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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1861.

CONDITIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 12½ cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Distrust Them Altogether.

Some unsophisticated people who read the accounts furnished the North of the different skirmishes which have occurred between the Confederate troops in Virginia and the Federal forces, work themselves into a condition of painful and transcendental anxiety touching the results of these encounters. They find it difficult to believe that the correspondents of the Northern journals can reconcile their consciences to such wholesale and unscrupulous lying as they must needs be guilty of, if the reports from Southern sources approach correctness. The perplexity of our amiable friends is natural, and proves that they are not at all accustomed to Yankee mendacity. Long before the war it was clear they will learn to appreciate the boundless inventive capacity of our Northern ex brethren at something like its genuine value.

Fortunately for the South, truth, though hidden in a well, will speak "with most miraculous organ," while falsehood, albeit most skillfully clothed with the habiliments of truth, wears them so ungracefully as perpetually to betray her native hideousness and hollowness. Whenever those of us who care to sift and analyze Northern versions of combats think proper to compare the different stories, they will not fail to find incongruities and contradictions in sufficient abundance to prove that there is no truth in them For instance, one report of the fight at Aquia Creek denies the reported loss of life on the side of the Federalists, or the injury said to have been inflicted on the vessels, while another unwarily remarks that "a number were killed on both sides." a third admits that "the gunboats were splintered badly," that "several shots went clear through the Anacosta, Freeborn and Pawnee," and that "the former was splintered into firewood," while a fourth adds that "the Government has not deemed it proper to renew the attack on Aquia Creek to-day —a fact which will surprise nobody. Now, we take it that even the simplest understanding can perceive the inconsistencies in these several narrations, while the accounts of the affair given on our side are invariably to the same effect Hence the conclusion by an important mind would be that the Northerners aim at concealing their losses, and if possible, at converting defeat into victory, while the Southerners endeavor to relate events as they really occurred.

We might illustrate the position we assume by comparing the various letters and dispatches manufactured for Northern use in reference to the attack on Fairfax Courthouse, and to the skirmishes at Phillippi. In both these skirmishes our troops fought at a marked disadvantage In the latter it is not denied that they suffered a complete surprise. Nevertheless the testimony of eye-witnesses shows that after the first moment of confusion they bore themselves gallantly. At Fairfax they drove back the invaders, and made a number of them bite the dust, and at Phillippi they defended themselves obstinately against immense odds, and finally retreated in good order. These facts are established by competent witnesses. We need scarcely add that the reports respecting these fights from Northern sources are the thinnest of fabrications, and as contradictory, and therefore as untrustable, as those in reference to Aquia Creek

The triumph of the Confederates at Bethel Church, when first made known by the telegraph, was received with a provoking measure of incredulity. The class of unbelieving Thomases to whom we have alluded, doubted and hesitated and asked for confirmation. Well, the news is confirmed, and now, we suppose, they will still reserve their full and cordial admission of its truth until they see what the North has to say. We can tell them in advance that if they are to await Northern confessions of disasters to their arms, they will hear of none during the entire war. That fixed and settled purpose of the North is to keep the people deceived, if possible. The latter never will learn, unless through Southern channels, that a North-ern force has been suffered a repulse. We advise our friends to accept the reports on our side as emanating in general from persons who have no desire to mislead, though they may err occasionally. We doubt not there will be sometimes exaggeration arising from enthusiasm and a too easy credulity, but we do not for a moment suspect our soldiers of wilfully perverting the truth, while experience shows that the Lincolnites are proficient in the school of mendacity. The safer plan is to distrust the latter altogether.

Our thanks are due to W. Race, President of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Mechanical and Agricultural Fair Association, for a copy of its first annual report In general terms we may state that the association is flourishing, but that active operations have been temporarily suspended by the war When peace smiles upon us again, the field of usefulness of this excellent society will be diligently explored.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—The June number of this excellent periodical has been received It abounds in pleasant and profitable reading

THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON OF FRANCE.—The French Government have determined to send out a squadron across the Atlantic for the protection of French commerce. It is to consist of the steam frigate (paddle) Descartes, the paddle corvettes Lavoisier and Prony, and the screw sloop Naval

THE BRITISH SQUADRON ON THE AMERICAN STATION.—The British squadron on the North American and West Indian station is under command of Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K. C B, whose flag flies on the *Nile*, 90 gun screw steamship, and he has under his orders the following steamers:- The Cadmus and Janus, 21 guns each, the Valorous, 16, the Racer, 11, the Desperate, 7. the Barracouta, Flirt, brand, Gladiator, Hydra, Styx and Spiteful, 6 each; and the Landrail and Nimble, 5 each.

