THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, boots, shoes and brogans.

By N. Vignié, at 10½ o'clock, on Old Levee, between Dauphine and St. Philip streets, counters, shelvings, desks, groceries, &c.

SUPERFLUOUS CRITICISM.

It will be universally conceded that the successful conduct of a war is one of the most difficult of human achievements—requiring the utmost display of military skill and strategy, together with a combination of prudence and boldness, a fertility of invention, and a readiness and reliability of resources such as are only found in minds of uncommon structure. Yet, difficult as is the art of war, there is no lack whatever of gratuitous criticism. We have heard carpet warriors who

"Never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle know
More than a spinster,"

indulge complacently in elaborate reviews, and even in occasional censure of the movements of the Confederate troops in Virginia—just as if their qualifications for sound and impartial judgment were in the inverse ratio to their distance from the seat of war, and their ignorance of the plans and purposes of the Southern Generals. This is all wrong, and should be reprehended severely. It is wholly impossible for any but military men of much experience to form an adequate idea of the nature and objects of the movements of our troops, and even they would be able to gather little of tangible inference from the imperfect information transmitted by the telegraph.

Few persons can properly appreciate the immense difficulties which the Confederate Government was required to encounter and overcome at the outset of the war, and hence few are willing to give it the credit really due it for that prodigious manifestation of activity and energy by which in so short a period powerful and well equipped armies have been brought into the field. No doubt there are thousands who fancy that with soon a force as the South has thrown into the Old Dominion, rapid, brilliant and overwhelming engagements ought already to have occurred, and that were these chivalrous critics in the place of the Confederate Generals, the Federals would be flying terror-stricken from the soil they have desecrated by their presence. But this sort of talk is as insane and absurd as possible for two reasons: First, President DAVIS and Generals LEE, JOHNSON, BEAUREGARD, BONHAM, HUGER, &c., know ten thousand times more about conducting the campaign in Virginia than do those who, twelve hundred miles away, endeavor to scan and censure their movements, and, secondly, because nobody beyond the officers of the highest rank in active service is entrusted with the secrets of the Commander-in-Chief. We in New Orleans cannot possibly do more than accept events as they transpire. To find fault with this or that measure before knowing to what it tends and what it is calculated to effect is assinedly hypercritical and presumptuous.

Great battles are not improvised in a day. Most of the decisive actions recorded by history have been the fruits of careful generalship, and of months of painful and well concerted preparation. We are entirely persuaded that the war in which we are engaged will be characterized by similar features. What has already been accomplished is an earnest of the future which should encourage the doubtful, and strengthen the confidence of the timid. It is true no very sanguinary battles have yet been fought, but portions of our forces have met the enemy in almost every conceivable manner—behind batteries, as at Aquia Creek and Pig's Point, in the open field, as at Fairfax Court House; in pitched battle, as at Philippi and Bethel—and invariably have we repulsed them with considerable loss, suffering little ourselves. These results, partial as they are, prove that our military operations are performed under a watchful and intelligent supervision which leaves no precaution unaken, and strives unflagingly to provide for every contingency. If we may judge of great things from small ones, we must conclude that the genius which has commanded triumph, whenever the Southern troops have met the Northerners in battle, will not prove unequal to the task when required to organize a victory on a grander scale.

Let us then patiently await the future. We know that a crisis is approaching, and that the bloody drama being enacted in Virginia will be played out nobly to the end. We have implicit faith in those whom the South has charged with the honor and responsibility of repelling the hordes of Northern invaders, and we believe that all that unflinching courage, resolute determination, the most consummate skill on the part of the chiefs, and the most dauntless bravery on that of their followers can possibly achieve, will be brought into activity to drive the ruthless foe from the soil hallowed by the bones of WASHINGTON.

CITY RAILROAD.—The President of the Company informs the public that colored servants girls in charge of their mistresses, and those having children under their care, are permitted to ride on all the cars. Colored persons of both sexes are allowed to ride in all cars having *stars* painted on the sides. Our readers will be gratified to learn that the line to Poland street, Third District, will go into operation on the 1st of July.

INSOLVENCY.—Mr. L. Eyma, a distinguished advocate of our city has just completed a work of considerable interest to the profession. It is a treatise on the insolvent laws of Louisiana, and from the high attainments, experience and industry of the author, we may expect a valuable addition to our legal literature. We understand Mr. Eyma is about making arrangements for its early publication.

MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.—The fine company, the Washington Light Infantry, Captain J. the T. Plattsmeier, was mustered into service of the State on Tuesday evening. The Light Infantry number 85 men, and are expected soon to reach a hundred. They are made up of substantial and true hearted Southrons, and will undoubtedly do credit to the State.

