THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
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NEW ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By D. E. Murphy at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Notre Dame and Carondelet streets, superfine flour.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a negro man—a gardener; also, two lots of ground in the Second District.

Weak Inventions of the Enemy.

It hard words were as efficacious as hard blows, we freely confess that the South would speedily succumb, for the Yankee press showers upon us inexhaustible floods of vituperation. If the power of the imagination were equal to the task of annihilating the "rebels," there would not be a single one of us left as a monument of the mercy of the victor. The truth is, that as the Jacobin prints cannot conquer us in any other manner than on paper, they are determined that the subjugation of the South, in that particular way, shall be effectual and complete. Accordingly, every day they belabor us most savagely, and prove apparently to their own unqualified satisfaction that we are in imminent and immediate danger of defeat, disgrace and destruction.

At this fancy work the New York *Herald* is an adept, and the *Tribune* a graduate of considerable distinction; but we think the military genius who presides over the columns of the *Times* displays more skill and ingenuity than either. That extraordinary artist has on several special occasions sent the whole Southern army to kingdom come, and he rarely fails to regale his reader with the pleasing assurance that we are all in a desperate strait. In the *Times* of the 20th instant there are two articles on the terrible condition of things in the South. The first of them bears the appalling title: "Famine among the Confederates," and gloats with most Christian like exultation at the lack of meat and bread from which we are said to be suffering. The *Times* compares the prices of wheat, flour and meas pork in the Southern and Northern States, and finding that they rule higher in the former than the latter, arrives unanimously at the conclusion that we are gradually reaching the starving point, and that if JEFF DAVIS does not fight soon, and fight successfully, he must perish. Of course our readers understand that the views of the *Times* are as shallow and sophistical as they can be. Breadstuffs and pork are cheap at the North and West because the blockade precludes their exportation, and the supply far exceeds the demand. The farmers of the North suffer considerably from this, as the rates at which they are compelled to vend their produce hardly remunerate them for their toil. Breadstuffs and pork are slightly dearer at the South than they usually are at this season, but are falling as the Southern harvests begin to come in. On the other hand fruit, vegetables, and beef are cheaper than we have ever known them. If the North wants until the South is starved into submission, we opine that her patience will far outlast that of JOE himself. The wretched balderdash of the *Times* in this respect is a proof of the paucity of its ideas. The plan of starving out the South was exploded weeks ago.

But the Hero of Solferino has another unanswerable proof of the exhausted resources of the South. It has discovered a fact of the most stupendous character—one which shows, to use its language, that in the first spasm of sectional ardor and oligarchic rage, the traitors are already reduced to the last resources of exhaustive war. What is this direful calamity that thunders so in the index? Why that youths under eighteen, and men over forty-five, are volunteering for the war. Is the *Times* joking, or has it turned idiot? Can there be more pregnant evidence of the irrepressible enthusiasm of the South than the very fact cited by that journal, that those who are legally and specifically exempt from the necessity of fighting, are nevertheless enrolling themselves by thousands for the field? Why this is one of the difficulties we have to contend with. So universal is the desire to have a hand in the castigation of the Yankees, that beardless boys can scarcely be kept at home, while veterans who have nearly attained the grand climacteric are eagerly proffering their services. And this, therefore, demonstrates that we are already reduced to the last resources of an exhaustive war. The *Times* may be as malignant and as mendacious as it pleases, but for the honor of the press it should avoid such displays of imbecility. For instance, when the *Times* adds the following:

They are also forcing men into their service on pains of forfeiture of goods and imprisonment or death, while the very slaves and despised free negroes are called upon to serve in the ranks or in the intrenchments. Their financial expedients show equal desperation, and betray an approaching exhaustion of resources. The war is initiated by forced loans, and the first campaign is joked out upon the faith of "bonds" which no one expects to see redeemed, or upon the more solid basis of ladies pin money and jewelry.

It simply hazards its reputation for truth, not for intelligence. We in the South are, of course, aware that the charges just quoted are wanton and unmitigated falsehoods—that no man has been forced into the service, that our negroes toil cheerfully in the intrenchments, that the free colored population have volunteered to fight for us, that our finances are in a far better state than those of the Old Wreck, and that for every dollar the war costs us, the North will have to spend three—but still the bold and bare faced inventions of that journal may impose on a people whose credulity and ignorance are unmitigated to the proportions, but when it adduces the splendid examples of heroic self sacrifice at the South as proofs that we are already exhausted, in plain English, it utters superlative nonsense, of which it should be heartily ashamed.

Our thanks are due Ezekiel, Exchange Placer at the Old Post Office, for a late New York paper.

