THE DAILY BEE.
C. P. Weasse & Co.
P. Lynch. A. Hoyt. E. Lufburg.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 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.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, fancy and staple goods.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, superior household furniture; also, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, at the head of Fifth street, corn, slightly damaged.

Buyers of furniture are requested to attend the sale this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street.

SALES TO BE MADE THIS DAY BY THE SHERIFF.—At 10 o'clock, A.M., on the premises, the balance on hand of the contents of the dry goods store situated at the corner of Conti and Bourbon streets, Second District. At same hour, on the premises corner of Conti and Bourbon streets, Second District, the stock of dry goods, jewelry, &c., contained in said store.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the Sheriff of the contents of the dry goods store situate at the corner of Conti and Bourbon streets, will be continued to-day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

SALE POSTPONED.—The sale by the Sheriff of the contents and fixtures of dry goods store situate at the corner of St. Louis and Villere streets, is postponed to the 20th instant. See advertisement.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE—*Fancy and Staple Goods*.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of fancy and staple dry goods, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

What the Ladies Can Do.

Perhaps no more convincing and gratifying evidence of the goodness of our cause could be adduced than the eagerness and enthusiasm with which it has been embraced by the women of the South. Gently nurtured as they, for the most part, are, shuddering at the horrid prospect of strife and carnage, and fitted both by nature and education for the graces and refinements which can only flourish in peace, the Southern ladies are everywhere exhibiting a courage, a devotion, a heroic constancy worthy of a Spartan age. It is they who cheer our gallant soldiers with genial smiles and warm praises, who send forth their husbands and sons and brothers to the war, crushing back all feminine timidity and weakness, and, urging them to peril life freely in defense of the country. They are anxious to render good service to the Confederacy. They cannot bear arms and fight, but they can help to equip those who have tougher sinews and sturdier strength. Throughout the South the ladies are voluntarily associating themselves with a view of contributing aid to our armies in the particular departments in which they are qualified to excel. We have already a society here entitled "The Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army," to which are attached a number of the daughters of Louisiana. The society assembles daily at the rooms of the Young Men's Charitable Association, No. 82 Camp street, and engages in useful labors for the benefit of the troops of the Confederate army. We state by request that more members are needed, and that any lady can become an active member by contributing the trifling sum of one dollar.

Although, however, organized work is far the most efficient, many of the ladies are scarcely cognizant of the wants of our soldiers—wants to which women alone can minister. For their information, therefore, we subjoin the following table, prepared by the New York City Medical Association, of which Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, the distinguished surgeon, is the head:

List of Hospital and Field Supplies for the Sick and Wounded.

1. Bandages—Assortment and proportionate numbers of each variety required:
   1 dozen, 1 inch wide, 1 yard long.
   2 dozen, 2 inch wide, 3 yards long.
   2 dozen, 2½ inch wide, 3 yards long.
   1 dozen, 3 inch wide, 4 yards long.
   ½ dozen, 3½ inch wide, 5 yards long.
   ½ dozen, 4 inch wide, 6 yards long.
2. Lint, scraped and rolled in equal proportions.
3. Old linen and cotton cloth, without selvedge or seams, for compresses.
4. Ring pads and cushions.
5. Cotton batting and cotton wadding, fine flax and sponges.
6. Red flannel in the piece.
7. Bookbinders boards for splints, pieces 18 inches by 4 inches.
8. Saddlers' silk for ligatures, wax pins, and small pincushions.
9. Sewing needles, assorted in cases, linen thread, tape and scissors.
10. Adhesive plaster, camel hair pencils, oiled silk, oiled muslin, India rubber and gutta percha cloths in the piece.
11. Wrapping paper.
12. Cotton shirts, drawers and slippers.
13. Sheets, 4 feet wide, and 6 feet long.
14. Bed sacks, 3 feet wide and 6 feet long.
15. Pillow sacks and towels.

It is to be hoped that much more of this surgical paraphernalia will be needed by the enemy than by our forces, but an ample supply is not likely to prove superfluous. The ladies of New Orleans are not only willing to furnish all that may be required for the treatment of the sick and wounded, but are determined that the brave volunteers who are bearing arms for the protection and defense of the South shall go properly equipped. With this object one of their principal tasks is the fabrication by their skillful hands of uniforms for the troops. We trust that the proprietors of the best sewing machines will assist the ladies in their labor of love by placing at their disposal as many as can be used.

