The NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CARONDELET STREET. · · · TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $8 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XIV. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1861. NUMBER 51.

Military Notices.

ORLEANS RIFLE RANGERS.—YOUNG men fully sod mated, wishing to do their country against Northern invasion, can find an opportunity by joining the Orleans Rifle Rangers at their Headquarters, 93 St. Charles street. Uniform, arms, etc., are furnished to the Company, free of expense to the members.
THOS. F. FISHER, Captain.

SUMTER GRAYS.—ATTENTION!—A FULL attendance of the members is requested for THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Armory. Important business will be brought before the meeting.
By order of
D. MAUPAY, Captain.

SCREAMING GUARDS, COMPANY A.—ATTENTION!—EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock, at the Armory, No. 16 Canal street, between Old and New Levees.
SATURDAY EVENING, 3d inst., Committee on Constitution and By-Laws will report, and ten commissioned officers be elected.
By order
SAML G. RISK, Capt'n.
NICHOLAS PITTMAN, O. S. may 2 1t

MONROE RIFLES—FOR ABOVE COMPANY men.—EVERY NIGHT offer difficult 7½ o'clock. Any one desirous of joining can do so by calling at their headquarters, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Julia streets.
CHAS. E. PARKER, Captain.

1000 MEN WANTED—ALL MEN DESIRING to go into the medical service will have an opportunity to do so by calling at No. 32 Chouteau street, back of the St. Charles Hotel.
may 2 1t

BLACK RIFLES, COMPANY No. 5, OF NEW Orleans Rifle Regiment.—Attention!—The members of this Company is hereby notified to meet at the Armory, corner of Ursulines and Front Levee streets, at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING. Punctuality is expected, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.
By order
P. RABONIGOUP, Captain.
THEODORE PERLIE, O. S. may 2 1t

HEADQUARTERS CHASSEURS, Company A, 2d Battalion.—Company Guards, 32 Gravier st.
New Orleans, May 1, 1861.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—A FULL MEETING will take place at their Armory EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, until further notice for drill and business.
By order
A. HALL, Captain.
JOHN S. ENSEN, O. S. may 2

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.—ONE HUNDRED MEN WANTED, for the Donelson Rifles of Texas, now stationed here, to fill up the ranks of the VIRGINIA GUARD, now organizing at No. 75 Camp street, to go immediately to Virginia. The Texas Southern arms and equipments, etc., will be furnished FREE OF COST. Those wishing to join will report themselves at the Armory, 75 Camp street, at 5½ o'clock THIS EVENING, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
may 2 2t
HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN RIFLES, New Orleans, April 30, 1861.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO VOLUNTEER in the mounted service, in the event of war, can join the company and be fully equipped, free of cost, by leaving their names, with recommendations, at the Armory, No. 33 Camp street.
CHAS. DE CHOISEUL, Major Comdg.

WANTED—A DRUMMER FOR COMPANY B, Crescent Rifles. Apply at the Armory, No. 26 St. Charles street, daily, from 7½ o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.
may 2 1t

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF the Washington Artillery are hereby notified that a special meeting of the Company will be held on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, of each week, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at their Armory, No. 42 Camp street.
The general meeting of the Company will be held each SUNDAY of the week, at 12 o'clock M.
By order of
MARK L. MOORE, Captain.
JAS. C. WIDDOW, Secretary. may 2

BRITISH GUARD—OUR FELLOW COMPANIONS who are desirous of joining the Company, and who have accepted the invitation of the undersigned committee, are informed that applications for membership will be received and submitted to the company for approval by the Committee, H. W. Shannon, 4 Hebrew row.
J. G. SIEBALD, Secretary.

VOLUNTEERS FOR VIRGINIA!—THE Orleans Rifle Rangers wish to GET ONE HUNDRED MEN to join them in the ranks of the company, and will furnish all the services.
Superiority! Patented! Rally to your country's call!
THOS. F. FISHER, Captain,
No. 93 St. Charles street.