BURLINGAME.—This famous Abolition ranter having been rejected by the Austrian Government as United States Minister to that Court has, it is said, been transferred to the Chinese mission. A gentleman who is familiar with the character of the Chinese thinks Burlingame will run foul of another sang when he gets to his new destination. The Children of the Sun, he thinks, will promptly refuse a minister who has been rejected by any body, and that without regard to the cause.

The Attakapas *Register* has the following:

BLOCKADE OF ATCHAFALAYA BAY.—The New Orleans dailies, of Tuesday, learn that a United States ship of war, of eight guns, was anchored in Atchafalaya Bay on Monday, intercepting our communication with Texas. We are glad to inform our correspondents that the rumor is without foundation. Captain John Nichols, keeper of the lighthouse on Shell Key Bayou, arrived here on Monday last, for supplies, and reports no ship of war in the bay, or adjacent, as far as he could discern with a good eye glass from his room, some fifty feet above the level of the sea.

JOHN MITCHELL ON THE WAR.—John Mitchell writes from Paris to the New York *Irish News* as follows:

You are right in sympathizing with the South. The South has not thrown off the shackles of the Union one hour too soon. She has not been the aggressor, but has suffered much and long from the greedy commercial, all-together British connected industrial system forced upon her by the North. Her cause is a just cause; her institutions are safe, and sound, and beneficent; and I am happy to say that the Irish citizens of the Southern States are standing loyally with their adopted country. The Irish citizens of South Carolina militia have distinguished themselves by their zeal in volunteering upon any service. In the regular army of South Carolina a very near relative of your correspondent has the honor to hold a commission as an officer of artillery. Another very near relative belongs to the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, and may be at this moment in Washington or thereabouts. There's no better cause no more honorable service, and I think it highly desirable that young Irishmen should learn the art of war somewhere, seeing it is a transportable offense to learn it at home.

MR. RUSSELL'S BLUNDER.—The leading war correspondent of the London *Times*, Mr. Russell, in the opening paragraphs of the letter which we published yesterday, has evidently permitted himself to be deceived, in coming to the conclusion that any portion of the people of South Carolina "would be content if they could only get one of the royal race of England to rule over them." One or two individuals might have expressed such sentiments in earnest, but if he heard more than that utter them we must come to the conclusion that he was the subject of a hoax or a quiz.

The only sentiment we have heard uttered akin to this is, that rather than return again to the old Government, South Carolina would be willing to be ruled again by a constitutional monarchy, but to strain this into a popular desire to have one of the royal family, a prince of the blood, to reign over us, is simply absurd.

The people of South Carolina and the Confederates desire no better Government than that now in Richmond, and by what means from England is a market for their cotton, and their goods and gold in exchange. They want no monarch to interrupt the current of trade, that amity and friendship growing out of mutual commercial interests.—*Columbia Guardian.*

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

[EVENING DISPATCHES.]

News from the Confederate Capital—Another Georgia Regiment Accepted for the War—Order Issued by Gen. Beauregard—No Crossing the Line Without Passports—No One Allowed to Leave Richmond.

Richmond, June 28.—Col. Printup's Georgia regiment has been accepted for the war, and ordered into immediate service.

Gen. Beauregard has issued an order prohibiting persons, except with passports from the War Department, from entering the lines of the army of the Potomac with the intention to pass over to the United States, or to the lines of the enemy.

Gov. Letcher has published an order prohibiting persons from leaving Richmond without permit from him.

The military must have permits from the Confederate authorities.

The U. S. Government to Support East Tennessee.

Washington, June 28.—The United States Government has determined to support the inhabitants of East Tennessee. The mail thither will be carried via Cincinnati, instead of Louisville.

The retained Texas regulars will be sent to the plains to protect the mails.

Whereabouts of Gen. Lyon.

St. Louis, June 27.—Gen. Lyon is still at Booneville.

Captures.

Alexandria, June 28.—Lieutenant Harrison, of the regular army, and a Zouave Captain have been captured.

Affairs in Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 28.—The old police has been disbanded. Marshal Henley swore in a new set.

Searches for arms are progressing. Many families have left the city, and others are packing. The bar rooms are all closed.

Virginia Passes.

Washington, June 28.—No more passes into Virginia are granted.

MORNING DISPATCHES.]

Excitement in Baltimore—Search of the Marshal's Office—800 Rifles Found in the Cellar.

Baltimore, June 28.—Crowds are attracted by the Provost Marshal's search. In the Marshal's office a large quantity of arms and ammunition, including 800 rifles, were found in the cellar.