There is still another important service which the daughters of the South may be called upon to perform, and that is to repair where danger and death exist for the purpose of nursing the sick and wounded of the Confederate troops. This is a self-sacrifice which is not practicable in every case. The claims of domestic life, the duties devolving upon women as wives and mothers most frequently preclude them from those soothing ministrations for which they are so admirably qualified; but there are some whose position is less trammeled, and who, we doubt not, would gladly bestow their time and toil on so worthy an object. We know enough of the ladies of the South to be certain that, should the exigency arise, there will be found among them more than one FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. That this is so witness the annexed touching letter which we extract from the Montgomery *Advertiser*:

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 30, 1861.

His Excellency Jeff. Davis, President of the Confederate States:

HONORED SIR—Pardon an intrusion on your valuable time. In these perilous times it is more than probable that some of our brave men, who are engaged in war against the enemies of our country, may be sick, may be wounded, may need a *woman's care*. I have no money to give my country. I have given her my first-born son, the only one I had able to carry a musket. I offer now, through you, sir, my time and my labor, should they be needed, to go to any point at any hour to nurse the sick and wounded. I have strong nerves, good health, and as warm a Southern heart as beats in the length and breadth of our land. I offer myself to you and to my country. Perhaps this is an informal letter, it has one merit, it is sincere.

I do not wish to intrude longer. If you need me, send to me at this place.

With best wishes for your Excellency's health and prosperity, and warmest prayers for my country, allow me to subscribe myself,

Most respectfully, . . .

When this is the spirit which animates the daughters of the South, will not her sons prove worthy of it by their heroism on the field of battle? We are sure of it.

We are requested by the Consul of Belgium in New Orleans to publish the following card in answer to a statement of the New York *Herald*:

No. 181.—B.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

Sir—I observe in the *Herald* of the 1st instant an article stating that "it is well known to numerous parties in this city that some two or three months since a *contract was made* with the Consul-General of Belgium at New Orleans by the seceding States for a supply of arms of the most approved pattern."

I beg to state, sir, that such statement is utterly untrue, no such contract having been entered into by me or any other person by my authority, and furthermore, that I could not enter into any contract of such a nature without a gross violation of the rules and regulations given by the Belgian Government to their Consulates.

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

"JOS. DEYNOODT, Consul to
"H. M. Leopold, King of Belgium."

New Orleans, May 8, 1861.

MME. BORCHARD.—Our readers are aware of the misfortune which has befallen this talented vocalist. The fire which destroyed the dwelling occupied by her, in Royal street, has left her destitute. Costumes, jewelry, dresses, money—all was consumed. The position in which Madame Borchard, who is a lady of amiable character as well as distinguished talent, has been placed by this disaster is calculated to awaken the sympathy of every generous and benevolent heart. We doubt not that the *habitués* of the Opera will munificently respond to an appeal, whatever may be its slight measure to indemnify loss. We shall allude to the subject as soon as we learn the proposed benefit.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,979.

A CAUTION.

Under this head the Richmond *Whig* says: "We beg to suggest to all Southern papers the propriety of omitting all mention of the movements of troops within our borders. A word to the wise!"

A BLUNDER.—In our dispatch relative to offers for letters of marque made to our Government, instead of 300,000 please read 300—a slight difference.

BLOCKADE OF OUR PORT.—According to a dispatch received by Messrs. Mummy, Luling & Co., large shippers of cotton from this city, the blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi will probably not be enforced before the 25th of May. Notice of commencement of blockading squadron, and foreign vessels entering port previous to blockade will probably be allowed fifteen days to leave, with or without cargo. The dispatch comes from New York, and is based upon information from Mr. Schleiden, Bremen Minister in Washington. This is mainly in accordance with Lincoln's own "commercial information."

SHIPMENTS SOUTH BY RAILROAD STOPPED.—One of our subscribers received a dispatch from Louisville, Ky., yesterday, stating that the Lincoln Government has ordered shipments to Southern States by railroad and river stopped. This recent stopping goods by railroad is designed particularly, no doubt, to effect Tennessee on account of her late truancy to the exploded Union.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—We are indebted to the publishers, Macfarlane & Ferguson, Richmond, for the May number of this excellent periodical. "The leading article on the one great cause of the Failure of the Federal Government" is in the main a strikingly correct appreciation of the changes of opinion and feeling which have rendered a dissolution of the Union inevitable. The number contains other contributions of merit. We trust the South will patronize this sterling publication, and kick Harper and all kindred anti-slavery magazines to the dogs.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We notice that Dr. Jeptha Fowlkes, Financial Agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Texas, has advertised to hire for five years, or purchase, 500 or 1000 slaves to work on the the Southern Pacific railroad in Texas, immediately west of Shreveport, Louisiana.