DEATH OF HON. WM. APPLETON.—The Hon. Wm. Appleton died a few days since in Boston. He had been in ill health for some time, having recently returned from a trip to the South. Mr. Appleton was a merchant of affluence, and was identified with all the literary, benevolent and commercial enterprises of his city. At the time of his decease he was a member of Congress elect, having defeated Burlingame at the last election. The death of such a man as Wm. Appleton is a great loss to Boston and Massachusetts.

A TENNESSEE VOLUNTEER EXECUTED.—The Nashville *Patriot* learns by private letter that Taylor, of the First Tennessee Regiment, who killed Lieutenant Davidson, of the same corps, at Lynchburg, Va., a few days ago, was tried by a court-martial, at Richmond, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence, it is said, was promptly executed.

VIRGINIA.—*Ratification of the Ordinance of Secession.*—Governor Letcher has issued his proclamation showing that by the returns received of the vote of the people upon the ratification or rejection of the ordinance of secession, the following is the result: For ratification, 125,950; for rejection, 20,373; majority for ratification, 105,577. The Governor states that "the returns of several counties have not been received, and of others cannot be obtained, in consequence of the presence of a hostile force in the northwestern and of the blockade in the eastern portion of the State;" therefore, he has "estimated the vote of the counties from which returns have not been received, taking the same from the local papers and from sources believed to be correct, or nearly so, as follows: For ratification, 2,934; against ratification, 11,761. The result in the State is summed up as follows:

Actual majority for ratification from returns..	105,577
Estimated majority for ratification from counties not heard officially	8,857
Total majority for ratification	94,720

A NEW YANKEE SPECULATION.—The Augusta *Chronicle* says: The Lincolnites are now broaching the idea of capturing the Southern slaves, not to free them, but to sell them to Northern task-masters, for the purpose of *paying the expenses of the war*. With all their hypocritical cant they never were the friends of the black man—but simply *the enemies of his master*. And there is not a negro in all this land that would not fight to the death, if necessary, before he would be torn from the master and mistress of his affection, of those whom he has mixed from childhood, and who now take care of him in his old age, or of those who have guarded and protected him from infancy, and he said into the hands of these Yankee mechanics.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

Important from Missouri—Reported Defeat of the New-orleans—Three Hundred Killed—Many Captured—Federal Loss Seventeen Killed.

St. Louis, June 19.—The *Democrat* has special dispatches from Jefferson City, founded upon the report of a man who reached that place in a skiff, to the effect that the Missourians at Booneville had been routed, with a loss of 300 killed, besides many having been captured.

The loss of the Federalists was 17 killed.

Attempted Escape of Prisoners.

Jefferson City, June 19.—The prisoners in the Penitentiary attempted to make their escape, but were foiled, six being killed and four wounded.

Wise Moving Westward.

Grafton, June 19.—Reports from various sources render it certain that the Virginians are moving westward under Wise.

From Washington—Wigfall Visits Lincoln at Home.

Washington, June 19.—It is positively asserted that ex Senator Wigfall has visited Washington, disguised as a cattle dealer.

Fiorn Temple Again Victorious.

New York, June 19.—Fiorn Temple won the two mile heat. Time, 4:55½—4:52¼.

Ohio Volunteers Going Home.

Louisville, June 19.—Two thousand of the three months volunteers at Camp Dennison, Ohio, have determined to go home.

Andy Johnson in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., June 19.—Andy Johnson is here, en route for Washington. He spoke three hours.

From the Seat of War—Particulars of the Vienna Engagement—Battle Expected Soon.

Washington, June 19.—Telegraphic communication from the headquarters at Falls Church say that the movements of both parties indicate an action soon in that vicinity.

Washington, June 19.—Seven cars backed out by locomotives, dropping detachments as they went, and meeting with no interruption until near Vienna, where a man warned them of batteries ahead.

They proceeded a short distance, when a battery opened a fire directed at the engine, crippling it. The engine being behind the train, the engineer uncoupled it, abandoning the train, and rushed away, carrying home wounded and death.

The men, in leaping from the cars and while running for the timber, suffered considerable loss.

The engagement lasted twenty minutes; nine men being killed and thirty wounded.

It is believed that Vienna has been vacated, and that the Southerners are falling back on Fairfax.

A Battle Near Leesburg, Va.—Ten Hours' Engagement—Particulars Not Known.

Washington, June 19.—Leesburg had not been occupied up to yesterday morning.

A battle occurred in that vicinity, day before yesterday, lasting ten hours, but with what loss either side Southerners is not known, and the particulars with regard to the result and Federal loss are suppressed.

Gen. Johnson's Movements.

Johnson is moving to surprise Cadwallader at Martinsburg, instead of going to Winchester.

A desperate fight between Vienna and Fairfax Courthouse is imminent.