HEADQUARTERS CARROLLTON GUARDS, Company A, 2d Battalion.
Carrollton, April 29, 1861.
SPECIAL ORDERS.—THE MEMBERS OF this Company will meet at the Armory, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for drill.
By order of
GEO. I. SUMNERS, O. S. may 2 1t

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—For a private able-bodied man, for Twelve Months, and we will immediately complete the Regiment. Address Infantry, Bee office.
A Bounty of TEN DOLLARS will be paid to each man enrolled and mustered in, and THREE DOLLARS to any person bringing forward such a man. Call on once at one of the agents, at
New Custom-House;
No. 3 New Levee;
Tchoupitoulas street, near St. Mary's Market;
Corner Fifth and Religious streets;
Corner of Good and New Levee streets.
By order of
C. H. GLADDEN,
Colonel Commanding 1st Regiment Inf. Infantry.
CHAS. M. BRADFORD,
Major and Superintendent of Recruiting Service.
may 2 1t

QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY'S OFFICE, Confederate States of America,
New Orleans, April 1, 1861.
THE QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY Department of the Confederate States Army is located at (second floor) corner St. Charles and Gravier streets.
may 2 1m

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Four companies of Volunteers, of 100 men each, with their Company officers, will be received into the Louisiana Legion, for Twelve Months, unless sooner discharged, to serve in the Confederate Louisiana Infantry, now being raised under the Convention Military Bill, and for the temporary completion of the same. Four companies are already in the Legion.
Apply to Company Rooms at Headquarters Louisiana Legion, over the Railroad office, opposite Lafayette Square.
A. H. GLADDEN,
Colonel 1st Regiment Louisiana Infantry.
may 2 1t

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, New Orleans, March 30, 1861.
ORDER No. 12—UNTIL FURTHER ORDER, the Drills of the Battalion will be as follows:
First Company will Drill on TUESDAYS,
Second " " THURSDAYS,
Third " " FRIDAYS,
Fourth " " SATURDAYS, each week.
On WEDNESDAYS the four Companies will assemble for Battalion Drill and Evolutions.
From the March to the September, the hour for drills will be 7½ o'clock P. M., and from the September to the March, at 7 o'clock P. M.
Fines for absence will be rigidly enforced.
By order:
J. B. WALTON, Major Comdg.
WM. M. OWEN, Adjutant. may 2 6t

NOTICE—SEALED PROPOSALS—OFFICE OF THE Chief of Engineers, 3d Warrington Navy Yard, Quincy, Florida, April 1, 1861.—Sealed Proposals for furnishing Fresh Beef to the Troops of the Pensacola Station at this date, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, on the 15th inst., when they will be opened and the contract awarded, April 20, 1861, at which time the bids will be opened and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.
The bids to be accompanied by a Certificate of Two Responsible Citizens, stating that they will join with their names and signatures as sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, bond in $2,000.
The Chief of the Subsistence Department at this station reserves the right to reject all bids deemed extravagantly high.
JAMES A. CHALFANT,
Captain and Chief of the Subsistence Dept., this Station.
may 2 6t

CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKY!
CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKY!

The Proprietor of the above CELEBRATED WHISKY desires to introduce the article to the public and profession of city and country, as the
Purest Diffusable Stimulant
which however, been prepared for medical use. It proves itself a cordial of most healthful and invigorating, to the enfeebled, whether by age or disease. It is distilled from the best rye and malt, and its nutritious properties are preserved by a process peculiarly his own, whereby the Fusil Oil and other noxious ingredients, known to be contained in the Whisky in general use, are completely separated, so that the absolute purity of this article from any foreign admixture is guaranteed.
In addition to the following testimonials from the most eminent Analytical Chemists of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, the State Agricultural Society have endorsed it with their Diploma, and Dr. Jackson, of Boston, has certified under oath to its absolute purity. Read the following:
CERTIFICATES:
Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of Chestnut Grove Whisky which you send us, and find that it contains none of the poisonous substances known as Fusil Oil, which is the character istic and injurious ingredient of the Whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
New York, Sept. 8, 1859.
I have analyzed a sample of Chestnut Grove Whisky, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and hereby certify to the fact that I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an remarkably pure and the flavored quality of Whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, Analytical Chemist.
Boston, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chestnut Grove Whisky, which proved to be free from the Fusil Oil, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The flavor of this Whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it. Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer,
No. 36 Harrison street.
CHARLES WELTON, Jr.,
Wholesale Agent,
116 Walnut street,
Philadelphia.
jn 1 1y&W

