emerging and being replanted. One planter is replanting his whole land that was inundated, with corn, conceiving that crop as of the most importance in these times.

The Pointe Coupée *Echo* says: The crops in this parish are unusually promising at the present time. That of corn will be by far the largest ever made here. We were informed yesterday by one of our best planters that he has never in his life seen the cotton, corn and cane in such fine condition.

TENNESSEE.—In 53 counties of Tennessee the vote stands as follows:

	Separation.	No Separation.
East Tennessee	8,676	19,291
Middle Tennessee	58,395	4,761
West Tennessee	38,370	3,144
In Camps	617	
	54,041	26,196
Majority	28,845	

Most buyers will find it to their interest to extend the section sale of sides and shoulders advertised for this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Common Council.—Last night the two Boards of Council met for organization, and the newly elected members were installed in their seats. The following election of officers and appointment of committees was then had: Board of Aldermen—President, J. O. Nixon; Secretary, W. C. Claiborne; Secretary, J. J. E. Planchard; Finance Committee, P. S. Wilez Chairman, L. E. Forstall, J. H. Hucking, and G. Stith; Streets and Landings Committee, E. Cox, Chairman, L. Moreau, O Rollin, S. F. Delabarre.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—J. Magioni President; John E. Holland, Secretary; D. W. C. Campbell, Sergeant-at-Arms. Finance Committee, Messrs. Leefe, Beggs, Benit and Davis; Streets and Landings Committee, Messrs. Davis, Beebe, Hodgkins and Leefe; Police and Health, Messrs. Beebe, Hodgkins, Davis and Belchenaydre; Fire Committee, Messrs. Beggs, Hodgkins, Leefe and Meuseman.

Patriotic Festival at the Opera.—On Saturday evening, the 22d instant, there is to be a representation extraordinary for the benefit of the Louisiana Volunteers, at the new Opera. Mr. Placide Canonge's fine "Song of Departure" will be given by one hundred choristers, accompanied by the grand orchestra, and the Marseillaise will be sung by Mme. Latournerie, accompanied by the entire chorus and orchestra, as also the Song of the South, words by Mr. H. Dubos, and music by Mr. Predigan.

Ladies of the Third District.—You are requested by a notice elsewhere to meet at the DeSoto Sub ofhouse on Marigny street, Wednesday, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., to organize a Ladies' Military Relief Society.

A Foul and Mysterious Assassination—*A Man from Lafourche Murdered and Robbed*—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, an old man was walking along the Metairie road, on the Ridge, when he came across the body of a murdered man, lying in the middle of and across the road, about one hundred yards from the gate of the City Park, with a fearful wound upon his head and a pool of gore that had run from the gash and collected in the ditch. The man at once sought for aid after finding that the life was entirely extinct, but that the body was yet warm, and he found officer Mills and several parties living near by. The body was examined closely. Close by the head was a square stake, like those used in laying off the Esplanade street Rails; the sharpened end, and for some distance up it, was covered with blood, and about the middle were bun an hairs caught in the splinters of the rough hewn wood. Between the legs of the murdered man was a large bamboo cane, the head loaded with lead. Upon this were no blood stains, and it was probably his own, that dropped from his grasp as he fell.

The deceased was a man of about thirty years, and six feet in light. His hair was long and curly, of auburn color, and he had a long, heavy, reddish beard. He was dressed in a chocolate-colored jeans coat, and white linen coat, plaid in stripes, cotton shirt with linen bosom, and a pair of brasher, blue cottonade pants, and brogan shoes. Near to him we found the broken ring of a watch, and this fact, with that of the pockets being turned inside out, and one pair of shirt sleeve buttons being torn out of the cuff, renders the impression almost a certainty that the poor fellow was killed for the purpose of robbery.

About two hundred yards away from the corpse was found an old watchman's club with up on it, and in the mud, where he had not been there before. When Coroner Beach got to the spot and the body was lifted up, there was found underneath it three pennies, one three cent piece, and a watch key about two inches long set on top with a piece of red glass. On one finger, was a light, plain gold ring, and another bear ing a square plate on which are the initials "J. M." On the face body, arms and pockets were marks of blows, showing a terrible death struggle before the fatal blow was given on the side of the head. This was probably done with the bloody stake, and the blow must have been dealt by a very powerful man with both of his hands.

The side of the hat shows the mark of the blow, but the skin on the head was not open to the skull, which itself was very much fractured. The post mortem examination, made by Dr. Dalery, showed that on removing the scalp there was a great deal of extravasated blood, and on opening the skull there was found on the left side a large fracture coming from a point near the corner of the part fallen down, one line of fracture running back through a portion of the occipital bone down about to the base of the brain, the other line coming in the same point and ranging forward and downwards, extending near through the orbital plate of the left eye; on the right hemisphere of the cerebrum was found a large lot of coagulated blood; also in the substance of the cerebellum.

Last evening the murdered man was recognised to be a man who recently came here from Bayou Lafourche, where he said he was in using a company of volunteers to the connected of mechanics. He had considerable money with him and a gold watch. It is believed that he has a friend now in this city. Mr Keegan, who is a partner of Thibodaux, left for Lafourche on Wednesday last. Mr. Keegan is the only person who can identify the corpse. Mr. Keegan is the party expected to call at the Coroner's office immediately.