We find the following in the Rochester *Daily Union*, a leading paper published in western New York:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN A TEACHER OF SECESSION "PHILOSOPHY."—It will probably surprise Mr. Lincoln's friends quite as much as we have been surprised, to learn that he is fully and unequivocally committed to the very "philosophy" which he is now endeavoring to "crush out" by bringing to bear against its adherents the whole military power of the Government. Yet such is the fact.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln (the *same* Lincoln who is now President of the United States) in the House of Representatives, January 12, 1848. And in order to enable every reader to assure himself of its authenticity, we will mention that the speech may be found in the Appendix to the *Congressional Globe* of the 30th Congress (1st session), page 94. The following is a literal extract:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the *right* to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. ANY PORTION OF such people that *can, may* revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they reside. More than this, *a majority of any portion* of such people may revolutionize, putting down a *minority*, intermingled with, or near about them, who may oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the Tories of our own revolution. It is a majority of revolutions not to go by *old* lines, or *old* laws, but to break up both, and make new ones.

The *Union* remarks: "We may well let this go to the country without note or comment. But we must remark that the 'philosophy' here taught legitimates and justifies the Southern rebellion in all its extent. On this point there can be no debate. What will Mr. Lincoln's friends say to it?"

ALABAMA.—The last census of Alabama gives a total population of 964,296—divided as follows: Whites, 526,334; free colored, 2630; slaves, 435,132.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Richmond *Dispatch* publishes a correspondence between the German Hebrew congregation of that city and the Mayor, in which the former tenders and the latter receives with thanks a check of $1230 contributed towards the families of the Virginia volunteers in the service of the Confederate States. The Hebrews of Richmond are not behind their patriotic brethren of New Orleans, Charleston, and other Southern cities, in aiding on the good cause of equal rights and constitutional liberty.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—The following is the abstract of the report of the Committee on Federal Relations to the Assembly on the subject of a communication from the Mayor of Baltimore, relative to the early restoration of railway communication between Baltimore and other points:

"The committee considered the interruption of travel an aggravated evil, but if further invasion No. 2 were offered to fanatical and excited mutinies from the North, who publicly threaten our destruction, it could be hardly consistent with prudence to reopen their channels of intercourse with the Northern States.

"The cannot be safely re-established without guarantees from some quarter for the safety and peace of Maryland."

The report animadverts upon the course of the Federal Government in stationing troops at Annapolis, and seizing the road to Washington, and considers such a course as being treated as a conquered province, and it is, therefore, the duty of the Legislature to ascertain the position which the General Government is determined to occupy toward this State.

The committee conclude with the following resolution: "That Commissioners be appointed to confer with President Lincoln with regard to the present and any proposed military use and occupation of this State by the General Government, and also to ascertain and report whether any arrangements are practicable for the maintenance of peace and the honor of Maryland." Adopted by both Senate and House.

A FORMIDABLE COMPANY.—The Grayson Dare Devils, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, number one hundred men, all six feet high, and unfailing rifle shots. The company consisted of one hundred and thirty-five, but it is said their commander informed them that only one hundred would be allowed to come to Richmond; and to decide which of them should enjoy that desired privilege, they fired at a mark *running*, and the hundred who struck the target nearest to or exactly in the center were accordingly detailed, to the chagrin of the remainder, who were as confident as their comrades that they could send a ball at every crack through the vitals of a Lincolnite.

MORE VIOLENCE IN THE NORTH.—The *Maine Democrat*, published at Saco, comes to us with the latest accounts of the lawless violences practiced against the anti-coercion Democrats of that and adjoining towns by Black Republican mobs. Property rights and personal safety are imperilled by ruffian crews of Lincolnites, headed on by men of prominence in their ranks, and a verita le reign of terror instituted. The editor of the *Democrat* is not afraid to say his say about it, however, and denounces Lincolnism without stint or choice of expression.

These things are occurring all over the North at many points, and indicate truly that there is a powerful under-current of popular sentiment setting against the frothy war enthusiasm of the people of large cities and the ultra Black Republicans generally. It is safe to reckon that a certain degree of reaction will be influenced by the conservative element which is now beginning to attempt to stem the tide of excitement, and that the North will be "in house divided against itself"—which "must fall."

Mobile Advertiser.

FIRE ARMS.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* has the following judicious observations:

Amid the multiplicity of offers of service so liberally made on all sides to the Government, the department of mechanical skill has thus far had no representation. There is surely no such want of ingenuity and resource in reference to this branch of industry as this silence would seem to signify.

