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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 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 E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, seasonable dry goods.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 42 Gravier street, First District of this city, a lot of machinery, &c.

CHANGE MAKES CHANGE.

The *National Intelligencer* having been charged with apostasy, seeks to vindicate itself from the accusation by showing that its views now are precisely the same as they were years ago. In other words, that it has always been opposed to the doctrine of secession. The *Intelligencer* fabricates its own premises, and then proceeds to argue from them. Its apostasy does not consist in opposing secession, but in favoring the coercive policy of the Administration. In this we fail to recognize the able-tempered, peace-loving and judicious journal of former days. We remember the time—and that not very remote—when a formidable party was habitually guided by the counsels of that print, so lofty was its reputation for wisdom, sagacity and experience, blended with a genuine and stainless patriotism. The best that can be said of it now is that while taking sides with the Federal Government, it preserves its customary moderation of language. It is entirely willing that the South shall be whipped into submission to Lincolnism, but it would like to see the operation performed without anger and without abuse. We do not know but that such an enemy is more dangerous than the ribald braggarts and foul-mouthed slanderers of the Black Republican press. The latter are expected to rave. Detraction and false hood are their vocation. But your smooth spoken journalist, who clothes his hatred in oily phrase and outward courtesy, while meditating a stab under the fifth rib, is of that class of which we may say, "*hic est niger: hunc in caveto*."

About this seeming consistency of opinion, this immutability, which is considered an equivalent of perfection, let us say a few words. There is an old adage which declares that wise men often change their opinions—fools, never. Proverbs usually embody a vast amount of concentrated wisdom. Men and nations are perpetually subjected to the changes of ideas and action brought about by circumstances. Were this not so, all human progress would be impossible, and civilization would become torpid and stagnant, as it is among those which are too dull to learn any thing from experience. If people were never to change their views the American Confederacy would be still in a condition of colonial dependence, Italian unity would continue a delusion and a dream, and liberty and free institutions would be as little known now as they were five centuries ago. But the truth is, change is the very order of our being. When time and circumstances prove that certain views and opinions are erroneous, or have ceased to be applicable, change is imperatively demanded. The rushing stream of events passes along, and those who in their fancied stubbness of principle refuse to budge, are left high and dry on a barren strand.

The *Intelligencer* was always opposed to secession. So, six months ago, were nineteen-twentieths of the people of the South. There were always thousands who denied the doctrines of the school of ultra State Rights politicians, and who therefore contended that a State could not secede as a matter of privilege and pleasure. There were tens of thousands who, six months ago, regarded the exercise of the power, whether it existed rightfully or not, with unqualified horror. Why is it that at this moment these sentiments have disappeared, that those who gainsaid the right of secession admit and defend the higher right of revolution, and that the immense mass of those who were hostile to a dismemberment of the Union, are now its warmest champions? Simply because circumstances have changed, because the people of the South are absolutely convinced of the impossibility of living in harmony with the people of the North, because they have grown tired of the latent enmity with which they were always regarded by the latter has, upon the first favorable opportunity, thrown off the disguise of a simulated friendship, and manifested itself in vehement, bent on mischief, and eager for destruction. Suppose, with the *Intelligencer*, we had vaunted our consistency, and had not changed! In what a condition of miserable and degraded servitude should we have been practically placed? The North would have treated us with supreme contempt, and by a system of incessant legislation we would have been pillaged of every constitutional guarantee and property. Circumstances demonstrated the approaching danger, and circumstances have wrought that marvelous revolution in public opinion at the South which appears to have affected all save the immaculate and unchangeable *Intelligencer*. Nothing short of the occupancy of Washington by the troops of the Confederate States will convince that consistent sheet that change is sometimes salutary.

SISTERS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—The warm-hearted and patriotic ladies of New Orleans are reminded that a meeting will be held this morning, at the Ladies Parlor, Odd Fellows Hall, with a view of organizing a society to be called "The Sisters of the Confederate Army." The object of the proposed association is to aid, relieve and nurse the sick and wounded officers and soldiers. The meeting will take place at 11 o'clock, A. M., and we trust that no scintilla of doubt will be thrown by the true and loyal Southern ladies in our midst.

OPERA-HOUSE.—To night the Pardon of Ploermel will be performed for the last time.

SEIZURE OF STEAMSHIPS.—The steamships W. G. Howes, Texas and Tennessee, registered as belonging to New York, and late of Morgan's Texas line, have been taken possession of by the authority of Gov. Moore. These vessels have now aboard a detachment of Continental Guards and of the Washington Artillery.

