THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEIDER & CO.
C. F. WEIDER, E. CASEY,
E. DUVEQUER, H. DUPOUY.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$10
Weekly Paper, semi-weekly.....
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 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 F. Rogers & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, sick bonnet ribbons and package of seasonable goods.

By C. Foscall, at 4½ P. M., at the corner of Dryades and Hospital streets, household furniture.

The Sheriff will sell at auction this day, at half-past 10 A. M., at No. 14 Canal street, Second District, one set of parlor furniture, &c.

BLOCKADE AND REPRISALS.

If we are to credit the organs of the Lincoln Administration, the North is certainly preparing to overwhelm the South by sheer force of numbers. The New York *Herald*, which has been suddenly transformed into an enormous advocate of Northern rights, affirms that on the first of June there will be two hundred and fifty thousand Northern men under arms, ready to overrun, subjugate, and utterly destroy the South. We have no doubt of the physical courage of the people of the North, and believe that at the moment they are in a state of wild exasperation, such as renders them wholly insensible to any other motive power than the blind impulse of vindictive rage and passion but we still think we have no idea that one-tenth of the host enlisted up by the *Herald* will ever cross Mason and Dixon's line. The greater part of Lincoln's levies will remain at home to defend their firesides, or will concentrate in the neighborhood of Washington, with a view of protecting the Capital from possible assault and capture.

We are not, however, at all disposed to underrate the capacity for mischief possessed by the Federal Government, backed as it is by the entire sectionalism of the North. The command of the navy and of a vast proportion of the munitions of war gives to the enemy certain advantages which we are far from denying. Hence, in the ability to move from place to place by sea, to land troops at various points, and to reinforce those fortifications on the Southern sea coast still held by the United States, that Government enjoys an incontestable, though only temporary superiority. In all land operations, in rapidity of march, in the power of concentrating troops at a given point, and above all in the character and *morale* of our forces, we have no doubt whatever that the Confederate Government far surpasses that of Lincoln. The latter is probably aware of this, and will therefore attempt to carry on the war in the manner most annoying to the South, and best calculated to cripple her commerce and curtail her resources. We allude to a blockade of the Southern ports. It has been said that Lincoln's navy is insufficient for an effective blockade, and that none other will be respected by the nations of Europe, but it must be borne in mind that his Government can charter, arm and equip large numbers of merchant vessels, steamships and packets, and thus increase the navy to almost any extent. We cannot, therefore, deny Lincoln's power to blockade our ports, and to put our business interests to great inconvenience. We suppose that until the cotton crop of the coming year would be ready for shipment, the suspension of our commerce by a blockade would have to be endured, but when once the manufacturing industry of France and England should be paralyzed for want of the raw material and to set it in active operation, we greatly mistake the policy of those nations if they would not interfere promptly and efficiently for the release of the imprisoned staple. It is absolutely certain that in Great Britain a stoppage of the supply of cotton would throw her entire trade into confusion, bring misery and ruin upon hundreds of thousands, and rouse the pop ular elements to irrepressible fury. Is it likely that her Government will quietly permit the United States to adopt a line of conduct leading inevitably to such disastrous results?

Meanwhile, have we no means of retaliating upon the enemy? Undoubtedly we have, and all use them in the legitimate system of privateering. We cannot too soon adopt this extremely efficient measure. Armed with letters of marque and reprisal, our privateersmen might sweep the seas, capturing Northern vessels, and confiscating Northern commerce. The same measure of confiscating and treating privateers as pirates has been uttered by the Federal Government. To demonstrate the folly and falsity of such a threat it is only necessary to remark that where one privateer falls into the hands of the enemy a dozen merchant vessels are captured, and that if the crew of a privateer thus taken were murdered under pretext that they were pirates, for every one executed the Confederate States might retaliate upon ten citizens of the North. We fancy Mr. Lincoln would, under such circumstances, be glad speedily to revoke the inhuman order.

We cannot better conclude this article than by transcribing the admirable passages from a stirring appeal on the subject in the Mobile *Advertiser*:

Let patriotic citizens, then, go forth upon the ocean war path of the ocean to fight for liberty and home in the most effective manner. Hundreds and thousands of millions of the property of the enemy invite them to spoil him—to spoil these Egyptians of the North, who would enslave us. Let every man who means to place his fortune upon the issue of the war, make our exodus to independence in their persons, be ready, to go forth from the safe retreat of their homes, with their leaden argument of the enemy swarm on every sea, and be adequately protected. The harvest is ripe—it is to be gathered, and we shall strike the enemy in the heart—in the hit his pocket, his most sensitive part. His treasure ships, laden with Californian wealth, traverse Southern waters. Let them be the prize of the bravest and enterprising.

