THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE. S. HARRY.
F. LIMET. E. DUFOUR.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly 5
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and liable to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,977.

NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 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, domestic and assorted seasonable dry goods.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, head of Canal street, corn.

The Sheriff will sell at auction, this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, a square of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, seized by Mandeville Wood, Spain and St. John the Baptist streets, Third District. See advertisement.

How They Propose To Fight

The bombardment of Fort Sumter did something more than simply to strip Northern pseudo-conservatism of its thin disguise; it served to display in its true aspect the profound and inexorable hatred to the South cherished by ninety per cent of the people of the North. It was really wonderful to notice with what magic rapidity the feat was accomplished. At a single bound they passed from fulsome professions of brotherly love to the most ferocious exhibition of fiendish enmity.

We might fill whole numbers of our paper with choice extracts from the Northern journals illustrative of the tender sympathies and fraternal feelings they cherish towards us, but this is unnecessary. We shall confine our selections to a few specimens from prominent sheets, as specimens of what is daily uttered throughout the North. Take first that *ne plus ultra* of turnecoats and traitors—the New York *Herald*. From one of its late numbers we cull the following gentle premonition:

We have in the Northern cities at least three hundred thousand men, native born, desperate men on the side of the union. The Goths and Vandals who preceded upon Rome and consummated the fall, with patrician blood were angels compared to these fellows, who are known by the generic name of "roughs." Of course they are all in for the war, and the spoils thereof—more particularly the spoils. They have no stake in this world, no hope for the future. They will fight like demons for present enjoyment, and where one is killed twenty more will spring up in his place. It is of such rough material that all invincible troops are made. That we are to have a fight, that Virginia and Maryland will form the battle ground, and that the Northern roughs will pour down upon those States with fire and sword, is beyond peradventure. They have already been excited to the boiling point by the rich prospect of plunder held out to some of their leaders, and will not be satisfied unless they have a fair slice at larger game. There is no sort of excuse for restraining the wild passions of these people if the border States will shortly ascertain to their cost. The character of the coming campaign will be vindictive, fierce, bloody and merciless beyond parallel in ancient or modern history.

The *Herald* not only announces, but in other articles hopes and desires that the campaign may be "vindictive, fierce, bloody and merciless beyond parallel in ancient or modern history." That sheet, like all new proselytes, is ultra furious in its zeal for the cause it has just embraced. The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, edited by one of the most virulent and resoluble of blue geniuses who ever fleshed his steel in an enemy's crest, or stormed a frowning battery—on paper. General JAMES WATSON WEBB coolly proposes first to cut off all supplies and provisions to the South, to pen up and starve the cold, which glorious exploit, he affirms can be accomplished in less than sixty days. But in order to quicken the progress of events Gen WEBB requires the levees on the Mississippi to be prostrated in a hundred places, so that all who live in that neighborhood may be drowned out, "just as we would drown out rats infesting the hull of a ship." And these heinous recommendations are capped by a suggestion to free the negroes in the border States.

This is no case of isolated frenzy. Gen. WEBB is seconded by HORACE GREELEY. That amiable and philanthropic philosopher is decidedly in favor of sending 200,000 men by land to lay waste, burn and destroy the Southern States, and to meet at New Orleans 200,000 more, to be sent down to the Crescent City by the rivers. Moreover he distinctly proposes Maryland and Virginia that they shall be first abolitionized, and then partitioned out among the conquerors. The *Times* of New York inclines to a similar policy, while the Boston *Courier* thinks it would be mercy to shoot a million of Northern soldiers upon the South, rather than to run short on resistance. In short there is no suggestion how desperate and diabolical soever, but there is medium catch it and recommend it. We suppose that in the annals of the human race so horrible a spirit has not been witnessed as that which now animates the North against the South. The intolerance prevailing there is of the most bitter and unrelenting kind. It is truly remarked by the Richmond *Whig*, that not a vestige of public or private freedom is tolerated. Constitutional liberty is a thing unknown. A tyranny, wide spread and universal, suspicious, prying and hideous, reigns supreme throughout the borders of the boasted land of free speech and free discussion. A spectacle is exhibited, unseen before in the whole annals of mankind, of an entire people with one shout applauding Executive usurpations which change the whole character of the Government, and would strip them as well as us of every particle of freedom. It is strange to think that two people could have so long lived together under the same Government, with such totally different views of the character and genius of our common institutions. The Northern idea of Constitutionality is nothing less than the monstrous despotism of a numerical majority. The rights of minorities, of States, are utterly ignored—and the great principle fought for by WASHINGTON, and supposed to be deeply fixed in every American bosom—that Government is only by the consent of the governed, is repudiated with scorn and indignation.