The steamer Nina Simms, which arrived yesterday evening from Opelousas, brought down the Achafalaya Guards. They number 118 men rank and file. The following is a list of their officers: Captain, R. H. Boon; First Lieutenant, J. W. McRae; Second Lieutenant, J. T. Norwood; Third Lieutenant, J. P. Harmanson; Second Sergeant, J. Jones; Third Sergeant, J. W. McCrain; Fourth Sergeant, J. M. Batchelor; Color Sergeant, D. T. McLaughlin; First Corporal, J. E. Ferres; Second Corporal, W. S. Ford; Third Corporal, J. C. Kennelly; Fourth Corporal, F. A. Slander.

FLORIDA.—The Florida Convention, by a unanimous vote, adopted the Constitution of the Confederate States on the 22d inst.

VIRGINIA.—Governor Letcher has issued his proclamation announcing the resumption of her independence by the Old Dominion, and requiring polls to be opened for the ratification or rejection of the ordinance of secession on the fourth Monday in May.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.—The dispatches, says the Louisville *Courier*, must be received with due allowance and distrust. We learn from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of to-day that the dispatches are revised by Governor Dennison, at Columbus. Those of a military character are stopped, while the news is modified to suit the views of his high, mighty Abolition Excellency, and the interests of his fanatical followers who are engaged in their crusade upon the South and its institutions. A Black Republican censorship of public intelligence! A rich idea.

MORPHY CHALLENGES.—Letters have been received by the lovers of the game of chess in New York, from England, inquiring whether Morphy would play for five hundred pounds a side with Kolisch, the new chess phenomenon, and meet Kolisch in New York. It is not known whether Morphy would accept the challenge.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* contains the following:

A FOUL MURDER.—Our city was the scene of another cowardly murder on Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock. A man by the name of John Phillips visited a restaurant on Main street, and shot and killed the cook, a white man, without any cause or provocation that we can learn. He also shot at the proprietor, Simon Dot, but missed him. A warrant has been issued for his arrest, but up to the hour of writing this paragraph he has not been arrested. We learn that the District Attorney has summoned a jury of citizens to assist the officers of police in the performance of their duties. We hope in the performance of their duties in the matter will, peculiarly, undertake legal investigation.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On Wednesday morning a negro man belonging to Mr. John Bird, of West Baton Rouge, attempted to split the head with a hoe, inflicting a dangerous, and perhaps fatal wound. The negro made his escape, but was soon captured, and brought back in an examination on yesterday. We have not learned the result of the trial, but have no doubt that he will suffer the full penalty of the law—which is death.

BAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. L. J. Seals, a well known and estimable citizen of this parish, had his arm broken in a fall from his horse on Thursday last, whilst on drill in Capt. S. J. Norwood's newly organized company of cavalry. Prompt medical aid was at hand, and every thing done to relieve his sufferings, and we learned yesterday evening that he was doing well, with a fair prospect of being able soon to be on duty again.—*Clinton Patriot.*

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Ogilvie Byron Young was arrested last evening at the Spencer House, by the United States Marshal, on the charge of treason. Important correspondence was found on his person. He will be examined by the United States Court to-morrow.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Steamer Abandoned on the Mississippi—Contemplated Attack on Cairo.

Cairo, April 27.—The steamer C. E. Hillman, from St. Louis, bound for Nashville, was abandoned by her officers previous to reaching this point.

This deserted steamer was found to contain one thousand kegs of powder and other contraband articles.

Passengers from the South who have arrived here report that troops are being raised in Memphis and other points to proceed by rail through Columbus, Ky., to attack Cairo from the opposite side of the river.

The steamer J. D. Perry, from St. Louis to Memphis, was brought up, Sunday, by a rebel boat, and her cargo being found on board, she was allowed to proceed on her trip.

EXCITEMENT ON THE BORDER.

Attack on a Pennsylvania Village.

Harrisburg, April 27.—The reported attack by Marylanders on Hanover village, York county, Pa., was occasioned by a great stampede among the negroes.

Whole families are crossing into Pennsylvania.

Great fears are entertained of the departure of all the slaves from the adjacent counties.

Southern Rights Meeting in Warsaw, Mo.—The People Unanimous for Secession.

Warsaw, Missouri, April 29.—A great Southern Rights meeting was held in this city and addressed by distinguished orators.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring immediate secession, requesting the Governor to repel any attempt of the Administration to march troops through Missouri for the purpose of making war on the Southern States, or to reinforce the forts and arsenals in Missouri, and complimenting the Governor for refusing to send Lincoln the quota of troops called for.

A company of cavalry is being raised.

Benton, Henry and St. Clair counties are overwhelmingly in favor of secession.

The Virginia Test Oath—15,000 Virginians Under Arms.

