The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,124.

THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED BY G. E. WEISS & CO., S. F. WEISS, S. HARVEY, P. LIMEY, N. DUFOUR.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..... $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly..... 2

In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and will expected to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 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 Chas. E. Forstall, at 10½ o'clock, on Marais street, between Conti and St. Louis, household furniture.

By O. Lesassier, Blache & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction room No. 63 Chartres street, summer clothing, hats and military caps.

THE WAR.

The present war, so far as the Yankees are concerned, appears to be a sort of trial between their passion and their pocket. The former is inexhaustible, but unfortunately it is to a considerable extent dependent on the latter for its gratification. So long as the profound recesses of the Northern pocket continue to furnish a satisfactory response to the sedulous exploration of Lincoln's and his tail, we may reasonably look for no abatement in the spite, malice and hatred with which the South is regarded, and we may expect hostilities to be prosecuted with undiminished vigor. If the Treasury at Washington contained five hundred millions of dollars, we have no doubt the Black Republicans would be willing to expend every dollar of it in the hopeless effort to wreak their rage and revenge on the South. The progress of the war must consequently be gauged by the financial resources of the enemy.

It so happens, however, that the means at the command of the North are daily becoming more curtailed. The ordinary revenues of the Government have, in consequence of the secession of eleven States, and the absolute annihilation of commerce in all of the rest, dwindled to a sum altogether insufficient to meet the customary disbursements. If at this moment, in the existing condition of affairs, peace were restored, the Government would be entirely unable to meet its current expenditures without having recourse to loans. Now, in ordinary cases this expedient would doubtless prove productive, but recent events, the mismanagement of the finances of the United States, the enormous sums required to conduct military operations, the swindling and cheating of the Government by contractors, and the universal distrust of the faction which now rules the destinies of the United States, have so depreciated the credit of the Old Wreck—that it can only obtain a scanty supply of money upon disgracefully usurious terms. Of course every fresh subsidy impairs still further its ability to borrow—just as would be the case with an individual who, despite of large indebtedness, would find his necessities impelling him continually to make new loans. Besides, there is a limit to such experiments. As public confidence diminishes, the difficulties attendant upon borrowing increase—the rate of discount becomes larger and larger, and at length the time arrives when no one believes in the possibility of payment, and the lender finds the door effectually barred against further negotiations.

This is the point to which the Lincoln Government appears to be gradually tending. It is now in a state of alarm and consternation at the prospect of an empty exchequer. The strong box of the Treasury, erewhile so plethoric has been subjected to a course of systematic depletion such as would have exhausted the purse of FORTUNATUS himself. What is to be done? War cannot be carried on without its essential sinews. Even the boasted loyalty and patriotism of the North are not inducements powerful enough to keep armies in the field without food, clothing and pay. Already we have seen how much discontent exists among the hirelings who, having to choose between penury and military service, preferred the latter, and still have been half starved, covered with rags, and deprived of their promised emolument. When it is remembered that multitudes of these poor devils have very small stomach for the dangers of an invasion of a sovereign State, and are only prevented to it by the hope of pay and provant, and that they get little else than hard knocks, we need not be astonished at the desertions from the regiment, and the disbanding of that, and the disappearance of many men from the other. To exact speedy devotion and heroism, and unflinching fidelity from famished and ragged mercenaries, is to sport with reason and probability.

Congress, which is about to assemble, will endeavor to raise the needful and our Black Republican ex brethren talk glibly enough of appropriations of several hundreds of millions of dollars, and of levies of five hundred thousand men. The money, we fear, will be of that fugitive and evanescent character which we behold in our dreams, and as for the mighty armies, they will be like FALSTAFF'S men in Buckram magnified tenfold by the incorrigible mendacity of the foe. The truth is, it is one thing to vote subsidies, and quite another to obtain them. We are sure the United States Government, even with the Morrill tariff repealed, and an unlimited privilege of issuing Treasury notes, will be unable to raise more than half of the amount needed, and for this it must perforce submit to ruinous rates of discount. Neither do we entertain any apprehension of gigantic hosts numbering hundreds of thousands. The very enemies of the North and West, who have thus far contributed materially to swell Lincoln's armies, are getting rapidly sick of a conflict in which no glory is to be achieved, which is hopeless so far as the ostensible object is concerned, and which is at variance with public and domestic disaster to all who are engaged in it.

