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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 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 D. F. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, in the Jewell Warehouse, corner Magazine and Laylor streets—corn.

The Sheriff will sell at auction, this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents and fixtures of a dry goods store situated at the corner of St. Louis and Villere streets, Second District; and at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, improved real estate fronting on Felicity, Religious and Celeste streets, First District. For particulars see advertisements.

LESSONS WE ARE LEARNING.

That the conflict forced upon us by the Black Republican Administration at Washington will be productive of much grievous injury; that property will depreciate in value for the time being; that onerous burdens will have to be sustained by the community; that the channels of commerce will be blocked up and business generally be paralyzed; and that we may not reasonably expect to secure the blessing of peace without the sacrifice of many noble sons of the South, are all undeniable truths. It is certain nevertheless, that the North will suffer tenfold the loss inflicted upon the South, and that while our boundless resources will ultimately reimburse us for all we may be called upon to endure, the injury which will fall upon our enemies will be irreparable, since they, under all conceivable circumstances, will forfeit the rich and splendid revenue so long derived by them from the commerce of the South.

We are told that while Providence respects free will, and therefore permits the evils of humanity to ultimate in such national disasters as war, without interposing miracles to avert them, it nevertheless with infinite benevolence constantly educes good out of these very evils. So do we trust it will prove in the case of the South, and we look with confident expectation to the growth amongst us of an earnest and immutable resolve to become self reliant and independent, as one of the happy consequences of the present unhappy feuds. So long as the South formed part of the Union, she was in a great measure content with the bounteous returns of her agricultural labor, and did not object to exchange the products of her soil for the fabrics of Northern industry, or for articles of necessity. No sooner, however, did hostilities threaten that the North laid a virtual embargo on all provisions and other articles destined for the South. In this policy the enemy undoubtedly believed it had discovered ample means of seriously inconveniencing the Confederate States, and with the usual blindness of extreme wrath it was willing to cripple and curtail its own business for the sake of feeding fat the ancient grudge it bears us. The scheme has, however, worked badly. The South cannot be starved into submission—cannot, indeed, be starved at all. The States which are leagued together raise an abundance of grain and cattle for home consumption, and any slight privation of Northern articles of luxury we may be required to support will be borne cheerfully and uncomplainingly. So after all the North by its vindictive malice does not hurt us to any extent worth considering, while deliberately destroying one of its own principal resources.

But the North, without intending it, is really teaching the South a lesson of wisdom likely to be profitably conned in all future times. We are even now beginning to learn the meaning and value of real independence—not merely political separation, but absolute and indestructible freedom—which results from the capacity to obtain and enrich ourselves by the avails of domestic industry. Hitherto the South has depended almost exclusively on the North. Henceforth she will seek opulence and power within her own resources. One of the first fruits of our new position will be the substitution of direct trade with Europe for the plan heretofore pursued of importing goods for our markets through Northern shipping. The war has pretty well terminated this particular mode of paying tribute to Northern avarice, and we fancy that the capital of the South will in future be invested in enterprises designed exclusively for the benefit of the South. We are not compelled to buy a dollar's worth from Northern merchants. We can get our codfish and mackerel, and even our tea, from Canada, our clothing and dry goods from England; we can manufacture our own boots and shoes and hats, and to some extent our own machinery. Our planters by setting apart a few additional acres for the cultivation of corn, will insure to the South an ample supply of that nutritious cereal. We need not be dependent upon the West for flour. The wheat of Northern Texas is acknowledged to be the finest in the world, and the recent completion of railway communication with Western Louisiana will open a perpetual and profitable market for this article. Nor do we see why we should be indebted to Cincinnati for pork, bacon and hams. Of all domestic animals the hog is most easily reared. He will fatten on trash and refuse which other beasts will reject. On the plantations of the South droves of a vine can be maintained at scarcely any expense, and can be profitably reared for market. In short, we shall be stimulated to the imperatives duty of self-reliance. A nation only becomes prosperous and powerful in proportion as it is enabled to provide at home for its own necessities. Therein consist the elements of genuine wealth, and it is these which the foolish anger of the North is daily commending to our notice. The people of that section will understand one of these days that in alienating the South by injustice and aggression, they have wofully abridged their own sources of opulence, while arousing us to the conviction that we can, must and will live and thrive without them

READ! READ!! READ!!!—We direct the attention of parties interested to the advertisement in our columns bearing this title.

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

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—We are indebted to Leonard Scott & Co., publishers, for the April number of this excellent review.

COST OF THE WAR AT THE NORTH.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that the expenses of the Lincoln Administration are two millions per diem in round numbers. This exceeds our estimate by about fifty per cent.