From Richmond.

Richmond, June 19. An ordinance was offered yesterday in the Virginia Convention, speaking of annulling all acts formerly passed commendatory of Winfield Scott, and ordering the name of Scott county to be changed to Lee, and that of Buchanan to Stephens.

The Convention will probably take a recess after Monday next to November.

An ordinance passed authorizing county courts to make provision for the support of soldiers' families.

Reports are as numerous as ever. One that the Federalists have evacuated Newport News is generally accredited.

Public opinion indicates that a battle or battles will soon occur.

The Yacht Gipsy—News from the Enemy.

Pass Christian, June 19.—The yacht Gipsy (Commodore Robinson) has arrived here from Biloxi.

She reports having seen two United States war steamers outside Ship Island.

The United States flag was flying on the fort there.

Highly Important from Missouri—Fight at Booneville—Federalists Routed—His Boats Fired Upon and Sunk—The Entire Force Succumbs.

Louisville, June 19.—A gentleman just arrived from St. Louis reports that current and believed there is the following:

The Missourians by a feint retreat decoyed Gen. Lyon's force from the boats, which the masked batteries sunk after a terrific fire.

Gen. Lyon and his entire force succumbed.

North Carolina Convention—Election of Delegates.

Raleigh, June 19.—Yesterday the State Convention elected the following as delegates to the Confederate Congress:

From the State at large—W. W. Avery and George Davis.

From the Congressional Districts—W. N. H. Smith, Thomas Ruffin, L. D. McDowell, A. W. Venable, John M. Moorehead, R. C. Puryear, Burton Craige and A. D. Davidson.

St. Louis Dispatches not to be Relied on.

Louisville, June 19.—Gentlemen from St. Louis say that no reliance whatever can be placed upon dispatches emanating from St. Louis in relation to affairs in Missouri, the telegraph being utterly subornred.

The *Democrat* controls the Western line and the officials dictate what shall be sent thereon. The last telegram concerning Lyon's capture was believed there and thought probable here.

Not a word, however, has been telegraphed since the dispatch of last night from the *Democrat*, giving details of how Gen. Jackson viewed the fight from a distant hill and fled to parts unknown, and how Gen. Price was seized with violent diarrhea at the commencement of the fight, and had to be taken to his home on a boat.

Editors of independent truth telling papers are being jailed for treason.

From Washington.

Washington, June 19.—Reliable accounts report Col. Stone's advance as having arrived at Pooleville. The Southerners are attempting to cross Goose Creek under a heavy fire from spherical case shells.

It is stated that the Missouri Senators will not take their seats, fearing arrests for treason.

Arrival of Mormons at New York.

New York, June 19.—The ship Monarch of the Sea has arrived from Liverpool, with 1000 Mormons as passengers.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, June 19.—The Cotton market closed firm, with sales at 14½c.

Erection of Southern Batteries on the Potomac—Navigation to be Cut Off—Stirring Times at Richmond.

Washington, June 19.—The Southerners are erecting a battery at all important points on the Potomac, with a view of controlling the navigation of that stream, thereby cutting off Washington save via Annapolis.

Persons from Richmond report that gigantic preparations are being made for the defense of that city.

The trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been deferred until they can be accomplished with safety to the workmen. Several thousand feet of bridge have been burned on the above-named road.

The Fight at Great Bethel—Immense Number of Federalists Missing.

St. Louis, June 19.—The *Missouri State Journal* says: "We learn from a gentleman of high character and strong Union man, directly from the scene of action, that when the regiment rolls were called after the battle of Great Bethel, 1800 men were missing." The *Journal* adds, "So much for correct information."

Ubiquitous Movements of General Beauregard.

Washington, June 19.—It is judged by prudent persons here that Gen. Beauregard, in withdrawing his advance, aims to catch McDowell's column in ambuscade, but he will scarcely succeed after the warning at Vienna.

The Bogus Virginia Convention.

Wheeling, June 19.—An ordinance has passed the Convention, by a vote of 76 to 3, which provides for the entire reorganization of the State Government, and repudiates the Richmond Convention. It will now proceed to choose a new Governor, a State seal, and other emblems which they may decide upon.

The Bona Fide Virginia Convention.

Richmond, June 19.—This Convention has adopted the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, reserving to Virginia the right to secede on certain contingencies.

Late from Manassas—Lively Times Expected.

Passengers who arrived at Richmond at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M., to-day, from Manassas, report that nothing of unusual interest is transpiring, although lively times are soon expected.

Another Reported Battle and Victory.

The annexed dispatch was published in the Savannah *Republican* of the 15th. We have never received it here, but it may be true, as the same statement is given by the Lynchburg papers of the 12th instant. We shall soon have details if such a battle has really taken place:

PHILLIPPI RETAKEN AND THE ENEMY ROUTED!—Norfolk, June 12.—A dispatch has reached here from a highly and reliable source, announcing an engagement which redeems the reputation of our army in the Northwest.

