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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

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No subscription taken for less than one year. No advertisement or advertising will be allowed unless agreements are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

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 E. Rogers & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, bonnet ribbons, Swiss muslin, diapers, napkins, &c.; also, seasonable dry goods.
By C. E. Forstall, at 3 P. M., at the corner of Johnson and Kerlerec streets, furniture, books, jewelry, &c.

UNPLEASANT DISCOVERIES.

The Northern papers are making all sorts of unexpected and surprising discoveries. When they first hounded on the people to wage war upon the South, they clearly anticipated an easy, if not a quiet time. No sooner did the blast of the Northern bugle rally the fierce and reckless spirits around the Union flag, than the press, in its admiration and delight at the immense numbers who were enlisting, considered the Southerners dead beat in advance, and proceeded to lay out plans of consummate wisdom and energy for finishing the war as expeditiously as possible, and then for hanging the traitors, confiscating Southern property, and dividing the *spolia opima* among the heroes of this modern crusade. Our Northern rivals were, however, rather hasty and premature in their calculation, and a few weeks have sufficed to prove to them their error, and to enable them to discern certain truths of which previously they had not the remotest conception.

One of their latest discoveries is that their triumph is not to be as immediate as they imagined. They thought the "rebels" were frightened to death, but for frightened men it must be admitted they put on a very bold face indeed. The Lincoln organs say the rebels will fight desperately, and acknowledge that they are not cowards. The apprehension is beginning to be felt too that the conflict will not be as sudden and swift as was expected. The pestilent "rebels" have made their arrangements to give the Federalists a great deal of trouble, and it is now reluctantly confessed that even three hundred thousand roughs will not prove effective soldiers, unless thoroughly drilled, and this requires some considerable time. A protracted war does not suit the Lincolnites at all, as they are even now staggering under the financial burden it has laid upon them. We are a little afraid that ere long they will make another discovery, to wit: that the bellicose zeal of their adherents is rapidly cooling in proportion to the resistance of the South, and the impecuniosity of the North.

Another painful truth afflicts the Black Republicans just now. It seems that the instinct of the Yankee to enrich himself by tortuous practices is paramount even to his hatred of the South. In almost every contract for uniforming and provisioning the volunteers, the most frightful frauds have been detected. Whole regiments have been supplied with rotten blankets and soleless shoes, paid for at enormous rates, and have been kept on extremely short commons with tainted pork and mouldy biscuits. After being swindled in a most atrocious manner by their loving brethren, the people of the North are beginning to appreciate the condition of things, and are diligently calling for an investigation. No enquiry, judicial or otherwise, will ever bring back the money from the fathomless depths of the pockets of the thievish contractors. The proverb that dog doesn't eat dog cannot apply to the Yankees. They are birds of prey with whetted beaks and insatiable maws. When they have no opportunity to batten on the property of the South, they fall on one another without the slightest compunction.

There are sundry more discoveries that are suddenly dawning upon the obfuscated senses of our Northern ex brethren. One is that their soldiers are not all heroes and immaculate. Witness the necessity of shooting Garibaldians for mutiny. Witness the complete demoralization and disbanding of the entire Second Regiment of New York volunteers. Witness the daily desertions from their ranks in Washington and elsewhere. Witness the return to New York of the gallant Seventh Regiment, which will not consent to invade the South. Further more, the North is slowly acquiring a most unpleasant conviction that it will receive no sympathy whatever from either England or France, and that its inhuman policy of regarding and treating Southern privateers as pirates meets with no countenance from European powers. It is hard indeed that neither Queen Victoria nor Louis Napoleon will consent to be the ally of Old Dave, but it will be harder still when both these sovereigns recognize the political status of the Confederate States. The next discovery which the North will make is that a ridiculous rhodomontade and bravado about fighting any European nation which recognizes as, or manifests towards us the slightest kindness, will merely excite unqualified derision. Fortunate will it be for the Lincolnites if their braggart bullying amuses John Bull too much to vex him.

There is hardly an end to the discoveries made by the Lincolnites. For instance, they are beginning to understand the impossibility of effecting one object of their ingenuous policy, viz: starving the South into submission. This is cruel. They relied upon the blockade to consummate what overwhelming force might leave incomplete—but both are likely to fail. Never mind! the U. S. Government is not yet at the end of the tether. It has still many surprising discoveries to make, as the future will demonstrate.

All of the resident Consuls of this city, in full uniform, with their flags, went down on Sunday to the Passes, on the towboat Ocean, no doubt to ascertain the position which the vessels of their several countries are placed in regard to the Lincoln blockade.

