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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS: SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1861.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By M Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets the contents of a dry goods store; at 12 o'clock, household furniture.

By F Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 114 Chartres street, seasonable dry goods.

By N. Vignie, at 14 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property in the Second District

By Chas E. Fortell, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property on the Bayou road.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District, a lot of jewelry

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

We really begin to believe that the violent paroxysm of war fever with which the North has been stricken is gradually subsiding. By this we mean that the people are to some extent recovering their sanity. As for the Black Republican press, it is as truculent and savage as before, if, indeed, it is not worse than ever. The indications, however, are clearly that the tone of public sentiment in the North is moderating, and the proofs of this are manifold and manifest.

In the first place every now and then we perceive evidences of serious difficulties in the way of recruiting. A day or two ago the Cincinnati papers contained an offer of one hundred dollars bounty to every man who would enlist in the Guthrie Guards. At this rate of premium two or three regiments would almost bankrupt the financiers of the Queen City of the West. It is certain, at all events, that volunteering must be slack when so enormous a bounty is offered for recruits.

Again: the Northern journals which formerly lionized their conservatism and love of law and order, and which caved in on the first outburst of the ferocious spirit of Northern resentment, are beginning timidly but distinctly to question the constitutional right of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to call forth another army to serve three years, without awaiting the sanction of Congress. The New York *Journal of Commerce* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* propound some important interrogatories to their Black Republican colleagues, and are not satisfied with the atrocious reply that the Constitution is virtually annulled by war. Even the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a decided adherent of LINCOLN, has the boldness to censure Gen CADWALLADER for refusing to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge TANEY in the Merryman case, and expresses the earnest hope that Mr. LINCOLN will not sanction this most reprehensible effort to throw contempt on the highest judicial authority in the land. In proportion as the excitement abates we may be tolerably certain that all in the North who yet possess a spark of manliness will lift up their voice in protest against the flagrant and despotic usurpations of the Lincoln camarilla.

That the people of the North are recovering their senses is proved by other facts. Just in proportion to the growing mildness of the more decent sheets among them, are the violence, the libelousness, and the frantic abuse which distinguish the Abolition prints. The columns of such a pseudo Lincoln organ as the New York *Tribune*, the *Times*, the *World*, the *Courier and Enquirer*, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Boston *Journal* and the like are a study. They are packed to overflowing with lies. Every species and variety of the genus falsehood finds a place in these delectable sheets. The lie direct, the lie circumstantial, the lie of pure invention, the lie of gross exaggeration, the plausible lie, the clear and easily distinguished lie, the boastful lie, the malignant lie, the crafty and well devised lie, the lie by authority, and the lie hatched at home are most eagerly and unscrupulously disseminated. Need we refer to the story of the tarring and feathering of a naked female in Lafayette Square in the presence of respectable adnes, to the monstrous narratives of the expulsion, maltreatment and spoliation of Southern Union men; to the complacent assurances that we can get no soldiers save by threats of hanging in case of refusal, and that in Virginia and everywhere else the Southern volunteers are deserting by hundreds, to the countless fragments respecting servile outbreaks; to the solemn assertion that in the South every Northern man who does not swear to support the Confederate Constitution is incontinently hung, and finally to the constantly repeated lie that our troops are unprovided with adequate clothing, weapons and food, and that a strong Union feeling prevails in the South? Add to this farrago of falsehoods an envenomed hatred which almost foams at the mouth, and which would, vampire like, thrive and fatten on Southern blood, and you will have a tolerably faithful photograph of the class of papers to which we have alluded.

Now, if the Black Republican knaves were confident of their game, they would have no inducement either to lie so wantonly or to boast so outrageously. The certainty of their strength and of a speedy triumph would enable them to some extent to preserve their equanimity. We are satisfied that these unprincipled hounds perceive with intense alarm that the unnatural frenzy they provoked is subsiding. They dread a reaction in popular feeling which may call them to account for the ruin and desolation they have brought upon the land. We know that when the season of madness passes away, and the North begins to reckon all the lives forfeited when in a state of delirium, the authors and abettors of the calamity will have an awful responsibility to meet. The Black Republicans see the evil hour looming in the distance, and can find no way of preventing its approach save by maintaining excitement against the South at a boiling heat. Hence their mingled rage and recklessness. Hence their unceasing endeavors to revive the flagging war spirit of the North. Hence their anxiety for swift and overwhelming hostile demonstrations, their appeals to the most fiendish passions, and the incitements to plunder and spoliation while they hold forth. Every week of delay endangers their rule, and menaces them with a revolution in public opinion

