THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. P. WEISGER & CO.
P. LEVERICH, WEISGER, R. BARRY, R. DUPONT.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $25
Weekly Paper, semi-monthly 1
In all cases, subscribers must give our weekly notice in writing before they can expect the paper to stop. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier or otherwise, will oblige us by informing us of the fact and obliged to say, cause the matter to grow of the office.

NEW ORLEANS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1861

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,966.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in nonpareil, on the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per line for each and every subsequent insertion.
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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and to contract for an square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No discontinuance will be allowed by stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, up stairs, genuine Havana tobacco and cigars.

By G. Lecompte, Sachse & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms (No. 96 Chartres street), hoop skirts, fancy belts, straw hats, white and colored shirts.

VALUABLE SLAVES AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call public attention to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Commons, ordered by the Sheriff, of five choice slaves. See advertisement.

NORTHERN OPINION.

We have been patiently examining our Northern exchanges, in the hope of discovering a gleam of good sense and an approximation to a correct estimate of the real state of affairs; but thus far with very little success. That there are persons in the North who would, if they dared, lift their voices in denunciation of the course pursued by the President is indisputable, because we know that even subsequently to the capture of Fort Sumter there were journals which openly and boldly condemned the Administration. But the mob spirit of the North soon proved uncontrollable, and all who had ventured to whisper a word against coercion were made to understand that they must surrender freedom of speech, or use it at the risk of their lives. Since then the press has been nearly unanimously against the South, our few friends having been either forced to take sides with the North, or gagged into silence.

How long this fettered condition of public sentiment will continue is doubtful. The North seems infected with the very spirit of conquest and subjugation, and is in no mood to hear or appreciate the counsels of wise, patriotic and moderate citizens. Nor are such counsels at all apt to be offered at a time of unprecedented excitement. The only approach to temperate views we have seen is in an article quoted from a Northern journal by the *National Intelligencer* of the 18th inst. The name of the paper is not given, but we infer from the style and language that it is the Boston *Courier*, heretofore one of the most conservative sheets in the North. We transcribe the passages, reminding the reader that it is a Northern print which speaks:

Patriotic citizens will stand by their Government and its flag, as a matter of inclination and duty, even in cases where they strongly disapprove the measures which may have brought both into peril.

The subject, however, should be looked at through the medium of reason instead of passion. It is not magnanimous to consider well the steps which, under such circumstances, ought to be taken. There is no patriotism in taking leave of our senses and being carried away in a whirlwind of popular excitement. It is quite proper to make reasonable provision for the necessities of the Government in any probable circumstances awaiting it; but there is no window in rushing into Quixotic expeditions, stimulated by passion instead of prudence.

What does the Government propose to do in the present emergency? Does the Government intend to send an army to Charleston to recapture the forts of that harbor? If so, how will he send it, by sea, or will he march it through Virginia and North Carolina? We presume the Administration will not direct any expedition whatever against Charleston, especially until after Congress shall have assembled and acted on the present state of affairs.

What then? Perhaps the answer is, Fort Pickens must be defended and preserved. Very well. Let the Government have all the force it desires for this service.

But we are told the Capital must be defended. Certainly it must, against all reasonable apprehension of danger. Nobody disputes it. Let then Scott have as many men as he desires for that duty, which we presume will not extend to ninety thousand.

Where else are troops wanted? Where does the President propose to employ them? In collecting the revenue? We presume the naval force only can be used for such a service. In invading the territory of a seceding State and conquering its population? He has disavowed any such purpose. Why then, this call for an immense army, more formidable in numbers and expense than any ever before raised on this continent?

In the whirlwind of passion—rendered more fierce by untrue prejudices and perpetual suggestions like these we have made will perhaps only be heard to be denounced, but reason will soon resume her office, and the people will soon begin to consider these things and to inquire what is their design and end.

