THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16.

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 Chas. E. Forstall, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Conde and Bienville streets, sundry lots.

By G. Leaumont, Blache & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 66 Chartres street, winter clothing, white and colored shirts.

The Rule of the Oppressor.

The conduct of the Lincoln Government in Maryland gives a foretaste of what is in preparation for Kentucky should that Commonwealth persist in the weak, irresolute and perfidious course she has hitherto pursued. Nothing can be clearer now than the policy adopted by the Yankees in reference to the border States. It is a policy of constriction and coercion, of heartless tyranny and ruthless oppression. It dictates compromise or capitulation; it is rigidly intolerant and permits no difference of opinion whatever. It offers the alternative of absolute and unconditional submission, or subjugation by armed force. Our readers know what is the condition of the border States, and how it has been brought about. The horrible despotism of which poor Maryland is a victim; which has planted its bloody talons in Missouri, and which is about to swoop down upon Kentucky, and relegate that once noble State with its ancient title of "the Dark and Bloody Ground," is the result in a great degree of the vacillation, hesitancy, and irresolution which have characterized those Commonwealths. Had they displayed the same bold and fearless spirit of independence which distinguished Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, they would not now be trampled beneath the heel of the oppressor. But Maryland faltered after making one spasmodic effort in behalf of freedom, and she is now bound so tightly by the manacles which Lincolnism has cast around her limbs, that the day of her disenthrallment cannot yet be foreseen. Missouri, goaded to the last extremity, has turned fiercely upon her tyrant, but not until he had fixed his fangs in her vitals, secured possession of her chief city, and committed innumerable atrocities on her population. As for Kentucky, she has dallied and delayed until the traitorous Unionists in her councils have nearly succeeded in tickling her with the Abolition Government of the United States. Happy will it be for fallen and degraded Kentucky if she succeeds in securing her political redemption at the price of an appalling intestine conflict. All this might have been avoided had the States in question thrown off the yoke of ABE LINCOLN the moment the proclamation of the 15th April rendered his designs manifest. But the sagacity to perceive, and the moral firmness to do their duty, were both lacking, and the consequences are before us.

We think, however, that the border States will ultimately cast off the *incubus* of Lincolnism, and find their natural associates and allies in the Southern Confederacy. Assuredly the Abolition Government seems afflicted with that madness which is said to precede destruction. The ruler who is now clothed with dictatorial and irresponsible authority, wields it in so arbitrary and inexorable a manner as to defeat his own infamous plans. And this too not alone in the border States, but amongst those Cisatlantic nations which have never dreamed of resisting his decrees. The arrest and imprisonment of members of the Maryland Legislature, and of one member of the United States Congress from that State—atrocities as they are—are but the extension of the principle of lawless and supreme power wielded by a wicked man within his own domains. At the North the fearful engine of a government of brute force crushes out the spirit of [illegible] and perpetrates a thousand outrages. [illegible] the audacity of a Northern Journal to [illegible] remonstrance against all who do not [illegible] the usurper becomes more rampant every day. Systematic oppression is waged against opposition papers, meetings of citizens in favor of peace are bounded down by hired mobs, arrests and imprisonments of suspected persons are carried on in all portions of the country, almost hourly, and they become so numerous that it is next to impossible to keep an account of them. In short, wherever the Lincoln Government can extend, Brimrose fire, its hundred arms, there it seizes, incarcerates and punishes any one who dare to question its wisdom and infallibility.

The reign of terror is as complete, though not yet as sanguinary, as that which prevailed during the French revolution. The excesses of that period were the fruits of an exaggerated and distorted conception of liberty, and history has shown how terrible was the retribution meted out to their authors. The villany committed by LINCOLN and his detestable minions is the result of pure, unmitigated, reckless wickedness. It is intended to annihilate, not to cherish freedom. Its tendency is to convert freemen into slaves, not to enlarge their prerogatives. Poorly as we think of the North, we look for the time when the miserable serfs will rebel against the galling sway of their masters, and will take ample vengeance on the wretches who have defied every Constitutional restraint, and derided every suggestion of justice and every impulse of humanity in their blind and boundless hatred of the South. Heaven have mercy on them if ever the reaction comes!

