New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1861.

ENGLISH PRESS ON AMERICAN WAR.

The following is the conclusion of a very able article which recently appeared in the Liverpool Times:

If civil war has really commenced between the North and the South, we hope that the representatives of England and France at Washington have been instructed by their respective Governments to tender their aid as mediators before the struggle has roused all the fierce passions which, if continued for any length of time, are certain to be called into play. Both nations wish well to the American people; both are alike interested in the general prosperity of the country in every latitude; and both are impelled toward it by the strongest sympathy that can animate friendly nations. This seems to us the last resource before the sword is drawn and the scabbard thrown away, and probably the suggestion would meet the approval of that large class in both extremes of the country which must look with horror and dismay at the prospect of men and brothers cutting each other's throats under circumstances so fearfully provocative of vengeance.

There will be no necessity for the Governments of England and France tendering their mediation to the Government of the Confederate States, although if they do, their tenders will be received in the most respectful and courteous manner. The Southern States wage no war of aggression. They are extremely desirous for peace. From the beginning of present troubles they have diligently and earnestly sought to preserve the peace. By no act of theirs has the pacific status of the country been disturbed. The attack on Fort Sumter was forced by the warlike movements of the treacherous administration at Washington. They are now anxious for peace, and are willing to make any sacrifice for peace, which does not involve the loss of honor and independence. But, sooner than lose these, they will offer up every man and every dollar they possess on the altar of their country's liberty.

For these reasons it will be seen that, so far as the South is concerned, there is no necessity for friendly or other mediation. The late message of President Davis is clear, explicit and final on the subject. If we can have peace with the North as a separate nation, on honorable terms, "the sword will drop from our grasp," and we will at once be prepared to consummate commercial treaties that cannot prove otherwise than mutually advantageous. If we cannot have peace on those terms, we are prepared for and shall wage such a war as the earth has never known in any period of her history. With us the fight is to be to the death. We may give, but will never take quarter. The position we have assumed will be maintained to the uttermost extremity of endurance and mortal hazard; and when we are exterminated—for we cannot be conquered—the conquerors will have a depopulated, devastated, ruined, worthless country, as their prize.

The Governments of France and England, however, if they wish to mediate efficiently, should commence at Washington, or wherever else Lincoln's administration may be located. Montgomery need not be approached at all, unless form's sake should render it expedient. By so doing, as suggested by the Liverpool Times, and other English papers of note, those great powers may prevent a commercial interruption which will be very serious in its consequences to them. We presume they appreciate this great fact in its full proportions, and hence should not be astonished to hear, within sixty days, that Lincoln and the ruthless horde by which he is surrounded, had been distinctly informed that a further prosecution of their diabolical designs would be no longer allowed to interfere with the commerce of the earth.

Whether these speculations be well or ill-founded, one thing is certain, the Southern people will not ask, and may possibly reject, foreign interference or mediation, however well intended. Knowing their own strength, the righteousness of their intentions, they feel sure of complete victory the moment opportunity permits them to measure strength with enemies whose cause is as wicked as theirs is just, and whose hate is as wanton as it is unprovoked.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.

The Washington Artillery Battalion, Major J. B. Walton commanding, composed of four companies—two companies detailed to the battery and two as an infantry reserve—tendered their services some weeks ago, with their battery of six six-pounder bronze guns, two twelve-pounder howitzers and one eight-pounder bronze rifled cannon, to the Government of the Confederate States, and their tender has been accepted. We suppose this fine corps will take the field at once, or as soon as their requisitions for camp and garrison equipages and horses are filled.

The excellence of this battalion is well known to the public. The composition of the corps may be equalled, but cannot be excelled. In its ranks are to be found as fine young men as ever took up arms in behalf of a holy cause. Their superior drill, complete discipline, and military and personal value, have long rendered them objects of admiration, which we are sure will be increased in a hundred fold degree as soon as they have a chance to display their skill and prowess on the tented field. From the members of this battalion we understand some fifty officers, serving in the Confederate and volunteer service have been taken, who are to be found in the artillery, infantry, cavalry, Irish brigade, and other volunteer corps, now on active duty. In fact, graduates of the Washington Artillery are to be found in prominent positions before Fort Pickens, in Virginia, at Camp Walker, and now they are about to take the field after many and persistent efforts to accomplish that object. Before going further we must say, and we take pleasure in expressing the opinion, that much credit is due Major Walton for the high state of efficiency into which he has brought this admirable corps.

If opportunity allows, we would venture the suggestion that the battalion go into camp fifteen or twenty days before being sent forward to the field of action. This would give a chance for artillery exercise on a large scale, and time in which to drill the horses and drivers—important items, though generally left out of sight in the public prints—and then they will be entirely ready for hard work the day they report for duty.

