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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 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 Morning.

By E. Rouse & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, boots, shoes, brogans, hats, shirts, drawers &c.

By Nugent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 26 Custom-house street, an invoice of lace shawls, points, berages, &c., also, foreign and American dry goods.

By C. E. Prestall, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Royal street, property in the Third District—a one-story cottage, also, a lot in Soniat's Closet—numbers not given, more property on Hospital street.

By E. S. Auldet at 12 o'clock, in St. Louis street, opposite the Exchange, two saddle and harness horses, &c.

By Mackey & Day, at 11 o'clock, corner of Liberty and Girod streets, one lot of ratoons.

By N. Nivert, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange property in the Second District.

By J. H. Dennigan at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, eligible property on Carondelet Walk.

The Sheriff will sell at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A.M., at No. 42 Exchange alley, Second District a lot of books, &c. And at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hall, Common street, valuable improved and vacant squares on Thalia street, between Hospital and Race, in Second District. For particulars and terms, see advertisements.

J. and Nevitt, auctioneer, sells to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, the following described property, situated in Greenville:

Two quarter-acre residence situated in Greenville, fronting one hundred by Nayades, Pine, Carrollton and Lower line streets fronting on Nayades street, and adjoining Madam Macé's Seminary.

Also, at the same time, valuable property situated in the Fifth and Second Districts, Greenville, Carrollton, Lafayette, Railroad, &c., &c. For particulars and terms, see advertisements.

Our Pensacola Correspondence.—With much trouble, and at considerable cost, we have succeeded in organizing a regular correspondence from the seat of war. The writer is well known to our citizens for his accuracy and zeal, and we may add that he enjoys peculiar facilities for keeping the readers of the *Bee* well posted in regard to all that transpires at Pensacola, the publication of which would be consistent with the public interests. We present the first of our correspondent's letters to-day, and have reason to hope we shall receive them regularly hereafter.

They Know Better Now.

There is no doubt that when Lincoln and his myrmidons determined to coerce the Confederate States, they were encouraged in their resolve by the confident expectation of discovering a powerful Union sentiment among the people of the South, which would only need judicious countenance and support to become practically an auxiliary of the designs of the Black Republican Administration. They were led to the most fallacious expectation in part by their overweening credulity, and in part by the mendacious assurances to that effect sent to Northern papers by ignorant or unscrupulous correspondents at the South. The press in the Confederate States labored long and successfully to disabuse the Northern mind of this grievous error—but in vain. The organs of Lincoln had persuaded themselves that there existed a formidable Union party in the south. They imagined that because the Confederate States had rejected the permanent Constitution without taking the sense of the people on this subject, there was a majority opposed to that instrument, although the case of Texas, which sanctioned the ordinance of secession by a vote in round numbers of 14 000 against 8,000, ought to have undeceived them of their mistake. The Constitution was not submitted to the popular vote, simply because it was not requisite, as the character of the Conventions in the several States reflected public sentiment, and because events were fastening too rapidly to a crisis to justify the procrastination attendant upon an unnecessary formality. But the Northern men would not believe this, and the infatuated President was firmly convinced that sympathizers with a stringent coercive policy would abound as well in the Confederate States as on the border States. We are inclined to the opinion that if he could have anticipated the real state of feeling throughout the slaveholding Commonwealths, he would have introduced essential modifications into his political programme.

Ignorance and audacity, however, prevailed over knowledge and discretion, and in an evil hour for the welfare of both sections the President of the United States launched forth a warlike proclamation. Although but a few days have elapsed since the promulgation of that savage *pronunciamento*, Mr. Lincoln has not failed to perceive that in some respects it has not answered the purpose for which it was framed. In the first place it assumed that States like Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas would be false to the South, and loyal to Black Republicanism. This assumption has proved baseless. The responses of these States to the insolent demand upon them for troops to coerce their Southern brethren breathe the spirit of lofty resistance and defiance. It was also unjustified by the fact that instead of getting levies from the seven States to overrun the Southern Confederacy, he will only awaken them to the necessity of prompt and vigorous action in behalf of the South. Virginia answers him with an Ordinance of Secession, Tennessee by offering 50,000 thousand troops to the Southern Confederacy, North Carolina by tendering to our forces all it has to Washington, and Kentucky and Missouri by hurling at him a peremptory refusal to furnish a single man for his behoof.