CHEERING SIGNS IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Sun* proclaims that the rebels are already encamped in New York. "Jeff Davis has succeeded in enlisting recruits here in this city, and whoever passes through the streets, within a few blocks from our office, can hear the click of their guards and the ring of Southern steel, as they ground arms and shoulder arms. He has sentinels all the way through Long Island, from within a mile of Fort Hamilton, and through Manhattan Island, from within hail of the ferry boats as they pass."

Says the Thibodaux *Gazette*:

On Sunday last, about 1 o'clock, P. M., the jail of this parish was once more broken open and all the prisoners fled. They were: Israe Prince, accused of murder; Benedict, an Italian, accused of assault with intent to murder; Wm. Le Blanc, accused of harboring a slave Jim, a negro belonging to Mr Batchelor, of Bayou Lettaworth, convicted of murdering a slave, and sentenced to be executed last Friday; another slave, a runaway. They made their escape by sawing the bars of the jail cage.

Belard voluntarily returned and gave himself up, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $300, and Israel Benedict was recaptured about five miles above the town of Baton Rouge.

CROPS.—The corn crop promises a good yield. The cotton crop is in appearance the best ever witnessed by the planters. Cotton is also doing well.—*Thibodaux Gazette.*

RALEIGH PERCUSSION CAP FACTORY.—Owing to the skill of Professor Emmons in making the composition, and the mechanical dexterity of Mr. Charles Kuester in using it for the requisite purpose, we shall have so much of that article at our disposal as will be essential in war percussion caps—as we may need. We have seen a specimen of the caps, and they fully answer the end in view. Prof Emmons has also suggested the mode of manufacturing any quantity of the right sort of powder. This is a beginning of enterprise by Southern people to supply themselves with those things for which they have been so long dependent on their Northern enemies. We shall expect to see tanneries, manufactories of leather, of cloth, of hats, and every requisite for the comforts and necessities of life springing up all over the South.—*Raleigh Register.*

RHEUMATISM AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhœa to be obtained at No. 127 St. Ann street.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Baltimore, May 18.—Ringgold's battery was grossly insulted in passing through Baltimore.

It is reported that the Virginia troops have been withdrawn from Maryland by Governor Hicks in remonstrance.

Charleston harbor is effectually blockaded by the steamer Huntsville and the U. S. steam frigate Niagara.

There are no troops within five miles of the radius of Arlington Heights.

Chief Engineer Haswell was arrested at Harper's Ferry, but afterwards released, because New York dispatches said if he were hung every Virginian would be served similarly.

NEW FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, May 18.—Diplomatic circles say that great anxiety is manifested by their Governments as to the victors in the present contest, and think, if forced to take sides, they will have to look after cotton and free trade.

England is disposed to move carefully, trying to make France take the lead.

The authority for the above is a Jerseyman who has just arrived from South Carolina.

It is reported that an agent of Napoleon, named Baronciele, is traveling in the South.

President Lincoln assembled his Cabinet in great haste yesterday. Mr. Seward has sent for Gen. Butler.

The Government means to deal with Missouri the same as Maryland, and has concluded to take charge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway.

The Government has concluded to appoint Collectors of the revenue for the Southern ports—the duties to be collected aboard men-of-war.

The President has authorized Daniel E. Sickles to raise a division of ten thousand men within sixteen days, promising him a Major-Generalship.

Baltimore, May 18.—New batteries have been erected by the Confederate forces at Harper's Ferry.

The Postmaster General intends suspending the steam mail service in the seceded States.

The story about the removal of Washington's remains is wholly false.

Philadelphia, May 18.—The steamer Yankee is reported off Cape Henlopen, with a prize steamer in tow.

Atchison, May 18—A meeting of the citizens of Atchison was held here last night, at which resolutions were passed pledging support to the Federal Government.

St. Louis, May 18—The Federal authorities took several cannon, pistols and ammunition—taken from the Police Commissioners—and sent them to the arsenal.

Washington, May 18—Billy Mulligan's Irish Brigade has been accepted by the Federal Government for the war.

Alexandria, May 18.—The Washington diplomatic corps is anxiously waiting the course of events.

It is rumored that France has an agent traveling through the South.

The expenses of the Federal War Department are enormous. Already fears of raising sufficient means to prosecute the war are arising.

Gen. Harr, of Massachusetts, a prominent actor at Annapolis and Baltimore, is dissatisfied. He is disappointed in not obtaining a higher rank, which was promised him.

The Federal troops are becoming mutinous. Bad fare is assigned as a reason

The celebrated New York Seventh Regiment on Friday night had a funeral over their junk.

Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, has been made a Major General.

