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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1861.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By G. Lemmont, Sloche & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, No. 80 Chartres street, summer clothing and dry goods.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at his warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District, dry goods, shoes, boots, store fixtures, &c., &c.

STAND FROM UNDER.

There are two things for which the Northern editors are remarkable, viz: for their military genius and their intense love of truth. With respect to the former it is indeed extraordinary, and the only marvel is that the South should still dream of resistance after being submitted at least a hundred times by the stupendous and overwhelming projects of the CESARS and NAPOLEONS of the Northern press. When we read Gen. WEBB's plan for a campaign, and figure to our mind the approach of two grand armies—each of 200,000 men—one enormous column reaching our devoted city by passing through the Southern States, and the other attaining the same object by coming down the river, we are struck with a terror which is only allayed by the reflection that the puissant hero has forgotten in his scheme of conquest to provide a commissariat department for this mighty host. Then there is that Lilliputian in stature, but giant in military science, the doughty editor of the N. Y. *Times*, who has designed on several occasions, in pity for the ignorance of Gen. SCOTT, to enlighten that soldier respecting the manner in which the war should be prosecuted, and has demonstrated incontrovertibly that the shortest and most effectual plan would be to set half a million of men in the field, and send them at once to raze, burn and destroy the cities of the South, beginning with Charleston, which is to be converted into a desert and sown with salt, and ending with New Orleans, which is to share the same melancholy fate. Then, again, that honest and high-principled sheet—the *Herald*—proposes to empty upon us the seven plagues of the Apocalypse, by letting loose upon the South the three hundred thousand *roughs*, who have no fear of any thing in the world, or hope in the world to come. Next come that bright, lively, humane, and pious paper, the *World*, and that prince of philanthropists, the *Tribune*—both of which have repeatedly proved that the South can be annihilated in a single brief campaign, if the simpletons at Washington would but follow their precious counsel. Then we have the Cincinnati *Commercial*—a print which two months ago was dead against coercion—offering an infallible means of crushing out the rebellion, capturing all the towns on the Mississippi, and bombarding New Orleans, simply by the use of gunboats.

We are quite amazed that the Lincoln Government should remain utterly insensible to the consummate sagacity, the wise forecast, the exquisite military skill, and the martial ardor and contempt of peril displayed by these heroic personages. Some of them present indisputable claims to attention in their past renown. Has not the redoubtable Col. WEBB been terribly truculent at times, and did he not induce poor CITTY to fight for him and get killed in his stead? Did not that warrior, HORACE GREELEY, submit with exemplary meekness to the painful lesson inflicted by Col. RUFF's cane? And as for RAYMOND, or the "Little Villain"—to give him his popular *sobriquet*—did he not illustrate his love of danger and hard knocks by running away from the battle of Solferino as fast as his diminutive organs of locomotion would carry him? As to the others, fame has not yet chronicled their exploits, but we have no doubt every one of the Black Republican editors is endowed with a spirit as fearless, and a genius for war as transcendant as those to whom we have particularly alluded.

With respect to their attachment to truth, it is almost needless to cite the evidence. Take up hap-hazard any Northern sheet, and you will find abundant illustrations of this attractive virtue. None of them ever paint a falsehood touching the South. Of course not. Their consciences are too tender to permit them to malign an enemy. It is not they which have asserted a thousand times that three colored freemen from the North, taken on board the Star of the West, were sold into slavery, or that our armies are composed of ragamuffins, that they are half-starved, that the people of the South are groaned to the dust by forced loans; that a reign of terror has been inaugurated amongst us; that we have repudiated all our debts; that there is a majority in favor of the Union in every one of the Confederate States except South Carolina; that we are all dreadfully apprehensive of servile insurrection; that our troops are badly armed and equipped; disorderly and mutinous; that we "are already cowed and subdued, dreading nothing so much as an attack, and ready to run away at the first charge of the enemy." This last observation had somehow found its way into the New York *Times* of the 16th, but we are satisfied the editor, in his scorn of falsehood, will retract it the first time Northern and Southern soldiers confront each other on the battle-field.

What with the colossal military genius evinced by the Northern press, and the magnanimity with which it eschews the slightest aspersion of the South, we are lost in wonder and admiration. What noble foes we have to encounter!—so high-minded, so generous, so merciful, so chivalrous, so gallant!

From later information it appears that the light-house on Ship Island was not destroyed by fire. The conflagration was confined to some buildings on the island. We understand Col. Barrow's regiment will be immediately dispatched to the important point.

THE SPIRIT OF TENNESSEE.—It has been scarcely ten days, says the Nashville *Patriot*, since the law calling for 55,000 volunteers in this State was published, and we are informed that about 25,000 have already been reported to the Governor as ready to defend the liberty and honor of the State. If necessary 150,000 will lay down their lives sooner than give up their rights to those who seek to curtail them by force of arms.

