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NEW ORLEANS
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 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 N. Vigile, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a mulatto woman, first rate washer and ironer, seamstress and house servant, also another mulatto woman, same qualities.

By F. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 and 47 Levee street, boots, shoes, brogans and ready-made clothing.

By R. B. Sykes, at 12 o'clock, at Scimanski's Press, Third District, damaged flour.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction house, Customhouse street, dry goods.

The Policy of Maryland.

The extraordinary conduct displayed by Maryland since Mr. Lincoln has issued his war proclamation has exposed the people of that State to the imputation of unfriendliness by both the South and the North. At first the citizens of Baltimore appeared disposed to stand by the South, and in their heroic assault, half armed as they were, upon the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops, they exhibited a spirit which filled their brethren of the Confederate States with joy and exultation. But this spasmodic manifestation soon died away, and ere long we heard of enthusiastic Union meetings, and of the suspension of the United States flag from public offices and private dwellings. Finally, the Legislature assembled, and at once acknowledged the absence of a right on their part to adopt an Ordinance of Secession. Meanwhile the Lincoln sheets in Baltimore, gathering courage from the submissive aspect of the people, have been protesting their devotion to the Union, panegyrizing Governor Hicks, and even admitting the power of the Federal Government to enlist men in Maryland to serve against the Confederate States. No marvel is it, with such demonstrations, that the South should distrust Maryland, and fear that after all she will cling to her enemies.

It appears, however, that Maryland has been doing something which greatly displeases the North, and causes the amiable and tender hearted journals of New York to grieve over her seeming stiff neckedness. They complain that Maryland, after all the assurances recently given that she would remain loyal to the Union, appears likely to drift into the hands of the Secessionists. One branch of the Legislature—the Senate—has passed to a third reading the bill appointing a Committee of Safety, with power to take control of the military, arms and money of the State, and the bill will this said, undoubtedly pass the House of Representatives. The proposed committee is to consist of six members, five of whom are thorough Secessionists. The powers of this body will be absolutely unlimited. It is music to our ears to listen to the shrieks of rage and malignant imprecations uttered by those Arcadian brothers—the *Tribune* and the *Times*—in consequence of the manly attitude which they fear Maryland is about to assume. Just hear the white coated philosopher of the *Tribune* rave. After warning Maryland that she is provoking the Lincoln Administration to avoid endurance, he thus lays down the annexed programme for that afflicted State:

Can it be possible that Maryland does not understand this? Does she believe, because the Government has been moderate and cautious in all its steps, has done less than it could justifiably, if not the strictest letter of the law, and has seemed, therefore, slow to short sighted persons, and persons more impatient than politic—does she believe that therefore the Government, which in no other instance has put into the field an army four times as large as all the armies capable of bearing arms in Maryland could make, is to submit to be turned aside from a great highway because a few official "Flying Dutchmen" and unofficial "Blood Tubs" oppose its progress? She knows, besides and stupid as her Legislature shows her to be, that the Federal Government, resting on the North, has the power to do that every thing in Maryland down the Chesapeake to the sea, and leave the State a desert. Unless she is bent, with a frenzy of madness that knows no parallel, upon her own destruction she might by this time have decided that it would be for her part "the concilatory thing" to reopen the avenues to her very doors, and make haste to do it, for Mr. Lincoln's twenty days of grace to relve expires to-day. And to-day there will be such an act of unmeasured imprudence as the world has yet seldom seen.

And now for the doughty little warrior of the *Times*—that tremendous hero of five feet four inches, who for the last week or two has been laying before the Government of the United States the wondrous stores of his military wisdom, but has not yet volunteered to head the four hundred thousand men who are to reduce the South to obedience. After a description of the act providing for the Committee of Public Safety, the *Times* continues in this subjoined gentle and soothing strain:

As the Commonwealth of the Old Dominion has handed her over, bound hand and foot, to Jefferson Davis, and have authorized him to take military possession of her soil and the absolute command of her armies, without the previous consent of her own free and proud Legislature—as the Legislature of Maryland have sought to withdraw from the people of Maryland the intelligent disposition of her future and to place it within the power of a despotic Board, whose mission, if we do doubt, to insult Maryland out of the Union—according to the latest manifesto of the conspirators—without knowing how.