More Seizures.—We learn by telegraph from the Balize that the blockading squadron captured on Saturday last the new brig Hope, Capt Simpson, from Rustan Island, bound to this port. She was owned in this city by S. Plassan, and was a fine new vessel, burthen of about three hundred tons. A prize crew was placed on board.

The British brig Venus, also from Rustan Island, was boarded and taken possession of.

The American schooner Union, Capt. Garretson, from Tampico, for this port, was boarded and taken, and a prize crew was put on board. The destination of these vessels is unknown.

Messrs Cameron & Co., of Charleston, have commenced casting heavy ordnance for the use of the Confederate States. They are also making shot of an entirely new shape, under the direction of Major Wagener, of the First Regiment of Artillery, with the view of experimenting with a 32-pounder. Upon a recent trial with a smaller piece, Major Wagener, who is an enthusiast in artillery practice, succeeded in throwing a six pound shot a distance of three miles.

The Cr—s.—The Alexandria (La.) *Democrat* says:

From every section of the parish, from the hills and from the lowlands, there comes but one report as to the growing crop. Corn, cotton and sugar are looking as fine and growing as rapidly as the most ultra Southern rebel could ask. Crops were never more promising, and at this advanced stage of the season are placed beyond peal lventure. Without another drop of rain, or with rain every day, average corn crops will be made.

Havana.—We have received files of Havana papers to the 29th ult., by the General Miramon.

Business was exceedingly dull. Very little was doing in the sugar market, or in any department. United States Vessels were at a discount in the freight market, all vessels of other nations commanding a premium of thirty three per cent, because of the protection from privateers secured by their flags.

The Habaneros seem to be rejoicing in the idea that Havana must become the rendezvous of Gulf commerce during the war, and the papers put forth strong claims as to its merits for a general entrepot.

The arrivals of merchandize for the week were very large, though less than the previous week. The importations comprised large amounts of staple supplies of breadstuffs and provisions.

Railroads in Time of War.—The Washington *Republican* thinks that railroad property within the theatre of this war is likely to fare badly.

On the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire road, the national troops have burnt bridges, variously stated at eight and eleven, and have torn up the rails, at intervals, over a space of many miles. The alleged object of this proceeding is to prevent the approach of attacking forces from Harper's Ferry. Another course of proceeding would have been to place guards along this road, to prevent injury to it, and preserve it as a means of access into the valley of Virginia, to intercept the retreat of the force at Harper's Ferry.

The Secessionists, retreating from Alexandria on the Orange railroad, broke it up behind them, to prevent pursuit, but the exact amount of damage done by them in that way is not known.

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhea to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

☞ M. W. Barr, *at Louisville, Ky., is the special and recognized Agent of the New Orleans Associated Press at that point, the New York Associated Press having ceased to have any control of matter telegraphed to newspapers south of Louisville.*

The War in Virginia—The Fairfax Courthouse Engagement—A Virginia Captain Killed—A Federal Colonel Wounded.

Alexandria, June 3—At the Fairfax Courthouse engagement, which occurred on Saturday, Capt. John Mann was the only Virginian killed.

Extra Bill Smith figured conspicuously in the fight.

The retreating horsemen were pursued, and two of their number captured.

A Federal colonel commanding cavalry was wounded.

It is raining here at present.

There is no apprehension of another attack.

Battle at Aquia Creek—Southern Troops Victorious—Number of Yankees Killed—Repulse of the Federalists—Another Collision Anticipated.

Washington, June 3—The Confederate forces at Aquia Creek, Va., have beaten off the Federal steamers Anacosta and Freeborn, killing a number of men.

These steamers are waiting the arrival of the Pawnee, which is in the offing waiting for transports with Federal troops.

From Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, June 3—Provisions continue to be forwarded from Maryland to Harper's Ferry.

The St. Louis McDowell Case.

St Louis, June 3—Capt. or Col Lyons will have lawful proceedings instituted against him on account of his actions in the McDowell case.

Gen Harney was removed because of his not using proper efforts to subdue the Missourians. The Administration is evidently endeavoring to irritate Missouri beyond endurance, and wants an excuse to cast her up.

Negro Insurrection in Chambersburg, Pa.

Chambersburg, Pa., June 3—A fracas occurred last evening in the negro portion of this town, during which Frank Jones, a negro barber, shot two soldiers. He was afterwards killed.

Fortress Monroe.

The Federalists at Fortress Monroe are motionless. 4000 Southerners at Yorktown hold them in check.

Gen. Washington is at Aquia Creek.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

New York, June 3—The steamship Northern Light has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing specie on freight to the amount of $[illegible].

Col. Anderson in Louisville.

Louisville, June 3—Col. Anderson, of Fort Sumter notoriety, is sick, and will probably not be able to report for duty for some time.