While the people of the North and the Lincoln Administration learn what has followed in the South the announcement of the warlike intentions of the Federal Government, they will understand what has hitherto fallen upon deaf ears. They have been repeatedly assured that while differences of opinion had existed at the South respecting the time and mode of resistance to the Black Republican Administration—a majority favoring immediate and separate State action, while a respectable minority preferred co-operation and deliberate concertation—the people would agree with unbroken unanimity in spurning all efforts at coercion. This was so manifest in the Confederate States that the ignorance of the North is actually amazing. But that section might have been equally well informed touching the border States, had it not voluntarily and obstinately shut out the truth. For from Maryland to Arkansas every one of them had passed resolutions of the most emphatic character deprecating or denouncing all attempts at compelling the South by violence to remain within the Union. The past, however, may be obliterated. The first gun fired from Fort Sumter effaced all previous shades of public sentiment throughout the South, and fused them into homogeneity. We are unanimous in the solemn resolve to resist, by all and every effort at our command, and with all the means and resources at our command, and to maintain our sovereignty and independence, and in the accomplishment of these objects we shall unquestionably receive the sympathy and material aid of every slave holding Commonwealth. If Mr. Lincoln still have the flattering unction to his soul that he can disperse nearly half the States by the breath of his nostrils, he will find it quite as unavailing as the roar of his cannon.

Reported Resignation of Gen. Scott.

We learn from good authority that Governor Moore received yesterday afternoon a dispatch stating positively that General Winfield Scott *had resigned his post as Commander of the United States Armies, and had offered his services to the Confederate States.*—*Perpetua.* This intelligence seemed so glorious to be true, but our exclusive satisfy us that such is really the purport of a dispatch received by the Governor of Louisiana. May it prove authentic!

A Merited Promotion.—We are happy to announce that Col Charles A. Labuzan has been promoted by Gov Moore to the grade of Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade Louisiana Militia. His command extends from the north side of Canal street to the Balize. Col Labuzan brings to this responsible office the military knowledge, skill and experience of thirty five years of service. A better and more discriminating selection could not have been made.

Opera House.—To-night Mad Frezzolin appears in one of her greatest characters—that of Lucrezia in the Trovatore. Go and hear her. The steamship Magnolia, Captain Crowell, from Key West the 12th instant, arrived at her wharf at an early hour yesterday evening. From her purser we learn that while at Key West she received a dispatch advising them not to go into Pensacola, as they would be detained there by the military authorities. The ship of war Crusader, Captain Craven, was the only United States war vessel in the port of Key West when the Magnolia left. There are now one hundred and fifty U. S. troops in Fort Taylor, and three hundred in the barracks at Key West.

The Loan.—In Mobile, on the first day, a quarter of a million was subscribed. At least half a million will be taken by that city to-day.

We invite attention to the advertisement of a well known and very superior teacher, who is desirous of taking charge of a school or a family in the city or country, for private instruction.

Instant Relief.—Under this head will be found an advertisement offering special remedies for croup, &c., in throat, coughs, worms and other diseases, to which attention is directed.

Resolution and Diligence.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns concerning the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhœa to be obtained at No. 177 St. Anne street.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,963.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Later from Washington—Safety of the Departments.

Washington, April 19.—The clerks in the State Department have formed a guard for the protection of the building. The clerks of the Treasury and other Departments have been ordered to protect their departments in a similar manner.

The Government is making expeditious preparations for all emergencies.

Support for the Families of Volunteers

Philadelphia, April 19.—The City Council has passed a bill appropriating $125,000 for the support of the families of the volunteers.

Pennsylvania Troops.

Harrisburg, April 19—Fifteen thousand troops will be here by Saturday.

Gov. Curtin has called out another regiment of volunteers.

Governor Letcher Refuses to Furnish Troops to Lincoln.

Washington, April 19.—Gov. Letcher replies to Secretary Cameron that he will not comply with his request calling for troops from Virginia to aid in subduing the South.

Union Meeting in Louisville.

Louisville, April 19.—A large Union meeting was held in this city last night, and addressed by the Hon. James Guthrie and others.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring Kentucky soil sacred against hostile tread, either by the Federal or Confederate forces, and that Kentucky should legally arm herself for defence.

Seizure of the Richmond Armory.

Washington, April 19.—A force left Richmond last night for Harper's Ferry. Other companies joined in on the route. It is thought the armory has been taken possession of in the name of the sovereign and independent State of Virginia.