J. W. & J. F. STAHL,
CAMDEN IRON WORKS
Camden, New Jersey.
—Manufacturers of—
All kinds of CASTINGS and APPARATUS for GAS WORKS, WROUGHT IRON ROOF FRAMES, for Retorts and other Houses.
RETORTS and all CASTINGS required for settling them in the best and most improved modes.
WASHERS, CONDENSERS, SCRUBBERS and EXHAUSTERS, for relieving the Retorts from pressure.
PURIFIERS, varying from 200 to 1,000,000 cubic feet daily purifying capacity.
WROUGHT IRON LIME SIEVES, for PURIFIERS.
STATION METERS of all sizes.
GAS HOLDERS, TELESCOPIC and SINGLE, with Cast Iron Guide and Suspension Frames.
GAS GOVERNORS or REGULATORS.
STREET MAINS, from 1½ to 48 inches diameter, for Water or Gas.
STREET PIPE CONNECTIONS, such as Branches, Bends, Drips, Sleeves, etc.
STOP VALVES, from 3 to 30 inches, of the best cast iron or plate.
WROUGHT IRON WORK—All the Smith and Sheet Iron Work required in such a work, Gas Works.
Communications should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.
BRANCH OFFICE, 102 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
may 1 1y&W

FAIRBANKS & CO., PROPRIETORS OF FAIR Banks Scales and Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Patent Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes, No. 53 Camp street. 22 1y

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1861.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BY STEAMSHIPS ARABIA AND ADRIATIC.

Political and Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE SOUTH-EASTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

HALIFAX, May 1.—The Cunard royal mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, arrived at this port on Monday, the 29th, en route for Boston.

She left Liverpool at noon on Saturday, the 20th, and touched at Queenstown on the 21st, whence she brings later intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton in Liverpool, for the week ending the 19th, at 48,000 bales, of which 15,000 were taken on speculation, and 5300 for export.

The week's business closed firm, at an advance on prices of 1-16d. to ⅛d. Fair Orleans is quoted at 8¼d., and Middling Orleans at 7 1-16d.

The sales to-day (Saturday) amounted to 8000 bales, 2000 of which were taken on speculation.

James Hewitt & Co. say the market closed quiet, at an advance on all qualities.

LONDON, April 20.—Consols to-day closed at 92.

HAVRE, April 20.—The sales of cotton in Havre last week comprised 5000 bales. The market closed dull, but at steady prices. New Orleans has, 77 francs.

ST. JOHNS, May 1.—The steamship Adriatic, of the Galway line, from Galway the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing two days later intelligence than was received by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The sales on Monday reached 15,000 bales, including 7000 taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing active at a slight advance on prices.

Middling Orleans is quoted at 7¼d., and Middling Mobile at 7⅛d.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report the breadstuffs market as having closed quiet. Provisions were steady.

LONDON, April 23.—The closing quotations for consols yesterday were 91¼ to 92 for money.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 1.—The steamship Adriatic, which arrived here yesterday, from Galway on the 23d ult., brings the following additional items of European news:

The Spanish Government intends to reject the offer of the incorporation of San Domingo.

The Russian troops are leaving the Polish provinces, with a view of concentrating at Warsaw.

Scott Russell has obtained a writ of execution against the Great Eastern.

In the British Parliament the conservative members were preparing a strong opposition to Mr. Gladstone's project, hoping to cause a ministerial crisis.

All the great mercantile houses of Marseilles had suspended because the Turkish Government does not pay its accountants, and the Bank of France stops making advances.

In the Italian Parliament, Gen. Garibaldi said that Count Cavour's explanations were unsatisfactory, and that the prospects were alarming. He insisted on the reorganization of the Southern army. The motion was carried by 137 against 75.

Prince Napoleon expressed dissatisfaction of the Duc D'Aumale for his recent pamphlet.

In the English House of Commons, Lord John Russell said the proposed conference relative to the slave trade had not been held, because the American Government had declined to participate.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Southern Troops Pouring into Virginia.

ANNAPOLIS, April 29.—Annapolis was made, yesterday, a military depot. Gen. Butler remains here.

Reliable information says that 10,000 troops from the Southern Confederacy are now in Virginia, and that more were pouring in.

The Administration has notified Governor Letcher that one step to advance from Richmond would cause a speedy invasion of Virginia from the West.

It is reported that the Sycoseissite saved 6000 muskets from Harper's Ferry.

It is reported that an armistice of six days has been granted, and that the Secretary of War has gone to Richmond.

Call for More Troops by Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Lincoln Government has issued another call for 82,000 more men, 42,034 of whom are for three months service, 25,000 for five, and 18,000 seamen for five years service.