The Embargo.

Cotton's bonds have not been approved of, but it is supposed the will be in office Thursday. When the embargo commences, it is understood the Directory of the road will respect the proper blockade. A large amount of hog product has been placed ten, fifteen and twenty miles out on the road.

Kentucky Congressional Nomination.

Louisville, June 3—Mr Mallory has been nominated for Congress by Union party.

Fortress Monroe.

Baltimore, June 3—Bertram Bright has been disbanded and sent home. Bartlett is from the parapet, spitting his malice and eating himself internally. An attack is expected in the brigade when the fact gets abroad.

Resignations.

Washington, June 3—Lieutenants Hamilton and Thornton have both resigned their respective commissions.

Senator Douglas Dead.

Chicago, June 3—Senator Douglas expired this evening, after a protracted illness.

Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of Steamer Prince Albert—Liverpool Cotton Market steady.

St Johns, June 3—The steamship Prince Albert, of the Galway line, arrived here on Friday morning last, from Galway, bringing advices from Liverpool and London to the 21 ultimo.

The steamship Asia, from New York arrived out at Liverpool on the 20th.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, May 21—The sales of Cotton the past two days, including 3 Mobile, reached 14,000 bales, of which 500 were taken on speculation and for export, the market closing steady, with more to do.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Both the Breadstuffs and Provisions market closed steady.

London Money Market.

London, May 21—The money quotations for Consols to day were 91¾ to 91¾.

Political Intelligence.

The political intelligence by the Prince Albert contains nothing of importance.

[From the Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

The English Flag Insulted—Seizure and Release of the British Steamship Gen. Miramon, Captain D Golding.

From the statement of Mr. Logan, a passenger on the Gen Miramon, we place before our readers an account of the assault of the United States cruisers on a peaceful vessel, plying on a regular voyage to New Orleans.

Passengers Stands—On Friday, the Miramon left Havana on the 28 inst. May, at 5 P. M., and on the 31st May at 8 A. M. sighted Pass a Loutre, bearing N. N. W. Shortly afterwards, a steamer was descried, and in the meantime we observed a vessel we were beating down on us, with colors up and under full sail. We proceeded closely parallel, the war steamer dewed topsail and hoisted its colors, which went about half mast, in defiance of its Free intimate. After, when we were backing out of the mud, a schooner came, which bursted ahead of us. Some of the passengers earnestly entreated the captain to bear up for the vessel, which was done so, when a lout came alongside, and ordered us out of the vessel, &c. The lieutenant on board stated the Brooklyn was blockading Pass a Loutre, and asked to see the manifest, register, &c. After which he ordered the captain to keep close to the Brooklyn, and to wait for further instructions. Half an hour passed, when a boat manned with twelve seamen, long armed with a lieutenant and mate, boarded us, stating that they had orders to take the Miramon in charge and go to Mobile. Mr. Logan, who is the lingo of Niagara was taking at the bar.

The officers and sailors took possession of the quarter-deck, and proceeded with a strong wind. The officers were perfect gentlemen, well known to the community of New Orleans. Lieut. Adams, and New Orleans, Lieut. Hamilton, of Norfolk, vied with each other in their attentions to the passengers, especially to the ladies, assuring them that they should not of Captain McKeon, of the Niagara, releasing them.

Our gallant officers ordered the captain to about face for Mobile Point. We had not gone ten miles when a fast steamer hove in sight, having full steam on. Our course was directly towards her, and within a mile distance she fired a shotted gun. We stopped. The very brave commander, who, from his hoary white head, ought to know better, fired again, without hoisting his flag, but owing to the heavy sea, the ball fell ahead of us. The U. S. officers, who had taken the precaution to get their boat flag to the peak halliards, ordered it to be struck, for fear that the very brave commander of the Mount Vernon, by which name the steamer is called, would cause mischief to an unarmed vessel. If the Gen Miramon was the Sumter, perhaps the very brave commander would not have so very extraordinary with his balls. Lieut Adams sent Mr Brooks with their boat on board—the vessel asking to confer with the commander of the Mount Vernon, to his conduct, stating that we had taken on board. On the return of the boat we had orders to keep in company with the Mount Vernon for the Niagara, which vessel bound in sight.

Lieut Adams asked for a list of the passengers, their destination and nationality, to carry to the Niagara. Capt Golding, whom the passengers cannot sufficiently thank for his admirable qualities, handed a letter for the captain of the Niagara, stating therein that he had only taken Lieut. provisions and water for the trip, and consequently had only a few hours consumption on hand, etc. Within a mile distance from us the Niagara sent a boat on board, which took away Lieut Adams to give all particulars. In an hour's time the boat returned with the joyful intelligence that we were released to proceed to Mobile with the Miramon, the captain giving his signed bond to leave Mobile within a reasonable time after he had procured his necessary supplies, and to proceed to port beyond the blockading squadron in the Southern Confederate waters.

