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NEW ORLEANS.
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

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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.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By O. Lesumont, Blache & Co., at their auction room, No. 69 Chartres street, boots, shoes, clothing, shirts, &c.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, all the furniture and moveable effects contained in the house situate at the corner of Bienville and Levee streets, Second District of this city, and at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Crepe and Trigale streets, Third District of this city, the contents of a dairy.

THE RAID.

The North is making extensive preparations for a raid upon the South. We say "a raid,"—for although the marauders avail themselves of the pretext that they are fighting to maintain the Union, their language proves that they are instigated by a relentless sectional animosity, and that they trust to subjugate and plunder the South. It is a "raid" in the fullest sense of the term that they propose. They hope by dint of superior numbers, and the possession of the Federal army, navy and treasury, to overrun the South, to beat down opposition, to pillage as at their pleasure, to subvert our domestic institutions, and to convert the fertile fields of the South into howling wastes and wilderness. And with a view to blind us to their fell designs, and to obtain co-operation of the thoughtless and the credulous, the Black Republican leaders have the ineffable impudence to declare that they are only seeking to preserve the Union! Good Heaven! What a Union it would be, if consummated! A Union of the South with her implacable foes; of the dove with the hawk; of the oppressed with the oppressor;—a Union with robbers and bandits! From such a Union we pray specially to be delivered. Our gorge rises at the bare supposition.

Mean while the preparations for the raid continue. Like vultures scenting their quarry, do the swarms of Abolitionists respond to LINCOLN's ferocious invitation. From the East, the West and the North they are gathering in numberless hosts to sweep down upon the South. They exult in the prospect of visiting us with ruin and desolation. They threaten us with all possible direst ills—the loss of our commerce, the rigorous blockade of our harbors, the occupation of our strongholds, the capture and possession of our cities, conquest, spoliation, forced contributions and the liberation of our slaves. Already, in anticipation, are they planting their feet upon the South, and holding it as a subjugated province to be controlled by the arbitrary will of a Northern master. We wish our readers enjoyed the same opportunity that we do, of beholding in the numerous journals of the North the expression of the real sentiments of the people of that section. If they could peruse the cold blooded and diabolical recommendations of such Lincoln sheets as the *Tribune*, the *Post*, the *Evening Post*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and others, and read the note with what gusto they glout over the prospect of wreaking their long heard spite and malice upon the South, we are sure our readers would yet only thank Providence that the ties which once bound them to the North are severed, but would sooner welcome sorrow, poverty and death than consent to their renewal. The war proclamation of LINCOLN has proved the infallible touchstone of Northern sentiment. The veil of duplicity and simulated friendship has been thrown aside, and the long and revolting aspect of sectional hatred is now displayed in all its native loathsomeness. We will not say that there are absolutely none left at the North who harbor a kindly feeling towards us—there are such, but they are few in number, and for the most part so overborne and cowed by the fierce spirit around them, that they hardly dare to breathe a whisper in favor of peace and justice.

We believe, however, that the people of the South at length fully understand the wishes and intentions of the Black Republican Government. They were long loth to acknowledge the existence of such stupendous iniquity. They were greatly disposed to cherish a generous confidence in the professions of those who claimed to be their friends. But they know better now, and will never be again deceived. The Lincoln proclamation taught them exactly how much reliance should be placed on Northern conservatism. That little document, while stirring up the Northern hordes, destroyed the last vestige of discord in the South, and united all her sons. We needed it to focus to war to admonish us of the necessity of banding together like brothers, of forgetting former feuds, and of obliterating former political distinctions. LINCOLN has done this much for us, although he may possibly have anticipated very different consequences.

Threatened men, says the proverb, live long, and we are inclined to think the South will be a living illustration of its truth. We have not yet been particularly alarmed or appalled at the truculent demonstrations of our foes. Even the bloody-minded menace to "wipe us out" has left our withers unwrung. We happen to know something of our strength, resources and national advantages, and we know, therefore, that if LINCOLN could command a host as countless as the legions of ATTILA, he is rendered unable to carry into effect his infamous purpose. The people of the South are fighting for life, liberty, and the possession of their dearest rights. Such a people, leagued together as one man, are invincible, and this Mr. LINCOLN will speedily discover. At present his followers imagine they are about to achieve an easy victory. They are jubilant in advance, and praise of crushing us at a single blow. They will dout their error when they attempt to pollute Southern soil with their presence. We do not desire to underrate their courage, but they have yet to learn the difference between an invading army and a nation armed for self-defense.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS meets to-day at Montgomery. Its deliberations will be of the greatest possible importance.

OPERA HOUSE.—Do not forget that Pressolini appears to night in her magnificent personation of "Norma." If the attendance were commensurate with the merits of this lyric tragedienne, the theatre would be unable to contain the multitude that would throng it.