The movement in the Maryland Legislature is of a piece with all the movements of this diabolical treason from the commencement. The whole policy of the conspirators has been to exclude the people from any part or lot in the business, to manage it by committees and Committees and boards, and a military despotism to keep the entire disposition of affairs in the hands of the few ringleaders, who have staked their fortunes and heads on the result, and to prevent the possibility of a calm intelligent popular vote upon the great issues of the controversy.

Such is the "blast from hell" that follows it. It will serve from heaven with which the rebels and traitors of Maryland attempted to soothe and quiet our apprehensions of disloyalty. Let a few days more. We should hardly think it safe for this Board of Public Safety, or this Committee of Commissioners, to undertake a very brisk and heavy business in treason just at this time, and if they should do so, it is not impossible that the necessity of some striking and prompt example will terminate the duties of the Board and of the Commissioners as soon as they are fairly entered upon them. No more parleying with traitors.

These fierce and fiery *pronunciamentos* in prose us with some slight hope that Maryland will yet be found true to the South. The savage Black Republican organs of the North would hardly abuse her so outrageously, if they at the suspect she would transfer her allegiance from the carrion crow, LINCOLN, to the eagle, DAVIS. We feel disposed to judge Maryland and her movements with considerable leniency. She is almost surrounded by a host of armed foes, who threaten her with extermination if she dares assert her independence while she is beset within her soil by a multitude of vile traitors who are seeking to seal her degradation, and bind her helplessly to the cruel despotism of the North. She fluctuates irresolutely between her honor and her fancied safety—at one time weakly yielding to those who would persuade that she may remain neutral and take no harm by it, and at another struggling in the toils which the submissionists are weaving at her feet. It is more than probable that Maryland will in any event become the theatre of warlike operations. If she acknowledges LINCOLN's supremacy, her territory will be certainly occupied by Federal troops, nor will the South be called upon to advance a single step towards her relief. If, on the contrary, she boldly resists and unites her destinies with the South, it will become the duty of the Confederate States to help her drive back from her soil the Northern banditti which infest it. Maryland must either humble herself to wear a galling and insufferable yoke, or resolve to shake it off, whatever be the sacrifice it may require.

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening, as the closing representation of the season, will be performed the delicious opera of the Pardon of Ploermel. It ought to attract a multitude.

The sales to be made this day by the Sheriff comprise: 1 Ali lot, Carondelet, No. 21 Jefferson street. Second District, a lot of dry goods, lot 2. At 12 o'clock M. at the City Hotel, Common street, two valuable improved lots of ground fronting on Julia street, First District of this city, known as the "United States Bakery," one vacant lot fronting on Clio street; two do. fronting on Ronsai street; three lots adjoining each other fronting on Dryades street, 17 valuable slaves, horses, mules, bread carts, &c., &c.; valuable improved real estate situate Bourbon street, between Orleans and St. Ann streets, Second District. Also, the muscle girl Susan. See advertisements.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.—*Boots, Shoes, Brogans Clothing, Shirts and Hats.*—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of boots, shoes, brogans, clothing, shirts and hats, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the salerooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

300 packages and lots of dry goods to be sold, this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, Customhouse street, No. 29. See advertisement.

The attention of floor dealers is called to the sale at auction this day, at 12 o'clock, at Scimanski's Press, Third District, of 7000 barrels flour, damaged, and saved from ship installation.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1861. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,981.

THEY FEEL IT.

Our readers are perfectly well aware that the people of Cincinnati, with all their violent hatred of the South, are devotedly attached to her dollars. Shortly after Lincoln's proclamation the Porkopolitans in their rage endeavored to lay an embargo on all supplies to the South. This lasted for a while until their ardor began to cool with the reflection that the merchants of Cincinnati, who had been in the habit of furnishing the South with provisions, were losing large sums of money, and that the South was obtaining what it needed from other border towns. Such being the case, the *Gazette*, as the meanest newspaper organ of that city comes out in a characteristically whining growl on the subject. After complaining that the sacrifices of Cincinnati to the cause of the country have been to no purpose, and have injured its trade to build up that of other places, it proceeds as follows:

Cincinnati has pursued this policy until the reason which originated it has passed away. There is no longer any excuse for her ineffectual sacrifice of her own trade for the benefit of other places. The Government has now complete communications with the whole country, and is deliberately laying out plans for operations to meet the entire situation. The Government of the United States has the command of the navigation of the Western rivers, and can put such restrictions upon the transportation of supplies as it regards necessary, without any just cause of offense to any States not in rebellion. There is a military post at Cairo, which can promptly enforce any restrictions that the Government desires; but the commandant at the port has just announced that no interruption will be made to any thing but munitions of war.