Decidedly, Lieut Adams and Mr Brooks are worthy gentlemen and ought to know their profession in a better case—but it is to be hoped that their warm Southern blood is not congealed yet. Our cause looks up, and many of our brethren will retrieve their errors. But how sadly are our navy officers at fault!

It appears that Captain Golding was exceedingly cool and collected under the trying circumstances above sketched, and would, if he have dared more than his passengers were willing. Therefore we publish with pleasure the subjoined testimonial:

"We, the undersigned, passengers on board the British steamer General Miramon, take this occasion to express our warmest thanks to Capt. D Golding for the manner in which he navigated his vessel under the very difficult circumstances from Havana for New Orleans, his cool and determined conduct before the apparent danger when fired into by the United States blockading squadron off the mouth of the Mississippi and Mobile Point, and deserves great praise; and we do hereby recommend him very strongly to the traveling community as a safe, efficient and reliable commander. We likewise thank the gentlemanly purser, Mr W. Gauter, for his uniform attention to us.

"(Dated) Mobile Bay, 1st June, 1861.

"Mrs C. M. de Poujard, Miss Jane Morrison, Miss Margaret Butler, Thomas Marin, Ramden Salas, M de la Vega, D Aimun, Luigi Rizzi, Jose Maria Lamiani, Jose Onetejo, P Olveros, A H. Harris, R A Blow, Victor M. Bianco, Frederick Ingate, J Edward Green, F. Vaide, Juan Minagaray, Christian Hahn."

[From the London Times.]

What the "Thunderer" thinks of the Up-Rising of the North—Don't Think that the Confederates can be scared into Submission—Cold Shoulder, rather, to Uncle Sam.

Promptness has not ceased to be a quality of the American people. They have organized a war as rapidly as they would supply a market or form a railway company. But a few days have elapsed since Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation, and already a great army has sprung, as it were, from the earth. More than 140,000 men, besides 18,000 sailors, have been asked for by the Government, and it is said they will be furnished within a few weeks. The enthusiasm of the recruits and the excitement of their departure will be found dwelt upon in the Northern newspapers or letters.

The news which we print to-day almost wholly relates to the preparations made by the Union for a campaign in Virginia, and for the blockade of the Southern ports. The latter was to begin at once—that is, the greater ports, such as Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, would be at once closed. The direct trade of the Southern States with Europe may therefore be considered at an end for the present. By this time vessels bearing our own flag have probably been warned away from the blockaded ports, and our manufacturers have reason to rejoice that the cotton crop has been, for the most part, already shipped.

It is, however, even now doubtful whether the object of the Northerners has been gained. The New York and Boston merchants, in their call for a strict blockade, have been less influenced by a desire to reduce the South by stopping its trade than to prevent the egress of the privateers which Mr. Davis has authorized to prey on Northern commerce. But it is no easy thing to stop privateers or filibusters of any kind. Few blockades in the annals of war have been stricter than that which the British fleets kept up at the ports of France during the wars of the Revolution and the Empire, and yet the sea swarmed with French privateers.

The losses, too, of British merchantmen were greatest in the last years of the war, after the navy of France had been destroyed by the victories of Nelson and his comrades. We may well doubt, then, whether it is in the power of the Union, even with the aid of the army, to keep up an effectual blockade of the whole Atlantic and Gulf coast from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. The Southerners, though not as maritime as their adversaries, are quite capable of fitting out and sailing privateers to harass and damage our Northern commerce, and it is possible that the Spaniards both north and south of the Isthmus may be tempted to join in the lucrative trade of capturing gold ships and sailships. But the necessity of doing all in their power to check the mischief has been plain to the traders of the Northern cities, and accounts in some measure for their energy in urging the Government to take up and arm vessels of all kinds.

