THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

MY C. Roser & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, American shirts, ready-made clothing, hosiery and dry goods.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, at twelve months' credit, valuable improved property situate on Camp street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Fourth District. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

BLANKS at Auction.—Mr. N. Vignie auctioneer, will offer to the highest bidder, on Saturday, June 1st, four slaves of the succession of A. G. Bull and two young girls of the succession of Jamonville De Villiers.

NO COTTON FOR THE NORTH.

The Black Republicans who, with all their hatred to the South, possess the genuine Yankee love of dollars and cents in great perfection, have been tugging to their souls the pleasant thought that they would not only blockade our ports and thus prevent our staple from exportation by the natural outlet, but would compel us to pay tribute to the North by sending our cotton on railroads to New York and other cities of that section for shipment to Europe. This was quite a charming little speculation for Yankeedom, and its success would have enabled the Abolitionists at once to "feed fat the ancient grudge they bear us," and to enrich themselves on the products of Southern industry. They imagined—judging us of course by their own sordid and insatiable rapacity—that the people of the South could not possibly afford to keep their cotton at home—that unless their cotton was sold they would all be ruined and starved, and that, consequently, the moment they were convinced of the impossibility of shipping it directly to Europe, they would hasten to forward it to New York. It was a shrewd idea, that of making the South help to pour into Northern coffers the wherewithal to pay part of the expenses of LINCOLN'S grand army of invasion. Besides this admirable plan would obviate all apprehension of European interference in ABE LINCOLN'S prospects of subjugation, as it might be reasonably concluded that provided an ample supply of cotton would be guaranteed to Great Britain, that power would be supremely indifferent to the progress of events in America.

Our Yankee ex brethren are terrible fellows at speculating—especially if they see looming in the distance a prospect of a copious shower of that attractive metal which SHAKSPEARE distinctly styles "the pale and common drudge 'twixt man and man," but which Yankeedom loves as it loves its own soul. But in this particular calculation they have reckoned without their host, and as the French say "he who reckons without his host must reckon twice." The North will therefore have to revise its accounts, and rectify a fundamental and fatal error, which pervades them all. It is that that it has entirely forgotten that the cotton raised in the South is the property of Southern planters, who possess necessarily the right to do with it what they please. Now, there is not one of them who would not suffer his crop to rot on his plantation, rather than transfer it to the North to enrich his inveterate enemies. It is a sad mistake to suppose that our planters must starve if they do not sell their cotton. Every planter raises corn and vegetables, as well as stock in abundance, and one and all are prepared to make sacrifices and suffer privations sooner than yield a hair's breadth of advantage to the perfidious and cruel section which is endeavoring to subdue the South.

But it were possible for us to overestimate Southern patriotism—if there really existed any amongst our cotton planters base and selfish enough to wish to send their crops to a Northern port for exportation, the possibility of thus affording indirect aid and comfort to our enemies has been effectually cut off by the wise forecast of the Confederate Congress. This body, at its late session, having foreseen the designs of Yankee cupidity, determined completely to baffle them by adopting a stringent prohibitory and penal enactment on the subject. Here is the act which we find published in the Mobile *Register*, and to which the attention of every one is particularly directed:

An act to prohibit the exportation of cotton from the Confederate States, except through the seaports of said States and to punish persons offending there in

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the first day of June next, and during the existence of the blockade of any of the ports of the Confederate States of America, by the Government of the United States, it shall be lawful for any person to export any raw cotton or cotton yarn from the Confederate States of America, except through the seaports of the said Confederate States; and it shall be the duty of all the Marshals and revenue officers of the said Confederate States to prevent all violations of this act.

Section 2. If any person shall violate, or attempt to violate or evade, the provisions of the foregoing section, he shall forfeit all the cotton or cotton yarn thus attempted to be illegally exported, for the use of the Confederate States; and, in addition thereto, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in some public jail or penitentiary for a period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the Court, after a conviction upon trial by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 3. Any person offending as to a violation or attempt to violate the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to one half the proceeds of the article forfeited by reason of its information.

Section 4. Any Justice of the Peace on information under oath from any person of a violation or attempt to violate this act, may issue his warrant, and cause the cotton or cotton yarn specified in the affidavit to be seized and referred to the District or Circuit Courts of the Confederate States.

Section 5. Every steamboat or railroad car which shall be used with the consent of the owner or person having the same in charge, for the purpose of violating this act, shall be forfeited in like manner to the use of the Confederate States. But nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the exportation of cotton to Mexico, through its co terminous frontier.

Congress C. S. A., May 21st, 1861.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of "an act to prohibit the exportation of cotton from the Confederate States, except through the seaports of said States, and to punish persons offending therein," which passed Congress, and was approved on the 21st day of May last.