Whatever may be the termination of the sanguinary contest which the Government of the United States has forced upon the South, we may be certain it will not escape the visitation of a retributive Providence. That our evils invariably find us out and punish us is undoubtedly true. Let North let its numberless cohorts to work; let Mr LINCOLN call for an immense in the standing army, and for volunteers to serve three years; let him keep hundreds of thousands of ignorant and brutal soldiers in the field, filling them with the sweets of lawless and irresponsible power—and who, when war is over, will undertake to disband this gigantic force and disarm it to resume the tranquil pursuits of peaceful industry? No, the North has in its bosom a Frankenstein monstrosity, and it will find, when too late, that it has become its victim. We anticipate as the final fruit of this unnatural struggle nothing less than the erection of a huge military despotism in the North, and the subjection of the people of that country to the arbitrary rule of violence and rapine.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—We are requested by the Clerk to inform the members of the bar that cases will be called on Saturday next, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Captain Teal, of the steamship Mobile, reports that, on the 12th ult., Geo. Carroll, a native of Ireland aged about 30 years, fell overboard at sea and was drowned.

GOLD AND TEAS.—TORPEDOES FROM CHINA.—Much has been said in the papers of the rich spoil obtained by the French and English during the sack of the summer palace of the Chinese Emperor, but a Paris correspondent writes that the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, believing that a study of the silks found there might be made useful, asked Louis Napoleon to send the best specimens to them. He replied that the splendid specimens consisted merely of two dresses of no earthly value. The famous statue of Fo, which has been described as of massive gold, and thirty-six feet high, proves to be but gilt and plaster, and the gold elephant is only gilded copper.

It is stated in the Northern papers that many people are thinking of impersonating Lincoln, as not equal to the crisis. A secret organization for the purpose already exists. The principal ground of complaint is that he has not laid Baltimore in ashes.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—A desperate row occurred at the Albany Home to-day, one of the depots for volunteers. The men complained of the food furnished them, and an officer knocked down a waiter, whereupon a general row followed. Chairs, tables, dishes and windows were smashed. One of the Delevan House waiters was thrown from the windows, and his leg badly broken. Pistols were fired and knives used, and several men badly wounded. The Governor repaired to the scene, and the police being called out, the row was quelled.

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. 117 St. Ann street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Major Anderson in Washington—Orders of the President.

New York, May 4.—Major Anderson has arrived safely at Washington.

The frigates Niagara and Minnesota have received orders from the Navy Department to sail immediately.

Baltimore Quiet—Adjournment of the Virginia Legislature

Baltimore, May 4.—The city of Baltimore is in a perfect state of tranquillity.

The Virginia Legislature has adjourned till the 12th of June.

Governor Hicks's Secretary thinks the appointment of a board of safety will tend to precipitate Maryland into civil war, the majority of the population of the State being in favor of secession.

Suspension of the Southern Mails—Naval Engagement.

New York, May 4.—It is contemplated by the Administration to suspend all the Southern mails next week.

It is reported that a collision has taken place between two vessels at the mouth of the Potomac.

Hampton Roads and James river are strictly blockaded.

It is said the President will demand the restoration of Gosport navy yard and Harper's Ferry.

Sailing of European Steamers.

New York, May 4.—The steamers City of Washington and Bavaria sailed from this port yesterday—the former for Queenstown and Liverpool, the latter for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg.

No specie was taken out by either.

Indiana Legislature.

Indianapolis, May 4.—The Legislature of this State will pass a bill making an additional appropriation of a million to arm and equip volunteers.

Military Occupation of Maryland.

Washington, May 4.—The members of the Maryland Legislature have asked to be spared from the evils of military occupation.

Affairs at Cairo.

Cairo, May 4.—Cincinnatians informed Prentiss that Gen Pillow with troops was coming from Memphis to attack Cairo. Prentiss replied: "Let him come, I'm ready."

New Massachusetts Regiments.

Boston, May 4.—Orders have been issued for the organization of four new regiments.

A half a million in specie, under convoy, has arrived at Perrysville.

Extra Session Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, May 4.—The Governor has issued his proclamation convening both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature in extra session on the 11th of the present month.

Later from California.

Fort Kearney, May 4.—We are put in possession of San Francisco dates to the 24th ult., by the arrival of the Pony Express at this point.

Business at San Francisco was in an unsettled condition.

The Indians have again assumed a troublesome attitude in the northern counties of California.

