THE DAILY BEE.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $14
Sunday Paper, " " (weekly) .....

In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 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 D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at the Hope, Delta, Mississippi: and Jewell Warehouses, flour; also, at 11 o'clock, at No. 106 Camp street, groceries.

The sales to be made this day by the Sheriff comprise:

At 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District, (credit sale), furniture, &c.

At 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, valuable improved lot of ground situate on Craps street, between St Anthony and History streets, Third District; improved real estate, corner of Laurel street and Washington avenue, Fourth District.

For particulars and terms see advertisements.

VAIN SOPHISMS.

The New York *Express*, and other apologists for the monstrous excesses of the Lincoln Government, are sadly perplexed to reply satisfactorily to the reproaches cast upon it by Southern journals and by the few Northern sheets who oppose this war. The only effort we have seen in this way of argument is the broad and unqualified assertion that war suspends the Constitution *ipso facto*. The fallacy of this sophistical declaration is transparent. War can only be declared in virtue of the Constitution, and by the tribunal clothed by the Constitution with the power of making or recognizing it. In what country possessed of an organic law did these shallow sciolists ever hear of its suspension by the fact of war? Was it in England, or in Sweden, or in the United States during the last war, or in any other Government of limited and well defined powers? The Emperor of Russia, whose will constitutes the supreme law, and who is bound by no contract and by no legal obligation, and hardly by the authority of public opinion, would almost shrink from the high-handed measures adopted by the Lincoln Administration, in a country styling itself a republic, and professing to possess and reverence a Constitution. Besides, if this great charter of the liberties of the people is necessarily annulled by the act of war, does it not follow that the President becomes vested with absolute, irresponsible and unlimited power? Without the restraints of a Constitution he may wage war in spite of Congress, he may set that body at defiance, he may proclaim a conscription, and throughout the Union may force every third man into military service, he may enact martial law everywhere, and in short he may do precisely what he pleases, as when the Constitution ceases to be his guide, there is no appeal from his arbitrary caprice. And yet these madmen of the North, blinded by sectional wrath and enmity to the enormous and fatal usurpation of power displayed by their rulers, and insensible to or reckless of the miserable and degrading despotism they are preparing for themselves, eagerly welcome every fresh innovation, and rejoice at a policy which is crushing but surely enmeshing them in the shackles of a hopeless political thraldom. Are they silly enough to imagine that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, after tasting the sweets of more than regal power, will consent hereafter to do homage to the organic law, and to observe its manifold and wholesome restraints? To believe this is to ignore history, experience, and the plain and manifest tendencies of human nature.

Another reason assigned by the Lincoln sheets for the unconstitutional acts of their President is the pretext that the South set the example—that we violated the Constitution by seceding, and by capturing and holding forts and arsenals. This argument can be disposed of very briefly. A majority of the people of the South believe in the right of secession, and maintain that it flows from the very nature of our political institutions. In employing that remedy as the sole means of resisting abolition impudence and aggression, the people of the South placed themselves at once beyond the pale of the Constitution of the United States. They ceased to recognize that instrument, and framed a fundamental law for themselves. To say, therefore, that we have infringed a Constitution whose authority and force we repudiate is to talk nonsense. Great Britain might with equal reason pretend that the United States disobey her laws, or Austria that Lombardy is in open rebellion. The difference between the South and the North is this: the former does not acknowledge any other Constitution than that of the Confederate States; the latter has a Constitution of its own which nominally it respects, but which in reality it sees most ruthlessly violated not merely without expostulating, but even with approbation and panegyric.

It is in the order of Providence that evil is ever made the instrument of its own punishment. Our pleasant vices, says the dramatist, are made our scourges. So will it be with the North. That section has sown the wind, and will assuredly reap the whirlwind. The time cannot be far distant when enslaved and impoverished race will curse the hour that in their folly and frenzy they winked at the overhanging of all those wise and prudent restraints which the forecast of the fathers of the Republic had placed as checks upon the grasping rapacity of the one man power. When the armies now raised in the futile hope of crushing out the liberties of the South shall be employed to humble, despoil and oppress the North, that section will probably reflect with unavailing sorrow on the rashness which entailed upon her so bitter a retribution.