Harrisburg, April 27.—Large numbers of Virginians, mostly from Fairfax county, have arrived here, refusing to take the Virginia test oath.

They report 15,000 men under arms in Virginia.

Washington City is reported as being secure from any attack. Provisions there were plentiful.

The steamer arrived at Washington in safety.

Vessels Chartered by the Government—More Regiments from Massachusetts.

New York, April 27.—The Federal Government has chartered several more steamers to serve as transports and commissioned Samuel Wilson to raise the 25th defective of Annapolis and get ten more regiments from Massachusetts.

Northern Schooners Seized by Virginia.

Perryville, Md., April 27.—It is reported that the Virginia authorities seized the schooners Gen. Knox, Vittoria and Geneva, of Maine. The crews of these vessels were sent out of the State without being questioned.

This is an indisputable evidence of a reaction against secession in Baltimore.

Removal of Arms from St. Louis to Springfield.

Chicago, April 27.—Twenty-five thousand stand of arms have been removed from the St. Louis Arsenal to Springfield, Illinois.

Alabama Second Regiment—Montgomery Full of Volunteers—The War Feeling up to Fighting—Foreign Ministers with the South.

Montgomery, April 29.—At an election held to day for officers of the Second Regiment of Alabama Volunteers, Hon. J. M. Withers was elected Colonel, Tennent B. Lomax, Lieutenant Colonel, and Col. Battle, of Tuskegee, Major.

A large portion of the First Regiment left last night for Virginia.

The city is full of volunteers, and the hotels are jammed.

The war feeling is up to the fighting point.

Dr. De Castro, the Brazilian Minister, arrived here last night, and says he had an interview with President Lincoln, and that the foreign diplomats at Washington sympathize with the Confederate States, and think their Governments will oppose a blockade of the Southern ports.

A large number of Congressmen has arrived.

Assembling of the Southern Congress. Synopsis of the President's Speech.

Montgomery, April 29.—Congress met at noon to-day. The President's message was read. He announced the ratification of the permanent Constitution by all of the Confederate States, and that it only remains for an election to be held for the designation of the officers to administer it.

He says the declaration of war made against this Confederation by Abraham Lincoln rendered it necessary to adopt a vigorous war attitude for the defense of the country.

The President then reviews at length the relations heretofore existing between the States, and the events which have resulted in the present warfare.

In referring to the result of the mission of the Commissioners to Washington, he says the crooked path of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, candor and directness as was displayed by the United States Government towards our Commissioners.

The President incidentally refers to the prudent caution observed by the fleet off Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and pays high compliment to the Carolinians for their forbearance before, during, and their magnanimity after the bombardment.

He says Commissioners have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and make treaties of amity and commerce.

He recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents.

The President says the Confederacy, through Vice President Stephens, has concluded a Convention with Virginia, by which Virginia has united her powers and fortunes with us.

He has satisfactory assurances that other Southern States will soon unite their fortunes with ours.

He says most of the Executive Departments are in successful operation. The Postmaster General will soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs.

In conclusion he congratulates the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy. Men of high official and social position and wealth were serving in the volunteers.

Railway companies, at liberal rates, were performing the duty of transporting the mails.

The President says postal treaties had not received, cannot fail to meet with full success.

We feel that our cause is just and holy, and protest solemnly in the face of mankind. We desire peace at any sacrifice. We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concessions from the free States; all we ask is to be let alone; that none shall attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will and must resist to the direst extremity. The moment this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce mutually beneficial.

So long as this pretension is maintained, with firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent rights to freedom, independence and self government.

The above synopsis is all we could obtain, notwithstanding our best endeavors to have the whole message, which numbers some 8,000 words.

Large Reinforcements for Washington—Gov. Hicks's Proclamation—Mail Steamer Fired Into on the Potomac—Southern Sympathizers Driven from Washington—New York Seventh Regiment Refuse to Invade the South—Imprisonment of Southerners—Assassination of a Secessionist.

Alexandria, April 29.—Four vessels, two of which were war steamers and two transports, with Northern troops, passed up the river this morning.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has issued a proclamation recommending the State of Maryland to occupy a neutral position.

The mail steamer Columbia Bell, of the Norfolk line, was fired at by the private cutter Harriet Lane, on Friday night last, off Rappahannock river, in Chesapeake bay, after having been boarded by the officers of the Harriet Lane she was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

The citizens of Washington who sympathize in the Southern movement are still compelled to leave Washington in large numbers.

A large quantity of shell has been landed at Fort Washington by orders of Mr. Lincoln Government.

Two gentlemen, one of whom is a citizen of North Carolina, the other a resident of Washington, have been arrested, and are now confined in prisons in the Capitol at Washington for having expressed secession sentiments.