Under these circumstances our city is relieved from any further responsibility in this matter. It should be left entirely to the Government. We have initiated the policy, and the Government has not sustained it. Without the action of the Government it is impossible for Cincinnati to stop these supplies. And after the Government has neglected so long to sustain the blockade, it would be impertinent for our city to continue it. The blockade should be raised immediately. We now have a Government free to act, and have got to trust the conduct of the whole campaign to it. We suggest that our vigilance committee at once make a public expression that no further interference shall be made by any popular movement here against the shipment South of any thing but munitions of war. While the responsibility will devolve on the Government, there will be the consolation to us that the gold which we will draw from the Confederates for our provisions will cripple their military operations about as soon as the stoppage of provisions would at this late season, even if it were complete.

We thought Porkopolis would soon sicken of a heroism which consisted in cutting her own throat, in the inflectual hope of cutting ours too.

It has already been stated that Lieutenant J. N. Brown, of the United States steam frigate Niagara, at Boston, who last week refused to take aiew the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, threw up his commission and was subsequently arrested on a charge of treason. From the Boston *Post* we gather the following additional particulars:

Lieutenant Brown resides at Louisville, Ky., and has been twenty seven years in the navy. Upon the arrival of the Niagara here Commodore Stringham's instructions that all officers should be required to take an individual oath obligating themselves to serve the United States *during the war*, was carried out as regarded the officers of that frigate. Lieut. Brown said that while not repudiating any allegiance to the United States Government, he, on his return from the seas from a long voyage, and unacquainted with the exact state of affairs in the country, desired to acquaint himself with the condition of things before swearing to do all the Government might demand, *even to holding the city which contained his wife and children*. He wished to be put upon his parole of honor, and receive his discharge—if receive it he must—when at home in Louisville. The request was not granted, and then followed a rumor that he was about to carry two slaves with him to the South. This caused a large mob to assemble at the railroad depot, and there was much excitement until it was ascertained that the rumor was unfounded. Then he was charged with having stated that he was going to his plantation, and should fight for the flag of Jeff. Davis over it, and for his native State. His remarks caused some angry feelings, but he was not molested. Application was made to District Attorney Woodbury for a warrant for the arrest of Brown, but after hearing the statements of witnesses, he said he had no authority to issue a warrant under the proclamation of the President, as rebels by that proclamation were allowed twenty days to lay down their arms. He advised Mr. W. L. Doty, who was acting in the case, to apply to Geo. Andrew, who at once commanded his arrest. In the meantime the crowd visited the Worcester depot, where a portion of Lieut. Brown's baggage was, and broke it open. Finding no materials of war, disturbed it no further. Lieutenant Brown was subsequently accompanied by the Mayor to the Charlestown Navy Yard, and reported himself to Captain Hudson, thus escaping ill treatment from the Boston mob. It was thought the charge of treason would be dropped.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY MR SEWARD TO MR DAYTON.—The dispatch sent by Mr Seward to Mr Dayton, Minister to France, and dated the 5th of May, contains the following decisive instructions:

You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making known to the French Government that *there is not now, nor has there been, any will there be, any the least semblance of reason in this Government for suppose a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.* There will be here only one nation and one Government, and there will be the same Republic, the same Constitution and Union that have already survived a dozen national changes, and changes of Government in almost every other country. These will stand hereafter as they are now, objects of human veneration and affection. You have seen on your last visit to your country how strong was the sense of your departure the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of the national Government, and the lavish devotion of the national countrymen to this great cause. *Tell M. Thouvenel that the highest consideration and kind feeling, that the thought of a dissolution of this Union, wrought or by force, has never entered into our minds, is a painful subject, and that it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.*

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.
To WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

The New York *Tribune* does not spare either Lincoln or Seward. It says: "The country feels, for example, that Secretary Seward's reply to Governor Hicks's impudently traitorous letter, and President Lincoln's parleys with Mayor Brown and the Young Christians of Baltimore, were not conceived in the spirit nor couched in the language which befit the chosen rulers of twenty-five millions of freemen."

Is not "twenty-five millions" rather strong? Won't the *Tribune* abate somewhat of this number, now that Tennessee, Arkansas and North Carolina are out of the Union, and the border States shivering in the wind?

