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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

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

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite Jackson Square, molasses.

By G. Lesumont, Blache & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street, boots, shoes brogans, spring and summer clothing.

The Sheriff will sell at auction this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, the steamboat Gen. John L. Hodges, together with all her furniture, tackle, apparel, machinery, &c.

STARVING THE SOUTH.

The Northern journals are still deluding themselves with the idea of starving the South into submission. One of them gloats with rapture over the prices current of New Orleans, and points to the increased value of flour and whisky as proofs that we are gradually approximating a marked deficiency of food. Of course the writer in that sheet must fancy that the people of the South live nearly exclusively on flour, and that a deprivation of that particular article would necessarily breed a famine amongst them. Than such a notion nothing can be more erroneous. It is true that flour is dear and comparatively scarce, because at this period of the year we have been in the habit of relying on supplies from the West, which are now cut off by the blockade at Cairo. But the grain crops of Tennessee, Georgia, Northern Alabama, Northern Texas and Virginia are rapidly ripening, and long ere the stocks in our markets are exhausted, home-made flour will begin to pour in upon us.

But suppose it were really possible completely to exclude the South from the consumption of flour, do the silly journalists of the North imagine that this would abate Southern energy, or diminish Southern resistance? When the Confederate Government accepted the war forced upon it by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, it did not seek to disguise from itself the advantages enjoyed by the enemy in the possession of a naval power adequate to the partial and temporary interruption of our commerce. It was well known that the mouths of the Mississippi would be blockaded, and that the fanatics of the West would ruin themselves in the vain hope of starving the South. But these sacrifices were foreseen and expected. There is not a man or woman in Louisiana who would not consent to forego any and all of the products of Northern agricultural industry, not alone for the present, but for the future, rather than submit to the galling and detested yoke of the Lincoln Government. The disadvantage in this respect is more than counterbalanced by the superior energy, unflagging zeal and devotion, and indomitable constancy of the South.

As for starving us, however, we are surprised that any Northern print should persist in harboring so baseless an expectation. We believe it is generally understood that in the South there are countless millions of fertile acres, that corn grows in abundance everywhere, and other cereals in the more Northern portions of the Confederacy; that in consequence of the genial climate of the South, vegetables and fruit of all kinds arrive more rapidly at maturity than at the North; that we own immense herds of cattle and droves of swine, and in short we possess within our own territory in vast profusion the elements of overflowing agricultural wealth. It is absolutely farcical to gabble about starving a people who are able to raise every article of food they consume. The North may deprive us of the superfluities it has been accustomed to send us, but though it may not be aware of the fact, it is injuring itself, and doing us good—injuring itself, because wilfully crippling its commerce and curtailing its pecuniary resources—doing us good, because we are swiftly learning the important duty of dispensing with Northern products, and of turning our serious attention to the encouragement of home industry.

The longer the war lasts, the more self-reliant and independent we shall become. We have long needed some such stimulus, since the capital error of our people has consisted in an apathetic state of dependence upon others for articles which we can actually provide more cheaply and of better quality at home. And this does not apply merely to provisions, but to fabrics, to cotton manufactures, to hats and shoes, and machinery, and paper, and ink, and gunpowder, and rifles, and cannon, and ten thousand other useful objects. Although hostilities have just commenced, every day witnesses some project for the development of those vast elements of Southern power and prosperity which have hitherto almost lain dormant in our midst. Let the war continue, and we shall, one by one, shatter every link that formerly bound us to the North. We shall appreciate the superlative folly of paying tribute to our foes, and shall direct our efforts and capital into those channels exclusively by which our country will be fertilized and enriched. Meanwhile let the North persist in hugging the delusion that it is starving the South.

We are informed by a telegraphic dispatch received yesterday that Captain Cushing, of the ship Mississippi, which cleared hence for Liverpool on the 6th May, and Captain Scott, of the ship J. S. Parson, cleared hence for Liverpool on the 9th April, had abandoned their ships, which lay inside the bar at Pass a Loutre, and that they proceeded to sea in some vessels which were ordered off by the blockading squadron.

Both vessels are American, and were cleared by the firm of Cammack & Converse. The Mississippi has on board 3775 bales cotton, 10,945 sacks corn, and the J. J. Parsons 2502 bales cotton, 9619 sacks corn, 1792 bushels of wheat, and 11,0 0 staves.

MOVING FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER, WITH HOUSE AND FAMILY.—A strange spectacle was witnessed on the Illinois river a few days ago In tow of the Resolute, going north, was a barge, on which reposed a two story frame house. This house is the property of a man who lived in it in St. Louis. Becoming alarmed at the late commotion, he had his house moved as stated, and taken to a free State. His family went along with him. While going up the river the man's dog sat in the door, the cat reclined lazily at a window, and the good wife carried on the household work as usual.