These suggestions are undoubtedly just and pertinent, and are be commended as something rare just now in a Northern paper. It is quite certain that in LINCOLN's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, he disclaimed all purposes of invasion. His avowed object was to retake the forts now occupied by the troops of the Confederate States, and to endeavor to collect the revenue in the seceded States. More than this he did not propose to essay. But the madness of feeling of the North outstrips in its frenzied zeal the limited policy of the Administration, and may by sheer force of outside pressure compel it to undertake a crusade both by land and sea against the South, with a view of constraining that section to recognize the Federal authority. We rather think that when LINCOLN appealed to the North for aid to coerce the South, he scarcely anticipated awaking so fearful and so universal an element of sectionism as that which responded to his call. Happily for the South she is prepared to breast the shock of all the legions which Northern fanaticism may hurl against her. We stand unappalled even by the roar of the countless hordes whom the bombardment of Fort Sumter has roused to reckless fury. We dread neither LINCOLN nor the North. An effort to subjugate us may be made, but it will prove utterly preposterous. All the men and all the power and wealth of the North would not suffice for such a purpose. Any other mode of coercion such as that contemplated by the Federal Government will be resisted by all the means and appliances we possess. From the tone of many of the Northern prints it might be imagined that they fancy the overthrow and conquest of the South a mere holiday task—to be effected by a crushing force and at a single blow. They will not be long in discovering their error. They will learn, and speedily too, that if they are determined to embark in civil war, the resources of the South, and above all the determination and devotion, of her sons will be found equal to the occasion—and that too, whether the war be brought to an early close or a protracted indefinitely.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—**How often must we inform correspondents that we never publish anonymous communications.** Several have been lately received.

OPERA HOUSE.—To night that most marvelous and delightful of prestidigitators, Mr Hermann, gives his farewell entertainment. Profit by this final opportunity, and go and hear him.

To morrow evening is set apart for the benefit of the conscientious and excellent artist, Mr Genibrel. On this occasion Méhul's Biblical opera of "Joseph Sold by his Brethren" will be performed, to be followed by the fourth and fifth acts of the Huguenots. We bespeak for Mr. Genibrel a munificent testimonial of public approbation.

MR. T. L. VON LA HACHE.—The complimentary benefit to this distinguished composer takes place this evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. On this occasion Mozart's Twelfth Mass and the Dedication Cantata will be performed. The orchestra of the Opera House have generously tendered their services.

MILITARY FAIR.—Our thanks are due the Committee of Arrangements for tickets of invitation to the military fair to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

HARPER FOR MAY.—We are indebted to Eze kiel, No. 7 Exchange Place, for the May number of this admirably conducted periodical.

FEMALE VOLUNTEERS.—The Holly Springs *Herald* learns that the county of Chickasaw, Miss, has ten companies of volunteer soldiers ready to be mustered into the service of the State. It adds that in addition to these the county has a regularly officered and drilled company of young ladies, who have pledged themselves, in the event the men are called into service, to protect their homes and families during their absence, and see that the farms are properly cultivated, and full crops raised, not only for the support of the county, but of the army of Mississippi.

ENGLISH OPINION.—We have long been confident, says the Charleston *Courier*, that whenever English readers learned the truth worthiness of Northern opinion and testimony concerning the South, and began to examine for themselves, they would, with their characteristic honesty and good sense, reach a correct conclusion.

Our opinion is confirmed by an extract we now have the pleasure of presenting to readers of the *Courier*—taken from a letter lately received by a citizen of Charleston from a gentleman of influence and position in London:

LONDON, March 30, 1861.—We have had with considerable interest your observations regarding the real causes of the Southern secession. The question seems to be very well understood here in England, and the sympathy and opinion runs now decidedly in favor of the Southern Confederacy. There cannot be the slightest doubt that our Government will at once acknowledge your Confederacy, and several of our most eminent bankers are reported to have stated that the Southerners could get any amount of money to England.

A boy shot a pigeon immediately over the head of a carpenter at work at Oswego, last week; the bird fell on the back of the man's head. The blow and the report indeed his to put his hand to his neck, when seeing it bloody, he bawled "I'm shot," and fell to the ground. The laughter of the bystanders brought him to his senses, and he saw the dead bird at his feet, which he threw into his pocket, and resumed his work.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Republican Troops at Cairo—Steamers Bound Southward Searched.

Louisville, April 23.—There are flying reports about town that one thousand Black Republican troops are stationed at Cairo, and that ten thousand more are about concentrating at that point.

The object of the Lincoln Government in concentrating these troops at the above named place is to prevent every steamboat and other craft, bound southward with provisions, &c., from passing.

Union Meeting at Wilmington, Del.

Wilmington, Del., April 22.—A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in this city last night, at which resolutions were adopted to the effect that the Union must be preserved, and that it is the duty of the citizens to aid the Government.

Maine Legislature.

Augusta, April 23.—The Legislature of Maine has unanimously voted to pledge the entire resources of the State to the Government.

Baltimore Quiet.

Wilmington, Del., April 22.—A number of passengers arrived here last night, and represent matters in Baltimore as being quiet.

Vermont Troops.

Burlington, April 22.—A large number of troops are pouring in from the back towns of this State.

Democratic Union Meeting in Albany.

Albany, April 22.—At a meeting of the Union Democratic party, held in this city last night, resolutions passed pledging their entire support to the Government.

Later from Havana.

New York, April 22.—The U. S. mail steamship Bienville arrived at this port this morning from Havana on the 18th inst.

