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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By N. Vigale, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Mechanics' Exchange, property on Union street; also lot of ground and buildings on Roman street.

By C. E. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Mechanics' Exchange, the grift girl Delsey.

By J. S. Crosat, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, property in Faubourg Washington—succession sale.

By A. Fernandez at 12 o'clock, on Derbigny street, cows, mules, horses and coach, &c.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No 47, Havanas cigars; at 10½, No. 17 Tchoupitoulas street, cranberries, cheese, &c.

The sales to be made this day by the Sheriff comprise:

At half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District, furniture and movables.

At 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, schooner Dove and valuable improved property on Villere street, near Esplanade street, Third District.

At 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District, jewelry, &c.

For particulars and terms, see advertisements.

PRESIDENT DAVIS.

An officer in command of one of our Louisiana regiments now in Virginia, and who, in ante-bellum days, was a leader of the Douglas party in this city, writes to his friends here that he entertains the very highest opinion of the President of the Confederate States; that he is able, just, honest, cool-headed, and the very man to inspire boundless confidence. We cite this opinion because it is that of a gentleman of elevated capacity and dispassionate judgment, who has no predilection to swerve him from a correct and impartial estimate of the character and qualifications of our President. His views are those of all who come in contact with JEFFERSON DAVIS. The citizens of the Confederate States enjoy the rare good fortune of having a Chief Magistrate who, whether as a soldier or civilian, in the administration of the affairs of the country, or at the head of an armed host, is likely to give entire and unqualified satisfaction. What a glaring contrast there is between the simple dignity, the native good sense, the unsullied honor, the manliness, the courage, the capacity of President DAVIS, and the wretched abortion who hunts with his presence the White House in Washington, whose noblest achievement is the successful perpetration of a fraud, and whose highest ambition is to pander to the fanaticism and rapacity of a faction. JEFFERSON DAVIS and ABRAHAM LINCOLN! Hyperion to a Satyr! A Mississippi gentleman by the side of an uncouth, bearish Illinois mail splitter! But, in truth, there can be no comparison between the two. They can only be described by opposites. In all that attracts admiration, commands respect, and elicits esteem, the one is richly endowed as the other is flagrantly deficient. LINCOLN has not developed a single quality of statesmanship or sense. We look to him in vain for a manifestation of public patriotism or private virtue. He has been little more than three months in power, and hardly was he warm in his seat when he commenced a career of shameless duplicity only less execrable than the phase of absolute tyranny by which it has been succeeded. When the vile and detestable passions which he was foremost in evoking shall have been subdued, when the time arrives for coldly judging of the acts now committed in the hot and imperious sway of popular excitement, Mr. LINCOLN will suddenly subside to his proper level in the appreciation of the country, and it will be so low and degraded that a plummet sank to an unfathomable depth will scarcely reach him.

But we did not design in this article to point out the unlovely qualities of the individual who, to their misfortune, the people of the North have chosen as their ruler. Our object was rather to commend DAVIS than to condemn LINCOLN. The latter is not worth wasting a page upon. But with regard to President DAVIS we may say without exception, that all who come in contact with him are emphatic in his praise. We, ourselves, have no doubt that he will prove in once a great Commander and a model President. With such a leader the South may dismiss all distrust or apprehension. We know that our cause is intrusted to skillful hands, aided by the suggestions of a patriotic heart. We have every reason to believe that President DAVIS will fulfill the immense responsibility devolving on him to complete satisfaction. We have already seen how much an energetic will, seconded by sagacious advisers and experienced military chieftains, may effect. It is almost incredible that in less than sixty days vast armies have been organized, the complicated arrangements for a constant supply of provisions and ammunition completed, batteries thrown up at every defensible point, the whole country bristling with armed men, Virginia an entrenched camp, financial difficulties in a fair train of satisfactory settlement, and preparations effectually made for a gigantic war. Under almost any other President than DAVIS it is questionable whether our position would be at this time half as satisfactory. But he and his able coadjutors have given their days and nights to unrelaxed labor and unceasing vigilance, and the results are now visible in the advanced condition of our military affairs, and our readiness to meet the servied hosts of the enemy.