When Pendegast ascertained that the Norfolk harbor was obstructed, he placed his ships broadside to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and threatened to level both places unless the obstructions were removed. The citizens complied with his demand.

War Feeling in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, April 19.—There is an intense war feeling here. Business is almost suspended. Recruiting is going on with great activity.

Further European Intelligence per steamer Kedar.

Halifax, April 19.—The steamer Kedar, from Liverpool the 6th, brings the following additional news:

France offers to support the cession of Venitia to Italy for a territorial consideration.

The warlike rumors at Paris continued to increase.

The American news gives great impetus to the India cotton growers.

The London *Times* says both tariffs are hostile to the English interest, and the prohibition of the slave trade by the Southern Confederacy was put forth merely to conciliate British prejudice.

Seizures from Washington.

Washington, April 18.—There are rumors in circulation here this evening that the U. S. ship Yorktown has been seized at Gosport Navy Yard, and that the Harper's Ferry Arsenal had been seized by the Virginians.

There is also a rumor that a slot has broken out in Baltimore.

Louisiana Troops at Pensacola.

The following private dispatch from Pensacola, received here this morning, has been kindly placed at our disposal:

"Pensacola, April 18.—All our boys are in good health and fine spirits.

Capt. Aristide Gerard acts as Aid de Camp to Gen. Bragg."

The Confederate Loan.

Montgomery April 19.—The Treasury Department has received authentic intelligence of the taking of eight millions of the loan, and the rush is expected to be largely increased.

Two hundred thousand dollars was taken in Mobile, of which $100 was taken by two negroes belonging to Col. Hardaway and Col Hills.

The defenses of the coasts of Louisiana and Texas were the particular subject of consideration of the Cabinet this morning.

The Loan in Mobile.

Mobile, April 19.—Six hundred thousand dollars of the Confederate loan was taken here to-day.

Northern Troops Moving Southward—They are Attacked by Baltimoreans —Maryland Might Have Prevented it—Soldiers Killed—Several Wounded—Fight Still Progressing —Ten Baltimoreans Killed—Precautions Being Taken by Secessionists—Obstructions in the Streets —Immense Excitement—Affairs at Washington Railroad Depot.

Baltimore, April 19.—Our city was thrown into a terrible state of excitement to-day by the arrival of troops from Pennsylvania, destined for Washington.

A large party of our citizens attacked the troops while in the act of passing Camden street, Seventh Regiment, and wounding several others of the same corps.

The fight is still progressing at the time we telegraph.

The excitement throughout the city is of the most intense nature.

The soldiers, in forcing their way through the streets, fired on the opposing citizens, killing ten of them and wounding more.

As the troops passed through the streets, they were greeted with a perfect shower toru from the earth by the excited populace.

The Mayor and police done all in their power against the rioters heading the column, but were of little avail.

An immense crowd blockades the streets.

It is reported that dreadful work is going on at the railway depot.

At the depot of the Washington Railway an immense crowd assembled and attacked the troops.

The latter fired upon the crowd, wounding several

Two Thousand Troops Expected.

Baltimore, April 19—Two thousand troops from the North are expected to arrive in the morning. None have passed as yet.

LATER.

Repulse of the Seventh New York Regiment.

Savannah, April 19—A dispatch received here says that the crack regiment of New York, the Seventh, has been repulsed on its way to Washington. No particulars are given.

Burning of Harper's Ferry Arsenal.

Richmond, April 19—The Armory at Harper's Ferry was last night abandoned by the U. S troops, but not until they had fired the place.

Philadelphia with the Administration.

Philadelphia, April 19.—Our City Council has just appropriated $1,000,000 to equip volunteers for the support of the Federal Government and that of their families.

The New York Zouaves.

New York, April 19—The Zouave regiment commanded by Col. Ellsworth, late of the Chicago Zouaves, is rapidly filling up, and is expected to be in Washington before Tuesday next.

New York City Sustains Lincoln.

New York, April 19—The city government has voted to sustain the Federal Government, and money for the relief of families of volunteers.

Maj. Anderson at New York—They Take His Picture.

New York, April 19.—The Governor's room has been tendered to Major Anderson, asking him to sit for his portrait.

Enlistment of Foreign Mercenaries.

New York, April 19.—A regiment commanded by a German officer will soon be ready for service under the Federal Government. It will be composed entirely of veteran European soldiers.

Seizure of Arms in Jersey.