One of the Cincinnati papers boasts that 800,000 men have offered their services to the Government, while another contains an advertisement offering one hundred dollars bounty for every recruit. Put this and that together.

GOING ON AN EMBALMING CAMPAIGN.—Dr. Holmes, of New York the celebrated embalmist, has received a commission as Surgeon in the United States army. His duty will be to embalm all those killed in battle whose bodies it may be desirable to preserve.

DRIVEN INSANE BY INSULTS OFFERED TO HER HUSBAND.—The wife of Henry A. Bills, of Winstead, Conn., died at the Hartford insane retreat a few days ago—the result of an attack of insanity produced by the execrations and threats uttered against her husband in the community where he lived, because of his sympathies with the Southern movement.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* hits off the office-seekers that infest the Capital, as follows:

It seems very unreasonable to expect all to volunteer their services for the war and the Government. All our tastes are not alike. Some choose to serve their country in one department and others in another. The Secretary of the Treasury must be well satisfied of the patriotism of the members of his party, for already, up to Saturday last, there were examined and filed away 575,000 applications for positions under Government in the Treasury Department in the shape of fat offices. To expect that these gentlemen, after having tendered their services to the Treasury, would tender their services to General Scott is simply ridiculous.

ANOTHER BRUSH AT AQUIA CREEK.—The Fredericksburg *News* of the 31st ult., says:

Four vessels appeared off Aquia Creek this morning at 10 o'clock—two steamers, a tug and a schooner—and opened fire upon our battery, which continued till one P. M.

When the troops from here arrived it was all over. We learn from Edward White, Esq., private in the artillery, who has just returned on a hand car, that none of our men are hurt; the officers' quarters were injured by a shell; the enemy fired wild—big shot—but often over the bill tops—no attempt to land.

Walker's battery fired on them from the Temp—the elevation below—and killed some with shell, as was distinctly seen with a glass. Walker fired twelve shots in two minutes with three of his guns, and one hundred and fifty times in all. A Marylander came over, and says they brought some ashore to bary.

At one o'clock they withdrew, healed off, had enough, but still in sight. Our men are still there.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,105.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Affairs in Kentucky.

Washington, June 6—John S. Sanders will be appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, second in command, under Col. Anderson.

Movement of Indiana Troops.

Evansville, June 6.—The Eleventh Indiana Regiment has been ordered to Cumberland, Maryland.

Beauregard at Manassas.

Washington, June 6—The *Star* says that certain information has been received that General Beauregard is at Manassas Gap with 20,000 men.

Gossip.

Washington, June 6.—A person from Richmond says that the Southern troops march by night without music.

Jackson's brothers are said to be the persons who are picking off the Federal pickets. They are said to have fifteen to twenty men finely mounted.

A spy named Williams has been hung at Harper's Ferry.

The farmers in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry are engaged to be there on Monday for the purpose of transporting equipments, &c.

A large amount of rolling stock has arrived in Washington, to be used in transporting munitions, material, &c., towards Manassas.

Every white male between the ages of fifteen and sixty, in Petersburg, Va., has been enrolled.

Banks, of Massachusetts, leads the coast column, acting with Butler. This arrangement is strongly opposed by all but Lincoln, the Opposition being headed by General Scott.

It is reported that a Southern Paymaster, with $50,000 for the troops at Harper's Ferry, had been captured.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad across Sleepy Creek has been burned.

Lincoln's Cabinet Alarmed.

Washington, June 6—It is believed that Lord Lyons has received dispatches which are of an unfavorable nature to the Federal Government.

The Cabinet has been in session every day this week on foreign affairs, which it is believed foreshadow trouble.

From St. Louis.

St Louis, June 6—The District Court of Illinois has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for McDonald.

Another Blockader.

New York, June 6—The steamer Vandalia sailed to-day to join the blockading fleet.

Bartlett's Brigade.

Washington, June 6—Bartlett's naval brigade have forced themselves into service.

Resigning Officers.

Boston, June 6—The Susquehanna has arrived. Commodore Hollins, First Lieutenant Barney, the Purser and three midshipmen have resigned.

Engagement at Pig's Point, Va.

Washington, June 6—Advices from Fortress Monroe say the rebels attacked Pig's Point battery, opposite Newport's, on James river, on the 5th.

After receiving two shots, wounding five men severely, she retired.

Pig's Point opened fire, the embrazures disclosing heavy ordnance.

Later from Havana.

New York, June 6—The steamship De Soto has arrived, bringing later dates from Havana. The prices of Sugar were a trifle higher.

Gossip.