That this battalion will render a good account of themselves we are perfectly confident. In gallantry and patriotism they equal any of the noble corps Louisiana has sent forth, of all of which we are so justly proud. The battalion is commanded by experienced and capable officers, in whom the rank and file repose implicit confidence, and the officers repose an equal degree of confidence in the rank and file. Their devotion to each other is reciprocal, and it could not be better placed.

MILITARY WORKS.—Messrs. Bloomfield & Steel, No. 66 Camp street, to-day advertise several valuable military works, such as the "School of the Soldier or the Practical Soldier," and the revised "Army Regulations for the Confederate States Army." Subscriptions for the latter work may be made at their office.

SHIPPERS OF PERSONS.—We call attention to the notice advertised given by the general superintendent, in regard to freights destined for points on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against the negotiation of sundry notes, no payment of the same will not be made, the consideration for which they were given having failed. See advertisement.

BRASS DRUMS.—Our military friends are directed to the advertisement of Messrs. F. P. Werlein & Hodges, Nos. 2 and 4 Camp street. They are manufacturing an article of drums such as can be relied on for use.

WILL take place this morning, a large and important sale of handsome and valuable household furniture, commencing at 11 o'clock at McCorries & Landry's auction room, Maison's Hall. A fine piano and beautiful gas fixtures will also be sold. See advertisement.

CONCENTRATED LYE OR SAPONIFIER.—An invoice of this article is to day advertised by Messrs. Kearney, Blois & Company.

SERVANTS WANTED.—We refer to the advertisement that several good servants are wanted at the barracks, below the city.

WANTED.—A negro man to do light work, occasionally to go over the lake during the summer. See advertisement.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XIV. MOMDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1861. NUMBER 60.

Local Intelligence.

MILITARY ITEMS.

STILL THEY COME.—The steamer Comet arrived on Saturday morning from Minden with the Avoyelles Riflemen and the Bienville Rifles. The Avoyelles Riflemen number 101 men, rank and file, under the command of the following officers:

Captain, W. W. Johnson; First Lieutenant, A. C. Cailleteux; Second Lieutenant, E. J. Edwards; Third Lieutenant, G. Elegare; First Sergeant, J. O. Domas; Second Sergeant, A. Arrion; Third Sergeant, A. P. Barron; Fourth Sergeant, T. B. Roberts; First Corporal, B. A. Roberts; Second Corporal, C. T. Norman; Third Corporal, J. A. Hopson; Fourth Corporal, Geo. Hudson; Ensign, J. Craven.

The Bienville Rifles number 122 men, rank and file. The following is a list of their officers:

Captain, W. E. Parton; First Lieutenant, B. Maxey; Second Lieutenant, H. J. James; Third Lieutenant, B. Colbert; First Sergeant, E. T. Poney; Second Sergeant, J. M. Spendle; Third Sergeant, E. Courling; Fourth Sergeant, G. B. Colfter; First Carporal, W. W. Horsman; Second Corporal, G. D. Hudson; Third Corporal, E. L. Stevens; Fourth Corporal, J. L. Vickers; Ensign, H. W. King.

The steamer Grand Duke, Capt. Sam. Applegate, from Shreveport, arrived yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, with a company of soldiers called the "Bossier Boys," organized exclusively in Bossier parish. They number about one hundred men. They left immediately for Camp Walker. They are commanded by Capt. Butler, and, though not uniformed or equipped, they presented a remarkably fine appearance. This makes already four companies who have availed themselves of the liberality of Capt. Applegate and his floating palace in their journey from remote parishes of the State to this city. The officers of the Grand Duke know nothing further or more definite regarding the movements of that notorious pirate Montgomery, than what has already been communicated to our readers.

OFF TO VIRGINIA.—The remaining companies of Col. DeRussy's Regiment left yesterday evening for Virginia, via the Jackson Railroad. The companies are the following, all in good condition and eager for the fray:

The Vienna Rifles, Capt. Pervin; the Pelican Grays, Capt. Martin; the Lecomte Guards, Capt. Levy; the Pelican Rifles, (DeSoto) Capt. Williams; the Floyd Guards, Capt. Dunn.

REMOVAL OF CAMP WALKER.—Capt. James, with Company A, Irish Brigade, left on Saturday evening for Tangipaho, seventy-eight miles from New Orleans, to lay off a camp ground, in order to remove all the troops from Camp Walker to that point. A better officer could not have been sent for this purpose. Capt. James was the engineer and general superintendent of our city railroad works. The troops will begin their departure from the Race Course to-day.

The following companies, all from the country will leave for the new camp to-day: The Beaver Creek Rifles, Latourche Guards, St. Helena Rifles, Claiborne Guards, Sabine Guards, Bienville Rifles, Southern Rifles, Texas Rifles, Avoyelles Rifles and Hunter Guards; these companies constituting Col. Hebert's regiment.