Gen. Banks orders non-interference with the officials, except the police, but vacancies from refusal to serve or resignation will be filled by Marshal Kenley.

Washington Reports—Federal Breastworkers Repulsed.

Washington, June 28—The steamer of war Pawnee is lying at the navy yard.

The steamer Freeborn proceeded to Point Mathias, where she landed men and sand bags. The men proceeded to throw up breastworks, when, to their astonishment, a party of Southerners appeared. The breastworkers took to the water, leaving the Southerners in full occupation of the breastworks.

Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, while firing a gun to protect the swimmers, was shot in the breast and killed on the spot.

Fifteen shots were thrown among the Southerners, to what effect is not known.

Skirmish Near Cumberland.

Grafton, June 28.—A skirmish is reported as having taken place near Cumberland. Thirteen Federal Zouaves abandoned their horses and took to the hills, arriving at Cumberland with two missing and one killed.

LOUISIANA.

Something More from the Thunderer.

SEWARD'S JUGGLE A FAILURE.

[From the London Times, June 1.]

It is said that President Lincoln has determined to adhere to that declaration of the Treaty of Paris which forbids the use of privateers. It is well known that when this proposal was first made to the American Government it was declined, on the ground that the European Governments occupied a different position, from those on the other side of the Atlantic. If, in fact, England, France and the rest had agreed to respect private property on the high seas, the Americans were prepared to entertain the question of abolishing privateers. But, according to the Cabinet at Washington, the American navy was too small to forego the privilege of issuing letters "marque." Now, it seems the tables are turned. The North find themselves with considerable navy, and therefore, they say, the Confederate States, have no navy at all.

The advantage which would accrue to the North by the abolition of privateering is obvious. The South must be to make a naval war with the Confederate States impossible. At the same time it is no less obvious that if the North to forego the privilege of issuing letters of marque would really accomplish the purpose which the North has in view. At present that privilege is consistent with the law of nations, and the South being now acknowledged to possess belligerent rights, is entitled to issue such letters and to have them respected. It seems difficult to understand how any agreement made by the Northern States to abandon a present privilege can disentitle the South to its exercise. And therefore it may be doubted whether the South can be seriously prepared to put an end to privateering unless a similar concession is made by their Southern opponents.

WHAT ENGLAND THINKS OF THE TRUCULENT TONE OF THE NORTHERN PRESS.

Surely we have some reason to expostulate with our kinsmen across the Atlantic for the truculent tone they have assumed towards the country. What have we done? How have we misbehaved ourselves? Why are we to be scolded, and threatened, and warned? Wherefore this attack? At first a few dropping shots splashed with some violence the ocean roll; anon, then a volley was suddenly discharged at us from the Louvre Hotel in Paris, and now comes a complete salvo of shotted guns from all the Northern press. England is to be made war upon if she should but moven finger. Peaceful America is to join with France and restore to it we should but cast a shadow of a slip upon the waters of the South.

When we were at war with Russia, America supplied our enemy with war steamers so notoriously that one of them, in which the time the Imperial Majesty lately disported himself in the China seas, was named the "America." Now, if we had been inclined to follow such an example, we might very likely have got a good price for a fleet of steamers from the Southern Confederacy, and might have found such compliation for the Northern navy that there would have been no danger of a cotton famine in Lancashire. All this we might have done, and much more, and if we had done it we might have provoked some such language as Brother Jonathan now held, although we could not even then have been accused of doing more than returning evil for evil. But we, on the contrary, have done none of these things. We have returned good for evil. We have not only made formal proclamation against all interference in this fratricidal conflict, but we have addressed ourselves in good faith and with hearty good will to the prevention of any privateers going forth from our dock-yards. We have issued orders all over the world that no corner of the earth where the British flag flies shall give shelter to the armed vessels of either of these two belligerent parties, or shall aid them to dispose of their prizes or their plunder. We have not only done these States acts, but we have aided them with the full force of our public opinion. Nothing would be more unpopular in England at this moment than any interference with this quarrel. If we could heal it by a word, that word would be spoken with entire unanimity throughout these islands, but, as we do not hope that this is in our power, we are fully resolved to hold strictly to our position of absolute neutrality.