The Fourth District Homicide—Deputy Coroner Scrapion held the inquest yesterday on the body of Michael Fechiger, and after the evidence below was taken, the jury rendered a verdict of willful murder against Loomis, although he had surrendered himself to the police, saying he acted in self-defense.

Peter Lombard, being sworn, say: On Wednesday last, about one, Mr. Mr H. Loomis, the accused, kicked me to my with him to the Fourth District, that a party had come to my house to kill him. I went to his house, and when we arrive at the corner of Chippewa and S x h streets, we met a crowd of six or seven persons, who was after Loomis with knives and clubs. Loomis drawed his revolver, and told him to leave it alone. I took it from his hands. Fechiger, who was one of the crowd, came up to Loomis, and accused (Loomis) approached deceased, he (deceased) put himself in position as if to fight him with his fists, and Loomis shot him. The crowd then soon separated, and the deceased went into the middle of the street and stooped down, as if he wished to pick something up, when the party he had been after before, and he got up and ran down Chippewa street. Loomis followed him. I then turned my back to them, when I heard another report. I turned my back to them, when I approached the accused Loomis handed me a revolver, as to the place was fired there a second time, and I saw the party on the spot where the deceased lay. If any other person had been there I would have seen him; I was the accused throwing at him. Loomis said he shot at deceased.

John C. Cox, Jr., being sworn, says—I went on the spot where the affray took place half an hour after the shooting, and saw two pistols, one of which I handed to one two revolvers; the first one I gave the pistol into the hands of Mr. Fernandez, the other I gave to Lieutenant Loomis, with which I shot at the party. I saw the wounds. I suppose he shot. There was a barrel on under in that one.

The Murder on the Steamboat Texas.—Last evening Coroner Beach held the inquest in the case of John W West, who died on Saturday in the Hospital. West was a cabin passenger on the Texas from Red river, and Shaw had a cock passage with his family. The circumstances of the case are fully set forth in the following testimony of a deck hand on the boat, who was the only witness:

William Harris, sworn—On the 6th of June, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, I was at the extreme aft end of the boat, on the Texas. Mr. Shaw, the accused, said to Mr. West of the deceased, what arrangement they should make about the feed, as the first mate some months ago, the latter had shot Mr. Hogg, and to be friends with him. Mr. Hogg and West agreed to it. About three minutes after this I heard a blow struck, and turning around I saw West falling off a chair with his skull broken open, while Shaw was standing with his arm striking a hammer. After West fell to the deck Shaw stamped on the breast three times with the hammer, and then stood up and waved his hands to and fro in the air over the body, continuing some unintelligible words. I thought Shaw was crazy, and did not interfere in his way. Since Shaw has been locked up he has been making speeches night and day about religion, and his wife now and then said that he was crazy.

The jury brought in a verdict of willful murder against Thomas Shaw, leaving the question of his sanity to a higher tribunal.

Pretty Sharp, Mr. Schmidt.—There is a very nicely dressed, plausible spoken, genteel person going around town, who is fast making the acquaintance of our merchants. He gives his name as Mr. Schmidt and usually gives his place of abode as the Union Hotel, on Elysian Fields street, opposite the Footbridge leading to the depot. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Schmidt, who is a man of taste and a liberal purchaser, was attracted by the fine display of valuable watches in the store of our friend Mr. B. The proprietor was not within, but his gentlemanly clerk was assiduous in showing the goods and was pleased at making a sale to him of a fine watch at $120. Mr Schmidt told him to send it to the Union Hotel for him with a receipt, where he could get the money. All right and satisfactory.

When Mr. B. came back from dinner, the clerk spoke of this sale, and started off immediately to deliver the watch. Arrived at the Union Hotel, there was Mr. Schmidt sitting on the steps. He jumped up and met the clerk, saying: "You here already? I am glad you are so soon. Lily wife will be delighted with this (taking the watch from the clerk.) Just wait here till I run up and show it to her." Of course the clerk waited while Mr. Schmidt tripped gleefully up the stairs. Mrs. S. must have been a long time examining it. In about half an hour the clerk went up to the office and asked for Mr. Schmidt. "Oh! ho! ho! ha! ha!" laughed the clerk, "I guess you are sold too; you are the third man this week just has asked for Mr. Schmidt. I don't know such a person." The clerk only remembered that he were several entrances and exits to the hotel.

Jealousy and Revenge.—A ferocious fight between women of ill fame occurred Sunday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, which resulted severely to both of the principals. From what we could learn it appears that the frail Lizzie Moore has been for some time constant to a certain Pierrot, and thereby considered herself possessed of an exclusive right to his affections. But on Sunday she heard that Pierrot had been visiting the more fascinating Louise Schmidt, and as once she determined upon a bloody revenge. Enlisting the services, as a second, of Catharine Holmes, who lives in the same house with her, at the corner of Toulouse and Dauphin streets, she went, armed with a bowie-knife, to the habitation of the finding louise, at the corner of Bienville and Franklin streets.