OUR FRIENDS ABROAD ACTIVE.—The London Black Republican correspondent of the New York *Post*, writing on the 29th ult., says: "Not only in England, but on the Continent, there is a large party active in the service of the Secessionists for years they have been making efforts to establish direct steam communication between Europe and Southern ports. The project has never seemed feasible, but now, taking advantage of the peculiar condition of affairs in America, they have found companies for running steamers to Charleston and New Orleans, and the stock of fifty-pound shares has not only been issued, but to-day has been taken.

The Richmond papers announce the death of Oscar M. Crutchfield, Esq., Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia, a position which he filled for several years with great efficiency and acceptability. He was a gentleman of fine qualities of head and heart, and of well deserved popularity in his native county of Spottsylvania and throughout the State.

REVOLVING CANNON.—The Northern papers mention that a new cannon has been invented, consisting of a revolving horizontal cylinder or wheel, containing in its circumference eight chambers, so arranged that they can be fired in succession through the ordinary barrel of a cannon. Its advantages are stated to be that the various operations of swabbing, loading, ramming and priming can all be done at the same time, in the disengaged chambers, as they are brought to the rear of the gun by the revolution of the cylinder, thus enabling the gun to be fired at least thirty times a minute.

We see it frequently stated, says the Richmond *Whig*, and with great emphasis, in the New York papers that seventy five or eighty per cent. of the volunteers are Democrats, or men who have voted against Lincoln. If this be the fact, what of it, and why the repeated mention of it? So far as we are concerned, it matters not whether our invaders be Republicans or Democrats. Does it refer to something at home? Is it an intimation to Old Abe that the power of the sword is in the hands of his enemies? or an intimation to us that the Democrats are more terrible in war than the Black Republicans?

CUTTING REBUKE.—The ladies of a certain town in this State, says the Raleigh *State Journal*, hearing that one of the commissioned officers of their town military company had backed out on a call being made upon his company by Governor Ellis, sent him a complete outfit of petticoats, etc., assuring him that there was no danger, for that they would take care of him!

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Troops Along the Ohio and Mississippi—Lincoln Don't Care About Harper's Ferry.

Washington, May 22.—Thirty-two regiments, including two regiments of regulars, are here now for the defense of the city.

Gen. Scott desires to have an army of 65,000 men distributed along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

The Government does not seem to care much about Harper's Ferry, thinking, no doubt, that if Federal mercenaries were sent there they would meet with a warm reception.

The regulars on the border service have been ordered here, including those in Utah and New Mexico.

The outposts are to be guarded by volunteers.

The Cannonading at Sewell's Point—Steamer Monticello Fired Into.

Baltimore, May 22.—Occasional shots have been heard in the direction of Sewell's Point.

The blockading steamer Monticello, it is said, has received two shots in the hull from the batteries on the point commanded by Virginians.

Gossip.

Baltimore, May 23.—Blockading steamers report having been fired into, without injury, by the Virginia batteries on Sewell's Point.

The Price-Harney Agreements.

St. Louis, May 22.—Gen. Harney proclaims that he and Gen. Price have arranged matters to each one's satisfaction.

Gen. Harney commands the people of Missouri to behave, otherwise both Governments will participate in quelling any disturbance that may arise. Gen. Price is however to have the first show in maintaining loyalty.

Interest accruing in July will be paid.

Union Flag Torn Down in Missouri.

St. Joseph, Missouri, May 23.—The flag of the Union was hoisted to-day over the post-office, but torn down by the Secessionists, who are in the majority.

Fearing that a similar course would be pursued, the Turners took down the one which waved over their hall.

From Kansas.

Leavenworth, Kansas, May 23.—Unionists who have been driven from the borders are now seeking refuge in Southern Kansas.

From Louisville.

Louisville, May 22.—In the Legislature the army bill came up again for the discussion and was defeated by a vote of 48 to 42, the State Constitution requiring 51 to ensure its passage.

Seizure of Private Property in New York.

New York, May 22.—Seven boxes of sundries belonging to Gen. Lee, commanding the State forces of Virginia, were seized to-day by order of the authorities.

Prize Commissioners are to be appointed to dispose of all captures.

Wheeling Occupied by Federal Troops.

Wheeling, May 22.—Northern forces are positively stationed at Grafton.

Government troops numbering 1100 are camped on the fair ground.

Regiment of Virginia Lincolnites.

Philadelphia, May 22.—A man by the name of Kelly has been elected Colonel of the First Regiment of Virginia Lincolnites.

Submissionists' Oath in Kentucky.

Louisville, May 22.—The submissionists take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and that of Kentucky so long as she is loyal to the Union.