The Confederate troops who were recently surprised and driven from Phillippi, being reinforced, marched upon the town and completely surrounded the enemy. A fierce battle ensued, in which the Confederates killed and wounded one hundred of the Federal troops. A number of prisoners and small arms were captured, together with several cannon.

Our loss was very small, and the Confederate troops are now in possession of Phillippi.

Affairs in Maryland.

The Richmond *Dispatch* publishes extracts from a Baltimore letter of the 7th, from which we take the following:

News crowds so upon me that I hardly know where to begin. Thus there has been several skirmishes near Alexandria, and resulting seriously to the Lincoln forces, there is no doubt. Car load after car load of dead bodies are known to have passed through our city on their way North.

We are surrounded by troops and all our rights taken from us; but we bide our time, and when it does come we will rise up in our might and take our position in the Southern Confederacy, where we belong.

There is great dissatisfaction at Washington among the military on account of the fire. We have squads of soldiers passing through our city every day on their way home, complaining bitterly of their treatment. They say they were nearly starved on rotten pork and hard crackers. The Garibaldi Guard, at Washington, declare themselves cheated, and many return home disgusted with the Administration.

United States Marshal Bonnifant, appointed by Abe, has been to Washington and obtained powers as absolute as those with which St. Paul journeyed to Damascus. He first seized all the guns of Messrs. Merrill, Thornton & Co., and ordered them to make no more arms; also, taken several large lots of powder, and has power to arrest all suspicious persons and examine all suspicious houses.

Now the true power of a U. S. Marshal is not much more than a sheriff, and you may know to what points that black-hearted scoundrel at Washington is going.

A gentleman from Washington informs us that he saw two of the steamers that were from the fight at Aquia Creek, and he did not know that ball could do so much damage; they were completely torn up and riddled by balls. Tell the people of Virginia, and let it reach Hon Jefferson Davis, that Maryland is South in every feeling and desire; that if Union men are in the ascendant, and Union men are elected, it is because they are supported by bayonets; they are elected by bayonets; and I sincerely hope they will be driven from among us at the point of the Southern bayonets.

INDICTMENT FOR TREASON.—The Mobile *Evening News* has the following:

In the District Court of the Confederate States, now in session in Mobile, the Grand Jury has found a true bill against Eugenio Pacchini, Peter Pioch and Vincenzo Calduco, charged with treason against the Confederate States. The indictment in substance charges the accused with having traitorously carried and delivered a cargo of fruits and vegetables, on the schooner Hortense, from Mobile to the enemy's fleet off Pensacola. The Judge in his charge to the Grand Jury stated the law to be that furnishing provisions or important intelligence to the enemy was treasonable. The penalty for that offense, on conviction, is death. This case should be a warning to all our citizens, and especially those living on the coast.

We are informed that the parties accused in this case assert that they intended to carry their cargo to Pensacola, but were stopped by the fleet, and the cargo forcibly taken from them by the enemy. Possible efforts will be made in their defense by evidence, if possible, the trial of the case was continued, at their instance, until the next term of the Court. The accused, being in custody, were committed to jail to await their trial. This is the first indictment for treason against the Confederate States that has come to our knowledge.

DON'T UNDERSTAND US.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Pensacola, says:

The truth is, Greeley & Co. can never be made to understand these Southern people. They are called idle, and so they are when they have nothing to do. But give them an object, and the d—l himself is not more indomitable. They are a unit, too—there is no division amongst them. Reconstruction is thrown overboard, and with such a man as Jeff Davis at the head of the Confederacy—clear-sighted, calm, resolute and firm, in twelve months it will be firmly established as one of the powers of the earth.

A FRANK ADMISSION.—The New York *Times* of the 8th has the following:

The engagements with the batteries at Aquia Creek, and the other recently at Pige Point, have had no other practical effect than disabling numbers of our sailors, and the injury, to a greater or less extent, of two of our war steamers. The enemy still occupies both the positions apparently uninjured. It is said that the attack on the latter place was for the purpose of feeling the position of the enemy. It was, to us at the least of it, an expensive manipulation. We cannot help believing that this unequal skirmishing neither adds to our prestige, nor pays in results the hazards encountered.

MARION MEN.—The most effective fighters in a war of defense are *guerrillas*, after the fashion of the "Marion Men" of the South Carolina revolutionary era and the Texas Rangers of the present day. In every rural district in every part of the South companies of these "free fighters" should be organized and trained. One hundred bold and dashing brave men, well mounted and trained, and skilled to use their arms on foot or horseback, at rest or at speed, hovering on the rear or flanks of an invading army, would be a greater terror to the enemy and a greater help to the Southern cause than five times their number in regular army organization.