The New York *Tribune* is becoming alarmed, and says that Virginia is full of troops, armed and equipped.

Montgomery, May 18—In Congress to day, Arkansas was admitted as a State in the Southern Confederacy.

Her delegates, Messrs. R. W. Johnson, A. Rust, A. H. Garland and W. W. Watkins, were present and participated in the discussions, &c.

Her fifth delegate, Mr. H. F. Thomasson, will be here to morrow.

St. Louis, May 18—The city is environed by a line of military posts to prevent hostile troops and munitions of war from entering, and to secure peace.

The Federal authorities have seized a considerable quantity of arms and munitions of war at the State Tobacco Warehouse.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI—St Louis, May 18.—The *Democrat* learns that the encampment under the command of Jeff Thompson has been covered several miles east of St. Joseph, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway, where batteries have been erected; trains stopped and Government stores detained.

Capt. Jackson, accompanied by a party, left the route agents along that road.

Gen Lyon refuses to release Mr. Dean and others, arrested at Potosi, as they were engaged in overt acts of treason.

Chicago, May 18—Senator Douglas, of Ill., is down with the typhoid fever. His friends think that he will not recover.

Philadelphia, May 18—The steaming Yankee has arrived here, having in tow three tobacco laden schooners, which surrendered peaceably to the cutter Harriet Lane, off Cape Henry. Several other vessels have been detained by the blockading fleet.

Washington, May 18—It is probable that Gen Mc lellan will enter Western Virginia with Ohio and other Western troops, simultaneously with Gen. Butler's movement on Norfolk, and attack by column from Washington three or four points in Virginia.

Washington, May 18—The *National Intelligencer* construes Lord John Russell's Parliament speech into the recognition of the right of the Southern Confederacy to issue letters of marque, and bring prizes into British ports.

It is reported that the Massachusetts troops, under Major General Butler, will soon retake or destroy the Gosport navy yard.

Chicago, May 18—Senator Douglas is somewhat better, but his situation is critical.

Philadelphia, May 18—Senator Bayard, of Delaware, proposes to realign, concluding that civil war cannot be averted.

New York, May 18—Com. C. Vanderbilt has tendered his three steamers to the Government at their price, and if declined, he will give them the Vanderbilt.

Fort Kearney, May 18—The Pony Express, with dates from San Francisco to the 8th, has arrived.

The war is the engrossing topic in California. The sentiment to sustain the Administration is universal.

We copy the following from yesterday's *True Delta*, as it concerns all the papers attached to the Associated Press. We deem it proper, however, to add that the new agent at Louisville states that while he will labor diligently and faithfully in behalf of the New Orleans Associated Press, he is bound to acknowledge that the dispatches which reach Louisville from the North are generally tinged with hostile feelings, and are no doubt frequently altered to suit Northern sentiment:

OUR FUTURE TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.—As much complaint has recently been made in relation to the Black Republican tendencies of the telegraphic dispatches furnished the Associated Press of this city from the principal telegraphic pivot point, Louisville, the association here has taken the earliest opportunity to remedy the grievance, of so decided a character. A gentleman has been placed at Louisville a capable and able reporter, whose Southern feelings are endorsed by the Associated Press of this city. Through his hands will come all the dispatches to the press of this city, and to the press of all the Southern cities between Louisville and this point. We trust this arrangement will not only inspire confidence in the dispatches received by the New Orleans Associated Press, but will tend to put all grumbling for the future about the Black Republican tendencies of the dispatches received by the association.

The Chalice Resumed to Their Lips.

The N Y. *Herald* of Saturday week heads an article "Practice Economy." It remarks, "Such is the prostration of business that the failures in New York since April 15 amount to two hundred; and such is the quantity of protested paper thrown on the banks that they now refuse to accommodate. One of these, day before yesterday, had $30,000 worth of paper protested. Real estate is unsaleable, and rents are going down, because people are unable to pay." It recommends "those who bought three or four coats in a year, now to wear one." So the holiday part of the war seems all but over.

The New York *Evening Post*, an altar Republican authority, now before us, says:

" " " Added to these two sources of trouble, *we have the stoppage of all seasonable trade.* Country merchants are generally reduced to the necessity of refusing to make public sales. The banks will not take their paper, and the owners of goods could not stand the excessive street rates. In fact we have resulted an extremely borderline on *general commercial suspension* of payment in staple branches of trade. " " Bank officers have all their suspicions alive that our commerce is *destined to great disaster*, and they are on the lect the paper of houses that are yet solvent, on a sweeping presumption that they must fail at last."