New York, April 19.—The Sheriff of Jersey, N. J., has seized at the factory in that place eighty thousand cartridges, which were destined for the South.

The factory is threatened with destruction.

Southern Vessels Cannot Clear.

New York, April 19.—The Custom house officials refuse to grant clearances to vessels bound for ports in the seceded States.

Steamer Pawnee at Washington.

Washington, April 19.—The U. S steam sloop of war Pawnee arrived here to-day from Norfolk.

Later from Baltimore—The City Under Martial Law—Telegraph Wires Cut—Railroad Tracks Torn Up and Cars Stoned—City Military Specially Against Lincoln—Troops for Fort Monroe.

New York, April 19.—The gunboat Pocahontas sails to-night with troops for Fort Monroe.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 19—The condition of loyal citizens is becoming imminently critical.

Many of the military companies have openly declared against the Federal Government.

The city is under martial law. The military are rushing to their respective armories.

Civil war has truly commenced. The city is in a distracted state indeed.

The railway tracks leading from the city are to be torn up

The telegraph wires to Washington have been cut.

The cars for Washington were stoned, and three of the citizens and three of the Republican troops are lying dead at the depot.

Later—Great Excitement.

Baltimore, April 19—A meeting of the citizens is called for at four this afternoon.

Half frantic parties are roaming the street with fresh arrests. It is said that twelve lives have been taken.

The places of business are all closed, and a general feeling of terror prevails throughout the city

New York with Lincoln.

New York, April 19—The 7th Regiment, numbering 7000 men, has been offered to the Governor for the Federal Government, to be ready in an hour's notice. The excitement among the military of the city is intense in consequence of the news from Baltimore.

Davis's Privateering Proclamation—All Privateers Pirates.

New York, April 19—The Chamber of Commerce has resolved that the Federal Government should issue a proclamation declaring all persons accepting letters of marque under President Davis's promise, and to be dealt with as such.

Also, that all Southern ports be immediately blockaded, and the country has subscribed $125,000 for the equipment of volunteers.

Northern Troops at Washington.

Washington, April 19.—The troops from Massachusetts and New York have arrived.

The Baltimore Affray.

Baltimore, April 19.—The extent of the injuries resulting from the battle between the U. S. troops and the citizens of Baltimore is not yet known.

The volunteers of Baltimore are all at their armories, ready to carry out the martial law.

South Carolina Troops for Virginia.

Montgomery, April 19.—Two thousand South Carolina troops are ordered to Virginia.

Resignation of Gen. Scott.

Richmond, April 19—Lieut.-General Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces, has resigned his commission, and tendered his services to his native State—Virginia.

The Harper's Ferry Affair.

Washington, April 19.—It is reported that the troops stationed at Harper's Ferry, finding they could not hold the place against the superior force of Virginia, blew up the two principal workshops and the arsenal, and retired to the Maryland side.

From Montgomery.

Montgomery, April 19.—Col. Roger A. Pryor is now speaking from the steps of the Exchange. He says that Harper's Ferry had been seized in the name of the Confederate States.

Washington Gossip—Great Excitement in Virginia—Several Northern Men Expelled.

New York, April 19.—Dispatches from Washington city received here this evening say the rebellion is very formidable in Virginia.

Several Northern men have been expelled from Richmond, narrowly escaping with their lives.

The flag of the Confederate States with eight stars is floating proudly over the several public places. The stars and stripes are nowhere to be seen.

Sherard Clemens, Congressman from Virginia, is held there as a prisoner.

Commodore Paulding says the Gosport Navy Yard can be held against 10,000 men.

No measures have as yet been taken to discontinue the Southern mails.

Appropriation by Boston.

Boston, April 19.—The City Council has passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for volunteers.

The Harpers' Ferry Affair.

Washington, April 19.—Lieut. Jones, commanding at Harper's Ferry, under directions of the War Department, blew up the armory, Virginia force, destroyed all munitions of war and buildings, and went over to Carlisle.

The War Feeling in Memphis.

Memphis, April 19—The war spirit here is intense. The resignation of Gen Scott was received with unbounded joy.

The Governor of Arkansas has as yet not received Secretary Cameron's requisition for troops to suppress the "combinations."

