THE DAILY BEE.
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A reduction allowed to clubs. Subscriptions payable in advance. Papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, unless otherwise ordered. Any person procuring a club of ten paper shall be entitled to one copy gratis. Any person sending a club of twenty, or more, will be entitled to a commission of 25 per cent. Postmasters, and others, will be considered as subscribers, and will be held responsible for the payment of the money, unless due notice is given of the discontinuance.
NEW ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29.

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 H. Sorsett, Jr., at 12 o'clock, on Baronne street, between Canal and Common streets, the contents of a grocery store.

Governor Moore's Message.

The annual communication of our Executive to the State Legislature is unexceedingly clear and intelligible document, written without pretension or prolixity, and communicating information of high and general interest. The suggestions embraced in the Message appear to us wise and judicious, and the entire tone is eminently pleasing and patriotic. A brief reference to the leading topics may not be unacceptable to those who have not leisure to peruse the Message in full.

The taxes received during the year amount to $614,816, leaving of taxes and licenses due on the 1st December, $1,113,248. The funds on hand are $363,622 27. The deficit in the payment of the public dues is the result of the troubled condition of the finances of the country. An extension of time to the tax-payers is recommended as a measure of justice and humanity. The question of supplies to the planters is considered. It is suggested that they be privileged to give supply notes, negotiable, and secured by imparting to them the quality of a lien on the crop.

The Governor recapitulates his course in recommending the suspension of the Banks as a measure chiefly designed to give currency to the Confederate notes. He urges the General Assembly to abstain from judicial proceedings against them, and to instruct the Attorney-General not to bring suit for a forfeiture of their charters. The whole subject may be properly submitted to a Convention of the people to assemble after a treaty of peace shall have been ratified. In connection with this subject the Governor suggests the expediency of modifying the provisions of the Banking act of 1842, so as to enable these institutions to increase their accommodations. He recommends, besides, that they be authorized to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

A considerable portion of the Message is occupied with a review of the military operations of the State. The Convention, on the 5th February, provided by ordinance for raising a regiment of infantry and one of artillery. This was done, and the regiments were sent, one to Pensacola, and the other to Forts Jackson and St. Philip and Pike. Next followed the organization of Dreux's Battalion, consisting of six companies, which were sent to Pensacola, and subsequently to Virginia. The various requisitions of the Confederate Government—first for 3000 volunteers, then for 5000, and subsequently for 3000 more, were all promptly met. Eight regiments and two battalions are in Virginia, one regiment is in Missouri, three in Kentucky, and five in our own State. Fourteen companies of infantry and four of artillery have been mustered into the Confederate service, for the special defense of the State. These, added to some 3000 members of independent companies, amount to twenty-four thousand and ninety-three men.

Large sums have been expended by the Governor for providing the volunteers with suitable clothing. The money needed was procured by borrowing from the Banks, all of which, with two exceptions, responded to his application. The amount borrowed was $670,000. The Governor's efforts in behalf of the soldiers were materially promoted by private benevolence, especially of the noble hearted women of Louisiana. The Legislature will be required to make provision for the loans and for the expenses of the ensuing year. A new appropriation of $653,944 82 will extinguish the military debt, and provide for the equipment and subsistence of 5000 men for thirty days, in the event of invasion. Vouchers for the expenses incurred have been transmitted to Richmond, and the sums due the State will no doubt be refunded.

Also recommended that the State Tax Collector be required to collect the war tax of the Confederate Government, and be allowed a small additional compensation for their services.

The organization of the militia under more stringent regulations is strongly urged. The State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy is considered a highly useful institution, and is recommended to the fostering care of the General Assembly.

The defenses of New Orleans are merely referred to in general terms for obvious reasons. The propriety of providing in a new lease of the Penitentiary for such arrangements as will secure an ample supply of woolens for the use of the State is suggested. The merits of a Stay Law are briefly considered. The Governor wisely deprecates undue interference with the regular process for the recovery of debts, at the same time that he expresses an entire willingness to interpose between rapacious creditors and honest but impoverished debtors. He is disposed to go so far as to prohibit executory process, permitting suits, however, to go regularly to judgment, and be recorded.