Will not some man of enterprise and capital step forward and undertake the establishment of a manufactory of small arms, with such means as we have at command? Much of the work of stocking and details of the lock, &c., must be done by hand; but we hope to see a beginning made at once in the manufacture of arms. It will not do to wait now for splendid automatic machinery. What cannot be commanded by machinery must be supplied by hand work, at enhanced cost certainly; but we must look at results now.

The Ordnance Bureau of the War Department desires to receive proposals on this subject; any proposal as will lead to practical and immediate results.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Arrest of a Naval Officer.

Baltimore, May 8.—Lieut. Fauntleroy, U. S. navy, was arrested at Harper's Ferry, en route for Washington city.

Shipments of Goods from the West Stopped.

Louisville, May 8.—The Surveyor of Customs has been ordered to prevent shipments of arms, munitions of war and provisions to the seceded States passing by or going through Louisville.

Major Anderson Commands the Kentucky Brigade.

Washington, May 8.—Major Anderson, the President consenting, has accepted the command of the Kentucky Brigade.

Arrest of Rioters in Baltimore.

Baltimore, May 8.—Several rioters, for attacking the Massachusetts volunteers, have been put under arrest. The Legislature did nothing regarding the matter.

Arrival of Southern Troops in Virginia.

Washington, May 8.—A Louisiana regiment arrived at Richmond on Monday.

Fourteen hundred Tennessee troops and a battalion of Alabamians have reached Lynchburg.

Four thousand troops have arrived at Norfolk, including two Georgia companies.

The authorities of Norfolk are fortifying that city and Hatter's inlet.

Departure of the Frigate Minnesota.

Boston, May 8.—The U. S. frigate of war Minnesota, having undergone all necessary repairs, left this port to-day, in accordance with orders from Lincoln's Government. Her destination is unknown.

Gov. Magoffin's Message.

Frankfort, Ky., May 8.—Gov. Magoffin's message to the Kentucky Legislature, now sitting in extraordinary session, denounces Lincoln's movements, and inclines strongly towards the South—but refers the whole subject to the people, recommending a Convention.

The Confederate Congress.

Postal Arrangements Complete—To-Day's Congressional Proceedings.

Montgomery, May 8.—The Post-Office Department is ready to take charge of the mails at any time Congress may direct.

The office seal, books, blanks, routes and the clerical force are complete.

No detention in the conveyance of the mails is feared in consequence of any policy the Lincoln Government may pursue.

In Congress to-day, President Cobb read a dispatch from D. P. Hall, Commissioner from Georgia, announcing that the Arkansas State Convention, on the 6th inst., passed unanimously an unconditional ordinance of secession.

Mr. Morton, of Florida, offered a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of appointing chaplains for the navy, which was adopted.

Mr.Ochiltree, of Texas, presented a bill providing for a compensation disbursing the officers in the several executive departments.

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, made a motion to appoint a Committee on Claims, which was adopted.

The galleries were then cleared of their occupants, and Congress went into secret session.

Instructions to the United States Minister to France—Supplies and Troops Passing up the Potomac.

Alexandria, May 8.—Secretary Seward's instructions to the U. S. Minister to France are peremptorily opposed to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and show a determination to wage civil war.

Large quantities of ammunition, supplies and troops are passing up to Washington in ships.

Large Fire in Memphis.

Memphis, May 8.—A large fire occurred to-night on the block at the corner of Front Row and Court streets, by which property to the amount of about $80,000 was lost.

Concentration of Troops at Harper's Ferry.

Philadelphia, May 8.—Virginia troops, it is reported, are concentrating in force at Harper's Ferry.

The Government feels no apprehensions of an attack on Cairo.

Virginians Not to Cross the Potomac.

Washington, May 8.—General Lee says that the Virginians shall not cross the State line until attacked by the invading foe.

From Alexandria.

Alexandria, Va., May 8.—The city presents a quiet surface. The rumors of occupation by Lincoln troops are not credited.

Travel between New York and Washington is now uninterrupted. Passengers are going by way of Perrysville.

The Demonstration on Senator Bayard.

Philadelphia, May 7.—Senator Bayard arrived in this city this morning, having left Wilmington, fearing an assault upon his person. He was accompanied by his two daughters.

A mob followed him from the depot, when finally a police officer managed to get Mr. Bayard from danger, unnoticed by the crowd.

After staying at the Mayor's office a short time, he left in a private carriage.

Senator Bayard declares he has been lately at Montgomery, but that he had been to New Orleans on private business.

The Confederate Congress.

Montgomery, May 8.—Congress sat most of the day with closed doors.

It is understood that Congress was engaged in making arrangements for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, placing the Confederacy in the best possible condition of defense.