We commence in the very life of the enemy's existence, and instead of vitality. Strike it, and vital blood ooze to the root of his power—you will add to the success of our cause. Let the privateers show themselves on the seas, and the blockaders soon be raised. Lincoln's blockaders are the world to protect his commerce and his citizens. But they cannot protect enough they try. They are numerous enough to blockade, but not to guard the ocean. The risk of the privateer will still be great, and he will continue to reap the harvest, reaping at the few scarecrows which would fight him from his profitable employment.

It is easy to get privateers afloat. There are a sufficient number of brave men and ready to volunteer to fight anywhere. There are many young men to give money to the cause of their country, and to wait for return. In this privateering, the most enterprising are associated with bold trifling risk. Let the men of means fit out privateers if they would best serve their country and advance their own interest. Let companies be formed to embark in this privateering. If they can't get the capital here, they can get them somewhere. It is a period of honor, patriotism, profit. Let us strike at the heart and sweep their commerce from off the bosom of destruction.

New York, it seems, after the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter, was pretty much disposed over to mob law. There were several papers published in New York which were rather favorably disposed to the South, or at least opposed to coercion. The *Express*, the *News*, the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Day Book* and the *Herald* constituted the leading supporters of a conciliatory policy. The *Herald* being of the Dogrill Dalgetty order, the moment it noted that the wind blew due North, had its colors with marvelous rapidity, and faithfully displayed a most truculent and defiant mood immediately towards the South. The other sheets were rather disinclined to so sudden a face versation, and accordingly they were visited in their turn by an excited and infuriated rabble, which, by dint of threats of violence, compelled them to hang out the United States flag. Since then these journals have either taken sides with the North, or have been terrified into silence.

LADIES' MILITARY FAIR.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a military fair will be held on Thursday and Friday in at Old Fellows' Hall.

OPERA HOUSE.—Tonight, Miss Frezzolini will reappear in her wonderfully great character of "Norma. The lovers of lyric and dramatic excellence should avail themselves of this, perhaps, the last opportunity, of witnessing this superb impersonation.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the officers of the Louisiana Guards for tickets of invitation to their fancy dress and mask ball to be given by them on Saturday evening next, 27th inst.

DEATH OF CAPT. MCCONNELL.—We regret, says the Mobile *Advertiser*, to learn of the death of Capt. T. R. McConnell, of the Confederate army, who departed this life yesterday, at the residence of Major Julius Hunter, in Clarke County. Mr. McConnell was a native of Clarke District, S. C., and until recently an officer in the United States army. He has been for some time stationed at this place as Commissary of the Army of the Confederate States, and has succumbed under the burden of his official duties acting under an enfeebled constitution. His wife and family joined him here about two weeks ago. The funeral will take place from Major Hunter's residence, in Conti street, at 10 o'clock this morning.

A SPECIMEN FAMILY.—At Eastport, Me., Mrs. Ann Tucker, widow of Ambrose Tucker, some years ago was lost at sea, she comes out in a letter dated on Thursday. After she had returned to bed with her child, she came out of unconscious, proceeded to Bork's wharf and shipped overboard. A sister of the deceased was insane. Twice in a few months she attempted to drown herself. She was reported to have had an effort to induce her to a similar course. She had frequently remarked that her dead sister was constantly before her, and she feared that she would make her insane.

RHEUMATISM AND DIABETES.—We invite particular attention to the certificate in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diabetes to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,965.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Lincoln Calls for Additional Troops.—Seizure of Contraband Goods—The Surrender of Fort McHenry—Demandeds.

Philadelphia, April 22—It is reported that President Lincoln has issued his call for additional troops from the Northern States.

The police of this place have seized upon a quantity of contraband goods directed to Jackson, Miss.

From Southern Indiana—Steps Taken to Prevent a Secession.

Louisville, April 22—The citizens of New Albany and Jefferson, Indiana, are making preparations to prevent Northern and Southern troops from crossing their territory.

From Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, April 22—Two batteries have arrived here.

Union Meeting in New York—An Effective Suspension of Business.

New York, April 22—A general gloom hangs over the city, and business is almost entirely suspended.

The meeting of last Saturday was the largest ever known in the city of New York.

The assemblage was addressed by Messrs. Dix, Baker, Robert J. Walker, Fernando Wood, John Cochrane, Hunt and others.

The city is out for the Union.

Landing of Troops at Fort Monroe.

New York, April 22—The steamer State of Maine has landed a Massachusetts regiment at Fortress Monroe. Reports are current that the steamer Spaulding is landing Boston regiments there.

New York Regiments.

New York, April 22—The Fifth Regiment, a company of flying artillery, and a Battalion of rifles have arrived.

Examination of Vessels.

New York, April 22—The steamship Mercury has been chartered by the Government, and is now stationed at the Narrows to examine all passing vessels.

Col. Ellsworth's Regiment.

New York, April 22—A regiment of Zouave Firemen has been intended for service.

Military Movements in Boston.

Boston, April 21—Mr Fletcher Webster, son of the late Daniel Webster, addressed an immense meeting of the friends of the Union last night.

He has raised a regiment of volunteers under his command.

Affairs at Harper's Ferry.

Harrisburg, April 22—Soldiers who have escaped from Harper's Ferry report the complete destruction of the arms and buildings there by fire.

Six thousand more Virginians are expected there. They design invading Maryland.

The Cutter Harriet Lane.

New York, April 22—The U. S. revenue cutter Harriet Lane has sailed from this port with sealed orders.

Troops Organized in Paducah, Ky.

Paducah, Ky., April 22—Six hundred and fifty troops are assembling under Col. Tilghman, and will probably be increased to a full regiment.

It is reported that the Blockaders have demanded the surrender of Fort McHenry. The commander replied that if any attempt was made to capture it he would fire upon the city.

It is reported that Gen. Cadwallader is assembling 19 miles from Baltimore, has been destroyed.

Arrival of Troops in Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, April 22—Thirteen hundred troops, including six hundred from Ohio, have arrived here en route for Washington.

From the Eastern Department.

Troy, N. Y., April 22—Major General John E. Wool leaves shortly for New York, to constitute a the headquarters of the Eastern Department.

The Seventh Regiment.

New York, April 22—The Seventh New York Regiment has arrived at Annapolis in safety.

Communication to Washington Broken Off.

New York, April 22—Communication with Baltimore or Washington has been stopped—doubtless by order of the Government. No fears are entertained for the safety of Washington.

Steamers Seized by the Government.

Philadelphia, April 22—Two steamers have been taken possession of by the Government for transports to convey the Massachusetts regiments.

Excitement in Vermont.

Montpelier, Vt., April 22—The State of Vermont is in a perfect blaze of excitement.

Every town is tendering men and money to the Federal Government to coerce the South.

Imperial from Maryland—Reported Attack on Fort McHenry.

Wilmington, Del., April 22—It is generally believed that a rencontre has taken place between the garrison of Fort McHenry and the Baltimorean forces, but as yet we have no details.

A dispatch says that prominent border States men have asked a cessation of hostilities, with a view to compromise.

Franklin Pierce on the Stump.

Concord, April 22—Ex U. S. President Frank. Pierce delivered an address here yesterday. In Concord, in which he urged the people to uphold the American flag, and be true to their country.

Seizure of Powder for New Orleans.

New York, April 22—One thousand barrels of gunpowder, which left this port for New Orleans, together with a lot of blank registrations for vessels of the Confederate States, were seized upon yesterday by the city authorities.

All vessels seaward bound are inspected and watched.

Senator Enlisting.

New York, April 22—Senator Wilson has enlisted as a private in the Massachusetts Rifles.

Senator Baker has been chosen Colonel of the California regiment.

Loading of Troops at Fort McHenry.

New York, April 22—The Mississippi Regiment has landed at Fort McHenry, Md.

Affairs in Baltimore—Secession Flags Flying Everywhere—No One Dares to Wear the Union.

Baltimore, via New York, April 22—The city presents a comparatively quiet surface, but there is a deep feeling underneath.

Nothing but Secession flags are displayed. Notorious traitors to proclaim himself in favor of the Union.

Armed men are stationed to prevent the rebuilding of the bridges that have been destroyed.