MILITARY GENIUS.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* urges the Government to build immediately a fleet of steam gunboats, of several sizes, for "inestimable service in reopening the navigation of the Mississippi." To which sagacious suggestion the *Gazette*, of the same city, thus aptly replies:

Fine; would be very pretty if kept out of danger. But it will be necessary for them to keep clear of batteries on shore, for a single gun mounted on a bluff would send a ball down through machinery, boiler and bottom as fast as the gunlock came within range. It would be a very pleasant service if there were no guns on the other side, but to put a boat with her deck and boiler under a plunging fire from a high bank, would be as pleasant as plunging a powder magazine into the same circumstances.

HOW WE GROW!—Old Abe commanded us to disperse and give up our Government within twenty days. Since then, says the Mobile *Register*, we have gained Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee, and over 3,000,000 of inhabitants. We are already a nation of 8,000,000 of people, and we are not yet done growing, by a good deal. Our family of States is bound to increase. There are some Territories that will be soon knocking at our door for admission as States, and they will come in. We outstrip Jonathan in his best days when he had our help.

LAST OF THE NORTHERN CONSERVATIVES.—Among the last of the fallen Conservatives are Cushing and Everett. Commander Stockton, who swore some time ago that if a Northern regiment should march upon the South through New Jersey he would raise a Jersey regiment to oppose it, has also lowered his flag, in a late speech.

Mr W. M. C Nelson, of the Avoyelles *Central Organ*, has abandoned the editorial tripod to take up arms in defense of the South.

A VIRGINIA LADY AT PRAYER.—A Northern cotemporary gives the following interesting incident: Last Sunday week Mrs. F., the daughter of Benj Watkins Leigh, now in New York, when the minister prayed for the "President of the United States," rose in her pew, and in a distinct and audible voice, said the "*President of the Confederate States.*"

SAID ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that last evening, in firing a salute in honor to the departure of the Jefferson company, on board the steamer P. E. Bonford, Mr. John Buckridge, an old resident of this city, whilst ramming the cartridge, met nearly instant death by the premature discharge of the cannon. Mr. B. leaves a wife and large family to mourn his untimely end, with whom we sympathise.—*Codes Southwestern, 9t.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Maryland Legislature.

Baltimore, May 10.—In the Legislature, the Committee on Federal Relations reported that the war now being waged against the South was unconstitutional, sympathized deeply with the South, implored Lincoln to accept the olive branch held out by the Confederate States, asked a peaceful recognition of Southern independence, says the present military occupation is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and advises the citizens not to molest Federal troops.

Shipments from St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 10.—Shipments of provisions from this city to the seceded States have been suspended.

Movements of Northern Troops.

Indianapolis, May 10.—Colonel Wallace's Zouave regiment have left for Evansville.

Washington, May 10.—Mr. James C. Sloo has been appointed Surveyor at Cairo.

Baltimore, May 10.—Thirteen hundred troops from Perryville have moved towards Washington.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, May 10.—The river continues to rise, with 13 feet water in the canal.

Steamboat Accident.

Davenport, Iowa, May 10.—The steamer Grey Eagle was cut in two by the railroad pier, to-day, and sunk. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

[From the Mobile Register]

Washington a Place of No Value.

It is now doubtful whether those Northern regiments which constitute the Federal army at Washington volunteered with the design or expectation of invading a Southern State. When, at the war proclamation of Lincoln, with alone, and without arms, with clothes, and without clothes, they hastened to Washington, it is probable that they did not expect to encounter any danger, beyond that of defending the Federal Capital. Various rumors had been circulated that President Davis was on his march for Washington, at the head of a large army; that General Beauregard had sent notice to the families in Washington that would be prudent for them to leave that city by a certain day; that Ben McCulloch was at some unknown place in Virginia at the head of ten thousand light troops ready to rush down, like a tornado, and sweep that city. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and their poor old General, whose name they use, were filled with alarm, dreading Southern impetuosity, they did not feel themselves safe for a day or a night. And the alarm which their fear quickly spread over the Northern States Northern men felt that it would be a sore mortification to them if the chiefs of their Government should be driven from their offices, if their Capital should be seized and held by the army of a people whom they had ignored as a power. Under these circumstances, just and patriotic feelings would impel Northern men to offer themselves for the defense of Washington. And if they confine their military operations to the protection of their Capital, we cannot justly not to blame them. Letters from members of the Seventh New York regiment declare that they did not intend to invade a Southern State. But now that they are embodied as a part of the army at Washington, Lincoln shall know how to employ them to our injury, he will certainly do so. In this position they are to be treated as enemies.