FORT SUMTER TO BE ATTEMPTED.—The floating bomb proof battery which is relied on for the recapture of Fort Sumter, will be finished by the 1st of October, provided the work is continued. If finished, it will be more needed for the defense of New York harbor than for any other purpose

MILLDALE, Warren County, Miss., June 10, 1861

HON. W. BROOT—*Dear Sir*:—I am a free man of color, long a resident of this county, and received my land warrant for services in the war of 1812 I am now too old for active service, but insist upon throwing in my humble support for our cause I have brought with me to-day, a horse to present to the Cavalry company and Mr. L. Lindsay is hereby authorized to subscribe on your paper $500 for me, to be paid out of my next crop for the use of the Confederacy. Respectfully,
JORDAN CHARVIS.

The above note, says the Vicksburg *Whig*, is from a real *bona fide* colored man, long well known in this community, and who, by his correct and honest deportment, has gained the esteem of all who know him. It is only by honest integrity and uprightness that a man in his condition can be respected in our community. When the colored men, slaves as well as free, are contributing their means, as well as their valuable services, to uphold the cause of their country, their fanatical and pretended friends in the North will find it hard to conquer us, for the free persons not only contribute their means, but the slaves are actually going to the wars with their young masters to fight, as was witnessed yesterday on the departure of the Madison Infantry. We insist, however, that Jordan's free will offering shall not be received as a gift, but that Confederate bonds should be issued to him, as to others, so that in his old age, in case his property shall be depreciated by the wars, he shall have something left to smooth his declining years.

AN INVITATION TO DINNER.—Col. Prentiss, of Cairo, sends us word that he will take dinner with us in Memphis on the 4th of July. Now, by the authority of our gallant troops at Randolph, we invite Col. Prentiss to dine with them at that delightful rural retreat. They insist on being honored with his presence. They promise him a loud mouthed welcome, and a royal feast. The bill of fare will consist of several courses of the most unique and varied description—leaden bullets, Minié balls and slugs—cannon-balls, from 6 to 68 pounders—red hot shot, just from the oven—bomb shells, stuffed with slugs, and all sorts of deliacies, which will be scattered among the guests with luxurious profusion—and for dessert, to each as chooses to remain, sundry items of confectionery made of the best Sheffield steel, such as Bowie-knives, bayonets, sabres, &c. &c., which will be introduced into the stomachs of the guests without swallowing by a process peculiar to our Randolph boys After dinner the guests will take a *siesta*, which will not be disturbed until the tramp of dooms shall rouse them with its startling blast. The gallant Colonel must be sure not to attempt to pass Randolph without giving his brothers in arms a call. They will be much offended at such a slight, and may be tempted to blow him and all his escadron to an *unmentionable place—Memphis Avalanche*.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Gov. Jackson's Proclamation.

St. Louis, June 13—The following is Gov. Jackson's proclamation:

A series of unlooked for and unparalleled acts have been inflicted upon the peace and dignity of this Commonwealth and upon the rights and liberties of its people, by wicked and unprincipled men professing to act under the authority of the Federal Government. Solemn enactments of your Legislature have been nullified; your volunteer soldiers have been arrested; commerce with sister States has been suppressed; trade with your own fellow citizens has been subject of harassing the control of armed soldiery; peaceful citizens have been imprison d without warrant; unoffending and defenceless men, women and children have been ruthlessly driven from home and subjected to unbearable indignities heaped upon your State and yourselves.

To this you have submitted with patriotic forbearance, which has only encouraged more daring usurpations. My object has been to preserve peace and avert war from our borders. With that view Gen Price arranged with Gen Harney The State Government faithfully adhered to the agreement. The Federal Government manifested its disapprobation by the dismissal of Gen Harney, and commenced a proceeding utterly hostile to the agreement, waiving the dignity of Missouri. I solicited an interview with Gen. Lyons and made propositions more honorable to the Federal Government than to Missouri, that if the Federalists would withdraw. I would pledge to disband the militia, forbid the introduction of arms into the State, protect all citizens, regardless of their political opinions, repress all insurrections, maintain a strict neutrality; and, if necessary to carry out these pledges, I would call for Federal assistance. Nothing but the desire to avert civil war could have induced these humiliating propositions. These propositions were rejected.

Gov. Jackson calls for 50,000 militia to repel the invaders.

Washington Reports.

Washington, June 13.—There will be no attack on Manassas till Harper's Ferry is taken. Natives of the Northern States have left for Europe for the purpose of fitting Confederate privateers.

Intense excitement prevails from rumors that the Confederates are marching on Washington Advices to this effect have been received at the War Department, but are not credited.

Naval Affairs.