Maryland Legislature.

FREDERICK, MD., May 1.—The House, without division, adopted the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, that the Legislature possesses no power to pass an act of secession.

Union Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—A spontaneous Union meeting was held last night, which was attended by an audience of 20,000 persons. Unequivocal Union speeches were made, and the stars and stripes most enthusiastically cheered.

Union Men Leaving Virginia.

Various accounts say that the Union men in the eastern portion of Virginia are leaving in large numbers; also, that an armed rabble is depredating on private property.

Senator Mason (at a place not stated) made a violent secession speech last night. Senator Mason's arrest is again denied.

North Carolina Unanimous for Secession.

HARRIS SIDE, April 29. The Chief Justice of Vermont, in passing through here, said that North Carolina is almost unanimous for secession.

Baltimore and Wheeling Railway.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The trains from Baltimore to Wheeling run regularly between these two points, but are searched by the secessionists at Harper's Ferry in going and coming.

Repair of Railroad Bridges.

HARRISBURG, May 1.—Means are being adopted to repair the railway bridges to pass around Baltimore to the Relay House station.

Purchase of Arms in Europe.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A special messenger goes to Europe, by the next steamer, to purchase $500,000 worth of arms for the State.

Groton Aqueduct, New York.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Affairs here still maintain a gloomy aspect, with no hopes of better future.

The Croton aqueduct is guarded by troops, fears being entertained that attempts will be made to blow up the High Bridge pillars.

Baltimoreans Returning Home.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1. The Baltimore refugees have returned to their homes.

The Union sentiment is recuperating.

Federal Troops to Pass Through Baltimore.

The National Intelligencer (Washington) says that both Houses of the Maryland Legislature have passed resolutions offending the right of the Federal Government to march troops through Maryland to defend Washington.

North Carolina Goes Out by Acclamation.

Southern correspondence says that North Carolina will go out of the Union by acclamation.

The Virginians are removing all the machinery from Harper's Ferry to Richmond.

Death of Bishop Onderdonk.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Bishop Onderdonk died at his residence in this city a few days since.

Federal Troops in Western Virginia.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Troops are concentrating in the neighborhood of Baltimore.

Federal troops are already in Western Virginia, and will soon be posted at Frederick.

It is reported that fifty votes were polled against the Secession Ordinance in the Virginia State Convention.

Martial Law in District of Columbia.

It is reported that martial law, including the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, will soon be proclaimed in the District of Columbia and over the lines of railroad established by the Government for national purposes.

No State Convention in Maryland.

It is said that Maryland will not call a State Convention, but make a calm and dignified appeal to the country.

The Virginia Convention has passed an ordinance establishing the Navy of Virginia, and authorizing the banks to issue 500,000 notes.

The lights at Capes Henry and Charles have been extinguished.

Landing of Provisions at Fort Monroe.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steam-transport Chesapeake returned yesterday from Fort Monroe, after landing 300 barrels of provisions.

Appointments and Dismissals.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Col. Ripley has been appointed head of the ordnance bureau, vice Craig, ordered to other duty.

Lieut. Oglesby has been dismissed, for failing to render in his accounts.

Louisiana Guards.

STEVENSON, May 1.—*Ed. Crescent*—Sir: The Louisiana Guards have arrived safe at Stevenson, and were received with demonstrations of joy by the ladies and citizens of Huntsville.

Maryland Legislature.

FREDERICK, May 1.—The Governor has sent the Legislature a memorial from the citizens of Washington and Frederic counties, protesting against the Virginia soldiers invading the soil of Maryland and searching private dwellings.

He disclaims giving Virginia such a right, and requests the Legislature to act thereon.

Appropriation by New Jersey.

TRENTON, May 1.—The Governor of this State recommends a loan of $1,800,000 for war purposes.

Departure of Minister Adams.

BOSTON, May 1.—Mr. Charles F. Adams, U. S. Minister to England, sailed to-day to assume the duties of his office.

Vermont Banks.

BOSTON, May 1.—The banks of Vermont have tendered $300,000 for the use of the State.

More Reinforcements for Washington.

ALEXANDRIA, May 1.—The steamship Coatzacoalcos, with troops, passed up to-day en route for Washington.

The Government of the United States will call for an additional 25,000 troops, which, with the 75,000 already called, and the regular army and navy will make a total of 183,000 men at the disposal of Lincoln.