In a few days we shall hear the results of the vigorous Northern policy. The first thing which it would be desirable to learn, in order to form a judgment as to the event, is the feeling in which the South has received these unusual demonstrations. The Northerners say that Mr. Jefferson Davis and his fellow traitors are thoroughly frightened at the outburst of Union patriotism. They had, say the Unionists, no idea that the North was so indignant, and that down so near. They had been accustomed for more than a generation to be obeyed by the free States in all important matters. They furnished the cleverest politicians and the most united and steady voters; and when constitutional means failed they were ever ready with threats, which were only too successful. So they had come to look on the Northerners as people too peace loving and too dependent on slave grown cotton and tobacco ever to resist them. Calculating on the much enduring character their opponents, they had plunged into secession without preparing to meet consequences, and they are now horrified to find that the way of reckoning was at hand. We are so completely without accurate intelligence from the South that there are no means of judging whether this description be consistent with the facts or not. We think that there is some truth in it, but that there is no reason to believe it portends any submission on the part of the Confederate States. Undoubtedly the Southerners have been surprised at the unanimity and vigor of the Northern States. They have been so little accustomed to think or care for the Union themselves that they could hardly conceive the influence it possessed over the minds of the people in the free States. What the Confederates thought the apathy of their opponents seems to have been caused mainly by incredulity respecting the intentions of the Southerners themselves. In the Northern States people could not, or would not, believe that the Union was gone. They repeated continually that every thing would be over in a few weeks, and many of their most acute men of business have yielded by the confidence they placed in their country's destiny. But when the attack on Sumter showed the reality of the disruption, there came an excitement which the Confederates nor the Washington Government nor the Northern people themselves, were prepared for.

This opinion has, no doubt, startled the Secession "nut," so far as we know it has made it less easy to rouse them to extraordinary exertions. Indeed, it is pretty clear that the leading men in the South have never for a moment doubted of war. They may find it a bolder and more prolonged struggle than they expected, the injury or the duration of the fighting may exceed their expectations, but, at any rate, for the fact that there was to be fighting, they were fully prepared, they never expected that Mr Lincoln would give in without a contest. So much there is *no reason to believe that the news of a Northern invasion will induce them to return to their allegiance.*

We cannot, therefore, anticipate that the Federal preparations will terrify the Confederates into submission. If the new Republic constituted, it must be by conquest, and not by menace. The position of the wavering States has not been changed. Kentucky still declared for neutrality, and Tennessee had not, it appears, definitely joined the seceders. North Carolina, we have seen, was strongly in favor of an invasion of Virginia, would, no doubt, be at once in the field. The North has certainly undertaken a difficult task, that of conquering a vast territory inhabited by men of the same race as themselves, and even more accustomed to the use of arms.

Whatever be the result, it seems impossible that the war can be carried on by either side with such loose levies as are now under arms. The volunteers, composed chiefly of young men and shopkeepers will probably be laid off and return to their former and more congenial pursuits, while a lower class, men of vagrant and irregular habits, the "roughs" of the larger towns, will be subjected to a sterner discipline and formed into regular armies. It is only in such as these that a war of any length can be carried on. A campaign in so extensive a country calls for even more than European discipline and appliances of war. Unless the Federal Government imparted itself with unusually large sums of money, it must be ready to carry on a war which will be beyond the patience even of the most patriotic subjects.

Prepare for Hard Times.

The following article we find going the rounds unaccredited. As it contains timely warning and excellent counsel to our people, we endorse and present it to our readers:

We are, in all probability, upon the verge of a general and protracted war between the North and the South, in which the utmost strength of both sections will be tested. In a war, business will be utterly prostrated, money will be scarce and times will be hard. We feel it to be our duty to warn the Southern people of the highly probable state of things in time. There should be universal preparation for it. No money should be uselessly spent. There will be no difficulty in the South on the score of forage and fighting stock. But our people should be provided with subsistence; the families of the soldiers must be maintained in their absence, if they be poor, and the people who stay at home must live. Under such circumstances, any extravagance or improvidence expenditure of money would be criminal. Every family should be put upon a war footing, in a financial as well as military sense. And it is not too late, even now, to plant corn. Every additional acre of corn that can now be "put in" will be an additional bulwark for the support of Southern patriotism, Southern homes and Southern honor. Now is the time for patriotic self-denial in the part of those who have hitherto enjoyed ease and the luxuries of life. Now is the time for the patriotism of our Southern women to manifest itself. We cannot all fight, but we can all be economical and husband the resources of the country. While our brave boys are enduring the hardships of the camp, and cheerfully undergoing labors to which they are not accustomed, and perilling life in the trenches and in the field, and all for the defense of the homes at which we are remaining, who will complain of the necessary self-denial? Youth and pride, vanity and fashion, wear your last year's bonnets and dresses. You will thus look much more beautiful and charming in the eyes of your patriotic husbands, fathers, brothers and lovers. You are beautiful enough without costly outward adorning. Let us bear the inconvenience of the scarcity of money, and plant corn and potatoes, and husband every thing that will make food. Let us sacrifice our selfishness, and pride, and vanity, and consecrate all to the cause of the church and the country—to God and Liberty.