J. J. HOOPER, Secretary.

The Northerners seem to have been all the time proceeding upon the principle that the people of the South were simpletons, and did not know how to provide for their own safety. The foreign slave trade will show their error. They fancied, too, they were going to starve us into submission. They are beginning now to discover that this, too, is a mistake, and that they are only injuring themselves by attempting to shut out supplies from the South. They still believe we shall run away from their forces at the first encounter, and this impression if not already effaced, is destined soon to be dispelled by most unpleasant experience.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says that Dr. M. C. Russell, of that city, is near relative of W. H. Russell, Esq., correspondent of the London *Times*, and that the latter will probably extend his trip to Jackson on a visit to the Doctor.

MOBILE BLOCKADE.—The *Advertiser* of Tuesday has the following. The vessel referred to is the *Powhatan*.

The turn of Mobile to feel her first blast of the civilian vengeance of Lincoln has come at last, for the blockade of our harbor was inaugurated about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, when a large war steamer appeared and took her position to command the ship channel entrance of the bay—coming to about seven miles, more or less, off Fort Morgan.

We are apprised of this fact by gentlemen who came up from Fort Morgan yesterday. The war vessel was seen to bring to a craft in the offing, before the Carondelet left Fort Morgan with our information.

The fort welcomed the blockading steamer by displaying the United States flag—but it was displayed *union down*, and floated from the same staff, but *below* the "stars and bars" of the Confederacy. Joke on Lincoln!

THE BLOCKADE.—The New Orleans *Price Current*, in noticing the commencement of the threatened blockade of our port by the United States squadron, has the annexed remarks:

If, however, the assurance made to foreign ministers shall be complied with, that two weeks will be allowed to all neutral ships in port to complete their cargoes and sail, before they shall be subject to the restrictions, it is manifest that by the time the blockade will have been made close, the amount of cotton left here, whether on sale or for shipment, will be so inconsiderable as to cause no inconvenience to the trade. As for breadstuffs and provisions, the prohibition of their export will be a public benefit, preventing our available supply for consumption and the commissariat, being diminished by shipments to foreign ports. Under these circumstances there appears to be no sufficient reason why any extraordinary effort should be made, at present, to raise the blockade, which involves a heavy expense to our enemies and prevents them from doing their easy for the protection of Northern commerce, in other waters, or engaging in mischievous demonstrations against exposed points on our coast.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,997.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Chambersburg, May 29.—Mysterious movements are going on at Williamsport. Neither friend nor foe is allowed to approach the Southern camp. It is supposed they intend to make a great. The canal has been obstructed at Point of Rocks.

Federalists on James River.

Washington, May 29.—Federal troops, numbering 2500, have entrenched themselves on James river, commanding the mouth.

Gen. McDowell commands Virginia east of the Alleghany and north of James river.

Invasion of Western Virginia.

Cincinnati, May 29.—Virginia was invaded via Wheeling and Marietta on Saturday, the Southerners retiring.

Proclamation of Gen. McClelland.

Cincinnati, May 29.—Before crossing the Ohio river, Gen. McClelland proclaimed to the inhabitants that the Federalists came as friends and brothers to their homes.

Anticipated Invasion of Washington.

Cincinnati, May 29.—It is known that the Southerners at Williamsport and Hagerstown are concerting a plan for the invasion of Washington.

From Washington.

Washington, May 29.—The Second New York Regiment was sworn in yesterday, with the exception of 200 who refused to take the oath. Their uniform, pantaloons excepted, was stripped off them, and in this condition they returned home.

Arms and provisions are going to Harper's Ferry through Montgomery county, Maryland. Details of a new 100,000 levy will soon be made known.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 29.—There is no truth in the statement circulated yesterday that Gen. Harney is engaged in encouraging the formation of home guards, composed of Union men, in various localities in the State of Missouri.

Later from California—Arrival of the Pony Express.

Fort Kearney, May 29.—The California Overland Pony Express has arrived, with dates from San Francisco to the 18th instant.

The Legislature has failed to call a special election for Congressmen, to represent California in Lincoln's Fourth of July Congress.

Major Armitage is commandant at San Diego.

General Johnson, late commanding the Pacific division of the army, and Dr Gunn, of Fort Humboldt, will join the army of the Confederate States.

Blair's St. Louis Regiment.

St Louis, May 29.—Blair's regiment of St Louis volunteers has received marching orders from the War Department, and will proceed, it is supposed, in the direction of Virginia.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, May 29.—A steamer which reached here last night reports the arrival of a white flagged steamer with a hundred wives and children of the Norfolk Navy Yard workmen.

Discipline of the Louisianians and Georgians.

Report has it that the Louisianians and Georgians are the best accoutred and disciplined soldiers in Virginia.