It is also understood, contrary to what was supposed, that the Confederacy has control of a sufficient number of arms, ordnance and ammunition of every description, to put into the field 150,000 men for one year's campaign.

Further from Europe per Steamer North American.

Portland, May 8.—The North American, from Liverpool the 25th and Queenstown 26th, previously reported by telegraph, brings the following additional news:

The British Parliament has rejected the bill for opening the burial grounds of the Church of England to dissenters.

The French journals publish the protest of the Pope against the recognition of Victor Emanuel as King of Italy.

The Italian Chambers have passed a complimentary resolution to the southern Italian army.

The Austrian Ambassador is endeavoring to prevail on the German Diet not to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Prince Napoleon has been appointed President of the Commission Representative from France at the great exhibition in London, next year.

General Boozia has proposed to the Chamber to adhere to General Garibaldi's project respecting the reformation of national armament.

Sailing of the Asia.

New York, May 8.—The Cunard Royal mail steamship Asia sailed from this port to-day for Liverpool, via Queenstown.

She took out specie on freight to the amount of $4800.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, May 8.—The Ohio river at this point was still rising this evening, with eleven feet water in the canal.

New York Markets.

New York, May 8.—The Cotton market closed steady, with sales of 2800 bales at 13¾c. for Middling Uplands. Flour is quoted at $5 to $5 10 for Superfine State. Wheat has declined 1c. Corn is quoted at 63 to 72½c. the bushel. Pork is selling at $17 75 per bbl. for Mess. Coffee is worth 11 to 13¾c. Sugar has advanced ⅛ to ¼c. the lb.; New Orleans was sold at 4⅛ to 5¼c. Molasses—Sales of New Orleans at 32c.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, May 8.—There were sales of Flour to-day at $4 75 to $4 80 for Superfine. Whisky is quoted at 12½c. the gallon.

Steamboats Passing.

Vicksburg, May 8.—The steamer John Raine passed down at noon yesterday; the Mary E. Keene at 3, the Natchez at 6, the Hiawatha at 7, and the Autocrat at 8 o'clock this morning.

ANOTHER INNOCENT VICTIM.—A letter from Wilmington, N. C., received in Charleston, gives the following melancholy incident:

A daughter of Mr. Thomas Holden, of this place, who was residing in Baltimore, was passing along the street during the encounter between the Massachusetts troops and the citizens, and became one of the first martyrs in our struggle for liberty. Her corpse was brought here this morning for interment.

For every victim thus slain the South should demand one hundred Hessians.

CONFESSING THE TRUTH.—The New York weathercock and billingsgate journal, edited by James Gordon Bennett, says, in the issue of the 26th:

Mr. Lincoln, we suppose, means well enough, and is not traitorous to the country. We cannot, thereore, get rid of him; but he can very easily get rid of his Cabinet, and appoint a vigorous Administration in its stead. That is the legitimate course, and which ought to be immediately adopted.

During the last two days there is a painful and growing impression upon the public mind, and particularly among the chiefs of the Republican party, that "honest Old Abe" is not equal to the emergency in which he is placed—an emergency sufficient to try the intellect and courage of a Napoleon. The merchants of New York are dejected and dispirited, fearing, notwithstanding the sacrifices they are making, and the glowing enthusiasm which has been evoked at the North, that all will end in smoke, and the expedition to the South result in failure. They dread, not without some reason, the approach of Jefferson Davis and his Lieutenant, Beauregard, and the subtle statesmanship of Stephens. They are, therefore, holding numerous secret meetings, as so many committees of public safety, each independently of the other, from the common instinct of self-preservation; and we understand that similar meetings are being held in Philadelphia, where the same distrust prevails as to the competency of the Administration. In both cities they speak of organizing a force at their own expense and upon their own responsibility, to keep the direct route to Washington open at all hazards. It is proposed to organize an army of 50,000 men in each city, to arm and equip them, to collect provisions, and send with them a commissariat for their sustenance.

FAITHFUL AND BOLD.