Her news has been anticipated by the Cahawba at New Orleans.

THE WAR!

Important Reports from Baltimore, Washington and Norfolk—Scuttling of Naval Ships—Dreadful State of Affairs at Norfolk—Ship-Houses Torn Down—Factories Leveled.

New York, April 23—Citizens of Washington City report that the Baltimoreans have telegraphed the Virginians to come and support them at Harper's Ferry.

The residence of the Hon. Henry Winter Davis, Representative in Congress from one of the Maryland districts, was entered by a mob, who retreated upon finding him absent.

The Turners' Hall, Baltimore, was sacked.

The Virginians on Arlington Heights.

Harrisburg, April 23—Hon. Caleb Cushing arrived here today, saying that General Lee, with 20,000 Virginia troops, is covering Arlington Heights.

Lieut. Jenifer, it is reported, has deserted.

General Harney Raising Troops in St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 23—General Harney has enlisted 7,000 men under Lincoln's proclamation. About 1300 are in the arsenal.

Fort Mifflin Garrisoned.

New York, April 23—Fort Mifflin, at the junction of the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, six miles below Philadelphia, has been garrisoned.

Affairs in Baltimore—Protest of Governor Hicks.

Baltimore, April 23.—The mob element is powerless with the system of arms.

It is believed that the people and mob will compel the United States troops who design passing Baltimore, to fight their way through step by step.

The railroad between Baltimore and Washington was to be obstructed and some of the bridges destroyed yesterday.

The people south of the Susquehanna are loyal to the Government, and will defend Havre de Grace against the secessionists.

The Massachusetts Troops.

Annapolis, April 23—Gov. Hicks has protested against Gen Butler of Massachusetts landing troops, therefore they landed at the Naval Academy

Affairs at Norfolk.

Norfolk, April 23.—The Baltimore *American* confirms a report of the cutting of the Pennsylvania, Columbus, Delaware, Raritan and Merrimack at Norfolk, by order of Commodore Pendergrast.

The Pocahontas and Cumberland are the only vessels saved to carry away Government forces

Dry-houses are being torn down and factories leveled. It is the intelligent belief that abandoning them.

The Mayors of Norfolk and Portsmouth on Saturday night served a flag of truce on Commodore Pendergrast if he intended to fire on their respective cities. Com P replied that if fired upon, or the navy yard was attacked, it would be his duty to defend both.

The prevailing excitement knows no bound. Women and children are hurrying away from the scene of danger, while the men are rallying to arms.

It is expected the ship of the line New York, now on the stock, will be fired before it is abandoned.

The navy yard buildings are not fired, for fear the conflagration might extend to the cities, but blown up with powder.

Seizure of the Crany Island Powder-House.

Norfolk, April 23.—The people here are making preparations to take possession of the city.

The citizens have seized the powder house on Crany Island, and removed the powder to the city.

Louisville Filled, Infested with Secession Spies.

Louisville, April 23—A private dispatch says Cairo, Ill., is infested by a thousand Federal troops, and that four thousand more are expected soon.

Troops Quartered in Washington—Virginia Army and Navy Officers to Resign—Numbers of Families Leaving Washington.

Washington, April 23—About twelve hundred men, including the Massachusetts Regiment, are quartered in the Capital.

All the army and navy officers from Virginia have or will resign their respective commissions.

Martial law, it is said authoritatively, will not be declared until there is evidence of approaching danger.

Major Hoskins, of New York, is in command of Fort Washington with two hundred men.

It was stated last night that twenty thousand sand barrels of flour have been taken possession of at Georgetown by the Government, and stored in the public buildings.

Numbers of families are leaving the city by the railroad route, deeming it unsafe to remain.

United States Troops Washington Bound.

Alexandria, April 23—A steamer, supposed to be the Harriet Lane, passed up this afternoon with troops.

The New York Seventh Regiment and other troops are coming to Washington U. S. ship Constitution to-day from the North.

Five Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamer Java—Cotton Advanced 1-4d.

Father Point, April 23—The royal mail steamship Java, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., passed this point to-day.

She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press and the following summary of her intelligence obtained:

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, April 13—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of the week just ended at 55,000 bales.

The week's business closes steady at an advance of ⅛ to ¼d.

Orleans Fair was quoted at 8d, and Middling do. at 7¾d.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool, April 13.—Breadstuffs closed dull and with a declining tendency.

Provisions steady.

London Money Market.

London, April 13—The closing quotations for Consols to day were 91⅝ to 92⅝ for money and the account.

European Political Intelligence.

The political intelligence by this arrival possesses no features of importance.

Muster of Volunteers in New York.