Joint Action of Northern States.

HARRISBURG, April 28.—By an understanding between the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, these States will act in conjunction to throw troops and provisions into Washington, or elsewhere South, upon order of the War Department.

Gov. Curtin, in a message, earnestly recommends an appropriation of $5,000,000 for domestic defence as well as Federal service.

Speech of Edward Everett in Boston.

BOSTON, April 27.—Hon. Edward Everett, in an eloquent speech, delivered here, says we are but one heart, one mind; that the Government must be sustained. We forget that ever we were partisans; we remember only that we are Americans.

No Clearances for the South.

BOSTON, April 27.—The Collector of this port has received orders to grant no clearances for any port south of Delaware Bay.

$11,200,000 Contributed for War Purposes.

NEW YORK, April 28.—In the Northern States and cities, etc., including private subscriptions, the sum of $11,200,000 has been contributed for war purposes.

Ex-Governors F. W. Bunce, Fernando Cadwalader and Wm. Ward have been chartered by the United States Government, and left New York Saturday morning for Trenton, N. J., to take troops to Washington.

Several seizures of gunpowder on board vessels were made on Saturday night.

About 15000 troops are quartered in the city, destined for Washington.

Alderman Wilson's Zouaves are quartered in the Old Government House on Staten Island.

The Tribune say so soon as every thing requisite will be prepared and supplied there will doubtless be a force of 200,000 men sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, and it will march through, not around Baltimore, Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery and New Orleans, being joined at the last named city by a like force which will have made its way down the Mississippi.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Railway.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—A petition is in circulation urging the President to open the route though to Baltimore.

Activity in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Much activity was observable to-day between Forts McHenry and Carroll.

Forts McHenry and Carroll.

It is reported there are guns to take the latter, which are being placed in the best possible condition of defence.

The city is quiet. Volunteers are offering in large numbers.

The Confederate Congress.

MONTGOMERY, May 1. Congress sat in secret session the most part of the day. No business, however, of general interest was transacted.

Movements of Southern Troops.

The first battalion of the third Alabama regiment left this morning for Virginia.

Two companies of dragoons are ready for Pensacola.

Sailing of the Steamer Niagara.

BOSTON, April 29.—The Cunard Royal Mail steamship Niagara sailed from this port to-day for Liverpool, via Queenstown, taking but no specie.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, May 1.—The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st ult., before telegraphed from Halifax, has arrived here. Her mails went South to-day.

Erection of Fortifications at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, May 1. Fortifications commanding the country for two miles around have been thrown up.

There is something important going on.

Orders were given yesterday to arrest all newspaper correspondents.

Fortress Monroe.

NEW YORK, May 1. A letter from Fort Monroe says there is no danger of an attack on the Fortress. Two thousand men are there.

No batteries will be allowed to be erected within range of the guns.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamship Atlantic, in the employ of the Government, arrived here to-day.

Later from California.

FORT KEARNEY, May 1.—The Overland Pony Express, with San Francisco dates of the 20th ult., passed here to-day.

The steamer Golden Gate had sailed with $828,000 in treasure.

The gold excitement was prevailing, from the discoveries in the mountains south of Los Angeles.

The California Assembly, on the 18th, passed the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States by 61 against 9.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Cotton market closed quiet, with sales of 2400 bales at 13½ to 14c. Flour closed dull at a decline of 5c.; sales to-day, 9500 bbls. at $5 20 to $5 45 for superfine extra. Pork closed dull at $17 per bbl. for mess. Coffee—sales, 120 sacks at 11½ to 12½c. per lb. for Rio. Sugar dull; sales, 76 hhds. at 4¾ to 5¾c. the lb.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, May 1.—The steamer Choctaw passed down at 3 and the Natchez at 6 o'clock this morning; the Mary E. Keene at 12 M. to day.

Conclusion of President Davis' Message.

I entertain no doubt you will concur with me in the opinion that in the absence of an organized navy it will be eminently expedient to supply their place with private armed vessels, so happily styled by the publicists of the United States the militia of the sea, and so often and justly relied on by them as efficient and admirable instruments of defensive power.

I earnestly recommend the immediate passage of a law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already received.

I cannot close this review of the acts of the Government of the United States without referring to a proclamation issued by their President, under date of the 19th inst., in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken out in this Confederacy against the Government of the United States, he announces a blockade of all the ports of these States, and threatens to punish as pirates persons who shall, under any color of authority of the States, order letters of marque issued by this Government. Notwithstanding the authenticity of this proclamation, you will concur with me that it is hard to believe that it could have emanated from a President of the United States.