The rumors that Washington was to be attacked were evidently destitute of foundation. It is probable that they were set afloat to play on the fears of those guilty men at Washington who have dared to inaugurate an imposture war by the North on the South, and the hosts that have eminently succeeded. While the forces of the Northern States were assembling and hastening to Washington to repel the rumored attack, President Davis was still in Montgomery engaged in the discharge of his important official functions. General Beauregard was attending to his duties at his proper post; and Ben McCulloch was conducting certain operations in Texas. And when President Davis or General Beauregard shall intend to strike a blow, we may be sure they will not give the enemy notice of their plans.

No good could result to our cause from the capture of Washington. The Federal Government could perform its functions as well at Harrisburg or some other central city which it might select. Washington is not a strong position, suitable for the establishment of fortresses, or as a station for an army of observation. It is too far from the frontier of Pennsylvania, the first hostile State, to be a suitable base for military operations against the enemy. It spreads over too much ground, and would require a force to defend it. It is not at the head of navigation, and cannot control transportation on the Potomac. It is too remote from the center of the Confederate States to be chosen as the seat of their Government. Seen in that way, it would be of no value to our enemies except as a temporary convenience in the use of the public buildings, until they shall establish their Government in some other place. They will carry with them their capital some city nearer the center of the Northern States, and more free from danger of insult or capture. In a few months Washington will be abandoned and falls into our hands, without a blow being struck—a prize without value. It will be plundered and abandoned, and will be a deserted city—like Palmyra and Palmyra—by its magnificent ruins attracting the curiosity and calling forth the admiration of the traveler. It will be an enduring monument of the laxity of that generation of Northern men who, by assuming the equal rights of their Southern fellow citizens, have demolished this once glorious fabric of Union.

ARMS IN THE SOUTH.—The Columbia *Democrat and Planter* says it is a mistaken idea that the South has no weapons with which to defend herself. The eight cotton States are said to have under their control at least two thousand cannon. The following amount of small arms have been seized:

Baton Rouge	70,000
Alabama Arsenal	20,000
Fayetteville, N. C.	30,000
Charleston	32,000
Other places	100,000
Total	252,000

The State arms previously purchased by the States amount to:

Alabama	20,000
Virginia	72,000
Louisiana	30,000
Georgia	42,000
South Carolina	20,000
Mississippi	20,000
Florida	17,000
Total	412,000

APPAIRS AT CAIRO.—From the officers of the steamer Archer, which arrived at Louisville on the 6th, the *Courier* gets the following account of the condition of things at Cairo:

All appeared very quiet along the river, especially at Columbus and Paducah, the citizens of those towns making almost daily excursions to Cairo to enjoy the hospitalities of the soldiers, and see the sights to be seen at a huge military camp. The colonel commanding appears to be a gentleman and courteous, and says he is a Virginian by birth and contemplates no aggressions upon the South. The soldiers are encamped all along the levees, on both shores—the Mississippi and Ohio—and have a battery of thirty guns.

OLD ABE TO BE SUPERSEDED.—In a late issue of the *Times* Raymond plaintly hints at the dethronement of "Old Abe," the establishment of a military dictatorship, and the succession of a usurper *(a la Napoleon)* in spite of law. Hear him:

We will simply remark that Lincoln runs no small risk of being *superseded* in his office if he undertakes to thwart the clear and manifest determination of the people to maintain the authority of the Government of the United States, and to protect its honor. We are in the midst of a revolution, and in such emergencies the people are very apt to find some *representative* leader, if the forms of the law do not happen to have given them one. It would be well for Lincoln to bear it—and the possibility of such an event.

OUTRAGES AT SOLDIERS.—A number of soldiers from Camp Curtin, threw Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, into considerable excitement on Tuesday last by their villainous proceedings. They were led by one by a fellow named McCann, a Pittsburger. After abusing private houses, they made a dash on a hotel, and the police interfered. The account says:

Immediately on the arrival of the officers the soldiers became furious, and made an indiscriminate attack upon them, as well as all others, with their bayonets. One of them ran his bayonet through the unarmed arm of Isaac Maguire, who also entered his side, making several bad though not dangerous wounds. McCann made a desperate assault upon Mr. Raymond, when the latter knocked him down with a chair, laying open his skull in a frightful manner. For a long time he was supposed to be killed. The inadequate police force were unable to cope with the armed soldiers, and their arrest had finally to be effected by a file of soldiers, who marched them to jail. So exasperated were the people who had congregated and witnessed the riot, which raged for nearly an hour, that the soldiers who made the arrest kept the populace from the prisoners at the point of the bayonet.