New York, April 23—The authorities have decided to muster the whole 30,000 volunteers into immediate service.

The city of Brooklyn has appropriated $100,000 to equip the Thirteenth Regiment, which leaves to day.

Resignation of Navy Officers.

Philadelphia, April 23—Commanders R. L. Page, Arthur Sinclair, and J. R. Outcker, and Lieuts Spotswood and Hagan have resigned, to act as Captains in the Virginia navy.

Seizure of Vessels Southward Bound.

New York, April 23—The schooner Hannah Warren, from Boston for Baltimore, and a three masted schooner bound for Baltimore, with provisions and clothing, have been seized by the Government steamer Mercury.

The steamer Vixen is on similar duty, at the entrance of Long Island Sound.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, April 23—The Ohio river at this point was still receding this evening, with 15 feet water on the falls.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, April 23.—Flour—Sales unimportant, at $4 75 to $4 80 for Superfine. Whisky is quoted at 12½c. the gallon. Western Mess Pork is quoted at $17 per bbl.

New York Markets.

New York, April 23.—The Cotton market closed dull, with sales of 500 bales at par. The Flour market closed active; the sales comprised 17,250 bbls. at $5 to $5 10 for Superfine. Whisky—Sales 1500 bbls. at 18c. the gallon.

Steamboats Passing Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, April 22—The steamer Peytona passed down at 3 P. M. Ed Walsh at 6, and the Minnehaha at 9 P. M. yesterday; the Illinois at 8, and the Mary E. Keene at 10 o'clock this morning.

MAJOR ANDERSON TO THE DEPARTMENT.—The following is Major Anderson's note to the Secretary of War:

SIR—Having defended Fort Sumter thirty-four hours, until quarters were entirely burnt, main gates destroyed by fire, the garrison all serviceably injured, magazine surrounded by flames, and the door closed from the effects of heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining. I accepted terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, being the same offered by him on the 11th inst., prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the fort Sunday afternoon, 14th inst., with colors flying, drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

Signed, ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major First Artillery.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Arrival of the Louisiana Guards and Crescent Rifles—They are Placed in Command of Pensacola—The Army—Its Leaders—Camp Life of the Orleans Cadets—Current News and Incidents.

LETTER NO. IV FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WARRINGTON, FLA., April 22.

On Friday evening the Louisiana Guards and the Crescent Rifles, Captains Todd and Fisk, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel W. Adams, reached Pensacola, after traveling the same route and in much the same manner as that of the Zouaves, described by me in my first letter. The same night they were brought over to Warrington on the Government steamer Ewing and quartered in a sail loft in the navy yard, where they slept until morning, and then took up their position on the principal street of the yard, where they were crowded around by their friends from the other New Orleans companies, and by hosts of troops out on leave, who knew them well by reputation.

Both more than full company strength and in their soldierlike fighting dress, with the serviceable rifle pattern, they presented a splendid front that caused the heart of every Louisianian who saw them to thrill with pleasure and pride at view of the legions she has sent here to fight side by side with the gallant volunteers of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. The Guards and Rifles looked as fresh and spirited as if they were out on a dress parade at home, notwithstanding the weary and harassing march they had so lately made, and their unaccustomedness to the hard fare of a soldier in real war. Only a few were walking lame from blistered feet, but they did not mind it as much as they would a tenth part of the annoyance when at home. One of the Guards, Mr. Wall, I regret to say, is under care of the surgeons, suffering from a severe and painful, but not a dangerous, wound, sustained by the accidental discharge of a pistol while in his own hands on the route. The boys were well provided with camp equipage and some luxuries in the way of mosquito bars, patent coffee pots, &c., that quite astonished some of the Florida soldiers, and they eat the town restaurant out of a three days supply nearly as a departure. It is as good a thing as it is rare here for soldiers to have any money.

A NEW COMMAND.

It was supposed that they would march out to the camp of the three companies of Louisiana Regulars and go into camp there as part of the regiment, but it was soon known that the Commander-in-Chief had made a different disposition of their services, and about noon their baggage was brought back to the navy yard, and they were marched down the wharf to receive orders to go aboard the steamer Ewing, where they were to be sent back home, and others that they were to be dispatched northward, but the real fact was they were to form a new post for the defense of Pensacola. Consequently they were landed on the coast, about two miles from Pensacola and five miles from this place, at what is called the old lighthouse, where they camped out. This new post is under the command of Major Bradford, and while it is an important one for the protection of the town of Pensacola on the one side, and the village of Woolsey on the other, the command can be marched to this point within an hour in case of necessity. The battalion of Louisiana Infantry, composed of the regular companies, A, B and C, are now under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Adams. The post of the Guards and Rifles will soon be increased to four hundred men, by the addition of the next two volunteer companies from Louisiana, very probably.