Boston, June 13.—Captain Chauncey, of the retired list, takes command of the Susquehanna The Colorado has her orders and will sail soon.

Military Matters.

Washington, June 13—Dan Sickles's five regiments were mustered into service to day.

Missouri is added to Gen. McClellan's department.

The total number of killed at Little Bethel amounted to 8, and of wounded 15.

Out of Reach in Time.

A dispatch to arms! Wm. Trapman, of South Carolina, said to be bearer of private papers and other Confederate documents, reached Boston too late, the steamer having sailed.

Arrival of the North Star.

New York, June 13—The steamship North Star arrived to-day from Aspinwall, bringing no intelligence of importance.

Douglas's Successor.

Springfield, (Ill.) June 13—The Governor has appointed Hon O H. Browning United States Senator from Illinois, vice S. A Douglas.

Federal Troops in Kentucky—A Secession Flag Torn down.

Cairo, June 13 A steamer, with two Federal companies and a squad of artillery on board, while cruising within a few miles below Columbus, Kentucky, broke her machinery and drifted to the shore.

A party of three persons went ashore to cut down a Secession flag.

Mr. Davis, manager of the Southwestern Telegraph office, has kindly furnished us with the following information regarding the above event:

A body of Federal troops, numbering about 500, landed at Columbus, Kentucky, yesterday, tore down a Secession flag, spat and trampled upon it, and after playing various other childish tricks, put back to Cairo, the place from whence they came, taking with them their trophy.

Washington Gossip.

The Southern camp at Romney is threatened.

McClellan's forces hope to attack Charleston, Virginia, in a week.

Six additional Ohio regiments have been ordered into Western Virginia to operate in the Kanawha valley

Gov. Wise has not been ill.

Attack on Romney, Va.

Cincinnati, June 13—A regiment of Federalists has attacked Romney, Virginia, with success.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 13—W O Barrett, brother of the late Congressman, has been arrested for treason. Other prominent citizens are implicated.

Federal troops are being sent in Missouri Three steamers are at the arsenal, taking troops destined for Jefferson City. The bridge over the Osage river, over the Pacific railroad, has been burned.

Burial of the Dead.

Fortress Monroe, June 13—A true-flagged detachment has gone to Great Bethel to bury the dead.

The Soldiers at Harper's Ferry.

We take the following from the Harper's Ferry correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*

The number of troops at this point is probably not far from — thousand Eleven hundred and sixty of these are Alabamians, fifteen hundred are Mississippians, five hundred are Kentuckians, and of the balance is made of Virginians, sprinkled with more or less from every State south of Mason and Dixon's line A considerable number, by the way, are Indians from North Carolina, vigorous, hearty looking redmen, but in what force they are here I am unable to say, also a goodly share of Baltimore boys, who have straggled hither in twos or threes, and lost-and-in the cars, impelled both by a desire to escape prosecution for participating in the riot of April 19th, and to take their place in the approaching contest These form, so to speak, a "cohort" by themselves, and if they speak as well as they talk will do an immense amount of work Their distinguishing feature is generally an abbreviated crop of hair, which, to use their favorite expression, has been "shed-ded," a name which bears the mark of contact with that indefinite substance yclept a "brickbat," before which the graceful proportions of that organ have ignominiously retreated, and a style of conversation so lalaciferous and adjectival, that it would require a thorough revision of Webster's unabridged to embrace its numerous improvements on the Anglo Saxon Their most eloquent topic is "a-buse," and upon this theme they pour forth such a cascade of sulphurous expletives as would make Parson Brownlow groan from sheer inability at a success-ful imitation. You will recognize this interesting species under the euphonic name of "Plugs."

The Alabamians are by this time safely encamped in camp among the mountains on the Maryland side. The locality is one which will first bring them in contact with an approaching enemy, and being a post of honor, they made the request that they should be permitted to occupy it as soon as they arrived. The corps embraces some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Alabama—lawyers, doctors, professors, editors, printers, merchants and planters, together with a strong sprinkling of the bone and sinew of the country districts. The Mississippians are of much the same character. The Kentuckians are a class by themselves. They are generally a large, well formed, muscular set of men, splendid marksmen, independent as the air, and in their careless, yet not ungraceful movements, one may almost carry his thoughts back into the past and imagine our forefathers of the forest borders around him. When they first arrived, being without arms, it was proposed to give them muskets, but these were refused under any circumstances. The boys said they didn't know how to shoot "soger" tools, and if they couldn't have rifles they "would rather throw rocks." Considering the length of time they have now been here, their regiment is probably the worst drilled and fledged at Harper's Ferry. But the fault is entirely their own. They can't see the use of it; they won't be persuaded to learn, and as for attempting to force one of them into any thing like systematic discipline, you might as well endeavor to tie a hurricane in harness. A military gentleman who visited their encampment in the mountains, remarked to a little group that he regretted they were not better drilled "Which is the good of that?" said one of the men. "We come here to wade in any whar, and when we see a good shot, you may bet your life, stranger, we're goin to shoot" "See here," continued the best-easter, "there's our drill," and taking his Bowie-knife from his belt he fixed it in a tree, with the edge of the blade outwards. Then marching off a distance of sixty or seventy yards, aimed his rifle and split a bullet upon the blade "You see, stranger, if we ain't much on sogerin, we are powerful good at drawin a bead."