THE LADIES OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—Under this title it is known that a number of the ladies of New Orleans have banded together in association for the purpose of preparing the uniforms of our brave volunteers, furnishing supplies of lint and other indispensable articles. The labors of these excellent ladies have been very arduous, and yet a vast amount of work remains to be done. We have been requested to invite the attention of the ladies throughout the city to this most creditable and praiseworthy enterprise, and to state that those who are now engaged in it are anxious for more help, and will welcome most heartily all who are disposed to cooperate with them. The association meets daily Sundays excepted, at No. 82 Camp street, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. No formality whatever is required for admission—all that is necessary is for those who are willing to give their services to a patriotic cause to repair thither, where they will find abundant opportunities for making themselves useful.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—It will be seen by the advertisement in our columns that the Directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company have declared a dividend of four per cent out of the net earnings of the last six months. This is really creditable for such times as we are now experiencing.

THE BLOCKADE.—*A Relaxation*.—It is currently stated that the mission of the various foreign Consuls to the blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi has induced some slight change in the regulations of the blockade. Vessels other than those of the Confederate States will be allowed to go to sea until the 10th instant, after which the blockade will be rigidly enforced. The towboats are exempt from seizure while taking out vessels during the period specified.

MORE VESSELS DISCHARGED OFF.—By a dispatch to Mossrs. Lizardi & Co we learn that the Bremen ship H Von Gagern, from Liverpool April 10, arrived off the Bar at the Passes, and was ordered off by the blockading squadron. The H Von Gagern has on board 3600 sacks salt, consigned to Messrs R H Sumner & Co, of this city. She also has some passengers, but we could not ascertain the number.

By a dispatch to Messrs Hobart & Foster we learn that the American bark Algonquin, from Calcutta for this port, arrived off the Bar at Pass a Loutre on the 1st inst, and was ordered to a port outside of the Confederate States by the U S. war steamer Brooklyn.

ABOLITIONISM DISAPPOINTED.—The N. York *Times*, referring to the course of England, concludes with its Abolitionist confederates in the following mournful strain:

We are greatly disappointed at the want of recognition of the principles and objects for which we are fighting, and our pride and sensibility are offended at being told by the great organ of the nation "that there is no principle whatever in the contest, only a mere sectional struggle for aggrandizement—that the whole North is in war paint, brandishing the tomahawk and scalping knife, and that men are still living to see the fall of the Great Republic that witnessed its formation."

The difficulty, says the Savannah *Republican*, is with you, Mr. *Times*. The English Government perfectly comprehend and "recognize" the *real* "principles and objects for which we (you) are fighting," and the "great organ of the nation" has correctly set them forth in the language you have quoted. You may lie to yourselves, but you will never be able to deceive the world and blind them to the real objects of this wicked and nefarious war.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of flour to-day which takes place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer. See advertisements.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,103.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The War in Virginia—Abolition Troops Beyond Grafton—Death of a Federal Colonel.

Cincinnati, June 4.—The Federal troops have advanced beyond Grafton, meeting the Virginians at Philippi.

A Federalist Colonel named Kelly was killed. The Virginians retired.

From Washington.

Washington, June 4—The Twelfth Regiment has been ordered to sleep on its arms.

Three thousand Southerners still hold Fairfax Courthouse.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 4—Marshal Bonnefort returned with instructions to arrest all plotters, seize all arms in doubtful hands, and employ deputies to watch all the highways leading to the city.

Marshal Bonnefort holds himself accountable only to the War Department.

Early Advance on Fairfax and Manassas Gap—Counting Chickens Before They're Hatched.

Washington, June 4—There are sure indications of an advance threatening Fairfax Courthouse and Manassas Gap.

It is supposed that the southerners will withdraw from Fairfax, but fight at the Gap.

It is certain that within twenty four hours the Fire Zouaves, Michigamiers and the Massachusetts Fifth, as the leading columns, will march. They will be supported by the entire force here, if necessary. They say, on conquering Fairfax, the railroad will be immediately repaired for transportation to Manassas.

Congressional Nomination.

Louisville, June 4—The Hon. J. J. Crittenden is running as an independent Union candidate for Congress.