They well provided with camp equipage, and having with them every article necessary to their comfort and convenience, the Guards and Rifles will fare much better than those troops in the trenches at the works. Our great advantage of their post is that from the position they are relieved of the necessity for detailing fatigue parties to work in the trenches, throwing up sand, piling sand bags and mounting guns. This work is being carried on at present with ceaseless vigor, under the superintendence of able engineer officers, every hour of the day and night, and such labor is very fatiguing at first to young men who take the spade and barrow in hand for the first time. But they must be as much spared all fun into their work, that it becomes a pleasure to a great many of them, who do an amount of physical labor with ease and cheerfulness, because of its novelty and patriotic purpose, that they would not dare to shirk under if it was similar duty on a railroad at ten times the wages they are getting from the Confederate States. The fatigue parties are relieved at frequent intervals, and the work goes on a great deal faster than it was being accomplished by hired laborers.

THE SIEGE BATTERIES.

These batteries are beautiful constructions to look upon from their geometrical accuracy of line and finished workmanship. The bulwarks are vast mass of regularly piled sand bags interwoven with evergreen, in which balls might lodge themselves by dozens, and be knocked to pieces, the breastwork could be quickly rearranged. Behind this a square large enough to contain the gun, its carriage and the men working it, is sunk into the ground, and connected with the trenches and magazines by bomb proof entrances beneath the surface of the ground. Each of these squares is connected with the others in the same battery. With these number ordnance, the eight and ten inch columbiads, mounted on the working carriages, which have a firm and deep foundation, have a vastness of great weight and the sweep of firing, the battteries present a truly formidable sight, and promise to speak with some effect on the enemy of Pickens, should it become necessary for them to speak our in thunder tones for the vindication of our rights. I cannot, of course, speak of the number and position of the batteries, nor of the guns mounted in them, excepting so far as to express my admiration at the engineering skill displayed in their construction, and my conviction that they are able to do all that is expected of them.

THE CADETS ON SPECIAL DUTY.

Capt Charley Dreux and his gallant boys, the Orleans Cadets, have already been honored with a separate post of equal honor and importance. They have encamped on the road to Pensacola, on the banks of a bayou, three miles from the navy yard, and have the guarding of the long plank bridge which crosses it. The necessity for guarding it was first suggested to my individual who has got the authority of Gen. Bragg or is understood to act with the army. They sent a party to the bridge, and it would be impossible for the camp to be surprised from that direction. The further sentinel giving the alarm, the guard has but to throw off ten or twelve feet of the loose planks, and the company would then be formed and could hold the place against a heavy column for at least fifteen minutes, by which time the Louisiana regiment would be down with them, and fifteen or twenty minutes more a couple of thousand men with artillery would be at the spot. The Cadets are all in fine health and spirits, and won to any one who fails to halt at the third sentry.

The tents of the Cadets are ranged in pretty style in one row along the road leading to the bridge. They have had some exposure from an insufficiency of tents, even using flies, or the outer covers of the tents, as tents, which are thus open at both ends, but I understand this will soon be remedied. The bare ground makes a fine bed for them, and one blanket to each man is their bed clothing, pillow and bolster. Sometimes it has a disposition to blow a gale during the night, and the strain of the wind upon the tent cloth tears up the wooden pins out of the sand. Then down come their hotel, and a dozen men lying without three inches of space between them are covered up with a heterogeneous mixture of canvas, clothing, canteens, muskets and bayonets. One accustomed to sleep on the hard comforts they so recently were enjoying, might suppose that such an accident would disturb their equanimity. Not at all, they act on the principle laid down in their standing query: "What's the use of being a soldier if you can't take a joke?" and crawling out they yawn, put up the tent again, rearrange their arms and accoutrements, and then turn in to get the balance of their sleep.

CAMP FARE AND LIFE.

As to their style of eating it may be said to be primitive. Each mess has its tent, and they take their turns to cook, except in the "happy mess," where every one does everything, as convenient, without any neglect. It may naturally be expected that as the cooks are not quite so experienced as those at Victor's, their daily bauques do not rival those to be had on Tuesdays and Thursdays, but they require much science to boil pork and beans and make good coffee, and thus far in the cuisine they have reached great perfection. Up the bayou they catch an abundance of good fish, which makes an excellent relief to the salt meat they get for rations. At the neighboring farm-house, where they have an unusually good reputation for cooks, they get many little concomitants to a good meal, and they are apt to have the first chance at buying milk and vegetables from the market wagon that goes into Pensacola. The Government pay of the officers and men, which will amount to about $1700 a month, is set aside as a general company fund, to pay the extra camp expenses they assume, one of which is the employment of a bugler, who musically ringing notes at reveille awake the country for miles around.