A BOOK FOR EVERY VOLUNTEER.—From Mr George Eads, publisher, Old Levee street, opposite the Post Office, we have a copy of a work just issued by him for the use of the army and all military men, entitled "Regulations for the Army of the Confederate States, the Articles of War, and the Acts of Congress for the Organization of the Army of the Confederate States." It is a neat pocket edition, well printed, to be had at the price of $1 50 per copy

The practical information it contains no commissioned officer can do without, and every intelligent soldier should possess. Some of our volunteer officers found it difficult to get the old United States army regulations, and a great many have gone to the seat of war without the work. Their friends in this city could hardly do them a greater service than to send to them this invaluable publication

The Confederate Congress, in adopting the United States army rules and regulations, declared "that wherever the words 'United States' occur, the words 'Confederate States' shall be substituted therefor." In the republication before us this fact has been overlooked, we perceive, for although it is entitled "Regulations for the Army of the Confederate States," we find such errors as, "The President of the United States alone is to receive a salute of twenty one guns, &c. This oversight, however, is easily rectified by the reader.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.—Our thanks are due P. T. Easton, publisher, for a map of the seat of war in Virginia, compiled from a drawing made by an engineer in the Confederate States service and United States Coast Survey. It is very accurately drawn, and is an interesting and valuable chart.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "The Merrymau Habeas Corpus Case, Baltimore—the proceedings in full, and opinion of Chief Justice Taney." It is an interesting compilation, and may be found at White's, Sutterly's and Fitzwilliams's.

The Wilmington *Journal* says, in regard to the statement that Gen. Beauregard graduated as second in his class, that the first position was taken by William Henry Wright, of the town of Wilmington, now no more, but adds that cadets Wright and Beauregard both stood perfect and "A No. 1" in their examinations, and relative positions were decided by lot. It was only thus that Beauregard was second to no body.

THE SLAUGHTER AT BETHEL.—From various accounts, says the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 24th, we are inclined to believe that the destruction of the enemy was much greater at this battle than was commonly supposed. We should not be surprised, if the truth ever comes fully to light, that the invaders lost at least a thousand killed an l wounded.

Captain M. D Hall, of the Fairfax Cavalry, has returned to Washington and requested his oath, voluntarily consigning himself to prison again. He took the oath because it was the only condition of release allowed him, and it was absolutely necessary for him to visit his home. His family, consisting of his wife and orphan brothers and sisters, is large and helpless, having left them no male relative capable of attending to their wants. He had expected to pass them when he should leave Alexandria, which his capture prevented.

For nearly two weeks he had heard nothing of them but rumors that they had fled from home, and the Federal troops had possessed. He could not obtain an audience before Gens. Scott or Mansfield, on any condition but the one which he accepted, perforce, in order to see his family and provide for their safety. That done, he returns to meet whatever fate may be in store for him.—*Richmond Whig*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

[EVENING DISPATCHES.]

Corroboration of the Rappahannock Affair—Federal Stealing Expedition Checked—The Enemy Taken by Surprise and Driven Back with Loss—No Injury to the Confederates.

Richmond, June 26.—A party of Federals, on Monday afternoon, from the steamer Star, attempted to land near Urbana, on the Rappahannock river, for the purpose of stealing provisions. The Federals dispatched boats, containing about fifty soldiers, with swivels and small arms. Twelve soldiers, armed with muskets, in marching towards the residence of Mr. Gresham, were met by a company of Confederates, who repulsed them, killing and wounding a few. The balance ran to the boats, and put back to the steamer.

About eighty shots were fired from the steamer, seventeen of which passed through Mr. Gresham's residence.

None were hurt on the Confederate side.

This news comes from Col. Hall, in a letter written at Mr. Gresham's house after the occurrence of the fight.

Passengers from Manassas and other points to-day report nothing unusually interesting.

Affairs in Missouri—Movements of Governor Jackson.

Syracuse, June 27.—Governor Jackson is reported at Pomme de Terre with 12,000 men, and having in his possession the overland mail coaches and teams.

The Milwaukie Excitement.

Milwaukie, June 27.—There has been no additional outbreak here, though the excitement continues great. The Governor is here.

Abraham Lincoln L. L. D.

Washington, June 27.—The Columbia College has conferred the degree of L. L. D. on Abraham Lincoln.

Frank Pierpont, the bogus Governor of Virginia, is here, conferring with the Cabinet.

Destruction of Chafford's Ferry.

Williamsport, June 27.—Forty horse of the Confederate cavalry crossed the Potomac, destroying in their march Chafford's Ferry.

Washington Reports.

Washington, June 27.—It is rumored that the Sewall's Point battery fired on a reconnoitering party, killing eight and wounding many.

Stricken from the Army.

Capt. Dabney, H Many, Assistant Adjutant-General Carter, L. Stevenson, of the Fifth Infantry, and Lieutenant Edward Dillon, all Virginians, have had their names stricken from the army roll for treasonable expressions.

Movements of Brigadier Tyler.

Louisville, June 27.—The war steamer A. O. Tyler is on the rocks at the foot of the canal.

Bishop Polk a Brigadier-General.