But few are taking the oath, and very secretly.

Washington Gossip.

Washington, May 22.—Strenuous efforts are making to keep the New York Seventh Regiment three months longer at Fortress Monroe.

Mr. Harris, in the Convention, refuses to pledge unconditional support to Lincoln, and thereby loses the Congressional nomination from the Third District.

The Washington Government anticipates hourly hostilities at Fort Pickens. Naval officers believe the assailants will be outflanked.

General Butler says a few days will put him in Richmond.

Washington News.

Washington, May 22.—The War Department has adopted a new system of signals.

Passports will not be furnished citizens of the seceded States without proof of their loyalty to the Union.

From Chicago.

Chicago, May 23.—Currency difficulties have arisen in this section, the farmers refusing to sell except for specie.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, May 23.—The Cotton market closed heavy, with sales of 2500 bales at 13¾c. for Middling Uplands.

Burning of the Bark Gen. Taylor.

Pass a Loutre, May 23.—The bark Gen. Taylor, Brown, master, from New Orleans for Bordeaux, with a cargo of cotton and staves, caught fire at 12 o'clock last night, while lying inside the bar.

The towboats J. W. Whann and Junius Beebe rendered all assistance in their power, but of no avail. The bark and cargo were entirely consumed by the flames.

The captain, crew and passengers are waiting for a boat to convey them to the city.

Important from St. Louis—Seizure of Steamer J. C. Swon.

St. Louis, May 23.—The steamer J. C. Swon was seized to-day, and will probably be confiscated for bringing arms previously from Baton Rouge.

Five thousand pounds of Southward bound lead have been seized at Iron Mountain. Resistance was made, which resulted in the exchange of several shots, doing no harm.

John Dean and companions have been released on parole.

Governor Black passed through this city to-day, en route for the East. He states that Indian depredations are imminent in his Territory, and urges, backed by Gen. Harney, that a regiment be distributed there for the protection of the settlers.

Ohio Regiments Southward Bound.

Philadelphia, May 23.—Two regiments of Ohio troops have arrived here, and left, South-ward bound.

Damage to the Monticello.

New York, May 23.—An officer's letter states that upon examination it was found that five balls had entered the Monticello's hull. He adds that two persons on board the steamer were wounded.

The Government Loan.

New York, May 23.—Twenty bankers held a consultation relative to the $9,000,000 Government loan.

The most prefers bonds from 80 to 86. About $3,000,000 would be taken at 84. The bulk of the loan will be Treasury notes, for which the Government will endeavor to get par.

Fire in New York.

New York, May 23.—The Surveyor of the Port's office caught fire to-day, and was damaged to a small extent. The fire is supposed to have been set by a person whose design was the destruction of the documents.

Another Attempt to Capture Sewell's Point—Loss of the Ship Albion.

Baltimore, May 23.—It is understood that the frigate Minnesota, supported by armed brigs, will attempt to make Sewell's Point to-day, with a determination to capture it at all hazards.

The British ship Albion is ashore near Cape Henry, and will probably prove a total wreck. A fire on the beach deceived the captain.

Seizure of Bank Notes.

New York, May 23.—Fifty-two thousand notes on the Bank of Dalton were seized to-day.

From Louisville.

Louisville, May 23.—Messrs Prentice, Harney, McKee, A. O'Brannor and the Secretary of the State Rights Committee were taken to Frankfort this evening. The evidence before the Committee of the House is relative to the introduction of arms.

Messrs. Garrett and Davis were brought before the Committee, and granted till to-morrow to answer questions.

The Senate bill appropriating $5,700,000 for arming the State has passed the House.

The bill defeated yesterday was Underwood's.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, May 23.—The Flour market closed with sales at $4 50 to $4 60 for Superfine. Whisky, 12c. Sugar 5¾ to 7c.

Washington Gossip.

Washington, May 23.—The extreme South will probably not be approached during the hot weather.

No Union votes will be polled at Alexandria.

The troops in the vicinity of Washington have been ordered to prepare to march at a moment's notice.

Additional troops are expected during the week at Washington.

The Michigan regiment has been ordered in readiness to march, with two days' rations.

The Fire Zouaves are to occupy Arlington Heights.

North Carolina troops are arriving at Richmond.

Mr. R. R. Collier, of Petersburg, aid to Gen. Gwynn, was wounded at Sewell's Point. No one was, however, killed.

Kentucky Legislature.

Louisville, May 23.—Neither Harney nor Prentice went to Frankfort, though we are assured that the Sergeant had a summons for them.

The Senate bill gratifies the State rights. The Governor, included in the Commissioners, provides for home guards.

The Legislature adjourns to morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Major Breckinridge was within the bar of the House to day, surrounded by many friends.

The Governor has not yet signed the Stay Law bill.