It would seem as natural for a Federal commander to speak falsehood, as it is for honest men to utter the truth. Compare ROSECRANZ'S labored and [illegible] effort to show that he was not defeated in the action of the 10th inst. with the statement of the result of that engagement furnished by an officer who was in the conflict. The contrast is most striking. It is hard, by the way, to tell a lie with that appearance of consistency requisite to make it pass current. ROSECRANZ'S [illegible] version of the battle satisfied reflecting minds that he had sustained a defeat, since he began by declaring that the rebels were impregnably intrenched on two sides, and protected on the third by a dense jungle, and then went on to say that the Federal troops, on attacking, were received with a murderous fire of shot and shells. If it were so murderous, how did his men escape with a loss of only 20 killed and 100 wounded, especially in a fight which lasted till nightfall. O ROSECRANZ, ROSECRANZ! tell the truth and shame the devil. Remember, a lie invariably betrays its votary. Take warning for the future.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—*Medical Department.*—The annual course of lectures in this department will commence on Monday, November 11th, and terminate in March, 1862. The University of Louisiana is in the full tide of success. Last year there were 404 matriculates, and 134 graduates in the Medical Department. The Faculty is composed of a number of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the country, and the course of study is singularly full, thorough and practical. In no city in the world are such advantages offered to students for the acquisition of anatomical knowledge, and for an acquaintance with diseases at the bedside of the patient, as are enjoyed in New Orleans. The Charity Hospital—that vast infirmary of medical and surgical cases—is constantly open to the student. What can be more learned there may be imagined when we state that in 1860 there were 14,000 admissions, and that the average number of cases in the wards of the hospital is 750. Morning and evening the professors visit the inmates, prescribe and make clinical remarks.

Beyond all doubt New Orleans possesses the finest school of medicine in the South, and should command the attention and patronage of all with desire a complete medical education.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.—Elsewhere will be found a proclamation from Governor Moore, advising the banks of New Orleans to suspend specie payments, so as to enable the Treasury notes of the Confederate Government to pass current in our city on an equal footing with specie. The Governor's request will undoubtedly be followed by the banks, who will not without them.

HOUSE FURNISHING.—It will be seen by reference to the advertising columns that [illegible] and J. M. Hager are [illegible] manufacture of mashing machines, [illegible] materials, and [illegible] quantity at the [illegible] price [illegible] rope machine [illegible] at New Orleans [illegible] drawn steel [illegible] carriage horse [illegible]

THE STEAMBOAT BELLE CONNOISEUR.—A private letter from Donaldsonville, under date of the 14th inst., says: "The Canoniers will leave this evening by the steamer Mary E. Moore, to go to Memphis. Their ultimate destination, I believe, is Richmond. The company consists of 100 men.

COL. MILLER.—We render our thanks to Col. Miller, of the Jackson Regiment, for his polite attention in supplying us with the latest Memphis papers.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[RESUSCITATED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

News from the Confederate Capital.

Richmond, September 15.—We have nothing new from the camps this evening.

It is understood that the Attorney-General will publish, to-morrow, instructions to the receivers appointed under the Sequestration act.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Clarksburg, September 14.—The Confederates commenced advancing yesterday morning on both pikes towards Elk river and Cheat Mountain passes, surrounded the fort on the summit, cut the telegraph wires, and continued to advance on Elk water until within two miles, when the shells from Loomis's battery checked them. Two Confederate officers, while spying around the Federal camp, were surprised by the pickets and shot; one of them is said to be John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.—Jefferson City, September 14.—Gen. Price's advance guard is at Warrensburg, Johnson county, on the Black river. Price claims to have 16,000 men. His main body is approaching Lexington.