Two Hundred Failures the Last Fortnight.

New York, May 5.—There have been two hundred business failures in this city the last fortnight.

Paper of any kind is now extremely difficult to negotiate.

Sterling Exchange rules at 1¾. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 48.

In the meantime the war excitement continues unabated.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS

ELECTIONS UNDER THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION.

War with the United States!

Letters of Marque and Reprisal.

Montgomery, May 6.—In Congress, to-day, Mr Curry, of Alabama, presented a bill fixing the time for an election of Representatives to Congress, also providing for the election of a President and Vice President under the Permanent Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act passed, from which secrecy was removed, recognizing the existence of war with the United States, and concerning letters of marque and reprisal and prize goods.

The preamble recites the acts of Lincoln and his proclamation, and that it is necessary for the Confederate States to accept the war thus commenced by the North.

The act authorizes the granting of letters of marque and reprisal on certain goods, a provision announces the doctrine of free ships to make free goods, and thirty days are allowed Federal vessels now at the ports of the Confederate States for the purpose of lawful commerce to return to their homes.

Five per cent of the prize money is reserved as a fund for the widows and orphans of those killed on private armed vessels, and to support the wounded.

Maryland Legislature.

Baltimore, May 6.—In the Senate the act providing for a Committee of Safety is considered lost.

The Government has sent down upon the steamers of the Baltimore and Havre de Grace line.

Enthusiasm in Cumberland.

Cumberland, May 6.—Great enthusiasm is manifested here at the defeat of the Public Safety bill in the Legislature.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, May 6.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with 8 feet water in the canal.

Kentucky Legislature.

Frankfort, May 6.—The Legislature met today in extraordinary session. In the House there was no quorum. The Senate adjourned over till to-morrow.

Washington Under Martial Law.

Washington, May 6. The city of Washington is at present under semi-martial law.

Gov. Letcher's Proclamation.

Washington, May 6.—Gov Letcher has issued a proclamation saying that the sovereignty of Virginia has been denied; her territorial rights assailed; her soil threatened by the authorities at Washington, and every artifice resorted to to induce the people of the Northern States against us. Therefore it becomes every citizen of Virginia to prepare for the impending conflict. He orders out forces and additional volunteers as the exigencies demand.

Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

Baltimore, May 6.—Travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is uninterrupted.

Federal Troops en route to Smith's Point—Recapture of Harper's Ferry Arsenal.

Philadelphia, May 6.—It is reported that the steamer Rainey conveys a force from Annapolis to retake Smith's Point.

A war steamer has been stationed off Fort McHenry to guard the garrison of that fortress in case an attack is made upon it.

The Government is determined to retake the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, now in possession of the Virginia authorities.

Missouri Legislature.

St. Louis, May 6—The Missouri Legislature is still transacting its business with closed doors. The proceedings are unknown.

The city presents a quiet surface.

We were visited by a severe gale yesterday, during which boats were driven from their moorings, and damage to some extent was done. No lives were, however, lost.

New York Markets.

New York, May 6.—Cotton closed heavy at 13¾c to 13¾c for Middling Uplands. Flour is worth $5 to $5 10 for Superfine State. Pork is quoted at $17 50 to $18 25 per bbl for Mess.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, May 6.—There were some sales of Flour to day at $4 70 to $4 75 per bbl for superfine. Wheat has advanced 2c. Sales at 98c for Red. Corn is quoted at 24c. Oats—sales at 28c. Whisky is selling at 12½c. the gallon. Pork—Sales of Mess at $17 per bbl.

Steamboats Passing Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, May 6.—The steamer Empress passed down at 2 A. M., the Henry Chouteau at 6 P. M. yesterday, and the Edward Howard at 8 o'clock this morning.

News from Europe.

Arrival of Steamer City of Baltimore—Cotton Firm and Advancing—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Steady

New York, May 6—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Steamship Company's steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Petrie, from Liverpool on Wednesday, April 24th, via Queenstown the evening of the 25th, arrived at this port to-day.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, April 25—The sales of Cotton the past four days consisted of 55,000 bales, of which 20,000 were taken on speculation and for export.

The market generally closed firm and with an upward tendency, under the news brought from America by the steamer Africa.

Dickson Irwitt & Co. quote Middling Orleans at 7¾d.

Manchester Trade.

Liverpool, April 25.—The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts were favorable.

The market for both goods and yarns was firm, and prices partially ⅛ to ¼d. higher in some cases for yarns.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool, April 25.—Breadstuffs dull and nominal, owing to the fine weather.

Provisions steady.

London Money Market.