The Bogus Kentucky Volunteers—Kentucky to Bow to Lincoln's Government.

Washington, June 4—Parties representing the bogus Kentucky volunteers at Camp Clay have been to Washington to obtain arms and accoutrements.

General Scott said that General McLelland would be instructed to supply the brigade, and also that orders had been issued for Mr Guthrie to report to Col. Anderson at Louisville immediately.

The suggestion that this would test the potency of Gov. Magoffin's proclamation, General Scott replied: "You will be sustained, for we can send you 20,000 men in three days."

U. S. House of Representatives.

Washington, June 4—Galusha A Grow, of Pennsylvania, or Francis P Blair, of Missouri, will be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives when that body convenes.

Movements of Southern Troops.

Washington, June 4—Trustworthy information indicates that the Southerners will attack the lines on the Washington side of the Potomac, crossing above Arlington Heights and Alexandria.

Postal Matters.

Louisville, June 4—No orders have as yet been received at the Post Office from the Postmaster General.

Southern letters are forwarded as heretofore. Some letters received from the South, bearing the Confederate stamps, are delivered, the Postmaster, however, collecting those additional cents.

No change will be made until orders are received from headquarters.

Attack on Fairfax—Squin Creek to be Carried.

Washington, June 4—A movement was made on Fairfax Courthouse last night, but for obvious reasons we are not permitted to give any particulars.

There has been no renewal of the attack on Aquia Creek. When General Scott is ready the place will be carried. In the meantime the steamer Pawnee cruises in the vicinity, preventing the erection of further fortifications.

Various Washington Items.

Washington, June 4—It is authoritatively stated that no forward movement of the Federal troops will be made for a few days.

Careful inquiry shows that among the arms used at Aquia Creek by the Southerners are novel cannon, evidently European, but how and when they got there is a question.

The clerks who lately refused to take the oath of allegiance are still retained in the Treasury Department.

Lieutenant Colonel Farnham commands the Fire Zouaves.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, June 4—The Cotton market relies dull at unchanged prices.

Movements of the Virginian Troops.

Washington, June 4—A thousand troops from Richmond have reached Harper's Ferry in Virginia, 20,000 of whom are at Harper's Ferry.

It is thought the student's account here to deceive the Government relative to the Southern strength.

From Chicago.

Chicago, June 4—The Convention nominated as a Douglas Democrat to the Senate Col. Richard J. Oglesby.

D Parry, a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, was arrested by Gen Prentiss for treason.

From Cairo.

Cairo, June 4—The Southerners have 5000 troops at Union City, another regiment having arrived on Friday. 10,000 men are between Memphis and Cairo.

General Beauregard is expected at Union City Saturday.

One Day Later from Europe

Arrival of Steamer Moravia—Liverpool Cotton Market Stiff

New York, June 4—The steamship Arago can packet Bordeaux arrived to-day from Havre on Wednesday, the 22d inst, via Southampton the evening of the same day.

The European advices by this steamer are one day later than those by the Prince Albert.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, May 22—Sales of cotton to-day 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators. The news from America by the Arago stiffened the market.

Advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts represent the trade as being dull.

CONFESSING THEIR SINS. The Republican journals will now and then accidentally confess the wickedness of the war they have begun. The N. Y. *Evening Post* referring to England's acknowledging the belligerent rights of the South, says:

And as a blunder of policy, she gives the cold shoulder to a nation which sympathizes and who will be hurt by her neutrality, and ought rightly to cast off. *She has too many provinces to set such an example safely.* We did not hasten to grant "rights of war" to her *Sepoys*, though their success was for a time more decided than that of our *mutineers*. But our surrender in Brooklyn was at an distant day, make it advisable for us to grant the rights of war *to her rebel there!*

Here it is coolly assumed that the Southern States are similar to "the provinces" of a kingdom. Then the white men of the South—free and equal citizens of equal sovereign states—are compared to Hindoo Sepoys, and called "*our mutineers*." And to cap the climax, it is acknowledged that the North is now endeavoring to subjugate the South just as England did Ireland, which is a fact we did not expect to see the Republicans confess. The truth, however, will occasionally slip out accidentally.