Thursday morning's despatches brought Price's official account of the battle at Fort Scott, which occurred September 4. He mentions that the forces under Lane, Montgomery and Jayson repeated, after a skirmish of one hour and a half, his loss amounting to three killed and twenty wounded.

The Kansans abandoned Fort Scott, and continued to retreat towards Kansas.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.—Washington, September 13.—Intelligence was received tonight to the effect that the Confederates are moving in large bodies from Fairfax Courthouse to Fall's Church. Heavy picket skirmishing is also reported.

St. Louis, September 13.—General Raine is reported within forty miles of Lexington with 15,000 men.

Tom Haggis captured the Government agent in Boone county, and took a number of horses.

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 13.—Martin Green crossed the Missouri at Glasgow with thirty-five hundred mounted men, seized the steamer Sedalia and used her for transporting his troops. He also captured a guard of fourteen Federals, and released a number of secession prisoners.

The Sedalia was laden with bacon, sugar, etc., and had also on board six thousand stand of arms.

The Fight in Western Virginia—The Abolition Account False—Rosecrantz's Army Badly Whipped—The Federal Loss 600 Killed, 1000 Wounded, and many Prisoners—Authentic Report of the Battle.

Richmond, September 14.—The *Examiner* has on its bulletin board the following:

The Postmaster at Lewisburg writes the Postmaster at Richmond as follows:

Gen. Floyd had another engagement with the enemy on the 10th instant, and routed them, killing 600, wounding 1000, and taking some prisoners.

Ten hours after the engagement Gen. Floyd heard that the other wing of the enemy had crossed the river a few miles above him, in order to surround him this side of the river. Gen. Floyd then fell back.

This report is reliable, as it was brought by an officer engaged in the conflict.

The Confederate loss was 1 killed and 8 wounded.

Richmond, September 14.—It is asserted in well informed circles that L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, will soon resign, and that Adjutant-General Cooper will succeed him.

Frankfort, September 14.—In obedience to the unbiassed joint resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Kentucky, the Governments of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that Kentucky expects the Confederate States troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

(Signed) B. MAGOFFIN.

Louisville, September 14.—Reliable advices say that General Fremont will not be superseded.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, September 14.—Several petitions from New York and Philadelphia have been received, demanding the expulsion of Dr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*.

Several thousand Confederates marched on our pickets near Hall's house and Munns Olive Church, driving them on their lines; and also shelled Ball's Cross Roads, a mile below the point they carried. Gen. McClellan will doubtless attempt to drive them back to-day.

The pickets thrown out from Fort Corcoran were driven in, and a lieutenant and two soldiers were killed.

The Confederates fire signal rockets along their whole line.

Ironton, Mo., September 14.—Union men from Greenville, Wayne county, report that Gen. Hardee has returned, and threatens immediately to attack this point.

Cincinnati, September 14.—General Floyd left about ten thousand dollars worth of stuff behind. Fears are entertained that he may concentrate with Wise and attack General Cox.

Fortress Monroe, September 14.—The steamer R. B. Spaulding has returned from Hatteras Inlet. The Susquehanna and Pawnee were there.

Four English flagged vessels, seduced by the temporary blockade of the Federal fleet, officers of pilots and other facilities to enter the inlet, were captured. They were laden with molasses, shoes, clothing, &c.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—*The Commercial Recognizes Corroborated*—New York, September 14.—The steamer Columbia has arrived from Havana, with dates thence to the 10th inst.

Two vessels had arrived from New Orleans, having run the blockade. A British schooner had also arrived from Newbern, N. C., with rice and naval stores.

Confederate flagged vessels are admitted into Cuban ports, and treated as those of other civilized nations.

Washington, September 14.—The special correspondent of the *Post* telegraphs that the reports of the skirmishes which occurred yesterday were greatly exaggerated. The militia in the District of Columbia is preparing for active service.

The leading editor of the Baltimore *Exchange* has been arrested.

Heavy firing was heard to-day in the direction of Chain Bridge, supposed to be artillery practice.