Let us then adhere with unflinching confidence to our noble President. He is emphatically one of those who know how to pluck the flower safety out of the nettle danger. With a good cause and such a leader our triumph is certain.

MISSING.—We notice that in most of the skirmishes which have taken place in Virginia between the Confederates and Federalists, there is invariably a multitude of the latter counted among the "missing." At the battle of Bethel Church the "missing" exceed in number the killed, wounded and prisoners, while at the skirmish near Vienna, though there were only ten Federalists killed and some thirty wounded, we have the authority of the *National Intelligencer*—an anti-Southern sheet—for saying that two hundred are missing. Why is this? We fancy the clue will be found in the reluctance of the Northern recruits to invade the South. They did not enlist for any such purpose, and it may be reasonably inferred that many of them have small stomach left for fighting the Virginians, when they were enrolled simply for the defense of Washington. Consequently the moment the shot begin to whir around the Northern recruits, they decamp in double quick time. We doubt whether of the "missing" one in three ever returns to Federal quarters.

We hear with pleasure that our accomplished young friend, J. Emilien Trudeau, Esq., was unanimously elected City Attorney of Jefferson City at the last meeting of the Council.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—The card of the committee appointed to make collections for the relief of the families of the volunteers will, we trust, attract general attention. It will be seen that the committee has been increased by the addition of forty-two names. Let the kind-hearted and benevolent hasten to send in their contributions.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that in repairing the Monitor, which attacked Sewall's Point some days ago, fifteen shots were found in her hull and bulwarks.

ADMISSION OF PRIVATEERS IN THE FRENCH PORTS.—A dispatch brought by the steamship Arabia states that the French Government will allow the privateers of the belligerents to enter the ports of France, but they will not be permitted to remain more than twenty four hours, or to dispose of their prize.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY'S AMAZON GUARDS.—The King of Dahomey's army there is a lady called the Amazon Guards. The West African *Herald* thus describes them:

They are 3000 in number, all females, and display such a degree of ferocious blood-thirstiness and hardihood as to bear a greater resemblance to a host of mad tigresses than to human creatures. They literally delight in blood, show no mercy to any living being in war; they are mad after blood, and seem not to know what fear means. They are, in fact, a troope of devils, so to speak, whose bloodiness, wildness of manner, and the savage madness of whose demeanor in times of excitement, are so appalling and inhuman, as to have led many pedlaging persons to opine that these Dahomian creatures are prodigiously influenced to the influence of some species of drug which has this effect. The dress of the Amazons consists of a pair of loose trowsers, an upper garment covering the breast, and a jacket. They are armed with a gun, knives and daggers; some have blunderbusses, others long elephant guns, while the remainder carry the ordinary muskets. In the military exercises they display great dexterity, as well as wonderful celerity and agility.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

[NOON DISPATCHES.]

New York Gossip.

New York, June 21.—The *World* says that a large number of regiments whose services were accepted within a few weeks on condition of their readiness to move at a specified time have failed to report themselves. There is more room for new ones. No new regiments ready within ten days are likely to be refused.

Secretary Cameron telegraphs Governors Curtin and Morgan for more troops.

The *World* says the Africa brings intelligence that sixty Prussian officers, who have two years leave of absence, will tender their services to the Government.

General Beauregard Approaching Washington.

Washington, June 20.—It is not denied that General Beauregard is rapidly approaching Washington.

The Confederate pickets advanced several miles to-day, and have increased their forces east and north of the Junction, with large bodies placed in a position to watch a forcy upon, and break up McDowell's line. Everybody is on the move. The troops are all ready to march at a moment's notice.

The impression gains strength that the Confederates are strengthening their advances hitherward, to be prepared for stirring times.

The Vienna Engagement.

It appears that at the Vienna fight a mere reserve won, a full battery was there previously, but getting tired of waiting, the main body moved back. Only one broken company manned the guns with but seven rounds. Had the Southerners waited a few hours longer, but few Ohioans would have seen their bones.

Election in Kentucky.

Louisville, June 21.—Messrs. Mallory and Crittenden are both elected to Congress. The Union vote of this city has fallen off 2000 since the month of April.

The Bogus Virginia Convention.