The celebrated New York Seventh Regiment having openly declared that they will not invade the South, consequently looked upon with much suspicion by the Lincoln Administration.

The Seventy-first New York Regiment, quartered at Immigration Hall, revolted on account of their bad quarters, and had to be removed to the Navy Yard.

A man by the name of Boyd was shot on Island Washington on account of his having expressed Southern sentiments.

He was called out at dead of midnight, and was led without preparation to be shot.

Burning of the Ship Ironsides at the Bar.

Pass a Loutre, April 29.—The ship Ironsides, Chase, master, with twenty-four hundred bales of cotton, and eight thousand barrels of flour on board, was put on the bar yesterday morning, bound for Liverpool.

At half past three o'clock this morning the ship was discovered to be on fire, the smoke issuing from amidships.

The tow boats James M. Wilson, Junius Beebe, L. Middleton and Knickerbocker are now engaged in pumping water into her.

They have already pumped eleven feet water into her, and hopes are entertained of saving the ship.

The tow boat L. Millandon has on board fifty bales of cotton and all the ship's sails.

The Ironsides main-deck is burned through at midships.

Steamboats Passing Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, April 29.—The steamer J. C. Swon passed down at 2 A. M., yesterday, and the Champion at 7 o'clock this morning.

Hog. D. W. VOORHEES, Democratic Congressman of Indiana, made a speech at Greencastle the other day, in which he said, amongst other good things: "I say to you, my constituents, that, as your representative, I will never vote one dollar, one man, or one gun to the administration of Abraham Lincoln, to make war upon the South, to carry death and desolation to the land of Washington, Jackson, Clay and Joe Davies."—*Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, April 17.*

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

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Arrival of More Louisiana Troops—Comparison of the Men—The Strictness of Bragg's Martial Law—The Government Cruiser.

LETTER NO. V FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WARRINGTON, FLA., April 24.

Late on last Sunday night Col. A. H. Gladden, commanding the First Louisiana Regiment, arrived here with Dr. Purvance, of New Orleans, and on Monday Capt. John A. Jacques's company of Louisiana Regular Infantry reached the navy yard, after a two days' march over the piney woods route of which I have before spoken. Lieutenants Cooper, Goode and Eastman are with him, and they are enjoying good health, as well as all of the command, except the Captain, who is suffering from his old wound that he received in the storming of San Juan, in Nicaragua, which gives him much pain, but does not prevent him from attending to the duties of his position. The men of his command are a fine body of athletic soldiers, maintaining an excellent *esprit de corps*. Some of them in my presence expressed immense disgust upon learning that there was no immediate prospect of a tough fight.

PENSACOLA TO BE DEFENDED.

The Terrebonne Drivel Guards, Captain Righter, arrived at Pensacola Monday, but did not come over here. They remain there to form, with the Louisiana Guards and Crescent Rifles, and such other companies as may arrive and be detailed for that purpose, a corps of reserve and also of protection. Most of the residents of Pensacola are desirous of having a sufficient force stationed among them for their defense, and some of them have urged its occupation upon Gen. Bragg. They argue that as the base of his operations, should which he receive troops and provisions and holds communication with the Government, if it was left unprotected a force of one thousand marines and sailors might possess themselves of the place by landing in the night time from the boats of the men-of-war, and thus create a serious diversion in favor of Fort Pickens, the consequences of which are greatly at a critical period, and requiring the sudden detachment of a large force from the command here for the purpose of dislodging the enemy. However improbable such a thing may be, it is not without the range of possibility, and a prudent General will leave no opportunity open to an enemy no matter how desperate it may seem. Moreover, Gen. Bragg has an abundance of soldiers, so he will probably concentrate five hundred or a thousand men at Pensacola and along the road between that and this place.

THE SOLDIER BEAUX.

The Louisiana Guards and the Crescent Rifles are having a fine time of it at the Oil Factory, near Pensacola, quartered in a large shed, and having the benefits of good marketing. Every mess employs a servant at its own expense, almost the only labor they have is drilling and and mounting guard, while they get frequent permission to visit the town. Some of the troops down here cannot do. Last Sunday they attended service in the church, which very much pleased the good people of Pensacola, who feel the warmest regard towards them. I am afraid, however, that some of these susceptible young volunteers are unable to recall the text of the sermon, for there were dark eyes glistening and blue eyes twinkling from beneath many a tasteful bonnet in the pews of the citizens, and more than one heart that would beat tumultuously while shot and shell were dealing death around it, fluttered wildly in response to a timid glance from over a hymn book. Pensacola truly has more than its share of beautiful women, and your correspondent would not be at all surprised if some of our gallant Louisianians, with a view to a better distribution of the blessings of this world, should return from the wars with a fair of the Pensacola belles. Indeed, I might speak with much confidence concerning a certain lieutenant and Miss ——, but no, it might be premature to announce any thing as yet.