Col. Jackson, the commandant, is still busy erecting batteries. He evidently believes as much in the shovel and pick as weapons of war, as he does in the rifle and musket. Every morning a company of fifty or sixty darkies, whistling "Dixie's Land," file across the bridge into the Potomac, on their way into the mountains, where they are busying up earth works; but the point of their destination and the character of their work is known only to those who have the superintendence of affairs No one can cross either of the bridges without a permit from the headquarters, and, consequently, every movement on the two sides of the rivers is kept secret.

The manufacture of Minié rifles is still actively going on One or two hundred are daily turned out Large numbers of balls and ball-cartridges are also being made. Of powder, I am informed there is an abundance. Strange as it may seem, a penalty was specially brought here from the neighborhood of Baltimore by a couple of Irishmen, who drove it across the country in a four horse team To conceal it from view they had it covered with iron ore, and whenever a stranger sail hove in sight the two Paddies suddenly appeared to be on the jolliest kind of a drunk, and so remained until the danger was passed, when they pushed forward with all speed.

WHITE SLAVES.

Editors of the Bee:

More despicable hypocrites than the professed "philanthropists" at the North, who pretend to sympathize so sincerely with our negro slaves, never existed. The admonition to cast out the beam from one's own eye, before searching for a mote in a brother's eye, is eminently applicable to these self-righteous fanatics. If there were genuine philanthropists, they would strive to abolish slavery in their own locality. All the negro slaves in the fifteen slaveholding States suffer less privation and hardship than do the slaves to desolation in the single State of Massachusetts.

The Boston *Banner of Light* reports the remarks at a Conference held there 30th April last, the subject being "Woman's Sphere."

Dr. Gardner said: I lately met the case of a poor woman, sixty years of age, and who was in great want. I asked her why she didn't get sewing to do, for such labor was much in demand now, while the soldiers are being fitted out for the South. She said all the shops paid was *six cents*, for making a pair of drawers, or a shirt, and out of that she must find her own needles and thread! Christianity should blush at such things, even if it does not. Women must be drawn into legislation. If the laws of the nation become what they should be, woman's voice must be heard in the Capitol, and her judgment should be blended with her brothers, everywhere.

"Mrs. Cooley said: It is a burning shame that woman should be imposed upon by employers as she is. During the present revival of the needlewoman's trade, military caps are made at *twelve cents apiece*; and if the girl works as fast as she can, night and day, she can just about pay her board at this rate. I have lived in many spheres, and feel I am now contented with what I have to do. As Dr. Gardner has said, the advantage taken of weak woman by the stronger sex, is a thing Christianity should blush for; but, after all, it is not Christianity's fault."

The *Picayune* of the 7th instant published the following:

"STARVATION PRICES.—A wealthy manufacturer at Newark, N. J., has been grinding the face of the poor most cruelly. He recently compelled a poor woman with a family of eight children, to make heavy military pants by hand, for twenty cents a pair. The woman succeeded in making four pairs in a week, and received therefor eighty cents! Other cases of a similar character have occurred, in which advantage has been taken of the necessities of poor working men and women"

Will any one pretend that the hapless victims of such oppression and robbery are not literally "slaves for life?" Is it possible for them ever to better their situation, while held in the grasp of such avaricious miscreants?

If a Southern slave owner should compel his servant to work "as hard as his dog and his mule," the brutality would meet the reprobation of the entire community; and any person who should offer white women such inadequate compensation for their services as the knaves above named do, would be indignantly expelled from our midst.