A Sovereign Democracy of Federal Republics punishing and conquering a rebel Democracy of Confederate Republics; may appear strange to the students of public law; but we have it before us as fact, and as a fact we must deal with it. The words "rebellion" and "loyalty," when used to indicate the action of independent States joined together by a contract which derived its validity from each individual assent, fall strange upon a mind accustomed to accept the characteristics of fixed forms of government as they have been made familiar to us by the old writers; but here we have them in the just as we have them in Austria or Russia. If, however, we stretch the right of sovereignty to the utmost, Washington can have no fairer title to sovereignty over Montgomery than the King of Naples had over Sicily, and Commodore Tatnall, when he ran to the aid of Admiral Lee, cannot be said to have been guilty of anything like stiffness in the matter of lending a helping hand. Nor, if we should but unveil our eyes to see what we should but cast a shadow of a slip upon the waters of the South.

Success of Southern Privateers.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, of the 18th instant, says the Southern privateers have "already taken fifty-one ships, valuing, on an average, cargoes and ships, $2,000,000. Our exchanges] from the Southern sea coast contain numerous advertisements relating to the fitting out of privateers. To counteract this legitimate warfare upon Northern commerce the *Times'* correspondent proposes:

To arm in a month, or six weeks at the latest, a squadron composed of five screw steamers of from five to six hundred tons each, low-pressure engines of one hundred and fifty nominal horse power. Each of these steamers manned by a crew of one hundred and twenty men in all.

The men (all sailors) to be instructed and drilled after the system in use in the French navy, where they are fitted for land as well as for sea duty, and consequently taught the exercises, practical and theoretical, of the cannon, rifle and sword, as well as school of battalion.

The volunteer squadron, denominated "Union Volunteer Squadron," to be rallied to the Regular naval forces of the country, under the orders of the commander-in-chief of these forces.

Let them sustain the blockade, and make their arrangements to sweep the ocean, and the South will be there to see.

If it required only two months of preparation for war under a Black Republican Government to reduce the United States six per cent. stocks from par value to 84 per cent., how low will they have fallen by the expiration of the first year of actual hostilities?

If three months of Abolitionist ascendency at Washington have cost the North thus much, how much will four years of such an Administration cost?

The foregoing thorny arithmetical problems are propounded by that pestilent anti-Abolition sheet, the New York *Daily News*. We have not yet seen any attempt to solve them.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Bonford Guards.—We understand that a fine company is rapidly organizing under this title, with the following officers: Captain, John Newman; First Lieutenant, M. Stern; Second Lieutenant, John Prine; Second Lieutenant Junior, George Serwin.

St. Charles Theatre.—This evening and tomorrow evening there will be grand patriotic representations at the St. Charles Theatre—this evening by the dramatic amateurs, and to-morrow by the German Dramatic Troupe and Turner Societies.

Board of Aldermen.—This Board of the Common Council was convoked last evening by the Mayor, at the request of the Finance Committee, to receive their report. Messrs. Stith, Cox, Robin, Forstall, Wilts and Huskins were present, and President Nixon being out of the city, Mr. Stith was called upon to take the chair. Mr. Wilts, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported favorably upon the resolution passed by the lower Board appointing a Military Commission to examine and report upon the defenses of all the approaches to the city of New Orleans, and it was unanimously concurred in.

Mr. Wilts also presented, from the same committee, two ordinances, which, at his request, were ordered to be spread upon the minutes for consideration at the next regular meeting. One was for reducing the compensation to the official journal for advertising, from 60 cents to 30 cents a square of ten lines of agate. The other made a reduction of 25 per cent. in the salaries of all city officers and employés, except the charter officers, whose salaries are established by Legislative enactment, (Mayor, Controller, Surveyor, Street Commissioner, &c.) and the police. With the latter the salaries of day officers is cut down to $50 from $55, and of night watchmen to $45 from $50.

Mr. Wilts explained that the expenses of the city from the 1st of July to the 1st of January would be $1,000,000, and as money could not be borrowed anywhere, it was necessary to commence with economy somewhere. These reductions would save the city $6500 per month, or $27,500 in the next six months. After the war he was willing to raise the salaries to their former standard.

The Banquet of Death, or, The Triumph of Innocence.—The events of night before last, bring the particulars of a well planned attempt at robbery and murder which was transformed by some unknown fairy process into a grand work of charity, are to be worked up, we are credibly informed, into a novelette of thrilling horror and magnetic interest by Ned Buntline, for the New York Weekly Windbag. Without wishing to forestall this great work, we feel it our duty to chronicle the simple facts as they occurred. Well do our readers know that the Council appropriated $500 with which to buy strychnine sausages for gratuitous circulation among the canine population, and that this must have been done under the impression that there were 35,000 dogs to be killed. At a dollar a sausage, it was thought they ought to be pretty well made, dainty enough to tickle the palate of the most epicurean, but instead, those bought and given to the police were filled with large cuts of raw meat, enough to poison a dozen dogs scattered to visiting his master's kitchen in the night time. As to the strychnine they contained, our readers will learn of it by the sequel.