The Election in Virginia.

Alexandria, May 23.—The Ordinance of Secession passed by the State Convention has been ratified here by a large majority.

At Richmond the vote against the ratification of the Ordinance is very small.

We are indebted, as usual, to Messrs. Hollé & Co., No. 61 Exchange Place, for late Northern papers.

RHEUMATISM AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhœa to be obtained at No. 137 St. Ann street.

THE EXPOSION OF THE KENTUCKY.—The following are the names of the killed and wounded by this sad disaster:

List of the Killed.—L. Storm, of Lake Bolivar, Miss., died on the Prince of Wales.
W. B. Lamb, of Cloversport, Ky., died on the Prince of Wales.
Thos. S. Redd, Skipwith's Landing.
M. Leaning, registered Vicksburg to Napoleon.
Charlie Evans, Jackson, Miss.
James Patty, first clerk, Memphis.
Biron N. Quinn, second clerk, Memphis.
Henry Weisage, barkeeper, Memphis.
Eugene Brogman, f. m. c., cabin boy.
John Smith, f. m. c., cabin boy.
Jos. Lee, negro boy belonging to Capt. Lee.
One other person, name unknown, was also killed.

List of the Wounded.—Benj. Littell, Shelbyville, Tenn., fatally.
Montgomery Littell, brother to the above, fatally.
L. G. Eddings, Fayetteville, Tenn.
Mrs. Levine, chambermaid, badly scalded.
Thomas M. Evans, Pecan Grove, La., badly scalded.
W. H. Rice, alias James Ray, Jackson, Miss., badly scalded.
Patrick Maguire, Bolivar county, Miss., badly scalded.
Thomas Fitzgerald, Memphis, badly scalded.
James Able, Eggs' Point, Miss., badly scalded.
M. Daley, Greenville, Miss., slightly scalded.
Dr. Talbot, Greenville, Miss., slightly scalded.
J. B. Sandusky, Bridgeport, Va., slightly scalded.
Capt. James Lee, Memphis, slightly scalded.
Wm. Watson, f. m. c., cabin boy, slightly scalded.
Sol, f. m. c., porter, slightly scalded.
The second engineer, whose name we could not ascertain, and who must have been on watch at the time, was badly scalded. Many others were more or less injured, but the above includes all those whose wounds are severe.

The Memphis *Avalanche* adds the following:

The Kentucky is only about three years old, and formerly ran between Louisville and Memphis. She was purchased by the Vicksburg Packet Company about a year since, and under the command of Captain James Lee, a careful and efficient officer, has become very popular in the trade. She blew out a drumhead some little time since, by which accident one life was lost. The necessary repairs were made under the personal supervision of Inspector McCord, who pronounced it more safe than ever. We understand that the portion of the drumhead exploded was only about one-sixteenth of an inch thick, which, if true, the builder should alone be held responsible for the fearful loss of life that his criminal negligence has caused.

Many heart stirring incidents connected with this sad calamity have come to our knowledge, but we have not space to print them this morning.

PADUCAH TO BE OCCUPIED.—The Memphis *Avalanche* has the following:

By a private dispatch from Paducah, dated yesterday, we learn that undoubted information had been received there, to the effect that three or four thousand Federal troops would be sent from Cairo, on board two large steamers, within a very short time—say forty-eight hours. This force would be merely an "advance guard" of the Black Republican army of occupation. The objects of this expedition is said to be the capture of the arms known to be there, and the blockade of the mouth of the Tennessee river. It would seem that Kentucky is in a fair way to test the practicability of "armed neutrality!"

ENGLAND REFUSES TO ACKNOWLEDGE LINCOLN'S BLOCKADE.—The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 22d, says:

We learn by private letters from Pensacola that dispatches were received there yesterday from a responsible source, to the effect that Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, had officially notified Mr. Seward, Lincoln's Secretary of State, that the blockade will not be recognized by the British Government.

THE SKIRMISH AT SEWELL'S POINT.—The following dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser*, dated Portsmouth, the 21st, gives a somewhat more explicit account of the little affair at Sewell's point:

The United States war steamer Monticello, accompanied by two or three smaller craft, attempted to capture the harbor last evening. The Beauregard battery at Sewell's point—a few miles from Norfolk—occupied by the Columbus (Ga.) City Light Guards, Captain Colquitt, and other companies, discovered her approach, and determined to stop her. They accordingly opened fire upon her. The Monticello responded to their polite salutation by opening her mortars and throwing forty shells at the battery. Her attentions were promptly reciprocated by the battery, which returned fire for fire. Captain Colquitt personally fired five shots, three of which took effect upon the enemy.

The steamer found the reception too warm for her comfort, and being badly damaged, backed out and put to sea. It is supposed that nobody was badly hurt.