Sewell's Point, Va.—The Steamer Empire City Fired Upon—Federalists at the Mouth of James River.

No immediate attack on Sewell's Point or Norfolk by the Federal force is expected. Gen. Butler considers other points of more strategical value.

The report that Federal troops have entrenched themselves at the mouth of James river is confirmed.

The Sewell's Point batteries fired four shots at the steamer Empire City, over three miles distant. The shots nearly reached the vessel, which indicates excellent ordnance.

Ohio Congressional Election.

Xenia, O., May 29.—Hon. Richard A. Harrison, who was nominated for Congress, by the Union party from this District, in place of Tom Corwin, Minister to Mexico, has been elected by a small majority.

More Troops Accepted.

Washington, May 29.—Six additional Illinois regiments have been accepted by the War Department.

The 71st Regiment, it is reported, have returned after having effected a landing at Aquia Creek, Virginia.

Later from Havana.

New York, May 29.—The steamer Bienville has arrived from Havana, which port she left on the 24th.

Money at Havana was tight. Sterling Exchange ruled 10 premium, and on New York at 1 per cent discount.

The frigate Niagara arrived on the 22d, and departed on a cruise.

The gunboat Huntsville had also arrived at Havana.

From Louisville.

Louisville, May 29.—Mr. Lovell Rousseau, who addressed a Union meeting, said: "I am unalterably a Union man. I love Kentucky, but if she abandons the Union and goes down under that rattlesnake concern, I will abandon her. (gas been appointed a brigadier-general of the Home Guard of Louisville, Kentucky, by Mayor Dolph.

The appointment has demoralized the Guard, and many of its best members are withdrawing from it, on account of the partisan character of the appointment. They want no violent partisans, either secession, or border, or Union.

The Border State Convention has done nothing yet. It will probably issue an address and adjourn.

From Washington.

Washington, May 29.—Carl Schurz proceeds immediately to Madrid, his leave of absence having been revoked.

The Secretary of War, Mr Cameron, is sick at Colonel Bomford's, of South Carolina, commands at Manassas Gap. Col Magruder is also there, commanding a battery.

Interesting to the Public.

The Postmaster of Mobile publishes the following important information. He is doubtless acting under instruction, which will be given to the Postmasters throughout the Confederate States. We trust there will be no difficulty in forwarding correspondence to foreign countries, though we presume this will depend greatly upon the disposition of the United States functionaries:

In answer to many inquiries on the subject, I can state, from official information, that mail matter for the United States and other foreign countries will be forwarded to its address upon the payment of the Confederacy postage, in money, and the foreign postage in United States stamps. Persons who are insufficiently supplied with United States stamps, and who desire to prepay their correspondence with that and other foreign countries, would do well to buy their supplies before the 1st proximo, as none will be sold at this office after that date.

With regard to letters from Europe, I will state that mail matter on which the foreign postage is prepaid in full will in all probability reach its address upon the payment here of the Confederacy postage. Unpaid European mail matter for offices in the Confederacy will probably remain in the New York or Boston or in the dead letter office in Washington until the parties to whom addressed make arrangements for the payment of the postage thereon.

LLOYD BOWERS, P. M.
P. O., Mobile, Ala., May 28, 1861.

[From the Jacksonville (Ill.) Sentinel.]

Horrible Murder of a Family.

Saturday evening last, May 18th, Wm. Mace, a farmer residing in Greene county, near Scott's county line, and not far from Glasgow, was found lying in his own door-yard, together with his wife, and a bound boy aged about thirteen years, horribly mutilated, while his house was in flames. The circumstances, as reported to us by a neighbor who has been reading near the scene of the tragedy, are as follows:

Mr. Mace's family consisted, besides himself, of his wife and little bound boy, and it was generally understood that he had money in the house. On the evening in question, about dusk, a family residing half a mile distant heard a discharge of fire-arms and the scream of a woman calling murder. Some gentlemen passing in buggies a few minutes after were informed of the suspicious noises heard, and they drove round by Mace's house for the purpose of ascertaining what was the matter. When they reached the house they found smoke issuing from the windows, and the house on fire.

The fire soon burned through the roof, revealing the mutilated bodies of the murdered family lying in the door yard. The man was shot through the left breast with a shot gun, the muzzle having been so close at the moment of discharge as to set his clothes on fire, and a circle of the clothing had been burned around the wound, until the fire was extinguished by the flow of blood. The charge, where it entered the breast, had made a large orifice, and the lights were protruding in a mangled condition. His skull had been crushed in on the forehead by a blow of the gun, the lock having struck into the brain, and the back of the head was also fractured. He appears to have staggered several paces from where he was shot until he fell.