The same correspondent also says that at 10 o'clock this morning the Confederates moved in force to Ball's Cross Roads. Four pickets were killed and two wounded.

New York, September 14.—The Columbia, mostly owned in the South, was seized to-day, as also were seven thousand dollars in gold destined for the South.

A special despatch from Milledgeville to the *Augusta Chronicle* states that the convention of delegates elected to nominate a candidate for Governor of the State of Georgia, met in that city on the 11th instant. Fifty-eight counties were represented by one hundred and seventy delegates. Judge Hammonds, of Cowets, was made President, and Messrs. Sloan, of Muscogee, and Hall, of Richmond, Secretaries. The convention was entirely harmonious, and after thorough interchange of opinions, the Hon. E. A. Nisbet, of Bibb, was nominated for Governor.

At the State election in Maine, on the 9th instant, Washburn (Republican) was re-elected Governor by a somewhat reduced majority. The Legislature will be largely Republican.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.—The Newbern *Progress*, of Monday, learns from gentlemen just from Fort Macon, that a British man-of-war, lying off Beaufort harbor, has been boarded by our men, who there ascertained that she: Federalists intend an early attack on Fort Macon.

The British war steamer, it seems, was off Hatteras and witnessed the entire bombardment, also reports, as a fact coming under her own knowledge, that the Federals, in their attempt to land troops, not only lost the crew and foul of the Hartlet Lane, but also lost two surf boats and sixty men drowned. It turns out, therefore, that their actual loss in killed in surf-boats are at least three to one.

The *Progress* publishes the following extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Macon:

I, myself, do not anticipate an attack here immediately, but have no doubt our turn will come before the war. The batteries have been placed under the strictest discipline, and extensive preparations have been made to resist an attack.

I assure you they will not find a Hatteras at Fort Macon.

The naval officers and marines who were sent here from Norfolk to instruct us in firing came over this afternoon, and the commandant called on our company to give them a specimen of our proficiency in the drill. They practiced our experiments and said it was well done as any one could do, and carried the marines back without putting them to the guns.

THE VANDALS PILLAGING PASSCAN.—We learn from a reliable source that Lincoln's Vandals commenced, immediately on their arrival at Pensacola, pillaging the private dwellings of the citizens, taking whatever their cupidity or fancy might covet. The wharf-boat of Messrs. Fowler & Co. has been despoiled of its office furniture, and is now in possession of the soldiers. Not content with the plunder of ordinary property, they are endeavoring to entice the negroes of the citizens away. A number of soldiers stopped at the house of Mr. Fleetroy, and entered into conversation with one of the negro women, when that gentleman called the servant into the house, with a threat that if she did not come in he would whip her, when the soldiers informed him of their presence, and that the day for whipping negroes was past, and that he had better leave himself.

On Saturday last there were upwards 5000 and 6000 troops in Pensacola, with daily reinforcements arriving. At the date of our advices they had thrown up no defences, their time being been occupied in erecting tents and conveying merchandise from other points.

A very large quantity of the citizens had left, after building up their dwellings and stores, the enemy allowing nothing to be removed from the town.—*Lafayette Union.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL MOVE.—We alluded some days ago to the expediency of selecting a ticket of electors, in view of the election next November for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States. As the South is nearly unanimous for the present provisional incumbents, there is, of course, no necessity for conventions or other party machinery. A writer in the *Picayune*, of yesterday, proposes the following names for electors. The abbreviations show their last politics:

For the State at Large—Hon. John Moore, (B.) St. Martins; Gen. Edward Sparrow, (Br.) Carroll.

First District—Elector, Charles Derbigny, (B.) First District of New Orleans; Substitute, Manuel White, (D.) Plaquemine.

Second District—Elector, J. A. Maybin, (B.) First District of New Orleans; Substitute, S. F. Wilson, (Br.) First District of New Orleans.

Third District—Elector, George S. Union, (Br.) Lafourche; Substitute, Hezekiah Thompson, (B.) St. Helena.