We are glad to learn that the spirit of Marion lives among and his example is being imitated by the South Carolinians in the present war. Captain G B Lartigue is raising a force in this place, and four companies have already applied for the service. The force will be variously armed, some with Navy Colt pistols and a sabre-pike, some with rifles and sabre bayonets, and one company with double-barreled guns as most effective in fighting in the dark.

"The general duties of the command will be to act as scouts, as advance guards, to attack and drive in outposts, to harass the camps, to attack an advancing army in the flank, to make surprises, and to annoy the enemy in every manner consistent with the usages of war.

"The field of action would be the one assigned us by the Commander in Chief of the Confederate forces. That field being brought by them always where the foe could be found—whether on the border, in our own State, or *in the enemy's country*."

We commend this example to the imitation of the young men in the interior. Every youth who owns and rides a horse should join such a company. We are engaged in a war in which there must be no such word as "fail." Every man of sound mind and body must make ready for the fight."—*Mobile Advertiser and Register.*

AN INTERVIEW WITH "FUSS AND FEATHERS."—The Lynchburg *Virginian*, of a late date, says:

A Virginia gentleman, relative of Gen. Scott, who has been in public employments in Washington for some years, determined a few days since to leave that city and return to his native State. Apprehensive that he might not be able to get through the lines of the Federal troops, he applied to Gen. Scott for a pass. He found the old soldier at his office with his feet, ankles, and lower extremities in a tub of cold water. The old gentleman was suffering with gout, and said that it was getting up to his stomach. When he was informed by the gentleman in question of the object of his visit, the General told him to go, "but to be careful lest the Federal troops should kill him after he got to Virginia." The same gentleman, who has also made a visit to our camp at Manassas Junction, says that our soldiers are incomparably superior to the forces he saw in Washington.

MISS AUGUSTA EVANS.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Columbus *Sun* writes, under date of the 7th:

Miss Augusta Evans, the distinguished Southern authoress, is in our camp, meeting among her numerous acquaintances and gladdening their hearts by her pleasant words and beaming smiles. It is said she aspires to be the Florence Nightingale of the most glorious revolution, and surely no one possesses higher qualifications for the mission than the author of Beulah.

AN UNEXPECTED MEETING.—A singular yet affecting incident occurred at the Richmond depot on Friday, the 7th instant. Several companies from Georgia, which came in from the South, had just reached the depot from Gordonsville, bark for Richmond, when one of the privates in the "Macon Guards," looking among the passengers in the long omnibus, who were bound South from Richmond, discovered and recognized a sister, whom he had not seen for six years. Of course he was overjoyed, as was the lady, at such an unexpected and fortunate meeting. He immediately obtained a short leave of absence and accompanied his sister to the Southern depot, where he learned that she had been nearly three weeks getting this far from New York, being compelled to remain one week in Washington before she was allowed to proceed; that her husband, whom she had married in Georgia a few years ago, had persisted in volunteering to fight against her native South, her relatives, and friends, and had joined the famous 7th Regiment, against all her entreaties and protestations; that all his friends had acted in the same manner, and that she could do nothing else, after witnessing their departure for Southern soil, perhaps to murder those nearest and dearest to her, but leave forever the community whose passions were so inflamed, and join once more those whom she knew would be her protectors. During her stay in Washington, she was in the very presence of her husband, she positively refused to see him or to have any thing to do with him.

Arrangements were made here for her immediate and safe passage home, where, in all probability, she will remain till her life's end. The scene between this noble woman and her brave brother was painfully affecting. And surely the treatment she received at the hands of her husband—his desertion of her, to subjugate and enslave, if possible, her very parents, brothers, sisters, and friends, not to say her whole country, were sufficient to arouse the feelings of all sensible men. They parted here; but whether the brother and the husband will ever meet upon the field of battle, and with what result, remains to be seen.

(*Petersburg Express.*

LARGE COTTON.—Says the Vicksburg *Whig*:

We received yesterday from the plantation of R. O. Edwards, Esq., of Hinds county, a cotton stalk upwards of three feet high, containing a number of bolls as large as a partridge egg, and full of blooms and squares. If this is a fair sample of the crop, and from all reports we think it is, there will be plenty of cotton made to supply Europe. We do not intend to let the Yankees have any.

A Burglar Shot by a Courageous Householder.—Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a notorious English "cracksman" or burglar, named George Thomson, effected an entrance into the house of Mr. Calvin Tate, at the corner of Religious and St. James streets, by climbing up the back gallery, and in through a second story window. The first place he seems to have search d was the pantry, to door of which he had forced open, and from to which were found his boots, that he had taken off to continue his search more noiselessly. He then made his way into a front room where a young lady was sleeping, and took a piece of candle from the candlestick upon her bureau. With this he went into the next room and ignited the candle. Here he searched an armoir, but found in it nothing but clothes. He next came across a bureau the drawers of which were locked, and to open them he used a strong screw-driver he carried.