Wheeling, June 21.—The Convention is occupied in signing a declaration. Frank Pierpont is elected Governor, and Daniel Paisley Lieutenant Governor. A full Governor's council has also been elected.

The formal inauguration of the Governor has taken place.

Passports.

Washington, June 21.—It is expected hereafter that any passport issued by a diplomatic agent accredited to this Government, whether consular, ministry or otherwise, to proceed to a foreign country or beyond the military lines, will be countersigned by the Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward.

Maryland Legislature.

Frederick, June 21.—Resolutions declaring the debt now being incurred by the Government unconstitutional, pronouncing its acts unconstitutional and tyrannical, and favoring the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, passed—ayes, 48; nays, 1.

Migration from Alexandria.

Alexandria, June 21.—The inhabitants of this place are again commencing to depart. The Secessionists confidently expect Gen. Beauregard to day.

Gen. Lyon at Boonville.

St. Louis, June 21.—An Iowa regiment has gone inland from Hudson to conjunct Gen. Lyon at Boonville.

Crittenden's Majority.

Lexington, June 21.—Hon. J. J. Crittenden's majority over his opponent amounts to 2500.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, June 20.—There are rumors of a heavy Southern advance from Yorktown hitherward. The Federal pickets near Little Bethel have been driven in.

Persons representing themselves as deserters from Sewall's Point gave such vague information that their story rather jaded them.

The Southerners are erecting masked batteries opposite Fip Raps.

From Washington.

Washington, June 20.—No correct returns of the killed at Great Bethel have or will be made.

All the surgeons were ordered over the Potomac last night.

The War Department has discovered that female Secessionists carry on a regular correspondence with Gen. Beauregard, via Mount Vernon.

Harper's Ferry in Possession of Marylanders.

Richmond, June 21.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, in an extra published to-day, says that Harper's Ferry is in possession of Confederate and Maryland troops.

Skirmish West of the Cumberland.

Richmond, June 21.—Passengers just from Yorktown report that nothing new has transpired at that point since the last account.

There was a very slight skirmish on the 19th west of the Cumberland, with few troops and trifling result.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, June 21.—The Cotton market closed firm to-day, with sales of 800 bales at 14¼ to 14¾c.

Washington Gossip.

New York, June 21.—The *Commercial's* Washington correspondent writes that the army officers say a collision before to morrow night is certain, the impression being that the South is ready to be outflanked and must fight.

The *Post* says the Southerners are concentrating at Fairfax Courthouse, and that every thing indicates an attack on the Federal lines.

It is believed that Gen. Beauregard can concentrate 60,000 men at any given point within a week, and that he has undoubtedly a large force.

Vienna advices say there have been no new movements.

From Louisville.

Louisville, June 21.—Mr Rousseau is said to have authority to raise two regiments, and it is said that blank captains commissions in Rousseau's hands are being filled up.

Virginia State Convention.

Richmond, June 21.—The Virginia State Convention has elected the following to the Confederate Congress:

From the State at large—John A. Sedden and Wm. B. Preston.

For the Districts—John Tyler, William McFarland, Roger A. Pryor, Robert Johnson, Walter Preston, Robert E. Scott, Charles W. Russell, James L. Bouldin, Thomas S. Bocock, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenborough, Walter R. Staples and R. M. L. Hunter.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, June 21.—The steamer Ferd. Kennett passed at noon and the Mary E. Keene at 10 P. M. yesterday.

The *Delta* of last evening, in its second edition, publishes the following dispatch:

RICHMOND, June 21, 1861.

We learn from Gordonsville, by telegraph to-day, that a fight took place on the 19th instant, at 5 o'clock, between two companies of the 13th Tennessee Regiment, two companies of the 13th Virginia Regiment of volunteers, under Col. Vaughan, of the Tennessee volunteers, at New Creek depot, 18 miles west of Cumberland, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and two hundred and fifty of the enemy.

When they came in sight of our troops the enemy fired a few random shots, broke and fled. One man only was wounded on our side.

The enemy's loss is unknown, but several are known to have been killed.

Our troops captured two guns and a stand of colors.

Cadwallader commanded the troops approaching Harper's Ferry. He has retired beyond Hagerstown.