Fortifications Around Washington.

New York, April 22—Washington advices say the Government has planted cannon on all the heights overlooking the city.

Offer of Money by Wm. B. Astor.

New York, April 22—William B. Astor, the millionaire, has offered to give the Government $1,000,000 and loan it $10,000,000.

Affairs in Missouri—The Secession Feeling Increasing.

St Louis, April 22—The papers in the interior of Missouri are very indignant at Lincoln's proclamation calling for so large a military force.

There is a good deal of secession feeling in some sections, but the private sentiment is unanimous for conciliation and peace.

The city is full of rumors, but quiet and orderly. No demonstrations have as yet been made.

Seizure of New Orleans Goods in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, April 22—The Committee of Safety stopped the steamer Decatur, bound for New Orleans, yesterday, with bacon, lard, beef and other provisions.

Preparations to Attack Fort McHenry.

Wilmington, April 22—The Baltimoreans are making every possible effort to take Fort McHenry, now in possession of the Federal Government.

The guns of the fortress are turned on the City.

Safety of Washington City—Reign of Terror in Baltimore.

Philadelphia, April 22—A bearer of despatches, disguised as a Methodist preacher from the President to General Patterson, arrived here to day, and report the capital safe from any attack.

He further adds that Baltimore was quiet on Sunday morning, and that no cannonading had been heard.

A perfect reign of terror prevailed.

The Union men are obliged to accumbe.

The Baltimoreans Fortifying the City.

Harrisburg, April 22—An officer from the President arrived here says, up to Sunday evening there had been no firing in Baltimore.

The Baltimoreans have fortified an expression twelve brass pieces and were fortifying the neighboring places.

Associated Press Reporters.

New York, April 22—The Associated Press have sent three reporters as special agents to Baltimore, to send news by every practicable and impracticable way.

More Report About Baltimore—The City in a Fearful Condition.

New York, April 22—Mayor Kalbfus, of Buffalo, a resident of Baltimore for several months, arrived today.

He reports the condition of Baltimore as being fearful, the streets were barricaded, and the shutters of houses loopholed for musketry.

He adds that the Union men were fleeing for their lives.

Extra Session Missouri Legislature.

St. Louis, April 22—Governor Jackson has issued his proclamation convening both Houses of the Missouri Legislature in extra session on the 24th of May.

Gen. Harney has ordered the commanding officers of the several districts to go into encampment on the 30th of May, for six days according to law.

Foreign Regiments of New York.

New York, April 22—The Hungarians, Swiss and Italians are forming a fine regiment.

The British residents have already formed an infantry regiment, and are in the act of organizing another.

Miscellaneous Items.

New York, April 22—The Hon. Edward Bickles contemplates raising a regiment.

Commodore Vanderbilt is said to have informed the Government that it can have grafts his whole fleet of steamers fully manned and equipped.

Mayor Wood will recommend an appropriation of a $1,000,000 for war purposes.

A lot of uniforms for the Southern army was seized in a store on Day street to-day.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to poison the Massachusetts regiment aboard the steamer State of Maine on her way to Norfolk.

The Secession Sentiment in Arkansas.

Van Buren, Ark., April 22—An immense meeting was held in this city on Saturday, at which the flag of the Confederate States was raised.

Arkansas is a unit for immediate secession. The war feeling is prevalent.

Repair of Railway Bridges Near Baltimore.

New York, April 22—Collector Hiram Barney says he has information of an official correspondence between the Washington and Baltimore authorities which resulted in an understanding on the part of Baltimore to repair the railway bridges, telegraph lines, and keep communication open.

Indiana's Quota of Troops.

Indianapolis, April 22—Indiana's full quota of troops has been accepted by the Governor.

Fifty-six companies are in camp.

Non-Resignation of Gen. Scott.

New York, April 22—Lieutenant General Scott, commander-in-chief of the U. S. forces, has not resigned, nor does he intend to.

National Typographical Convention.

New York, April 22—The National Typographical Convention has been indefinitely postponed.

War Vessels off Pensacola.

Pass a Loutre, April 22—The schooner Hannah M. Johnson, Wells, master, from Pensacola yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, crossed the bar this evening on her way up the river.

She reports eight war vessels off Pensacola, some of which are supposed to have reinforcements for Fort Pickens.

Successful Balloon Ascension.