The woman had been struck with an ax on the side of the head, the weapon severing the ear and sinking into the brain; the neck bone was also cut through and the head nearly severed from the body.

The boy had been killed with a club, which was found near by, the top of his head having been completely smashed off and the mangled brains protruding.

The parties who discovered the murder were probably on the ground within twenty minutes after the foul deed was consummated. Some broken fragments of a shot gun, including a lock, were found in the yard, and a neighbor subsequently recognized the remnants as belonging to a gun owned by him, which he had loaned to a young man in the neighborhood.

This caused suspicion to rest on three young men in the neighborhood, two of whom we learn have been arrested, but the third absconded. An authoritative examination will doubtless throw some additional light upon this horrible affair.

THE FIGHT AT HARPER'S FERRY.—*A Seeming Confirmation.*—A private dispatch to the Mobile *Tribune*, dated Harper's Ferry, May 26, confirms the report of a fight at that place and the repulse of the enemy. It says:

The Abolitionists were repulsed at Harper's Ferry. Sixty Confederates and six hundred Abolitionists were killed. No details.

Later from Texas—Arrival of the Schooner Anna Taylor.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GALVESTON.

The steamer Anna Taylor, Capt. Wm. Johnson, arrived at Berwick's Bay yesterday, and by her we received last evening Galveston dates of Sunday last.

The Anna Taylor, brought the mails, express, and the following passengers:

J K Harris, Miss Rodney, A J Thompson, Mrs Fremont and 3 children, H A Spence, E C Wolridge, C O Davis, E F Bower, N L Williams, J M White, E Wasman, A Marks, Mr Chidsey, L D Williams, Mrs W M Hill, Master C Hill, Mrs V Marton, — Gorie, F Davis H Harris, M S Williams, S D Bine, A Wilson, N M Holmes, G T Herndon, A Blum, C W Mitchel, — Williamson, — Baker.

On Monday night, at twelve o'clock, the Anna Taylor passed, off Shell Key Light House, a large square rigged vessel under top sails, bearing southwest by south, supposed to have been a United States vessel of war.

The Anna Taylor will leave Berwick's Bay on her return trip with the mails in a few days. Any information regarding freight or passage can be had of Capt. Johnson, at the St. Charles Hotel.

An extra published at the Galveston *News* office, on Sunday, gives the following particulars of a disastrous fire that occurred there the same morning, and which was believed to be the work of an incendiary:

A fire broke out this morning in the small trunk store next to the store of Messrs. Briggs & Yard. The first fire bell of alarm we heard was just before sunrise, and the alarm was given so badly by a single bell that we were in doubt whether it was intended for a fire alarm, until we soon heard one or two more bells, when we hastened to the spot and found the above named trunk store more than half consumed, and the north end of Briggs & Yard's store was also in a full blaze. The alarm had been so imperfectly given that but few firemen were now present. The store of Messrs B. & Y. was broken open, and many of the goods were taken out and saved, though, we presume, in a damaged condition. This building was entirely consumed; and, from the intense heat, the window frames of Mr. Sauter's four-story brick store, on the opposite side of the alley, caught on fire even to the fourth story, but as the building is well supplied with water in every story by a force pump, Mr. Sauters was enabled to prevent the fire from extending beyond the windows. The heavy wooden cornice at the top of the front, however caught on fire, but was saved by a seasonable application of water from the fourth story window.

But on the north side the fire was not so easily arrested, as there was a continuous range of small wooden buildings in that direction, to the corner of Tremont and Mechanic streets, and then along Mechanic street to A. Baldinger's brick store on the other side of the alley. For some time we could see no prospect of saving any of these buildings, but by steady and well directed streams of water from the engines in the rear the fire was finally extinguished when it had reached about the middle of this block on Mechanic street. We believe there were some six or eight buildings consumed entirely, and two or three others greatly damaged by the fire and the attempts to save them. We have not now the means of stating the losses, or even of giving the names of the sufferers. The loss of Messrs. Briggs & Yard is probably much the heaviest.

No doubt is entertained but that this fire was the work of incendiaries. Another attempt was made to fire the city last night at the post office. A weatherboard of the office was pulled off, and fire started between the weatherboards and ceiling, but was discovered in time and extinguished.

These and many similar evidences of a dangerous class of persons in our midst, should warn us of the necessity of increased vigilance on the part of our city police.