The best authenticated experience we have obtained (at great labor and expense, expressly for the readers of the *Bee*) is that of watchman X, on the upper fourth street beat, Fifth District. Armed with his club, rattle, and lots of sausage, a stout heart and an empty stomach, he went forth upon his lonely watch, anticipating with lively interest the pleasure of watching all the progressive agonies of canine death, and studying the philosophical aspects of the effects of strychnine upon the animal system.

Four X, he walked his beat to and fro, hour after hour, but every dog gladdened his sight. In vain he whistled at street corners, in vain he whispered cajoling entreaties up dark alleyways, and went through the whole scale of mouthings understood to have some analogy with dog language. Midnight came on space and found the disconsolate X sitting on an ash barrel, holding out a sausage before his eyes and pleaded in a metaphysical dissertation on the incomprehensibility of death. But from his glassies mournfully toward the corner, when, behold! there is the long hope-for object—a veritable dog! It was a very lean, lank, hungry, thievish, snarling creature, and the watchman's conscience smote him as he tossed a sausage to the famished wanderer.

The dog devoured it voraciously—but what was the effect? He did not fall and stretch out his legs, as X had expected. All the contrary, he commenced wagging his tail, and barking his lips, and jumping around the dispenser of strychnine at a strange rate. X trembled! Could it be the mad delirium of approaching death? Might not the beast, by biting him, infuse some of the strychnine into his system? Sorts he by thought strong him. He would double the dose. Taking another sausage from his pocket, he hardly had it in his hand before it was snatched away by this singular dog and devoured as quickly as the other.

Again the dog commenced his frantic dance around the officer, wagging his tail and smacking his lips. At every circle he approached nearer. X was certain he saw a demoniac glare in that eye, and leaning against a lamp post, his blood curdled in his veins, his hair stood on end, and his limbs almost refused him support. Finally, hoping to gain trust and finish the animal sooner he gave him a third, then a fourth, and finally a fifth sausage. Still the dog kept up his antics. A full hour had now passed by, and a fearful period of agonizing suspense it had been to X, but at last he penetrated the mystery. The strychnine in the sausages was of a very harmless kind, and instead of murdering a dumb beast it had made him his fast friend for life.

Glorious realization! For awhile more X forgot, in the caresses of the dog, that he had gone away without supper in the evening. But as "the wee sma' hours ayant the twain" approached, hunger gnawed at his vitals. He could not leave his beat—what was he to do? Cold, calculating, he drew forth the last sausage. It looked nice and smelled nice to a hungry man. If the dog had prospered on five, surely one would not injure him.

After glancing up and down the street to see that no one was observing him, he commenced on the one remaining sausage. After the first bite he said to himself, "It is not so bad after all." After the second bite, he said, "why it's excellent, I declare!" After finishing the repast he smacked his lips, wiped them on his coat sleeve, and remarked, with a sigh of regret and a tear in his eye, "I wish I hadn't given so many of them away to that dog!"

X was not alone in his experience, we fear. Several friends, who were going to market at the time the watchman came in to roll-call yesterday morning, assure us that they were followed by a troupe of about sixty dogs, who were boisterously showing their gratitude for the only really good meal they had enjoyed in a long time. One worthy officer, who makes his market-money a very little money, took the clerk aside and asked him confidentially whether there were any more of the sausages left, "because there were a good many dogs up his way." We believe that after this the Chief of Police will see that the strychnine is little stronger. Beware, friend X!

The Grand Jury Report.—The Grand Jury of our beloved parish signalize their retirement at the end of every three months by the issuing of a report, more or less verbose. That which came to light yesterday sacrificed thirteen pages of foolscap to the inevitable *cacoethes scribendi*, though we must say that as a literary effort it was an only written paper. They of course had visited all the public institutions, "as in duty bound," and were lavish in praise of every thing they saw and everybody they came across. As we have a distinct recollection of perusing numerous pages to the same effect quarterly for many past years, we will not trespass much on our space this morning to reproduce it.

The lottery ticket vending was considered too deeply rooted and widely spread to be eradicated, unless the Legislature pass new laws. We fear all the laws that were ever passed since the days of Lycurgus will avail naught until public opinion changes and executive officers put in force the prohibitory statutes. We feel in unanimity throughout these islands, but, as we do not hope that this is in our power, we are fully resolved to hold strictly to our position of absolute neutrality.