The steamer Rapides brought down the Louisiana Guards from Natchitoches. They number 111 men rank and file, and are under the command of Capt. Levy and Lieutenants R. E. Burk, Robertson and Scarborough.

The following is the list of officers of the Greenwood Guards, brought down by the steamer J. M. Sharp: Captain W. Bloarney, First Lieutenant, A. Bloarney, Second Lieutenant, J. D. Waddell; Orderly Sergeant, T. J. Sharp, Second Sergeant, E. Bryant, Third Sergeant, J. L. Fortson; First Corporal, J. M. Bushong; Second Corporal, W. S. Williams; Third Corporal, W. H. Bayliss, and eighty two privates.

MORE REBELS.—We hear, says the Richmond *Whig*, that there were 150 military and naval resignations received in Washington in one day (Monday, this week. They were almost entirely from natives of Virginia and Maryland, who are rushing to the land of their birth. They constitute the very flower of the service. Such losses must speedily produce wide spread demoralization in both the army and navy. Blackguards like those engaged in burning Gosport Navy Yard are the sort of characters to whom the honor of the stars and stripes is now committed. Alas for the degradation!

MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE.—It seems to be confirmed by our Northern mails that Thomas Winans, the famous Baltimore millionaire, has offered his entire fortune of $7,000,000 to the support of the Southern cause. This gentleman is as renowned for his liberality and benevolence of spirit as he is for his enormous wealth, and he now crowns the nobility of his life with this illustrious deed of patriotism. It is glorious to have rights on our side!—to be ranged on our very van, such a monumental man as Thomas Winans—such a patriot towering before the eyes of all our nation to beckon them on, and before the eyes of all the enemy to fright them back from their unholy course.

Here is a specimen of the falsehoods which abound in the Northern prints. It is from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 23d instant:

A gentleman, arrived from New Orleans Saturday, informed us that the greatest excitement was made manifest there to secure volunteers. A bounty of twenty dollars was offered, and two dollars extra to any person securing a recruit. This would be a startling intelligence here, where the chief difficulty is to make room for the men that are offering their services. Our informant further stated that women and children were pouring into the city from the interior to avoid the apprehended danger of slave insurrections.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.—Messrs Holle & Co., news agents, No. 61 Exchange Place are constantly laying us under obligations for the latest novelties in their line, and particularly for valuable exchanges. Messrs Holle & Co. receive regularly the illustrated journals, the monthlies, the New York *Daily Herald*, and the best of the foreign newspapers and magazines. We take occasion to inform our friends of the Second District that they will always find copies of the New Orleans BEE at Messrs. Holle & Co.'s establishment.

INSTANT RELIEF.—Under this head will be found an advertisement offering special remedies for croup, cuts, throat, coughs, worms and others.

DISPEPSIA AND DIABETES.—Advertise particular attention to the advertisement of Dr. Mott, on the delivery of the medicine for rheumatism and diabetes to be obtained at No. 129 St. Ann street.

TELEGRAPHIC.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, April 26.—There is as yet no news of the expedition, by sea or land, which is to capture the United States troops encamped in the vicinity of Indianola. The latter are reported to be in possession of two schooners, seized with a design to leave in them.

Fifteen hundred volunteers were enrolled at Galveston in four days in reply to Gen. Sherman's call. One thousand in the country tender him their service.

There is much excitement in Galveston at the report of the intended withdrawal of the steamships in the New Orleans and Texas line.

Messrs Mills, Wharton and Armstrong have been appointed a committee to wait on the Steamship Company.

Messrs. Goon, Morganaud and Wharton are on a special mission from Gen Sherman and the citizens committee to Gov. Moore.

Military preparations are going on throughout the State.

Major McCulloch's regiments for the frontier were mustered into service at San Antonio on the 25th.

Fort Bliss and Quitman have been surrendered to the State Commissioners, and will soon be garrisoned by Texas troops.

Capt Moore, C. S. A., is actively superintending the erection of batteries here.

Capt Ingraham, C. S. A., has arrived from Montgomery.

Gov. Clark has confirmed Gen. Sherman's appointment by the Convention as military commander here.

The Texas Commissioners to the Indian Nations report very satisfactory progress. The Northern Canadians is there, and they will secede from what remains of the Federal Union.

Evans Brown, of Abolition sympathies, was shipped on board the Charles Morgan for tampering with negroes.

Interesting from Cairo.

The Cairo correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* writes to that paper as follows:

CAIRO, Ill., April 25—2 A. M.