As so many questions have been asked us recently in regard to the new enterprise, a paper mill, we will endeavor to give a faint outline of its ABSOLUTE NECESSITY. The supplies of paper for this State have, hitherto, all been drawn from the North, but as paper has recently been declared contraband of war, that source of supply is destroyed, and we will have to look to our own Confederacy for our future supply. There are in the Confederacy some fifteen paper mills, which produce daily about 15,000 pounds, while the consumption is over 150,000 pounds daily, or just double the supply. Now if this war is to be a long one and this enterprise is suffered to fall through, there are serious reasons to apprehend an *entire suspension of newspaper publication*, and also great inconvenience will result from the want of even common wrapping paper. In our judgment there never has been a better opening for the employment of capital.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—A very important sale of real estate by the Sheriff is to come off on Tuesday, at the City Hotel, which includes the finest portions of the Suburb St. John. We are informed that as the claim on which this suit was based was for shelling roads the judgment is against all parties having an interest in the property, so that the title will be perfectly good.

We learn by the America that in the House of Lords two positions were laid down and generally concurred in, which will be as bitter as seed to the Yankees: 1st. That a "lawful" blockade must be almost impossible to break; and that the declaration of blockade of a whole coast and only some ports effectually closed, is not a "lawful" blockade. 2d. That privateering is recognized by the law of nations; that consequently the subjects of neutral nations engaged in it are not liable to be treated as pirates; that if the Yankees treat the rebels as pirates, that their look out, but English subjects are not to be so regarded.

PROBABLE MURDER.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of Wednesday says:

On Monday Coroner Jones called an inquest on the body of a negro man, named Ellis, belonging to Mr A. A. Williams, who came to his death by some foul means. The body was found in Montesano bayou, and the jury agreed that death ensued from a wound in the head by some sharp instrument in the hands of persons unknown. The negro was the driver on Mr. Williams's plantation, and was murdered while working on his own patch of ground on Sunday and taken thence to the bayou. His head was most horribly mangled.

OUR SCOUTS AT WORK.—It was rumored in the city yesterday that a party of our scouts in the neighborhood of Manassas Junction, Wednesday morning, had killed and taken prisoners some eight or ten of the Lincoln scouts.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Fortress Monroe.

Baltimore, June 7.—At Fortress Monroe important movements are on foot.

Washington News.

Washington, June 7.—The Georgetown pickets were fired on last night.

It is understood the Government will make no further requisitions.

Senators and Representatives are arriving.

The President has recognized Miguel Saragosa Mexican Consul to San Antonio, Texas.

It is alleged that the cause of the suspension of the Memphis post-office was the refusal of the postmaster to distribute the mails.

Several companies of regulars departed for Chambersburg to assist in the Harper's Ferry movements.

It is understood the lines are rapidly closing on the Ferry.

The Seventy-first Regiment is scouting in Southern Maryland to prevent supplies from going in the direction of the Ferry.

Telegraph Communication Interrupted in New Brunswick.

St. John, N. B., June 7.—The telegraphic lines are being cut. The Vigo took no dispatches. It is useless to send European dispatches via Cape Race until provincial affairs are settled.

The United States and England.

Washington, June 7.—The best informed men consider a brush with England inevitable as soon as she wants cotton.

Dispatches sent North stating that France would combat with the North but for fear of crippling England's only maritime rival are baseless. There is nothing in the Government dispatches, or letters, or newspapers sustaining the supposition.

Western Missouri.

A letter from Western Missouri to the New York *Times* says for one Union flag flying, there flaunt in the face of the law a dozen of the hateful emblems of treason and human bondage.

Stoppage of the Mails.

Louisville, June 7.—The mails have been stopped. Speed has telegraphic instructions from Washington to send mail matter for the seceded States via Memphis to Washington. Cotton has not yet been sworn in.

From Charleston.

Charleston, June 7.—The British bark Edward, with a cargo of salt, 63 days out, bound for Savannah, in a disabled condition and out of provisions, is lying off St Helena bar. The captain has reached this city to obtain succor.

In cotton there is nothing doing. The stock on hand sums up 3400 bales, including 1000 of Sea Island. Decrease at all ports 212,000 bales.

Exchange on London rules at 107 premium. Two ships, a bark from Liverpool and the Ezer from Philadelphia, are waiting.

The War in Virginia—Battle of Philippi—Seventy Federalists Killed—Only six Confederates Killed.

Charleston, June 7.—The *Mercury's* special Richmond dispatch says a sharp and brilliant fight occurred on Monday near Philippi, in the northern part of Virginia.

Nine hundred Confederate troops were suddenly attacked by 3000 Federalists. At first the Confederate force were thrown into confusion, retreated two miles, rallied three times and repulsed the Federalists, notwithstanding the disparity in numbers. About seventy Federalists were killed during the fight. The loss on the Confederate side amounted to only six.