Fourth District—Elector, William R. Barrow, (Br.) West Feliciana; G. Lenoire Pugh, (Br.) Red River.

Fifth District—Elector, Ambrose Lecompte, (Br.) Natchitoches; Substitute, Robert Hodges, (B.) Bossier.

Sixth District—Elector, Isaiah Garrett, (B.) Ouachita; Substitute, Henderson Taylor, (Br.) Avoyelles.

We cordially endorse this proposition. The names suggested are those of honest, able and well-known gentlemen, and would, we think, give universal satisfaction.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.—Says the Richmond *Whig*: A gentleman, who was in Washington some ten days ago, and enjoyed the lines by some mysterious mode, (maybe his name over in Professor Lowe's balloon) represents the disorganization of the Federal army as being quite as great as it was on the 22d July. The cruel and unusual punishments which McClellan has resorted to to enforce discipline have failed of their effect. Open mutinies do not so much abound since the ringleaders were shipped off to Tortugas; but discontent is wide-spread, and desertions are continually taking place. As bearing on this point, it is stated that at a recruiting station in the county, Maryland, where there were some twelve or fifteen hundred negroes nearly all of them were dressed in Yankee uniforms. The soldiers had exchanged these for the negroes' clothes, that they might the better escape detection.

The Washington *Star* of last week has the following paragraph on the subject:

We understand that quite a number of deserters from the Federal army are daily crossing the Chesapeake Bay into the counties of Dorchester, Talbot and Queen Ann's, Maryland, and are making their way into Delaware to join the Secession army in that State. They go there by to enable them to get to their homes. Three men are aided by the rebels of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Anne Arrundel counties, Maryland, who give them money, clothes, &c., besides putting them over the bay during the night in small boats. They are usually taken over in small parties of from four to twelve persons. In addition to this, there is a trade constantly carried on between the rebels by carrying contraband goods over the bay and Potomac river into Virginia, thereby giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." A good many Union men, recently from Dalton county, reports that fifty deserters landed there in one day.

The Northern papers insist upon killing President Davis. The *Herald* of the 5th writes quite elaborately on the subject, giving the President the benefit of a handsome panegyric, which that Prussian journal will retract as soon as it discovers that our noble Executive still lives. Here is a passage or so from the *Herald's* article:

We think that the loss of Davis at this time will be more serious to the rebel cause than would have been the defeat of Beauregard at Bull Run. Davis was the man of all the aspiring leaders of the South for the post of Provisional Dictator of the rebel States. Educated as a soldier at West Point, he carried out the battle of Buena Vista rendered him exceedingly popular throughout the South as a military chieftain. His subsequent prominence on the Senate, and his Cabinet office under the United States Senate, and in the Cabinet of ex-per Pierce, as his Secretary of War, and again as the anointed champion of the Mississippi Dissolutionists in the Senate at Washington, had given him a character in the cotton States for statesmanship and administrative talents fully up to the standard of his military reputation.

Thus combining the practical training and knowledge and popularity of the regular soldier with a very large experience as a fire eating politician, legislator and executive civil officer, State and Federal, Davis was the very man required as the providential head of this desperate experimental Southern Confederacy. Self-conceited, self-willed, arrogant and despotic, we have in these peculiarities of Davis the very qualities which, of all others, were most needful to enable him to give force and authority to his position as President of the Confederate States. He was invested with this office because of these very qualities, and because the crude, loose and irresponsible anarchy Government of which he was the chief, and the exigencies of the armed rebellion with which it was associated, demanded a dictator. He was named the President, but the few men who first appointed him expected him and indeed him to assume the powers of an absolute despot.