In prying open one of these drawers the screw driver must have slipped and fallen for it made such a noise as to immediately awaken Mr. Tate, who got up and procured his Colt's revolver. All was still again in the house, but Mr. Tate was sure there was somebody in that room, and went directly toward the door, which he flung open, and behold the burglar there, with his can in one hand and the screw-driver in the other. The bold thief made a rush at Mr. Tate the moment he caught sight of him, and the same instant that gentleman took deliberate aim with his revolver and fired. The burglar fell to the floor, exclaiming, "You have killed me—I am a dead man." The ball had entered the upper part of his breast, inflicting what will probably prove to be a mortal wound.

Mr. Tate now went down stairs to the front door and called for the watchman, who soon came up. In the meantime Thomson had raised himself upon his feet and tried to make his way out of the room to the front gallery, but fell down exhausted on the way. The watchman procured a vehicle as soon as possible to remove the wounded man. On lifting him up, he fainted of Thomson what business he had on the premises. The burglar answered him: "There is no longer any use of concealment with me now, I came here to steal." He was armed with a bowie-knife. The watchman conveyed him to the Charity Hospital, where he now lies. The affair will be a lesson not first to house-breakers, we hope. If every householder could be as vigilant and courageous as Mr. Tate has shown himself, there would be much fewer burglaries attempted in New Orleans.

Recovery of Stolen Property.—Yesterday morning a gentleman remarked, in conversation, to detective Boullose: "A negro boy wanted to sell me a splendid silver sugar-bowl yesterday but I wouldn't purchase it because I knew it must be stolen." Why was the negro?" asked Boullose. The gentleman described him, and said he belonged to Mr. Salibs, of Courtesa street. "All right," said Boullose, "I will look after that fellow." In an hour or so, when the detective had leisure, he called upon Mr Salibs and told him the circumstances, saying he would like to take the negro to the police station. Mr. Salibs at once called up his boy Benjamin, and handed him over to the officer.

In the police station Boullose had a strong talk with the darkey, finally inducing him to confess as to the place he got the bowl for one dollar to the slave woman Eugenie, though he obstinately refused to tell where and how he got it. Boullose went to the room of this negro woman, who he found to belong to Mr. Hyde, of Burgundy street, on Bienville street, between Dauphin and Burgundy. He told her to produce the sugar-bowl instanter. She screamed out that she knew nothing about any sugar-bowl, at the same time pointing her back against an armoir. Of course, after she was removed (by no ordinary exertion of strength) the sugar-bowl was found in the armoir. Both of the slaves are locked up awaiting a trial. Who has lost a new silver sugar-bowl?

No Martial Law Yet.—There was a great excitement at Laug's beer saloon on French town street, between Esplanade and Victory, Tuesday evening, caused by the doings of Captain Rabenhorst and his company, the Black Yagers. Laug had a difficulty with a member of this company, who, he says, insulted his wife, and he chased him out of his house and broke a tumbler over his head. Laug was taken to the police office, but in an hour after, as no charge had been made against him, the Lieutenant ordered his release, and he returned home. Learning this, Capt Rabenhorst took a serjeant and a file of twelve men, went to the place, they set guard upon all the entrances, and brought out Laug a prisoner. A citizen, Mr. Louis Power, now interfered, and telling the soldiers there was no martial law yet, advised Laug not to go with them. Taking the hint, he made off for the bar, and with a revolver defied the soldiery. A police officer who came up said he would arrest Laug, but the troops must disperse; they had no business there. Laug quietly went with the police officer and captain Rabenhorst marched off. Yesterday Recorder Bell fined Laug five dollars for a breach of the peace.

Verdict of Murder.—Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, the jury in the case of Tom Ryan and Tom Kinney tried for the murder of James Reardon, were brought into Court, after being locked up twenty hours, they having finally agreed upon a verdict. It was "Guilty of murder, without capital punishment." Four squeamish jurors were determined to save Kinney, therefore, form very nearly a parallelogram. Old Point is five miles north of Sewall's Point. Along the northern shore of the Roads it is believed that no batteries have been erected, and the Federal troops may be disembarked without any resistance. If the reduction of Richmond is the object, as the signs seem to indicate, the march of the Federal army from Newport News will be made by land. In that case the invasion is made with one column, or two or three columns, it will require an army of overwhelming force, and in the highest state of discipline, to cut its way to the Richmond. Whether Scott and Lincoln have such an army at their command, our readers can judge as well as we but, for our part, we do not believe they have. When the attempt is made, the peninsula between the York and James will be watered with blood.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Departure of the Right Wing of Col Mangin's Regiment.—Yesterday morning three companies belonging to the first battalion of Col. Mangin's regiment, Maj. A. Dumontel commanding, left in the morning cars for Camp Moore. This battalion is composed of the following companies: The Louisiana Rebels, Capt. John M. Leggett; the Orleans Rangers, Capt. Edward Crevon, the Orleans Greys, Capt. Burke, and Capt. Fallipe company, stationed at Camp Moore. The remaining companies, five in number, will be mustered in a few days, and the three regiment, after tarrying a short time at Camp Moore, will leave for Virginia.