THE PENSACOLA BELLES.

The citizens of Pensacola will live long in the hearts of the soldiers here for their whole souled hospitality, and many of their fair residents will be remembered with pleasure for their kind thoughtfulness and polite attentions. A single flower is no slight boon to the travel-worn soldier who has been weeks or even days on the march, and if the fragrant beautifies in gardens that surround some of the residences in Pensacola have been almost destroyed by the hands of their enthusiastic owners that their delicate buds and blossoms might give to the velvet lawns simple throbs of pleasure, or cause a tear to start as they reminded him of other gardens far distant, where gentle hearts were beating with painful anxiety for the soldier lover, or brother or son. And among the various miscellany that generally fills a knapsack there can often be found a faded flower carefully pressed and packed away for the sake of their gentle bounce, a memento more of him who now cherishes it. The very sand bags that are to defend our men in the batteries during a bombardment were sent by the ladies of Pensacola, and I understand that a number of them have organized in a very unostentatious and even a secret manner with the view of sending to the soldiers the material necessary for the care and nursing of our wounded, should we be so unfortunate as to require such valuable aid. The physicians of Pensacola are, as you know, have also volunteered their services.

MORE ZOUAVES.

On Tuesday Capt. Lauve arrived here with Company D, Louisiana Zouaves, and a corps of sappers and miners. He was accompanied by Lieutenants Bellony, Letellier and Foster, and Paymaster Charles Maurer, and the Fourth Lieutenant Gabriel Bagot, of the battalion, which will be baptized in the blood of the enemy before it returns to New Orleans, or the Zou Zous will be much disappointed. The battalion is now complete, over five hundred strong, and anxious for a chance to plow its friends at home when it can do for the honor of its State and the glorious name of the Southern Confederacy. The troops here do not expect to remain over a few weeks longer, but after making a slight correction in the Fort Pickens wave over Fort Pickens, by reducing the stars to fourteen and the stripes to three, they desire a pleasure trip to Washington for the purpose of correcting another wave over existing in the White House, and putting "the right man in the right place."

The Louisiana Infantry have been removed from the camp to the navy yard, and all four companies are now quartered in a capacious sail loft at the head of the main wharf, lately occupied by Mississippi artillerists, who have been sent to their regiments. Col Gladden has now the command of the third or last division of the army, having ranked Col Anderson, o Florida.

CHANGE OF QUARTERS.

Some changes have also been made in the location of the Zouaves. The Marine Barracks, in which they were heretofore quartered, is only intended for three hundred men, so they were assigned two large houses about three squares up the coast, toward Barancas. The first of these is occupied by the Fifth Company, who are being instructed not only in the management of siege guns, but in the tactics of Mr. Ringgold's celebrated flying artillery, which that gallant and lamented officer wrote out in manuscript, but which has never been published. The officers of this company represent both of the artillery battalions of New Orleans, Capt. De Gournay and Lieut Alexandre having been members of the Orleans Battalion, and Lieut. J. E. Kenn, of the Washington Artillery. The other house is occupied by Company B., Capt De Bordenave. They are large, well built houses, belonging to the Government, with galleries on every side, the ground story of brick, and the upper part of frame, with a roof sloping steeply up on every side nearly to a point at the chimney. All of the Government quarters here are first class in every respect, the ground floor is the office, guard room, ordnance and quartermaster's rooms, &c. On the next floor are the officers' apartments, and the men sleep above.

Companies A, C, and D, Captains Coppens, Zacharie and Lauve, are quartered in the Marine Barracks, next to the navy yard, which is completely built of brick, edged with brown stone and frouted with iron galleries. The barracks, two stories high, are in the rear, and on the front street are the two buildings for officers' quarters, with the guard-room, offices and gateway in the center, connected by a high brick wall. These buildings are finished in the best style, and are furnished at the private expense of the officers who occupy them, who have also to bear all the expense and trouble of providing their table and having their other household duties attended to. Besides this there are many little necessities and luxuries not allowed to soldiers which are furnished them at the private expense of the officers, so that they have scarcely a chance to save any thing from their salaries no matter how economical they may be. Most of the officers in the army here and a great part of the men spend more than they receive from the Government as pay, having means independent of their office. All of these quarters are kept in a style of elegance and order that would disturb with jealousy the cheek of that celebrated elderly maiden of New Jersey whose neatness is recorded in history by the incident of her scrubbing through the parlor floor and falling through into the parlor.

LOUISIANA'S COMPLEMENT.