Memphis, June 27.—The *Appeal* has a special dispatch from Richmond, stating that Bishop Polk has been appointed a Brigadier General, commanding the Mississippi, and will make his headquarters at Memphis.

MORNING DISPATCHES.]

Heriburt, the Spy.

Richmond, June 27.—Heriburt, the suspected spy, is still in jail, and awaits the reception of a warrant from the Confederate Commissioners in Charleston.

Kentucky and the U. S. Government.

Louisville, June 27.—The following dispatch was received yesterday by a naval officer, who telegraphed Gen. McClellan as to the authenticity of the reported arrangement between the Government and Kentucky.

GRAYSON, June 26, 1861.

Capt. W. Nelson, U. S. Navy

"My interview with Gen. Buckner was pleasant, but offhand. I was called to him more than once. I made no stipulations on the part of the General Government, and regarded his promise to drive out the Confederate troops as the only result of the interview. His letter gives his own views."

(Signed) "GEO. McCLELLAN."

Arrest of Marshal Kane in Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 27.—Marshal Kane has been arrested and taken to Fort McHenry. John Kenley has been appointed by Gen. Banks Provost Marshal of Baltimore.

The Mayor and Commissioners asked time, but Kenley's orders were immediate, and he took possession of the Marshal's office.

Arrival of Black John.

Boston, June 27.—The Europa, before reported by telegraph from Halifax, has arrived here, having on board Col John C Fremont

Gossip of New York Journals.

New York, June 27.—The *Tribune's* telegraphic correspondent at Washington says that Gen. Patterson has received orders to advance, which seems like re-fighting his unfortunate battle.

The *Post* says that Etheridge, of Tennessee, is a candidate for the Secretaryship of the U. S Senate.

A Wall Street Conspiracy Against the Government.

This is the title of an article in the New York *Herald* of the 26th in reference to the financial difficulties of the Lincoln Administration, and the manner in which it may be proposed to meet them. We think it once that the *Herald* is likely to be well informed in the statements it makes. Wall street has no reason whatever to deplete itself any further in behalf of a policy which sends securities down to zero, and ruins nine merchants out of ten. Here is the *Herald's* article:

The extra session of Congress which is convened to assemble at Washington on the 4th day of July, will come together under circumstances of no extraordinary that probably not one of the questions it will be called on to consider, excepting the tariff, will have ever before occupied the attention of a National Legislature. The President, as appears from the letter in another column, from our correspondent at the capital, is preparing to make a full and complete exposure to Congress of the exigencies of the country—to lay bare the condition of affairs—but disregard of certain constitutional provisions, in consequence of the novel dangers to which the Union has been exposed, and to demand an endorsement of his past conduct, and sufficient authority for the future to enable him to pilot the ship of State safely from amidst the breakers by which it is surrounded.

Among the most important topics he will be compelled to discuss will be the ways and means by which Government is to be carried on, and in what manner two or three hundred millions of dollars can be best obtained for the war purposes of the present fiscal year. And we undoubtedly admonish Mr Lincoln and the Secretary of the Treasury that they will find themselves beset with difficulties, in this respect, which they do not at present anticipate. Wall street will endeavor to interpose effectual obstacles to further money raising, and no expectations that may be formed of procuring funds from that quarter will be realized.

Under the auspices of bankers in Lombard street, a combination of bankers and capitalists has been formed in New York, for the express purpose of aiding and abetting the Southern insurrection. This holding from the metropolitan the means of carrying on the war. We distinctly charge that moneyed gentlemen whose names are in our possession, which we shall disclose whenever the interests of the country demand it, have arrived at an understanding with each other to subscribe to no more loans, and endeavor to injure the national credit, for their own selfish purposes. They are the agents of the Negro Republic, and have invariably paid in the cotton and foreign exchange interest, and are of English, French and German, as well as of American origin. They affect a horror at the enormous expenditure which will be involved in the suppression of rebellion, and declare that the banks of this city, over most of which they exercise paramount control, shall not yield another dollar, if further loans are put into the market. They are principally unchained and urged on in the course they have resolved on by London and Manchester houses, who desire that the independence of the Confederate States should be acknowledged as speedily as possible, in order that their English market may be supplied with cotton, without the risks that would attend the violation of the blockade, and consequent war with the North. We believe that the alliance thus formed is so powerful that Mr. Chase would find it impossible to combat with it, and that he will find he is leaning upon a broken reed if he places any future dependence upon Wall street.

Our sprightly cotemporary the *Newsboy*, published at Algiers, has the following bit at some body. Can it be true?