These abject slaves to penury are not permitted to name the rate of remuneration they shall receive, their remorseless taskmaster prescribing the pittance for which they are to work incessantly to swell his ample accumulations Yet the States in which such cruel bondage is tolerated are absurdly denominated "free"

Thank God we are at length relieved from the degrading contact and alliance with people destitute of the common instincts of humanity. If negro slaves here were subjected to a tithe of the hardships that are endured by the white slaves at the North, we should decree the immediate liberation of those held in bondage by the miscreants who themselves practice the heartlessness of which they falsely accuse us

But such retribution awaits those who have long practiced amazing wealth by starving their servants. Having cut off their source of prosperity by compelling the South to withdraw from their embrace, these rapacious wretches will soon find themselves reduced to the level of the fellow-slaves of those upon the rights of whom they have audaciously trampled Their professed reverence for the "stars and stripes" is all gammon; every discerning eye can see that it is reverence for their dollars that prompts them to participate in the outcry against the South They well know that without the South, every thing they own will steadily sink in value, rendering them to hopeless beggary. Hence their absurd effort to bring back by force their chief customer. This experiment will end in disgraceful and humiliating defeat, fruitfully augmenting, by the resulting poverty, the list of the unpardonable sins that would otherwise have been inevitable. They and their successors will continue to groan under this self-inflicted burden more than half a century, the Confederate States in the meantime marching onward in a career of prosperity unequaled in the history of mankind The latter is, and will continue to be a strictly Constitutional Republic The fragment of the late United States will cause a military despotism, recognizing no Constitutional obligations whatever The Empire of Austria and the Empire of the United States now stand, practically, on the same footing, as is fully attested by read the comments of the prominent foreign journals upon the high-handed usurpations practiced by the caricature of humanity—the despicable tool of Greeley, Webb and other knaves, who is desecrating our glorious old Capitol, elevated known among mankind Some three months since, Lincoln swore to obey the Constitution of the United States; but already he has prostrated its barriers and usurped powers unknown to any of his predecessors. He is assisted by those of the most absolute monarch in Christendom Such atrocious perjury will meet the unqualified reprobation of foreign statesmen and editors, electing rebukes which will attach to his name as the ne plus ultra sufficient to excite the jealousy of his brother despot of Dahomey.

It is not improbable that ere long foreign Governments will withdraw their representatives from Washington, deeming it disreputable to recognize the existence of an alleged nation, so self degraded and infamous

LOUISIANA.

ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.—We have had occasion recently to look to the law passed at the extra session of our Congress for the election of members of Congress and President and Vice President. We find that the act providing for the permanent organization of the Government requires that in all those States in which no provision has been made for the election of members of Congress under the new Constitution, an election shall be held on the first Wednesday in November next, at which time the election of electors for President and Vice President shall also be held. The electors are required to meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December thereafter and proceed to cast their votes for President and Vice President.

The members who may be elected, and the Senators to be chosen by the States, shall assemble at the seat of Government of the Confederate States on the 18th day of February, 1862, and proceed respectively to the election of a Speaker of the House of and President of the Senate On the 19th day of February the President of the Senate shall open the certificates, the votes shall then be counted and the President inaugurated on the 22d day of February, 1862. Alabama having no law contravening the act of Congress, the election for members of Congress will take place in this State the first Wednesday in November next.

[*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Lincoln is determined to effect the exportation of that troublesome old man, James Watson Webb. He failed in his attempt to get him off to Turkey, and now he has suggested to him that he had better accept the mission to Brazil We have not heard that the chevalier has declined the appointment. We presume that the only reason for his appointment was that the chevalier annoyed General Scott and Lincoln by telling them what they ought to do every day through the columns of the *Courier and Enquirer*.—*Mobile Advertiser and Register*.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VIRGIN A WOMEN.—We find the following in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 9th inst.:

Colonel Lander tells an amusing incident as illustrative of the spirit that governs the Virginia rebels. As he was ahead of the troops, riding down the road, reconnoitering, he came to a house by the roadside, where the woman of it was at the door. Yankee like, he began to question her about the number of Secessionists in the neighborhood. She wanted to know what side he belonged to. He replied by asking if she was opposed to be out in that neighborhood if he did not want to join the Secessionists. He learned from her that the rebels had no artillery. Before he returned from his reconnoissance of the town of Philippi the woman had disappeared her husband's gun had been taken from the house, which she discharged at him, without any damage however. He took off his hat and bowed to her, and begged her not to shoot at his men as he was coming back. He found the same door his reconnoitering party came up. when he ordered a couple of them to seize the woman's son, a lad of about seventeen, to prevent him informing the enemy of their approach. The boy was immediately seized, when the mother came at them with an ax and the fury of a savage, and they had to let the boy go to defend themselves. when he took to the woods, and was soon lost to sight. As the main body of troops marched by she fired her pistol at them also, but without effect, her door receiving in return some half dozen rifle ball perforations, to remind her that shooting was a dangerous business.