A Sovereign Democracy of Federal Republics punishing and conquering a rebel Democracy of Confederate Republics; may appear strange to the students of public law; but we have it before us as fact, and as a fact we must deal with it. The words "rebellion" and "loyalty," when used to indicate the action of independent States joined together by a contract which derived its validity from each individual assent, fall strange upon a mind accustomed to accept the characteristics of fixed forms of government as they have been made familiar to us by the old writers; but here we have them in the just as we have them in Austria or Russia. If, however, we stretch the right of sovereignty to the utmost, Washington can have no fairer title to sovereignty over Montgomery than the King of Naples had over Sicily, and Commodore Tatnall, when he ran to the aid of Admiral Lee, cannot be said to have been guilty of anything like stiffness in the matter of lending a helping hand. Nor, if we should but unveil our eyes to see what we should but cast a shadow of a slip upon the waters of the South.

Questions in the Rule of Three.

If it required seven years in the times of George III to wage war for the subjugation of three millions of white, free born Americans, how long will it take Abraham Lincoln and Government to get through with "subjugating" eight millions of the same sort of people?

If the British Government incurred a national debt of £500,000,000, or $2,500,000,000, in vainly endeavoring to subjugate these three millions of people, how much will now cost the Federal Government to try the same experiment, to their own satisfaction, upon eight millions?

If the pecuniary resources of Northern States paid about $25,000,000 annually toward the support of the British Government when its total expenses were $50,000,000, how much will they have to pay when the burden is placed on a war footing, when all the Southern States have seceded, and the whole burden is left on us, and when the total expenses are to be about $400,000,000?

If the Federal Government once first calling out troops, by proclamation of April 15th—two months since—has only been able to advance its army, at its most, twelve or twenty miles within the boundaries of the State of Virginia, how long will it take to complete the "subjugation" of the whole eleven Confederate States?

Thieves About.—Night before last the Uncle Sam Exchange, corner of Front and Levee streets, was entered by burglars, who got in through the alleyway. They entered a number of rooms from the long gallery which skirts the building, and succeeded in finding a watch, some money and trifling articles. Two notorious thieves, named Mike McKenna and Charles McCarty, were arrested on suspicion and sent to the Workhouse for six months by Recorder Adams. About two o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Manford Perkins' grain store, on Levee street, between Poydras and Lafayette, was entered and robbed of a silver watch and two hundred dollars in money. It is reported that a man, attired in a soldier's uniform, was seen coming out of the place. A store at the corner of Poydras and Front Levee streets was robbed at the same time of a box of cigars and fifteen dollars in silver coin, perhaps by the same party. Officer McDonnell found the cigar store No. 176 Royal street open at three o'clock the same morning, probably having been visited by robbers. François, a slave of Mr. Lollen, was arrested on Poydras street, at half-past five o'clock, for having in his possession a gold watch, No. 17,044, and a silver watch, No. 15,042. Caleb Hale, alias Charley Williams, one of the boy thieves who escaped from the black maria, was arrested at half-past two o'clock yesterday morning by officer Addison, charged with breaking into Charles Lacome's shop on St. Charles street.

Committed for Trial.—Victor Piquet, who killed Jos. Prudhomme, at the corner of Royal and St. Philip streets, on Sunday evening, October 28th, 1860, and was charged with manslaughter next day by the Coroner's jury, giving $1000 bail for his appearance, only had his preliminary examination yesterday before the Recorder, when he was sent before the Criminal Court. He was out waiting with his wife and servant, when Prudhomme insulted his wife, and when remonstrated with slapped Piquet's face, who drew the sword from his cane and stabbed him in the left side. Prudhomme was laboring under the added effects of liquor and domestic troubles, and seems to have wantonly insulted Mrs. P. from mere malice against the sex.

Fire.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to destroy Mrs. Lynch's house, corner of Goodchildren and Englesin streets, but the fire was extinguished after slight damage to the roof.

Fatal Accident.—David Whistler died in the Charity Hospital yesterday morning from injuries received by falling from the second story of a building on Rampart street several days since. The Coroner held an inquest.

Accidental Drowning.—Frederick Stevens, a native of Germany, 35 years of age, was accidentally drowned in the river yesterday at the foot of Fourth street. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Sergeant Turner, of the Fourth District police, reports that at three o'clock last evening a boy named John McGovern, nine years of age, was accidentally drowned while bathing in the river at the foot of Second street. His body was not recovered.

Soldier Wounded.—Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock two members of a Baton Rouge company had a difficulty at the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, in which one of them, named Dunn, was shot by the other, the ball entering at his shoulder and passing through his neck. He was carried to the hospital, and the other one was arrested.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens. The Attorney-General was required to show cause, on the 21st of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M., why a new trial should not be granted in the case of James Gallagher, convicted of manslaughter, as applied for by the Hon. Randell Hunt and Colonel A. F. Field, counsel for the prisoner.