What They Are Doing Over Sea.—Letters received from London by the New York Union Defense Committee (per last steamer) state that the agents of the Confederate States were very active, not only in England, but on the continent. One writer says:

I met them at Brussels, buying arms and ammunition. They have purchased nearly one hundred rifled cannon in this country, which are soon to be shipped, probably from Liverpool. I hope to be able to send word by what vessels, in time to have them seized. I hear of them at Manchester and Birmingham, in search of rifles, &c. Their headquarters are at the new hotel, Westchester, and I learn that our Consul General, Campbell, a Southern man, meets counsels and advises them.

Cr—ole Catastrophes in England.—Two young criminal ladies were passing along a street in Newcastle, England, the other day, when the dress of one of them caught a ladder on which was a painter busy at work, and pulled it away. Down came the painter and his pots; the ladder broke several windows in falling, and the pots fell upon the ladies, who were painted from top to toe. The unlucky artisan was not much injured. Another servant has been sacrificed to the crinoline mania. Jane Turner, aged 18, cook in a gentleman's establishment in the metropolis, although repeatedly warned by her employer, persisted in being *à la mode* even in the kitchen, and her expanded dress coming in contact with the kitchen fire, ignited, and she was burned to death.

Adelina Patti in London.

The admirers of little Patti—and their name is legion—will be glad to hear of her brilliant success in London. She made her *début* on the 14th ult., as the heroine of La Sonnambula, and fairly took the house by storm. The *Times*, after chronicling her entire success, judges Mlle. Patti as follows:

And now comes the difficult part of our task. "Is Mademoiselle Adelina Patti"—it will naturally be asked "a phenomenon?" Decidedly *yes*. "Is she a perfect artist?" Decidedly *no*. How can a girl of scarcely eighteen summers have reached perfection in an art so difficult? It is simply impossible. We are almost inclined to say that she is something better than perfect; for perfection at her age could be little else than mechanical, and might probably settle down at last into a cold abstraction, or mere commonplace technical correctness. No; Mademoiselle Patti has the faults incidental to youth and inexperience; but these in no single instance wear the semblance of being ineradicable; on the contrary, they are in a great measure the consequence of an ardent ambition to attain at a jump what can only be attained with years of laborious application. The management of the voice, the gradation of tone, the balance of cadence, the rounding off of phrase, are all occasionally more or less defective; but to compensate for these inevitable drawbacks, there is an abiding charm in every vocal accent, an earnestness in every look, and an intelligence in every movement and gesture that undeniably proclaim an artist "native and to the manor born." And let it be understood that these qualities of charm, of earnestness, and of intelligence are not merely the prepossessing attributes of extreme youth, allied to personal comeliness, but the evident off-spring of thought, of talent—we may almost said genius, but, so rareffy of natural endowments, both mental and physical, far beyond the average.

Mademoiselle Patti's first appearance on the stage seemed to take the audience by surprise. So young an Amina—young enough in appearance to be the daughter of her living original Tiberini—an Amina, in short, not yet done growing—had never before been witnessed. The recitative, "Care compagne," however, showed at once that in this particular case youthfulness and depth of feeling might be found both naturally and gracefully unite. Long before the termination of the air, "Come per me sereno," with its brilliant "cabaletta," "Sovra il seno la man mi posa," a conviction was unanimously entertained by the audience that a singer of genuine feeling, rare gifts, and rare acquirements stood before them. A high soprano voice, equal, fresh and telling in every note of the medium, the upper "E flat," and even "F" at ready command, admirable accentuation of the words, considerable flexibility, dashing and effective use of "fioritura," expression warm, energetic and varied, while never exaggerated; and, last, not least, an intonation scarcely ever at fault—such were the valuable qualities that revealed themselves in turn during the execution of Amina's well-known aria, sufficiently to her composer, on the auspicious day that is to unite her to Elvino, and which raised the house to positive enthusiasm. A thing that must have astonished every one was the thorough ease and "aplomb" with which a young stranger confronted so formidable an assembly in the midst of difficulties that at times are apt to unsettle the oldest and most practiced stage singers.

Too much self-complacence, it might be urged, for one of Mademoiselle Patti's age, were it not that the ingenuous confidence of youth, when unclouded by the susceptibility of a nervous temperament, often makes it unapprehensive of danger and careless of results. At any rate, Mademoiselle Adelina Patti's first essay was a veritable triumph, and her ultimate success could be placed beyond a doubt. When the applause at the end of "Come per me sereno" had subsided, there was a general buzz of satisfaction. The consciousness of a new sensation having been unexpectedly experienced, seemed diffused among the audience, who in grateful recognition might have addressed the new songstress in the language with which the village chorus apostrophize Amina:

"Viel felice e sereno
Il tuo stato sarà."