Our troops, to the number of four or five hundred Marylanders, hold Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Johnson is at Winchester.

Two prisoners of war, taken at Williamsport, go to Richmond to-day. One of them—Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment—is in charge of Colonel Thomas, of the Maryland Volunteers, who carries official reports of the engagement.

Winchester and the whole valley are commanded by our troops.

Johnson's movements from Harper's Ferry towards Martinsburg, to meet the enemy, instead of being a retreat was an advance upon the enemy, who are approaching by way of Williamsport and Martinsburg.

Johnson's march was north.

He also sent a detachment against the enemy in another direction, thus checkmating the advance of Federal troops in every direction into the valley.

Shipment of Goods on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Louisville, June 21.—The following will appear in the morning papers:

"All persons desiring to make shipments of goods over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on and after Monday, June 24th, 1861, will please call at my office and obtain the requisite information, together with permits attending such shipments as may be admissible.

(Signed) "CHAS. B. COTTER,
"Surveyor of Port of Louisville."

NOBLE GUARD.—We have had the pleasure of reading the following extract of a private letter from Georgia, says an exchange, and are allowed the privilege of extending the enjoyment of it to our readers:

I must tell you of a circumstance that I heard of yesterday. A grand daughter of Dr. Church, of Athens, Miss Craig, (daughter of Col. Craig, who served with honor in the Mexican war) about sixteen, was at school in Bethlehem, Pa. It was known a regiment would pass through the town on its way to Washington. She observed to some of her schoolmates that she would make a secession flag, and, wave it when the troops were passing. They tried to dissuade her from it, fearing the consequence. She, however, made one, and concealed it in the folds of her dress. The regiment came on with flags flying and great rejoicings. In passing, there was a slight pause. Miss Craig stepped out, waved her flag, and said three cheers for Jeff Davis and the Confederate States. But a word was spoken. She advanced nearer the troops, and with extended arms said, "now kill me, now kill me; but remember, for every drop of my blood there is shed, fifty Southerners will be ready to kill you Yankees." The officers, as soon as possible, hurried her off to her room, locked her in and prohibited the key, fearing that violence should be offered her, but she was threatened. She has written to Dr. Church to bring for home.

THAT LYING SPIRIT.

Editors of the Bee:

According to the narrative found in the last chapter of the First of Kings, Ahab, King of Israel, desiring to ascertain whether his contemplated attack upon the King of Syria would prove successful, consulted his prophets, all of whom, being seduced by a lying spirit, encouraged the undertaking. Distrusting them, however, he applied to another prophet, named Micaiah, who accurately predicted the triumph of the Syrians and the death of Ahab. Have we not a modern parallel case in the following?

SIGNS IN THE SKY.—A Troy paper says: "There was a portentous sign in the heavens yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. In the southwestern part of the sky appeared three upright stripes, alternately red, white and blue—as clear and well defined as if the combined glories of all the flags in Troy had been reflected from the clouds as in a mirror. The *reveille* was just beating at Camp Willard; and the soldiers saw in the unusual and splendid spectacle. They cheered till the air rang with shouts at this omen of victory. Said one of the soldiers, 'Boys, we are fighting under Heaven's own banner!'"

It must be admitted that this was "a portentous sign." It was doubtless an "omen of victory," but since the sign was seen in the southwest, and there were only three stripes, the "shout" was founded upon a very slender capital. A wall would have been more appropriate. The soldiers at Camp Willard must have been deluded by the lying spirit that lured Ahab to death. Had they invoked the spirit of Micaiah it would probably have responded thus: "The three stripes of the Confederate flag proudly float in the southwest, far above your reach; the thirteen stripes of the flag and flag are nowhere visible in the heavens, having descended below the horizon of Freedom; behold in this sign an event which the historian will soon record, thus imparting to future generations a salutary lesson."

We thank our Trojan enemies for promulgating this inspiring "omen." In thousands of ways have we been assured that the arm of the Almighty is outstretched in our behalf, and this new token of Providential interposition will, if possible, augment that resolution and determination which has, from the first, enabled us to hurl defiance at our Philistine foes, and laugh to scorn their despicable designs. An infant is not less capable of intimidating us, than is the caricature President at Washington.

LOUISIANA.