Augusta, April 22—Prof. Lowe has arrived safely in Columbia South Carolina, in a balloon from Cincinnati.

The Confederate Loan.

Mobile, April 22—Six hundred dollars of the Confederate loan was taken here by colored people.

Later from California—Arrival of the Pony Express.

Fort Kearney, April 22—The California Overland Pony Express has arrived with later advices from San Francisco, which are of no importance.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, April 22—There is no business of importance doing in Produce, Provisions or Groceries. Whisky is quoted at 12½c per gallon. Western Mess Pork is held at $17 25 per bbl. Oats are quoted at 27c. Rye is traded.

New York Markets.

New York, April 22—The Flour market closed active, with sales of 11,500 bbls at $5 05 for superfine State. Sales of 10,000 bbls Western at 19c. Corn declined 1c. Pork dull at $18 75 for Mess.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, April 22—The Ohio river at this point was falling this evening, with 18 feet water in the pass on the falls.

Steamboats Passing Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, April 22—The steamer Arkansas passed down at noon, and the Hawatha at 3 P. M., yesterday; the Yazoo at 8 o'clock this morning.

On the 17th inst., Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, issued a proclamation in which, after declaring that the President of the United States had, in violation of the Constitution, called for an extraordinary force to wage offensive war against the South, and that Virginia deeply sympathizes with the Southern States in the wrongs they have suffered and in the position they have assumed, he orders all armed volunteers within the State to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders, and to report to the Adjutant General their numbers and organization. Gov. Letcher has likewise replied as follows to the requisition upon Virginia by the Secretary of War for volunteers:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., April 16, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War:

Sir: I received your telegram of the 15th, the genuineness of which I doubted, since the time I have received your communication, mailed the same day, in which I am requested to detach from the militia of the State of Virginia "the quota designated in a proclamation," which you append, "to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged."

In reply to this communication, I have only to say that the militia of Virginia will not be furnished to the powers at Washington for any such purpose as they have in view. I regard the object is to subjugate the Southern States, and a requisition made upon me for such an object—an object, in my judgment, wholly unconstitutional in view of the Constitution of the April 1776, will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and having done so we will meet it. In support as determined as the Administration has exhibited towards the South.

Respectfully, JOHN LETCHER

Louisiana Items.

We take the following from the Iberville *Sentinel and Gazette* of Saturday:

Since the storm last Sunday night the weather has been balmy and beautiful. The rain was just what was wanted for the crops, where then, we are told, the crops seem fairly to jump out of the ground. It is not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant that the prospect of cane, cotton and corn promised a more fruitful harvest than they do at present. It is the same with fruits, with potatoes, and every thing else that a Wise Creator has adapted for the consumption and benefit of man. Surely the blessings of Providence are with us on our present struggle.

We learn from a friend from Mr Lowarie yesterday morning that on the previous night about 2 o'clock, he was attacked by negroes on the Cut off road, between this parish and West Baton Rouge, stripped of his clothes, and robbed of fifty dollars. He shows evidences of terrible blows upon his person. He has been at work in West Baton Rouge, was on foot at the time, with the intention to take a boat at Bayou Sorrel coming in this direction. Mr L. says he is not of James parish, and has relatives in Donaldsonville.

The Delta of *Gazette* says:

The young men of the parish are now rapidly enrolling their names on the lists of volunteer companies, for the purpose of relegating their services to the Governor during the war. Young men desirous of serving their country have a chance of doing so by reporting at headquarters in Opelousas.

The Madison *Journal* has the following:

The citizens of Madison parish are requested to meet at the Court House, in Richmond, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, for the purpose of forming a military company.

Several of the citizens of this parish left here on the cars this morning with the intention of joining the Confederate army, and we learn that several more will start in the morning. We are glad to see this patriotic spirit exhibited by our citizens.

TEXAS STEWS.—We copy the following from the Galveston News of the 20th:

Col Van Dorn, C. S. A., and Major Ben McCulloch left here yesterday morning by the cars, *en route* to Austin.

The Major will report to Gov Clark the result of his mission to Virginia to procure firearms ordered by the Convention, and will hold himself at the Governor's orders to go upon any service that he may be required to.

Colonel Van Dorn is the commander for this State.