Economy in the expenses of public printing, the confinement of legislation to matters of pressing exigency, and especially to military affairs, and a few well chosen and emphatic remarks in relation to the war closes this suppretending, yet perspicuous and satisfactory State paper.

A VALUABLE MAP.—Messrs. Hollé & Co., No. 61 Exchange Alley, have just published a map of the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and part of Florida, designed to show the points of attack, the bays, inlets, &c., compiled from the United States coast surveys. It is an excellent chart for reference, and we have reason to believe it entirely accurate. This map is for sale at Hollé & Co.'s. Price 50 cts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our correspondents must have patience. The moderate space allotted to reading matter frequently compels us to postpone their contributions to a favorable period.

We are greatly indebted to Senators Patterson and Salomon, of the Louisiana Legislature, for interesting public documents.

THE LINCOLN GOVERNMENT AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—The following extract from a special despatch to the *New York Herald*, dated Washington, the 18th instant, shows the probable *status* of the Lincoln Government on the Mexican question. The adoption of the Monroe doctrine, forbidding European aggression on the American continent, appears to have been determined on, but it is an other question whether any effort will be made to resist by force the arms the alleged combination between England, France and Spain to violate its provisions in the case of Mexico. Says the dispatch:

Soon after the announcement was made of a contemplated intervention by England, France and Spain in Mexican affairs, our Government dispatched a ship of war, commanded by an experienced officer, to the Gulf to look after our interests. Another was dispatched up the coast to Tampico, to prevent the transit of passengers from the rebel Government across that country; and also to prevent the shipment of cotton etc. from the rebel States. These were precautions, it is said, have suddenly put a stop to an extensive traffic which was about being inaugurated.

At about the same time Secretary Seward sent a respectful communication to England, France and Spain, requesting the withdrawal of the representatives of those Governments in the affairs of Mexico, but up to the last advices from Europe no satisfactory answer had been received by our Government. They seem to be quibbling upon this matter, and seem disinclined to state their real objects and designs. Our Government is keeping a most vigilant watch, and will not permit this formidable European combination to make any advances or aggression on this continent.

Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, is said to receive a salary of $20,000 as compensation for the falsehoods he writes from this country to that journal.

LAUNCHED.—A gunboat for harbor defense was launched at Charleston on the 19th instant. She is armed with several heavy cannon. Several more are being built.

FROM LOUISVILLE.—We yesterday saw gentlemen who passed through Louisville last Sunday. They state that General Buel had arrived and taken command. It is understood that General Sherman would leave for St. Louis some time this week. This is probably a mistake.

Persons owning Scotts are not allowed to pass through the lines. They obtain special permits, and come by way of Cloverport, Breckinridge county, and there take private conveyance.

Louisville papers are not allowed to be brought out by persons coming South. Our informants say the pockets of several gentlemen were searched for papers.

They were informed by persons in Louisville and beyond that place, who seemed to be intelligent, that General Buckner's army numbered now based seventy-five thousand men, and that, if he were not disbanded, he could easily take the city of Louisville, as the Northern army was not nearly so strong.—*Bowling Green Courier, November 25.*

Office, 73 Chartres street.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,246.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond.

Congressional.

Richmond, November 27.—Sequestration to-day refused to pass a law authorizing an advance to be made to planters on their crops in Treasury notes or Confederate bonds, and much surprise is expressed at the absurdity of the proposition.

The State of Missouri is admitted into the Confederacy by Congress as one of the Confederate States.

From New York via Richmond.

New York, November 25.—The *Herald* of this morning says: Nothing important from Washington to-day. The troops designated for winter quarters are those near Washington city.

Arrests have been made in Maryland of parties for giving aid and comfort to the Confederates, and supplying the South with Northern papers.

The English papers bring reports of speeches by the French Minister and Palmerston, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, in London, and the same night Mason, Yancey and Slidell made speeches. Mason's speech created a sensation in London. Mr. Yancey said he was pleased with the attitude of France, England and Spain towards the belligerents of the South.

The steamer Eros has arrived, with three days' later news than brought by the Asia. She reports cotton firm.

The King of Portugal, Sir Howard Douglass Geoffrey, Count Hilliam and Major Von Arnein are all dead.