Speech from President Davis.

At about half past five o'clock President Davis, accompanied by a courage on horseback, left his quarters at the Spotswood House, and proceeded to the new fair grounds. Here a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled, and on his arrival greeted him with the heartiest demonstrations of pleasure.

On leaving his saddle the President was surrounded by an eager crowd of soldiers and civilians, whom he indulged for a hand shaking performance until the pressure became so great that he was compelled to retire to the balcony of the Executive Department, where, in response to the demands of the assemblage, he delivered the following brief and pertinent speech:

My friends and fellow citizens—I am deeply impressed with the kindness of your manifestation. I look upon you as the last best hope of liberty; and in our liberty alone is our Constitutional Government to be preserved. Upon your strong right arms depend the success of your country, and in asserting the birth right to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing as compared with the immense interests you have at stake. [Cheers.]

It may be that you have not long been trained, and that you have much to learn of the art of war, but I know that there beats in the breasts of Southern sons a determination never to surrender—a determination never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. [Cries of "never!" and applause.] Though great may be the disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a free fight, and the Southern banner will float in triumph everywhere. [Cheers.] The country relies upon you. Upon you rest the hopes of our people; and I have only to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my life, I am wholly your own. [Tremendous cheers.]

President Davis then retired from the balcony.

Ex-Senator Wigfall, Governor Letcher and Mayor Mayo followed with brief speeches, in response to the calls of the crowd, after which the President and suite proceeded to the adjoining parade ground, where a review of the troops took place—*Richmond Enquirer, 30th.*

BLACK FRIDAY.—The Chicago *Times* moralizes on the fact that in this most unlucky war every prominent movement has taken place on the most unlucky day—Friday. The bombardment of Sumter was commenced on Friday; the troubles in Baltimore took place on Friday; the first and bloodiest riot in St Louis occurred on Friday; the attack on Sewell's Point was made on Friday; the attack on Alexandria was made on Friday, and Ellsworth was killed on Friday. It has all been a "Friday" business.

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

A Potent Ally.

Editors of the Bee:

There never was, nor could there be a people more confident of ultimate triumph over their foes than are those of the Confederate States, while the ferocity and desperation of those foes clearly betray a self-consciousness of their own comparative weakness. This disparity between the adverse parties is forcibly illustrated by the delicacy and magnanimity evinced by the humane treatment of the prisoners captured at Fort Sumter and in Texas, and the contrast thereto presented by the Sepoy modes of warfare suggested by the Lincoln sheets, which clearly indicate their dread of their adversary. If Lincoln's subjects believed, as they pretend to, that our subjugation would be an easy task, they would be calm and dignified as we are. Had they confidence in their ability to subdue us by civilized and Christian means, they would not resort to the desperate game of brag—would not absurdly strive to intimidate us. Their motives are perfectly transparent to every discriminating mind. Knowing that it will be impossible to procure the pecuniary means requisite to prosecute war more than three or four months, they see that they must either subdue us in the meantime, or abandon their mad scheme and bear the odium of a humiliating "back out." They recently had once soon to sell bonds for the paltry amount of nine millions—scarcely sufficient to cover the prodigious expenses they are incurring for *a single week*, yet with vehement drumming, and though submitting to a ruinous *shave of fifteen per cent*, they failed to sell quite two-thirds of the proffered bonds. Before the commencement of next September they will need a further amount of a hundred to a hundred and fifty millions, a moiety of which they cannot procure, even by selling their bonds at one-half of the sum they represent. Perceiving that in less than four months they will be hard and fast aground, pecuniarily—as helpless as an infant—the desperation they evince is now surprising. If they imagine that they can conceal so palpable a fact, they will soon be undeceived. Our people have not yet lost their reason. Foreign journals will doubtless criticise with marked severity the ridiculous figure these madmen cut, and pity their ignorance and stupidity.

Were it possible to augment our conviction of the triumphant success of our efforts, the apparent cooperation therewith by the Almighty, would have that effect. A glance at past and current events seems to demonstrate such cooperation beyond cavil. A multitude of pompous circumstances could be cited, but a few of them will amply sustain the opinion.