Joseph Rhodes, who was charged with assault and battery, and pleaded guilty to an assault, was sent to the Parish Prison for three days.

To Hire.

A NEGRO GIRL, aged 18 years, general house servant; a child's nurse. Apply at 91 Old Levee st. jn29 3t

SARDINES—175 cases sardines, quarter and half boxes.
MUSCAT—60 cases quarts and pints.
MALAGA—10 barrels sweet Malaga.
WHISKY—20 half barrels Tuscaloosa, Bourbon and Monongahela.
CHERRY—50 barrels.
MADEIRA—8 pipes and 20 quarter pipes old Madeira.
PORT WINE—4 pipes old Port wine.
ARGAUGE—12 boxes choice asparagus.
SAGO—1400 cases Sago, 2 and 3 lbs. each.
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
2 and 10 St. Louis st.

CIGARS—9000 bundles in store; for sale by E. TROIGROS, 1 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

RUM—10 pipes Havana rum, in store and for sale by E. TROIGROS, 1 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

PALE ALE—400 casks H. Deetjen's India Pale Ale, of superior quality, in quarts and pints, in store and for sale by
corner Royal and Conti sts.

BAVARIAN LAGER BEER—40 casks of the celebrated Bavarian Lager Beer, in store and for sale by
corner Royal and Conti sts.

HAVANA SUGAR—100 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, 64 Magazine st.

HAVANA CIGARS—1000 Havana Cigars of all sizes, such as Regalias, Media Regalias, Londres, Londres and Mulas, in store and for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, 64 Magazine st.

FOR SALE IN BOND—50 puncheons Jamaica Rum, of superior quality, in bond; for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, 64 Magazine st.

CLARET IN CASKS—50 casks St Emilion; 100 do. Margaux, from the well known houses of Lafrite le Brun, Rousseau, and Lemoinne & Co. For sale by S D GRATIAA & CO, 56 Customhouse st.

GIN IN BOND—10 pipes Sneet's Imperial; 20 do. Lorentz Schiedt; for sale by S D GRATIAA & CO, 56 Customhouse st.

WHISKY—A fine assortment in store and for sale by S D GRATIAA & CO, 56 Customhouse st.

STRAWBERRIES IN JUICE—200 cases in store and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., No. 56 Customhouse st.

VINEGAR—10 bbls White Wine Vinegar in store; for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., No. 56 Customhouse st.

HAVANA CIGARS—Aromas, in store, of different sizes, of Cabanas, Figaro, Intimidad, Designio, Perfection, Meridianas, Sultanas, Conferencia, Turcos, Milan, Flor Vega, &c., guaranteed genuine and of direct importation. For sale by GUMA & MASICH, 21 Chartres st.

ABSYNTH—24 boxes Absynth, Pernod, in store and for sale by CHAUDET & NEE, 147 and 149 Royal st.

WINES—100 bbls. Haut Sauterne and 1 bbls. d'Arbe for sale by S. PLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

CLARET, CLARET—50 casks Quinsac claret, 1 do. after St. Emilion do, 50 do Castillon do, in store and for sale by S PLASSAN, 40 Old Levee st.

SARDINES—30 cases whole boxes Sardines, from importation, for sale by S. PLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

CHAMPAGNE—500 baskets Champagne, sundry C brands, for sale by S. PLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

CLARET—250 boxes St. Julien, Marturet; 250 do Margaux; 100 do Margaux; in store and for sale by S. PLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

SUNDRIES—Sixty cases empty wine bottles; 100 cases jugs and assortment; 100 baskets Champagne, H. Piper; 100 do. Moet and Chandon; 100 do. Lefolie & Co; 100 cases Maraschino; 50 cases Dutch Cordial; 300 do. Curaçao, N. P. & Co; 100 kegs soft shell almonds, in store by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

SARDINES, OLIVE OIL, &c.—100 cases, 100 qr boxes each, sardines in oil; 100 do, 100 half do do, sardines in oil; 500 baskets olive oil, Posset 50 forms Gruyere cheese, 25 cases Edam cheese. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

ORANGES—200 cases extra Sicilian Oranges; for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

MUSHROOMS IN OIL, TRUFFLES, &c.—10 cases 1lb mushrooms in oil; 5 cases, 100 half boxes each, black truffles; 10 do, 100 half do do, truffle pies. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

FRUITS IN JUICE AND BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases fruits in juice, 1 Delmas; 200 do brandy cherries, 50 do brandy fruits. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

SUNDRIES—In store and for sale by the undersigned—40 bags Yellow Java Coffee, Old Government; 16 boxes Entes Prunes, a choice article; 30 bags Seed Pepper, black and English; 25 boxes Prepared French Mustard; 10 do English Mustard; 20 do Worcestershire Sauce, quarts, pints and half pints; 10 do Walnut do do do; 10 do do assorted Brandy Fruits; do in julce; 30 do French Sweetmeats.
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 2 and 10 St. Louis st.