Washington, June 6—Cummings, of the *World* newspaper, has been appointed Brigadier General, preparatory to being made Quartermaster General.

A large quantity of letters destined for the South have been stopped here.

Secretary Seward retorted this morning that he expected soon to hear of sharp work at Harper's Ferry.

Reinforcements have been ordered to Chambersburg.

Measures have been taken to find how many volunteers enrolled for three months will stay for the war, to determine on a new levee.

There is no doubt that Gen. Beauregard is preparing to attack Alexandria.

The War—The Harriet Lane Fires on the Confederate Batteries—The Fire Returned—The Lane Compelled to Retire.

Charleston, June 6—Gov. Pickens has furnished the Charleston *Mercury* with dispatches from Norfolk dated yesterday, announcing that while a detachment of Confederate troops at 9 o'clock in the forenoon were throwing up a battery near Norfolk, the Harriet Lane opened fire on them.

The detachment returned the fire, as also did the battery at Pig's Point.

The Harriet Lane hastily withdrew, apparehending an island ambush.

Proclamation of Gov. Letcher—All Volunteers Ordered to Report.

Richmond, June 5—Gov Letcher has issued his proclamation requiring all volunteers not mustered into service to report immediately. He orders the military to hold themselves for immediate service, and use whatever arms they can obtain to maintain the liberty, independence and integrity of Virginia.

The Fight at Aquia Creek—The Pawnee Struck Seven Times—Twenty-eight Killed on the Federal side.

Fredericksburg, Va., June 6—The *Herald* reports that the Pawnee was considerably injured in the fight at Aquia Creek. She was struck six or seven times.

A minister also reported the death of twenty-eight persons on the Federal vessels during the fight.

Five vessels engaged the batteries.

A Pretty Good Haul.

Charleston, June 6—The *Mercury* of this morning says the privateer pilot boat Savannah captured, near Georgetown, a Portland brig, loaded with sugar and molasses. The prize was carried to Georgetown, and is valued at $40,000.

From Mesilla.

The Galveston *Civilian* has received the Mesilla *Times*, published at Mesilla, in New Mexico, near the Texan frontier. We copy the following items:

The United States troops have not left the Territory yet, although it is unmerciful that the Mesilla belongs to the Southern Confederacy; but there appears to be no cohesion. The Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at Fort Fillmore are in funds, and are making disbursements. The people do not object to receiving the coin of the United States. A number of persons from the mines and new ranches have opened new ranches in the fertile valley of the Mimbres this season. Wheat, barley and all crops are looking well, and the most sanguine expectations realized of large crops.

Mining seems still to be the leading topic, but "prospecting" appears to take the lead of actual results. Quartz rich in gold is represented as abundant; but quartz of gold seem to be scarce. Silver mining, or rather preparation for it, is active in the Organos Mountains. An extensive and complete outfit of machinery is now on the road from Port Lavaca to the Stephens Silver Mining Company. A company has been formed to work the Santa Rosalia silver mine, situated in the Organos Mountains. Colonel Cook, of Pistol fame, has gone into mining extensively on these mountains. As he has offered to kill for the Kaiser of the Republicans north, he interests in the mines should be looked after by the friends of the Southern Confederacy.

The Indians are still troublesome and dangerous in the Mesilla. They have broken up several American settlements, and murder and rob wherever they have an opportunity. The San Pedro valley has been abandoned by the settlers. The *Times* gives the details of recent Indian outrages in the neighborhood of Stein's Peak.

Nine men are missing, and it is feared have all been massacred, although there exists a hope that some of them are retained as prisoners. The savages inflicted upon some of their victims a horrible torture, and exhibited a refinement of cruelty unparalleled in the catalogue of Indian barbarities.

A provision wagon left Tanks Station on April 23d, Edward Donnelly and Patrick Donagoe in charge, to get a load of flour at the San Cimone Station. They started on their return but never reached the Tanks. The next day two express men, Messrs Page and O'Brien, left the Tanks and have not since been heard of. On the 27th a coach left the Tanks for the West, in which were five persons—Mr. J. J. Gid ings, Superintendent of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Company, Michael Nice, Special Agent of Baltimore & Ohio, Messrs Kelly and Mr Buggs. Two of the mules which left in the coach returned to the Tanks Station badly bruised, and had evidently been in a severe struggle. This circumstance aroused the suspicions of Mr Giddings, who set out the next day went to Fort McLaughlin and applied for an escort of troops to investigate the matter. A Lieutenant and sixteen men were dispatched, who met a train of W. S Grant, Army Contractor, who gave them information of their having a fight with Cachuse and his braves, and confirmation of the fears that the coach had been captured by the Indians at or near Doughful Pass. The train had been attacked the day previous, ten miles east of the San Cimone Station, the mules had been stolen or killed, a scuffle occurred in pursuit of the Indians in which one Indian was killed and two mortally wounded, and all the mules but eighteen recovered. The train reached Grant's Ranch about dark. They found some scattered along the ravine sweepers and other mail matter, pieces of harness, &c. The roof of the station (which was some time since abandoned) had been burnt, the corral wall had been thrown down, and the Indians had formed a breastwork of it around the spring. Near the station the bodies of two men were found, tied by the feet to trees, their heads reaching within eighteen inches of the ground, their arms extended and fastened to pickets, and the evidences of a slow fire under their heads. The bodies had been pierced with arrows and lances. They were so disfigured as to render recognition impossible. They were buried by the employés of the train Fearing an attack from the Indians, the train was immediately posted sentinels in the night without being able to make further examinations.