An important arrest was made by the Cadets the other night in the person of a very suspicious character, who had in his pocket an enlarged and correct map of the works at Fort Morgan. Being challenged by the sentry, he did not answer, and tried to evade him by creeping off into the woods. After the third unanswered challenge, the sentry fired over his head to bring the fellow to, but it was not after a long and exciting chase that he was captured. The man then thought he would find the volunteers a little green, and tried to make them believe he was a secret agent of the Government, and a bearer of dispatches between General Bragg and President Davis. This "would not go down," however, and he was sent into Warrington a prisoner. I may have something of my own to say concerning this fellow hereafter.

If there are any more volunteers coming over from New Orleans, I would urge upon them, for their own good, to bring straw hats to wear as undress. There are fine breezes almost constantly blowing from the sea, frequently a gale, and still the sun is too oppressive, and a straw hat is a pleasant protection, as our soldiers all found out in Mexico. The sun is sometimes painful to the eyes on account of its reflective glare from the sand, which covers the whole place like a white glittering mantle.

THE SAND.

With the stunted shrubs and other darker objects appearing through its crest, the sand looks and feels to the tread like a light fall of snow with its surface frozen over. I believe that were a Canadian to be transported in the night time to this place without his knowledge, he would never for a moment suspect otherwise than that the ground was covered with snow. Walking through it is slow and tiresome work, and requires thick and wooden pathways. In all the Government explorations these are well and substantially made of Pensacola fire brick, and through the town there are high plank banquettes. But at other places the sand drifts in showers and heaps, covering up these paths sometimes to the depth of two feet. This makes the transportation of ordnance, ammunition and other Government articles a difficult job. You can see frequently on the road a mule struggling along with only a couple of barrels or one hogshead on its drag, barely bearing to stop at the Bayou Grande. And a pile of lumber which would be an ordinarily good load on the paved streets of New Orleans for one horse, is here swung from a pair of wheels and drawn by four to six yoke of oxen. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, the adage says, and what is a disadvantage for transportation is more than compensated by the ease and celerity with which the batteries can be thrown up and the trenches dug.

THE ARMY HERE.

The forces here are now divided into three divisions, each under the command of the senior officer of the division. The first is the extreme right of the position, from the lighthouse to and including Fort McRae. This comprises most of the Georgia troops and the Tenth Mississippi Regiment. The second is the center division, extending from the lighthouse to the Marine Hospital, and comprises the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, the three Alabama battalions, a Georgia battalion, and an independent company from Atlanta, Ga., who are not attached to any battalion, but have done yeoman's service under the immediate direction of the engineer corps. This division includes Fort Barancas. The third division is from the Marine Hospital to Pensacola. It is occupied by the Louisiana and Florida troops, and by the marines and Vicksburg and Jackson artillery, all under the command of Col. J Patton Anderson, of the Florida Regiment. The quartermaster's, subsistence and ordnance departments are located in the navy yard, and the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant and Inspector General are on the line fronting on the very high ground beside the Marine Hospital, where Pickens and Santa Rosa Island are completely overlooked from the front gallery.

THE COMMANDERS.

Of General Braxton Bragg, so well known in New Orleans and Louisiana, I have little need to speak. He enjoys the entire confidence of the army, every man of whom respects and admires him. He is distinguished for his affability and winning courtesy of demeanor to all who come into contact with him, and even the people of Warrington, whom he had to drive from their homes through the stern necessities of war, speak of him in the highest terms. Through all their fruitless endeavors to get his permission to remain, he was sympathizingly kind as he was firm and unyielding, and gave up them a great deal of his valuable time that had to be robbed from his sleep. The chiefs of his staff are the following officers:

Capt. Robert C. Wood, Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. John H. Forney, Acting Inspector General.

Capt. W. H. Stevens, Chief of the Engineer Corps.

Capt. L. W. O'Bannon, Chief Quartermaster.

Capt. R. M. Jones, Chief of Subsistence.

Capt. H. Oladowski, Chief of Ordnance.

The following officers are detailed on special duty as Instructors of Artillery:

Capt. J. B. Villepique.

Lieut. Thos. J. Berry.

Lieut. James Howard

Lieut. Joseph Wheeler.

Lieut. Harold Borland.

Capt. S. H. Lockett is the Assistant Engineer, and Lieut. Geo. G. Garner is the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

The medical staff is under the direction of Dr. D. C. Deleon, who is expected here daily. Dr. A. J. Foard acting in his place. The third medical staff officer is Dr. W. A. Caswell.