Letters of Marque and Reprisal.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has by proclamation announced the intention of invading the Confederacy, with armed force, for the purpose of capturing its fortresses and other property, subjecting its independence and subjugating the free people thereof to the dominion of a foreign power; and whereas it has thus become the duty of this Government to repel the threatened invasion and to defend the rights and liberties of the people by all the means which the Law of Nations and the usages of civilized warfare place at its disposal—

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, hereby giving notice to those who may desire by service in private armed vessels on the high seas to aid this Government in resisting so wicked and unprovoked an invasion, to make application for commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, to be issued under the seal of these Confederate States. And I do further notify all persons applying for such letters of marque to make a statement in writing, giving the name and a suitable description of the character, tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein; and the intended number of the crew, and to sign said statement and deliver the same to the Secretary of State, or to the Collector of any port of entry of these Confederate States, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State. And I do further notify all applicants that no letters of marque and reprisal, commission or letter of marque is issued to any vessel, the owner, or owners, thereof, and the commander for the time being, will be required to give bond in the Confederate States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with the condition that the owners, officers and crew who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel shall observe the laws of these Confederate States and the instructions to them for the regulation of their conduct, that they will satisfy all damages done contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel during her commission, and deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate States.

And I do further specially enjoin on all persons holding office, civil and military, under the authority of the Confederate States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties incident thereto.

And I do moreover solemnly exhort the good people of these Confederate States, as they love their country, as they prize the blessings of free Government, as they feel the wrongs of the past and those now threatened, in aggravated form by those fell tyrants, more unendurable because unprovoked, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws, and in supporting and encouraging all measures which may be adopted for the common defense, and by which under the blessing of Divine Providence we may hope for a speedy, just and honorable peace.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Confederate States to be affixed, this 6th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty one. 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

R. Toombs, Secretary of State.

The Bombardment and Surrender of Fort Sumter.

The following particulars of the second day's attack on Fort Sumter, and of its final surrender, will be found interesting:

Charleston, April 13—After the flag staff of the fort was shot away, Major Anderson, of Texas, who was acting as Aid to Gen. Beauregard, went over to the fort with a white flag, to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames. He approached the burning fortress from Morris Island, and while the firing was raging on all sides, effected a landing. He approached a port hole, where he was met by Major Anderson, who said he had just displayed a white flag, but, notwithstanding, the firing was kept up from the batteries on shore. Mr. Wigfall replied that he must look for the stars and stripes; that till this was done no parley would be granted; that surrender or fight was the word. Major Anderson then hauled down his colors, displaying only the flag of truce, when all firing instantly ceased.

Two other officers of Gen Beauregard's staff, ex Senator Chesnut and ex Governor Manning, then went over to the fort and stipulated with Major A. that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms that Gen Beauregard should prescribe.

Major Anderson was allowed to remain with his men in actual possession of the fort while Messrs. Chesnut and Manning came to the city, attended by a member of the Palmetto Guards, bearing the colors of his company. They were met at the pier by hundreds of citizens, and as they marched up the streets to the Gen-ral's quarters, the crowd swelled to thousands. Shouts rent the air; and the wildest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings they brought.

After the surrender, a boat, with an officer and ten men, was sent from one of the four ships in the offing to Gen Simmons, with a request that a merchant ship or one of the vessels of the United States be allowed to enter and take off the Government troops stationed at Fort Sumter. Gen. Simmons replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night and no effort was made to reinforce or retake Fort Sumter, he would grant such request by 9 o'clock Sunday morning. The officer signified that he was satisfied with this, and then went, accompanied by officers of Gen. Beauregard's staff, on a visit to Fort Sumter. None but the officers were allowed to land, however. They went down in a steamer and carried three fire engines for the purpose of putting out the fire in the fort, however, had been already extinguished by the exertions of Major Anderson and his men.

The visitors report that Major A. surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed and there was no hope of reinforcement from the fleet, which lay idly during forty hours, and either could not or would not help him. Besides his men were prostrated from over-exertion.

There have been dispatched with the little ceremony and no loss of time, the men took about them for protection during the night, and that shelter is necessary every one can tell from the statement that the fire was caused by the bursting of loaded shell, which were ignited by the fire on the fort, and could not be removed quickly enough to prevent explosion.

The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of hot shot poured in from Fort Moultrie. Within Fort Sumter every thing but the casemates is utter ruin. The whole fort looks like a blackened mass of ruins. Many of the guns are dismounted on the side opposite to the iron battery at Cummins's Point. The rifle cannon from that place have no embrasure. A wall of the fort looks like a honey comb, and near the top, on the side opposite Fort Moultrie, is a breach as big as a cart. The floating battery also told severely upon the fort.