Under the heading "Shall New York be ruined?" the *Day Book* of the 22d inst has a thoughtful and suggestive article which would be likely to upset the reason of the North, if there were any remnant of reason left in that quarter. The *Day Book* invokes attention to the fact that eight millions of citizens in the South, after eighty years of perfect peace, order and obedience to law, are suddenly transformed into enemies, and asks what is the true explanation of this extraordinary anomaly. It answers the question by declaring that a sectional and hostile party has seized the Government, and from an instrument of beneficence, has transformed it into an engine of destruction. The *Day Book* then continues as follows:

It is at this juncture of things that the "money power" of the North interposes, not to propose compromise of any kind, but casting its weight in the scale on the side of the anti-slavery Government at Washington, it hopes to crush the South into submission, as compelling it to resume its former relations with the North, to thus restore the Southern trade to this city. Of course this "money power," these Rag Barons of the North, do not pretend to any sympathy with Sambo, or any desire to realize Mr Lincoln's idea of "impartial freedom" which we agree with Seward simply meant peace and the restoration of Southern trade, and to accomplish this desirable result, they lavishly supply them with funds, and tell the sub-slaveryites to go ahead and crush out the "rebellion and secession" as treasonable. The whole Northern movement, however complicated it may be, or however disorganized the motives of the parties acting together just now, presents a simple, undivided and unmistakable surface to the South. An "anti-slavery" Government demands their submission—they will not submit, because they cannot submit without destruction, utter, overwhelming destruction, for an "anti slavery" Government is an anti-social as well as anti-Southern Government, and it were better that the eight millions of Southern citizens were universally slaughtered at once than the Carthage plan be adopted, of being forced on the South, or rather than the ultimate extinction of slavery should *ever* be accomplished.

Every man knows this by instinct—*the instinct of race*. Every woman, every child even of five years old in the South knows it, and if a war be forced on them the world will witness an exhibition of enthusiasm, courage, self sacrifice and, if need be, self immolation, unexampled in history, and in comparison with which the conflagration of Moscow was mere child's play. We know what we say: we know the South; we comprehend its social system, its social life, and if driven by anti-slavery aim to defend itself, its civilization, the integrity of the social order, in a word, its *life*, it may perish but it will not submit, for submission is a crime unknown in its dictionary. Yet, urged under the direction of an "anti-slavery" Government, only two things become possible—disruption of the Union or destruction of the South, and in either case the "money power" will fail in its aim. If blood be shed, if Southern lives are sacrificed, peace will only become possible through the disruption of the Union and the recognition of a Southern Confederacy. But if the war be pressed to subjugation, then the South will be desolated, society torn up from its foundations, the supremacy of the master race overthrown, and the negro turned loose to roam in idleness and savagery, or to cast himself on the protection nor "Southern trade to fight for more. In either case this city must be ruined of course. But why must this be? Why shall not the madness cease and reason again resume its empire over the Northern mind? The South do not wish to break up the Government founded by Washington, indeed they wish to preserve it, but they cannot live under an "anti slavery" Government, and the Government, for that involves the frightful anomaly of having their own Government in direct and deadly hostility to their social safety as well as their self-respect and prosperity. The "money power" will only "crush out" anti-slaveryism—that is, force Mr. Lincoln to place himself where every other President has stood, or resign the Government, instead of crushing out the south, we can have peace and the Union restored, indeed and in fact, this is the question for every true American and lover of the Union to decide—which shall be "crushed out," eight millions of white men in the South, or the anti-slavery delusion of the North?

The Tailor and Dean Swift.

A tailor in Dublin, near the residence of the Dean, took it into his head that he was prophetically and divinely inspired to interpret the prophecies, and especially the Book of Revelation. Quitting the shop board, he turned out a preacher, or rather a prophet, until his customers had left his shop, and his family was very likely to famish.

His monomania was well known to Dean Swift, who benevolently watched for some convenient opportunity to turn the poor tailor's madness to good. One night the tailor, as he fancied, got a special revelation to go and convert Dean Swift; and the next morning took up the line of march to the deanery. The Dean, who was drawn to the door by the noise, found the tailor prostrate and instantly surmised the nature of his errand. Throwing himself into an attitude of solemnity and thoughtfulness, with the Bible open before him, and his eyes fixed upon the tenth chapter of Revelations, he awaited his approach.

The door opened, and the tailor announced in an unearthly voice, the message: "Dean Swift, I am sent by the Almighty to announce to you—"Come in, my friend," said the Dean, "I am in great trouble, and no doubt the Lord has sent you to help me out of my difficulty."

This unexpected welcome inspired the tailor, strengthened greatly his assurance in his own prophetic character, and disposed him to listen to the disclosure.

"My friend," said the Dean, "I have just been reading the tenth chapter of Revelations, and am greatly distressed at a difficulty I have met with; and you are the very man sent to help me out. Here is an account of an angel that came down from heaven, who was so large that he placed one foot on the sea and the other on the earth, and lifted up his hands to heaven. Now my knowledge of mathematics," continued the Dean, "has enabled me to calculate exactly the size and form of the angel; but I am in great difficulty, for I wish to ascertain how much cloth it will take to make him a pair of breeches, and as that is exactly in your line of business, I have no doubt the Lord has sent you to show me."