Having obtained admittance to the house, these two Amazons dragged forth the luckless Louise Schmidt by the hair of her head upon the banquette, and then commenced the fight. Lizzie's bowie-knife did execution. At the first blow Louise's finely chiseled Grecian nose was chiselled off so nearly that it hung by a scrap of skin. At the second blow Louise's left cheek was laid open by a gash that a hand could pass through. These threats prove the jealous feeling that prompted her to make sure at least of spoiling forever the pretty features of her rival.

But Lizzie's intent was nothing short of murder, and with this view she made another lunge with the knife that was well aimed for the heart, but only made a deep flesh wound, about six inches long, diagonally across Louise's left breast. In the meantime all that Louise could do against two assailants so well prepared was to plant her foot with tremendous force upon the lower part of Lizzie's chest, which disabled the desperate woman and seriously affected her, as she was in a delicate condition. Lizzie also wounded herself behind the right ear in flourishing her knife.

A gentleman who came up to the scene now succeeded in parting the combatants, but only through a vigorous exertion of male strength and a few sturdy blows of his fist. Lizzie and her friend Catherine returned to their abode triumphant, and Louise was sent to the Charity Hospital. Corporal Carrico soon after arrested the two combatants. He found Lizzie so affected by the kick on her chest that he had to send her to the Charity Hospital also. Not knowing of their difficulty she was here placed in the same ward with the badly wounded Louise. In the morning they happened to catch sight of each other, and injured as they were, they at once commenced a fearful war of words that would have soon led to a fight in the sick room had not one of the female attendants, as in duty bound, put in blue to prevent the ladies from disturbing each other.

Yesterday Corporal Carrico made an affidavit before Recorder Gastinel, from information received, charging Lizzie Moore with the crime of stabbing with intent to commit murder, and Catharine Holmes with being accessory before the fact. Catharine was sent down to the Parish Prison to await an examination, and Lizzie will be removed thither as soon as it can be done with safety to her in her del cate condition. Poor Louise Schmidt will recover in a few weeks perhaps, but her beauty is gone forever. Her nose was replaced and sewed on by the doctors, who think the small piece of skin unsevered will give sufficient vitality to enable Nature's ornament to grow on again.

Probable Wife Murder.—Charles Dunbar was arrested yesterday in the Third District, for beating his wife, night before last, in the most inhuman manner. The physician attending upon her considers that she has but a very slight chance for recovery.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens. Juan Ferris was tried for murder yesterday, the Attorney-General representing the State. On the 27th of January last he stabbed to the heart Joseph Comas, in Edward Lennuet's oyster saloon, No. 3 Front Levee street, near Gravier. Ferris had been drinking all day, and had a knife with which he repeated his intention of killing some one. He was employed there with Comas as barkeeper, and was under the impression that Comas had said he stole money from the drawer. When Lennuet came in, he asked him to count the money in the cash drawer to see that it was right, and to pay him the balance of his wages, which he did. Ferris then asked every body in the place to drink, and immediately after, without a word of warning, he stabbed Comas as the latter was coming out of the inner room with a bowl of oyster soup in his hands for a customer. The trial was a brief one, and, after a short consultation, the jury brought in an unqualified verdict of murder. The accused, who is a small-sized, dark-featured, but intelligent-looking young man, listened to the verdict without moving a muscle of his features or uttering a word.

Carissa, a slave woman belonging to Mr. Davis Lanaux, was tried before a special jury of slaveholders and convicted of arson. On the night of the 4th of August she set fire to the house of *Jos. Lescaze*, occupied by Jos. Barnes, on Ursulines street, between St. Claude and Tréme. The jury, having also the power to affix her sentence, determined that she should receive twenty-five lashes every two weeks for four months, during which time she is to be kept in the Parish Prison.

Simon Searcy, one of the State witnesses in the case of James Gallagher, was brought into Court on Saturday by attachment, having gone up the Jackson Railroad to avoid giving his evidence. Having no good excuse to make for refusing to obey the summons of the Court, Judge Collens pronounced him guilty of a flagrant contempt of the Court and the law, and sentenced him therefore to ten days' imprisonment in the Parish Prison. Thus he will be released and brought to Court on the very day his testimony will be required against Gallagher. This prompt and energetic movement of the Criminal Court, seconded by its sheriff officers, is worthy of special note and general commendation. Witnesses in criminal cases have been too much in the habit of defeating the ends of justice by disregarding their summons to appear, but such ones may be taught a lesson in the future.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Yesterday Mr Louis Gastinel, the newly-elect Recorder of the Second District, took his seat and went through the duties of his position. He has appointed Mr Guy Duplanier as Chief Clerk of the Court. Recorder Anatole Blanc and his able clerks, Messrs. Charles Ricard, A. Arnoux and A. Regnie, at whose hands we have experienced many courtesies and an invariable willingness to afford every facility in reporting correctly the proceedings of that Court, have retired from positions which they held with credit to themselves and satisfaction to all who were brought in contact with them.

The principal cases disposed of yesterday were as follows: Vincent Alphonse and Mary Dupas for a quarrel in public, fined $5 and costs. Jean Pier