RABELAIS'S DEATH.—Garth's death, as described by William Ayre, was characteristic. He was soon tired of his world's sufferings and helplessness, the *ennui* and the boredom of the sick room afflicting him more than the bodily pain. "Gentlemen," said he to the crowd of weeping friends who stood round his bed, "I wish the ceremony of death was over;" and so, sinking lower in the bed, he died without a struggle. He had previously, on being informed that his end was approaching, expressed pleasure at the intelligence, because he was tired of life. Rabelais also pulled off and on. The manner of Garth's exit reminds one of the death of Rabelais, also a physician. The presence of officious friends troubled him, and when he saw his doctors consulting together, he raised his head from his pillow and said, with a smile, "Dear gentlemen, let me die a natural death." After he had received extreme unction a friend approached him and asked him how he did? "I am going on my journey," was the answer; "they have dressed my boots already."

The New York *Herald* says that John Minor Botts turned Secessionist because he was threatened with a rope. Bennett turned Black Republican because he was threatened by a mob. Satan rebuking sin!

The *Herald* of the 6th instant contains the dispatch of Mr. Faulkner to Mr. Seward, of which a synopsis has already been given. We extract the following passages:

To the request submitted by Mr. Faulkner that no proposition recognizing the permanent dismemberment of the American Union shall be considered by the French Government until after the arrival and reception of the new Minister accredited by the United States to this Court, M. Thouvenel, in reply, said that no application had yet been made to him by the Confederate States, in any form, for the recognition of their independence; that the French Government was not in the habit of acting hastily upon such questions, as might be seen by its tardiness in recognizing the new kingdom of Italy; that he believed the maintenance of the Federal Union in its integrity was to be desired for the benefit of the people of the North and South, as well as for the interests of France, and the Government of the United States might rest well assured that no hasty nor precipitate action would be taken on the subject by the Emperor. But whilst he gave utterance to these views, he was equally bound to say that the practice and usage of the present century had fully established the right of *de facto* Governments to recognition when a proper case was made out for the decision of foreign powers.

The dispatch concludes as follows:

He then asked me my opinion as to the course of policy that would be adopted toward the seceding States, and whether I thought force would be employed to coerce them into submission to the Federal authority. I told him that I could only give him my individual opinion, and that I thought force would not be employed, that ours was a Government of public opinion, and although the Union unquestionably possessed all the ordinary powers necessary for its preservation, as had been shown in several partial insurrections which had occurred in our history, yet that the extreme powers of the Government could only be used in accordance with public opinion, and that I was satisfied that the people were opposed to the employment of force against the seceding States. So sincere was the deference felt in that country for the great principles of self government, and so great the respect for the action of the people when adopted, under the imposing forms of State organization and State sovereignty, that I did not think the employment of force would be tolerated for a moment, and I thought the only solution of our difficulties would be found in such modifications of our constitutional compact as would invite the seceding States back into the Union, or a peaceful acquiescence in the assertion of their claims to a separate sovereignty. M. Thouvenel expressed the opinion that the employment of force would be unwise, and would tend to a further rupture of the confederacy, by causing the remaining Southern States to make common cause with the States which had already taken action on the subject. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. J. FAULKNER.

The Mobile *Mercury*, of Wednesday, has the following account of a railroad accident:

The down train due this morning from Columbus, Ky., was delayed two hours by a run off near Canawa, in Mississippi. Some eight or ten cars were in the train, mostly empty. Intended to accommodate the stockholders, who were expected to get aboard along the line to come to the annual meeting to night. Six cars ran off the track, the train moving at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. The accident occurred in a cut. One of the cars, in which were passengers, was completely smashed up so as to be hardly worth repairing. No person was killed, but several persons were hurt. The most serious injury was to a Mr. Jackesman. He was caught between the steps of the car and the wall of the cut, and held fast. The people had to dig with their pocket knives to extract him. He was severely hurt, and it was almost a miracle that he escaped so completely crushed out of him. He was left behind on account of his injuries. A passenger was injured so that he deemed it prudent to be over, but expected to come on to day. All the other passengers came through, from which we judge their injuries were inconsiderable.