Fort Moultrie is badly damaged The officer's quarters and the barracks are torn to pieces. The houses on the island are riddled with shot, and in many instances whole sides are torn away.

The fire in Fort Sumter was put out and re-caught three times during the night.

Dr. Crawford, the surgeon of the fort, received a slight wound in the face. None of the South Carolinians are injured.

A boat was sent from the city to notify the fleet at the mouth of the harbor, officially, that Major Anderson has surrendered.

Charleston, April 14.—Fort Sumter has been turned over to Gen Beauregard. Major Anderson was allowed to salute the flag with fifty guns, which were fired from the parapet and casemates, Anderson embarking on the Isabel direct for New York.

The last shot came over from Fort Sumter brings news that while firing the salute, one of the pieces burst, mortally wounding four of Anderson's men.

Miscellaneous.

An extensive fire occurred at Hickman, Ky., on Sunday last. Twenty five houses in the business portion of the town were destroyed.

The house and barn of Michael Wilhelm, Carroll county, were destroyed by fire on Sunday last.

Joseph T. Buckingham, formerly editor of the Boston *Courier*, died in Boston on Thursday last.

During Mr. Charles Dickens's last English provincial tour it is stated that he cleared upwards of £20,000 after paying all expenses.

There was a fight in St. Louis, on Sunday, between a Brazilian negro and two dogs, in which the former was killed.

There are said to be in Liverpool over one hundred men who are each worth over $5,000,000.

Mrs. Dan Rice, late wife of the great clown, recently divorced, is about to enter the matrimonial state again.

Shakspeare's house and garden have been restored, at considerable expense, to the condition they were in during his lifetime.

The Queen of Spain has offered the Pope a royal palace at Madrid.

A TRIP TO PENSACOLA.

Route of the New Orleans Troops—Scenes and Incidents of the Journey—Forty Miles through the Forest—Jottings by the Way from our Special Correspondent.

Although the scenes described in the following letter from our special correspondent, dispatched by us to Warrington, Florida, are some days past, we publish the letter as an interesting article in itself, and because it will give our readers a sketchy and vivid picture of the journey from New Orleans to the present seat of war, as traveled not only by the Third and Fifth Companies of Zouaves, but by all of the volunteers who have left since, and as the route of march for those who are yet to depart for Pensacola.

OUR CORRESPONDENT'S JOURNAL.

It has a strange influence over the human mind, the "pomp and circumstance of war," that men bent upon an errand of death and destruction, going to endure every privation and suffering and to face every danger, should leave the comforts, endearments and luxuries of home with delight and electrified by a certain pleasurable excitement. Never was this fact more marked and real than in the departure of the Louisiana Zouaves from New Orleans on this 9th instant; and when they were once off the soil of their State and realized that they were on their way to Pensacola, their spirits rose to a pitch of enthusiasm that might be more easily accounted for were they going to a bridal instead of what may be to many a grave.

As the steamer Henry Lewis ploughed her way leisurely through the waters of Pontchartrain, and through the darkness of the night, all was merriment and animation upon her decks. In the cabin the officers of the Third and Fifth Companies sat in social converse, recalling the past and speculating upon the future, while the men, thrown together almost for the first time, were mingling and giving themselves up with a whole soul to the pleasures of the moment. Leaving New Orleans Tuesday evening, the detachment found themselves at Mobile Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P. M., where they found themselves obliged to remain over until the next day, to get transportation to the point where their route of march would commence, and they were quartered for the night on the same boat.

It would be superfluous for your correspondent to dwell upon the large and generous but hospitable people of Mobile, for that trait in their character has been too often experienced by too many Orleanians to make it any better known at this time, but certainly the ovation which those received whose duties permitted them to go ashore, was as flattering to them as it was handsome on the part of the Mobilians. Henry J. Jenkins, Esq., and many other gentlemen of the same public spirit, vied with each other in the lavish manner in which they showered their favors upon the Louisiana Zouaves, as it is that of the Mobile soldiers, and let it not be supposed that they have not good music. Private L. Mazieu, of the Fifth Company, for instance, is a vocalist of no mean ability. With a fine tenor voice of good compass and very well cultivated, and likewise possessed of an almost inexhaustible fund of songs, warlike, sentimental and comic, he is the life of the companies during their leisure hours.