A Heavy Robbery and its Detection—Recovery of the Property and Arrest of the Thieves.—On Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr Rantino del Nodal, who resides on Burgundy street between Bienville and St. Philip streets, entrusted to a young man, named Fernando Velasquez, twenty boxes of one hundred cigars each, to be carried to the cigar store of Mr. Nodal's son, on Royal street, near St. Louis. He knew Velasquez well and had perfect confidence in his integrity, and satisfied that all was right, he did not go to the store until about two o'clock in the afternoon. "Are those cigars all right?" he asked of his son. "What cigars?" replied he. "Why the two thousand cigars I sent you by Velasquez this morning," said Mr. Nodal. "I have received none," was the reply.

Mr Nodal was astounded. What could have become of the young man Velasquez? He hurried back to his house and mentioned the singular fact to a friend there. While conversing with this person he observed to Mr. Nodal that about ten o'clock in the morning he had seen two Sicilians sitting on a door step near by on Burgundy street. He wondered at the time what they were doing there. Could it be possible they had robbed Velasquez of the cigars, or that they were confederates of his and had helped him to steal them. Mr. Nodal did not know what to think of it, but determined upon going at once to find detective Boullose.

At the Second District police station he met the detective and told him all the circumstances of the affair, not omitting his friend's remark about the two Sicilians. Boullose said they would take a cab and see what they could learn. Going first to Mr. Nodal's friend, he obtained a tolerable description of the Sicilians whom he strongly suspected of having a hand in the business. Boullose's intimacy with the customs which obtain among thieves led him to believe that they would try to sell the cigars as soon as possible, and most probably in the lower part of the Third District.

Entirely they drove, without loss of time, and made a complete circuit of that neighborhood. Boullose's conjectures had been correct. At every place where a cabaret he heard of two Sicilians who had been offering for sale cigars by the box, which they carried in a bag between them. From one place to the other they drove rapidly, hearing of the men everywhere, and finding they were but little more than half an hour behind them. But at last they lost the scent completely, and could track the men no longer. It was now a quarter before five o'clock, and Boullose said: "We will go at once to St F Ilip street. They have either sold the plunder, or sieved up the sale for the day, but to either case we will be sure to find them somewhere in St. Phillipstreet."

To St. Phillip street they went, and drove slowly through from the levee. "There are our men, now!" remarked Boullose to Mr. Nodal, pointing to two men who were sitting on the bench in front of the Bull coffee-house, quietly enjoying an evening siesta and smoking their cigars. Jumping out of the cab, Boullose confronted them. Instantly they recognized him and divined his mission. One of them half drew a small pepper box revolver, to which is attached a spring dirk, but the officer was too quick for him; seeing the movement, he grasped the fellow's arm and wrenched the weapon out of his hand.

He brought them both to the lockup, where they gave their names as Jose Rafa and Ignacio Nunez. They had thirty-eight dollars in their pockets, which Boullose knew was the balance of the money which they must have realized from the cigars, less what they spent for their dinner and drinks. Still they were sullen and obstinate, and denied knowing anything about the cigars. But yesterday morning Boullose again took a cab and made a more thorough search of the neighborhood he had traversed the day previous. His perseverance was rewarded by finding the identical cigars in Garcia's cigar saloon, at the corner of Gondchildren and St. Anthony streets, where the Sicilians had sold them for forty dollars.

Yesterday Mr. Nodal made an affidavit before Recorder Gestinel, charging the young man Fernando Velasquez with his larceny, and showing as accessories thereto the Sicilians, Jose Rafa and Ignacio Nunez. No charge was made against Mr. Garcia, because he had bought the cigars innocently and cheerfully gave them up in exchange for the thirty-eight dollars found on the thieves, leaving exactly two dollars by the transaction. Garcia identified Rafa and Nunez positively, and Mr. Nodal recognized the cigars as his own. The Sicilians were sent to prison to await an examination, and Velasquez is yet at large.