London, April 25.—The closing quotations for Consols to-day were 91⅝ to 92.

Political Intelligence.

The political intelligence by this arrival contains nothing of importance.

A prospectus has been issued in Liverpool for a line of steamers thence to New Orleans.

Hayti requests Spanish protection.

A French fleet has been ordered to bring troops from Syria.

A commercial treaty is reported to have taken place between France and Belgium.

Prince Napoleon has abandoned the intention to seek satisfaction of the Duc d'Aumale.

The Paris Bourse ruled firm. Rentes, 68f.

In the Italian Chambers a large majority was in favor of considering Garibaldi's project for arming the country.

The *Belge* states that negotiations are going on between Paris and London for opening Rome to Italian approach, with every prospect of a favorable conclusion.

Affairs at Warsaw are without change.

The Pope is resolved more than ever to quit Rome.

Perfect harmony has been restored between Garibaldi, Count Cavour and Gen. Cialdini.

The annexed letter of our Warrington correspondent, though not as recent as those published yesterday, contains much interesting intelligence:

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Louisiana Volunteers Still Pouring in—The Foot Rifles and Shreveport Grays—Escape of a Spy—Floating Batteries and Drummond Lights—Cavalry and Heavy Ordnance Coming, &c.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WARRINGTON, FLA., April 28, 1861.

Nearly all of the troops that have come through to Pensacola for some time past have been from Louisiana, and complete the forces needed for the reduction of Fort Pickens by Gen. BRAGG, with the exception of a few hundred mounted riflemen, who are to be used as a coast guard along our extended beach, if necessary. The Shreveport Grays and Louisiana Foot Rifles arrived at Pensacola on Friday, where they yet remain, the former in their camps and the latter in the court-house.

They came over the regular transportation road, from Half's Landing to Farmersville, on the railroad, and made the route in the regular two days' march with their heavy Minie rifles and sword bayonets. A long spell of dry weather turned most of the brooks crossing their road into dry gullies, and they found the march an unusually dry and dusty one. They were considerably fatigued on their arrival, but are now quite recovered.

Of the Chasseurs there are on the sick list, and will probably return to New Orleans. Of three Messrs. Ducros and Gardiere, are quite ill, but not considered in a dangerous condition at all. There is very little sickness among the army, much less than might naturally be expected in such a large congregation of men and amid so much exposure. There could hardly be found a more healthy location in the whole Southern region than the neighborhood of Pensacola, and with the advantages we have of sea breezes and salt water bathing, there is no chiefhood of our being visited by an epidemic. The change of diet has its effects upon all the troops newly arriving, but these are easily remedied.

THE CHASSEURS AND GRAYS

The detachment occupying Pensacola, comprising the Louisiana Guards, Crescent Rifles and Lafayette Artillery Foot Guards, arrived on Friday evening, and paraded in the town park, where they formally received the Grays and Chasseurs. The former are an intelligent and determined looking set of men, and look handsome enough in their gray uniform. The spirited young Chasseurs, with their neat fighting dress, bulky camp equipage and accoutrements, and their long-range Minie rifles with the murderous accord bayonets, are the very beau ideals of picked soldiery, and under their brave leader, Capt. Henry St. Paul, they expect to show their friends and countrymen all that fearless hearts and cool heads can accomplish.

The people of Pensacola are delighted with the character and behavior of the forces quartered among them, who are nobly representing the Creole and Saxon elements of our State, and who are combating the chivalry and gallantry of the gentlemanly soldier.

The Shreveport Grays are to remain in the town of Pensacola, the Chasseurs will probably be quartered with the Guards and Rifles at the Fire Factory. Martial law has not yet been proclaimed at the place, but the civil regulations are very strict, and rigidly enforced. Yesterday the Mayor issued his proclamation forbidding liquor to leave any of the wharves, or any part of the shore, without his written authority. This measure was taken at the instigation of General Bragg, and was brought about principally through an occurrence of Thursday night, which has created quite an excitement in Pensacola, although it is almost unknown in the camp.

THE RUSE OF A SPY.

About a week ago a man of fine appearance and good address came to Pensacola, and put up at the hotel. He pretended to be a simple tourist at the seat of war, and made no attempt to pass the army lines, and get into the camp here, but did not succeed. It is rumored, however, that he was in communication with some person or persons within our limits.