Editors Avalanche—Since the brief letter I addressed you by the last evening, great changes have taken place. Two thousand more men have arrived, and are quartered within a mile and a half of the place. I saw them disembark from the cars, and a sorry looking set they are. There are, all told, new about five thousand troops within an hour of Cairo. Many are situated along the line of the railroad; others are guarding the levee above and below the place. Fifty two thousand are right here. They have inside the landlord of the St. Charles Hotel "cooped" the ranche. Most unceremoniously. In other words, the officers of the troops have taken possession of the hotel *nolens volens*, and it is now the headquarters.

The old Hospital, one mile from the hotel, contained of it, is the other rendezvous. From both places the United States flags float—huge ones at that.

We hear it said here that at Big Muddy creek, thirty miles north of this, there are some five hundred men stationed, who are guarding the bridge at that point. There are large forces stationed at each assailable point where communication could be cut off by bridges, but this is the most important point in the immediate vicinity there is nothing but an undergrowth of cotton wood, and John Logan, who is well up in the interest business, is the man who is at the head of the operations.

Of the troops here, fully three hundred are supposed to be negroes, and the remainder have been picked up from the gutters of Chicago, and among the Dutch of Illinois. Any one who has lived in the Southern States would drive them from the place, if the attack were properly made.

Cairo is under martial law. The women and children have fled the city, and the soldiery now have entire possession of the town. The citizens hope, as a class, are for the South, and await only a favorable opportunity to show their reliance to the mercenaries who have rendered their homes desolate.

During the entire night workmen have been engaged in erecting a battery on the Missouri side of the river. The moon has revealed the fact, and a large number of the Lincolnites have been standing to their arms ever since. We commenced, anticipating an attack. The Missourians are with the South to a man almost, and will soon make Cairo, the nearest approximation, also with the South, too hot to hold the soldiery. Their battery will command the town perfectly.

Information has been received here that there are 800 men at Paducah, waiting orders to march here to take the place. This intelligence has rendered the troops more active. It is also stated that the Federal Government have planned a forty two pounder on the bank of the river, and are anxiously expecting some steamer that has Lincoln's troops on board. Are you preparing?

At the levee, yesterday, a man jumped ashore from a steamboat, and hurrated for Lincoln. He was knocked down in an instant, and nearly beaten to death. This will show the feeling of our people here.

The commanding officer here has overhauled the Adams Express. He seized a box which looked to contain arms, and still holds it. It was marked "Sam. Tate, Schneider & Glassick, Memphis, Tenn."

I have to send my communications secretly, and until I am prevented, will keep you posted.

Tennessee in Line.

We are gratified to be able to announce that John Bell and his Union compeers in Tennessee have arrayed themselves openly and boldly on the side of the South. Witness the following account of a public meeting held at Nashville, which we take from the *Banner*, lately a strong Union paper:

Hon John Bell spoke for about three quarters of an hour, stating in effect that he now felt that his duties and responsibilities are concerned the post is a seated book. The time for action and unity of action in the south had arrived, and he was for standing by the South, and defending the South, and the South, against the unnecessary, aggressive, cruel, unjust and wanton war which is being waged against her. He recounted at some length the efforts which he had made in the past, and especially with the present Administration, to avert this war, and the place he had declared for the preservation of peace; but those hopes had now vanished, and our duty was to defend ourselves and to make common cause with all our sister slaveholding States against a common invading foe. He advocated a strong and effective military league for union among all slaveholding States for the successful prosecution of the war. He declared that Tennessee had, in effect, dissolved her relations with the Federal Union, and though he had hoped and labored to the last to preserve the Union intact, and prevent a separation, that inevitable, to make it peaceful, he now absolutely all such hope, and his voice was clear and loud to call upon the people to arm to "arms!" He counselled the most effective and energetic public and private measures to secure the best organization possible of the military strength of the State.

Mr Bell was followed by Hon. Edwin H. Ewing, who declared that in his opinion the union between the North and the South was at an end forever, and he had no hope of its restoration. He regarded this as a war of subjugation, and he would never consent to such a consummation as was attempted to be established over us. He was for a most vigorous prosecution of the war. He denied that the Federal Administration is the United States of America, or that Washington was the rightful seat of Government. The District of Columbia was carved out of Southern territory, and they ought not be permitted to hold an island in our own country. He was therefore for taking it. He was for unity of action among all the States of the South under any leader whom he was best qualified to lead them. He said that though Mr. Jefferson Davis had not been a favorite with him as a politician, he believed him to be the wise and competent military commander as there is in the South, and he was for marching under him, or any other man, against the invaders of Southern soil. His cry was, "Arms! to arms! not only to resist the invasion of our own soil, but that of our sister Southern States. He had no thought of accepting the poor privilege of being swallowed up at last.

Hon. Andrew Ewing followed, declaring, in the strongest and most emphatic terms, his adherence to the attempted organization of the South. He was for the whole South standing as a unit.

Mercy.