The bankrupt condition of Lincoln's treasury is an immense obstacle to his success, and a corresponding advantage to us. A petitioner in time, such as so grievously employed amused the Jackson Administration, would tender his Washington despotism tenfold more formidable to us than it is.

Again, the advantage of having in our army nearly all the skilled and most accomplished officers recently attached to that of the enemy, is incalculable. Then it is well known that for a quarter of a century some of the ablest statesmen have persistently urged the importance of materially augmenting the American navy. The humblest intellect can perceive that the failure of such efforts is now eminently conducive to our good, since our enemies consequently lack those facilities for crippling us which relative naval resources would have furnished.

No less fortunate for us is the fact that the Government of the United States has resolutely adhered to three great principles of international policy, neither of which will foreign nations now permit it to abandon, viz: that a neutral flag protects a vessel and her cargo; that a nation by belligerents, that a nation cannot legally blockade its own ports and that the right of belligerents to commission privateers is indisputable. Foreign nations are compelled to procure supplies of our cotton and tobacco, and at these staples can be had only through our ports they will unhesitatingly treat with contempt Lincoln's illegal and ridiculous blockading scheme. This great advantage to us is materially augmented by the absolute necessity of our exchanging from the Lincoln power. This course and the Morrill tariff are materially subserving our interest by augmenting a hitherto foreigners, an alienation from our cause and a sympathy for us.

As the navy of either Great Britain or France could run a few weeks ammunition that owing to the big end of the late United States, the madness of undying either of those powers imagining to every man of course is seen. It is almost astonishing that ever since a certain type of a Government so foul which is now acting the despot at Washington could thus degrade itself.

The period at which the war was commenced is another circumstance in our favor, as other being such as Southerners are concerned, but fearfully deleterious to Northern constituents. Very cool weather would reverse the relative positions of the two, but before the commencement of the cold season our enemies will, by peculiarly embarrassing, become outnumber.

But perhaps the most signal indication of the favor of Providence is presented in the fortuitous disposal of all kinds, which, unprecedented in kind, the remainder of the world, in equally proportions, we could reap the double advantage of securing a large surplus of the means of subsistence, and of also demonstrating the unrivaled resources of the South. When it becomes evident that our agricultural capacity cannot be materially restricted, even by the most pernicious of all calamities—war—the importance of our prominent institution will be duly appreciated.

This so significant corroboration of the ad Valdiaes we claim to possess will convince an unprejudiced minds that the Confederate States have the elements of independence in a degree elsewhere unequaled.

Can we reasonably infer that the combination of circumstances, and many others not enumerated, all of which conduce to our good and equally to the detriment of our enemies, are merely accidental? Far more probable is the conclusion that it is indicative of the omnipotent Wisdom of him whose designs cannot be frustrated by human means.

It is not intimate for those now desecrating the capital to a quite glorious Republic, the which they were about to inaugurate thereon, spurny against millions of freemen, some Gulliver-like fight and depredate the success of your country, and in asserting the birth right to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing as compared with the immense interests you have at stake. [Cheers.]

It may be that you have not long been trained, and that you have much to learn of the art of war, but I know that there beats in the breasts of Southern sons a determination never to surrender—a determination never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. [Cries of "never!" and applause.] Though great may be the disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a free fight, and the Southern banner will float in triumph everywhere. [Cheers.] The country relies upon you. Upon you rest the hopes of our people; and I have only to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my life, I am wholly your own. [Tremendous cheers.]

President Davis then retired from the balcony.

Ex-Senator Wigfall, Governor Letcher and Mayor Mayo followed with brief speeches, in response to the calls of the crowd, after which the President and suite proceeded to the adjoining parade ground, where a review of the troops took place—*Richmond Enquirer, 30th.*

BLACK FRIDAY.—The Chicago *Times* moralizes on the fact that in this most unlucky war every prominent movement has taken place on the most unlucky day—Friday. The bombardment of Sumter was commenced on Friday; the troubles in Baltimore took place on Friday; the first and bloodiest riot in St Louis occurred on Friday; the attack on Sewell's Point was made on Friday; the attack on Alexandria was made on Friday, and Ellsworth was killed on Friday. It has all been a "Friday" business.

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

Daniel Webster on Military Force.