This sudden exposition came like an electric shock to the poor tailor; he rushed from the house, ran to his shop, and a sad ten revulsion of thought and feeling came over him. Making breeches was exactly in his line of business. He returned to his occupation thoroughly cured of his prophetical revelations by the wit of Dean.

English opinion.

The London *Star*, one of the most rabid of the anti-slavery and radical organs of Great Britain, says:

Can it be possible that President Lincoln and his colleagues in the policy of coercion have calmly weighed the results which are inevitable, no matter what may be the issue of the contest? We will not for a moment dwell upon the unspeakable concomitants of war—the devastation of fertile fields, the destruction of flourishing towns, the paralysis of trade, the frightful sacrifice of human life, the accumulation of burdens which will mortgage the peaceful industry of years to come. But let us suppose the fight fought out, and peace propitiated by the burnt offering of blazing cities, and the immolation of a hecatomb of human victims. What then? If the seceding States should win the day, is it likely that the new Southern Confederacy will be benefactors to a loving neighbor to her Northern sister? Each aggressive act of the North will have sown the seeds of rancorous hate; even the flush of victory will not extinguish the bitter hostility, which, not content with triumph, cherishes a longing for future vengeance. Between England and the United States there now reigns the heartiest fellowship and mutual good will.

But, although a wide ocean separates the mother country from her sometime dependencies, it needed more than half a century to cool the angry feelings which the war of independence left rankling in the breasts of both the conquerors and the vanquished. Much longer will be the duration of such evil influences in two independent nations whose frontiers are everywhere in contact, each based upon a fundamental principle which its neighbor regards with intense antagonism. But suppose that the fortunes of war should be on the side of the North; the seceders, humiliated and subjected, must then abandon their cherished dream of independence, and their Representatives and Senators must once more take their seats in Congress side by side with the men who have coerced them into submission by fire and sword. Can there be even a semblance of harmonious action in a Legislature thus composed? Even if the conquerors wear their laurels modestly, it cannot be expected that the conquered will be content with the galling of their defeated fetters. The antagonism which gave birth to secession will be aggravated by its forcible suppression. To political animosity will be added personal hatred and a burning sense of oppression generating a longing for revenge. The flame may be extinguished, but the embers will still glow with forbidden fire. In the end there will burst forth another conflagration; but meanwhile the smouldering ashes will be ever giving off noxious fumes, poisoning the legislative atmosphere. President Lincoln may be assured that a victory over the South will be to the North even more disastrous than a defeat.

SECEDING WIVES.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* writes:

Mrs Commodore Pendergrast, who is a Southern lady, is still in Norfolk, and has refused to join her husband in the fort—says she will never live with him again, and it is reported that she will apply for a divorce. The wife of another reprobate who is at the fort, is in Norfolk, and has a pistol loaded, with which she says she intends shooting her siege lord upon sight.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—The Chicago *Post* of the 24th says:

We do not wish to cause any alarm or undue apprehension as to the result of Judge Douglas's severe illness, yet we are, as public journalists, required to say, and we do it with the greatest regret, that his present condition is most critical and the hopes of his nearest friends are much less sanguine than they were forty eight hours ago.

THE JACKSON TEETH MAL.—The Mobile *Tribune* of the 28th says:

A few gentlemen yesterday started out to collect money for the benefit of the family of Mr Jackson, who was massacred a few days ago in Alexandria for defending the flag of our country. Within a few hours they collected eleven hundred dollars! That is a most liberal expression of the patriotism of our citizens.

GREATLY DESERVED MEDAL.—The son of Lieut. Jerome Harry Lee, of Revolutionary renown, commands the forces of Virginia. His chief and is J. A. Washington, the only living representative of Washington. The great grandson of Thomas Jefferson commands the Howitzer Battery at Richmond. A grandson of Patrick Henry is captain of the Virginia forces. The descendants of Chief Justice Marshall are in the ranks, and in command.

POPULAR FANATICISM AGAINST THE JAWS.—Authentic letters from Wilna, which have reached the metropolis, give a detailed account of an awful calamity which has befallen the Jews of a whole district in the government of Kowno. The particulars are these: Last January a little peasant girl, of the village of Sesuwkan, died. Suddenly the report was spread that the child had been murdered by the Jews in order to make use of the blood in the Passover ceremonies. A judicial inquiry was at once instituted, the houses of the neighboring Jews were thoroughly searched, but not a trace of the poor girl could be discovered. A month afterwards her body was found under a mass of snow which had begun to melt. The village priest then preached in the church that the Jews, after grown tired of their prey, had secretly buried the corpse in the snow. The proprietor of the estate, explaining the priest in fanaticism, made the same assertion. Excited out of the slightest probability, a tumult arose, which soon spread further daily, and at last grew to such intensity that it became really furious. All intercourse with the Jews of the whole district was cut off, and any Jew that dared to show himself in the street was assaulted with batteries.