At a late hour Thursday night he went down to the wharf and woke up a negro boatman whom he engaged to take him off to a British ship for a quarter of a dollar. To the boy he represented himself as the captain of the vessel, and said that his crew had deserted. The boy, who is a reliable and faithful negro, readily believed all that was told him, and getting into the skiff with this man, applied himself briskly to the oars. When they had got out into the bay, nearly to the ship indicated, the man, who had been so quietly seated in the stern not uttering a word, suddenly arose, and leaning forward, brought the muzzle of a revolver within a few inches of the negro boatman's face.

"If you say a word I'll blow your brains out. Now row me over to the island and no harm shall come to you; but if you attempt to oppose or betray me, I will kill you on the instant!" These words were uttered with perfect coolness, but with a deliberateness and decisive tone that left open no doubt as to the purpose of leaving the revolver. The Darkey says he was so frightened that he could not pull on his oars until he had received objuration to pull away. With perfect *sangfroid* the spy sat in the stern of the skiff, resting his elbow upon one knee, and keeping the revolver pointed into the oarsman's face, that was the picture of dismay.

The negro had a long and tedious journey to make of it, but every time he glanced furtively along the pistol barrel into that cold and steady fixed eye, he found new energy, and was himself astonished at making the trip in so short a time as it proved to be. Arrived at the shore of Santa Rosa, the mysterious passenger jumped out of the boat into the shallow water, and holding the forced ferryman an ironical adieu, he disappeared in the darkness over the sand hills. Very much relieved in mind, the negro turned back and arrived at the wharf about four o'clock in the morning.

Without loss of time he went to the residence of Mr. Le Baron, of the firm of Judah & Le Baron, who have been acting as the confidential agents of General Bragg, and told him the whole story. An express was sent to headquarters with the information before daylight.

Who this mysterious personage was is a matter of conjecture in the city. The general impression seems to be that he was a secret agent from Lincoln with dispatches to the fort and the fleet, perhaps carrying official orders for the blockade of Mobile and New Orleans. Another surmise is that he was a spy and an agent of Seward in the camp, and carried over intelligence of all that has transpired here with the location and strength of the batteries.

A FLOATING BATTERY.

Captain Hamilton, who built and commanded the floating battery in Charleston harbor that so effectually drove the Star of the West out of Fort Sumter, has just returned to Montgomery after a trip to this bay, whither he was dispatched by Government to ascertain the necessity and practicability of constructing a floating boat, on even a more formidable one. He will report that with the abundance of lumber at Pensacola, the number of experienced workmen on the spot, and the quantity of railroad iron to be obtained from the Florida and Alabama Railroad and its branches, a floating battery could be floated in two weeks' time, but that the batteries already in such favorable position on our shore render such a labor unnecessary.

FROM THE LIGHTS.

Mr. F. W. C. Cook, of New Orleans, the celebrated engineer, has brought here, by instruction from the Secretary of War, three drummond lights, as they are called, although properly speaking, they are hydro-oxygen lights. He expected to find them in position as soon as he got here, but General Bragg did not consider them necessary at present, and has had them laid aside temporarily.

If one of them were put up at the navy yard or at Fort McRae, it would throw a belt of vivid light across the length of the bay in which would be revealed every boat and every man of a surprise party the enemy might attempt to land. In case of a bombardment, one of them turned upon Pickens would reveal almost as if in full daylight the lines and embrasures of the fort, even in the darkest night, affording every opportunity to the gunners on our side, who would be enveloped in night and darkness, only relieved by the flashes of the cannon. The position of the lights, only indicated by a dazzling speck, would hardly give a chance for them to be struck once by a rifle ball, particularly as they occupy so small a space. I believe this idea is not an original one, drummond lights having been used to good purpose in the siege of Sebastopol.

THE NEW ORLEANS BOATMEN.

In my last letter I announced the arrival of the fourth company of Zouaves, but did not mention a melancholy incident of their trip from Pensacola to the camp. One of their number, a popular and promising young Orleanian named James McIntyre, fell overboard from the bow of the transport steamer Ewing. Although a good swimmer the boat run him under, and it is supposed he was struck by the wheel, as he did not rise. A comrade, who is a vigorous swimmer, jumped overboard after him, the steamer was stopped and a boat was lowered, but no trace of the unfortunate man was seen. He had sunk to rise not again.

It was a peculiarly sad case, this light-hearted and daring youth who had volunteered in the ranks of the Zouaves because he learned they were to have the post of danger in the hour of conflict. And after the long march, and all but the one last grim of the rough accomplished, when the ambitious youth stood in his soldier's garb, gazing at the grim fortress he longed to be the first one to scale, there, in its very view, he met a death that in the cause of glory and his country's honor he would have accepted. Poor fellow, he has gone as before. How many of his comrades and associates may soon follow him, is known to but one.