In our leading article we allude to the language habitually employed respecting the South by Black Republican sheets. Here is a sample from the Chicago *Tribune*. It will serve to show what mercy means, as interpreted by the North. The article is headed "The Merciful Method:"

Let there be no boy's play—no waiting for repentance, for a willing return to patriotism and duty; no sending of soda, no battles with quiet guns and buttered words. In a word, we intend to sustain the majesty of the law and to vindicate the majesty of the Republic must be called by the half million in a levy. The credit of our people is sufficient for the Government to raise the means to equip them. The steam marine and clipper ships of the merchant marine must be chartered or bought for Government uses. Arms and munitions of war are plenty, and will not furnish them in abundance, must be imported cargo after cargo. Every port in the South must be blockaded, and wherever by land our army can be driven into the interior, there it should go. The trade of the rebels must be cut off by vigorous and effective means. Their exports must be stopped. "Let there be no—no—no!" is the command that must be addressed to them by every Northern man—a command that every Northern man must be prepared to enforce. Vigor and determination to put down treason at all hazards and at whatever cost, are half a victory were the combatants equally matched. With the immense preponderance of which, both in resources and fighting men enlisted in support of the Government, they would close the contest in a short six months. The Administration will be compelled to abandon its ground that there shall be no invasion of a State. That reticence of attention will not last thirty days. This is a war—not an embute that a sheriff and his corporal's guard can suppress. The work will be earnest, and if greatly prolonged, the result doubtful. All the resources of civilized warfare must be freely employed. If necessary, to burn, kill and destroy, let there be no hesitation. Temporizing is out of place, and, in the end, more destructive of life than vigorous and decisive measures. The great object to be attained is a speedy and honorable peace by the restoration of Government authority. If to compass that Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile or Baltimore must be sacrificed, let the sacrifice be made. If it be necessary to sweep Virginia with the besom of destruction, let the deed be done. If Maryland must be obliterated, let the command to lay waste should be only a day hoped of its execution.

Independence, Mo., April 23.—There are ten companies, in all, organized in this county, all armed and prepared for any emergency that may arise. Three companies have formed in this city, and one artillery company. The armament of the people, and forming them into companies, is for home protection. They are determined to entertain friendly relations with their neighbors, but are prepared to meet them in hostile array if lawless bands invade our borders. Will soon have 20,000 men enrolled for the defence of her soil against all invaders.

Lincoln's Trick at Sumter—How the "First Gun" was Fired.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Express.]

"THE SECRET OUT.—It is evident now that the reason why the fleet did not assist Major Anderson was because the Government really wished Major Anderson to be defeated. The *Tribune* tacitly confesses it this morning. It says: '*We have lost Fort Sumter, but we have united the North.*' This corresponds with the wish of a prominent Republican, who said he hoped Major Anderson would be defeated, in order to do just what the *Tribune* now claims it has done—expose a gallant band of soldiers to death in order to carry a political point."

There is every reason to believe that the above paragraph from the New York *Day Book* speaks the truth, and unmasks the guilty authors of the war. The whole Charleston exhibition was a compound of treachery, dissimulation and devilishness. The war of coercion had been resolved upon, and afraid to assume the responsibility of their own act, the Cabinet secretly got up this affair only for the purpose of provoking a conflict in such a manner as to give them a plausible appearance of having been the attacked party. In this way have they imposed upon the Northern people and around them by their crafty appeals and false representations to the desired pitch of indignation. It was a *smart* trick, but an inelegantly base one. They have accomplished their infernal purpose, and are now glorying in their success.

Just now we are reminded of a scene in Romeo and Juliet, which is eminently illustrative of the spirit which dictated this recourse of Lincoln's to a secret manœuvre to attain this wicked end. It is so exceedingly applicable to the present case that we cannot forbear quoting it. It will be found in the first act of the play, almost at its opening. The quarrel is between Sampson and Gregory on the one side, and Abram and Baltiasar on the other. Sampson is itching for a fight, but is afraid to strike the first blow. So he, Lincoln like, resorts to an indirection for the attainment of his purpose:

Samp—Let us take the law on our sides—let them begin.

Gre.—I will frown as I pass by, and let them take it as they list.

Sam—Nay, if they dare—I will bite my thumb at them; which is a disgrace to them if they bear it.

Abr—Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?

Samp—I do bite my thumb at you, sir.

Abr—Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?

Samp. (Gre.)—Is the law on our side if I say ay?

Gre.—No.

Samp—No, sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, sir; but I bite my thumb, sir.

We see in the heart and purpose of Sampson in the above dialogue the heart and purpose of Lincoln in this exposition to Fort Sumter.

Stupidity of the Lincoln Cabinet.