AN OMEN.—The Giles volunteers, on their march to this city, witnessed an incident which, with one accord, they interpreted into an augury of Southern victories and glorious success in our struggle for independence. A large hawk, sweeping down to the earth, caught a large black snake and soared up with his prey, writhing in agony and struggling for deliverance. Gradually the snake relaxed his efforts, when the hawk, having cleared the tops of the surrounding hills, struck a course due South. As soon as the incident was observed, the whole company agreed in calling the snake Lincoln and the hawk Jeff Davis. Every man cheered the hawk, and when he made his triumphal flight, they made the mountain gorges fairly ring with their resounding shouts.—*Lynchburg Virginian*.

$50 Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 26th of April last, the negro girl CATHERINE, about 55 years of age, ordinary height, dark complexion, speaking little French, and some what lame. Also, the negro girl KATY, mulatto, Creole and French, 5 feet or 5 ft 1 in. high, 20 or 22 years old. The above reward will be given for their return.
DR. RANGE,
No 27 Bourbon street, near St. Philip st.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The National Day of Prayer.—Yesterday all New Orleans kept the day of fasting and prayer recommended by the President as no other similar day has ever been kept before in our city According to the different views and habits of the people, it was kept in different ways, but all business was stopped, the usual routine of avocations suspended, and every heart felt that in this time of war there should be an occasion set apart and strictly kept as a time to call upon the Almighty and inscrutable Disposer of Events for guidance and aid in the cause of our rights and our national independence, and at the same time to return thanks for His many blessings. At such a time and under such circumstances there was no thought of sect or creed but every heart to which reposed the instinctive knowledge of a Creator's presence humbled itself in Christian meditation, for the prayer that ascended from the lips of all was one that every bosom could throb in unison with, every mind respond to.

The general appearance of the city was like that upon a Sabbath, with the distinctive feature that every where were beds of soldiers marching in their uniforms to the house of God, there to invoke a blessing upon the cause which brought them from their homes and from their loved ones, from comfort and from security, to face danger, maybe death.

In every church in the city divine service was he'd, twice, thrice or four times during the day, and on all of these occasions, wherever we could observe or hear from, the pews were crowded, and even the aisles filled. Occasional worshippers were ignorantly in the participations, while many a one looked up to the pit that had not graced it on such before perhaps since their childhood. The Confederate Guards, composed of our first merchants and most prominent citizens, attended services at eleven o'clock at Dr. Palmer's Church, escorted by the reserve company of the Washington Artillery, under Lieutenants Hodgson, Jones and Bannister." The Livaudais Guards attended service at Calvary Church, in the Fourth District, after being presented with a beautiful Confederate States flag in the morning Many other military companies attended church, of which we did not obtain the particulars. The sermons were, of course, appropriate to the occasion, and if collected and published, would make an interesting and morally instructive volume

It was a day of quiet thought and calm reflection, too. It was a day of heart communion, and no one who kept it in spirit but feels that he is a better man this morning. With the earnest word of prayer that was spoken for the success of our sacred cause a tear of sympathy fell for the brave and dear one in camp, and through the calm determination of patriotic impulse arose many a fervent petition for the protection of some brave volunteer.

The Streets of the City.—Without being able to give two or three columns of particulars, and exact localities, we can say with truth that the condition of a great many streets in this city is not what it should be or can be made, while in some places the accumulation of filth is absolutely shocking. This is owing to our rainy season, for almost every one knows of some such locality, and perhaps in their own immediate neighborhood. Almost every day we have complaints from different quarters, but as a rule we have abstain'd from publishing them from not having proof positive that the circumstances of the complaint. Upon whom does the principal responsibility of this state of affairs rest unless on the Street Commissioner, who was elected by an unusual majority, because the people were tired of neglect in this department, and the succession has since had pledged himself to complete reform if elected?

We do not complain that the Street Commissioner neglects his duties, or does not exert himself, nor are we unaware that others ought to share part of the blame, all we claim is that *extraordinary* exertions and *ceaseless* vigilance are needed to correct the abuses that exist in the pretended cleaning of the streets. The Street Commissioner keeps a complaint book at his office in the City Hall, to which he requests every citizen who observes any abuse in his department to enter a note of the same, giving himself the benefit of the evil as soon after as possible. But there are not many people sufficiently public spirited to take that trouble, or who have the time to attend to a neglected public duty; they content it is the duty of the Deputy Street Commissioner to see to such things, and that is the purpose of having that the streets are kept clean and in proper order, and that if the deputies cannot be relied upon, there should be supervisors who would act as a check upon their negligence.