The Federalists were well provided with light artillery, manned by regulars from Carlisle barracks. The Confederates were without cannon.

Gov Wise has been appointed Brigadier General, and is raising a legion for the war. During its formation he visits Western Virginia to rouse the slumbering patriotism there.

The official returns from Western Virginia show an aggregate majority of 31,000 in favor of the ratification of the Ordinance of Secession.

Typhoid Fever in Fortress Monroe.

Norfolk, June 7.—There is nothing of interest transpiring here.

The typhoid fever is spreading rapidly and fatally at Fortress Monroe.

Affairs in Savannah.

Savannah, June 7.—The papers of this morning state that the line ship Sebastiancly, of Bath, Maine, was seized by the Collector of the Port, in consequence of remaining longer than is allowed by law.

Further from Charleston.

Charleston, June 7.—Gov Perkens published a notification against remitting funds to creditors in the Northern States, it being in conflict with the public law.

The frigate Minnesota and the brig Perry constitute the Federal fleet cruising between Savannah and Charleston.

From Chambersburg.

Chambersburg, June 7.—Publications relative to the proposed movements are forbidden.

The Memphis Post-Office.

Washington, June 7.—The Memphis Post-Office has been discontinued. Local Postmasters are directed to forward all matter addressed to Memphis to the dead letter office.

The McDonald Case.

Springfield, Ill, June 7.—Capt McDonald is before Court here.

Elliott's Mills, Ky.

Cairo, June 7.—Prentiss, upon learning that the Secessionists had a camp at Elliott's Mills, sent two companies there.

Col Wickliffe remonstrated against this invasion, Prentiss replying: "My determination is to send troops in any direction upon any soil the Government requires."

Later from Washington.

Washington, June 7.—A morning party from Harper's Ferry seized thirteen locomotives at Williamsport, which they switched into the Winchester road.

The batteries are being withdrawn from the Maryland side, and the forces are retreating on the route towards Winchester, which is strongly fortified.

Among the dispatches lately seized was one from Mr Harvey, Lincoln's Minister to Portugal, advising South Carolina of the Government's intention to reinforce Fort Sumter.

Mr Harvey is a South Carolinian by birth but has long resided at the North. He will be recalled.

The Secession feeling is strong and growing in Frederick. The Unionists there are quaking in the apprehension of an advance from Point of Rocks, three hours distance.

The feeling of the Marylanders is indicated by the fact that at all hazards they continue to furnish food to the troops at Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks.

The concentration of artillery at Harper's Ferry either indicates a retreat or an advance via Point of Rocks.

The Cabinet is discussing on the amount to demand on the meeting of Congress. $150,000,000 will probably be the sum demanded.

It is rumored that Aquia Creek has been reinforced with 3000 troops.

Requests of the Louisville Merchants.

Louisville, June 7.—The merchants request that the Confederate Postmasters do not cancel Federal stamps, as they are not acknowledged as reaching Federal dominions when canceled South.

New York Markets.

New York, June 7.—Stocks rule dull and heavy. Louisiana Sixes, 55. The Cotton market is inactive, and prices are unchanged.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, June 7.—The steamer Key West passed down at noon, the Alonzo Child at 4, and the Mary E Keene at 5 P M, yesterday.

The Way the Administration Treats Workingmen—Bayonets to Silence Complaints.

The military agents of the Administration have had a large number of carpenters and laborers in their employment at Camp Dennison at Cincinnati.

These workingmen say that they had been promised $1 75 a day for their services, and, notwithstanding the denial of the Quartermaster, we believe they claimed that amount properly.

The other day it was announced that these workingmen would be paid off on Thursday, but to their amazement, when they presented their claims, they were coolly informed that they would be allowed $1 25 a day and no more—that they should take that or nothing!

They felt outraged; they realized that an attempt was being made to swindle them; they protested in bitter and strong terms against such treatment.

But their complaints were unheeded; their protests were laughed at, and finally a detachment of soldiers, with fixed bayonets and guns loaded with Minie balls, was ordered out to disperse the mob.

The troops kept the wronged laborers "at a respectful distance from Paymaster Schmidt," and at last nearly all the complainants were compelled to submit to the fraud, and give receipts in full at the rate of Sixty cents a day less than they felt that they were entitled to.