The descent of the curtain was the signal for loud and long continued plaudits. For the third time Mademoiselle Patti was led forward by Signor Tiberini and then, in obedience to a general summons, she came on alone to receive fresh honors. To attempt a description of Mademoiselle Patti will rightly estimate the enthusiasm caused by her first appearance before the most generous although perhaps, the most jaded of operatic publics, and not regarding herself as fastidious, only her art will be increased manifestly a bright future is in store for her.

The following sensational attempt to mark out the campaign, telegraphed from Washington to the New York *Times*, we give for what it is worth:

The Plan.—I am at last enabled to send you a comprehensive announcement of the Governmental policy concerning offensive movements. It is the intention of the President to crush out this rebellion, if possible, before the 10th of July. Well, if he has determined and so resolved that if it be impossible—simultaneous attacks be made upon Norfolk, Richmond, Harper's Ferry and Pensacola, and that a fleet shall be sent down the Mississippi river. There is to be no trifling or half measures, all the rebels in arms will be hung and their property will be confiscated. Time is as it should be, and if Gen Scott can get ready there will be no delay. Leo.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Election Yesterday.—As has now come to be the case without exception in New Orleans yesterday, the occasion of a municipal election was one of the quietest of the whole year. A glance at our mercantile column, almost destitute of the customary records of business, will be sufficient to show that the world in most seems as if people every where were refusing to do any thing in anticipation of a state of anarchy. As we have observed on a former occasion this is mainly due to the honest determination of our citizens to be more than ever guarded and watchful against infections of the peace on such days, but it cannot be denied that the prestige of the Government of the Mayor and police to maintain the law and the tranquillity of the place has in this effect impersuading those who might be very disposed were it not for this salutary under standing.

The small number of votes polled estimated at about thirty-five hundred, or less than a third the number of registered voters must be attributed, not only to the absence of several thousand voters with the Southern army, but also to the little interest that was taken by the public in general in the result of the election. All of the regular candidates of the "Southern American Party" were elected except Commissioner of Aldermen of First and Second Wards. Messrs Slaughter and Stocker who were defeated by very small majorities.

The following is a list of the gentlemen elected

For Controller—Theo W. Culbertson, by a very handsome majority over Th. Hubard. A few votes were cast for Mr. E. Bailey by persons unaware of his having withdrawn from the race.

For Alderman of the Second District—Louis Gastinel, by about 250 majority over Amatis Blache, who was a strong friend to Emile Waite, Clement Ramos being last on the list. We could only obtain the figures of eight out of the fourteen polls where this contest was conducted, but think the majority we give to Gastinel is nearly correct.

For Alderman of the First District—Gerard Stith and E. Cox, by nearly 300 majority. We are unable to furnish the relative strength of the defeated candidates, Mercier, Este brook and Gubernator.

For Alderman of the Second District—Oscar Robin, by a very majority over C. D. Fletcher.

For Alderman of the Third District—Jos. P. DeLabere had no competitor. Two or complimentary votes were cast at one poll for Thomas Harrison.

For Alderman of the Fourth District—James H. Hook, by sixty or seventy majority over Benj S Hardin. This was a close contest, and the result took place by a majority of one vote.

For Assistant Alderman of the First Ward—James Bragg, by 16 majority over Benj. Bland.

For Assistant Alderman of the Second Ward—J. M. Laborde, by 14 majority over W. T. Stocker.

For Assistant Alderman of the Third Ward—W. L. Allen. We do not know his majority over John Stroud, Jr. J. K Bailey received a small vote.

For Assistant Alderman of the Fourth Ward—Jules Benit had no opposition.

For Assistant Alderman of the Sixth Ward—Adolphe Dupre, by a majority of 7 votes over A. Sambola.

For Assistant Alderman of the Ninth Ward—J. Magnon, by 70 votes over Leonce Bayhi and 13 over both Bayhi and John McLean.

For Assistant Alderman of the Tenth Ward—Charles Meriman, by a good vote over Wm. Holmes. L. A. Fairfax received a small vote.

The official returns having been sealed up in the boxes and sent to the Mayor's office, where they cannot be opened until the third day after the election, we could not obtain the exact record at each poll. The clerks of the polls were most of them thoughtless in not furnishing a duplicate tally list outside of the boxes. No person in Mobtown to be part in this election, their two boxes being returned empty.