Lincoln's Death-Warrant.

Editors of the Bee:

The scathing and overwhelming rebuke of the vile perjurer at Washington, administered by Chief Justice Taney in his published opinion in the Merriman case, will serve to sink the official miscreant deeper in infamy than all his other invasions of the Constitution he but recently swore to obey. I hope those having correspondents in Europe will give that blighting document a wide circulation there, for it must inevitably extinguish any spark of respect for the Washington abortion that may still linger in the minds of intelligent foreigners. Especially in Great Britain, where that impregnable barrier against the encroachments of tyranny—the writ of *habeas corpus*—is so highly appreciated and so jealously guarded, will the audacious repudiation of its paramount claims elicit a universal burst of reprobation. When the ignorant and unprincipled clown who perpetrated so gross an outrage reads the withering criticisms it will call forth abroad "his knees will smite one against the other" more vehemently than they did when he impulsiveness assumed the disguise of the cloak and the Scotch cap. He will need no Daniel to interpret the appalling significance of the "handwriting upon the wall." He will read in his rail-splitting vocation: That death-warrant of the dastardly usurper should be placed in the hands of every honest man on both sides of the Atlantic. And it is the duty of every patriot to see that it is so. It is diffused as extensively as are the rays of the sun, and, like them, it will serve to sweep away every obstacle to the unqualified recognition of our independence by foreign Governments.

Perceiving that our holy cause has been twofold more advanced by the base designs of our enemies than it has by our own dignified course, can we for a moment doubt that the strong arm of the Almighty is outstretched in our behalf? Having reverentially bowed before Him in obedience to the invitation of our beloved rulers, let us individually offer Him the heart a warm est tribute of thanksgiving.

LOUISIANA.

The Late Massacre at St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Journal* of the 11th furnishes the annexed particulars of this horrible affair:

At a quarter past ten o'clock this morning a detachment of United States volunteers, or Home Guards, a part of McNeil's regiment, under command, as is alleged, of one Bissell or Bissick, proceeded from their quarters at Turner's Hall, down Seventh street.

When immediately opposite the Recorder's Court room, in the building occupied by the Hook and Ladder Company, on Seventh street, between Pine and Olive streets, on several bystanders, who had left the Recorder's Court rather hastily, to see the soldiers, rushed out on the sidewalk. Just at the juncture a soldier's gun, in the extreme rear of the line, went off, ready with the bolder was adjusting a cap, exploded accidentally. Immediately upon this, and it is said without any order being given, the troops commenced a murderous and promiscuous fire upon the crowd of unprotected citizens who stood before them.

The number of those killed, or their names, cannot be correctly ascertained to-day. The slaughtered fell in every direction. The wall of the dying rang in the ears of a startled people for blocks around. Shriek after shriek went up to heaven: the rush for places of safety stifled dozens, and still the soldiers fired. The scene cannot be described, may hardly imagined. Upon the balcony in front of the Recorder's Court room Henry Fraugel fell. Close by his side, officer N. M. Pratt, who has for several years been connected with the police force, fell, pierced through the heart.

The Recorder, sitting quietly at his desk, entirely unconscious of the possibility of a row in the street, was suddenly surrounded by a volleyed of bullets. The window immediately behind him was completely riddled by bullets. His desk was shattered and rent by the flying lead, still providentially his life was spared. A prisoner, up for some petty offense, fell dead at the dock. The other prisoners, taking advantage of the confusion, fled from the building and escaped.

When there was no longer anybody to shoot the rattle of the musketry ceased, and when the dead, and the dying had ceased to be gazed at by the thousands of horror stricken citizens that soon congregated around the spot where the massacre occurred. In a few minutes a body of police arrived on the ground, and in a short time afterward a company of regulars, under command of Capt. Sweeny.

The street for some distance around the engine house was cleared, and the bodies of the killed and wounded removed. As near as we could ascertain seven were killed instantly, and a large number of others badly wounded, several of whom we are informed by physicians in attendance will probably die during this day. We saw two bodies, stiff in death, which were literally torn to pieces by Minie balls. An Italian, named Bougero, the proprietor of a saloon on the corner of Seventh and St. Charles streets, received two balls in the head, one of which tore off his lower jaw. We are unable to state positively any more of the names of the killed and wounded.