On our side but one man was injured, and he slightly.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Columbus *Sun* writes:

As a specimen of the daring and *rum* of the soldiers now quartered here, I saw two of them on the *dome* of the Capitol yesterday, (old settlers, I presume,) where the Secretary of State has in vain tried to get workmen to go and "stop a leak." The Secretary observing them, called to them to do the work whilst up there, to which they replied they would do so if he would bring up to them the putty and glass. This was decidedly and most respectfully declined, and the gallant boys came down, saying they were only practicing to take "Fort Pickens."

The Defenses at Norfolk.

We were much pleased with the looks of things on a recent visit to the navy yard Commodore Forrest and the officers of the yard, with the most willing workmen in any cause, have made it impregnable by any number of troops Lincoln may send to capture it. Indian battalions of heavy ordnance on land and on board the frigate United States effectually defend any approach to St. Helena, and a like battery for the Plymouth is in rapid progress. The gallant volunteers from Petersburg are personally clearing the grounds near St. Helena, and their removal of the trees and bushes gives fair range for mowing down regiments of the enemy with grape and canister shot from the guns of the frigate and the sloop of war, and the land batteries.

To approach to the yard through Portsmouth is defended by a powerful and ingenious battery of heavy ordnance, resembling a citadel, planted on the high mound (greatly strengthened and enlarged) which covers the immense reservoir in the yard. The lower wards of Portsmouth houses, and will rake down, at several miles distance, legions of men marching in an open space unprotected by any defense against the iron hail. And those who escape the pelting storm of cannon balls will meet death from the balls of the rifle and musket poured through the loop holes of the high and strong walls of the yard by unerring marksmen.

This defense, and the various powerful defenses of the harbor, have been planned by the popular and skillful Gen. Gwynn, under whose protection we really put our lives and fortunes. We learn that he will soon have his out posts and advanced lines entrenched, and a breastwork erected on the old lines of 1812, which will make the defenses of the city complete.

This is the real condition of our defenses. We make no secret of it, and any of Lincoln's spies who report the contrary report falsely.—*Norfolk Argus, 16th.*

OBEY ORDERS—*Advice to Volunteers.*—Let every volunteer read the following salutary advice, and bear it in continued remembrance. It will make every man a SOLDIER, and each regiment as invulnerable as an "army with banners:"

In the first place, when a soldier shoulders his rifle under the flag of his country, he must surrender to that country his will, his time, tastes, fancies and prejudices; and the first, highest and most solemn duty he owes to that country is the most implicit and prompt obedience to the orders of his superior officers. Disobedience, even in matters of *minor* gravity, frequently forfeits life. If an order is issued, *that must be the end of inquiry*. The success of a battle or campaign may depend upon the concealment of the purposes of the command, and it may become necessary to punish with death an omission to observe that which may seem to be a most unimportant order to the soldier who does not understand it.

Obedience is not servility—it is duty. It is, therefore, not cowardly, but honorable. The camp is no place for the manners of the drawing-room, and soldiers are proverbially blunt; therefore do not imagine if an officer speaks sharp to you that he wants to insult you or browbeat you.

A REMARKABLE ANOMALY.—Says the Memphis *Appeal*: The following dispatch came over the wires yesterday to an exchange, from Abe Lincoln's agents. It is really an astonishing *tel-lie* graph:

"A gentleman from Alexandria visited the President this morning, and assured him that if protected at the polls, the people of that district will give 1000 majority against secession."

Now the query naturally suggests itself that if these Unionists are in such a large "majority," why do they desire to be "protected at the polls?" Grant that they outnumber the Secessionists by the alleged number of 1000, and can't under such circumstances claim their right to vote at the polls, they had better doff their pantaloons altogether, and betake themselves to petticoats. The fact is, Old Abe ought to require his agents to tell plausible lies in carrying out the systematized scheme of telegraphic falsehood which he has inaugurated. It ought to be done decently and in order.

BLISTERED FEET—*A Remedy.—To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser*:—I had for several years two sons at school at Geneva, Switzerland. In their vacations they, in company with their tutor, made excursions through Switzerland, Italy, Germany, &c., on foot; bearing their knapsacks containing their necessary wants for a month. They were provided with a small bar of common brown soap, and before putting on their stockings, turned them inside out, and rubbed the soap well into the threads of them, consequently they never became foot sore, or had blistered feet. Let our volunteers try it, and my word for it, they went complain of sore or blistered feet. Those boys of mine are in the Seventh Regiment, and made the march from Annapolis to Washington continuous as far as the feet were concerned, and carried their knapsacks with comparative ease, from early schooling. G.

The English Press on the War.

[From the London Standard, May 4.]