We have said that the Street Commissioner urges upon and requires of his deputies a strict performance of their duty, that he has said the fact of a dead dog lying exposed for two days in their ward would be a sufficient cause for their removal, and that he has already discharged four of his deputies, but even that is not always a guarantee. It is a curious fact that some of the street contractors are compliant with in all their specifications. If the contractors were to perform their duties faithfully and conscientiously on the terms they have agreed to they would lose money. There is appeal to be made to the council. When complaints are presented for such an excuse, and due attention is paid to them, the evil would soon be remedied, there is no wonder the streets are filthy. Why are not the contracts held down to the strict requirements of their obligations? Is it because they are not binding? Or is there something onward in a career of prosperity unequaled in the history of mankind The latter is, and will continue to be a strictly Constitutional Republic The fragment of the late United States will cause a military despotism, recognizing no Constitutional obligations whatever The Empire of Austria and the Empire of the United States now stand, practically, on the same footing, as is fully attested by read the comments of the prominent foreign journals upon the high-handed usurpations practiced by the caricature of humanity—the despicable tool of Greeley, Webb and other knaves, who is desecrating our glorious old Capitol, elevated known among mankind Some three months since, Lincoln swore to obey the Constitution of the United States; but already he has prostrated its barriers and usurped powers unknown to any of his predecessors. He is assisted by those of the most absolute monarch in Christendom Such atrocious perjury will meet the unqualified reprobation of foreign statesmen and editors, electing rebukes which will attach to his name as the ne plus ultra sufficient to excite the jealousy of his brother despot of Dahomey.

It is not improbable that ere long foreign Governments will withdraw their representatives from Washington, deeming it disreputable to recognize the existence of an alleged nation, so self degraded and infamous

LOUISIANA.

ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.—We have had occasion recently to look to the law passed at the extra session of our Congress for the election of members of Congress and President and Vice President. We find that the act providing for the permanent organization of the Government requires that in all those States in which no provision has been made for the election of members of Congress under the new Constitution, an election shall be held on the first Wednesday in November next, at which time the election of electors for President and Vice President shall also be held. The electors are required to meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December thereafter and proceed to cast their votes for President and Vice President.

The members who may be elected, and the Senators to be chosen by the States, shall assemble at the seat of Government of the Confederate States on the 18th day of February, 1862, and proceed respectively to the election of a Speaker of the House of and President of the Senate On the 19th day of February the President of the Senate shall open the certificates, the votes shall then be counted and the President inaugurated on the 22d day of February, 1862. Alabama having no law contravening the act of Congress, the election for members of Congress will take place in this State the first Wednesday in November next.

[*Montgomery Advertiser.*

The Adventures of a Gymnastic Burglar.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, officer White, the watchman on Bienvile street, saw two men prowling about, whom he correctly suspected to be Sicilian burglars, and supposing they intended to rob some house in the neighborhood, he determined to have a sharp eye upon them. With this view White passed them by without appearing to notice them at all, so as to make them think they had not aroused his suspicions. But when they were not looking he went around the corner and hid himself to watch them more effectually. For an hour or more they kept him in wait, but he remained patiently in concealment, satisfied from their movements that they had marked some house very near the corner of Basin and Bienville streets. About three o'clock, or a little after, Corporal Carrico came along on his rounds and rapped for the watchman to answer. White paid no attention to him, and the Corporal rapped again and again At length the watchman concluded that he did not know himself the Corporal would conclude he had gone away from his beat, and would report him for it. So he came out and told Carrico what he had been hiding for. The Corporal told him to secrete himself again while he went after another watchman, and the three would probably manage to catch the thieves in the very act of burglary.

But they watched in vain after this to see the burglars, for they had probably effected their business while the Corporal and White were planning their capture. Let us follow the housebreakers and see what they were about in the meantime. They had marked for the scene of their night's work the privately residence of Mr Joseph Nisbet, at the corner of Bienvile and Rampart streets the same place that was entered last winter by the notorious Charley Gordon, and the plunder from which was found in his room. One of these two burglars, a large, stout man, named Pierre Cavara, who pretends to be a Frenchman, but is really a Sicilian thief, was the principal confederate, and was to enter the house while the other remained outside as a sentry to guard against surprise, and also to help carry off the booty.

Mrs Robert was awakened from her sleep by a slight noise which she presumed to be made by rats. Her chamber door, leading into the hall, where the gas was burning, had been left open to obtain a free circulation of air, as the night was warm, and she heard the door-knob turned. She was then in bed and the left half of her mosquito was similar disposed of. In this plight he was drummed around several of the streets to the regiment's quarters, the insane give of several hundred urchins, and then lodg d in the Second District lockup. The night was one altogether novel to our citizens, who did not seem to take much pleasure in it, as we believe there is not a man, nit, who are in favor of substituting the lasted shop for the peaceful city

DIED,

At Gretna, on the 13th inst, at 4 o'clock, P M, after, Widow MOSNIER, age 57 years, a native of Paris, France. Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice, to attend the funeral, THIS DAY, 14th inst, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Eugene Hector, at Gretna. The funeral ceremony will take place at St. Bartholomew Church, at Algiers.