TEXAS CALLED ON.—From our Austin letter we learn that Gov. Clark has received Secretary Walker's requisition for 3000 men, the quota of Texas in the army of 19,500 men President Davis determined a week ago to raise. Two companies are to be armed and equipped as artillery, the remainder of the companies will be infantry. They are to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The Governor will issue his call at once.

The *State Gazette* has authority for saying that 5000 men are in readiness to obey any order the Governor may issue.

The steamship Texas came into port this morning, from New Orleans, with all her flags and pennons flying, *eight* stars in the C. S. flag, and firing a salute of eight guns in honor of the secession of Virginia.

Here is a very good specimen of the self stiffening with which Lincolnism has been endeavoring to strengthen its tottering knees:

We quote from the New York *Times* of Thursday:

"The plan which has been adopted by the Administration for provisioning Fort Sumter, our correspondent informs us, meets the approval of many military men, who believe that it will be successful, although it is doubtful in reference to it. The President, however, considers it his duty to make the effort at all hazards, and if it fails, it remains to be decided what course shall then be pursued. The South ern Commissioners are still in Washington, but consider that they have been deceived by the Administration, and intend soon to leave for the South."

The Armada was a powerful fleet—so was Lincoln's navy of chartered coercionists. Elizabeth and England survived the Armada.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE!—The Toronto (Canada) *Leader* justly holds the Government at Washington responsible for the war which has just begun. It says:

The Impending War.—The Cabinet at Washington, in the calm judgment of the world, committed a serious error in appealing to the arbitrament of the sword; but it is now too late to adopt the only statesmanlike policy—to recognize secession as a fact, and act accordingly. What has now to be done is for the two Confederacies to do each other as much harm as possible, with the least possible time, to kill as many men, to sink as many ships, to cripple as much as possible one another's resources. It will be a war of brothers, and of brothers engaged against one another with an intensity of hatred that only brothers can feel. A less edifying spectacle could hardly be presented to the world; and while the general sympathy of mankind has been with the North, the Government at Washington will generally be responsible for the issue of blood.

And such will be the impartial judgment of the whole civilized world.

WHAT WAS EXPECTED.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* indulges in some lofty sentimentalisms à la George Lippard, from which we quote:

"The demand has been made at the cannon's mouth, and nobly has Fort Sumter's flag and his small band responded against fearful odds.

"Our gallant navy to day shares in the conflict."

That "gallant navy" is good!

RESIGNATION OF A SECESSION CLERGYMAN.—The Washington *Star* alleges that there is trouble in the Bridge street Presbyterian Church, in Georgetown, in consequence of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Boocock, having included the President and Vice President of the Southern Confederacy in his prayers for our own Chief Magistrate. Some of his congregation thought there was no special need for him to go out of his way to this extent, and the upshot of the matter has been the acceptance by the church of Mr. Boocock's resignation.

The force of emphasis in giving a meaning to a sentence is well illustrated by the brief colloquy which was heard the other day between two boys: "Do you imagine Jim a scoundrel, sir?" demanded one, indignantly.

"No," was the reply, "I do not *imagine* you to be one."

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Vast Extent of the Camp—Incidents of the Place—Warrington the Greatest Southern Watering Place—Louisiana Guard and Crescent Rifles.

LETTER NO. III FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

MARINE BARRACKS, Warrington, Fla., April 20, 1861.

It is apt to be the opinion of most people who have not been here to see for themselves, at least of those who have any opinion on the subject, that the seat of war occupied by the forces of the Confederate States Army is confined within a very limited compass, and can be inspected in a leisure hour. Indeed it has been remarked to me by more than one of the few persons here who have enjoyed the opportunity of going the round, that they were surprised at the extent of the ground occupied by the command, and of which they had been unable to form a clear perception. During the four days your correspondent has been here he has been able to take but a general and initatory survey of the whole place, and finds so much to describe that might prove of interest, it will be the work of time and of several future letters to dwell upon the different localities and commands.

From the town of Pensacola to the navy yard it is six miles, the steamer across the bay and seven by the road around the bay. From the navy yard it is a mile to the Marine Hospital, and between these points lies the town of Warrington. A mile further on brings you to Fort Barancas with its redoubt, three quarters of a mile inland and connected with it by railroad. About two miles and a half further, and situated on Foster's Island, is Fort McRee, at the entrance of the harbor and directly opposite Pickens. This represents a length of about four and a half miles of deep white sand to travel through, which is at times more or less loosed, more by the one-third of the good people thereof, and the vigilance of the Provost Guard, which is not inactive, and is ever on the alert to stop, search, and arrest, if need be, all who pass. Hence the difficulty of obtaining a pass, and hence the difficulty of getting to the enforcement of military rules, which are not always observed, may have occasion to be enforced, and are well known to be perfectly impartial.