The unarmed workingmen could not enforce justice against an army, and they were compelled to submit the wrong, and take whatever they could get.—*Louisville Courier.*

EARLY COTTON BLOOMS.—We have received a full cotton bloom which opened on the plantation of our esteemed friend, the Hon. Lewis Texada, on Tuesday last. We learn that one also had been found on Sunday last upon the plantation of Thos. Neal, Esq. These are the earliest cotton blooms we have heard of this season.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION.—A man named Fletcher, living in Columbia township, Randolph county, Arkansas, divulged last week a plot to the citizens which he had discovered among the negroes in that vicinity. The plot contemplated the murder of several citizens whom they supposed had money, and then to make their way to the Free States. An investigation led to the development of the fact that certain negroes had proposed to give Fletcher twenty dollars each to take them to a free State, announcing that their plan contemplated the murder of citizens, the possession of their means, and their final escape to the North. The negroes implicated by Fletcher, twenty in number, were arrested. A white man named Percifield, found guilty of being an instigator in the affair, was hung, as was also Fletcher, who was connected with Percifield.

Political Suicide.

Editors of the Bee:

An attempt to intimidate an adversary is exceedingly hazardous, since its failure must inevitably produce a disastrous rebound, strengthening the assailed in the same proportion that it weakens the assailant. Discreet men never resort to such an expedient without first ascertaining beyond question that it will succeed. The experience of the last few weeks proves that the Vandals who have transformed into a military despotism the late Republic of the United States, are as far from being discreet men, as could be any set of miscreants capable of so deluding voters as to smuggle themselves into office.

Seven large States had refused to secede, hoping to thus effect a reconstruction of the late Union, but emphatically pledging themselves to join the seceded States should coercion of the latter be attempted. Such reconstruction would probably have been consummated, had the Lincoln crew pursued a conciliatory course towards the cotton States. But the Washington abortion madly undertook to recover by force the seceded States, in consequence of which it has already lost four more, and must ere long lose the remaining three. These ignoramuses must be very deficient in arithmetical attainments, or they would not have attempted to work out the constellation sum by the rule of addition—would not have added seven, instead of subtracting four.

Having, by this attempt at coercion, materially augmented the strength, both numerical and moral, of the adverse party, and diminished their own in the same ratio, the Lincoln conspirators have materially hastened the recognition of the nationality of the Confederate States by foreign Governments, thus both gratifying our wishes and defeating their own designs.

If foreign statesmen previously doubted our self-sustaining capacity, the accession of four more States, scarcely inferior, numerically, to the preceding seven, must serve to dispel such doubt, and convince them that we are eminently entitled to that unqualified recognition which they have hitherto extended to every Government *de facto*. By expediting a consummation we so earnestly desired, and they much dreaded, our enemies have rendered us essential service. They would suppose that our interests would have profited by this lesson of experience.

Having crippled themselves and rendered us invincible by their coercive experiment, it might be supposed that they would abandon that suicidal game; but not content with having more on their hands than they can manage, they are pursuing a course calculated to alienate Great Britain. Witness the following ridiculous menace against that Government, copied from the New York *Evening Post*:

"And as a blunder of policy, she gives the cold shoulder to a nation whose sympathy and aid she will yet bitterly need, and ought not lightly to cast off. *She has too many precedents to set such an example safely.* We did not hasten to grant 'rights of war' to *her Spanish foes*, though their success was for a time more decided than that of *our mutineers*. But an insurrection in Ireland may, at no distant day, make it advisable for us to grant 'the rights of war' *to her rebels there.*"

Did the ass who penned the foregoing seriously suppose that it would not elicit the contempt and derision of British statesmen? They are sagacious enough to perceive that it is equivalent to a declaration by our executive that our own inadequacy to successfully cope with us, since those self-conscious of invincibility always manifest calm and dignified determination, never descending to paltry menace. It is evident that the knaves who have been honoring Lincoln on to the seditious course he has adopted now see how deplorably it has defeated their own despicable plans. They had hoped to subjugate seven States in a few weeks, but having augmented the adverse party to eleven—no, virtually, to fourteen—they know that their vast subjugation can be consummated, if at all, only after a severe and protracted struggle. Such admission is palpable in the following extract from the New York *Tribune*, provoking and mortifying to the writer thereof though it must be.

"The contest is destined to be more protracted than was generally anticipated at its commencement. Though the South is inferior to the North in some important particulars, and especially in money and credit, and though her maritime resources, her mechanical appliances, and her manufactories are slender, yet she abounds in brave men, accustomed to the use of weapons, and reckless of life. She has some of the best military engineers in the country, and some of the ablest officers, who have had large experience in the Indian wars and on the frontier in recent years. Though cut off from her usual supplies in the North, and hemmed in on her seacoast, she will, by cultivating self reliance, make desperate exertions to supply these serious deficiencies. Rely upon it, the hardy, vigorous, impassioned South will hold out in this contest to the last extremity."