Moreover, the leading Jews of Schawlaie were at once thrown into prison, there to await their final as murderers. As is usual at such times of excitement, a Christian was found who witnessed all the proceedings of the alleged crime, was not wanting. A worthless individual, a Jew by birth and a thief by profession, he had just been in jail for theft, came forward, stating that he was present when the Jews slaughtered the girl, and caught up her blood, and even named all the individuals who participated in the horrible act.

When this terrible news reached Wilna, the capital of the province, the Governor—General Nesimow, a truly humane and enlightened gentleman—at once dispatched Count Tolstoi, accompanied by an intelligent Hebrew, to the spot, in order to inquire into the subject, and there can be no doubt but that the Russian authorities will thoroughly sift the matter. But the course of justice is naturally slow, the calumny once spread, will spread, grow and, the rage of the populace ungovernable. The sufferings of the Jews at this moment from popular fanaticism are truly awful. Nothing but the moral force and efficient protection of the government can save them from impending destruction.—*London Jewish Chronicle.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Terrible Domestic Tragedy—Dr Francis Mather Shot by his Slaughter.—A sickening occurrence occurred yesterday morning in the house of Mr. A. S. Withers, No. 28 St. Charles street, near Baronne. Mr. Withers was sitting after dinner with his wife and her son, Dr. Frank W. Mather, in conversation in their parlor, when a quarrel arose between the two gentlemen, which led to angry words, and finally to the drawing of weapons. Mr. Withers was armed with one of Sam's pistols, four-barrelled, cartridge loading pistols, all four barrels of which he fired in rapid succession. After receiving the first three balls, two of inch penetration in the breast, Dr. Mather fell, and in his excitement, Withers again pulled the trigger of his pistol, this time the ball passing through the hand of his own wife, Mrs Withers.

Rushing down from this terrible scene, Mr. Withers at once procured several surgeons and sent them to the house, and then wandered down town and stracted as he mind. On Camp street he met a policeman, officer Carson, to whom he surrendered himself, telling him what he had done, and under what circumstances. He delivered up to Lieutenant Hoyles his pistols and the remaining five chambers of which he had reloaded. The Lieutenant directed his incarceration in the First District lockup, where he now remains in a highly perturbed mental condition.

The dispute which gave rise to this fearful riot of passion, according to Mr Withers's account, was in regard to the Battalion of Washington Artillery. Mr. Withers thinks that Dr. Mather was disparaging that corps in round terms, and when he replied to his sneers and aspersions, and defended them warmly, Mather retorted that they were all cowards, and that he (Withers) was a coward too. That at this point he lost the control of his temper and replied with interest, at which Mather drew a pistol and aced at him. Then it was as he says, that he drew his revolver and used it to such effect. We hear that there are but slight chances of Mather's recovery.

More Troops.—The steamer Gen. Quitman, Capt. White, which arrived yesterday morning, brought down the *Jeff. Davis* Guards, from Fort Adams, and the United Guards, from Donaldsonville. She also brought a lot of shell and cartridges, which she took from the Hollander Battery at Richmond. A grandson of Patrick Henry is captain of the Virginia forces. The descendants of Chief Justice Marshall are in the ranks, and in command.

Prisoners from the Prize Vessels.—On the 28th instant, Capt. G. W. Gregor, of the privateer Calhoun, brought to the station of this District about ten negro sailors claiming to be free, from on board of the brigs Panola, John Adams and Marshall.

The Recorder sent word to the Marshal of the Confederate States that said negroes were at his disposition. The Marshal refused to receive them or have any thing to do with them, whereupon the Recorder gave the following decision yesterday:

"Though I have no authority to act in this case, yet I think it my duty as a magistrate and a good citizen to take upon myself, at this critical moment, the responsibility to keep the prisoners in custody, firmly believing it would not only be a bad policy, but a dangerous one, to turn them loose upon the community."

The following dispatch was sent by the Recorder to Hon. J. P. Benjamin:

"NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1861.

"To J. P. Benjamin, Richmond, Va.:

"Sir—Ten free negroes, taken by a privateer from on board three vessels returning to Boston from a whaling voyage, have been delivered to me. The Marshal refuses to take charge of them. What shall I do with them? Respectfully,

"A. BLANCHE, Recorder Sec. Dist."