IN STORE, and for sale by the undersigned—Old Rye, vermouth, Nolly, Prat & Co; 75 boxes Swiss absynth, E. Pernod and F. Berger; 50 do castile soap.
FRED. AVEZ, 59 and 61 Old Levee st, between Gravier and Conti

SARDINES IN OIL—200 cases quarter and half boxes Nantes, for sale by T BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 39 Old Levee st.

OIL, PASTES, MACARONI—500 baskets Sweet Olive Oil, 24 ounces; 1000 cases Macaroni; 100 cases Assorted Pastes. For sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

WINES—140 casks Red Wine, for family use, landing ex ship Uncle Sam, and for sale by A FLAGIO & VIOSCA, Jr., 62 and 64 Old Levee st.

MIXED VEGETABLES—10 cases mixed vegetables, dried, for slicing for machine; for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

VANILLA BEANS—2 cases for sale by S. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., No. 39 Old Levee st.

CLARK'S MATCHES—12 boxes, containing 10 gr. each. For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD Jr., No. 39 Chartres street.

PORT WINE—10 quarter pipes port wine; 5 barrels do. for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD Jr., 39 Old Levee st.

OIL—150 baskets Pinguiol, in stores and for sale by CHAUDET & NEE, 147 and 149 Royal st.

SALTED PROVISIONS—100 boxes Capers; 100 kegs Olives; 100 boxes Pickles; 45 firkins Green Olives; 25 boxes Anchovies in oil; 25 boxes Stuffed Olives. For sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

BRANDIES, WINES, OIL, &c.—12 eighth pipes Cognac, "Jean Louis," 1795, superior;
70 quarter pipes cognac, Jean Louis, 1811;
40 " " FH Dixon, 1800;
20 eighth pipes " " " "
55 quarter pipes " " 1836;
27 eighth pipes " " " "
72 quarter pipes " S Julius, 1840;
35 " " Alex de Montesur, 1845;
28 " " Gerard Dupuy & Co, 1858;
25 " " " 1858;
24 " " F Susan, 1825;
5 pipes gin, Cygne; 126 quarter pipes sherry;
20 quarter pipes Malaga;
100 casks claret, St. Julien;
50 " " Cote de Bourg;
500 boxes " St Julien;
400 " " Margaux;
25 " " Chateau Leoville;
20 " " Chateau Margaux;
30 " " Chateau Beychevaux Margaux;
45 " " Barsac, 1848;
10 " " Chateau Rio, " 1848;
10 " " Lat 18;
5 " " Yq, 18;
200 bags Imperial champagne, Duchs Fils & Dronet;
300 baskets " Anchor;
48 boxes dried prunes in glass jars;
50 " sardines, Gallipoli.
J. A. J. TARIDIS, 45 Old Levee st.

OIL—OIL—OIL

500 BOXES Olive Oil, just received, for sale low to close an invoice.
LANATA BROTHERS, 45 Old Levee st.

SARSAPARILLA—A lot of Mexican Sarsaparilla for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 46 Old Levee st, between Customhouse and Bienville.

CHEMAN CIGARS—500,000 assorted brands for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 39 Old Levee st.

CORKS—A complete assortment of Corks for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 46 Old Levee st, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

MILITARY FAIR.

THE Ladies' Fair at the De Soto School House, Mandeville street, Third District, will take place on TUESDAY, the 2d July, and continue during the week. Let every patriotic heart attend. It promises to prove one of the most successful undertakings. It is for the benefit of the families of volunteers. Let this appeal be sufficient to bring forward all the encouragements of our charitable city. All the Military Companies, free of admittance, are invited to attend. The cars will run to the Fair. jn29 akm

Young Men's Benevolent Association.

THE officers and members of this association are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting on MONDAY, July 1st, 1861, at 8 o'clock, P. M., precisely, at the hall of Polar Star Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., on St. Louis street, between Chartres street and Exchange Alley.

Members are requested to be punctual.

By order of the President.
jn29 2t F. C. ARADIE, Secretary pro tem.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orle