Was ever so stupid to understand that foreign statesmen will accept as evidence of our capacity to maintain our independence the foregoing certificate thereof? They assuredly will so construe it, acting accordingly. Although the people of the Confederate States may not formally tender him a vote of thanks for this fortunate fulfilment of their Commissioners to Europe, by expediting the consummation of their mission, they will certainly appreciate his services, and cheerfully pass them to his credit in the formidable account standing against him in their books.

But how does Greeley propose to contest this protracted war he now finds to be inevitable? Its cost will not be less than a thousand millions of dollars, and since his tool at Washington recently strove in vain to raise, *at a disgraceful shave of fifteen per cent*, an amount scarcely equivalent to a single week's expenses, the prospect of procuring a sum sufficient to meet such expenses through hundreds of weeks does not seem to be very encouraging. He and his co-conspirators commenced the war business imagining that the "stars and stripes" possessed sufficient capital to render it profitable, but they already perceive that they have committed a fatal blunder—that they are destined soon to "see stars" and feel stripes. By the time Congress assembles, they will probably manifest great anxiety to have some plan devised whereby they may smuggle themselves out of the trap in which, though set for us, they have themselves been caught. By that time the foreign press will teem with authentic rubrics of the vile despotism that has, in the flag end of the late United States, virtually abolished the Supreme Court and repealed the Constitution which is unusual head swore to support, only a few weeks since. Never before did a powerful nation sink into degradation so rapidly. The profound contempt for its caricature President that will be every where evinced six months hence, will cause him to wish for his more congenial vocation of rail splitting. Even his ex Majesty Soulouque will commiserate his brother despot.

The swift retribution that will overtake the harlequin who has transformed Washington into a political gymnasium, will convince decent people everywhere, that the full extent to which a demagogue can drive demagogues into, that obscurity from which they never should have been permitted to emerge. LOUISIANA.

[From the New York Day Book.]

England and the North.

The Republican papers are still clinging to the hope that England, in consequence of her sympathies with the cause of Abolitionism, will yet be induced to take some decided action in favor of the North; and some are even deluded enough to declare that England's commercial interests are more with the North than the South. A few simple figures will dispel this hallucination. The capital invested in the manufacturing of cot on alone is $476,250,000. The floating capital of the importers of cotton is estimated at $32,500,000; and that of the ship owners at $15,000,000—making a grand total of $553,750,000. These are the estimates of Mr. James Mann, in his "Cotton Trade of Great Britain," published in London last year. The *Westminster Review* for April endorses these figures as a correct statement of the enormous moneyed interests England has in the great staple of the South. And not only is it true that England has to depend upon the Southern States for three quarters of her cotton, but a greater part of the raw material she derives from other countries is quite useless unless mixed with American cotton before it is spun. So that it may be said without much exaggeration that England's sole dependence for keeping up nearly *six hundred millions* of her capital, and for supporting five millions of her population, is in the product of the Confederate States.

Our Republican cotemporaries of this city are in the habit of referring to the commerce between England and New York as a basis of belief that we may count on the friendship of Great Britain to assist us in embarrassing the Confederate States in their negotiations. But England is a thoughtful old gentleman who knows very well that he is largely indebted to the South for a great part of the commerce he has with Northern cities. In the first place the grain exports of the North do not much exceed the quantities we receive from the Southern States and Canada. And then a great deal of the foreign goods brought directly to Northern ports is intended for Southern use. All these facts are as well known to England as they are to us. Her commercial sympathies are with the South. The position she assumes in relation to this war places the North and the South on the same footing, thereby according to the latter all the recognition which she could ask or expect in the present state of the controversy. It is well for us to know where we stand, and what we have to provide for in the future. Not many months hence, perhaps not many weeks hence, we shall be aroused to a realizing sense of a condition of things which our people have never dreamed of. Flushed with a blind confidence which is naturally born of passion and revenge, we are going on step by step to the very brink of inevitable industrial and financial ruin. We have no commercial hold upon the sympathies of Europe which we can rely upon to retain their influence of action one inch beyond the strict letter of international law, and wherever its technical construction may be given against us, we may look for the worst.

The Alexandria (La.) *Constitutional* has the following:

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather, though a little hot, as might be expected at this time of the year, continues most propitious for the growing crops. We do not remember having ever seen better stands of cotton and cane than those which met our gladdened view yesterday while on a visit to Chenneyville. The corn, of which an uncommonly large crop had been planted, is, on many places, fully grown, and has commenced ripening. A beautiful Providence has, indeed, smiled upon us, and the blessing of an abundant yield is promised the harvester this year.