The New York *Day Book* says:

The failures, the prostration of business which we see on every side of us, is but the commencement of the general wreck and misery which must fall upon all classes, as this cruel and unnatural war progresses. The price of all kinds of provisions will almost be doubled; the landlords will find that the tenants will be unable to pay them; the price of provisions will so far exceed the ability of the poorer classes to procure, and the visage of want, of untold distress and anguish will stand everywhere in our streets and in the doors of our houses. While the President receives his salary of $25,000, and the members of his Cabinet $9000 a year, in the name of a righteous God what are the poor people to do? The Administration is laying out work for a few years' war, and when it is ended there will be nothing to show for it but the ruin of our merchants, the starvation and demoralization of our people, the graves of our dead, and the bleeding hearts of our widows and orphans. How will these men answer to a righteous and offended God for all these nameless and needless horrors?—all of which might be honorably averted by calling a general Convention of all the States for the settlement of our troubles.

The English on the American Revolution.

[From the London Times, May 1.]

If wishes were weapons, if the trumpet blast of Northern defiance could throw down the walls of every Southern fort, then the campaign would, no doubt, be short enough. *But this enthusiasm of the North only leads us to believe that a fierce and lasting struggle may possibly be begun.* The States faithful to Mr. Lincoln have now accepted the doctrine that secession is treason, and that the seceding States may legitimately be conquered and held by the victors. But the intelligence which reaches us from the South seems to show that the Confederate States are equally determined on maintaining their independence. The ardor of New York, or even Boston, cannot be greater than that of New Orleans. The Southerners, indeed, may be expected to be even more resolute than their opponents. They know very well that there is now between them and the North a gulf which time and quiet may fill up, but which the shock of war will widen until it is impassable for ever. They know what the Northerners seem not sufficiently to consider—that the recapture of the federal forts is nothing in itself, but merely symbolizes the subjection of the recusant States to the Government at Washington. One may well ask the Northern States what they intend to do when they have recaptured Fort Sumter, and what next, and next? The Southerners know full well that the central government cannot rest content with "retaining the federal property," and that as long as they, the secessionists, refuse to acknowledge President Lincoln, acts of hostility must take place between the two sections, the Southern ports must be blockaded, and the Southern States subject to the inroads of Northern, and even of Abolitionist bands. Therefore, though we have not such detailed accounts from the Confederate States, yet from what we are able to publish today it is easy to see that the enthusiasm in the North was more than equaled by the zeal of the Southerners. Indeed, as is generally the case, the weaker party actually appears in greater strength than its opponents, since a knowledge of its inferiority leads to efforts and sacrifices which more than make up for its deficiencies. The Southerners show certainly no signs of wavering, and it will be challenging a delusive hope to imagine that either through fear of the federal arms or from a deference to the majority of their fellow-citizens, the seceders will be inclined to compromise. We fear that, should the North determine to enforce obedience, we must be prepared for conflicts of the most serious kind. Southern news does not reach us very regularly or speedily, or accurately, but the present telegraphic dispatches announce that Mr. Lincoln's proclamation had been met by defiance as general as the enthusiasm of the North. Something like a levy in mass may be expected among the population of the South, who are easily made into soldiers, and who from their skill with the rifle must always be formidable antagonists.

In fact, as far as can be judged from the somewhat scanty intelligence received, the United States were preparing to defend themselves to the last, declaring that their right to secede from the Union is as clear as the right of the thirteen colonies to throw off allegiance to George III., and more so, since the British Government only violated a traditional maxim respecting taxation, while the North, according to them, has violated a written constitution by endeavoring to restrict the right of holding property in labor throughout the entire Union.

But it is useless to speculate further on matters which will be made clear in a few days. The most momentous part of the present crisis is undoubtedly that which relates to the border States. It is possible, nay, probable that some of these will not immediately secede; but the secession of Virginia was expected to take place in a few days, and it is probable that already this power has been accomplished. Should this be the case, the others must eventually follow. Though there is a large non-slaveholding element both in Virginia and Kentucky, yet the owners form the most powerful class, and the property of the institution have been every where roused against President Lincoln as an assailant of the rights of the South. Without giving implicit credit to all that is reported by telegraph, there is evidence enough to show that a large body of the people in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri will take up arms in defense of the Confederate States. General Pillow had arrived at Montgomery to offer President Davis the services of Tennessee troops. The martial excitement once begun, will certainly spread, seize all minds, and at no distant date carry these States out of the Union.