SPECULATING ON THE NECESSITIES OF THE COUNTRY.—We have lately been directing public attention to the shameful cheating of our country in putting off the old steamboat Yankee clocks on us navy, and the combinations by unscrupulous traders in the city to raise the price of provisions. We now come to a direct attempt to compel the Government to the purchase of an article of prime necessity at an exorbitant price. Sulphur is a necessary ingredient in gunpowder, and is by the law of nations contraband of war. A few persons in New Orleans have in their hands this large supply. It is ordinarily worth forty dollars per ton. They now ask for it from two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars. One of them writes slashing articles about corruptions and mismanagement of the people's money, and denounces a Yankee house which has lately been publishing articles from Northern papers abusing it, as certificates of its fealty to the South. Only think of putting up the price of an article indispensable in the manufacture of powder from six hundred to seven hundred per cent! Oh! that Patrick Henry could come down from heaven to denounce these men who are growing fat on the blood of their wounded country!

CAPT. SAMUEL MERCER.—The Charleston *Mercury* says that Capt. Samuel Mercer, of the steam frigate Wabash, commanding the blockading fleet now off Charleston bar, was admitted into the Charleston Orphan House, March 15th, 1809, and was bound out on July 13th, 1813, to Captain Edward P. Kennedy, for the purpose of learning the science of navigation.

"Is this thy kindness to thy friend?"

The Fag-End Congress.

EDITORS OF THE BEE: The Constitution of the late "United States" clearly defines the duties devolving upon the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary Departments of the Government, respectively, requiring the officers of each to make oath that they will faithfully obey its commands. The miscreant who now administers the Executive Department has subverted that Constitution, and transformed that late Republican Government into a military despotism. Not content with having virtually abolished the Judiciary Department, he is now, through his minions of a prostitute press, striving so to intimidate the Legislative Department as to render it a pliant instrument in his hands, in defiance of the solemn oath which binds each member thereof. That Constitution confides to the President alone the right of transmitting a message to Congress, yet the hired felons who conduct his vile organs are audaciously prescribing the course which that body shall pursue at the approaching session, intimating that any deviation therefrom will not be tolerated. Is it possible that the people of that section have so hopelessly degenerated that they will not revolt and rebel at such a flagrant outrage? If they have, they are no longer citizens, but the obsequious *vassals* of a poor, weak, unprincipled despot.

A considerable majority of the nominal Congress soon to assemble will doubtless acquiesce in the decree promulgated by Lincoln's masters in the press—men who have thus far remained outside of the penitentiary by adroitly evading justice; but fortunately some few exceptions will be found. One patriotic member from Ohio, and another from Kentucky, if not sufficiently appreciate the awful solemnity of their official oaths to demand the impeachment of the knave who has abolished the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*, and demolished all the barriers to tyranny imposed by the Constitution. This attempt to punish the perjurer will, of course, be defeated by the votes of his Congressional tools, but, the subject being introduced, the infamous proceedings of the Washington abortion will be fully exposed, exhibiting the rascality of that concern in its naked deformity, and consequently exciting the disgust and reprobation of all men of principle on both sides of the Atlantic. The contrast between our strictly Constitutional and eminently dignified Government, and the miserable wreck of a nation that is vainly striving to overthrow it, will convince every intelligent foreigner that the former is entitled more than the latter a Government *de facto*. As our enemy sinks in the estimation of foreigners, we correspondingly rise. It is therefore exceedingly fortunate for us that the nature of the former has, from the first, been suicidal. All our own efforts towards procuring the recognition of our nationality by foreign powers have contributed far more to that result than to our own self-degrading acts of our foes, though designed by them to injure us. I am not aware of so much as one measure they have adopted which did not betray gross ignorance of true statesmanship. The severity with which their blunders are criticised by foreign journals would mortify them intensely, and induce them to change their course, were they capable of appreciating the dictates of propriety or the laws of integrity. It is difficult to realize that a nation which, a few months since, stood second to no other in Christendom, has already fallen to the level of the negro Republic of Hayti. Its unbridled lust seems more like a dream than actual experience, and it is evident that, low as was our estimate of the corrupt bearing of many our sectional enemies, we had largely overrated their respectability. No Southerner would accept as a gift a negro slave that was not their superior as a specimen of humanity. Never, until time shall obliterate the annals of America, will the names of these miscreants cease to stand conspicuous on the scroll of infamy. The time cannot be remote when all decent people who now acquiesce in their atrocities, those becoming participators in their degradation, will indignantly hurl them from power, and strive to retrieve the now extinguished reputation of their country.

LOUISIANA

Correspondence of the Bee.

MEMPHIS, June 24, 1861

Messrs Editors.