We copy the annexed information from the monetary article in yesterday's *Picayune*:

Within the past few days there have been some transfers of bank and other stock owned by Northern parties to residents here, not in the way of actual sales, but as a cover to property which is considered jeopardized by the hostile relations existing between this Confederacy and the Abolition Government at Washington. A case in point occurred yesterday where a party applied to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank to transfer certain shares of stock to himself under a power of attorney transmitted from New York. The President of the Bank entertaining serious doubts as to the propriety and legality of such a transfer, addressed a communication to the Attorney-General of the State, soliciting his opinion in the premises. The answer of this officer is conclusive as to the illegality of the proceeding. He pronounces every negotiation, agreement or contract between a person domiciled within the Confederate States and an alien enemy, such as those must be deemed who are domiciled in the United States, to be absolutely null and void. No intercourse, other than a hostile one, can be tolerated between the people of the two sections. The remittance of money for any purpose is unlawful and forbidden. So far as the latter point is concerned, Congress has provided by special enactment that all payments to the enemy are prohibited.

In view of the importance of this matter, and to prevent parties hereafter from setting up a plea of ignorance in the premises, we subjoin a copy of the communication of the Attorney-General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, June 6, 1861.

Sir—From the note, power of attorney, and statement of facts submitted to me, it appears that Mr. W. E. Leverich, a citizen of Louisiana, domiciled in New Orleans, desires to transfer to himself thirty shares of the capital stock of your bank, standing on the books of the bank in the name of Henry S. Leverich, a person domiciled in the State of New York. The power of attorney under which Mr. W. E. Leverich desires to make the proposed transfer, was given in New York on the 22d of May, 1861: that is to say, since the commencement of the present war, and the recognition of its existence by the confederate States.

My opinion is that the power of attorney is a nullity, and the proposed transfer of stock illegal and void and therefore the bank, as a matter of public duty, should refuse to recognize the power of attorney, or permit the transfer to be entered on its books.

No principle of international law is more firmly established than that the declaration of war arrests *all intercourse* between the belligerents. War puts every individual of the respective governments, as well as the governments themselves, in a state of hostility to each other. There is no such thing as a war for aims and a peace for commerce. The existence of civil contracts and relations is contradictory to a state of war, and hence it has been held that commercial partnerships existing between the citizens of one country and those of another are dissolved by the breaking out of a war between the two countries. Sir William Scott, one of the most profound jurists of his sare, repeatedly declared in numerous cases adjudged by him, that by war all communications between the subjects of the belligerent countries is suspended; that no intercourse can be legally carried on without a special license from the government "that a state of war was a state of interdiction of communication."

After citing further authorities in support of this position, the Attorney General proceeds:

It is clear, therefore, that the acceptance of the power of attorney by Mr W. E Leverich from Mr H S Leverich is illegal, and he has no lawful authority to act in pursuance of its mandate. The transfer of the stock, or agreement to transfer the stock between W. E. Leverich and H. S. Leverich is illegal and cannot be tolerated. Mr H S Leverich being domiciled in New York is to be regarded as an alien enemy, and the person domiciled in the Confederate States can hold any intercourse or communication with him during the war, and if such intercourse result in a negotiation, agreement or contract, such negotiation, agreement or contract is illegal and absolutely null and void. It is time that the law on this subject should be well understood, for no intercourse whatever, without special permission of the Government, can be lawfully carried on between enemies except that of a hostile character. The prudence of insurers of property, the making of contracts, the acceptance of trusts, the creation of any civil obligation, or commercial relation whatever, is unlawful and unlicensed simply because it is inconsistent with the hostile attitude of the parties. The belligerent Governments have placed their respective citizens in an attitude of hostility towards each other, and no relation inconsistent with hostility can be lawfully created by the acts of individuals without the express permission of the Government. Respectfully,

THOS J SEMMES, Attorney General.

Walter G. Robinson, Esq., President Mechanics and Traders' Bank, New Orleans.

CREVASSES IN CONCORDIA PARISH.—A very dangerous break occurred on the night of the 1st instant in the parish levee on Lake Concordia, immediately between the plantations of Mr. James Surget and Mr. John Minor, and opposite to the residence of Mr. A. V. Davis. The Marengo levee on the river had broken in two or three places a day or two previously, partially overflowing the places of Messrs. G. Ralston, L R Marshall, York & Hoover, John Minor, and others. When the main levee broke, the water went through with frightful rapidity, filling Lake Concordia to the brim, and threatening a large number of magnificent plantations in that parish. The principal vent for the water is through Bayou Cocodi, and the small bayous and swamps adjoining, and this much fear is entertained that it will be for tunately are at this time very low. Travel between Vidalia and Harrisonburg is entirely suspended, and can only be resumed in skiffs, for some time to come.