A STORMY NIGHT.

Last night was one of storm and watchfulness. At times the rain beat down in furious sheets of water. The wind blew a gale and lashed the waters of the bay into white capped waves. At times a vivid streak of blue light across the black back ground of the sky would light up the scene with dazzling brilliancy, and then as the heavy thunder rolled lumbering along, or came crashing upon the air, the darkness that succeeded seemed not the mere absence of light, but the solid concentration of black night, in which all around was obscurity.

It was noted in camp with no little interest that during the evening a large watchfire was lighted on the beach before the walls of Fort Pickens, and another was on the shore of Santa Rosa, about half a mile further along. These fires, the unusual drumming in the fort and the nature of the night put every one on the alert, and the sentries along the beach were sleepless, and paced their beats with eyes and ears open, wrapped up in their gray army blankets. The forces in Fort Pickens were no doubt equally watchful all the night.

CAVALRY AND HEAVY ORDNANCE.

I understand that from the great length of the coast that has to be guarded, some twelve or thirteen miles, and the number of men required for working at the batteries, the War Department will send here seven hundred volunteer cavalry from Alabama, who will take the whole duty of guard mounting at night. There is a large quantity of extra heavy ordnance on its way here from Montgomery and other points, which are all to be put in position if Captain Harvey Brown gives us time to do it. Every day that passes makes our side proportionately stronger, and it might become the case that a three hours' cannonade would settle his business if he waits till we line our beach with columbiads.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The Rev. Mr. Dunn is now in our camp from New Orleans as chaplain to the army, appointed by Gen. Bragg. His duties are voluntary on his part, as there is no provision for an army chaplain, but he has entered the vast field of usefulness before him with the zeal of an earnest Christian. Already he has been visiting and ministering to the sick ones in the Marine Hospital, and to-day he preached to a crowded congregation of citizens and soldiers in the Episcopal church at Pensacola the minister of which responded the church here in Warrington with divine service, and which Mr. Dunn is to continue.

Mr. Samuel R. Glen, the war correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who has furnished truthful and graphic reports of the capture of Sumter, leaves Pensacola to-day for Mobile and New Orleans. Mr Glen is a man of the world, with no contracted views of or prejudices against the South, and deserves high credit for doing our cause and our people justice through the columns of a hostile journal.

H. C. W.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 2d gives the following among its dispatches, dated New York, May 1st:

Lord Lyons denies the report that he had solicited an armistice.

A letter from a member of the Seventh Regiment says a prisoner-exchange were caught on the 27th, and two were shot on the morning of the 28th. Another was shot the next morning. Several had been arrested for tearing up the railroad track.

A private letter from Annapolis says the brig Caledonia has two men hanging from her yardarm, one for smuggling powder and provisions into Charleston, the other for piloting the Seventh Regiment on to Chesapeake Bay, and the intention that the Baltimore Secessionists should capture Annapolis before the Seventh Regiment reached there.

No fortifications on either side of the Potomac or Chesapeake are in the hands of the Secessionists.

The Secession flag was floating at Alexandria when the Brunswick left.

The following is addressed to Simon Draper:

"We wait here.—There is not a word of truth in the report of an armistice. That sort of business ended on the 4th of March.

(Signed) F. W. SEWARD.

LATEST FROM PENSACOLA.—*Blockade with English Vessels in Port.*—The correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* writes from Pensacola Friday night last:

The captain of the Sarah Cole, from New Orleans, arrived this morning. He was boarded by a lieutenant of the squadron, and his papers, vessel, &c., searched. He was trading under his old license, which is pronounced "tall right," in every case, by these sea police. The captain, before coming to, authorized his Orleans merchandise, in time to see the cook's friend, Tom, deposit one of the rolls in his hat, and put it on his head. Without seeming to notice it, she sent the cook, who was throwing coffee over the fire, on an errand, and directed Tom to take her place. Not suspecting her object, he readily complied. Presently, as he stirred, a violent perspiration broke out on him.

"Stir away Tom," said the lady, "or the coffee will burn!"

"Oh, missus," groaned Tom, "I se so hot, I sweat so!"

"Well, you do sweat, that's a fact, but stir away!"