Had the border States, however, even remained firm, it would have been a difficult task for Mr Lincoln to carry on such a war as he meditates. A march from the North through the States of Virginia and North Carolina to Charleston seems an enterprise beyond the powers of the federal forces. The country would be almost that of an enemy, for the sympathies of the slaveholders would be everywhere with their Southern friends. It is difficult to perceive that this project has ever been entertained. We must believe that expeditions by sea are the means by which the President intends to bring the rebels to obedience. Naval operations of this sort would be not only very difficult in the face of a strong and resolute enemy, but they take time in preparation. Whatever may be the result when the federal militia and navy have taken Charleston, we fear that the British enterprise against New Orleans, we must at least expect that transport and commerce will be cut off a month or two, and that, with the whole South in open population in arms, it will not be thought rash to send a small or ill equipped expedition against the leading cities of the enemy. Although, certainly, numbers, wealth, and a sufficiency of zeal are on the side of the Northern state, yet the chances of an offensive war are great that President Lincoln may even now well hesitate to begin it.

The American Crisis in the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, on the 28th of April, the Earl of Malmesbury, adverting to the state of affairs in America, said:

I beg leave to put to my noble friend, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a question of which I have given him private notice, in reference to a subject which deeply interests this country, and, I may say, the whole of Europe. Almost all your lordships have, no doubt, read the accounts which arrived this morning from America, and must have learnt with pain, as well as some astonishment, that a civil war had broken out between the Northern States of that country and the other States of the Union. Fortunately, up to the date of those accounts, hardly any blood had been shed, and too much praise cannot, I think, be bestowed upon the commander of the fleet engaged in the transaction to which I refer for abstaining from entering on a useless contest. It is impossible, however, that a struggle such as that which seems now impending in American struggle so unnatural, and calculated, I may add, to prove so fatal to the parties concerned in it—should not produce a reverberation throughout the rest of the world. I may add, that the country on this side of the Atlantic is perhaps more likely to suffer from the civil war which threatens the United States than our own; for, altogether apart from those feelings of regret with which we must witness the breaking out of strife between persons belonging to the same family as ourselves, and kindred to us in language as well as in blood, our political and material interests are deeply involved in this unhappy scheme. That being so, I cannot but hope that Her Majesty's Ministers will rely upon this question with all Her Majesty's subjects, have already done their utmost by officious means to bring about some arrangement by which so deplorable a calamity as that of which I am speaking may be averted. I therefore wish to ask my noble friend what steps the Government have taken with that object; whether they have made any attempt to prevent the war; whether they have offered to act as the American Union from coming to a bloody issue; what hopes they entertain of succeeding in so laudable an endeavor, and whether they have invited, or are about to invite any other European Government with the view of obtaining their assistance in seeking to put a stop at the outset to a civil war, of which, if once fairly commenced, it will be impossible to foresee the end. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Wodehouse—I need scarcely assure my noble friend that the Government, in common with him, and I feel confident every one of Her Majesty's subjects, have learnt with the deepest regret the intelligence of the dissensions which have taken place in the United States. We have also received with the utmost concern the accounts to which my noble friend has alluded, informing us that these dissensions have brought that country to the brink of civil war—if, indeed, civil war may not be said to have already broken out within her territories; and in reference to the last question, what steps have been taken by Her Majesty's Ministers to avert this great calamity—for a great calamity it undoubtedly must prove to be, not only to the Americans themselves, but to Europe, which is so closely connected with them by the ties of kindred—I have to state that after the most mature deliberation the Government came to the conclusion that it was not desirable that this country should intrude her advice or counsel on the Government of the United States (Hear, hear.) However great the interest which we may feel in the welfare of her people, yet we felt that so long as we had no reason to suppose that any serious war might be imminent, we should be intermeddling with a matter which appears to be impending over their heads, we yet thought that a great and independent nation might not welcome advice given with respect to her interests, and that advice were proffered without being solicited. The instructions therefore given to Lord Lyons were, that he should on every fitting occasion express the earnest desire entertained by Her Majesty's Government that the differences which prevail between the Northern and Southern States of America should be arranged. He has not, however, been instructed to tender, either "officiously" or officially, any counsel or advice to the American Government, unless such counsel or advice should be asked for by the contending parties themselves. That is the answer I have to give to the question of my noble friend. I naturally believe that Her Majesty's Ministers have not been in communication with any foreign Government as to any steps being taken of the nature of those to which he has alluded. (Hear, hear.)

THINGS AT CAIRO.—The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 17th inst., has the following:

The blockade at Cairo is not so rigidly enforced but that the steamer Louisville, from the city of that name, passed there Wednesday with a large lot of corn, hay, &c., for the South. The boat passed here last evening. The J. A. Dudley was stopped there the same night, and forty casks brown, destined for Columbus, and taken at the owner's risk, were seized and appropriated to the use of the thieving scoundrels there. The Dickey was permitted to pass on with her passengers.