That stage has now been reached in the relations between the North and the South that nothing but a State clearance can be obtained from a cotton port, and a ship going from Boston to New York with such a clearance becomes the lawful prize of the Federal officers. Not can the ships of any other nation engage in the traffic, while nothing can be easier than the prevention of the movement of a single bale by the border railways or the upper Mississippi. Thus cotton in any considerable quantity is not now to be had in New York, and as the Erie Canal will scarcely yet be open, breadstuffs and provisions will be still more limited in supply than cotton. As, therefore, we said before, unless the Great Eastern on her arrival at New York can change parts, she will have gone on a fruitless errand.

But it is not only the proprietors of the Great Eastern and the spinners and operatives of the manufacturing districts who would suffer. What is to become of British vessels blockaded in Southern ports, or on the voyage from foreign ports to the United States? There can be little doubt that a blockade of the Southern seaboard will be at once declared, and the United States are alone free from the obligation of maintaining a blockade by a sufficient force. President Lincoln has merely to notify to foreign Governments that the coast of the Southern States is under blockade, and while employing the few ships of war at his command in operations against the enemy, he may leave the making of reprisals to privateers. British ships at present carrying cargoes from foreign ports to ports under blockade can only run the blockade at the risk of capture on the going in, or on leaving with a Southern clearance.

And British ships fixed abroad for Northern American ports, and engaged to proceed in ballast to a cotton port, when their foreign cargo is discharged, will be unable to complete their charters, and, at a serious disadvantage to the owners, have to return to England. There is another danger still. Under the old public law of nations, which is still the public law of the United States, privateers may capture British ships carrying cargoes the bona fide property of citizens of the Confederate States. Coffee, for example, at present on the passage from Rio on a British bottom, would be safe were it made out in an American prize court to be property of a British subject, or of a subject of the Emperor of Brazil, but not otherwise. The neutral British flag would not protect the property, and ship and cargoes would be liable to confiscation.

That we do not exaggerate the danger of the situation is manifest from the fact that a high rate of premium is already charged at Lloyd's on American vessels now at sea. Resolutely bent on independence, there is no saying to what length the people of the Southern States have already gone, and although immensely inferior to the North in maritime power, they are not without a considerable marine. Engaged in the river and coasting trade of the Gulf of Mexico are some of the finest merchant men afloat, together with a number of powerful steamers, any one of which would be a match for any thing short of ships of war that the North can bring against them. With these facts before them underwriters have wisely taken the risks to a very *ad valorem* standard; and *surely the Government will not be behind the underwriter in speaking out, that the business of the country may not be unnecessarily impeded or impedied.* If British ships are to carry cotton unmolested from the Southern seaboard the sooner the fact is known the better, but if, on the contrary, British ships carrying cotton on the Atlantic are to be liable to capture, *the sooner Manchester and the country prepare for bad times the better*, and the sooner that a budget framed for a large expansion of trade within the present year is withdrawn and revised the fewer will be the difficulties with which, a few weeks hence, we may have to struggle.

[From the Liverpool Times of May 4th.]

The Supply of Cotton.

The course of events has now advanced to render a peaceable solution of this quarrel impossible, and the next best thing is to fight it out as soon as may be, for the earlier one of the combatants is exhausted the nearer will be the return to peace and reason. In such cases it is generally the weaker side that has recourse to the most desperate expedient, and the South by pressing into its service the barbarous practice of privateering, has inflicted a terrible blow on the whole American marine belonging to every part of the country. Already the rate of insurance on American vessels has been enormously increased, and it is likely to be swept by privateers, and the probability is that this abominable practice will throw nearly the whole of the American trade into English bottoms. When the Union in its integrity was ended to join England and France in putting an end to this disgraceful mode of warfare, the cause of commerce and humanity was met by a point blank refusal—a result which is deeply to be deplored, for the absence of this new item of savagery would have gone far to mitigate some of the worst features of the contest. Already the effects of this lamentable strife are beginning to reach us. We have now only twenty three weeks consumption of American cotton in this country and at sea, which must speedily compel the spinners to lessen their production—an event only inferior in the misery it will cause to the civil strife now passing in America. The stock of East India cotton held in this port is considerable, being 200,000 bales, against 90,000 bales at this time last year, and great exertions will be made throughout the cotton districts of India to occupy the ground which the American planters have vacated, but all changes of this kind must necessarily be progressive, and it is clear that we have to face a gloomy prospects to look in the face arising out of the unhappy position of affairs in the Western world.

A Warning to Yankee Merchants.

The preparations for war on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line are assuming most formidable proportions, and the battles that are soon to take place will vie in sublimity and terrible destructiveness with those of Magenta and Solferino, on Italian soil, two years ago. In this destructive and fratricidal conflict the accumulated wealth of years of peace and prosperity will melt and vanish away like the snows of winter in an April sun.