I am not in the military cabinet of Gen Pillow, but I have strong suspicions that there's "something in the wind"—that a strong movement from the camps at Randolph and Union City is contemplated Missouri ward. The "boys" there are spoiling for a fight, and as the enemy at Cairo gives no sign of an immediate invasion of the Mississippi valley, you need not be surprised to hear that Cairo and Bird's Point opposite are cleared out in a few days—but withstanding it is reported here to-day by a traveler from St Louis that the Lincolnites are undoubtedly preparing to come down upon us when they get ready, with 50,000—or 100,000 if necessary. If it were not for the "neutral" position of Kentucky, we could occupy Columbus, and have a most decided vantage ground against any invasion from Cairo but, unfortunately, their Magoffin baby is the controlling element to contend with in his State. Insist that Gov Harris shall not permit his troops to occupy that point, and therefore we have to "bide our time." Still the call is immediate and urgent—since, though half prepared, Gov. Jackson has declared war against the Federal Government—that I am satisfied there will be a strong move from the interior to his assistance in a very short time. It is calculated by St. Louis men now here that Ben McCulloch has reached Gov. Jackson with at least 10,000 men about now, and if that be so, the troops from Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee will soon enable her to make off her shackles and stand erect as one of the glorious Southern Confederacy. On Friday last Gen McCown, of Arkansas, started from here up White river, with an expedition bound for Ironton, Mo. With him were 1,500 men, the Pemberton Rifles, of Louisville, going at a high private, and determined to do all in his power to wipe out the injuries inflicted by his father upon the cause of the South. J. K. Barrett, one of the late Federal Congress, from St. Louis, is now here, to forward movements necessary for the aid of his State. The truth of the battle at Boonville has not been revealed, but I am satisfied, from the evidence of the Lincolnite telegraph from St Louis, that Gov Jackson was not whipped, and hardly any body on his side was "hurt."

I hear to-day that Col. Prentiss, at Cairo, sent yesterday 2,000 men to Cape Girardeau to surprise a camp of 600 Secessionists, eight miles back of that point, and I fear it will be done—but per contra, a large scouting party sent into the interior from Bird's Point has not been heard from, and fears are entertained at Cairo of their safety.

In a week or so you will probably hear of stirring events from this quarter, and I will tell you more about it then. Let you know about them Memphis is doing her part in the great cause, and will continue to the last extremity.

Truly yours, D.L.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.—The Convention elected the following delegates to the Provisional Congress, including those elected at the last session:

1st District—R. M. T. Hunter
2d " John Tyler.
3d " W. H. McFarland.
4th " R. A. Pryor.
5th " Thomas S. Bocock.
6th " William S. Rives.
7th " Robert E. Scott.
8th " James M. Mason.
9th " John W. Brockenbrough.
10th " Charles W. Russell.
11th " Robert Johnston.
12th " Walter R. Staples.
13th " Walter Preston.

Two delegates at large were ordered by the Convention to be chosen, and those elected were:

JOHN A. Seddon, for Eastern Virginia.
Wm. Ballard Preston, for Western Virginia.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The North Carolina Convention, on the 18th instant, elected the following citizens as delegates to the Confederate Congress from that State:

For the State at large—George Davis, of Wilmington, and W. W. Avery, of Burke.

First District—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, of Hartford.

Second District—Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Wayne.

Third District—T. fl. McDowell, of Bladen.

Fourth District—Hon. A. W. Venable, of Granville.

Fifth District—Ex-Governor J. M. Morehead, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Hon. R. C. Puryear, of Yadkin.

Seventh District—Hon. Burton Craige, of Rowan.

Eighth District—E. A. Davidson, of Cherokee.

The following were elected as the Board of Claims:

B. F. Moore, of Raleigh.
S. F. Phillips, of Chapel Hill.
P. H. Winston, Jr., of Bertie.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—A guard of Confederate soldiers arrived yesterday evening from West Point, on the York River Railroad, with six prisoners of war and one spy—the latter, as we learned, being a deserter from a North Carolina Regiment, (a native of Pennsylvania) who had been detected not only in an attempt to leave his comrades, but with plans of the country and the various fortifications he had seen, on his person. The parties were carried before the Minister of War and afterwards ordered to jail.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

AN EUROPEAN PIRATE AT SEA.—The *Monmento*, of Turin, mentions a daring act of piracy committed by the crew of the brig Immaculata, of Genoa, on the evening of the 25th ult. She was on her way from Newcastle to Nice with a cargo of coal, and having on board some 7000 deseats in specie. Being off Toulon on the evening in question, the captain (Saverio) landed, and during his absence the mate left on board made sail on the vessel, which has not since been heard of.—*Galignani's Messenger, May 6th.*

From the Rio Grande.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 13th instant says that letters have been received at that place from Hidalgo, Hidalgo county, announcing that acts of outlawry have commenced in that county. It is said that a party of three Americans, on the road from Rio Grande City to this place, were attacked, and two of them killed—the other escaped back to Rio Grande City. A Mr. Sheriff has been shot, just above Hidalgo, and now lies in that place dangerously wounded. The *Flag* learns from Colonel Nickles, of Edinburg, that Mr. Wm. Sheriff, of that place, was shot about the 5th instant, about three miles above Edinburg. The murder was committed, it is generally believed, by Mexican assassins who were hid in the bushes.