A Sword to be Presented.—One of the richest and best swords we have ever seen is that which has been procured from Paris by a number of friends, to be forwarded to Richmond and presented to our late *confrere*, Mr. L. M. Montgomery, the standard-bearer of the Washington Artillery. This mark of esteem and appreciation to a tatured and chivalrous gentleman had been ordered long since, and there was considerable disappointment, in consequence of the dodge not having it to present before his departure from our city, but it will be no less pleasurable to them and gratifying to the recipient to receive it even at a late day. The sword will be as fine rably borne as it was merited.

The Marine Hospital.—At the Tuesday evening session of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, Mayor Monroe transmitted a communication from the Government at Montgomery, received through Collector Hatch, inquiring whether the Municipal Government will relieve the Federal of the expense and management of the Marine Hospital in this city, as it is announced as their policy to leave all such charities to the local authorities. The subject was referred to the Finance Committee and the City Physician. The Marine Hospital can be computed at no great expense, and would become a valuable benevolent institution, particularly as it is well known that the Charity Hospital is not sufficiently extensive, and is almost constantly overcrowded. Besides, we do not see that any distinction ought to be made between sailors and landsmen when they are suffering and in need of medical assistance.

Supreme Court Decisions.—The following are the decisions of this Court, a full bench sitting, for the present week:

S. B. Settles, appellant vs the Sheriff et ale. Appeal from the 8 venth District Court of East Feliciana. The plaintiff, who is a married woman, gave her note to the seizing creditors, who are attorneys at law, for the purpose of defeating her husband, who was to jail on a charge of manslaughter. Judgment affirmed.

Succession of Joel Foster, Jos. D. Foster, appellant, S. R. Cockern administrator, &c. Appeal from the Eighth District Court of St Helena. The tutor recommended for further proceedings.

Henry M Hyde, appellant, vs Michel Perl. Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

Succession of Dr. R. L. Ordlen, Lavinia Dodd, opponent and appellant, Paul de Blieux, executor, et al's. Appeal from Sixth District Court of Iberville. Judgment affirmed, the opinion of the court being that the testator was not of the age of consent for the sale of the deceased in favor of Paul de Blieux, which is classed as an ordinary debt in other respects the judgment is affirmed.

John I Jones, appellant, vs Alwin M Britton, administrator. Appeal from the State District Court of East Baton Rouge. Judgment reversed, and the case remanded for further proceedings.

Moses Wilson, appellant vs. J P Benjamin et ale. Appeal from the Ninth District Court of Concordia. Suit is an action for "constructions and works" on plantation of defendants. Judgment reversed, and ordered that the plaintiff recover $670 from defendants, with interest, another reconventional demand of defendants is rejected with costs.

Pierre Le Blanc, appellant, vs Eugene Bertant et als. Appeal from Fourth District Court of St James. Judgment reversed, and ordered that a partition of the estate of Mr. Bertant be made, according to law, between the heirs.

Succession of Benjamin Andrews, James Burke curator. Mrs O M Mager as husband pro. appellants. Appeal from the Eighth District Court of Washington. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Edwin Stephens, administrator, appellant, vs Wm. C. Graves. Appeal from the Sixth District Court of East Baton Rouge. Judgment affirmed with costs.

James Savage vs Archibald Edger, appellant. Appeal from the Sixth District Court of East Baton Rouge. Judgment affirmed.

C. J. Cooper and Richard vs Maunsel White, applicant. Appeal from the Seventh District Court of East Feliciana. Judgment affirmed.

No Quorum.—Our reporter visited the rooms of the Second District Public School Board to-last evening to take minutes of the proceedings of their regular meeting, but in this purpose he was amusingly disappointed, for no many members of the Board were assembled that the gentlemen present could not, by any stretch of the imagination, be called a quorum. The few members present, adjourned the meeting until next Wednesday.

An Enemy in Our Midst.—Sergeant Leclerc stepped into a liquor shop in Chartres street, yesterday afternoon, at one o'clock, and arrested an employee there named William Pitt, who has been disguising himself of late by an indecently assinine of bravado against the government of the South, by publicly cursing the power and pretended rights in case of our enemies. Mr. B Simon, the clerk over of Exchange Alley, who had been annoyed by this fellow's impertinence, spoke to the Sergeant about it, and Pitt overhearing the remark, threatened to "fix" Simon, and that he would be present in Congo Square, May 1 Monroe will have a talk with him this morning.

Burglary Committed by a Watchman.—Yesterday we reported the arrest of C. F. W. Nissen and J. Lewkowsky for having in their possession a gold watch and hair chain belonging to M. Cahill. Yesterday they were brought up before Recorder Eno, and the former, who is a watchman, gave bail in the sum of $1000 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court, to answer the charge of burglary. Lewkowsky, who is a tailor, could not give $1000