This is the title amply merited by those few Northern papers which, amidst the madness which has swept away the reason and moral principle of the people, dare to address them with words of sobriety and truth. Among these journals, the New York *Evening Day-Book* is conspicuous for its courage and ability. In its number of the 1st instant that sheet published an elaborate article entitled "The Situation," in which ample justice is rendered to the South. This review openly acknowledges the imminence of civil war, and maintains that no cause whatever for it exists on the part of the North; that the South has never trespassed on its rights; but that the potent and malignant cause of these troubles is an irrepressible conflict of idea—an abstract speculation in regard to negroes. After showing that the negro population thrives and expands at the South, the *Day-Book* asks "what shall be its permanent *status*, and its relation to the white citizenship?" and then proceeds as follows:

This is the question—the dominating question for many years past—the question that is now impelling us into sectional conflict, perhaps into dire calamities; but, whatever the madness of the hour, that must, after all, be determined by reason and experience. The people of the South, who are in juxtaposition with these negroes, say: "We know from experience the nature and wants of this population. They are different and subordinate beings, human, of course, as well as ourselves, but with different natures and different wants from ours, and therefore, while there are, doubtless, many defects in our social organism, these people are in their normal condition and natural relation in the South." This is the conviction of the people of the South, now quite universal, though a few years ago many had widely different speculative notions on the subject. The people of the South say further: "We ask nothing from the Federal Government in respect to this population. We demand, of course, the same right to expand—to emigrate into the common territory—to have the same protection there that is given to the homogeneous population of other sections, and even if it were true that the presence of the negro element may be regarded as a drawback on the welfare of those coming from the North, there can be no possible conflict of interests, because we shall always march southward, where the white man cannot labor."

Such is the position of the South—a position that never has, and, in the nature of things, never can, conflict with the rights or the interests in any respect whatever of one single man, woman or child in the "North." On the contrary, the South, being agricultural and producing, as Mr. Jefferson declared sixty years ago, is the natural ally of Northern labor, and our whole political history demonstrates that South ern statesmen—Jefferson, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, &c.—have always been the reliable defenders of the rights of the laboring and producing classes of the North against the Adamses, Hamiltons, Websters, Sewards, &c. National banks, protective tariffs, &c., which indirectly plunder the producing classes, have been defeated by Southern votes in Congress, and the great agricultural and producing populations of the middle States have, thus far, mainly depended on the statesmen of the South for the protection and security of those great principles of equality that underlie our political system. Further, immediate, commercial and political, and especially of this great city, has its basis in the great staples of the South, and should the *Union* be broken up, or should the great Northern party now in power fasten its policy of commercial restriction on the country, this country, to gather with the mighty shipping interests that now whiten every sea, would substantially disappear, and New York, instead of an unrivaled commercial capital, would soon collapse into the dimensions of other Atlantic ports.

But who is to judge of the matter—those necessarily ignorant of all the *facts* involved, or those whose fortunes, whose families, whose posterity, and every thing valuable in human existence and sacred in human society is directly at issue? We are northern, wholly disinterested and unprejudiced, with no interest, passion or motive to blind or lead astray. We have devoted many years to the study of this great question, and we *know* that we understand it, because we know all the *facts* at its basis, and we solemnly declare to our Northern people that it would be better that the earth opened and swallowed up every white man and white woman in the South rather than the doctrines of Mr. Lincoln and his party should ever be applied to the negro, or rather that a "national policy" should be instituted that shall finally destroy the existing relations of Southern society! And we profoundly believe that if we could place this journal in the hands of every second man in the North, in ninety days after there would be fifty thousand people who would support an "anti-slavery" policy at Washington. Further more, we *know*—and every man who reads this article and reflects for ten minutes *must* know—that all the arguments, all the acts, all the efforts, peaceable or peaceful, wrought in the beginning by an "anti-slavery" party, *must* be wrong, for they are all based on the false assumption that the negro is a man like, our relives, and in a position of slavery, when in fact he is a different being, and in his normal condition at the South.

In conclusion, the awful question rises before us, what shall be done to restore peace, union and fraternity, and save us from the perils, the brutishness, the bloodshed and unthinkable miseries of the old barbaric appeal to brute force? Mr. Lincoln must abandon his and Southern position, and, dismissing his Abolition Cabinet, call about him national men like John Bell, William C. Rives, Edward Everett, Charles O'Conor, &c., or *we must accept the fact, as they now exist*, and leave the question of Union or Disunion to be peacefully disposed of by an appeal to the ballot box, in the States aggrieved.