All of these gentlemen who have the management of affairs here, from the Commander in Chief to the members of the medical staff, are graduates from the Military Academy, and military directors are all graduates of the West Point Academy.

The following are the principal field officers in command of the troops here:

MISSISSIPPIANS.

Colonel J. R. Chalmers, commanding Ninth Regiment.

Colonel S. M. Phillips, commanding Tenth Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph R Davis, of the Tenth Regiment, commanding Fort McRae

ALABAMIANS.

Colonel H. D. Clayton, commanding First Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Coltart, commanding an additional battalion

Lieutenant Colonel Steedman, commanding Fort Barancas.

Captain Ben Lane Posey, of the Red Eagles from Mobile, commanding the Redoubt.

GEORGIANS

Col. J. N. Ramsey, commanding the regiment.

Major Lamy, commanding the battalion

Capt. G. W. Lee, in command of the independent company from Atlanta.

FLORIDIANS.

Col J. Patton Anderson, commanding the regiment.

LOUISIANIANS

Lieutenant Colonel G. Coppens, commanding Zouave Battalion.

Major Helsing, Zouave Battalion.

Capt. Alfred Coppens, First Company.

Capt F. De Bordenave, Second Company.

Capt H H. Zacharie, Third Company.

Capt. Henry Coppens, Fifth Company.

Lieutenant Colonel D. W. Adams, commanding Battalion regular infantry

Captains Todd and Fisk, Crescent and Kent

Major C. M. Bradford, commanding detachment, near Pensacola, comprising the Guards and Cadets

Capt S. M. Todd, Louisiana Guard

Capt S. W. Fisk, Crescent Rifles.

Capt. Charles D. Dreux, in command of a special post with the Orleans Cadets.

The Adjutant General of the Commander in-Chief are Brigadier General C. H. Mott, of Mississippi, Col John Cochran, of Alabama, and Lieut. Towson Ellis.

CURRENT ITEMS.

Major Aristide Gérard, of Louisiana, has been appointed aid to General Bragg, on special duty of great importance. He has the immediate superintendence of the coast guard, third division, which includes nine or ten miles of shore. His numerous qualifications for this duty will be pleasant to learn of this recognition of his soldierly abilities.

The news of the secession of Virginia spread through the army like wildfire, on Saturday, and created tremendous enthusiasm and delight. A salute was fired from Fort Barancas and Fort McRae in honor of the event, and it stimulated the men with the idea that a bombardment was commencing.

A court-martial was held on Sunday to try a Captain of the Alabama Regiment for an alleged offense, which does not any way involve the honor as a gentleman.

The Confederate steamer Snorter, armed with a small brass gun, is now employed as a cruiser in the bay, and she has been placed under the command of First Lieutenant Pearson, of the Fifth Company of Zouaves, who is formerly an officer of the French navy. H. C. W.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 19th thus announces the secession of Virginia:

Sic Semper Tyrannis—State Independence.

It was yesterday announced amidst the shouts of our citizens that the Convention had passed an ordinance resuming the power delegated to the Federal Agent, and reaffirming the sovereignty and independence of the Commonwealth. This result has been foreseen since the beginning of the week. As soon as it was known that it was the intention of the Northern President to usurp the war—making power, and wage war against the sovereign States of the Confederacy—and that Virginia was to be called on to contribute men and money to the prosecution of the infamous war, no one doubted what her action would be. She had done more than any other State to create the Union—she had given to the confederacy the lion's rich dowery in her Northwestern territory, and it was natural she should feel a maternal solicitude for her own offspring. But when that Union degenerated into a monster armed with the noble instincts that have ever animated her, she could not hesitate to throw herself on the side of freedom.

She now asserts her INDEPENDENCE which she won from the King of Great Britain. She fought for seven years to establish her own freedom and to secure to her posterity the inestimable blessings of free government. In defending her relations with other States, she seeks war; but she desires nothing but peace and to be permitted to pursue her own happiness in her own way. But she stands prepared to perill her lives and honor in resisting aggression and upholding the freedom which Washington won for her.