A letter has been received at Baltimore from an officer in the French army, stating that the French Ministry have voted unanimously against recognizing the Southern Confederacy. (This latter statement is all gammon.—EDS.)

The *Herald* says: The steamers Constitution and Forest City, composing the van of Butler's division, sailed Sunday, the 24th inst.

From Baton Rouge.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, November 28.—In the House the standing committees were announced, and, on motion of Mr. Eddin, the substitute resolution adopted yesterday, requiring a three-fourths vote to remove the General Assembly to New Orleans, was reconsidered and laid on the table, and Mr. Tappan's resolution to adjourn to New Orleans by a majority vote was then passed—ayes, 54; noes, 38.

A bill to amend the charter of the Pelican Fire Insurance Company was passed through its several readings.

The Senate's resolution to elect the State printer on Monday next was concurred in.

The Senate failed to concur in the resolution to elect Confederate States Senators to-day. The House insists, and a joint Committee of Conference is ordered.

The Senate passed on first reading the joint resolution to adjourn to New Orleans. A motion made to suspend the rules for a second reading failed.

The two Houses met in joint session to count the votes cast for State officers.

[EVENING SESSION.]

Baton Rouge, November 28.—The House has adopted a report from the Joint Committee of Conference to elect Senators at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Half-past 9 P. M.—Nothing of interest from the camps.

The Savannah *Republican* has a letter from a prominent officer in General Floyd's command, dated Camp Mercer, 24th, giving a detailed account of movements since leaving Cotton Hill. A number of skirmishes have occurred, and some quite general in character, but in none of them did our forces sustain much loss, while the enemy suffered greatly. Only a few tents were lost in our retreat. The command expects to go into winter quarters at Peters town, in Monroe county. The roads are almost impassable, and it is thought neither Yankees nor ourselves can accomplish any thing until next spring.

An Early Engagement on the Potomac Certain.

Richmond, November 27.—Reasons exist here for an early engagement at Manassas, and it is very probable it will occur simultaneously at Evansport and Centreville. A large force of Federals are now opposite Evansport, with a number of pontoon bridges prepared for conveying troops across Occoquan creek, evidently for a land and naval attack at Evansport. Scouts report a large force of Federals advancing slowly, and that the right wing of their army had reached Fairfax, and advancing within six miles of Centreville. They fortify and entrench themselves as they advance every half mile.

The war flag is waving in every Confederate regiment.

Charleston, November 27.—The morning's papers say a number of lights passed that harbor Monday night, and they are evidently the blockade fleet going South.

Four Federal steamers shelled Otter Island, near St. Helena, on Monday, and then landed. They now hold possession of St. Helena Sound.

Charleston, November 28.—The *Courier* of this morning says: A skirmish took place at Buckingham on Saturday between the Confederates and invaders, who attempted to land. The enemy was driven off. One of our men was slightly wounded by a shell. It is reported the invaders landed yesterday at Bennet's Point, at the mouth of Asheboo river.

St. Louis, November 21.—Halleck has issued orders in consequence of important information respecting the numbers and condition of the Federal forces being conveyed to the enemy by fugitive slaves, that such persons shall not hereafter be permitted to enter the lines of any camp or forces on march, and any now within such lines shall immediately be excluded therefrom.

The latest accounts from Price place him in Barry county, making preparations to advance on Springfield.

Cairo, November 20.—The expedition which left here in search of Jeff. Thompson has returned, Thompson having passed through Charleston, Mo., ten hours in advance of the Federal troops.

The steamer Maria Denning arrived to-day with seventy-two rifled cannon.

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The Privateer Sumter—Determined Not to be Captured.

The Nassau (N. P.) *Guardian* of the 5th, which has been received through a vessel which recently ran the "effective" blockade, furnishes the following information in regard to the privateer Sumter:

Our Trinidad advices mention the arrival of the Southern steamer Sumter at that island. Her officers were received with marked attention by the merchants and other inhabitants. Although the officers of the Sumter were not officially recognized by the authorities of Trinidad, there was no obstacle interposed to the steamer being supplied with coal, stores, &c., &c. She took in seventy tons of coal while in port. A British sloop of war came into the harbor of Trinidad while the Sumter was there, and after making inquiries of her commander, advised him to leave the port as soon as possible. She immediately got up steam and hurried off. Not long after her departure the Federal steamer Keystone State arrived at Trinidad, and after a stay of ten minutes started in pursuit of the Sumter.