Thus we can account for the wonderful military energy, activity and resources brought into the field by the rebel States. They have been called into requisition by Davis, the absolute despot of the new Confederation. We anticipate the question: with the not object to the laws of the Confederate Congress? by answering that Congress, consisting of only one house of from twenty to thirty self-appointed disunion managers, was nothing more than the obedient *corps legislatif* of the Southern Dictator. They legislated according to his will; and all the subordinate, military and civil, were taught, before appointed, the necessity of implicit obedience to their chief. Our readers will thus comprehend, to some extent, the lose to the rebel cause of this man Davis, with his great popularity, his abilities and industrious habits, his unbounded authority, and his dictatorial character.

RETALIATION UPON THE YANKEE PRISONERS.—The obligations of secrecy have been removed from a bill passed by Congress, under authority of which the Executive will proceed to inflict retaliation upon the persons of the Yankee prisoners in our hands. It is not to be more as he may deem expedient, for the inhuman treatment of our prisoners of war in New York. The act of Congress, which has given the President authority for retaliation in such measure and kind as may seem to him proper and just, recites the fact by way of preamble, and in vindication of its objects, that "the Government of the United States has bound in irons, and lodged in dungeons, citizens of the Confederate States, acting under the authority of marque, issued in accordance with the laws of the Confederate States, by the President thereof, and have otherwise maltreated the same, and have seized and confined sundry other citizens of the said Confederate States, in violation of all principles of human and civilized warfare."—*Richmond Examiner.*

TESTIMONY OF A UNIONIST.—The Memphis *Appeal* of the 12th has the following:

Hon. Henry M. Waterson, recently returned from Washington, made a speech on Monday last at Madisonville. The New Era reports it and reminded his hearers of his former devotion to the Union, and informed them that what he had seen at Washington had thoroughly disgusted and weaned him from his devotion to the stars and stripes.' He said if we had no other cause, the imbecility and wholesale rascality of the Government at Washington was sufficient to justify a disruption of the old Union. He represents a complete reign of terror at the old Federal capital, and expresses the conviction that a more despotic and tyrannical Government cannot be found than the one which acknowledges Abraham Lincoln as its ruler."

ST. LOUIS, September 13.—Fremont has published a code of ammunition, freeing two slaves, which reads as follows: Frank James and Hiram Reed, heretofore held to service or labor by Thomas L. Snead, are hereby declared to be free and forever discharged from the bonds of servitude, and by virtue of the full rights and authority to have, use and control their own labor, without any accountability to said Snead or his representatives."

HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE.—A party of cavalry, two hundred in number, Col. Geary's command, went out on a scout on Sunday, 25th of August, in the vicinity of the "Hawk's Nest," on Gauley river. When at a short distance from the latter, the scouts descried a number of the enemy at a distance, but wishing to ascertain the strength, were moving forward through a lane, when suddenly they were fired upon by the enemy, concealed in a cornfield on one side of the lane, and in the thick brush on the other. They immediately retraced their steps in the midst of a shower of bullets, which mowed down their horses as they fled, killing several and wounding many. The dead horses fell in the road, and the retreating cavalry was forced to leap or blunder over their dead bodies. Notwithstanding the close proximity of the enemy in front, on both sides, and now rapidly filling the road in the rear, our cavalry made their escape without the loss of a man. From the following incidents, however, it will be seen that several came near losing their lives. Mr. Clark, of this place, had his hat perforated with bullet holes. Henry Jones had two bullets shot from his shirt bosom and sleeve bullet holes in his coat, and Augustus Peavey had his horse shot from under him. Our escape of this party is truly one of the most remarkable interpositions of Providence on record. Four of the cavalry were wounded.—*Tyrconnel Democrat.*

Last week a negro man, belonging to Messrs. Bonk & Gaines, was bitten on the thigh by a rattlesnake, which had taken up his quarters in a hollow log upon which the negro were cutting. Whisky was at once administered in large quantities. The negro was soon reduced to a state of complete drunkenness, from which, as well as from the snake-bite, he is due time recovered.—*Houma Cotton.*

GORED BY A BULL.—Mr. Marcellin Breaux, who resides a few miles above this town, was assaulted by a bull a few days since, and gored in the leg. Mr. Breaux's limb has been considerably lacerated, but we are glad to hear that his wound is not considered dangerous.