The position of the North is very different. A theory or speculation is set up, or rather imported from Europe, that the negro is a *black* white man, or a man with the same natural rights, &c., as ourselves, and therefore is kept in a condition of slavery at the South, and slavery being wrong and in contradiction to freedom, it should be abolished, or in some way or some day rendered extinct. We quote again from the *Day Book*:

After some thirty years of blind, unwearied and devoted effort, during which countless millions of books, pamphlets and tracts have been gratuitously distributed into every nook and corner of the land, the "educated" classes of the North have become believers in the pestilent nonsense in respect to negroes and their condition in the South. The original, straight out, sincere anti-slaveryites, however, for some time past, have abandoned all hope of ever inducing the people of the South to change their relations to the negro, and therefore have directed their efforts to the dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Northern Republic, that with their diseased consciences would be relieved from the sin of this imaginary slavery. This is the logical, or should be the logical result of the "anti slavery" enterprise—an enterprise that seeks to thrust aside the alleged "image of God" in which the negro is placed—an enterprise which would turn the negro into a white man or bring white themselves. But the larger portion were not willing to give up the *Union*, and the mercenary politicians, thrown out of employment by the breaking up of the old Whig and Democratic parties, saw in this wide-spread agitation the means for getting into power. Hence followed the Republican party—a party based on avowed hostility to the *existing condition* of Southern society, and having for its object "the ultimate extinction of slavery," not by any direct interference with it in the States, but by placing the Government on the side of "freedom," and penning up the negro population; finally, to force the people of the States to "abolish" this suppositious slavery themselves! Unfortunately for the country, for half a century, for us all, the efforts and faithless Democratic politicians of the North failed to grapple with the delusion, indeed admitted the "great principle" on which it was based, and instead of warning the people of the danger, pretended to believe that the social organism of the South was altogether wrong and immoral, and that they were as much opposed to its extension, or to the expansion of the mixed population of the South, as the anti-slaveryites themselves.

At last the results of all this ignorance, delusion and dishonesty are upon us, and they threaten to involve the country in the dire calamities and fathomless miseries of civil war. The *Republican or "anti-slavery" party, without a single vote in the South, without permitting them to have any voice in the government—in a word, as utterly disfranchising the Southern people as those of Mexico or Canada, have seized the government, the common government, their own government, and placed it in direct hostility to the rights, interests and social order of the people of fifteen States!* And here is the awful error of the Northern mind; an "anti-slavery" political party has no right to exist an hour under our Federal system, for an "anti-slavery" party is *per se* and of necessity an anti-Southern party, and from the hour he began his executive functions at Washington, Mr. Lincoln has not appointed a solitary individual to office that is not pledged to hostility to the social order of the South!

What a frightful misconception of the Northern mind! What a stupendous contradiction to reason and common sense! and above all, what a monstrous violation of those great principles of truth, fraternity and Christianity that underlie our republican institutions! True, this party do not mean, or the rank and file do not desire, to injure the people of the South. On the contrary, they think they would benefit them, and by instituting a "national policy," leading to the ultimate extinction of so called slavery, that the South would be vastly benefited and the nation relieved from a "great evil!"

THE SHAKESPEARE PORTRAIT.—I have not much to send you in the way of literary or art gossip. There is a story, however, of the discovered portrait of Shakspeare, found by an odd accident at Stratford-on-Avon. An artist, one Mr. Collins (so the story goes,) was restoring a picture in the poet's birthplace, when he discovered traces of a portrait beneath the design. He followed the indication, and revealed to the light a head of Shakspeare. The picture is in the possession of Mr. W. O. Hunt, clerk of the peace for the county, who means to present it to the Birthplace Committee of Shakspeare's Club at Stratford. A general remark in the old town is going on, and we are to have the celebrated bust in the chancel of the church restored to its original state. In 1793 Edmund Malone, for some freakish reason or want of reason, had this interesting work of art covered with a coat of thick white paint, destroying the delicacy of the outlines, and obliterating the colors which the sculptor had employed to render the bust more exact to its great original. This disfigurement will be removed, so that we shall once more see Shakspeare as he lived, with his florid complexion, brown hair and gray eyes.—*English Letter.*

General Harney's Statement — His Arrest, Release, &c.

Early Thursday I was apprised by the railroad conductor that we were at Harper's Ferry, and that there were indications of an intention to arrest me. I did not believe this was intended; but a party of soldiers presently entered the cars, and apologizing for disturbing me, said that I must consider myself their prisoner. I asked, but was not allowed, to telegraph to the Secretary of War. I was taken to General Carson's quarters, and informed that I should be required to go to Richmond. Accordingly, I left, before daylight, in a carriage, attended by five officers of the staff. They had proposed to send a large force as an escort, but I assured them that it was above my dignity to attempt an escape; that the matter was between them and my Government, and that I did not wish to receive an unnecessary amount of attention from the public on the way. We were three days on the journey, which was made partially on wheels and partially by railroad. I was treated on the route, as well as at Harper's Ferry, with the greatest courtesy. Regret was expressed that orders were such as to compel my detention. No disagreeable subjects were introduced, and no effort made to obtain my confidence. On Sunday evening we reached Richmond, and went at once to Governor Letcher's house. The Governor was dining out, but was sent for immediately. He released me, stating that his orders had been misunderstood. I learned that the Harper's Ferry force had been directed to stop all armed bodies, and that the telegraph had announced me as coming at the head of fourteen hundred troops. I was treated with great attention at Richmond by Governor Letcher, Colonel Lee, Colonel Johnson and others, whom I have long known, and was waited upon by a number of other prominent citizens. There seemed to be curiosity to see me, and some belief that I intended to resign my commission in the United States Army. On this latter point they were deceived.