There are many other good singers in this and the other companies, and the lively refrains of France are not the only ones heard around the camp fires. Private Lucien Dufour's "Mal Sevillaise" and the touching "Annie Laurie" to the Bruman's breakdown of "Happy Land" of Corporal Sallie Brown, including every possible style and both languages.

The French are right in giving weight to what others pass by as trifles. The influence of the genial organization over the physical, exercising such an immense power as it does, is a subject of deep study for the military man who is responsible for condition of the troops under his control. This sentiment was the gay uniforms and the encouragement of singing on all proper occasions has no little effect for good. The great Napoleon was master of this study, and by it in great measure he accomplished the miracles of war which will carry down his name through every generation foremost among the great captains of the world. That officer who can keep up the cheerful, obedient and dedicated to him through privations and fatigues, can win the brightest laurels when the moment of conflict arrives, and proves himself the good soldier.

But it is time o'clock, and the drum beats its warning for all but the guard to retire. Soon the lights are all extinguished except the pattern which burns at the feet of the officers on guard, and all are wrapped in their blankets and slumber and their blankets. The silence of the forest is broken only by the wind among the tree-tops and the mournful whistle of some lonely whip-poor-will.

THE MARCH.

At four o'clock the reveille is beaten and then comes roll call and breakfast. The tents are struck, the baggage wagons form their long line and then start off on their march. It was raining pitilessly Friday morning, and the men made their first day's march through the storm, wrapped in their grey blankets, which covered them pretty from head to foot, and were converted into the neck, giving them more the appearance of monks than gay Zouaves.

Up and down hill, up and down again, was the order all through the piney woods, and in nearly every vale a stream of water crossed the road and made a marsh that had to be waded through. The road, or wagon track it might more properly be termed, for it was cut in the most unnecessarily circuitous manner, and at short intervals is made more deviating from the detours that have to be taken to avoid the fallen trees which were felled on each side of the road to fall in the exact position that would most vexatiously obstruct the road. The distance from Hall's Landing to Pollard, on the line of Montgomery Railroad is stated to be forty six miles, but that must be less than measurement. Certainly if the road as it meanders among the trees and stumps were made into a straight line, straightened out, it would measure sixty miles. Most of those who have travelled it are ready to take oath that it is six hundred.

Hall's Landing has been a place fearful to provide himself for the march with, old and easy shoes. Ideas upon this subject among the experienced are various, as exhibited in tight boots, patent leathers, gay lasting and Congress trampers. The first five or six miles of the day are delightful. The scenery is enchanting, and those who have never experienced the joy of a journey altogether delightful. The soldier dons gratuitous himself upon the enjoyment of so pleasant a promenade, and steps out briskly with his left foot to the light of the flute, playing all the while with his partner in file, laughing at his sallies of wit, and retorting as sharply upon the gentle maidens who commences to rally that he is on a march, and not on a pleasure promenade. Mile by mile passes, and gradually he sobers down to a serious air. Ten miles have been marched, and the line is actually getting tired. When once the thought of fatigue enters the mind, the body succumbs rapidly to the reality. The elasticity of the limbs vanishes with the elasticity of the mind, and walking becomes a stern duty instead of a pleasure. Now is the time and now the opportunity of the canteen of whisky or rum to work its effects. It intended to cure. In order to prevent these expedients from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken accordance with the directions.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price $1 per bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

Has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung disease, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues wherever it has been employed. That it has been in constant use throughout this section, we need not assure the people. Every body knows it to be the best it ever has been, and that it can be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Piles, Worms, Colic, Palpitation of the Heart, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Costiveness.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 Cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and other persons of eminence have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these Pills, but more space here will not permit the insertion of them. The following certificate from Dr. Antognini is a fair sample of hundreds of the same character, and the treatment that should be followed for Fever and Ague:

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations. They are cheap and worthless. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best and will have it. Physicians and the afflicted should be informed that

B. Antognini & E. Richard,

18.....Conti street.....15

MANUFACTURERS OF

SLATE BED BILLIARD TABLES,

Having obtained from Mr. Berger a certificate establishing the superiority of their Billiard Tables over those of the other manufacturers, and also the privilege of using in future the name of the celebrated Professor, deem it their duty to communicate the fact to amateurs. Mr. Berger being furthermore desirous of testifying his high appreciation of Messrs. Richard & Richard's Tables, has ordered, for his private use, a full and complete set, which he is now using in Havana and upon which he practiced with Mr. Dion, the White Hall on St. Louis street. Amateurs can call and see the certificate.