To-morrow, the following city companies, constituting Col. Hunt's regiment, will leave for the new camp: The Tiger Rifles, Old Dominion Guards, Delta Rangers, Rough and Ready Rangers, Walker Guards, Southern Cadets, Bienville Guards, Orleans Cadets, and Orleans Southrons. This will finish the removal of Camp Walker.

On Wednesday, the other companies mustered in, and now quartered at the Orleans Cotton Press up town, at the Lower Cotton Press down town, and at the Old Marine Hospital over the river, will probably get off.

COMPLIMENT TO THE MERCER GUARD.—Some unknown but true-blooded Southern lady on Friday complimented the Mercer Guard with a splendid sword-belt, for their captain. The note accompanying the gift, and the captain's response, were as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, May 9, 1861.

Captain Thomas F. Walker, Mercer Guard:

Accept the accompanying sword-belt, a small tribute of my regard for you as a gentleman and soldier. With many kind wishes for the success of yourself and the noble young men who follow you, I shall watch and pray for your safe return.

A DAUGHTER OF LOUISIANA.

Response:

ARMORY MERCER GUARD, New Orleans, May 9, 1861.

To the unknown young lady who sent me an elegant sword-belt I desire thus to convey my most grateful thanks, and for her kind wishes each and every member of the Mercer Guard will pray that the sweetest blessings of Heaven attend her through life.

THOMAS F. WALKER.

ORLEANS RIFLE RANGERS.—This fine company, already mustered into the Confederate service, numbers 88 men. The company is still open for the reception of a few more brave and able-bodied men, who may desire to see active service without delay. The following are the officers of the Orleans Rifle Rangers: Captain, Thomas F. Fisher; First Lieutenant, W. H. Buttrick; Second Lieutenant, Lewis Graham; Second Lieutenant Junior, Charles M. Pilcher; First Sergeant, George K. Blake; Second Sergeant, H. Gallagher; Third Sergeant, F. X. Detouage; Fourth Sergeant, Charles Mayer; Fifth Sergeant, Webster Templeton; First Corporal, Richard Carr; Second Corporal, James F. Shannon; Third Corporal, Charles H. Turner; Fourth Corporal, F. J. Mayer; Color-Sergeant, John Singecy; Drummer, John Williams.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—A beautiful Confederate States flag was presented on Saturday to the Beaver Creek Rifles, Capt. Wingfield, at Camp Walker. It was the gift of Miss Ellis, and was handsomely received for the company by private Thompson. Dr. F. H. Knapp made an able and patriotic speech on the occasion. A large and delighted crowd witnessed the ceremony. There is a patriotic family arrangement in the Beaver Creek Rifles, which deserves notice. Capt. Wingfield is accompanied not only by his wife, but by his wife's two brothers, who are privates in the company.

PARADES AND DRILLS.—The American Rifles, Capt. Rickarby, and the Violett Guards, Capt. Lay, under command of Major de Choiseul, paraded on Saturday, making an elegant appearance. At night, the streets were full of new companies, out on drill exercise.

MUSTERED IN.—Capt. McLean's sturdy company, the Ben McCullough Rangers, have been mustered into the Confederate States service. They will do good work wherever they go, most of them being men who have smelt powder in battle and offered the same to the smell of others.

SPLENDID TESTIMONIAL TO COLLECTOR HATCH.

Colonel Hatch, for years our popular and efficient Collector of the Port, was yesterday the recipient of one of the handsomest tokens of appreciation by his subordinate officers we ever saw. It consisted of a massive silver tea-set and salver, manufactured in this city by that well-known home-firm, Messrs. Terdoth & Kuchler, No. 84 Customhouse street. The set consists of six pieces and a salver, every one of which is so appropriately ornamented by the talented makers, that we will give a short description of each:

The salver is of very substantial make, weighing over six pounds, encircled by a solid rim of ornaments, and the center portion represents a perspective view of the new Custom-house, at the bottom of which the flags of the Confederate States and of the State cross each other; the whole is likewise surrounded with beautiful arabesques, engraved. The coffee-pot, on one side, is ornamented with a truly magnificent group representing commerce, embracing nearly all of our principal articles of trade, while the other side is exclusively devoted to "King Cotton," a number of bales standing out in bold relief. The tea-pot has an allegoric figure of the "father of waters," with an exact likeness of the Star of the West, lately captured, surrounded by banana and magnolia trees; on the reverse, grapevine fills the side. A very true and life-like river scene, together with a view of New Orleans, ornaments the water-pot on one side, while the other has sugar cane for its emblem. The sugar-bowl presents the picture of a railroad train in front of a plantation, a corn field filling the reverse. A perfect collection of Southern plants ornaments the cream-pitcher, while the last piece has a general design of agriculture and industry.