The Meteoric Ridge Murder.—Captain E. W. Blake, of the Lafourche Rough and Ready Guards, came to this city Tuesday, and in company with Mr. Reagan, of Lafourche, visited the Coroner's office and identified the clothes and other effects found with the body of the murdered man on the Metairie Ridge road as those of Mr. Charles McLeod. Mr. McLeod was a native of Tennessee and about thirty years of age. He had lived for some time in the neighborhood of Thibodaxville, and for three years past had been the watchman of the railroad bridge at Lafourche Crossing. He had recently joined the Rough and Ready Guards, under the command of Captain Blake, and was in this city on a visit. On accidently he had fallen into bad company, and all day Sunday he was drinking with the author of Bacchus street.

Headquarters Louisiana Militia
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS, June 19, 1861.

ORDER NO. 109.—A Camp of Instruction is established on the plantation of Burke & Fowler, near Carrollville, Parish of Jefferson, and will be known as "Camp Lewis."

2. Maj. General John L. Lewis, commanding First Division Louisiana Militia, will detach an officer of the rank of Colonel to the temporary command of "Camp Lewis" and of all the troops there encamped.

3. The Colonel appointed to the temporary command of the Camp will see that the encampment is properly laid out in accordance to military usage, and take all precautionary measures for the preservation of the troops.

4. All companies ordered to Camp Lewis will, upon the order of the Adjutant-General, report first to Major-General John L. Lewis, who in turn will order them to report to the colonel in command of the Camp.

5. Major John Laidlaw is assigned as Assistant Adjutant-General at Camp Lewis, and will report to the Colonel commanding.

6. The Colonel in command will with his staff occupy his headquarters at Camp Lewis, and confer himself temporarily in active service.

7. Strict disciplinary obedience to all orders will be required and enforced at the camp.

8. Major F. O. Tricou Quartermaster General Louisiana army, will assume a temporary guardship in his department for the supplies, &c., of the camp and will inform this Department of any assistance he may require.

By order, THOMAS O. MOORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
M. GRIVOT, Adjutant and Inspector General of Louisiana.

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops.

GENERAL ORDER: No. 20.—1. Colonel Charles De Choiseuil, commanding First Brigade, vice Brigadier-General Taylor, detached from his command on special duty, temporarily, having be n appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment attached to the Confederate States army, Colonel L. A. Charbonnet, senior Colonel, will take command of the Brigade.

2. All reports and communications will be addressed to him accordingly.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.
ERNEST FORSTALL, Aide-de-Camp.

Office New Orleans City Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1861.

COLORED Servants in charge of their mistresses, and to be having children under their care, are permitted to ride in all the cars of this Company.

Colored persons of both sexes are allowed to ride in all cars having *stars* painted on the sides.

J. B. SLAWSON, President.

Succession of Pierre, alias Gustave Martin.

THE creditors of the above succession are hereby invited to make themselves known to the administrator, and produce their claims, and the titles whereon the same are based.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Administrator.
Municipal Police, Fourth ward, Parish of New Orleans.

Succession of Mathieu Lartet.

THE creditors of said succession are hereby invited to make themselves known to the Testamentary Executrix and produce their claims, together with the titles whereon the same are founded.

WIDOW LARTET, Testamentary Executrix.
Corner Chartres and Bienville streets.

Cow Peas! Cow Peas! Cow Peas!

CAROLINA COW PEAS, for sale in lots to suit.
F. A. GONZALES & CO.
75 and 77 Old Levee street.

Lost or Stolen.

ON the 19th inst., between Mr. Gentilly's plantation, on Gentilly Road, a bay HORSE, 5 years old, between 15 and 16 hands high, with a white spot in front of the hind leg, near the hoof, goaded on both sides of the breast, with a poor mane and a long tail. Ten dollars reward will be given to the person who will deliver said horse to the Camden stable, corner of Delord and Magazine streets. [jel8 3t] G. O'BRIEN.

Notice.

JEAN LAVILLE has left his power of attorney to the undersigned, JEAN LAVILLE, JR., residing at Bonne Ferme Ferry, notary public, dated June 5, 1861.

Removal.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally that owing to the destruction, by the interior of my establishment, corner Conti and Chartres streets, I have removed for the present to No. 101 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis, where I will fill up all orders given to me. I avail myself of this opportunity to thank my friends for their kind patronage, and I will use my best endeavors to deserve their continuance.

J. P. SARRAZIN.

Notice.

PAUL BOISSONNEAU informs his customers and the public that owing to the damage his store sustained from the late conflagration, his premises are removed to No. 115 FRODIFEAUX, Chartres street, CLARKES STREET, No. 5 and stairs where he has removed. [jel7 3t]

Wanted.

A FIRST RATE DIAMOND SETTER and JEWELER is wanted at 87 Chartres street. For such a one good wages will be