Mr Giddings, and probably some of the other victims, were from Texas.

The citizens of Mesilla held meetings on the evenings of the 10th and 11th, and have authorised Capt. Geo. Frazer to raise a company of rangers to chastise the Apaches for their late outrages. The command at Fort Fillmore makes a liberal offer of ammunition and provisions to the company.

The War.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 3d has additional dispatches—many of them from hostile sources. We give them for what they are worth:

NEW YORK, June 1.—The *Post's* special dispatch says the Government forces had a conflict with the rebels at Aquia Creek. The steamers Freeborn and Anacosta opened a fire, and finally silenced the Wharf battery. Several rebels, none of our troops, were injured. The Pawnee and Yankee were sent there this morning.

Dispatches also state that a skirmish took place last night at Falls Church, six miles back of Arlington Heights. Our pickets were attacked by the rebels, and several of our soldiers wounded.

A later dispatch states that a force of cavalry and 45 infantry, under Lieutenants Tompkins and Gordon, attacked the rebels at Fairfax Court-House. The pickets were met four miles this side, who fled and alarmed the camp. The cavalry then charged on the town, encountering vigorous resistance, the people firing on them from the houses. Tompkins's horse was shot under him, and his cavalry surrounded by rebel infantry, who poured continuous fire, but they fought their way through them, taking a number of prisoners. One of the cavalry was killed and two wounded. Some of the staff officers of the New York Fifth Regiment were wounded, they being with the Federal troops. Lieut. Tompkins reports thirty rebels killed, and that their force amounted to 1500. They had previously supposed there were but 200 there; but troops to night will advance on Fairfax Court-house and take it.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—The steamer Gipsy, from Farmington, via Fort Washington, at 10 o'clock this morning, brings the following information, which had been received at the latter place. The engagement at Aquia Creek resulted in the retirement of the Freeborn and Anacosta after a severe fight, in which a number were killed on both sides. The two steamers retired to wait for the Potomac. She stopped at Fort Washington to await the arrival of the transport Baltimore, with troops, supposed to be the New York Seventy first Regiment. The Pawnee and the Baltimore proceed in company.

Shortly before 10 o'clock last night a skirmish took place at Wilmington Mills between a company of Zouaves and Company E. of Michigan Regiment, and a scouting party of Virginians. The Federal troops drove them away. One Zouave was killed and another wounded.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1—A gentleman who has arrived here was at Fairfax last night, and says that Capt John Munn was the only rebel killed, and that the accounts of the killed in the Washington papers are exaggerated. He says that when the cavalry returned, the rebels pursued them and took two prisoners. Extra Billy Smith figured in the fight. The Colonel commanding was wounded. The rebels supposing this to be the advanced guard of the army, sent messages to Centreville for 200 South Carolina troops. Rain commenced falling at Alexandria this evening. There is no anticipation of an attack here. The campaign for the present is being confined to guerrilla warfare.

WASHINGTON, June 1—The accounts of the skirmish by the cavalry company under Lieut Tompkins and the rebels at Fairfax in our confirmed. Two men are missing, and three are wounded. Several horses were wounded. Five rebels were taken prisoners and brought into camp. Lieut. Tompkins had two horses shot under him.

An official dispatch from Gen McDowell to the War Department says that the loss of the Union troops at Fairfax Courthouse was four, and of the Confederate twenty seven.

CAIRO, June 2.—There is nothing authentic in relation to the movement down the river, from this point, but it is certain that the force at this point is to be considerably increased. Political arguments are produced here in addition to the regiments in this Congressional District. Another company of Illinois artillery, now at Springfield, are under marching orders, and will move in a day or two.

The Government has chartered the big wharf steamer that has here. It is capable of carrying several thousand troops and stores.

It is understood also that Government has chartered twenty five river steamers at St Louis.