The cabal at Washington are as witless as they are wicked. With the hollow pretext of maintaining the Constitution and laws, they are trampling both under foot. The best proclamation of Lincoln is a most striking instance of self-stultification and folly. We are told that the Southern States have not seceded—they cannot secede—secession is *null* and *void*, and yet in the same breath, these same States are treated as a foreign power, and subjected to a blockade in pursuance of the *law of nations*. Who ever before heard of a government blockading a portion of its own territory by the "law of nations?" This is, certainly, something new under the sun, and must be condescend to be eminently Lincolnian in view and logic. What aggravates the absurdity of any thing could do it, while thus treating the Southern States as in the Union and out of it at the same time, the plain provision of the Constitution, which expressly prohibits any advantage to one port over another, is wholly ignored. The Cabinet Constitution on the point are worth quoting. They are: "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." Therefore it is perfectly clear that the Government can not leave open ports in one State and close them in another. It cannot shut up the port of New Orleans and Charleston, and open those of Boston and New York—that is, by the Constitution. This, however, our constitutional cabinet quietly overlooked.

But this blundering crew not content with contradictions of which a schoolboy might be ashamed, and not satisfied with inventing themselves an war with half the continent, are laying down a programme which will inevitably draw upon them the navies of Europe. By treaties with England and France, it is stipulated that the vessels of those countries shall have the right of entry to *all* the ports of this country. This paper blockade comes directly across this stipulated right. Not only that England and France are the powers to submit tamely to the denial of such a right—which would operate to the extinction of their commerce—but they would be unmanly cowards if they continued to do so. We take it that the first English or French vessel that may be molested in pursuance of this Lincoln proclamation will be the signal for a Southern peal will rouse the dormant nations to vigorous measures of resistance—*Richmond Whig.*

ACTUAL CONDITION OF NORFOLK.—Captain E. T. Blamire, of Norfolk, furnishes to the Petersburg (Va.) *Express* the following particulars of the damage done to public property there:

The dry dock has suffered no damage, except to the gates, which can be repaired at a very little cost. This is a most important acquisition, as its construction cost over $1,000,000.

All of the timber sheds, eight in number, and filled with the best timber, are yet standing. These houses are about six hundred feet long, and the material contained in them is not worth less than $2,000,000.

It is peculiarly gratifying to us to have it in our power to say that the several stores filled with pork, beef, bread, beans, whisky, brooms, cordage, cutlery, spades, shovels, and every other conceivable article which is most needed by us at this time, escaped the incendiary torch, and are now in our power. The value of the stores at this crisis cannot be estimated.

The machine shops, smelting, steam saw mill, officers' quarters, and all other buildings, are left untouched.

The damage done to Gosport amounts to the burning of eight houses. All those situated on Lincoln street, between Water and second, and on Water to Henry, were consumed. These were not of very great value, and $40,000 will probably pay the damage.

The best spirit prevails at Portsmouth. Every body has gone to work to do what can be done for our country. It matters not how they may have been divided before, they are now united in the glorious cause of Southern emancipation from Black Republican mastery.

The *Mobile Register*, culls from the Eastern mail the following interesting items:

Florence, S. C., April 22—Five companies from Georgia passed over the railroad to day for Virginia.

COLUMBIA SOLDIERS IN PORTSMOUTH.—Portsmouth, Va., April 23—We arrived here safely to day, were enthusiastically received along the route through North Carolina and Virginia.

Troops are pouring in from various sections. Batteries are being rapidly thrown up at different points. All is activity, excitement, hope. P. H. COOGE TR.

Richmond, April 24—Governor Letcher and General Robert Lee, commander of the Virginia forces, were in secret council nearly all day. Virginia is arming to the teeth, and her men exhibit the greatest pluck and anxiety for a fight.

The following dispatch was received last night by a distinguished army officer who is in this city:

Little Rock, Ark., April 24—The Convention meets on the 6th of May, and the State will secede immediately. The people are unanimous, patriotic, and stand a unit for secession. We will join the Southern Confederacy before the expiration of many months.

To MESSRS. WIRT, PEISTER & CO.—Memphis, Tenn., April 24—Will you express at once to us all the Military Tactics you can spare. Tennessee is in a blaze. One hundred thousand men are here panting for the contest and anxious for a fight. She will stand by the South forever. CLAYES & VADE.

MARYLAND.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th says:

The news from Maryland, by authentic sources, is highly encouraging. The people are *rising en masse* and arming everywhere for the fight. The Governor has called the Legislature to meet next Friday, the 26th inst., which will forthwith take the most active steps against the common enemy. These gallant people deserve all the help their friends can give them. Old Virginia must rush to their assistance.

Senator Douglas is dead against us. We are sorry for it, but the following dispatch leaves no doubt of the fact:

Indianapolis, April 23.—Senator Douglas spoke here to night, from the balcony of the Bates House, to an immense audience in the street, in the midst of a heavy shower of rain. He said our country is in danger, our flag is assaulted, and piracy invited to prey upon our commerce; that the Northwest can never consent to let the Union be dissolved, and our country cut off by the States; that it is the duty of our citizens, Democrats as well as Republicans, to go up and unsheath the sword in defence of our country, our constitution, our rights, and never sheath it until they are secured.