Many were taken to their homes by friends, and information will probably not transpire for several days, or at least not until an inquest is held by the Coroner. When we left the scene of the massacre, the firemen were washing out their hose in washing away the pools of blood that made the sidewalk look like the floor of a slaughter-house. As we have heretofore intimated, the wildest excitement prevailed. The people in the immediate neighborhood of the butchery are nearly speechless with terror. Many of them are preparing to leave the city, as it is evident from every circumstance that the lives of none are safe in the city.

Several of the wounded are now lying at the City Hospital, and five of the dead bodies can be seen at the Health Office. We shall be prepared to give more of the details concerning this last terrible massacre of our citizens to-morrow. In the meantime, we trust those who witnessed the affair will hand their names in to the Coroner. We have to add that in this instance not one man can be found who will attempted or will attempt to palliate or excuse, in the slightest degree, the butchery of our citizens this morning.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED.—The St. Louis *Republican* makes this reference to the invasion of the soil of Missouri by the troops of Illinois:

That Illinois troops have invaded Missouri, by taking position at Hannibal, we have no doubt. The pecket boats of the Keokuk line have been employed in this business, and at least one regiment has been transported from Quincy. We should like to know by what authority Governor Yates, of Illinois, dares to direct the invasion of Missouri by Illinois troops? Who delegated to him the right to make war upon Missouri? The troops having been sworn into the service of the United States, how comes it that he has any control over them at all? Major-General McClellan is in Illinois, and has the exclusive control of all the troops in his department, and he alone was competent to order a movement of the troops in any direction. We make no doubt that this movement against Missouri has been made without his knowledge, and by an unauthorized official, and trust that he will do justice to the loyal people of this State by recalling them from our border.

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.—*The First Yankee Victory—A House Bombarded and a Negro Disfigured.*—The Norfolk *Day-Book* of Saturday gives the following account of an achievement of the enemy:

We learn that one of the federal steamers, supposed to be the Quaker City, yesterday lired about twenty shot and shell into a large dwelling house near Cape Henry Beach, completely demolishing the entire structure. The property, we understand, belongs to David Dorsey, Esq., and is within a mile and a half of Lynnhaven Bay. It had been the hotel of Lynnhaven Bay. It had been the hotel of fashionable resort for the Princess Anne Cavalry, and it was at that time vacant, no one being on the premises except an old negro man, who was in the yard, and on the first shot he ran into the house in terrible consternation, and, on reaching the dock, the other prisoners, taking advantage of the confusion, fled from the building and escaped.

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The Confederate Fortifications at Randolph.

The Memphis *Bulletin* gives the following description of the earthworks which our forces have thrown up on the banks of the river at Randolph, sixty miles above that city, and given the name of Fort Wright:

There is one striking peculiarity about this stronghold. In ascending the bights, which command the mighty river for ten or twelve miles, one is constantly surprised by encountering troops and heavy guns where these are least expected. The earthen breastworks have been modded with grass, and on the exterior do not differ in appearance from other portions of the rugged bights. The visitor is constantly surprised by finding himself at the very cannon's mouth. The earthworks are from twenty to thirty feet in thickness, and are no less defensible on the river than on the landward side. In both directions nature has made the fortifications almost inaccessible. It occurred to us as we walked around the fortifications with Surgeon Woodward, that ten thousand men could hold Fort Wright against any force that might be brought against it.

An assault upon the fortress from the river side would be simply ridiculous. The paths by which the summit of the bluff is reached are narrow and precipitous, and there is no portion of the ascent which is not commanded by six and twenty-four and thirty-two pounders. There is but one narrow defile on the landward side by which it is possible for an attacking force to reach the defenses; this is defended by heavy guns which sweep the defile for more than a mile. This pass is crossed by an earthen wall thirty or forty feet in thickness, and a quarter or a half a mile east of this, on the hill side commanding the valley, is a crescent-shaped wall, with the open side next the main fortifications. It seems to us that this outpost would be impregnable, supported as it is by the main batteries.