The following particulars relative to the steamer Sumter are extracted from a letter written by a gentlemen in Trinidad to a merchantile firm in New York:

"The dread of privateers is so very great in the island that no one, for the present, feels safe in embarking in a speculation of any kind, and particularly now, after having had a visit of a week from the privateer Sumter, after a successful cruise, taking eleven prizes in the Antilles, leaving five in Port Cabello and six in Havana. She brought with her the mate and part of the prize crew of the James Maxwell, from Philadelphia, captured five miles off the coast of Laguyra, which she had just left, with 600 barrels of flour, balance of her cargo destined for Port Cabello. Her object in bringing them here was to ascertain the fate of the privateer Jefferson Davis, and to subject them to the same treatment if the gallows had been their lot; but finding nothing of the kind had transpired, they were liberated, with a written promise from each not to take up arms against the South. I had a long conversation with the engineer on board, who is a watchman, and ascertained from him that they were well supplied with bunds of every description, vessel hailing from the Northern ports, and, when in danger themselves of being captured, to blow the whole thing up, rather than be made prisoners. They are greatly embittered against the North, and are quite sanguine of ultimate triumph.

"She took a fresh supply of coal, and proceeded on her regular cruise. Not a little surprising, however, was the appearance, soon after of the Northern steamer Keystone State, eight guns, in search of the Sumter, and not finding her here, started off immediately, determined to capture her at all hazards; but in my opinion if they come in contact with each other, it will be a death struggle on the part of both; and the Keystone State being a paddle boat, with her engines on deck, would probably fare the worst, for in disabling them the other would have the whole control. I think it a great mistake on the part of the Government to send any such vessels on a cruise. There is a great deal of sympathy manifested here in the South, particularly by British subjects. They were highly elated with the Sumter. She is certainly a beautiful boat, and if captured, would be a glorious prize to the North."

HUMBUG.—For several years Fremont's hair has been tinged with silver, and now his beard is sprinkled with snow. When he assumed command of this department it was known,

"Her tiresome hair
Is a single inch
From the tiresome head—from maiden years."

But it did blanch under the disarming labors and anxieties of two months.—*Cor. New York Tribune.*

Mr. Lincoln's beard is forty nine years of age, and if his hair was brown two months ago, now it is blanched since, it is owing to his having unbuild his hair dye. By all means let it to be forwarded to him.

"Her tresses, O, the sweet,
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[*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Editors of the Bee:

Gentlemen—The following paragraph was published yesterday by the *Crescent* in its "Talk on 'Change:"

"There was some mysterious talking about the capture of the steamer Anna on Mississippi sound. The Anna was loaded with turpentine —a very valuable commodity in this city, just at this time. The report of her being burned is contradicted. The captain and crew were taken, and fourteen negroes, with their owner, who was on board, were paroled to go. As there are two sides to a report of this character, we should be glad to have it explained whether the Anna was not conveniently captured. The vessel next to Horn Island, or rather inside, was not the route years ago from Pascagoula to New Orleans. It is farther limited about that the Anna is owned by Northern folks."

As those who are not acquainted with Capt. Sarrazin might attach undue credit to the injurious reports which have found their way in the *Crescent's* columns, I owe it to my brother, Capt. Sarrazin, master of the Anna, and part owner of that boat, to state that he and his co-partner, Mr. Randall, are Southern men and owners of slaves. From a dispatch sent to me on the 26th inst. by Mr. H. Krob, of Pascagoula, I must infer that Capt. Sarrazin has lost, by the capture of the Anna, not only his liberty, but his share in the property of the boat and five negroes who belonged to the crew—that is to say, almost the whole of what he possessed.

Every one in this city knows that the Anna was fired upon several times by the Lincoln cruisers in her trips between New Orleans and Pascagoula, and that Capt. Sarrazin was publicly eulogized for his coolness and courage which he showed in those circumstances. He has, besides, been very useful to the inhabitants of Pascagoula, to whom he has brought, notwithstanding the blockade, all the provisions which they needed.