FROM CHICAGO TO MOBILE.—A strange craft, in the shape of a tugboat, from Lake Michigan, has made its appearance at Mobile. The *Advertiser* says of it:

Arrived at this port yesterday, from Chicago, via New Orleans, the tugboat propeller Frank Miller, which was purchased by Origen Sibley, Esq., of Baldwin county, last summer, but owing to the extreme low water in the Alabama river and canal last autumn, and ice in the winter, could not get through until this spring. She is three years old, seventy feet feel long, thirteen feet beam, four and one half feet depth of hold, draught of water seven, five feet forward, two and one half feet, and will turn to four feet four inches. She runs fast, and owing to her light draught, may be of service in these piping times for the public service.

The fire in Memphis on the evening of the 8th inst. caused a loss estimated at $120,000, distributed as follows:

Simpson & Co.	6,000
Jones & Bros.	4,000
D. H. Townsend	15,000
Mrs. Lowe	20,000
Selden & Bro.	10,000
Other Stores	65,000
Total	$120,000

DEATH OF MAJOR TUCKER.—Major S. S. Tucker, of the First Regiment Alabama Artillery, died, after a short illness, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in the camp of his battalion, near Fort Morgan. Major Tucker was about fifty years old, and had, for some time, been in feeble health. He had received a regular military education, and seen service under the flag of the United States as well as that of Nicaragua. His remains were brought to the city yesterday evening on board the Dick Keys, and will be interred from the Armory, this morning, at 10 o'clock.—*Mobile Advertiser, 9th.*

THE FORCE OF CANNON SHOT.—We make the following extract from the letter of a correspondent, who saw in Sumter a columbiad diluted in by the force of a ball which struck it:

On the angle facing Fort Moultrie a large columbiad was entirely dismounted, and its companion so indented by a ball at some three feet from the muzzle, that it was impossible to force down the charge, which was still visible in the barrel.

SIZE OF EGGS.—Eggs, it may be remarked, bear no proportion to the size of the animals that lay them. The living creature is the little whitish circle which may be observed on the membrane that surrounds the yolk, which is the food provided for the animal while it is confined to the shell, and, throughout the range of widely diversified creatures, there is but very little difference discoverable as to size among the living vital atoms. The difference of the eggs arises from the difference in the amount of nourishment required; this amount being strictly regulated according to the size to which it is necessary the young animal should attain before it is launched into the world. To make our meaning clear, the crocodile is destined to attain to an enormous growth, and yet its egg is smaller than that of many birds, because its young is able to enter the water and live on its own resources before it is any larger than one of our lizards; there is, therefore, only so much food placed within the shell as will support it until it attains to that size. So, also, in the case of some very large birds, the eggs are extremely small because at a very early age the young find their subsistences in seas or rivers. But a log fish has need of great strength, as it is of great size when it is set at liberty; the egg, therefore, in which it is produced is large, that it may have a longer period for its development. *Cassell's Popular Natural History.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Police Home Guards.—The following were yesterday elected officers of this company, organized last evening, and 51 members present: Captain, Thos. Kennedy; First Lieutenant, James Busby; Second do., Frank J. Ames; Second do., Jr., James McLaughlin; First Sergeant, John Conn; Second do., Henry Roberts; First Corporal, Milner Fourth do., W. H. Adams; First Corporal, Thomas Marshall; Second do., Hugh Mullen; Third do., B. McMahon; Fourth do., L. S. Gainuts; Ensign, M. LeBlanc.

Military Matters, &c.—There was a flag presentation to the (first) Company A, Irish Brigade, Capt. James, at Camp Walker, yesterday. Not being apprised of the affair in time we were not present.

The ladies, who organized the late Military Fair at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of the Volunteers, resolved a handsome flag to our friends of the *Delta*, a fair tribute to the zeal of our confreres in that successful and very commendable enterprise.

An old colporteur, Samuel Murdock, who says he is agent for the Southern Aid Society, of New York, for distributing Bibles and tracts was arrested on a charge of being an Abolitionist, he being a native of the Old Bay State and hailing subsequently from Illinois. The which also entered his side, making several bad though not dangerous wounds. McCann made a desperate assault upon Mr. Raymond, when the latter knocked him down with a chair, laying open his skull in a frightful manner. For a long time he was supposed to be killed. The inadequate police force were unable to cope with the armed soldiers, and their arrest had finally to be effected by a file of soldiers, who marched them to jail. So exasperated were the people who had congregated and witnessed the riot, which raged for nearly an hour, that the soldiers who made the arrest kept the populace from the prisoners at the point of the bayonet.