The Houma *Civic Guard* has the following:

Last week Mr. Valentin Berger, of this parish, was supposed to be dead, and all preparations for burial were made, a runner was dispatched to Thibodaux to get a metallic coffin, but before the coffin arrived (by the assurance of Providence) he awoke from his *awful slumber* and wouldn't be buried. We also had another singular case, in which the tragedy proved to be a farce. One of our young men being desperately in love, and his "dulce-ban" having coquetted him too severely, he imagined that there would be more of the reality of bliss in mother earth, and accordingly repaired to the apothecary for a vial of arsenic. Upon due reflection, and on account of the solemnity of the occasion, he concluded to take a piece of lime water and send for the doctor. He took an emetic and was much relieved. We will say that he is now enjoying the blissful state of matrimony.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 17.—Ex-Vice-President Breckinridge writes from Richmond, Ky., to a friend in Lexington:

I have filled all my appointments, and some extra ones, to immense crowds. Kentucky should call a Convention without delay, and Lincoln's extra session of Congress should be confronted by fifteen States. This alone can prevent a general civil war. The absurdness of Lincoln's proclamation is immense amongst the people.

GUNS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—By order of Governor Pickens, the guns in the enfilade battery bearing on Fort Sumter, were dismounted yesterday and shipped on board the steamer Chesterfield for North Carolina. Several other guns go to North Carolina to morrow, in accordance with the request of Duncan K. McRae, Esq., of Wilmington, who is now here as Special Commissioner from North Carolina to request aid in maintaining themselves in the step they have taken for Southern rights.—*Charleston Courier.*

FIRES UPON VESSELS FROM SECEDED STATES. According to a recent decision of the Treasury Department, all vessels arriving at this port from the seceded States, bearing a clearance from their ports, have a fine of one hundred dollars imposed upon them for violating an act regulating the coasting trade, passed February 18, 1793. The reason for this is found in the fact that the clearances from the Confederate States are given by the authorities there as foreign collectors, and, of course, signed by officers not recognized by our Government.

The owners in each case will enter a protest, and apply for remission under the Remitting Act of March 3, 1797.

A number of vessels were yesterday entered under the fine. They came from Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and other ports, and it is probable that there may be many more daily for some time to come.—*N. Y. Eve. Post, April 16.*

The saddest and most sickening case of despacy is that of the poor old *National Intelligencer*. We have no heart to utter a word of reproach—we feel rather like weeping over its prostration. The poor old paper, at its birth, Gales, did not die a minute too soon—and we almost think that his surviving partner had been spared the agonizing humiliation of the present year of wickedness and folly.

"AT ALL HAZARDS."—We have some curiosity to know the exact signification affixed to these terms by President Lincoln. He sent a messenger all the way from Washington to South Carolina, to inform the authorities at Charleston that if they did not allow him to provision Major Anderson peaceably, he would do it, and reinforce him besides, "at all hazards!" Well, they refused; Major Anderson starved on; they fought him, burned him out, all in the face of a formidable fleet, and yet not the first effort was made either to appease his hunger or save his life. He was compelled by his extremities to leave the fort, and this great warlike fleet of President Buchanan's Furious took him back to the United States! They would hazard nothing. What does Lincoln mean by "at all hazards?" Will any one tell us?—*Savannah Republican.*

DIFFERENCE OF EYE AND EAR.—Apparent Size: An excellent illustration as to the mistakes artists sometimes make, in apparent size, is given in an incident which lately occurred in Paris. An English artist, who could not speak French, was in a restaurant, and, being unable to make the waiter understand that he wanted some mushrooms, drew the best representation he could of that article upon a piece of paper. The waiter, after examining the sketch, with which he was somewhat puzzled, said he would fetch what the gentleman wanted. He left the room, and on his return, instead of producing a mushroom, he handed to the gentleman an *umbrella*

SHERIDAN'S DOWNFALL.—One of the causes of Sheridan's downfall—so far as money was concerned—was his extreme indolence and utter negligence. He trusted far too much to his ready wit and rapid genius. Thus, when "Pizarro" was to appear, day by day went by, and nothing was done. On the night of representation only four acts of five were written, and even these had not been rehearsed, the principal performers, Mrs. Siddons, Charles Kemble and Barrymore, having only just received their parts. Sheridan was up in the prompter's room, actually writing the fifth act while the first was being performed, and every now and then appeared in the green room with a fresh relay of dialogue, and setting all in good humor by his merry allusion of his own negligence. In spite of this "Pizarro" succeeded. He seldom wrote except at night, and surrounded by a profusion of lights. The wax his gave great stimulant in composition, as it has been to Dickens and Worcesters. "If the thoughts slow to come," he would say, "a glass of good wine encourages it, and if it flows come, a glass of good wine rewards it."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—This Board met last evening. Mr Nixon in the chair.

A resolution to whitewash the trees of the city was rejected.

A substitute for the resolution from the lower Board to appropriate $2,000 for the defense of the city, was offered by Mr. Delabarre, to appropriate that amount for the support of the families of those who are now serving in the army. Referred to special committee.

A resolution to appropriate $2500 for our military companies was adopted.

A resolution from the lower Board asking a