We can give no more accurate description of the fortifications than we have written. The only book we ever read that treated of military matters is Jomini's Art of War. Shastly; and the great difference between the fortifications at Randolph and those we have visited in other portions of the country consists in the fact that elsewhere the walls are of brick and stone, here they are made of tough, tenacious clay. A cannon ball fired against the walls at Randolph would burrow itself in the embankments, but it would be difficult to imagine what harm would be done by it.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Southern Confederacy.]

Sustain the Government.

All the farmers who make any surplus cotton, wheat, corn, or other agricultural productions are called upon to sell the same to our Government, and take its bonds in payment, to sustain us in the present war. The Government wants 500,000, and proposes to pay cure it from our own people, rather than from abroad, and to take that which our own people have to spare, rather than ask them for money. Every farmer, from the humblest to the greatest, raises something to sell. The Government proposes to take that part of every man's crop, and pay for it in Confederate bonds. The cotton, wheat, corn, &c., will answer the purpose of our Government, and the bonds, ultimately, are good bonds will also be the same to our people as money. The bonds will be a circulating medium, and will be a better currency than any bank issues, because upon a more substantial basis, and will not get out of their "locality" by crossing a State line. They will be more convenient than gold, equally as good, and, therefore, on the whole, a better currency than specie. They will bear interest at 8 per cent., which is payable semi-annually.

This arrangement will be a great convenience to farmers in the sale of their produce. They will not have to go into the market to be cheated and swindled cheated by sharpers. Every pound of cotton or tobacco, or bushel of corn, wheat or rice, which a farmer will have to spare, he can at once engage to the Government, and thus be at no further trouble about finding sale for it.

This plan is one of the most mutually advantageous that ever were devised by any Government to raise funds. It is not only an advantage to the people in the ways mentioned, and in many others, but by it the Government supplies its wants without going to usurious money shavers, who demand such exorbitant rates of interest—who live by heavy shaves and big per cents, and gouge as deeply as possible every one who deals with them—especially Government contractors. Let the Government supply its wants through these remarks to the amount of the money of the South, as to Wall street financiers, for among all classes here we have more virtue than in any other part of the world.

The "cold wreck" has been borrowing largely for years, and every time a call has been made, its agents have gone "whining round in Wall street, making terms with those whose aid has always been to take every thing possible by all sorts of foul combinations and unpatriotic conduct. If our Government had attempted to get money abroad, it would have obtained it readily—for its loans are solicited by European capitalists—but it would have to endure the same flaying and gouging operation, to a greater or less extent, that all others do who go to such sources for means of support. All this is wisely and boldly avoided by our Government taking from our people that which they have to spare, and which will answer their purpose exactly the same as so much gold, and then giving in return for it that which exactly suits the people.

From addresses which have been issued to the planters of Georgia, by Messrs. Howell and T. R. R. Cobb and E. A. Nesbit, we extract the following: The memory of Congress has been constituted an agent of the Government to bring this subject before the people of the Confederacy and take their subscriptions. The plan was set forth in the speech of ex Gov. Cobb at this place, which we published. With the remarks we now make, and from that speech, all of our readers will understand the matter—hence, we do not publish addresses at length. The French writer shows they continued true till 1866, by the importation they made to Charleston alone. The South will adhere, instincts they ever have and ever will adhere.

[*Richmond Whig.*

THE YANKEES STILL WASTING THEIR AMMUNITION.—On Sunday last, the Yankees fired two rifled cannon shot or shell into a house on the Quaker City at Fred. Wilson, Esq., of Norfolk county, who was riding on the beach near Cape Henry. The steamer was anchored at the time, and the shot was fired from her deck, and the shot was found in a canal full about fifty feet from the spot at which it was aimed. Nobody seemed the projectile, which was brought to town by Mr. W. is of a singular and ingenious construction. It is of a shape which, in flying through the air, like that of a screw wheel, and gives only explosion on striking any object.—*Norfolk Post Paper.*

BANNER SONG,

Written for and Expressly Dedicated to the ARMSTRONG GUARDS.

BY WM. M. HOLCOMBE, M. D.

See! our banner floating high,
Star in freedom's shining sky;
Soldiers! follow it or die—
Star of death or victory!