Its announcement of a paper blockade is so manifestly a violation of the law of nations that it would seem incredible that it could have been issued by authority; has compelling this to be the case, so far as the Executive is concerned, it will be difficult to satisfy the people of these States that their late confederates will sanction its declarations, will determine the images of civilized nations, and will inaugurate a war of extermination on both sides by treating as pirates open enemies acting under the authority of commissions issued by an organized Government.

If such proclamation was issued, it could only have been published under the sudden influence of passion, and we may rest assured that mankind will be spared the horrors of the conflict it seems to invite.

For the details of the administration of the different departments, I refer to the reports of the secretaries of each, which accompany this message.

The State Department has furnished the necessary instructions for those Commissioners who have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium, since your adjournment, to assist our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and to make with each of these powers treaties of amity and commerce.

Further steps will be taken to enter into like negotiations with the other European Powers, in pursuance to resolutions passed at your last session.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the departure of these Commissioners for the receipt of any intelligence from them.

As I deem it desirable that all diplomatic agents should be appointed at an early period to the independent Governments south of our Confederacy, with all of whom our interest and earnest wish to maintain the cordial and friendly relations, I suggest the expediency of making the necessary appropriations for that purpose.

Having been officially notified by the public authorities of the State of Virginia that she had withdrawn from the Union, and desired to maintain the closest political relations with us which it was possible at this time to establish, I commissioned the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, to represent this Government at Richmond.

I am happy to inform you that he has concluded a Convention with the State of Virginia, by which that honored Commonwealth, so long and justly distinguished among her sister States, and so dear to the hearts of thousands of her children in the Confederate States, has united her power and her fortunes with ours and become one of us. This Convention, together with the ordinance of Virginia adopting the Provisional Constitution of the Confederacy, will be laid before you for your constitutional action.

I have satisfactory assurances from other of our late confederates that they are on the point of adopting similar measures, and I cannot doubt that ere you shall have been many weeks in session, the whole of the slaveholding States of the late Union will respond to the call of honor and affection, and by uniting their fortunes with ours, promote our common interests and secure our common safety.

In the Treasury Department, regulations have been devised and put into execution for carrying out the policy indicated in your legislation, on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi river, as well as for the collection of the revenue on the frontier.

Free transit has been secured for vessels and merchandise passing through the Confederate States, and delay and inconvenience have been avoided as far as possible.

In organizing the revenue service for the various railways entering our territory, as fast as experience shall indicate the possibility of improvement in these regulations, no effort will be spared to free commerce from all necessary embarrassments and obstructions.

Under your act authorizing a loan, proposals were invited inviting subscriptions for five millions of dollars, and the call was answered by the subscription of eight millions by our own citizens, and not a single bid was made under par.

The rapid development of the purpose of the President of the United States to invade our soil, capture our forts, blockade our ports, and wage war against us, indeed me to direct that the entire subscription should be accepted. It will now become necessary to raise means to a much larger amount to defray the expenses of maintaining our independence and repelling invasion.

I invite your special attention to this subject, and the financial condition of the Government, with the suggestion of ways and means for the supply of the treasury, will be presented to you in a separate communication.

To the Department of Justice you have confided not only the organization and supervision of all matters connected with the courts of justice, but also those connected with patents and with the bureau of the public printing.

Since your adjournment all the courts, with the exception of those of the part of Mississippi and Texas, have been organized by the appointment of marshals as district attorneys, and are now prepared for the exercise of their functions. In the two States last named the gentlemen confirmed as judges declined to accept the appointments, and no nominations have yet been made to fill the vacancies.

I refer you to the report of the Attorney General, and concur in his recommendation for immediate legislation, especially on the subject of patent rights. Early provision should be made to secure to the subjects of foreign nations the full enjoyment of their property in valuable inventions, and to extend to our own citizens protection not only for their own inventions, but for such as may have been assigned to them or may hereafter be assigned by persons not alien enemies.

The Patent Office business is much more extensive and important than had been anticipated. The applications for patents, although confined under the laws exclusively to citizens of the Confederacy, already average seventy per month, showing the necessity for the prompt organization of a bureau of patents.