The mails between this point and St. Louis have been suspended. The St. Louis authorities, we understand, offered to employ two of the boats to carry the mail as far as New Madrid, but the offer was declined by Capt. Able.

The steamer Wm. M. Morrison passed Cairo on Wednesday, and obtained forty-seven hogsheads of tobacco stored on the wharf-boat.

Our informant states that the forces there are apprehensive of an attack from this quarter, and keep vigilant watch. The force there is very large, comprising nearly 20,000 men, and more arriving daily. The fears of an attack are corroborated by the following, taken from a Chicago paper:

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 11.

The *Evening Journal* says: We have reliable information, by a gentleman direct from Memphis, to the effect that there is a large body of rebels at and about Memphis, who are muster to attack some point North, supposed to be Cairo. The exact number is not known, but it was generally estimated there were 30,000. The respectable citizens of Memphis do not sympathize with them. Spies are kept constantly watching the military movements at the North On four separate occasions they have manned and armed steamers for an attack on Cairo, but before they started intelligence was received that made those in command deem it safe to defer the enterprise. Our informant says the rebels seem impatient for a fight, and threaten to start off on their own account if not led soon to the field of action.

It is understood that nothing else for the South will be allowed to leave there hereafter.

The Missouri *Republican* of the 15th inst, makes the following disgraceful and humiliating confession:

It is no use to mince matters. Gen. Harney feels himself able to put down all opposition, wherever it may show itself, and the significance of his manifesto is embraced in this particular fact alone. St Louis is overawed by armed bands of men, eager for a fray, and seeking the opportunity to glut their vengeance upon those who, up to the present time, were their neighbors and friends, but who are so no longer. The whole eastern front of the Mississippi river is confronted in the same way, and the Iowa and Kansas borders are, or soon will be, equally well guarded. Gen. Harney's manifesto is modest enough in not sending forth with some particularity these facts, and the advantages which they give him, but we are restrained by no such delicacy, and notify the people of them that they may take warning. *The State of Missouri is so occupied and controlled by the military forces levied by the United States Government, that it would be worse than madness to think of opposing them with any expectation of success.* So much we have felt ourselves bound to say by way of caution to the people of Missouri.

MOVEMENTS AT HARPER'S FERRY.—The correspondent of the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* writes from Harper's Ferry, on the 9th, the following letter, which will be read with interest at the present time:

I have just witnessed the arrival of a body of men from Shenandoah County. They left that city on Tuesday night, at 11 o'clock, P. M. Without arms, and marching all the way, they encountered many privations in their gloomy retreat from their city. Every train brings men from Baltimore and other places in Maryland.

They have left behind them home and old associations to enlist in the cause of Southern independence. As some compensation for Maryland for the loss of brave and gallant spirits, some few disloyal persons are leaving Virginia to settle in Maryland.

Yesterday, information was received from reliable sources that Federal troops were moving towards Shenandoah. Immediately, the Maryland lights which command the Virginia hill and mountains in the immediate neighborhood were occupied by a large body of men. The Kentucky regiment and some companies of Virginia troops comprised this force. As the Kentucky troops, raised to a high pitch of enthusiasm at the near prospect of a fight, with elastic step and head erect marched down the hill, they defiled along the mountain side, from every point of the amphitheatre which nature has formed around this place, thunders of cheers arose, commingling and reverberating among the numerous gorges of this wild and romantic place.

The night, however, passed away without the slightest alarm. Harper's Ferry is now I think impregnable. A secure retreat should circumstances require it, is absolutely necessary before this place can be taken, and with a thousand good soldiers this point might be held against ten times their number. Situated at the mouth of a valley that extends to Pennsylvania, and by letting the only passage through the northern portion of the Blue Ridge range of mountains, its military value is easily comprehended. At this point, too, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad enters Virginia, and, from its connection with the Ohio river is desirable, the bridge over the Potomac, which cost an immense sum, should be in the possession of the Federal troops.

Last night about twenty-five and fifteen horses were seized while passing over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through this place.

This course the authorities here have been compelled to adopt as necessary to insure the action of the Federal troops at the Relay House.

An attack upon this place is confidently expected to occur within a few days. We are fully prepared for it.

A portion of four cannon commands the railroad at the Point of Rocks twelve miles below, while the bridge across the Potomac here is commanded by another battery. Scouts have ranged the country for fifteen miles north, east and west, also upon the slightest alarm can communicate by system of signal agreed upon at headquarters. Yours, &c.

THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.—The following is a statement of what the army in Virginia was two weeks ago, which we take from the Richmond correspondence of the N Y *Daily Herald*:

Richmond, May 3, 1861—Every train brings in troops from the South. The Military Council at the State House, consisting of Governor Letcher, Lieutenant Governor Montague, Judge Meredith, Mr. Mallory, of the Navy, General Lee and others, has just completed the organization and equipment of another division of 14,000 men. Forty eight thousand men are now under arms in Virginia, and are distributed as follows:

Richmond	10,000
Harper's Ferry	10,000
Aquia Creek	3,000
Acquia	2,000
Brownsville	1,000
Petersburg	5,000
Fredericksburg	3,000
Norfolk	10,000
Total	48,000

These deports are all connected with each other by railroad. The aggregate number of troops in Virginia is 85,000. Of these about 40,000 are now organized, and the military council is rapidly organizing the balance, and will have them in the field in the course of a week. In addition to the Virginians under arms, about 3000 organized volunteers from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky have arrived. President Davis, in his message, announces that 35,000 troops from the Confederate States are en route for Virginia. None of the North Carolinians have yet arrived The 1st Regiment N. C. V. is expected at Lynchburg to morrow. It is 1000 strong. The South Carolina Regiment of Rifles, principally made up of students of the University of Columbia, of whom unselled sharpshooter at Sumter, and will now be commanded by Col. J. Johnston Pettigrew, is expected in Richmond next week. The Tennessee troops are all here. There can be no doubt that within a few days 120,000 will be concentrated here for the defense of Richmond, Harper's Ferry and Norfolk. Besides the contingent from the original Confederate States, full 100,000 more from that section can be relied upon if necessary.

WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN.—It may be mentioned as a somewhat striking fact, and one which we, for our part, heretofore adverted to, that the families of Washington and Franklin—the former the great leader of the American Revolution, the latter not second to any of his patriotic associates—are established in the same county of Northampton, and within a few miles of each other; the Washingtons at Brighton and Sulgrave, belonging to the landed gentry of the country, and in the great civil war impoverishing the royal side; the Franklins, at the village of Eaton, living on the produce of a farm of thirty acres, and the earnings of their trades as blacksmiths, and exponents (some of them at least, and the father and uncle of Benjamin Franklin among the number) the principles of non conformists. Their respective emigrants (germs of great events in history) took place—that of John Washington, the great grandfather of George, in 1657, to loyal Virginia; that of Josiah Franklin, the father of Benjamin, about the year 1685, to the metropolis of Puritan New England. *Edward Everett.*

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHILDREN.—At the seaside residence of Queen Victoria, in the Isle of Wight, a large portion of the pleasure grounds is appropriated to the young Princes and Princesses, who have each a flower and a vegetable garden, green houses, hot houses and forcing frames, nurseries, tool houses, and even a carpenter's shop. Here the royal children pass hours of leisure. Each is supplied with a set of tools marked with the name of the owner, and here they work with the enthusiasm of an amateur and the zeal of an Anglo Saxon. There is no branch of gardening in which the royal children are not at *fait*.

Moreover, on this juvenile property is a building, the ground floor of which is fitted up as a kitchen, with pantries, closets, dairies, larders, &c., completed in their arrangement; and here may be seen the young Princesses, arrayed *a la cuisiniere*, floured to the elbows, deep in the mysteries of pastry making, like a rosy New England girl. Cooking the vegetables from their own gardens, preserving, pickling, baking, sometimes to partake among themselves, or to distribute to the poor of the neighborhood the results of their handiwork. The Queen is delighted at this amusement, which is entertained by her children, nor are the young people ever happier than during their sojourn at Osborne.

The death of the Duchess of Kent is bringing out anecdotes of the manner in which she brought up her daughter, the Queen. At the age of 12 years the Princess was taken about on various tours through England, and thus formed a close acquaintance with the people, so far as came accustomed to her, by cordial greetings, addresses and homage. Distinguished travelers and men of science were invited to Kensington, the Duchess's residence, that her daughter might converse with them, and thus improve her mind. It seems, however, that there were some family difficulties, for years, in consequence of the Duchess's wish that the heiress to the crown should be treated by the King and Queen with greater attention and cordiality than was in accordance with their own private habits, and also because the income of the mother was insufficient for the expenses of living, and of educating her daughter. The Queen in her youthful days was very often without pocket money, and her generosity to her young companions was often checked by her necessities, and the want of even a penny in her purse.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Volksfest Yesterday—The Procession, Ceremonies and Amusements—The great event of yesterday was the opening of the 7th grand German Volksfest, at the Creole Course, "for the exclusive benefit of the families of our absent volunteers." Our patriotic German citizens have a grand way of enjoying themselves, and a noble way of turning that enjoyment to good account by it king charity to pleasure. Thel. former Fests have always been successful and realized large sums that were faithfully sacred to the cause of benevolence. At this time, if imperfectness they have not only furnished their quota of volunteers to fight the battles of a common country and a common cause, but they are found contributing through a grand Fest for the relief of the dependent ones left at home by the gallant soldiers who have sacrificed every thing to go forth to the camp They Germans are eminently practical in all that they do and they know that while the sturdy tree of charity grows with more vigor when the flowers of pleasure around clustering around its trunk, those flowers strengthen its roots and nourishment when they are sustained by this double support. All honor to the Germans, then, for their patriotic Volksfest, which proved a great success, and will be the means of cheering many a brave volunteer's heart with the reflection that he has not left a mother or a sister to "the cold charities of the world."