We hear that on the McDonald & Ferriday plantation, near the Cocoa barely one hundred out of twelve hundred acres planted are above water while upon Mr Frank Surget's Lake place the spots are limited to patches of a few acres in extent each. The most unwearied efforts are being made, with a very large force of negroes, to protect the plantations yet uninjured.

The water is still rushing through the crevasse into the Lake with frightful force and rapidity, though strong hopes are entertained that the drain into the low lands and river will soon be corresponding. It is hardly possible at present, to estimate the damage incurred.

LIVE BOAT SUNK.—A time flatboat was run into by the ferryboat Mark E Cheek, at the landing yesterday morning, and so jarred and damaged her that she commenced sinking. Vigorous efforts were made, and by tearing off the roof of the boat, and removing the barrels, the boat was saved, with the loss of only about seventy five barrels of lime.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

TAKING REVENGE.—We understand that a brother of the lamented Jackson, who was recently killed by Lincoln's cut throats at Alexandria, is in the vicinity of that city, and with his trusty rifle kills from two to five of the Northern invaders daily. We hope it is true.

COL. WM. PRYTON.—We are gratified to learn that Col Wm. M. Peyton, formerly a distinguished member of the Virginia Legislature from Roanoke and Botetourt, but for many years a resident of New York city, has returned to Virginia with a determination to share her fate in whatever position of usefulness may be assigned him.

More than one thousand small dealers in England have, during three months past, been arrested and punished for using false weights and measures.

Why does not John Bull send some of his magistrates to New Orleans, where, it is said, false weights are used *without measure?*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Interesting Flag Presentation in Algiers—We were present by invitation on Tuesday evening last, in the spacious green sloping the Public School House at Algiers, to witness the presentation of a flag to the Henry Clay Guards of that place. The children's play-ground, where the ceremony took place, was really a beautiful sight; the balconies of the school-house and every available space were crowded with the beauty of Algiers and the population generally, who were fortunate enough to gain admittance, were provided for the occasion; while at one end, under a magnificent canopy of Confederate and Louisiana flags, was the platform for the presentation.

The shade of those noble trees, the fine old school-house, the gentle evening breeze, and the animated scene before us, made our first feelings those of pleasure and gratification.

At the appointed hour martial music was heard, and the Guards, as fine a drilled company as we have yet seen, marched into the space reserved for them in front of the platform. Miss Caroline A. Savazin then appeared, attended by Miss Rosalie Simon and Miss Nicholy, the latter young ladies bearing two beautiful markers, and presented the really splendid flag in a very pretty little speech, all of which we could not catch, the young lady being evidently much affected. When Miss Savazin had concluded, our young friend Charles E. McCarthy, a private in the company, in receiving the flag, made the following elegant reply:

Ladies—In the name of my company, who have honored me by the task, let me offer you the expression of our gratitude for your patriotic and generous gift; for this emblem of our young Republic now striking forward with giant tread toward greatness and glory.

We receive your beautiful present with fervor and enthusiasm; we clasp it with pride and delight; it is our Country's Flag, the Banner of the South! we pledge our honor and our lives in its defence, and rather than let one stain shed even one spot upon its silken folds, we will stop it in our heart's best blood.

And should we, indeed, as is likely, be destined to bear it amid the carnage of the battle field, we will strike the harder and fight the longer, from the remembrance of the fair donors of that standard that shall float above our heads.

Need I say more; need I assure you that this gift of Virtue and of Beauty shall be the object of our everlasting respect and reverence; that the memory of the hour shall ever be cherished in our heart of hearts as the brightest, rembuscence of our existence; that we will fight for you! that we will die for you! that we love you all! every one.

Ladies, again accept our thanks. I would that I could express them in more eloquent language, but let our eyes communicate that to which our lips refuse utterance, and to which our hearts beat time; and in the eloquence of our silence receive our thanks.

The flag, which was of the Confederate pattern, and composed of fine silk, was then placed in the hands of the color sergeant, Mr. N. J. Hockney, and the company, having selected the ladies in true military style, took their departure. Having made the circuit of Algiers, they soon reached the Opelousas Railroad depot, where a repast was spread a most beautiful; suffice it to say that it was hard to see to the other end, and ladies, invited guests, officers and soldiers had a merry and convivial time of it; after which, having given three times three cheers for the ladies, the Guards were marched to their armory and dismissed.

They number about one hundred men, and deserve credit for their admirable appearance on parade. Their commissioned officers are Capt. A. B. Seger, First Lieutenant G. F. Vallitte, and Junior Lieutenant A. H. Isaacson.