He would not infringe on the rights of the South. He had ever defended them. He would do every thing in his power to avert this war, but it is forced upon us. It is no time to enter into nice discussions of its cause. Let us vindicate our rights first and discuss the cause of our troubles afterwards. He called upon his country men to rise as one man and do battle for their constitutional and inalienable rights.

STRANGE REVENGE.—The Louisville *Democrat* of the 21st says:

A man named Peter Smith was shot yesterday morning on the Jeffersonville ferry boat by his illegitimate son, Francis Marion Smith. The young man stated that the former had seduced his mother forty years ago and brought her to a career of prostitution. He states that his mother, on her death bed, about a year ago, told him of these facts, and told him to avenge her. The young man first stabbed him and then shot him in the back of the head, the ball coming out at the forehead, literally blowing his brains out. He died immediately. Peter Smith was well known as a wine grower, and resided near Utica, Ind., and is connected by marriage with respectable families in this city. He is civilized highly respected by a large circle of friends. Mr Samuel Patterson arrested the murderer, and conducted him to jail, where he reiterated the facts above stated.

Capt. Maury resigns, and the resignation of such a man and officer will carry sorrow and pain in favor of the Southern cause throughout the civilized world. There is no American so widely known in Europe. Wherever science has shed a ray of light on the globe, there the name of Maury is as familiar as a household word. Rings and Courts, philosophers and statesmen, have vied with each other in showering honors upon his head. The extraordinary and beneficent labors of Maury, for the commerce of the world, have associated his name with the best of mankind with all that is truly great and good. The admission of such a man to the south are cause will cause men abroad to reflect, and will exert infinitely more influence than would that of Scott. Europe is crowded with military men, but there are none emulous their Scott, who is merely known outside the limits of our own country, and even then only as a soldier; but whenever the sea rolls a wave, Maury is known and venerated as a great light, and a benefactor of his race.—*Richmond Dispatch*

Reward of Merit.

"Hon. C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, lately appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the new Republic, is a native of Switzerland. He started in the world an orphan boy—educated in the Orphan School in Charleston—without friends or the paraphernalia of wealth, but by dint of his own energy and great talent, he has inscribed his name high on the tablet of fame."

The above reminds us of the career of another South Carolinian.

He was the son of parents in very obscure life, and so poor was his father, that he was unable to educate his son. But that son wanted not for a teacher, but began his own education. As he sat on a log reading, one day, at the age of twelve, clothed in the garb of a country "gawky," with pants extending barely below his knees, and his home-made socks endeavoring vainly to reach the cuff of the pants, a member of the senior class in a neighboring college, riding by, asked what he was reading.

"I am reading 'Locke on the Understanding,' was the reply.

"Why, what do you know about Locke?"

"Come and examine me and see."

The gentleman did so, and on his return home, related the incident to a fellow student, remarking—

"He taught me more of Locke than I ever knew before."

And together they agreed to educate the youth. They sent him to an academy; but it was not long before he had surpassed his teacher. Nor was it a great while before he was sent to college. He reached his Alma Mater an awkward, contemplative youth, still oddly dressed; and for several days he walked the campus with open mouth in unconcern, a green, illiterate country urchin, so far beneath the notice of the faculty, that for several days they refused to examine such an uncomprehending specimen of a candidate. Nor was it until ex-Governor Means insisted, that the examination occurred, and to the surprise of the faculty, the rollicking, unsophisticated country youth passed the ordeal triumphantly. His first effort was to engage the seniors in a metaphysical controversy, by which time he was much ashamed, that they threatened to turn back and begin their college course again, and "learn something."

Time passed on. The youth graduated, taking without competition, the highest honors in Columbia College.

"What are you going to do?" asked Doctor Cooper, the President.

"I shall preach the glorious gospel of the blessed God," was the reply.

"Then, sir, I've got to say to you, you are carrying your wares to a bad market."

Dr. Cooper wished to see him shine a star of the first magnitude among statesmen.

Years rolled on. The youth became a minister, President of Columbia College, from three institutions received simultaneously the degree of D. D., from one Medical College, the degree of LL. D., from one Medical College, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, a pastor of three churches, professor in a theological seminary and editor of the South ern Presbyterian Review, he occupies an influence and eminence superior to that of any mind in the Palmetto State.