WASHINGTON, June 2—The following facts were obtained of the contest at Aquia Creek:

The engagement commenced on Friday and lasted two hours, and on Saturday it was again commenced and lasted four hours. The lower beach battery, which was damaged on Friday, was in the meantime repaired. The force of rebels was supposed to be 2000 strong.

On Saturday the Freeborn approached within two miles and commenced the fire. The Pawnee took a nearer position. For the first hour the firing was brisk from the shore batteries. During the engagement the Pawnee fired 160 shells. All observer saw through a telescope a number of bodies carried away in wagons.

The officers say that the rebels had rifled cannon. Both vessels were damaged but slightly. One shot went through the Freeborn's cabin. The Pawnee received eight shots. The Anacosta returned here this morning. The Pawnee and Freeborn hauled off, being unprepared for a long engagement. The railroad depot and buildings ashore were destroyed. The rebels, it is believed, had eight guns.

Official—Aquia Creek account agrees with other accounts. The enemy's batteries in range were silenced. Only one seaman was injured. The 71st New York Regiment did not go to Aquia Creek, as reported.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 31st has the following, which is quite circumstantial and looks true:

FIGHT AT FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE—Saturday morning, before day, the enemy's cavalry, 80 in number, rode through the village of Fairfax Courthouse, firing right and left as they passed through. As they would have to return the same way, preparations were made to receive them. Some delay occurred in consequence of the absence of the Captain, (Marr,) who had been killed by a random shot—though the fact was not known till after the fight was over. Ex Governor Smith, chancing to be present, took charge of the men until Col Ewell, who had also been wounded by a chance shot, reached the ground. As the enemy approached they were warmly received and recoiled; they formed and came again to the charge, and were again driven back and took to the fields.

Four of their number were killed on the spot and nine taken prisoners, with several horses. But for the loss of Capt. Marr, of Fauquier, who had been shot by chance and without the knowledge of his men, the whole party might have been killed or captured. Went our informant left, the result of the pursuit was not known—though from the number of horses killed and without riders, the presumption is the list of killed is much larger than reported.

Col. Marr, who is thus early cut off, was a gallant officer of brilliant promise. He was a member of the Convention from Fauquier.

Col. Ewell only received a slight flesh wound, which will not incapacitate him for duty.

The New York *Tribune* is almost as strong on secession items as the *Herald* itself. One of the latest *canards* which it published with much gravity is a long letter from its special correspondent in Baltimore, revealing Gen. Lee's plan of campaign. The reader may judge of the credibility of this communication from the following passages. The letter is dated the 29th ult:

I chanced to get an inkling last evening, indeed I may say a revelation of Gen. Lee's designs on Baltimore.

His purpose is to engage Gen Scott's attention at Manassas Gap Junction, some thirty miles south of Alexandria, by a formidable demonstration against Washington from that quarter, and while this feint is being made, to move forward suddenly his Harper's Ferry column upon Baltimore, by rail to the Monocacy Junction, thus bringing himself within forty miles of this city. Once at that point, which he expects to reach without the knowledge of Gen Scott, by destroying the wires in every possible direction, he will march direct upon Baltimore, by way of the old Frederick Turnpike, and, by a forced march, get within twenty miles of the city before the news can spread of his approach. This done, the rebels are to rise in Baltimore, at a given hour, about midnight, and begin the work of slaughtering the unarmed Union men and their families, in which wholesale murder the police authorities, led on by their plant Marshal, are to be aiders and abettors. The portions of this infamous scheme most of their ability to let loose an armed mob of at least 3000 desperadoes, who are to show loyal people no quarter whatever. While these deeds of darkness are being enacted, General Johnston's forces, numbering over 12,000 undisciplined adventurers, will be concentrating like an avalanche upon the town, out of which they think it will be impossible for Gen. Scott to drive them.

When reminded of the Federal forces stationed around the city at Washington, and of the terrible armament at Fort McHenry, the reply invariably is that none of these obstacles can prevail against such a determined foe as Gen. Johnston commands. The men in this city acting in concert with Gen Lee in his purpose of cutting off Gen. Scott's communications, met a train of W. S Grant, Army Contractor, who gave them information of their having a fight with Cachuse and his braves, and confirmation of the fears that the coach had been captured by the Indians at or near Doughful Pass. The train had been attacked the day previous, ten miles east of the San Cimone Station, the mules had been stolen or killed, a scuffle occurred in pursuit of the Indians in which one Indian was killed and two mortally wounded, and all the mules but eighteen recovered. The train reached Grant's Ranch about dark. They found some scattered along the ravine sweepers and other mail matter, pieces of harness, &c. The roof of the station (which was some time since abandoned) had been burnt, the corral wall had been thrown down, and the Indians had formed a breastwork of it around the spring. Near the station the bodies of two men were found, tied by the feet to trees, their heads reaching within eighteen inches of the ground, their arms extended and fastened to pickets, and the evidences of a slow fire under their heads. The bodies had been pierced with arrows and lances. They were so disfigured as to render recognition impossible. They were buried by the employés of the train. Fearing an attack from the Indians, the train was immediately posted sentinels in the night without being able to make further examinations.