The Secretary of War, in his report and accompanying documents, conveys full information concerning the forces, regular, volunteer, and provisional, raised and held for under the several acts of Congress, their organization and distribution; also, an account of the expenditures already made, and the further estimates for the fiscal year ending on the 18th of February, 1862, rendered necessary by recent events.

I refer your attention, also, for a full history of the occurrences in Charleston harbor, prior to, and including the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter, and of the measures subsequently taken for common defence on receiving the intelligence of the declaration of war against us, made by the President of the United States.

There are now in the field at Charleston, Pensacola, Porta Morgan, Jackson, St. Philip and Pulaski, 19,050 men, and 18,000 are now en route for Virginia. It is proposed to organize and hold in readiness for instant action, in view of the present exigencies of the country, an army of 100,000 men. If further force be needed, the wisdom and patriotism of the Congress will, no doubt, be confidently appealed to for authority to call into the field additional numbers of our noble-spirited volunteers, who are constantly tendering their services for in excess of our wants.

The operations of the Navy Department have been necessarily restricted by the fact that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the purchase or construction of more than a limited number of vessels adapted to the public service. Two vessels have been purchased and armed, the Sumter and McRae, and are now being prepared for sea, at New Orleans, with all possible dispatch. Contracts have also been made at that city, with two different establishments, for the casting of ordnance—cannon, shot and shell—with the view to encourage the manufacture of these articles, so indispensable for our defence, at as many points within our territory as possible. I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for the establishment of a magazine and laboratory for the preparation of ordnance stores and the necessary appropriation required for that purpose.

Hitherto such stores have been prepared at the navy yards, and no appropriation was made at your last session for this object.

The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the payment of invalid pensions to our citizens. Many of these persons are advanced in life—they have no means of support—and by the secession of these States have been deprived of their claim against the Government of the United States.

I recommend the appropriation of the sum necessary to pay these pensioners, as well as those of the army, whose claim can scarcely exceed $40,000 per annum.

The Postmaster General has already succeeded in organizing his Department to such an extent as to be in readiness to assume the direction of our postal affairs on the occurrence of the contingency contemplated by the act of 15th March, 1861, or even sooner, if desired by Congress.

The various books and circulars have been prepared, and measures taken to secure supplies of blanks, mail bags, stamps, stamped envelopes, mail bags, locks, keys, etc.

He presents a detailed classification and arrangement of the clerical force, and asks for its increase.

An Auditor of the Treasure for this Department is necessary, and a plan is submitted for the organization of his bureau.

The great number and magnitude of the accounts of this department require an increase of the clerical force in the accounting branch of the treasury. The revenues of this department are collected and distributed in modes peculiar to itself, and require a special bureau to secure a proper accountability in the administration of its finances.

I call your attention to the additional legislation required for this department—to the recommendation for changes in the law fixing the rates of postage on newspapers and sealed packages of certain kinds, and specially to the recommendation of the Secretary, in which I concur, that you provide at once for the assumption by him of the control of our entire postal service.

In the military organization of the States, provision is made for Brigadier and Major Generals, but in the army of the Confederate States the highest grade is that of Brigadier General; hence it will no doubt sometimes occur that where troops of the Confederacy do duty with the militia, the General selected for the command and possessed of the views and purposes of this Government, will be superseded by an officer of the militia, not having the same advantages.

To avoid contingencies in the least objectionable manner, I recommend that additional rank be given to the General of the Confederate army, and concurring in the policy of having but one grade of Generals in the army of the Confederacy, I recommend that the law be amended, so that the grade be that of General.

To secure thorough military education, it is deemed essential that officers should enter upon the study of their profession at an early period of life, and have elementary instruction in a military school.

Until such school shall be established, it is recommended that cadets be appointed and attached to companies until they shall have attained the age, and shall have acquired the knowledge to fit them for the duties of lieutenants.

I also call your attention to an omission in the law organizing the army, in relation to military chaplains, and recommend that provisions be made for their appointment.

In conclusion, I congratulate you on the fact that no portion of our country there has freely tendered more patriotic devotion to our cause than the transportation companies have done. The Presidents of these companies, at the call of the Confederate Congress, have met in council, and have tendered their lines for troop service, in compliance with the call of the Confederate Congress, and have offered to receive their supplies at reduced rates in the bonds of the Confederacy, for the purpose of leaving all the resources of the Government at its own disposal for the defense.