Dining once, with other invited guests, at the residence of John C. Calhoun, he received the compliment of being seated next the great Nullifier, and he was soon engaged in the conversation. He chose for his subject metaphysics, instituted a comparison between the philosophy of Paley and Aristotle, and that of Hamilton Stewart and Locke, and for three hours discoursed such ideas, mental perception, the theory of the will, the objective and the subjective, until Mr. Calhoun exclaimed:

"Sir, I give up; I give up; for I am unable to follow you," and afterwards confessed that his guest was not only our best logician he ever saw, but the best practical one he had ever met.

Perhaps our readers have surmised the name of him to whom we allude. He is commonly called Dr. Thornwell.

A ROMAN MATRON.—A case has come to our knowledge, and we doubt not many others of a similar nature have occurred, of a lady having two sons, both under age, who have volunteered in a military company which went to Norfolk on Saturday. In bidding them farewell, she addressed them thus: "My sons, it is your duty now to fight for your country. I have more than you should return with any stain upon your honor. I prefer never to see you again. With such noble sentiments, the hired substitute shown and shame, and treason and infamy, FLOOD OF TEARS, the mother, with her sons, marched off to the war, leaving behind them many a bold cheek, full of the effect of the glowing sentiments that fell from the lips of the young speaker.

The company replied Spears, Bragan was worthy of the occasion, the occasion, and of the orator they have selected to be addressed.

From the *material* which composes this corps, we are at a loss whether to call it a rifle, a light Battery, or a cavalry company. It is well not be to fault if they should have a hand in it.

After the flag had been received, Judge Collins threw open the door of his mansion, and invited the company to enter and refresh themselves. Six King Bolt wine was immediately at market was produced from the window of the car, and in all probability Mr. Davis marched with steadily aim, and shot down as a parting and final compliment of revenge against Baltimore.

The perpetrator of that act is an murderer at heart, it was a cowardly act, and a cowardly slaughter. He must be known to his company, and should be held amenable to that justice so wantonly outraged in the cruel act. That the care were sufficient to prevent a repetition of the perpetrator of this savage deed, is surprising to us, and in another state of society to that indeed, prompt and decisive action would have prevented the recurrence of such an unconscionable act.

Mr Davis was an eminent and highly esteemed merchant of Baltimore, and his sudden, shocking and untimely death has caused deep sorrow in family and friends with deep affliction.—*Baltimore Sun.*

SINGULAR CASE OF DEATH.—On Thursday, the 9th inst., Peter Brunner, residing in Albany, while skylarking with a friend, received a ball in his head which caused him to lapse into a stupor, from which he expired that he had swallowed his tobacco teeth. There were four teeth, three of one cut, and one at the other end, the plate having all worn out, and the ball was found in the patient's head. The entire length of the plate was full two inches. The entire length of the plate was full two inches. He expected to die shortly for relief, but no relief could be given him, and he died in agony. His relations meantime had been unincorrupted, but his stomach had become so irritated as to make it impossible to retain food, and he was left to suffer tortures, into it, every touch producing violent and bloody vomiting. The next morning it was found that employment of the body had worn the plate to pieces, and the ball was found in the stomach. The plate is now in my hands for an inch and one-half long, and the ball was found in the meat, immediately below and level with the top of the breast bone. The plate is in two pieces, and the broken and sharp hook points having cut, on the right side, a gash an inch and a half long, and pierced the upper lobe of the right lung, producing an inflammation of the parts and allowing what food he had taken to pass into the pleural cavity instead of into the stomach. On the left side the upper was perforated, and the plate firmly imbedded into the substance of the throat. Extensive ulcerations of the lungs and neighbouring parts had supervened.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Parade Yesterday.—The parade yesterday of the First Division of the Louisiana State troops was one of the most creditable military displays that we have ever seen in New Orleans. Thousands and thousands of our citizens witnessed the display with martial array, and we hardly exaggerate in saying that hundreds of thousands of our citizens witnessed the display with pride and pleasure. And well our people might be proud of what uncommonly fine material, what excellent regiments, passed along through our streets in serried ranks, and the glittering of the bayonets in the sunshine was, as it were, but a reflection of the bright, brave spirit of people, who cannot be ruled by Black Republicans, nor can they be coerced into the idea that any man and or less a free people to believing that the republican principle or "self-government" can be subverted.

The display of the troops yesterday was, as we anticipated it would be, one of the grandest and most creditable to every way, that we have ever seen in the Queen City of the South.

It is proved to be able to speak specially of the turn-out of our down town troops. The ranks of every company, and every battalion, and every regiment were full. A number display was about double rare to see.

Colonel Treadwell's regiment of Louisiana Old Artillery" and other companies, presented an exceedingly fine appearance.

Amongst the companies raised below Canal street we observed particularly the gallant battalion of Louisiana Guards, a corps that was organized without the slightest approach to "fuss," but which is composed of the manly land must their true residents of the second and Third Districts. Their discipline and drill are creditable in the highest degree by every man who knew any thing of military affairs.