Will be found in the same establishment a splendid selection of Satin, Oak, Mahogany and Rosewood Billiard Tables with Slate Beds or Solid Marble, and the celebrated Combination Cushions.

Being in connection with the principal Northern houses, they offer a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Tables Cloths, Balls, Cues, Cue-Cutters, Cue-Leathers, Pool Baskets and Balls, &c., &c.

Also, on hand, second-hand Tables, Keno Boxes and Cards, Ten-Pin Balls and Pins, Bagatelles, Pigeon Holes and DOUBLE SWIFT ROULETTES.

Prices very moderate. ap20

HAVANA TOBACCO—83 bales, for wrappers and filling, selling by sample at Triangle Habana, from Havana, and sale by

E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st.,

ap19 bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts.

HAVANA SUGAR—200 boxes White, Yellow and Brown in store, for sale by

E. TROISGROS,

ap19 18 Customhouse, bet. Chartres and Old Levee

HAVANA SUGAR—200 boxes white and yellow Sugar, in store, for sale by

E. TROISGROS,

ap19 18 Customhouse, bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts.

CIGARETTES—36,000 pacles La Honrada s; just landing at steamer General Mimon, from Havana, and for sale by SORNIO & BROTHER,

ap19 64 Gravier st.

HAVANA CIGARS—50,000 landing from steamship Habana, from Havana; for sale by

E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st.,

ap19 bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts.

HAVANA HONEY—16 barrels new crop, landing from steamer Habana, from Havana; for sale by

E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st.,

ap19 bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts.

HAVANA SUGAR—127 boxes, landing from steamship Habana; for sale by

E. TROISGROS,

ap19 18 Customhouse street, bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts

May success and glory attend our Zouaves.

After seeing the steamer off, the officers whose duty still retains them here, escorted to his residence, preceded by their band, J. W. Zacharie, the father of the Battalion of Zouaves.

The New Brigadier-General of the Louisiana Legion—We are happy to announce to our readers that at a meeting of the commissioned officers of the Louisiana Legion Dr. Trudeau was declared the nominee for Brigadier-General of that noble corps, which the Orleans Guards and Esplanade Guards will soon join. We compliment the officers upon the choice of such a distinguished officer. Major Theard, to whom the rank was first offered, declined in favor of Dr. Trudeau, acknowledging his superiority and talent.

Attention, Virginians!—The sons of the Old Dominion are requested to meet at the *Crescent* office to sign their names and give those of the counties and towns in which they were born, in order to endorse the resolutions passed by them at their meeting last night at the St. Charles Hotel. The polls will be closed at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

Military Appointment.—Gov. Moore, we learn, has appointed Col. Labuzan to the Brigadier Generalship of the Second Brigade of the Louisiana Volunteers. This is an honor well deserved by Col. Labuzan, for he is a soldier of Louisiana in every sense of the word. We congratulate Col. Labuzan upon the honor conferred.

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

The members of the Bar are requested to meet in the Supreme Court room on SATURDAY next, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., to respectfully express their earnest desire that the Courts may be reopened for the dispatch of such business as can be disposed of without prejudice to the rights of persons engaged in the military service of the country.

Wm W King, W O Denegre,
Hyams, Labatt & Jonas, Benjamin Botsford & Finney
Benedict Egan, Benedict Forstall,
S Mott, Thomas J Durant,
A A Fraser, Charles W Hornor,
W S Stansbury, T H Kennedy,
D H Bryon, Thomas Gilmore,
E H Farrell, L Lanata,
Thos Cary, Geo L Bright,
J Ad Rozier, William H Hunt,
S King Cutler, Budd & Lambert,
J W Thomas, J S Cotton,
G W H Muir, M M Cohen,
L U Galsaudé, A F Field,
F H Brown, Richard Shackelford,
John H Kennard, T B Hart,
J Bishop, L Castera,
E Hermann, Lisa De Blanc, Jr,
Alfred Faulge, Thos Allen Clarke,
E Pilsbury, Camille Gaffiot,
D Aucoin, H A Morse,
T Mudd, T J Lingly,
H R Grandmont, T A Bartlette,
Christoval Morel, Revd A Hall,
H M Spofford, M H Macarty,
J Magner, F A McDonnell,
Leon Jaugerin, J M Gaudet,
Frank Hayne, Jas D August