Our Defenses.—We understand that on Thursday evening, during secret session, both Boards of the Common Council adopted measures with a view to forwarding the immediate completion of the defenses of New Orleans, by placing unusual resources at the command of Major-General Twiggs. A joint committee was appointed to ascertain what amount of money is necessary, and the sum will then be placed to the order of the commander of this military district.

The Regiment of Orleans Guards.—The magnificent Guards d'Orleans are ordered out at three o'clock this evening by Col. Numa Augustin for inspection and review, to be placed upon a war footing, and to prepare for the receipt of marching orders at any time.

The Pelican Guards.—This really worthy and splendid company, composed of the elite of the young men of New Orleans, were presented with a handsome silken field flag last evening, at the City Hall, by their lady friends. When we saw them on the street they attracted general admiration by their fine marching and appearance. They complimented our office with a serenade, and we were the recipients of a courteous invitation to be present at the ceremony, signed by the following Committee of Invitation: President, I. G. Robinson, Esq; Capt. E. J. Gueringer; Lieuts. F. A. Mader, F. Piffet, V. Bernard; Orderly Sergeant L. H. Hillman; Corporal G. Kaiser; Privates L. Rose, J. F. Gueringer, P. W. Collens, C. Sandak, J. Rosenfield, L. J. Cohn, L. H. Meyer and A. Marks.

Flag for the Perseverance Guards.—A most interesting ceremony took place Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. E. F. Kerrshide, on Magazine street, on the occasion of the presentation of a beautiful Confederate flag to this gallant company.

The flag was presented by Miss Sarah J. Cooper in a very patriotic address, and responded to by the Second Lieutenant Henry Kerrshide with great feeling and spirit.

The Perseverance Guards are commanded by Capt. John Kerrshide, and are composed of Perseverance Fire Company No. 13, a splendid body of men, who will make and have with the New York Fire Zouaves, should they have an opportunity to meet them.

A New Public School-House.—Yesterday evening the handsome and imposing white three-story edifice on St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon, was inaugurated as a public school-house, and the builder, Mr. E. Cox, received the School Directors and other friends there, with the representatives of the press. The school-house is the largest of its kind in the Confederate States, and the result of our examination of it was to impress us with the belief that it is well and carefully constructed. It has been officially received by Mr. Pillié, the City Surveyor. The dimensions of the structure are 65 by 167 feet, and its total cost was $43,800. It has fourteen large rooms, four of which are 25 by 35 feet, besides four galleries, each 12 by 168 feet. The ground floor, laid with sand, is intended to be a playground, very important for children in rainy or sunny weather. It is to be called the Jefferson Davis School, and is to be occupied by the Boys' High School and the recent Hospital Street School. This edifice has been built by the School Board Directors of the Second District out of what they have economized from their yearly appropriation, with the exception of a sum of $10,000 obtained from the McDonogh fund. This fact is highly creditable to their careful and conscientious management of their finances.

A Sad Case of Juvenile Crime—Night before last we saw a lad not over thirteen years of age in one of the cells of the First District police lock-up, sob long bitterly. He was there on a very serious charge, that of robbing his employers of a thousand dollars. The boy was of slightly respectable family and has been for some time in the employ of a cotton commission house on Carondelet, near Union street. About six weeks ago one of their clients, a planter living near Carton, Mississippi, requested these merchants to close up his account and send him the balance. In doing so they enclosed him a letter to his address a note though, as it chanced, not a bank note. The boy, a little boy too, poor as he was, the habit of intrusting their letters to the Post Office. The temptation overcame his honesty, and he abstracted the bill and destroyed the letter. The next day the firm was notified by the planter that he had not received their remittance. As they had the number and date of the note they wrote to the Cincinnati Bank concerning it, and the same day the note was presented and stopped at the counter. Upon paying letter 49 the company officer was found to have come through the South-ro, Louisiana, State and several other banks in the city, and it was imp ssible to track it any further.

Lieutenant Ryan was now applied to, and he at once organized a detective force, and put them on the track of the lad. The boy had blown in the $500 bill, but at the same time expressed their sub-unded confidence in the lad's honesty. But the lieutenant thought he would watch the boy and soon discovered that although his salary was only ten dollars a month, he was living out to the Lake every evening, often engaging a two horse team. These extravagancies he indulged in at Dr. Elliott's stables, where we also think they ought to have known that a youngster of his age could not rightfully have such a quantity of money to squander. Mr Ryan arrested the lad Thursday evening, and after a long talk obtained a full confession from him. The boy told him he would find all of the money that he had not spent, amounting to $350 in between two pieces of matting under his bed, together with a gold watch and chain he had bought. A. this was found as described. The lad's father is acquainted at the occurrence, and there may be no public prosecution