As war has been determined upon by President Lincoln and his Cabinet to subdue the South, those States will ward off the blow as best they can. More; they will call into requisition every means permitted by the rules of civilized warfare to make the North feel the power of their flows. Hence the proclamation of President Davis has fallen like a thunderbolt on New England. Whatever estimate Republicans place upon the character of Jefferson Davis, all parties know and agree that he is not a man of blunder and bluff, but a man of terrible determination, who *means* what he says, and whose resources of mind rise in grandeur in proportion as the difficulties by which he is surrounded increase. He is one of the very, very few gigantic minds which adorn the pages of history, of whom it may be said "the weaker he is the stronger makes one a majority." The latent power of his soul and intellect have been fully called forth on but one occasion. When the flower of the Mexican cavalry, numbering 6000 strong, came down on his band of Mississippians at Buena Vista, with the whole army of Americans trembling looked for naught but to see his little band go down before the terrible charge, *he* alone felt no misgivings, and *knew* he should triumph. The world knows the result. The iron man of war stood firm; received the cavalry shock of the charge, and delivered their deadly fire. The cavalry reeled and fled, and the field of Buena Vista was won.

Well, President Davis has proclaimed his purpose to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to cover the ocean with privateers. What means, every Northern man who has a vessel or cargo on the high seas knows. In times like these there are multitudes of every name and nation who will rejoice at this opportunity of preying upon the richest commerce of the world. Our navy will now have something to do besides blockading Southern ports, or retaking forts and arsenals. Our commerce will now need the immediate protection of every naval sail and every naval gun.

Of this mode of warfare the United States cannot complain, for it was but recently that the great powers of Europe united in urging upon our Government to join with them in condemning privateering as piracy. This our Government peremptorily refused to do.

We take no pleasure in all this. On the contrary, we turn from the whole scene heart-sick.

Let our merchants take warning in due season, and hasten to call home their ships and furl their sails.—*Bangor (Me.) Democrat.*

A GLIMPSE OF RETURNING REASON.—We were shown yesterday by a gentleman of this city a letter received by him from a broker in New York, in which it was written, "within the last two months I have lost twenty thousand dollars. Once rich, I am poor now. The South cannot be subjugated. Though a Republican, I am convinced of the foolishness of continuing the state of affairs now existing. Let us have a peaceful separation, and that quickly." The above is the first and only instance of returning reason among the deluded people of the North that has come under our notice for a long time.—*Alexandria Gazette, 17th.*

COURAGEOUS RESCUE AT SEA.—While the Tennessean frigate, commanded by Captain Robert Hall, was on her way down the Mexican coast to meet the Admiral at Panama, in the early part of February, a sudden cry of "man overboard!" startled the usual monotony, and a sailor, evidently a bad swimmer, was seen struggling in the water some fifty yards astern. The sea was very smooth, and all the morning's huge shark had been playing round and round the ship, while at the time a line with a piece of pork on a hook had been flung astern in hopes of tempting the sea-tiger; but, regardless of that, the first lieutenant of the ship, George Fitzroy, sprung into the water and reached the drowning seaman, who clung so tightly to his neck as to paralyze his efforts, and they would have both been drowned had not a gunner, seeing how matters stood, jumped from the stern into the sea, and succeeded in holding up the two struggling men. In the meanwhile the life-buoys had been dropped, the main yard backed, the ship's head brought round, and the quarter-boat lowered with a rapidity which nothing but the discipline of a man-of-war can secure; and, amid the deafening cheers of the officers and men, the sailor and his two noble rescuers were brought on board again—we may add, not one moment too quickly—for as soon as the monster would have recovered the fright which the splashes into the sea had caused him, he would have returned to the place, and one of the three would at least have fallen a victim to his horrible jaws. The fact is, this kind of cool, deliberate courage cannot be overrated.

CHEESE—40 cases Holland Cheese, landing ex ship R. D. Shepherd, for sale by
PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr.,
may21 62 and 64 Old Levee st

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Uniform of the Confederate States Army.—The uniform of the Confederate States Army has just been adopted, as we learn from Mr. E. Cain, the military tailor of Commercial Alley, who has returned from Montgomery, where his suggestions were adopted by the War Department, and he was authorized to furnish the materials for the making up of the necessary number. The coat is to be a short tunic of cadet gray cloth, double breasted, with two rows of buttons down the breast two inches apart at the waist, and widening toward the shoulders. The pantaloons are to be of sky-blue cloth, made full in the leg. The buttons to be of plain gilt, convex form, three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The different arms of the service are to be distinguished by the color of the trimmings—blue for infantry, red for artillery, and yellow for cavalry. In the artillery service the buttons are to be stamped with a letter A, but in infantry and cavalry the buttons will bear only the number of the regiment.