The perspiration now became too strong for Tom's control, and poured over his face and eyes in streams. Catching a smile on the lady's face, he dropped the spoon, exclaiming:

"Oh, missus, I ketch do no sugar," and made a dash for the door. Tom was fully cured.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS REE OFFICE,
Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

Red river	P. E. Bonford, Worley ..... 5 P. M.
St. Louis	Newsoak, Hughes ..... 5 P. M.
Lafourche	Lafourche, Dugas ..... 5 A. M.
Vicksburg	Vicksburg, Holmes ..... 5 P. M.
Ouachita river	Paul Jones, Keeling ..... 5 P. M.
Ouachita river	Newsboy, Walker ..... 5 P. M.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD

Mobile	Mail train ..... 4 A. M. cars.
Ocean Springs	Creole, Walker ..... 9 A. M. cars.
Covington	Arrow, Hoffman ..... 10½ A. M. cars.

NEW BASIN.

Alabama river	J. D. Swain, Saunders ..... 5 P. M.

The weather since our last report has been warm and sultry, with now and then a slight sprinkle of rain. Business on the quay for the past week has been sufficiently dull, and many of our steamboatmen have gone ad feling. Arrivals will in the past twenty-four hours have been numerically small, and are reported in another column. The receipts of the leading articles of staple produce by these arrivals we sum up as follows: Cotton, bales, 6556; sugar, hhds. and barrels, 720; molasses, bbls., 704; tobacco, hhds., 2472; flour, bbls., 20 250; corn, sacks, 30,838; oats, sacks, 16,970; pork, bbls and tierces, 10,054; bay, bales 2,600; beef, bbls, and tierces, 594; beeswax, casks and tierces, 237; rope, coils, 4673; whisky, barrels, 954; hides, 1098.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION ON THE RIVER.—Last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock a fire broke out on board the steamboat Gen. Pike, moored in a line with several other boats on the other side of the river, between Algiers and Gretna. In less than one hour, eight steamboats were enveloped in the conflagration, and when the alarm was given by the bells of the city, the distance between the ferry landing and the place of conflagration was so great that it was known beforehand the fire would spread with terrific rapidity before the engines could reach the spot.

By this time the boats Telegram, a first-class steamer of the Red River Line, Republic, Editor, Madison, Texas, Grenada, Gen. Pike and Dollie Webb were entirely destroyed. The Republic was a large and valuable boat, and the editor a bulk with machinery in. Some of the other boats were tied up under Sheriff's seizure.

Ere it was completely consumed, the General Pike, with two other steamers, broke loose from her moorings and went down the river, passing the point of Algiers crossing with the current to the shipping in the Third District, and setting on fire the Tobacco Warehouse, which is now used as the barracks of the Turcos. Fortunately, the whole force of the battalion was quite ready for any emergency and thanks to their invaluable exertions, they saved the building three several times. We are informed Lieutenant-Colonel Du sumier was slightly burnt in the face while at the head of his company. This distinguished officer did not expect a moment before the fire, that he would have to face and put out would be in chivalry.

Another hull lodges at Fort No. 43, in the Third District, and swinging alongside of the ship Independence, greatly damaged her. Had it not been that her hawser was burned, which he her drift out from the burning steamboats, the ship would have been entirely destroyed. The Independence had only lately been taken out of dock and repaired, having previously been on fire.

Another large ship, at Fort No. 48, and partly laden with cotton, was also set on fire by the floating incendiary, and it proved to a great extent damaged. Some of these gentlemen states that great dissatisfaction exists among the entire regiment. Upon their arrival in Washington city they were called upon to take the oath to support the Federal Government for a term of five months.

This, nearly every man refused to do, unless the time was made shorter and the oath modified. The required modification was made, and about 500 of the entire number—991—took the oath for thirty days. The remainder refused even to sign the oath, unless it was again modified by inserting the condition that they "*were not to bear arms against either Virginia or Maryland.*" To this the Government, it is said, gave their consent, and all but about fifty accepted the oath as modified. Many of them, however, have refused to take any oath, giving as a reason that they have been deceived, and will never engage in an unholy war against Marylanders, and particularly Baltimoreans.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—A steamer of the Norfolk line, which left here on Tuesday with the mails and passengers, expecting to be permitted to enter Norfolk harbor, was not allowed to do so. She landed mails and passengers at Old Point Comfort.

A steamer left here yesterday, but returned without going to Norfolk. The blockade is evidently being vigilantly enforced against Virginia. The steamer says that Norfolk bay is dotted over with Government transports.

A large meeting was held at the Corn Exchange this morning, attended by merchants and others. Resolutions in favor of the immediate reconstruction of the bridges destroyed were adopted, and petitions to this effect to the Legislature were largely signed.