In October, 1832, Mr. Webster addressed a Convention of the National Republican or Whig party, at Worcester, Massachusetts. Speaking of Executive power, and putting down nullification in South Carolina, he said:

Sir, for one, I protest in advance against such remedies as I have heard hinted. The Administration itself keeps a profound silence, but its friends have spoken for it. *We are told, sir, that the President will immediately employ the military force, and at once blockade Charleston!* A military remedy—a remedy by direct military operation, has been thus suggested, and nothing else has been suggested, as the intended means of *preserving the Union!* Sir, there is no little reason to think that this suggestion is true. We cannot be altogether unmindful of the past, and therefore we cannot be altogether unsuspicious for the future. For one, sir, I raise my voice before hand against the unauthorized employment of military power, and against superseding the authority of the laws by an armed force, under the pretext of putting down nullification. THE PRESIDENT HAS NO AUTHORITY TO BLOCKADE CHARLESTON, THE PRESIDENT HAS NO AUTHORITY TO EMPLOY MILITARY FORCE, OR, TILL he shall be duly required to do so by law, and by the proper authorities, his duty is to cause the laws to be executed. *His duty is to support the civil authority.* His duty is, if the law be resisted, to employ the military force of the country, if necessary, for their support and execution; *but to do this it must be in compliance with law, and with decisions of the tribunals.* If, by any ingenious device, those who resist the laws escape from the reach of judicial authority, as it is now provided to be exercised, it is entirely competent in Congress to make such new provisions as the exigency of the case may demand. These provisions undoubtedly would be made. With a constitutional and efficient head of the Government, with an Administration really and truly in favor of the Constitution, the country can comprehend what is meant by the exercise of reason by the progress of enlightened opinion, by the natural, genuine patriot sense of the country, and by the steady and well sustained operation of law, the progress of disorganization may be stopped, and the Union of the States maintained. Let it be remembered that where nullification is most powerful, it is not despotic! If we can relieve the country from an Administration which denies to the Constitution those powers which are the breath of its life, if we can place the Government in the hands of its friends: *if we can secure it against the dangers of unlawful and irregular military force*, if it can be placed under the lead of an Administration whose moderation, firmness and wisdom shall inspire confidence and command respect, we may yet surmount the dangers, numerous and formidable as they are, which surround us.

If Daniel Webster were alive now, what would he say of a war declared by Executive edict, of an immense army raised and equipped without authority of Congress, of a blockade in defiance of the Constitution and the law, of a *habeas corpus* suspended by Presidential But of State Governments deposed, of Federal Courts ignored, in fine, of all the acts of usurpation and despotism that have been crowded into the brief reign of the perjured wretches at Washington!

A MILITARY FAMILY.—The family of the late Capt J. M. Otey, 1 Lieutenant, are all in the service of the Confederate States.

Dexter Otey, First Lieutenant of a cavalry company, Lynchburg. Van R. Otey, a member of the same company.

John Stewart Walker, second lieutenant, Capt of a Richmond company in the Southern Rifles. Kirk Otey, Captain of a Lynchburg company at Manassas Junction.

Hays Otey, First Lieutenant Provisional service, at Norfolk.

Gaston Otey, First Lieutenant Provisional service, at Yorktown.

John M Otey, Second Lieutenant in Provisional service, under Col Cocke.

Wm N. Otey, Second Lieutenant Provisional service, at Sewells Point, *fired the first gun in response to the inaugeration of Lincoln's reign of terror.*

All of these gentlemen, we believe, have the advantage of a military education. One served in Mexico, and four were at Harper's Ferry and Charlestown.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Common Council.—Three members of the board of aldermen, who had over last evening after waiting in vain for two hours for their colleagues to arrive, that a session taken place, or even was a quorum present, sent in to the board a communication by the hands of the Sergeant at Arms, in the form of a memorial, to the effect that the Sergeant at Arms, N. E. Bailey, and Newton Richards, who had presented themselves in this manner, present satisfactory evidence that a particular member of the board was in the vicinity of the aldermanic chamber, and upon the occasion in question, in their opinion, the gentleman in question, in their opinion, the gentleman in question, in their opinion, the gentleman