J. P. SARRAZIN.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Gentlemen—On the French side of your paper, issued Wednesday, you have an editorial headed "La Poste et les Bons Confédérés," in which you evidently labor under misapprehension in respect to several facts.

First—Postage never has been considered as coming under the head of "public dues," either by the present or the preceding Government. Neither the Postmaster of New Orleans nor the Postmaster General is to blame for refusing to receive Treasury notes for postage. Congress alone has control of the matter, and Congress has specially enacted that when Confederate stamps are furnished, they may be sold by postmasters in sums of $5, $10, $15 and $20, &c., for Treasury notes. As yet no Confederate stamps have been furnished this office.

Second—You are under the belief that the Post Office employs the $5 paid in Treasury notes. The fact is, they are invariably paid in specie, and have been so paid since the bank suspension. The contractors, route agents, and other outside parties of the Post Office Department, are paid by drafts on the Assistant Treasurer, and not by the Postmaster.

Third—The Postmaster at this place *has* specified orders from the Postmaster General entirely conformable to the laws of Congress, to do precisely what he is doing—to collect and account for the postal revenue in gold and silver. The revenue is deposited on the Saturday with the Assistant Treasurer at the Mint.

Documentary evidence will be exhibited to any one interested in the verification of the foregoing statements.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. L. RIDDELL, Postmaster.
New Orleans, November 27, 1861.

Internal Enemies.

Editors of the Bee:

You have long been ably urging the expediency of establishing and fostering domestic manufactures of various kinds, and had your appeals to the good sense and patriotism of capitalists outweighed their narrow-minded and short-sighted *two per cent. per month* theory, we should now be comparatively independent, and not the victims of avaricious speculators, who are virtually co-operating with the Washington conspirators in an effort to "starve out" our struggling and depressed people. If such harpies as those who are, for the sole purpose of swelling their own pecuniary accumulations, levying contributions upon *all* our overburthened citizens, and all depending upon our market for supplies of necessary articles, were receiving direct benefit from the fiends of the North heavy fines for imparting valuable information concerning our military arrangements, they would be legally amenable to the charge of treason, although they would not then more seriously embarrass our cause and advance that of the enemy, than they do by the course they are pursuing. By absorbing all the money that is in circulation, and thereby rendering it impossible for many to procure, they disqualify such to contribute towards rendering our heroic volunteers comfortable, and towards other expenses incident to our defense.

I do not mean mere speculators on a moderate scale, who cannot control the market, but those who *monopolize* articles of prime necessity, consequently demanding from a hundred to a thousand per cent. profit.

Some of the manufactories that have been generously fostered by our community, are now illustrating the fable of the adder that ungratefully stings and kills its benefactor. Amongst the cotton seed oil companies, for example, are charging, by the quantity, for their product, the atrocious price of two dollars per gallon, being a quarter the price of prime lard oil. Even after be permitted to enter the lines of any camp or forces on march, and any now within such lines shall immediately be excluded therefrom.

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[*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

The New Bomb and Ball Proof Gunboat.

We paid a visit on Monday to the temporary "Navy Yard" which has been established in Jefferson City, where we found a large number of our Algerines engaged upon a vessel far the most effective of any yet devised for our river and harbor defense. The vessel is 256 feet in length and 56 feet beam. It is to be flat-bottomed. Its bottom is twenty-two inches thick in solid planks, bolted and rebolted, caulked and recaulked. Its walls are two feet solid in thickness, with numerous loopholes, of gigantic thickness, bracing it. Here commences the hold, which will be fourteen feet in depth, on the summit of which will be placed the battery of heavy rifled and shell guns, as numerous as can be worked with ease, all under casemates. Above this rises a cupola, which will contain various conveniences, and be surmounted with another battery, and a shooting gallery for sharp-shooters. The vessel will be strengthened by iron bolts through and through, and be finally plated over with three-inch iron. She will be driven by three propellers worked by engines and boilers of great power.

The vessel has a peculiar shape; such that when driven at its utmost speed against a wooden vessel of no greater strength than the Niagara, it must rip it open.

The object in this experiment is to do on a small scale the work of the Warrior for us, and if it can be finished in time, will more than offset all the enormous Benton and the floating batteries in Missouri are to do against us. Another will immediately follow this one.