Requisitions for troops have been met with such alacrity that the numbers tendering their services have in every instance greatly exceeded the demand. Men of the highest official and social position are serving as volunteers in the ranks. The gravity of age, the zeal of youth, rival each other in the desire to be foremost in the public defence, and though at no other point than the one heretofore noticed have they been stimulated by the excitement incident to actual engagement and the hope of distinction for individual department, they have borne, what for new troops is the most severe ordeal, patient toil, constant vigil, and all the expenses and discomforts of active service with a resolution and fortitude such as to command the approbation and justify the highest expectation of their conduct when active valor shall be required in place of steady endurance.

A people thus united and resolute cannot shrink from any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the test of their determination to maintain their birthright of freedom and equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to transmit unblemished to their posterity.

Abundant Providence cheers us with the promise of abundant crops.

The fields of grain which will, within a few weeks, be ready for the sickle, give assurance of the amplest supply of food, whilst the corn, cotton and other staple productions of our soil afford abundant proof that up to this period the season has been propitious. We feel that our cause is just and holy.

We protest solemnly, in the face of mankind, that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor.

In independence we seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we have lately confederated. All we ask is to be let alone—that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, we must resist, to the direst extremity.

The moment that this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial.

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

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Montgomery, April 29, 1861.

Local Intelligence.

WILL NEW ORLEANS BE DEFENDED?

This is the question, should the Northern hordes ever threaten our fair city. We can't say, positively, that it will be defended; but, "to a man up a tree," things look "slightantly" as if she would. Let's see who have formed and are now forming companies to "disperse," when Abe Lincoln gives the last call:

The Creole Americans of New Orleans.
The other Americans of New Orleans, comprising the sons of every State in both Confederacies.
The Irishmen of New Orleans.
The Germans of New Orleans.
The Spaniards of New Orleans.
The Italians of New Orleans.
The Swiss of New Orleans.
The Scotchmen of New Orleans.
The Englishmen of New Orleans.
The Frenchmen of New Orleans.
The Free Colored Men of New Orleans.
The Old Men of New Orleans.
The Boys of New Orleans.
The Ladies of New Orleans, as aids to their fathers, husbands, brothers, sons, and lovers.

Some 2000 men, comprising the very best and most chivalrous of our city's youths, have thus far left for the seat of war; from 10,000 to 15,000 more of our city population are now on a war footing; and should Louisiana be invaded, or New Orleans threatened, an army of at least 20,000 fighting men would be instantly raised to meet the foe—and all this, independent of the numerous and splendid companies that are daily pouring in upon us from the country parishes.

Louisiana is not on a war footing, and New Orleans wouldn't be defended in case of invasion; oh, no, not a bit of it!

The only nationalities represented in New Orleans, not on a war footing, are the Chinese and the Choctaws.

LADIES' MILITARY SEWING SOCIETY.

Large, brilliant, and remunerative, as was the fair given by the ladies for the benefit of the volunteer companies, that fair was merely the inauguration of what the high-souled ladies of New Orleans intend doing, in behalf of the soldiers now rallying to the war-call.

At the meeting of the ladies on Tuesday, at the St. Charles Hotel, a military Sewing Society was organized. Mr. W. L. Cushing tendered them the use of as many sewing machines as they may want, and Mr. H. C. Blotson, on behalf of the Directors of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, offered the free use of the lecture room at Odd Fellows' Hall as their work room. The ladies at the head of this patriotic movement are: Mrs. Pres. Davis, Mrs. B. G. M. Chenault, Mrs. Dr. J. S. Knapp, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Kendrick, Mrs. J. S. Clarke, Mrs. J. B. Slawson, Mrs. Gardner Smith and Mrs. C. H. Newel.

The ladies who have organized for the purpose of preparing lint, are getting along finely. All persons having old linen to spare, should send it to Odd Fellows' Hall, where the ladies have a room. We might say some gallant and feeling things about the action of the ladies of this city—but their deeds speak for themselves.

THE METAIRIE CAMP

Sixteen companies, nearly all from the country, and numbering over 1000 men, are now encamped on the Metairie Race Course; Brig. Gen. Tracy is in command. The following are the companies there encamped: Iberville Grays, Capt. C. A. Brasid; Kentucky Davis Guards, Capt. Anderson; Vienna Rifles, Capt. Perrin; Pelican Grays, Capt. Martin; Moore Guards, Capt. Kelso; Floyd Guards, Capt. Dunn