There is an abundance of game all around the place such as are common to this locality and season, but there is no shooting with which to procure it except hide cartridges, because they are restricted by the difficulties of getting ammunition to absent themselves, and use powder and shot. Game is well to such as are fortunate enough to have a good shot gun, and the very soldiers in time of war will shoot the alligators within the limits of their very command by the simultaneous discharge of their rifles, and the sentinel who fires upon a stump, shall suffer death, in such other penalty as may be imposed by a court martial. Having with a friend had a dinner in a plantation thing, but hardly worth risking life for.

There is one duck shooting to be had on Santa Rosa Island, particularly along the upper part, around the Fort Pickens, belonging to the Government, and set apart by the late United States for naval purposes, but is under the visiting of that island being interdicted, it is now partolled by the Yankee troops, and if a visitor was caught he would be pretty apt to be shot, on the supposition that he was more likely to be a spy than a hunter.

A JOURNALISTIC VISIT TO SANTA ROSA.

An incident occurred yesterday morning. The energetic correspondent of the *Mobile Advertiser*, who is staying in Pensacola, determined to get a good view of Fort Pickens, and to do well the duty of a journalist, he left this for got up pretty early in the morning, but was not early enough to prevent getting into danger. Unknowing a sentinel, and leveled by the rifle of a sentinel, he was compelled to go on bowling along over the singing bullets, and in a short time found himself coasting along the sandy line of Santa Rosa.

The occasion was enticing. Here was the shore of that island so barren in itself and yet so fruitful of interest to millions of expectant readers—that island which is a forbidden land to all but the few hundred troops detailed for its defense, and about which there is at present a degree of mystery the unravelment of which would make many a journalist a bold and fortunate one to explore its length and the recesses of the gum fortress which caps its point. Who could resist the temptation of landing and taking a stroll over the sand hills? A correspondent newspaper correspondent certainly could not, so our *Corresponding Advertiser* rounded his boat to and stepped ashore.

This unauthorized act was not an unnoticed one, and hardly had Mr. J. time to take a hasty survey when he perceived a dozen soldiers running towards him, with their officer at their head, directions. There was no time to stop for deliberation, and although our friend might have vanquished and put to flight this force, he certainly would have lost the good opinion of "the life" had he opposed the reinforcements that could have been brought up. The fact was that Mr. J. had no idea of a conflict against such odds, and his mind was made up because the rapid manœuvers ever recorded in history. The soldiers brought their muskets upon him, and called upon him to surrender, but with an honest breeze and a staunchly built boat, our adventurer "paused not a moment, nor stopped to look back," and the soldiers of Uncle Sam concluded not to be disappointed in a friend that he had been indiscreet in making such a visit, as he might be suspected of having carried information to the enemy, Mr J. drove to Warrington (where he was well and favorably known) to Gen Bragg, he purged himself of suspicion on that point of Another visitor might not be so lucky, and in this connection I will give you the first published account of a visit to Fort Pickens under remarkable circumstances.

ATTEMPT TO SPIKE THE GUNS OF PICKENS.

Were it not that I have all the particulars in this case from such responsible military authority as I have no reason to doubt, I could not have been induced to give it to your readers as a fact. About two weeks ago a daring spirit formed the rash determination to spike the guns of Fort Pickens. He was a resident of Pensacola, and knew every inch of Santa Rosa Island, while he was perfectly familiar, from numerous walks, with the surroundings of the fort. Full of patriotism and ambition, a stranger to such a feeling as that of fear, hope became further to the wish with him, and he resolved to carry out his desperate intention at the risking a soul or lasting any one into his confidence.

Provided with a bag containing his hammer and nails, he took a sail boat, and was soon landed in the Island on the south side. This was previous to the reinforcement of Pickens, and when Santa Rosa was entirely deserted and unwatched. During a dark and stormy night, therefore, he found no trouble or difficulty in approaching the fort. Awaiting his opportunity he got into a barbette battery and thrust one of his nails into the touch hole, and then proceeded to raise his hammer to drive in the spike he felt a hand upon his shoulder, and heard the words "You are my prisoner!"