Suicide.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Harry Haydon, aged 36 years, and a native of England. He committed suicide by drowning himself in the river Thursday night. The body was found in the river at post 21, First District. Verdict, according to the facts and information received, "suicide." The poor fellow had made several attempts before to end his existence, but had been thwarted by some interference. He must have been very tired of earth. We believe he had no family connections in this country.

First District Court—Judge Collens.—The rule for a new trial in behalf of Wm. Brown, alias Scotty, convicted of murder, was yesterday dismissed.

Vincente Radovitch, whose peculiar case we elsewhere notice, was released by nol pros.

Charles Miller was sentenced to two years hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Herman Newmager was sentenced to same institution for two months for petit larceny.

Recorder Emerson's Court.—John Parlett, mate of the ship Monsoon, charged with embezzlement of two bales of cotton, was examined yesterday and discharged.

An accusation of abolitionism against D. W. Roberts was dismissed at request of prosecutor.

The case of Mrs. Stratton and Mrs. Christine, charged with disturbing the peace of the Veranda Hotel, was disposed of by the Recorder, requiring Mrs Christine to give bonds to keep the peace, and dismissing the accusation as to Mrs. Stratton.

Thomas McGinnis was arrested on a charge of maliciously driving his dray over a man. The man, we believe, was not much hurt, and Mr. Ginnis seemed to regret the occurrence very much. The affair was probably accidental on the part of both concerned.

Recorder Blache's Court.—Edward Freder lick, alias Jean Marie Coquin, was examined yesterday, and sent to prison on commitment for trial before the First District Court for robbery, in entering the house of Charles Gross, No. 222 Rampart street, and feloniously making off with some silver spoons and a lot of clothing belonging to the complainant.

And Rafer arrested, as noticed yesterday, at the instance of Anna Kitchen, was sent to prison to await hearing on a charge of burglary, in breaking open an armoir of deposit and stealing $12 from her.

Anton Negro and Auguste Jean Marie were fined $5 each for trespassing on the premises of Asst. W. Destrehan, 365 Bienville street.

DIED,

Yesterday, at half-past 6 o'clock, P. M., at the age of 46 years, J. A. LIBANO, native of Algeria, Spain.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, this morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, on Orleans street, between St. Claude and Tonti streets. Invitation made by J. J. Libano & Son.

A WORD TO THE AGED.—In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength as it spirits without exhausting the exhaust, a which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effect. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, acts like a charm upon the spirits, extends not only to promote life beyond its average, but to render it as enjoyable in the evening as in its prime. For dyspepsia, dyspepsia after eating, bad or cold, wind cholic, spasms of the stomach, sick or sorrowful headache, constipation, and fever therefore, prostrate, and the complaints specific to the bowels, the Bitters are earnestly recommended by its manufacturers, who have witnessed their superior efficacy in such cases.

ARABIAN BITTERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many attempted imitations of this celebrated Bitters, the demand still continues to increase, which is a sure evidence of its superior excellence. It is a fact well known that the imitations have invariably proved worthless. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, and Fevers of all kinds, yield to the ARABIAN BITTERS, as the frost before the sun. Sold by druggists generally throughout the country. Ask for the ARABIAN BITTERS, and take no other. Wholesale Depot, 98 Gravier street, New Orleans. General Depot, 48 Maiden lane, New York.

N. E. SANCHOS,
A. CALONSENS,
Brazo depot at Jesse Rosa, 63 Bienville street.
may 11 dawly

German Battalion, Attention!

Headquarters Louisiana Legion,
NEW ORLEANS, May 10, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2.—The following named officers are hereby appointed to the Battalion, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Lieutenant Colonel, Jos. Bernard; Major, Adolphe Bernard; Adjutant, Jean Bernard; Quartermaster, Jean Bernard; Surgeon, Dr. Jos. Bernard; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Jos. Bernard; Sergeant Major, Jean Bernard; Quartermaster Sergeant, Jean Bernard; Commissary Sergeant, Jean Bernard; Hospital Steward, Jean Bernard; Color Bearer, Jean Bernard; Drum Major, Jean Bernard; Fife Major, Jean Bernard; Chief Musician