In no spirit of disparagement whatever to the brave and gallant volunteers from our sister States, a Louisianian cannot but feel proud at the splendid drill, discipline and appearance of every company in the Louisiana Brigade. Whenever I see the Zouaves, I feel a thrill of pride. When it comes to the whistling of bullets or the deadly turnout of the steel, the men of no State here will be liable to a comparison, but on the score of appearance they do show to vast advantage, and their superiority is freely acknowledged by all in the most generous spirit. When the Zouaves are out for drill they are followed and greeted at every of other soldiers, who watch and study their movements for instruction. The second company has attained a degree of perfection and precision of drill and maneuver that is even creditable and cannot be excelled in any country. Under the instruction of Sergeant Major Manjeon, a veteran of the Zouaves of France, these splendid soldiers are fast reaching a proficiency in every branch of the science of war that has only been equaled by the long-trained regulars of the nations of Europe. Col Gladden's regiment, too, are well drilled, and exhibit the most perfect discipline, while the Cadets, Guards and Rifles are the special pride of the army, and I have heard the highest encomiums paid upon them by experienced soldiers from other States.

As nearly as I can calculate from viewing the different companies in camp, of the army here Mississippi and Alabama have furnished about two thousand men each, Georgia about fifteen hundred, Florida about one thousand, and Louisiana thirteen hundred and sixty-five. When we consider the peculiarly exposed and extended gulf coast of our State, and the large number of troops required for its protection, it will be seen that Louisiana, in proportion to her population, is even ahead of her sister States in furnishing her complement of men. We have heard hints that the Shreveport, and Lake Providence companies of Chasseurs, and the A-Ped are soon to follow. Their arrival is looked forward to with much interest, and they will be received with open hearts by their fellow Louisianians, as well as by the whole army. The Chasseurs, in particular, are awaited with some expectation, as the presence of the Zouaves and the perfect success of their organization, which was in a manner experimental with President Davis, has led military men to turn more than their usual attention to the improvements introduced into the French army.

MARTIAL LAW OF THE WATER.

Martial law is not confined now to the land, but is extended over the waters of the bay on to the very shores of Santa Rosa, and small steamers keep strict watch over it and a rigid surveillance upon the movements of every craft. This is an excellent provision against the chance of communication between spies on shore and the commander of the fort, and Gen. Bragg's instructions are being rigidly carried out by his officers detailed for this service. Lieut. Pierson, detailed from the Fifth Company of Zouaves, an ex officer of the French marine corps, and decorated with the medal of the French Italian war, of whom I have spoken before, has captured and brought in a number of vessels who were sailing about without authority from headquarters. His little propeller steamer, which seemingly a single shell would destroy, can often be seen moving slowly along the beach of Santa Rosa, and steaming under the very guns of Fort Pickens, even going out of the harbor mouth, which the United States vessels of war are prohibited from entering. From the captain of one of these vessels overhauled and taken into port, I learned that the beach beach of Santa Rosa is covered with army stores, and that besides the vessels of war, the transport steamer Atlantic and Illinois were there unloading.

DISTRACTION AMONG THE ENEMY.

As I have before informed you, the outward relations existing between the command at Fort Pickens and that at our headquarters remain as courteous as if they were allies, vying with each other in the good work of crushing the enemies, work im every energy to prepare for each other's destruction. You may be sure that Gen. Bragg sent over the earliest news of the Fort Sumter bombardment, and the magnificent flag of the battalion, which will be baptized in the blood of the enemy before it returns to New Orleans, or the Zou Zous will be much disappointed. The battalion is now complete, over five hundred strong, and anxious for a chance to plow its friends at home when it can do for the honor of its State and the glorious name of the Southern Confederacy. The troops here do not expect to remain over a few weeks longer, but after making a slight correction in the Fort Pickens wave over Fort Pickens, by reducing the stars to fourteen and the stripes to three, they desire a pleasure trip to Washington for the purpose of correcting another wave existing in the White House, and putting "the right man in the right place."

The Louisiana Infantry have been removed from the camp to the navy yard, and all four companies are now quartered in a capacious sail loft at the head of the main wharf, lately occupied by Mississippi artillerists, who have been sent to their regiments. Col Gladden has now the command of the third or last division of the army, having ranked Col Anderson, o Florida.

CHANGE OF QUARTERS.