The Connaught Rangers.—We learn that his Honor Mayor John T. Monroe intends raising a company of picked men this week for active service during the period of war, and which will be termed the Connaught Rangers. The idea was suggested to him by a large number of men who have been in his employ for years on the levee. These men will all be Irishmen, intelligent and patriotic adopted citizens, but men of stalwart and sinewy forms, upon whom the hardships of a campaign will scarcely have any effect. They will be men, too, who are devoted to Capt. Monroe and who will follow him up to the mouth of a cannon. It is said that Messrs. Freeman Cornish and Norris, soldiers of great ability, are to be lieutenants in the command. It is our opinion that such an organization, with the prestige of its name and its officers, would be instrumental to a battalion in a week, but Capt. Monroe will have more than a company. His recruiting office will be opened in the basement of the City Hall on Wednesday morning.

Capture of a Negro Thief—Detectives Lear and Farrell succeeded yesterday afternoon in making a very important arrest in the person of a fellow named Jacob B. McGuire, and the recovery from his possession of a negro named Mumford, who had been stolen from Mr. Davis of Georgia. McGuire did not steal the slave, but was trying to sell him for his confederate, the thief, who is out in the city. McGuire made a full confession, and is now a trembling occupant of one of the police cells.

Affray Among Soldiers.—At seven o'clock last evening a fight took place between some members of the Fusiliers Guards in the Lower Cotton Press, in which knives and pistols were used. One of them, named Thomas Jones, was very dangerously wounded in the head, and three others were badly hurt. The Bienville Rifles charged upon the rioters, put an end to the affray, and arrested the parties. Two of the wounded were sent to the Charity Hospital. The affair will be reported to the colonel of the regiment.

Shooting Affair.—At half-past ten o'clock last night, as some of the Turcos were returning from getting coffee in the market, one of them, Sergeant George Cosse, espied a man on the levee whom he thought was a deserter, and exclaiming: "There's one of our runaways," he started after him. This man, whose name was J. Sanglinetti, under the belief, as he says, that they wanted to kidnap him, fired twice at Cosse, one ball grazing his neck and the other his hand. When pursued by the police he gave them a good run, and knocked one of them down before he was arrested.

Affair of Honor.—Two young gentlemen of the Second District had a hostile meeting last evening at the Hopkins plantation. Pistols were the weapons used, and there were two exchanges of fire. Happily neither were wounded, and the cause of honor was then declared satisfied.

Books, Periodicals, &c.—Messrs. Holle & Co., news agents, No. 61 Exchange Place are constantly laying us under obligations for the latest novelties in their line, and particularly for valuable exchanges. Messrs. Holle & Co. receive regularly the illustrated journals, the monthlies, the New York *Daily Herald*, and the best of the foreign newspapers and magazines. We take occasion to inform our friends of the Second District that they will always find copies of the New Orleans Bee at Messrs. Holle & Co.'s establishment.

DIED,

Last evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, Widow J. B. Derbes, aged about [illegible] years.

The friends and acquaintances of the families of Derbes, Bellocq, O'Brien and A. Le Blanc are requested to attend, without further invitation, the funeral, which will take place from the real residence of family, on Rampart street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets, No. 187, THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock, precisely.

☞ St Martinville papers will please copy.

AMONG THE MANY PREPARATIONS before the public as certain cures for the Fever and Ague, none have been received with such especial favor as Dr J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. This tonic has been circulated, and in many virtues promoted throughout the Union, and every day the proprietors are greeted with the intelligence of some dreadful case vanquished by the use of their celebrated Bitters. In our principal cities there are but few families who neglect the Bitters in furnishing their medicine chests. As a tonic, it is bold mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimulating in its action upon the system. For a certain cure for the Fever and Ague, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from malaria and impaired health.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. my2[illegible]

St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Boys' Asylum

New Orleans June 3, 1861.

THE undersigned, pursuant to a resolution, by the hands of Col. Numa Augustin, the opportune receipt of four hundred and twenty-five dollars being the amount of a contribution made by the members of Orleans Guards on the occasion of the benediction of their banner, on Sunday last, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Odin.

As the on behalf of their associates in the direction of the St Mary's Asylum, they beg to state that the Orleans Guards have shown a praiseworthy sympathy for the noble conduct of the Orleans Guards who, whilst invoking the blessing of Heaven upon their standard, consented to charge a cause of the South, and to contribute of the necessities of destitute and parentless children.

THOMAS LAYTON (Treasurer
VICTOR LEVY

Notice.

ALL those indebted to MALLAPLATRE & DARTAGNAN are notified to pay to no other person than the Syndic of the creditors.

A. MALLAPLATRE, Provisional Syndic.

New Orleans, 3d June 1861. j4 4t

Note Lost

FRUGS Note, dated New Orleans, November 26 [illegible] payable six months after date, to the order of the Caldwell & Co., and endorsed by Jos. Frugs, has been lost or mislaid, the public is hereby cautioned not to receive or trade for the same.

E. H. MAPLETON,
No. 45 Old Levee