Three Americans, who started from Ringgold barracks about the same time, were fired upon from the bush by a body of concealed Mexicans, near the Las Cuevas ranche, and two of the party killed. The other escaped and made his way back to Ringgold barracks.

The *Flag* mentions correspondence received by Mr. D. Trevino, Mexican Consul in Brownsville, from his Government, in relation to the depredations of lawless men on the frontier. It is said that these murders were committed by some of Cortina's banditti, and the authorities of Reynosa, opposite Hidalgo, have notified those of the latter place that Cortina had himself crossed on to this bank, between Rio Grande City and Hidalgo. They propose cooperation with our authorities in suppressing this band. Colonel Ford has been fully advised, and has been prompt in taking steps to punish the offenders.

In Zapata county nearly all the Mexicans are driving their stock to the other bank of the river.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Orleans Rifle Factory.—It has perhaps been too much the case in the South to decry manufacturing enterprise of all kinds in our section on the plea of a want of skilled labor, material and other facilities, without considering that in many cases a certain amount of well directed effort is sure to overcome these obstacles, and finally prove us on a footing, equal or nearly so, with older manufacturing localities. It may have been forgotten that in the establishment of nearly all the large factories at the North, Europe was largely drawn upon, and necessarily so. English mechanicals were originally the tutors of American workmen, of whom many surpassed their instructors in practical skill and inventive genius. There was a time when Northern States were as fevoid of manufacturing facilities as the Southern; but we were engrossed in the profits of agriculture, and left almost every other pursuit of profit in their hands. They commenced by borrowing European skill and European capital, and spreading the rich rivals of Europe in manufacture. Now that we feel so urgently the necessity of being independent, why can we not follow this example and make for ourselves every thing that we require, and that can be eventually made with profit in the country around us? It is denied that we possess an abundance of mechanical skill; what we do not possess we can borrow, as others have done before us.

But we think the South is not destitute of mechanical skill, material and other facilities, as in the lack of enterprise among capitalists. We fear there is too much timorousness among the controllers of money too great a disposition to keep in the beaten and well known paths, already over-burdened with contestants for gain, and too little of that daring enterprise, characteristic of the early merchants of Europe and bold heart, which the history of the times shows to have been the touchstone of many a colossal fortune. And when we look at those enterprises of the kind already so successful and prize the value operation to our city, we find almost invariably that such establishment has been due to the individual exertions of their proprietors, rather than to any liberal aids made from capitals.

The South is in need of factories and workshops of every kind, but at the present time more especially as regards the means for the most improved weapons of warfare. It is impossible to conjecture the duration of the present conflict, but it does not seem improbable that the more effective arms we have with which to promulgate it, the sooner can we put it to a close.

We have plenty of able Generals to plan and direct, with brave and gallant soldiers to execute, and an abundant harvest to support them, what we want next is a sufficiency of the very best weapons that can be procured, that are to achieve, in connection with the valor of the enemy in that respect to overcome by their valor and blood.

To us remarks are pertinent in the subject title of an article, which refers to the establishment of a rifle factory in New Orleans, the first private enterprise of the kind in the South. Messrs Fagot & Co laid the foundation of a conference of capitalists, who urged one object after another to the scheme, no sooner from its hair somewhat annoyed, and remarking "invention there is but one rule, and that is to adopt the best enterprise in the capital, but I will show you that rifles are to be made in New Orleans as well as any where in the world," he left the room. That was four weeks ago. Twelve has been an Enfield rifle complete and finished that he will compare with any imported from England, and five more in different stages of completion. Then he had but the proper tools to be brought. Without machinery or the models for constructing it, which one novice skilled in the peculiar branch of industry, or the ability to procure them, without the assistance of capital, he has had a corps of engineers, many officers' repair on the manufacture of arms in Europe, and his own indomitable energy. He has now competent workmen and the proper machinery.

Yesterday our reporter visited the factory and found Mr. Fagot engaged in drawing the plans for a machine that will bore twenty barrels at the same time. We examined the rifle of his mass finished alongside of the English pattern, and could not find any superiority in either. The mountings of the New Orleans rifle are of brass, an inconsiderable item in the cost of the department. The sword bayonets are of excellent steel tempered and polished in every respect equal to the European weapon. The Enfield rifle was selected as the best model because it has a spring of steel to the breech to receive the cartridge, and will combine be brought into service at a greater range. Its sight is, however marked up to 1100 yards, and it will carry that distance.