The vessel is built by the Government under the superintendence of Mr. Tift, formerly of Florida.

Near by is another just begun, still larger, but whose peculiar qualities we found no one sufficiently able so describe. It has hardly yet acquired shape, but would appear to combine the breadth of a New Orleans floating battery with some degree of utility as a boat to be self-propelled. We will further report hereafter.

[Algerine Newsboy.

[From the Pensacola Observer, 25th.]

The Bombardment of Fort Pickens.

While we are not able to give the full particulars of the expedition, &c., of the fight below, we are prepared to correct some errors we were lead into by Madame Rumor. It was not the Niagara, but the Colorado, that was injured in the engagement, and she has "hauled off," a disabled old wreck, having learned by experience that

"Little boats must keep near shore,
But larger ones may venture more."

Still the Niagara does not risk the last line of the couplet, and she lies at a safe distance from the rebel batteries. We record with regret the following list of the killed and wounded; but would state in this connection that four or five of the killed were by the falling of the magazine at Fort McRae.

Killed—John Arnold, A. T. Mitchelsjohn, J. Searcy, Thos. Chaplain, Henry Crawford, Geo. Bagby, Geo. Stanley.

Wounded—Thos. Mooney, Wm. Foster, Col. Vellepigue and Lieut. Howard.

Many shot and shell fell near Gen Bragg and staff, while they were visiting the batteries, but they were harmless. Gen. Bragg, Col. Kirkham, etc., express himself perfectly satisfied as to the end of this affair, and his command places unlimited confidence in his management.

Nearly the whole of Pensacola and Warrington has been reduced to ashes by the enemy's shot and shell. None of our batteries are injured, and among the buildings destroyed are the St. John's and the Catholic churches. The former occupied by the officers are only slightly damaged.

As to the injury done the enemy any report made is all speculation, and no reliable or truthful statement have come from there yet. All our batteries have been worked with great credit to those in charge of them.

We are pleased to learn from a gentleman, who has just returned to visit the batteries, that our men were all in high spirits, and were working in a true soldier like manner. All honor is due these noble fellows for the cool nerve, courage and self-sacrificing manner which they are exhibiting in driving back the enemy, and we are safe in saying that not a hundred of Yankeedom will ever make a footprint here. On yesterday there were thirteen of old Abe's vessels in sight, but from their tardiness in commencing the fight this morning, we are led to believe that "somebody is hurt. How is it Harvey?

A gentleman just from Warrington confirms the report that the firing of the enemy is very bad and of very little effect. He says he counted over twenty shells lying there on a street, none of them having exploded.

Up to the present hour, 1 o'clock, there has been no firing, except two guns, which we believe, from the movements of a large ship, to be signals for it to come up, that the fight may again commence.

The Manufacture of Gunpowder.

A very useful, practical pamphlet has been issued by Major George W. Rains, Chief of Ordnance, in charge of the Gunpowder Department, giving practical details for the manufacture of saltpetre, with very great saving of labor, time and expense.

Gunpowder is made of over three fourths parts of nitre (purified saltpetre), fourteen parts of charcoal, and ten parts of sulphur, all by weight: hence, the nitre is much the largest portion of the material requiring consequently the largest daily supply.

Our supplies of sulphur—and, of course, charcoal—are probably ample for the entire war, even if it lasts for years; but the amount of saltpetre in the earth of limestone caves can be had for the washing, is abundantly sufficient to meet all demands for an indefinite period of time.

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If any impurities should remain in the pot with the crystals, they must be cleaned out.

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The London *Times* expresses surprise and pain at the announcement that the two sons of the late Duke of Orleans and the eldest son of the Prince de Joinville have entered the service of the Northern States of North America. It censures their conduct severely, and concludes a long article on the subject as follows:

It was one thing for the Princes of the Royal House of France to barter their part in gallant actions under such men as Cavaignac, Pouchet, Luxembourg and Saxe; it is another thing to study in the ignorant and bloody school of civil war under partizans, inexperienced generals, officers taken from the counter, the desk, or the shambles, or worse places, with men unwilling to submit to discipline, and, above all, with a power sure to make all the capital that can be made out of persons of such birth and rank, reckless calumnies and the most bare-faced perversion and fabrication of facts. Fortunate indeed will these young Princes be if they escape certain temptations to some line which, if not elsewhere for their fame, incredibly fortunate if they some out of such a service with any increase of reputation. Should they fail, it will be in a sphere carved by which they have no concern. Of one thing they may be well assured: that they will derive no increase of popularity with the French nation from stooping to serve on this ignoble field of action. France is full of military celebrities who have earned very different laurels on very different fields, and it is unwise to challenge a comparison between such actions as Springfield and Manassas are specimens of Rebellion or loyalty. We regret this step for the sake of those who have taken it; we regret it still more for its evil example and tendency. To overlook the difference between a war waged by black natives and the most groundless and wanton civil conflict of which history gives us any account is a species of offence against public morals, and the gravest to proportions as high rank and Royal birth confer no right to expect it. Sooner would it be of what is becoming the character and bearing of a gentleman.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Daniel Hand.—Yesterday morning Mayor Monroe received a letter from Spartanburg, South Carolina, signed by Mr. H. A. C. Walker, who refers to Rev. Dr. Keener and Rev. C. C. Gillespie, of this city, from which we make the following extract:

In departing thought, where he lived for years, and accumulated his property, which is known as an old resident Yankee, of the most advance for long how rude every thing around him, he improved every opportunity of making opportunities, of which he fully availed himself. Daniel Hand, a member of the house of Geo. W. Williams & Co. of this place, is one most intimate friends. Where they were together in business, and how he has grown wealthy. He can inform him of his early habits, and how he made his money. He can inform him of his early habits, and how he made his money. He can inform him of his early habits, and how he made his money. He can inform him of his early habits, and how he made his money.

[From the Pensacola Observer, 25th.]

The Bombardment of Fort Pickens.

While we are not able to give the full particulars of the expedition, &c., of the fight below, we are prepared to correct some errors we were lead into by Madame Rumor. It was not the Niagara, but the Colorado, that was injured in the engagement, and she has "hauled off," a disabled old wreck, having learned by experience that

"Little boats must keep near shore,
But larger ones may venture more."

Still the Niagara does not risk the last line of the couplet, and she lies at a safe distance from the rebel batteries. We record with regret the following list of the killed and wounded; but would state in this connection that four or five of the killed were by the falling of the magazine at Fort McRae.

Killed—John Arnold, A. T. Mitchelsjohn, J. Searcy, Thos. Chaplain, Henry Crawford, Geo. Bagby, Geo. Stanley.

Wounded—Thos. Mooney, Wm. Foster, Col. Vellepigue and Lieut. Howard.

Many shot and shell fell near Gen Bragg and staff, while they were visiting the batteries, but they were harmless. Gen. Bragg, Col. Kirkham, etc., express himself perfectly satisfied as to the end of this affair, and his command places unlimited confidence in his management.

Nearly the whole of Pensacola and Warrington has been reduced to ashes by the enemy's shot and shell. None of our batteries are injured, and among the buildings destroyed are the St. John's and the Catholic churches. The former occupied by the officers are only slightly damaged.

As to the injury done the enemy any report made is all speculation, and no reliable or truthful statement have come from there yet. All our batteries have been worked with great credit to those in charge of them.

We are pleased to learn from a gentleman, who has just returned to visit the batteries, that our men were all in high spirits, and were working in a true soldier like manner. All honor is due these noble fellows for the cool nerve, courage and self-sacrificing manner which they are exhibiting in driving back the enemy, and we are safe in saying that not a hundred of Yankeedom will ever make a footprint here. On yesterday there were thirteen of old Abe's vessels in sight, but from their tardiness in commencing the fight this morning, we are led to believe that "somebody is hurt. How is it Harvey?

A gentleman just from Warrington confirms the report that the firing of the enemy is very bad and of very little effect. He says he counted over twenty shells lying there on a street, none of them having exploded.

Up to the present hour, 1 o'clock, there has been no firing, except two guns, which we believe, from the movements of a large ship, to be signals for it to come up, that the fight may again commence.

The Manufacture of Gunpowder.

A very useful, practical pamphlet has been issued by Major George W. Rains, Chief of Ordnance, in charge of the Gunpowder Department, giving practical details for the manufacture of saltpetre, with very great saving of labor, time and expense.

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