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FIGHT AT AQUIA CREEK.—We understand that two United States steamers, on their way down the river, opposite Aquia Creek, Wednesday evening, between 6½ and 7 o'clock, fired three shells at the battery stationed at that place, before the battery returned the fire. Our battery fired two solid shots (64-pounders) and ten shells. The shots took effect in the foremost steamer's hull, and a shell burst upon her deck. The gun on our battery was under the direction of one of the best gunners in the world, Mr. Cunningham, formerly of the Washington navy yard. A gentleman from the Maryland side, after the shell exploded, saw, with a glass, the crew pick up from the deck of the steamer some twenty five or thirty dead or wounded persons. Only one of our soldiers was wounded—a gentleman from Fredericksburg—which was a slight wound on the arm, caused by one of their shells exploding. The steamers fired twelve or fourteen shells at the battery. One of the steamers was supposed to be the Pawnee. Only one of our guns was used.

The Richmond Blues, who were some four miles off, hearing the firing, were marched, under Capt. Wise, to the Creek in twenty five minutes. Company F, from this city, being only about a mile off, was soon on the ground. A courier was sent down to Fredericksburg, when the Second Tennessee Regiment and several other companies, in all some 1500 men, went up to Aquia Creek. The steamers went off, and have not since been heard from. It is supposed these steamers were sent up to try the power of our battery. The steamers were two or three miles off when the firing took place.—*Richmond Enquirer, 31st.*

The blockade at Cairo is now complete Heretofore they have permitted Dan Able's boats to come down as far as Columbus; but he made application to bring two of his boats down below Cairo for the purpose of running between Memphis and Columbus. They were not only refused, but all boats, whether empty or not, are forbidden to come below Cairo hereafter.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

Russell's Description of the Confederate Soldiers.

[From the last Letter of Mr. William Russell, to the London Times.]

At the present moment Charleston is like a place in the neighborhood of a camp when military and volunteer tailors are at work trying experiments in uniforms, and sending in their animated models for inspection. There is an endless variety—often of ugliness—in dress and equipment and nomenclature among these companies. The head dress is generally, now and then, a smart cap like the French light infantry, in different cuts, colors, facings and materials—green, with gray and yellow; gray with orange and black and white; blue, with white and yellow facings, roan, brown, buff, sienna and olive—jackets, frocks, tunics—blouses, cloth, linen, tweed, and flannel. The officers are generally in blue frocks and brass buttons, with red sashes, the rank being indicated by gold lace parallelograms on the shoulder straps, which are like those in use in the British army. The arms of the rank and file are probably well kept and in good order. Many however, still shoulder "Brown Bess"—the old smooth-bore musket with unbrowned barrel. The physique of the troops are unbeliably good. Now and then under sized, weakly men are to be met with, but the great majority of the companies consist of rank and file exceeding the average stature of Europeans, and very well built and muscular. The men run very large down here. Nothing, indeed, can be more obvious, when one looks at the full grown, healthy, handsome face which develops itself in the streets, in the bar rooms, and in the hotel halls, than the error of the argument, which is mainly used by the Carolinians themselves, that white men cannot thrive in that State. I think, for weight and weight, they are equal to any people I have ever seen, and their features are very regular and pronounced.

They are, indeed, as fine a type of the ideal American of our caricaturists and our stage as to *manner* of the Forte St. Martin to the English gentleman. Some of this superiority may be the fact that the bulk of the white population here are in all but name aristocrats, or rudiobligatos. The State is but a gigantic Sparta in which the helots are marked by an indelible difference of color and race from their masters. The white population which is not land owning and agricultural is very small, and very insignificant. The masters enjoy every advantage which can conduce to the physical excellence of the people and to the conversation of the graces and accomplishments of life, even though they are disposed to neglect purely intellectual enjoyments and taste. Many of those who serve in the ranks are men worth from £5000 to £10,000 a year—at least I was told—and men were pointed out to me who were said to be worth far more. On private feeds—by company on *potes* and Madeira, another provides his comrades with unlimited Champagne, most gratefully and abundantly taken, and, with a more nobderly view to their permanent rather than occasional efficiency, purchases for the mess of his Guard a complete equipment of Enfield rifles. How long the zeal and resources of these gentlemen will last, I may not be easy to say. At first they would prove formidable to any enemy except a regular army on the plain and the open field, but they are not provided with field artillery or with adequate cavalry, and they are not accustomed to act in concert and in large bodies.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Battalion of Orleans Artillery.—This splendid and time honored corps of flying artillery, just by the pride of our city were called out by general order, published on yesterday morning, to assemble at the Place d'Armes at three o'clock P. M., with everything for inspection and review, and in consequence large numbers of our citizens thronged the streets to view them under arms. The object of this inspection was to learn what articles of outfit and accoutrement it were needed by them to equip them to take the field at an hour's notice. They turned out with military propriety, and in value way, preparations were made to receive them. Some delay occurred in consequence of the absence of the Captain, (Muir,) who had been killed by a random shot—though the fact was not known till after the fight was over. Ex Governor Smith, chancing to be present, took charge of the men until Col Ewell, who had also been wounded by a chance shot, reached the ground. As the enemy approached they were warmly received and recoiled; they formed and came again to the charge, and were again driven back and took to the fields.