For the General and the officers of his staff the dress will be of dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold; for the medical department, black cloth, with gold and velvet trimming. All badges of distinction are to be marked upon the sleeves and collars. Badges of distinguished rank, on the collar only. For a Brigadier-General, three large stars; for a Colonel, two large stars; for a Lieutenant-Colonel, one large star; for a Major, one small star, and horizontal bar; for a Captain, three small stars; for a first Lieutenant, two small stars; for a second Lieutenant, one small star.

For a General and staff officers the buttons will be of bright gilt, convex, rounded at the edge—a raised eagle at the center, surrounded by thirteen stars. Exterior diameter of large sized button, 1 inch; of small size, ¾ inch. For officers of the corps of engineers the same button is to be used, except that in the place of the eagle and stars, there will be a raised E in German text. For officers of artillery, infantry, riflemen and cavalry, the buttons will be a plain gilt convex, with a large raised letter in the center—A for artillery, I for infantry, &c. The exterior diameter of large sized button, seven-eighths of an inch; small size, one-half inch.

We have not as yet learned the style of hat or cap adopted, but hope it will be the light, convenient and serviceable kepi of the French army that has been almost universally adopted by the volunteer organizations, and which is quite distinctive from the felt hat, turned up on one side, as worn by the United States regulars. The uniform adopted by our Government, though not strikingly superior and admirable, is a very neat and serviceable one. It might be regretted that a national uniform has not been sooner adopted, as it would have been a guide that few volunteer companies would have departed from in uniforming themselves, and the advantage in having soldiers dressed alike, at least in each regiment, is well understood by all military men. We take no pleasure in chronicling this fact, but it has been estimated that there are at least three hundred different uniforms to be seen, and perhaps but two regiments (Col. Gladden's Louisiana Infantry and Colonel Hebert's Artillery) that present a uniformity of dress. Tale does not militate against their capability as good soldiers, of course, but although a minor point it is not to be lost sight of in an important one. In any contest on a extended scale in the field it is at least convenient to be able to recognize your own men from bodies of the enemy.

Seizure of U. S. Vessels.—We are informed that the United States vessels that arrived at this port after the 6th inst., were formally seized yesterday by the Confederate States Marshal in the name of the Government. The private-ship law allowed thirty days for these vessels already in port to get off, but gave no exemption to vessels arriving after the date of its passage.

Regimental Organization.—Another regiment organization of Louisiana Volunteers was formed yesterday, composed of the following companies:

1. American Rifles, Captain W. D. Ricardy.
2. De Soto Rifles, Captain J. D. Lobdell.
3. Virginia Guards, Captain Penn.
4. Virginia Blues, Captain D. A. Wilson.
5. Barnfield Rangers, Captain J. M. Wilson.
6. Crescent Rifles, Company B, Captain Harry T. Hayes.
7. Crescent Rifles, Company C, Captain Dinsmore.
8. Continents, Guards, Captain Clarke.

In addition to these two other companies will be received into the regiment, and the field officers will be elected on Monday. The above corps are all full strength, and their ranks represent the best and most chivalrous portion of the Crescent City. The first three companies named have already left the city, and the Rangers went up there last evening at seven o'clock. The Crescent Rifles and Continentals have been mustered into service for the war, and will soon join the other companies at the camp.

The Orleans Battalion for the War—We learn that the old and honorable Battalion of Orleans Artillery are actively preparing to leave on the order of the Secretary of War, their valuable proffer of volunteer service having been accepted by the Government. An official notice will be found in another column from Senior Captain F. Gomez.

The Lake Providence Cadets.—This splendid corps, representing the very flower of Carroll, arrived here last evening, on Capt. De Haven's boat, the *Alonzo Child*. Their officers are as follows:

Franc. Wheiler Captain; Wm. F. Pendington, First Lieutenant; D. C. Jenkins, Second Lieutenant; Chas. R. Purdy, Junior Second Lieutenant; G. R. Beasley, First Sergeant; O. W. Smith, Second Sergeant; C. D. Lewis, Third Sergeant; T. E. Hogge, Fourth Sergeant; John Green, First Corporal; John D. Conn, Second Corporal; Ed L. Kleinpeter, Third Corporal; L. B. Smith, Fourth Corporal.

Trial of Ormes for Murder.—The Criminal Court was densely packed with interested parties yesterday, listening to the progress of the trial of Dominique Ormes, for the murder of the priest Father Nicholas Savelli, on the night of the 3d of October, 1857, a short distance below Point-a-la-Hache, in Plaquemines parish. This homicide created the most intense excitement at the time, and the particulars of it are still remembered, doubtless, by many of our readers. After the murder, Ormes escaped from jail at Point-a-la-Hache and made his way to Galve