The Home *Civic Guard* says:

Andrew McCollam, Esq., of this parish, has been delegated by Gov. Moore to superintend the erecting of batteries at the mouth of the Atchafalaya. Mr. McCollam has surveyed the country in that vicinity some years ago, and is the best man that could be sent there. As a practical and thorough-going gentleman he has no superiors and few equals, and Gov. Moore's wisdom was well exercised in selecting Mr. McCollam, and was no doubt prompted by his knowledge of Mr. McC's qualifications.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE—*Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods*—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of foreign and domestic dry goods, to take place this day at 10 o'clock, at the salerooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

Notice.

Mr. E. Duverger having disposed of his interest in the BEE to Mr. Felix Limet, the latter, from and after the present date, becomes a partner in our firm. The style and title of our copartnership will remain unchanged. G. F. WEISSE & CO.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1861.

Polish Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Polish birth was held at No 35 Hospital street, on Saturday evening last, 4th instant, when J Fredzinski was called to the chair, and the following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents: A. Kowalski, H. Popowski, J. Frintz, L. Czolorowski, Morris Pager, Ch. Jacorski, L. Alexandre.

And Solomon Silverstein was elected Secretary.

The President explained the object of the meeting to be the formation of a military corps for the protection of Southern rights, and in a few eloquent remarks alluded to the well known feelings of all Poles in favor of liberty, and their devotion to the land of their adoption, and expressed his confidence in their readiness to assist in the maintenance of its rights.

S. Silverstein being then called on, made a short address, stating that although a native of Poland, he had resided in New Orleans since childhood, and the here were all his sympathies enlisted, and all his interests located; that he had inherited some of that spirit which had rendered the name of Poland so dear to the friends of liberty throughout the world, and hoped his fellow-countrymen would show themselves worthy of their name, in now rallying to the standard of the South, so gallantly raised to resist Northern aggression. That the South in the present struggle is contending for nothing but her rights, as set forth in the declaration of 1776, which has been looked up by all nations as the great charter of liberty, and that the Northern hordes will find to their cost that in such a cause, where God and justice are arrayed against them, success is inevitable, and victory will perch up on the banner of the South.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved That all the Polish citizens of New Orleans have united to form a special company to be called a Polish Guard, between Chartres and Old Levee streets, on Wednesday evening next, the 8th instant, at half past 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking the following gentlemen are members of said Home Guard:

President Anthony Fernandez; First Vice-President, M. Garnier; Second Vice President, A. Kowalski; Treasurer, T. Czirzejelisc; Secretary, F. Latauzi; members, Raymond, Gernels, P. D. Bourg, Charles Pages, M. Fradin, E. Sicardi, J. H. Bourg, Ch. Frintz, Alexandre, Jas. Baucquelin, Gibaus, S. H. Cyr, C. St. Cyr, Aug. Rousseau, Bernard, Ch. Jacorski, Ch. Czolorowski, G. Mouter, Dubourg, M. D. Natill, M. D. T. Vigoroux, J. Jolly, J. Spuhl, M. Franklin, Jacob Dreyfus, C. Gilbert, P. Pierre, Ch. Dubourg, J. Soulier, P. R. Ruard, P. Gaunt, Ch. Salba, Ch. Imbert.

Headquarters Orleans Home Eight Guards,
NEW ORLEANS, May 7th, 1861.

THE members will attend a meeting of the company, at the armory, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 7 o'clock, for drilling and exercise.

Full and general attendance is required, as business of import will be transacted.

By order of H. MORGAN, Captain.
F. Fox, Secretary.

The resolutions of joining this Company will please attend this meeting. my7 2t

Headquarters Louisiana Legion—Louisiana Volunteer Troops.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 22—THE ORLEANS RIFLE BATTALION, under command of Major Jaques, being now composed of eight companies, to form a regiment, and selection for Colonel will be held at the Arsenal of the First and Fourth Companies, on St. Louis street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Officers appertaining to Colonel the line officers of the regiment will proceed to the election of a Lieutenant-Colonel and Major.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Marion, of the Orleans Guards, and Major P. F. Theard, commanding Orleans Battalion of Artillery, will preside at the election.

By order of the General:
Major A. FRIDEAU,
Acting Inspector Louisiana Legion.

$90 Reward.

THE slave NANCY, aged 20 years, about 5 feet 3 inches high, is perfect health, and good cooking, baking and washing. Larger than the river, high complexion for a negro woman, speaks nothing but English, was away on Sunday last, wearing a blue dress between one of her eyes and her nose. The above reward will be given to the person who brings her back to my residence, No. 174 Dumaine street, between Rampart and Burgundy streets. my7 tf.

Lost.

A MEDALLION SET, with a lady's picture. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same. Apply at F SANCHO'S, No.