It was a sentinel who had crept on him, and in the battery, and creeping up behind him, caught him in the very act of spiking the gun. But our hero had not failed to take into consideration the contingency of such a visit, and the next second the point of his long knife was at the breast of the officer, and he said in a tone not to be disregarded: "You are my prisoner, and if you make one word, you are a dead man." That the officer was rather amazed at finding he had caught a tartar can be easily understood, but it is to be wondered at that he readily agreed to let the intruder depart in safety with a warning not to repeat his rash attempt.

Any one would suppose that such an experience as this would satisfy the bravest man, but it was not so with our hero. A few nights after he again tried to get into the fort with his hammer and spikes, and was made a prisoner. Carried before Lieutenant Slemmer, he boldly avowed the purpose of his visit, and asserted his readiness to suffer the penalty. Now, however, the officer who had before detected him generously interfered in his behalf and told the story. Lieut. Slemmer gave him a severe lecture and sent him back to Pensacola, with the information that if caught again it would not be thought necessary to go through the formality of a court-martial.

TREASON.

Mr. Lamberton, the Warrington Postmaster, of whose arrest I spoke in my last letter, has been delivered over to the authorities of Pensacola, with instructions to see that he clears out of the country within twenty four hours, under penalty of death. I understand that there will be positive proof obtained of his treasonable correspondence with the enemy, and that he prostituted his office to the examination of official documents passing through his hands. He is a man of about thirty years of age, with a young wife and a little daughter, and is worth fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

This morning, in broad daylight, a sail boat cleared out of Pensacola with a party of men, and steering directly for Fort Pickens, landed there and went into the fort. If they come back they may be held to an account, but it may be that it was the visit of a secret agent with instructions to the commander of the fort to inform the Government at Washington, in which case he must have been a shrewd fellow to have effected his mission in safety. H. C. W.

Incendiary Shepherd.—A man named James Hill was arrested yesterday, in the Fourth District, on a charge of uttering language against the South. Recorder Adams will teach him to talk, if not to think, differently.

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.

THE GREAT STANDARD MEDICINE OF THE DAY.—Broad and vast as our territory is, it would be difficult to find a *corner* in it where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are unknown. Wherever there is dyspepsia—and where is it not?—they are in demand. Nor is it for indigestion alone that they are a specific. Every disorder of the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the nervous system seems to yield to their influence. They are an anti lote to pain; they refresh and reinforce the exhausted animal powers; they counteract the morbid principles of disease; they regulate the whole vital machinery, and may be justly termed the strongest ally that science has ever brought to the aid nature in her struggles with sickness.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters are sold by druggists everywhere.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Public Meeting.—A public meeting was held last night at the Merchants' Exchange, to take such secession measures to aid the city of parties suspected of being hostile to the South. The meeting was quietly attended, and the following resolutions were adopted:

PRESIDENT—General Pulitzer.

SECRETARIES—

J. W. Carroll,	R. W. Ewing,
Chas. Gayarré,	Shepherd Brown,
J. Forstall,	Chas. Gayarré,
W. L. Sample,	J. W. Wee,
Jas. Dick,	J. Ogden Murray,
Jas. Cassidy,	F. H. Monroe,
M. B. Brady,	T. O. Sarr,
J. Ricks,	W. Kennedy,
D. B. Moody,	W. L. Sample,
A. White, Jr.,	Jas. Dick,
Jas. Cassidy,	M. B. Brady,

Gen. Pulitzer, and Messrs Thos. R. Ewing and M. O. Nott addressed the meeting. They believed there was no reality for taking in the matter, the motives were so obvious and the end that was required. There might be a few persons amongst us, but their opposition was too contemptible to notice.

Mr. A. B. James spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens—Revolutions and wars are amongst the most serious events in the history of the people of our human race. Revolutions have been brought about by the ambition of a few, and wars have been waged for the aggrandizement of rulers who are believed to be the representatives of the people. Our case is not so. We are waging a war of self defense, and we are fighting against a government which we believe to be perverted from its original purpose, and which we believe to be hostile to our rights and our interests. We are fighting against a government which we believe to be hostile to our rights and our interests. We are fighting against a government which we believe to be hostile to our rights and our interests. We are fighting against a government