The quantity and variety of work necessary to turn out rifle is hardly to be conceived by one not familiar with the subject, as reported by himself. The principal part is the barrel, and this alone goes through a dozen processes. The wrought-iron rod, drawn out to one half its diameter, to procure the utmost density and tension, is drilled and welded about a dozen times, smoothed down, polished and bored out. The rifling, or cutting out of the grooves is perhaps the most delicate and interesting work of all. The grooves make one complete circuit in six feet six inches, (once in three feet is the usual pattern) and are deepest at the breech, gradually diminishing to the muzzle. In this principally lies the secret of the great range attained by such short and light weapons, for the ball gradually wastes to its exit, and where the shallowing of the grooves meets this waste the whole of the twist is given to the projectile, whereas if the depth of the grooves was uniform, the waste of the ball it would slip loosely out after getting only a portion of the twist.

The machine worked by Cook Brothers is a contrivance only admirable in its ingenuity and simplicity. It was modeled by Mr. Cook after a description of the European machine, but with the important improvement, invented by himself and one of his employés, that instead of cutting but one groove at a time it cuts all three. It is also arranged so as to give the grooves any required depth from that of one revolution in two feet to one in eight feet. To give a description of the manufacture of but per centre, a large scouting party sent into the interior from Bird's Point has not been heard from, and fears are entertained at Cairo of their safety. every part of the rifle, some two score in number, would be to trespass on the available space of our paper. Each piece turned out at this factory is an exact counterpart of its fellow, so that a thousand loose barrels or rifles picked up on a battle field and taken apart, perhaps a half dozen good arms can be speedily made out of the uninjured parts picked up indiscriminately.

The New Orleans Enfield rifle, when complete and with sword bayonet attached, weighs but nine pounds three ounces. This difference of four or five pounds weight in its favor over the regulation musket can be deeply appreciated by our volunteers in Virginia who have been making forced marches before the enemy. They can, therefore, go against the enemy confidence a soldier has in himself, and in the irresistability of his cannon, when armed with such a trusty weapon, than when carrying the old smooth-bore musket with its triangular bayonet.

The New Orleans Rifle Factory cannot supply the armies of the Confederate States, nor can they undersell the British manufacturers, but they have proven that rifles can be made as well here as anywhere else, and they can, at reasonable terms and with profit to themselves, arm guerrilla and other volunteer companies that would rather carry such weapons into the field, by purchasing them at their own expense, than accept the Government muskets, serviceable as they are. The State Governments may also give orders to this factory. With a steady employment it will be enabled to apply ances and machinery admitting of greater division and economy of labor, the New Orleans Rifle Factory may in time take its place among the great armories of the world, and compete side by side in our markets with any of them.

Melancholy Death of a Young Man.—Ulysses Saltzman, a young man only eighteen years of age greatly beloved by his friends in the Third District, where he resided, met a sad and untimely end last evening. Having joined a military company in the morning, his father gave him a double-barreled gun. When he went home at noon he had a conversation with his mother, and then went into the next room full of life and spirits. Soon after the report was heard, and on rushing into the apartment, his terrified parent beheld her son lying upon the floor a corpse. The gun must have gone off by accident. Coroner Gautrel's Court.—Mme Jean, of No. 140 Conti street, gave bail to answer the charge of insulting Mrs. Mary Pomeroy, who resides on the same domicil. The following cases were discussed: Henry, a slave of Mr. Petit, charged with having two stolen barrels of flour in his possession, which he proved to have taken on his dray in good faith of a white man unknown; Fred Verholf, and Mary and Margaret Casey, charge of assault and battery not proven; W Quirk, charge of beating his wife not proven, Charles Constant, accused of shooting Pat Daly in the leg, prosecutor not found; Philogène, a new man of Mr. Vignie, charged with beating Martha, slave of Mr. Dillemontant, no prosecutor appeared.

Notice

AN election for Directors of the UNION INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans, to serve for the next ensuing year, will be held on the eighth July next, at the office of the Company, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M. jel8 1tt

SARDINES—175 cases sardines, quarter and half boxes.
MUSCAT—50 cases quarts and pints
MALAGA—60 barrels sweet Malaga.
WHISKY—30 half barrels Tuscaloosa, Bourbon and Monongahela.
RIESLING—50 barrels.
MADEIRA—6 pipes and 20 quarter pipes old Madeira.
PORT WINE—4 pipes old Port wine.
ASPARAGUS—12 boxes choice asparagus.
BAGS—1400 empty cotton bags. In store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGLORDERIE,
8 and 16 St. Louis st.

PAPER CIGARS—best brand, in store; for sale by F. TROISGROS, 18 Custom-house st., jel8 1st Corner of Levee st.