Four of their number were killed on the spot and nine taken prisoners, with several horses. But for the loss of Capt. Marr, of Fauquier, who had been shot by chance and without the knowledge of his men, the whole party might have been killed or captured. Went our informant left, the result of the pursuit was not known—though from the number of horses killed and without riders, the presumption is the list of killed is much larger than reported.

Col. Marr, who is thus early cut off, was a gallant officer of brilliant promise. He was a member of the Convention from Fauquier.

Col. Ewell only received a slight flesh wound, which will not incapacitate him for duty.

The New York *Tribune* is almost as strong on secession items as the *Herald* itself. One of the latest *canards* which it published with much gravity is a long letter from its special correspondent in Baltimore, revealing Gen. Lee's plan of campaign. The reader may judge of the credibility of this communication from the following passages. The letter is dated the 29th ult:

I chanced to get an inkling last evening, indeed I may say a revelation of Gen. Lee's designs on Baltimore.

His purpose is to engage Gen Scott's attention at Manassas Gap Junction, some thirty miles south of Alexandria, by a formidable demonstration against Washington from that quarter, and while this feint is being made, to move forward suddenly his Harper's Ferry column upon Baltimore, by rail to the Monocacy Junction, thus bringing himself within forty miles of this city. Once at that point, which he expects to reach without the knowledge of Gen Scott, by destroying the wires in every possible direction, he will march direct upon Baltimore, by way of the old Frederick Turnpike, and, by a forced march, get within twenty miles of the city before the news can spread of his approach. This done, the rebels are to rise in Baltimore, at a given hour, about midnight, and begin the work of slaughtering the unarmed Union men and their families, in which wholesale murder the police authorities, led on by their plant Marshal, are to be aiders and abettors. The portions of this infamous scheme most of their ability to let loose an armed mob of at least 3000 desperadoes, who are to show loyal people no quarter whatever. While these deeds of darkness are being enacted, General Johnston's forces, numbering over 12,000 undisciplined adventurers, will be concentrating like an avalanche upon the town, out of which they think it will be impossible for Gen. Scott to drive them.

When reminded of the Federal forces stationed around the city at Washington, and of the terrible armament at Fort McHenry, the reply invariably is that none of these obstacles can prevail against such a determined foe as Gen. Johnston commands. The men in this city acting in concert with Gen Lee in his purpose of cutting off Gen. Scott's communications, met a train of W. S Grant, Army Contractor, who gave them information of their having a fight with Cachuse and his braves, and confirmation of the fears that the coach had been captured by the Indians at or near Doughful Pass. The train had been attacked the day previous, ten miles east of the San Cimone Station, the mules had been stolen or killed, a scuffle occurred in pursuit of the Indians in which one Indian was killed and two mortally wounded, and all the mules but eighteen recovered. The train reached Grant's Ranch about dark. They found some scattered along the ravine sweepers and other mail matter, pieces of harness, &c. The roof of the station (which was some time since abandoned) had been burnt, the corral wall had been thrown down, and the Indians had formed a breastwork of it around the spring. Near the station the bodies of two men were found, tied by the feet to trees, their heads reaching within eighteen inches of the ground, their arms extended and fastened to pickets, and the evidences of a slow fire under their heads. The bodies had been pierced with arrows and lances. They were so disfigured as to render recognition impossible. They were buried by the employés of the train. Fearing an attack from the Indians, the train was immediately posted sentinels in the night without being able to make further examinations.

Mr Giddings, and probably some of the other victims, were from Texas.