Beauty's hands its tissues wove;
Glory lends its aid to Love.
Honor, Truth and God, approve;
Comrades! follow it or die!

At the tyrant's call arrayed,
Hireling troops our land invade!
Dare Virginia cries for aid!
Answer, cheering to her cry!

Forward! Spirits brave and true;
Forward! till the foe's in view,
Death to the invader's due;
Death to hateful tyranny!

Soldiers! march at duty's call;
Meet the boyonet and ball;
Front the cannon; scale the wall;
Shouting, "death or liberty!"

Nations watch with eager eyes;
He who fires shall share the prize;
He is doubly crowned who dies:
"Free or dead," be this our cry!

Fame! Inspire us with thy charm!
Angels! Shield our souls from harm!
Just our cause and strong our arm,
Forward, comrades! Do or die!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Orleans Artillery.—The splendid Battalion of Orleans Artillery, Major P. E. Théard commanding, will move from their temporary encampment on Washington Square to-day to Camp Lewis. It will be remembered that they have entered the State service for twelve months' volunteers, with a good prospect of being transferred over to the Confederate States, and being ordered on to Virginia or Missouri.

The Battalion will march out of Washington Square at two o'clock, P. M., precisely, and move up Carondelet to Royal street to Mr. Pollock's house, between Hospital and Barracks streets, where they are to be presented with a flag by the ladies of the Second District. From thence they will proceed to the Cathedral, on Chartres street, at which place the ceremony of the benediction will take place at half-past two o'clock. The Artillery will then march up Chartres and Camp streets to Tivoli Circle, where they will take a train on the Carrollton Railroad for Camp Lewis. They will have out their full battery of flying artillery.

The Case of Victor Benoit, f. m. c.—New Trial Ordered—Interesting Decision of the Supreme Court.—Yesterday the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Victor Benoit, alias Beuil, f. m. c., convicted of murder and sentenced to death, was received and filed in the First District Court. It is a highly important decision, and a very interesting one to lawyers, setting as it does the oft mooted question whether a person once convicted of a felony can ever be a competent witness. For this reason we give it in full:

Opinion of Justice Voorhies—E. T. Merrick, C. J., A. M. Buchanan, Albert Duffel and Lazard concurring.

The State of Louisiana, appellee, vs. Antoine Benoit, alias Beuil, f. m. c., appellant. No. 26.

Appeal from the First District Court of New Orleans.

In this cause Mr. Justice Voorhies this day delivered the opinion of the Court in writing, in the words and figures following:

The prisoner was sentenced to death for the crime of murder. In order to obtain a reversal of this judgment, he set up an error of law in the ruling of the District Judge, admitting, as a witness on behalf of the State, one Sylvester Beaulieu, who had been sentenced to hard labor for the crime of horse stealing, and who, after having undergone his punishment, had been discharged in due course of law.

The objection to the competency of this witness was his infamy, which objection, says the "Bill of Exception," was overruled by the Court on the authority of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the State vs. Hall (2 Rob. 479). The point decided on that occasion was that the incompetency of a witness is restored when he has suffered the penalty of the crime of which he has been convicted.

The defendant's counsel contends that the ruling is contrary to the decisions, and urges upon this Court to review the question. There is no statute upon this subject matter in this State; the competency of witnesses in a criminal prosecution must therefore be tested by the common law as it stood in the year 1803 when our Territorial Legislature adopted the common law rules of evidence. Act 3 § 2, 441, p. 53.

If we refer to elementary writers we find the rule to be that a person who has been convicted of a felony and sentenced by a final judgment, becomes incompetent as a witness by reason of his infamy; that the Court of Equity will not, in the nature of his offense, and not from the punishment; that the competency is restored by pardon, or by what is in the nature of the statute pardon to the benefit of clergy; that in no case has the rule been applied to all cases of foul combinations and unpatriotic conduct. If our Government had attempted to get money abroad, it would have obtained it readily—for its loans are solicited by European capitalists—but it would have to endure the same flaying and gouging operation, to a greater or less extent, that all others do who go to such sources for means of support. All this is wisely and boldly avoided by our Government taking from our people that which they have to spare, and which will answer their purpose exactly the same as so much gold, and then giving in return for it that which exactly suits the people.

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