Major Jouvenet's command turned out in the most spirited manner. The uniforms and order in the ranks of the battalion well indeed, both as to bringing out a fine body of men, and displaying a discipline of which the best drilled volunteer company could well have been proud.

The Orleans Battalion of Artillery brought out their men in what we may well term "prime style." It was a glorious affair with their six-pounders and howitzers.

Capt. Mouliere's company of Chasseurs was another conspicuous and creditable feature of military display. We are much pleased, indeed, to commend the way in which Capt. Mouliere brought out his company.

All the other companies deserve great commendation, especially the Washington Artillery.

On the whole, the review of the troops yesterday, by Governor Moore, was every thing that an Orleanean should wish to see.

The Jefferson Davis Light Guards—At an election held at Concert Hall, the following officers were unanimously elected: Joseph C. Dumon; Charles Seaton, First Lieutenant; J. A. Guerabet, Second do.; A. F. Curry, Third do.; D. B. Samuels, T. Williams, J. Norton and J. Pittinger, Sergeants; J. W. Hampton, J. Conway, J. Edwards and Wm. Conway, Corporals and Lewis Comm ander Sergeant. On the roll of this young company there are already over forty names by next Saturday there will be one hundred. The Jefferson Davis Light Guards furnish their own arms and equipments.

The Louisiana Tuscos.—We spoke some time ago of a corps of Tuscos, whose first company is now organizing in this city. They will be uniformed exactly as the Franco-Algerian Tuscos which so much terrified the Austrian during the last fight as. It is a respectable fact that the soldiers of Gulay that the Tuscos are to fight with their teeth as well as their bayonets, and such the blood of their enemies. Of course we are inclined to believe this was a ridiculous story, but whatever truth there may be in it, we feel pretty sure our ever truth there may be in it, we feel pretty sure our Louisiana Tuscos will not be so bloody, though we think they will prove as valiant. The company's roll contains already fifty-one names, and in the ranks we find the following officers: Captain Henri Delassus; First Lieutenant Henry Rutland; Second do., Lieutenants George J. Stakel and Jean Dubeau. Color Sergeant A. Moreau. Orderly Sergeant A. Joubert; Sergeants Ernest Dupré, F. Billon and V. Bayer; Corporals J. Barriere, F. Bouillon, A. Lesueur and James Leibe.

Volunteer Battalion.—The public is informed that subscriptions for the raising of Col. Edmonston's battalion will be held in trust by Mr. Lloyd B. Coleman, No. 26 Carondelet street, until a sufficient number of names can be enrolled to warrant the organization of the battalion.

Flag Presentation—De Soto Rifles.—This fine company, under command of Wm. Loomis, Captain, and Lieutenants, Seymour and Bailey, turned out yesterday morning and proceeded by a splendid band, to receive a flag presented to the company by the ladies of New Orleans. The corps left their armory at 6 o'clock, marching down Canal and Carondelet streets, and out Esplanade, performing with precision and accuracy many evolutions on the way, to the residence of His Honor Judge Collens, of the First District Court of New Orleans, where a magnificent flag was presented to the company by Miss Idea le Collens, daughter of the Judge, on behalf of the fair donors. When the company had formed into line, the fair speaker advanced on the balcony with the flag of the Confederate States, bearing seven stars, and in a clear and distinct voice delivered the following address:

When De Soto, that daring pioneer, discovered and traversed the territory now occupied by the seven original Confederate States, and whose he beheld the forests, the banks of rivers and the hills, from the Atlantic to the plains of Texas, teeming with wild flowers, and spread in this beautiful aspect he fain would have given the name of Florida to the whole region, little did he think or that a day would come when the savage who roamed from one hunting ground to the other, would be finally so, and the civilized man, with his so doubtful arts, to and turning that wilderness into palaces, dwellings, and the hills into fortresses for the gratification and pleasure of the pine of the variegated but uniform of adornment of incredible delicacy, and superior worth. When, the gaudy brothers—fortune not so blessed, the cottage plain and the broad mantle of the Federal Government, holding out with its snowy fleece, exclusively with richness to the cities, and the cities with beauty, with less fit for the world. Nay, more! behold, where once was the flowery wilderness, great States have arisen to take the place of one, and the Union, which we vainly hoped to maintain, is now in our power, and we are called upon to defend it by all soldiers for their good Enterprise and a lifey bearing.

Lawyers' Corps—The members of the legal profession of the Second and Third Districts have formed a military company, in the ranks of which we observe the names of the most prominent members of the same array, the first among the private is Judge Bliss. Pierre Boulé. The Captain is Julian Louis Duplantier, the Lieutenants J. F. Monde and Charles Gaudet, the Sergeants Jas. Lewis, Jas. Fenton, F. Coquet and the Corporals, A.