RUM—10 pipes Havana rum, in store and for sale by F. TROISGROS 18 Custom-house st., jel8 1st Corner of Levee st.

PALE ALE—Charles H. Leeper's Imia Pale Ale, of superior quality, in quarts and pints, in store and for sale by HUNTZ & CO., jel8 corner Royal and Conti sts

BAVARIAN LAGER BEER—25 casks of the celebrated Bavarian Lager Beer, in store and for sale by HUNTZ & CO., jel25 corner Royal and Conti sts

Removal.

J. C. SCHMIDT, JEWELER AND WATCH MAKER, has removed from No. 91 Toulouse street to the corner of Bourbon and Bienville streets, No. 19 jel27 2t

Dog Lost.

LOST on Monday night at the French Market, a Gold Dog Collar, answering to the name of TURK. Coat brindled, ears cropped. Any one finding and restoring said collar, with the brass plates Alliberal reward will be given to whoever will bring said dog to No. 35 Marais street jel27 1t

HAVANA SUGAR—10 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, jel27 61 Magazine st

HAVANA CIGARS—10,000 Havana Cigars of all the sizes, such as Regalias, Media Regalias Panetelas, Bocas, Cazadores and Milles, for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, jel27 61 Magazine st

FOR SALE ON BOND—50 puncheons Jamaica Rum, of superior quality, for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, jel27 61 Magazine st

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st

WE have received new Medallions, Velvet Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Floor Oil CLOTH from 3/4 to 4 yards wide, Matting, English Druggets, and Damask Linens for round tables, Window Shades, Hair Carpets and Rods, Rugs, Mats and Cocoa Matting for offices, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c. For sale at low prices.

jel21 A. BRUSSEAUX & CO.

Hops. Hops. Hops.

JUST received, 10 bales new Hops, superior quality, for brewers' use. For sale by JOHN A. OGDEN, jel24 2r corner Royal and St. Philip streets

CLARET IN CASKS—36 casks St. Emilion, 1st Growth, Margaux, from the well known vineyard of Chateau Brane, Proprietor, and Lescompte a la Couronne. For sale by jel24 S. D. GRATIA & CO. 50 Custom-house st

GIN IN BOND—10 pipes Noble's Imperial 30 dc Coetzee Rookert, for sale by jel24 S. D. GRATIA & CO. 50 Custom-house st

WHISKY—Annapolis Rye and Bourbon, for sale by jel24 S. D. GRATIA & CO. 50 Custom-house st

STRAWBERRIES IN JUICE—50 cases to store and for sale by S. D. GRATIA & CO. jel24 50 Custom-house st

VINEGAR—15 bbls White Wine Vinegar in store. For sale by S. D. GRATIA & CO. jel24 50 Custom-house st

HAVANA CIGARS—5,000 in store, of different sizes, of Cabanas, Figaro, Intimidad, Regalia, Perfection, Media Regalia, Bocas, Cazadores and Milan. For Vega, A, guaranteed direction and of direct importation. For sale by G. MAZA & BRO. jel24 No. 78 Chartres st

CHAMPAGNE—Cabinet, assorted brands, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., jel24 No. 78 Chartres st

ANISETTE—De Bordeaux, in store and for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., jel24 No. 78 Chartres st

ABSYNTH—2 pipes Absynthe Pernod, in store and for sale by CHAUDET & NEE, jel24 No. 147 & 149 Royal st

WINE—Sauterne, in store and for sale by S. PLASSAN, jel20 St and 40 Old Levee st

CLARET, CLARET—Choice brands, in store and for sale by S. PLASSAN, jel20 St and 40 Old Levee st

SARDINES—50 cases whole boxes sardines, fresh in oil, for sale by S. PLASSAN, jel20 St and 40 Old Levee st

CHAMPAGNE—200 baskets Champagne, sundry brands, for sale by S. PLASSAN, jel20 St and 40 Old Levee st

CLARET—400 boxes St Julien, Margaux, Medoc, Chateau Margaux, Martinac—in store and for sale by S. PLASSAN, jel20 St and 40 Old Levee st

SUNDRIES—100 cases empty wine bottles, 100 cases claret, 100 cases Burgundy, 100 cases Champagne, 50 cases H. Pipe, 100 do. Moet and Chandon, 100 do. Lefitte, 100 do. Roederer & Fils, 100 cases Madeira, 100 cases Cognac, 300 do Vermouth, N. P. & Co., 100 sacks soft shell Almonds, for sale by LANATA BROS., jel19 8 and 11 Jefferson st.

SARDINES, OLIVE OIL, &c—100 cases, 100 qr S boxes each, sardines in oil, for do, 100 half do do, sardines in oil, 300