The procession in the city was a very fine one, and was seen passed by thousands of people on Canal, Carondelet, Poydras, Camp, Royal and Esplanade streets through which thoroughfares it passed to the Gentilly Road, which brought it to the grounds (the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair, prepared for the holding of the Fest. At ten o'clock in the morning a national salute of ten guns from the head of Canal street announced the starting of the procession, which had been forming on Canal street, and moved up Carondelet.

Taking the lead were the following officers, mounted on horses: Thos. Brenting, Esq., Grand Marshal, and his aids, Messrs. Jan Van Slooten and Jean Lasalle, with Colonels Stuerken, Boettinger and Hiumel, of the Committee. Two splendid brass bands, with national flags, were conspicuous features of the procession. The allegorical car, representing King Cotton was splendidly gotten up, and challenged universal admiration. Upon a pile of cotton bales sat a stalwart man, "bearded like a pard," and wrapped in regal robes, his throne the wealth of nations, and his kingdom the boundless globe. Around the car were grouped ten Confederate States shields, surmounted and set off by flags. These bore the names of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, the ten States officially comprising the Southern republic. This car was drawn by eight splendid horses, who were driven, as could be observed, by an experienced whip.

In a line of carriages we observed Lieutenant Governor Hymes with Charles Puthoff, Esq., President of the Volksfest, Mayor Monroe, Mayor-Elect Leeds and many other dignitaries, with the orators of the day The German Society and Turners' Societies had strong delegations in the ranks. The Bakers Society had with them a fine band of music and a decorated wagon drawn by six horses. It represented a large brick house with oven and all, where, in their white caps and aprons, were busily engaged at their trade. Around and above all was an arbor of evergreen trees, the branches hanging with bread and cakes. The decorated wagon of a milkman wound up the procession.

When the procession was in motion through the streets, a serious misadventure fell to pay quite the pavements but left their pride but a short time on the battle quites, for they were speedily evaporated by the sun that glowed with much more than pleasant fervor Slawson's distillery had erected a bar for the benefit of the thirsty, and many engaged during the day transporting the crowd's wants, visited the Fest. The fashionable taxes was placed at the low price of a dime by their proprietor on account of the patriotic purpose of the festival. A large number of barkeeps were also stationed along the route, and, from the frequent visits made to the way it was thronged by the thousands travelers out during the day and returning in the evening and at night.

The scene at the Fest ground was lively and brilliant—from mid-day until nearly midnight. Most of our citizens were present, barely half left with the vast field occupied by the Creole Race Course, but unless they were present yesterday they can scarcely form an idea of its appearance, crowded as it was with people of both sexes, its acres hidden by broadcloth and muslin. The number of persons on the ground it would be impossible for us to estimate, but they were numbered by thousands, and the aisles and alleys appeared considerably to outnumber the men. A score of booths were densely crowded by thirsty throngs, who kept innumerable barkeepers busily busy dealing out cool drinks, mingled with the ever ready Rhenish and champagne. Shooting galleries furnished entertaining music to the dancers, who polked and schottished as if they were mad, without regard to the weather or fear of coup de soleil. Rare people sewing themselves dizzy in the whirling horses, from which people bought chances a the wheels of fortune, or threw low dice at tempting jewelry stands, where the number covered by the price of watches never would turn up, numerous people stood gazing before the fat form of Punch, who amused them generally at the puppets' tricks, and wondering people pulled their curious coffee mandrels to go into the tent where the Swedish giantess held a grand levee to company with the Brazilian ape.

The officers of the Volksfest gave a dinner to the dignitaries and other honored guests, at the Exposition. In response to toasts, Lieutenant Governor Hymes, Mayor Monroe, Gen. Lewis, Marion Hewes Esq. H. M. M. Reynolds, G. H. Braughn, Esq. and others responded. Tor Langenbach furnished superior music, and to those who appreciated good eating and drinking, it was a day to be remembered by