At half past five on Monday morning I left for Alexandria, where I arrived in the afternoon. Governor Letcher offered escort, which I refused. The people along the route seemed to have heard that I was coming, and at some of the stations were gathered in considerable numbers. At one point there was a great crowd, who stared and called me to come out and show myself; but except by some boys no disgraceful remarks were made. I did not see more than half a dozen soldiers in all, and no fortifications and no other military works, which seemed like a deserted village. At Richmond and Harper's Ferry, it being dark, I saw few troops. At the former place I noticed as I came away three large secession flags in the main street, but the display obtruding was as nothing compared with what I had observed in Cincinnati and other Northern cities. Through out my journey, as at its commencement, I was treated with great courtesy, even delicacy of attention. So far as I could judge from conversations which I had, both with officers and civilians, the tone of Virginia is calm but resolved. She has no intention of attacking Washington, but means to act on the defensive, claiming, according to the doctrine of States rights, that she can leave the Union at pleasure, and believing that the North and South are two distinct people, which ought to have separate governments.

I heard much regret expressed at the present condition of affairs, but saw no indication of the existence of a kind feeling toward the South. I was assured by Governor Letcher and others high in authority, that Virginia entertained no idea of attacking Washington. This of course cannot cover Jeff Davis's movements, but I cannot believe he, though stubborn, has so little shrewdness as to undertake the enterprise.

I left St. Louis on Tuesday. I think that, although since the affair of Fort Sumter the feeling in favor of secession has strengthened in Missouri, she will not attempt to go out of the Union.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

More Troops from Carroll Parish.—The Second Company Mississippi Guards, from Carroll parish, Louisiana, arrived yesterday on the steamer Quitman. The following are the officers: Captain, J. S. Richards; First Lieutenant, W. D. Harrington; Second, W. H. Cox; Third, C. A. Herron; Orderly Sergeant, H. Mayfield; Sergeants, J. W. Alexander, Third, Abe Curry, Fourth, J. P. Brown; First Corporal, J. E. Page; Second, John McNair; Third, John Howard; Fourth, W. A. Page. There are three and 94 privates, all provided with arms. The further disposition this company will be quartered in Camp Walker, near the city.

The Lake Providence Cadets and the Delhi Cadets, Guards may be expected are going from the same parish. Well done! Carroll.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon. E. W. Moise, Judge for the District of Louisiana, by appointment of President Davis was duly qualified yesterday. The offices of the old United States Court have been removed to the second story of the new Custom House, whither the records will be transferred. C. H. Beverly, Esq., is the newly appointed Marshal for the District.

New Regiment.—The Orleans Rifle Battalion being now composed of eight companies, form a regiment, and last night held an election for field officers, the following being the result: Major Chas. A. Janvier was elected Colonel, Capt. John L. Mercier, Lieutenant Colonel, Auguste Reichard, Esq., Major. The regiment now numbers 600 men. All the different companies have adopted the same uniform—a blue jacket, green brown linen pantaloons white gaiters and hat. All of the companies are rapidly filling up, and will be number over 1000 men, and have a corps of fifty thousand people who would support an "anti slavery" policy at Washington. Further more, we *know*—and every man who reads this article and reflects for ten minutes *must* know—that all the arguments, all the acts, all the efforts, peaceable or peaceful, wrought in the beginning by an "anti-slavery" party, *must* be wrong, for they are all based on the false assumption that the negro is a man like, our selves, and in a position of slavery, when in fact he is a different being, and in his normal condition at the South.

In conclusion, the awful question rises before us, what shall be done to restore peace, union and fraternity, and save us from the perils, the brutishness, the bloodshed and unthinkable miseries of the old barbaric appeal to brute force? Mr. Lincoln must abandon his and Southern position, and, dismissing his Abolition Cabinet, call about him national men like John Bell, William C. Rives, Edward Everett, Charles O'Conor, &c., or *we must accept the fact, as they now exist*, and leave the question of Union or Disunion to be peacefully disposed of by an appeal to the ballot box, in the States aggrieved.

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