French Cloths for the Army.

RED, BLUE and other FANCY CLOTHS, recently received, and for sale by F. DUPAU,
je14 41 Royal street.

CLARK'S MATCHES.—If boxes, containing 10 gross each, for sale by F P DUCONGE,
je12 No 39 Gun tree street.

GIN IN BONDED WAREHOUSE.—50 puncheons Old Imperial Eagle, of Jacob's Queen brand. For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
je10 No 39 Old Levee st.

CLARET IN CASES.—50 cases St. Emilion, fine do C Margaux, from the well known houses of Larrode Bros, P. Rousseau, and Lecompte & Co. For sale by S. D GRATIAA & CO., 39 customhouse st.

WHISKY.—A fine lot, in store and for sale by S D GRATIAA & CO., 39 Customhouse st

VANILLA BEANS.—Prime lot, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
je10 15t 39 Old Levee st

GERMAN CIGARS.—Superior assorted brands for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
je10 15t 39 Old Levee st

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES FOR THE NAVY AND ARMY.—30 cases, each containing 100 pounds preserved meat and boiled beef; game stewed; fish; green peas; peas, mushrooms; vegetables; berries; julienne soup, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
je10 15t 39 Old Levee st.

PORT WINE.—In quarter pipes port wine; 5 barrels do for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
je10 15t 39 Old Levee st.

ASSORTED FRUITS.—50 boxes strawberries in their juice, 100 do Assorted fruits do do; 100 do assorted brandy fruits, 50 do brandy peaches, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
je10 15t 39 Old Levee st

COGNAC AND ROCHELLE BRANDIES.—300 cases of the brands of Prieur-Gout, G V. Berard & Co., Hivet Jne, Henry Mounier, J. Faure & Co., Louis Le Boeuf, Ribet & Arbelle, &c.
je10 15t T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
39 Old Levee st

SARDINES IN OIL.—3.0 cases quarter and half boxes Nantz, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
je10 15t 39 Old Levee st.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.—30 barrels for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
je10 15t 39 Old Levee st.

WHITE WINE.—2 0 boxes Hermo, 10 barrels Bastarlenc. For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,
je10 15t 39 Old Levee street.

SCHNAPPS.—100 Boxes Veldner's Schiedam Aromatic; 50 boxes Calhoun Whisky. For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,
je10 15t 39 Old Levee street.

Oil.....Oil.....Oil

500 BOXES Olive Oil, just received, for sale low to close an inv ice, by F. TARDOS, 43 Old Levee st.
je5

BRANDIES, WINES, OIL, &c.—12 eighth pipes cognac, "Jean Louis," 1795, superior;
4 quarter pipes cognac, 1811;
40 .. .. F H Dixon, 1830;
20 eighth pipes .. ..
80 quarter pipes 1830;
27 eighth pipes ..
72 quarter pipes .. S Julius, 1840;
35 .. .. Alex de Monterat, 1840;
29 .. .. Otard Dupuy & Co, 1836;
25 .. .. 1840;
24 .. .. F Sasso, 1825;
5 pipes gin, Cygnet; 100 quarter pipes sherry;
30 quarter pipes Madeira;
100 casks claret, St. Julien;
70 .. .. Cote de Bourg;
500 boxes .. St Julien;
400 .. .. Margaux;
25 .. .. Chateau Latour;
30 .. .. Cos d'Estournel;
30 .. .. Chateau Segulsem Margaux;
45 .. .. Haut Talences;
10 .. .. Chateau Margaux, 1840;
10 .. .. Lafitte,
10 .. .. Yquem,
200 baskets champagne, Boubbi Fils & Drouet;
200 baskets .. .. Roeder;
40 boxes dried prunes in glass jars;
50 .. sardines, Guillon. For sale by
je5 J. & J. TARDOS, 43 Old Levee st.

SALTED PROVISIONS.—100 bbls Lard, 100 bbls Capes; 100 bbls Olly s; 100 boxes Pickles; 45 firkins Green Olives; 25 boxes Anchovies in oil; 25 boxes Worcestershire Olives. For sale by LANATA BROS
je8 and 11 Jefferson st.

OIL.—Fa Tes, Macaroni and Olive Oil, 5 cases; 100 boxes Macaroni; 100 cases Assorted Pastes. For sale by LANATA BROS.,
je 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

WINES, WINES.—50 half pipes very heavy spanish old Cle ret, Margaux, Médoc; 1 casks and barrels White Wh (Haut-Sauterne); 10 barrel Port Wine; 10 barrels Madeira Wines. For sale by LANATA BROS.,
je10 9 and 11 Jeffer