The citizens of Mesilla held meetings on the evenings of the 10th and 11th, and have authorised Capt. Geo. Frazer to raise a company of rangers to chastise the Apaches for their late outrages. The command at Fort Fillmore makes a liberal offer of ammunition and provisions to the company.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Police Detection Extraordinary—A Strange Case of Love and Robbery.—One pleasant morning, about three weeks ago, detective officer Simon Boullon was quietly smoking his cigar under the solid substantial of the old Spanish Courthouse, so familiar to our readers as the location of the Second District police office and lockup, when he was accosted by a gentleman whom he at once recognized as a resident merchant, and who asked him if he was Mr. Boullon, the detective officer. On replying in the affirmative, the gentleman told him that having heard much of him as a detective officer, he had determined to come and inform him of the particulars of a burglary that had been committed at his residence the preceding night. The thieves had stolen a sum of $85 out of a bureau drawer at the very head of his bed, and as he had obtained this amount in cash for a specific object, he was much annoyed and somewhat embarrassed by the loss. But he would be willing to spend as much money over again if the burglars who had invaded the sanctity of his house and his bed-chamber could be apprehended and brought to justice.

Mr Boullon questioned him as to every particular of the burglary, and learned the following facts: That the thieves got into the house in some way without breaking—probably by the use of false keys or "outsiders," and by the front door, which they left unfastened; that they broke open the lock of the small bureau drawer in which the money was, upset the contents of two other drawers unlocked, and threw his clothes around the door; that his son, a young man eight-en or nineteen years of age, sleeping in another room, saw two men near his bedside while only half awaked from his sleep, not on rubbing his eyes and afterward not seeing them, he again fell asleep supposing that he had been dreaming, in which he was at once undeceived when his father informed him in the morning of the burglary.

The first thing a detective does on learning of a burglarious visit is to examine the scene and traces of the work, and it is a remarkable fact that a competent and experienced police detective can, from this examination, in nine cases out of ten, pronounce the degree of the thief's skillfulness. When he also knows what burglars are in the place and their several ranks in the "profession," as is generally the case, he is apt to fix his suspicions upon the right persons at once, and by watching their movements, obtain a clue to the plunder, and the necessary proof for their conviction. In this line the worst of many a wonderful case of police detection, and thieves try in vain to baffle the "fly cops," as they style in their flash language those officers whom they know to be sharp fellows after them, in distinction to the "flats" or other polite men. Through their mutual diffusion of valuable information Boullon is known to every profession thief in this country and the United States as a "fly cop" of the first rank.

After a careful examination of the house that had been robbed and of the bureau drawer, and after questioning every occupant, Boullon cautioned them not to say anything about the affair and walt quietly, in the hope that he might get some clue to the burglars. The gentleman inquired how soon he could get a clue to it all, but he could only answer that it might be two or three days or two or three weeks and left him in a very mortified state of mind, despairing of an apprehension of the thieves.

Now Boullon kept his own counsel as to what he discovered from an examination of the place, because he was not only satisfied that it was not the work of a burglar, but he did not believe any thief had entered the house. If plausible grounds for so thinking were, that he discovered that the drawer must have been opened with a key, and afterwards scratched to give it the appearance of being pried; that no regular thief would have overlooked a gold watch and several articles of jewelry; that it appeared almost certain the party took the money had known where to look for it and where to obtain and replace the key the gentleman should be—then being merely a "blind." Boullon had other grounds for his opinion more readily seen and understood by a detective than capable of description. These data were ample for a detective to work upon, at not of a nature to fix any legal suspicion—hence Boullon kept his own counsel.

It was hard to believe a son and a young man of his standing and position could have robbed a father, and artificially to a man so desperately bold but never-honest Boullon set to work quietly to ferret out the affair. The impulse to such a deed must have been an strong, and in discovering that considerable gold was kept in the house, Boullon felt sure there was but one place in the Citizens' Bank of Carrollton, and in a short while after he felt himself secure from suspicion, the young man might pass off some of the coin and be caught in that way. It was a pretty serious task before the detective but he was not lously into work in the case, and determined to work day and day if necessary to ferret out the author of the robbery. The company will start with a capital of $100,000, in shares of $25 each, with power to increase the capital to $1,000,000. The pistol is self-cocking, free with great rapidity, and is said to possess advantages over any arm now in use.

A LITERARY ARCHDUKE COMPLIMENTS HIS WIFE.—The Cologne *Gazette* states that the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, husband of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, has had about thirty copies printed, for private circulation, of a work that he has written on the Brazils. The work, which is said to possess much ability and humor, is dedicated "To Charlotte, the companion of my travels and my life."

Headquarters Twiggs Light Guard.
ATTENTION!
THE regular monthly meeting of this Company will take place this evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely, at the armory.
Officers and members are requested to be punctual.
By order of F. A. RASCH,
Lieutenant Commanding.
C. PAUTOT, Orderly Sergeant. j-7

Southern Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, June 7th