Some changes have also been made in the location of the Zouaves. The Marine Barracks, in which they were heretofore quartered, is only intended for three hundred men, so they were assigned two large houses about three squares up the coast, toward Barancas. The first of these is occupied by the Fifth Company, who are being instructed not only in the management of siege guns, but in the tactics of Mr. Ringgold's celebrated flying artillery, which that gallant and lamented officer wrote out in manuscript, but which has never been published. The officers of this company represent both of the artillery battalions of New Orleans, Capt. De Gournay and Lieut Alexandre having been members of the Orleans Battalion, and Lieut. J. E. Kenn, of the Washington Artillery. The other house is occupied by Company B., Capt De Bordenave. They are large, well built houses, belonging to the Government, with galleries on every side, the ground story of brick, and the upper part of frame, with a roof sloping steeply up on every side nearly to a point at the chimney. All of the Government quarters here are first class in every respect, the ground floor is the office, guard room, ordnance and quartermaster's rooms, &c. On the next floor are the officers' apartments, and the men sleep above.

Companies A, C, and D, Captains Coppens, Zacharie and Lauve, are quartered in the Marine Barracks, next to the navy yard, which is completely built of brick, edged with brown stone and frouted with iron galleries. The barracks, two stories high, are in the rear, and on the front street are the two buildings for officers' quarters, with the guard-room, offices and gateway in the center, connected by a high brick wall. These buildings are finished in the best style, and are furnished at the private expense of the officers who occupy them, who have also to bear all the expense and trouble of providing their table and having their other household duties attended to. Besides this there are many little necessities and luxuries not allowed to soldiers which are furnished them at the private expense of the officers, so that they have scarcely a chance to save any thing from their salaries no matter how economical they may be. Most of the officers in the army here and a great part of the men spend more than they receive from the Government as pay, having means independent of their office. All of these quarters are kept in a style of elegance and order that would disturb with jealousy the cheek of that celebrated elderly maiden of New Jersey whose neatness is recorded in history by the incident of her scrubbing through the parlor floor and falling through into the parlor.

LOUISIANA'S COMPLEMENT.

In no spirit of disparagement whatever to the brave and gallant volunteers from our sister States, a Louisianian cannot but feel proud at the splendid drill, discipline and appearance of every company in the Louisiana Brigade. When I comes to the whistling of bullets or the deadly turnout of the steel, the men of no State here will be liable to a comparison, but on the score of appearance they do show to vast advantage, and their superiority is freely acknowledged by all in the most generous spirit. When the Zouaves are out for drill they are followed and greeted at every of other soldiers, who watch and study their movements for instruction. The second company has attained a degree of perfection and precision of drill and maneuver that is even creditable and cannot be excelled in any country. Under the instruction of Sergeant Major Manjeon, a veteran of the Zouaves of France, these splendid soldiers are fast reaching a proficiency in every branch of the science of war that has only been equaled by the long-trained regulars of the nations of Europe. Col Gladden's regiment, too, are well drilled, and exhibit the most perfect discipline, while the Cadets, Guards and Rifles are the special pride of the army, and I have heard the highest encomiums paid upon them by experienced soldiers from other States.

As nearly as I can calculate from viewing the different companies in camp, of the army here Mississippi and Alabama have furnished about two thousand men each, Georgia about fifteen hundred, Florida about one thousand, and Louisiana thirteen hundred and sixty-five. When we consider the peculiarly exposed and extended gulf coast of our State, and the large number of troops required for its protection, it will be seen that Louisiana, in proportion to her population, is even ahead of her sister States in furnishing her complement of men. We have heard hints that the Shreveport, and Lake Providence companies of Chasseurs, and the A-Ped are soon to follow. Their arrival is looked forward to with much interest, and they will be received with open hearts by their fellow Louisianians, as well as by the whole army. The Chasseurs, in particular, are awaited with some expectation, as the presence of the Zouaves and the perfect success of their organization, which was in a manner experimental with President Davis, has led military men to turn more than their usual attention to the improvements introduced into the French army.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 27th instant contains the annexed interesting intelligence:

Seizure of Tennessee Arms—Capture of the C. E. Hillman—The War Vessel of the Cairoites—An Attack upon Columbus Threatened.

It has already been announced that the steamer C. E. Hillman was on her way to this city with 2000 kegs of powder and 200 tons of lead, besides a large quantity of other military stores, amounting in value to $175,000, ordered by Governor Harris at St. Louis. We learn by telegraph that she was seized eight miles above Cairo by a large party of soldiers, who had fitted up the old steamer Swallow for the purpose. The overpowering force obliged the Hillman to surrender, and her officers were, at their request, landed on the Missouri side of the river, and the boat taken to Cairo.

We was dispatched at six o'clock from the citizens of Columbus, which states that an attack was anticipated there last night. They request us to send them men, arms and ammunition.

There is an irrepressible desire upon the part of our citizens to go to Columbus, and to meet the invaders there. We doubt if the black Republican mercenaries will dare put their feet on Southern soil.