THE REACTION IN THE WEST.—The Jackson *Whig* says the following is an extract from a letter to a citizen of that place from a gentleman in Chicago:

I should like to see you very much, that I might tell you some time before we will see each other, as you have made up your mind to take your chances with the South. I know I should do the same if I was there. One thing is sure, and that is that I shall never fight against the South. I understand they are going to impress each into service, and if it should be my luck to be one of them, you may look for me down there; for, before I would fight in this Abolition army, I would be shot. There was a regiment of men left here last night for Missouri. They were the most inferior men I ever saw. There is a great reaction going on here, since men begin to look at things coolly. Six weeks ago we did not dare say a word against the war, but since they are beginning to make it an Abolition war, we talk and say just what we like. It has been very difficult to get volunteers, and it would be nearly impossible to get them at all, if they could get any thing else to do.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort Chêne and the Perseverance Guards.—The vast swamps that flank the Louisiana coast, cut up into smooth islands of every conceivable shape and size by numerous bayous and lagoons that interlace each other in the most inextricable manner, afford many inlets of approach to our towns and valuable sugar plantations between this place and Texas. This portion of the Mexican Gulf coast and its attaches were surveyed for the United States Government in 1838, but in the year 1857 a much more complete and thorough survey was made for the Navy Department, the expedition being engaged for eight months in the work, and acquiring a more general and perfect knowledge of this great wilderness of mud and water than even the Acadian Coast, Lafourche, Terrebonne and Barataria. The topographical, meteorological and soundings, taken by this surveying party, are all on file in the Navy Department at Washington, and copies of them, as a matter of course, are on board of every blockading vessel along that coast.

At the same time it may easily be supposed that our Government was acquainted with the same subject, and that Gen. Twiggs has had his eye upon every valuable point along our Gulf line, and is rapidly preparing them for defence against sentinel raids for the destruction of our property.

Forts have sprung up from swamps and bulletins loom up along bayous as if by the waving of some magician's wand. The bay alligator, who never saw more of civilization than their swift skimming of ambidextrous pirogue, now gapes in wonder at the transporting over his head of guns big enough to batter down a fortress, and the white crane starts up in a flutter of apprehension as it discovers the grim muzzles of cannon peering over innocent-looking bayou banks. The secret scouts of the drums are over to the gentle ploughings of the sea, and the shrill notes of the clarion at earliest dawn startle the birds in the forest.

Fort Chêne is a curious and interesting region, the vast and lonely embouchure of Gulf swamp of Louisiana. To explore it to view encampment and construction of fortifications on the ocean, and a boat can journey for days and weeks through tortuous bayous, and lakes, and lagoons, which cost reaching any definite place or direction, unless guided by some old hunter who knows the route well, or has explored it before. Fort Chêne is a work of great strength, and is now garrisoned by the Perseverance Guards, from this city, and further our wandering "local" took his way a few days since to see something of this strange locality, and learn how "the boys" were enjoying themselves. From Brashear City rail to Berwick's Bay is a ride by a small steamer in the Government employ, that is said to travel really upon a heavy dew, which is an advantage in a locality where few can but the time of consumption between what is unconsciously eaten and that which may be complimentarily termed drunk. The steamer soon runs Bayou Teche through several hundred miles of swamp, and thither our wandering "local" took his way a few days since to see something of this strange locality, and learn how "the boys" were enjoying themselves. From Brashear City rail to Berwick's Bay is a ride by a small steamer in the Government employ, that is said to travel really upon a heavy dew, which is an advantage in a locality where few can but the time of consumption between what is unconsciously eaten and that which may be complimentarily termed drunk. The steamer soon runs Bayou Teche through several hundred miles of swamp, and finally emerges from the dismal wilderness of mud and water into the Atchafalaya basin, and thence into the Gulf. Fort Chêne is a work of great strength, and is now garrisoned by the Perseverance Guards, from this city, and further