No mail arrived from Cairo last night, and we are consequently without our correspondent's letter. It was said here yesterday that the commander of the troops there was in Memphis yesterday, and if the report be true, sufficient arrangements to capture him have been made.

Seizure of the Westmoreland—A Memphian Killed at Napoleon—Excitement at the River.

The steamer Westmoreland, bound from New Orleans to Cincinnati, stopped at Napoleon Thursday night and was fired on and by a number of citizens of that place, who expressed themselves satisfied, after overhauling her manifest. She then let loose her lines and was in the act of leaving the wharf when, about twenty-five men came to the wharf and commenced firing at her. It is probable that they did not know that a commission had permitted her to depart. At the first fire a citizen of Memphis named Henry Haupner, brother to Theodore Hamner, was shot through the breast, and died almost instantly. A Frenchman on the boat was also shot in the shoulder, but was not dangerously wounded.

The Westmoreland was crowded with passengers, the most of them residents of the South, and a large number of whom were ladies. Just previous to the firing the ladies had been standing on the guard, but had re-entered the cabin on seeing the boat's preparations to leave, which probably saved many lives.

As the Westmoreland passed Helena without stopping, word to that effect was telegraped here. A detachment of military, headed by the Mayor and Colonel Smith, were in waiting to receive her. She was boarded, a committee appointed to examine her manifest, and their formally taken possession of by the proper authorities. The passengers were treated with the utmost courtesy, were landed, and their baggage taken off and sent on. Considering the fact that our citizens were so exasperated at the seizure of the Hillman, every thing was conducted in a calm and business like manner. The Westmoreland was then searched, were removed and a detachment of the Harris Zouave Cadets, Captain J. H. Edmondson, placed in charge of her.

We hope our citizens do not intend to perpetrate any thing unbecoming their dignity as civilized people, they do intend to make such reprisals as will repay them for the indignities done to the State of Tennessee in seizing the Hillman.

The steamers Ohio Belle and Monarch are still below this point, and if they reach Cairo safely it will be a surprise of Fort Pickens, unless they encounter the Confederate Navy.

The Lecomte Guards, of Natchitoches, Capt. W. M. L—y, one hundred and seven men.

The Pleasant Hill Rangers (a cavalry company) under command of Capt. Oscar Villere.

The interior of the State is acting in glorious style.

Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury had a special meeting yesterday, and adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. It is said that the meeting of the Grand Jury was caused by the discovery of their guard, of one or more cases of probable treason. Of course we have no authority to say so, but yet we do not think that the report is unfounded. To the grand inquest of the parish properly belongs the notice of all such offenses. They will do their duty we are sure, and let the civil and military forces will sustain them. Should prompter measures be requisite, they will be taken, but as yet there is no necessity for such.

Honorably Discharged.—Captain John McPherson, pilot of the steamer Tuscarora, who was charged with having been accessory to furnishing information, at the Balize, to the steamship Daniel Webster, detrimental to the cause of the southern Confederacy, was yesterday ordered before the Mayor and Council and honorably discharged, it having been proved that the complaint was groundless. Captain John McPherson is one of our old pilots, and is well known to the community as a thoroughly true Southerner.

Criminal Court—Judge Collens Presiding.—The somewhat celebrated case of Bill Lockwood, for the murder of the carriage driver at the Metairie Race Course, came up for trial yesterday, after several postponements. On account of the absence of important witnesses the Attorney-General consented to the prisoner being admitted to bail upon giving bond of $5000 to appear for trial when called upon.

W. W. Cassidy, alias Wally Rose, was brought up for trial for the murder of Michael Kennedy in December last, at the corner of Gaspar and Johnson streets. Testimony was direct and positive as to the malicious killing. The men had a quarrel on a Sunday afternoon, commencing by mutual abusive epithets. Cassidy, as he says, in the difficulty was knocked down, ran to his home, a distance of two or three squares, procured a pistol, hurried back and met Kennedy, and when he got close by, fired and shot him through the heart. A verdict of manslaughter was returned, and the prisoner was remanded to await the sentence of the law.

Special Sitting of the Third District Public School Board.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27, 1861.

THE Board this day met, in compliance with an order of Joseph Lombard, President pro tem., with a view to elect a regular President in lieu of Z. Berminy, resigned; to elect teachers to the situations of Mrs H. M. Chase, Principal of the Girls' High School, resigned, and of Miss E. Chevalier, promoted; to receive plans and specifications for the building of the Washington Boys' and Washington Girls' Schoolhouses; to receive reports from the Committees on Buildings and School-books, and to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignations of the Seventh Ward Schools.

The Committee on Buildings, not the roll being call, Messrs. S. Masperaud, N. Larose, M. Dodard, Chas. Claus and J