The following is the inscription engraved upon each piece of the set:

Presented to S. H. Hatch, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, by his friends in the Custom-House. New Orleans, May 1st, 1861.

The workmanship displayed on this set is, we may venture to say, superior to any thing in this line we have yet seen.

At about 11 o'clock a good many Custom-House officials, who were anxious thus to honor their superior officer, collected at the Appraiser's office, and Col. Hatch, having arrived, Col. Jack Wagner, our efficient Deputy Surveyor, who had been selected to do the honors, spoke as follows:

Mr. Hatch—My fellow-officers in the different departments of the Custom-House, have done me the honor to select me to address you on this occasion. This testimonial we consider due to your personal worth; we beg you to understand that it is but a slight return for your unvarying kindness and courtesy towards us in our official intercourse. It is farther a proof how fully we appreciate the signal ability, zeal and energy with which you have performed the arduous duties of your important position. Upon some of the pieces composing this testimonial you will find engraved the image of commerce with her attendant train of industry, prosperity and wealth; on others, old Mississippi, with his resistless flood, bearing to the sea the products of the mighty West and still mightier South; on all, the cotton and tobacco plant, sugar cane and corn-stalk.

Accept, it, sir, if you please, and believe we will be more than remunerated if you feel half as much pleasure in receiving this gift as we feel in presenting the same.

Col. Hatch, evidently embarrassed, proceeded to thank the gentlemen present for the magnificent gift just presented; alluded to the stubborn fact that official life was not always a bed of roses; complimented the officers highly for their efficiency and cordial support and cooperation, which it had ever been his good fortune to receive at their hands; and, in conclusion, paid a high and feeling tribute to the kindness of the citizens of New Orleans, extended to him ever since thirty years ago, when he came here a poor boy, to this present moment, which he would ever cherish as the happiest in his life. Again thanking his friends, and Col. Wagner especially, for the very flattering and agreeable manner in which he had performed his task, amid loud applause the party adjourned to a table prepared for the occasion, under the sumptuous eye of Col. John Galpin, where a bountiful collation, champagne and all other nicesies were freely indulged in. Wine soon opened the hearts of men; toasts and short speeches followed in rapid succession; and after an hour of pleasant hilarity the party adjourned.

The Committee, composed of Messrs. J. J. McCormack, Th. Shields, A. J. Wagner, Peter Herrman, and A. J. Moss, who had charge of this affair, have surely displayed a rare taste in the getting up of this testimonial, and the donors, as well as the recipient, have a right to be proud of the result of their labors.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

Yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of the First Presbyterian Church, preached to the troops at Camp Walker, on the Metairie Race Course.

Due notice having been circulated, the soldiers and the visiting multitudes assembled in a large and dense mass in front of the race-stand, from which the reverend gentleman spoke. All listened with the profoundest attention, and all were deeply impressed.

All the town remembers what Dr. Palmer's Thanksgiving address was. We have only to say that his address to the soldiers yesterday was even more patriotic and thrilling in its tone. Without departing in the least from his sphere as a minister of the Gospel, he yet so shaped his discourse as to make it bear directly upon the present warlike troubles of the country, and to thrill the veins and to harden still more the sinews of the brave and death-defying field of patriots before him.

It was the event of the day at the camp, and was the talk all over camp up to the time of our leaving, late in the evening.

THE TURNERS' MAY FESTIVAL.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the German Turners, mustering about sixty, dressed in their usual gray linen uniform, and headed by banners and a splendid band of music, passed our office on their way to the Delachaise Grounds, in Jefferson City, where they proceeded to celebrate, in their customary style, the advent of the Queen Month of the year. The ground was greatly crowded all day, chiefly by the German population. Dancing, beer-drinking, promenading, and all sorts of amusing games and athletic pastimes constituted the entertainment. The festival will be continued today.

Next Sunday, weather permitting, the regular "Volksfest" will commence; and, from the preparations already made and yet to be made, together with the laudable object in view, we shall expect to see the old Union Race Course perfectly jammed on the occasion.

MERCER GUARDS.

We had the pleasure, on Saturday evening last, of attending a drill meeting of this new and gallant company. In accordance with invitation extended, a large number of the fairer sex were in attendance. Under the command of our friend, Captain Walker, the evolutions and drill of the company were gone through with in an admirable manner, enabling the fair and patriotic ladies present to gratify their curiosity to the full. During the evening the members of the company, together with their guests, were invited to touch their glasses of lemonade—so called, though we thought it smacked of champagne punch—and not only present but future success was heartily toasted to the Mercer Guards and their gallant captain. In this we fully join.

A SHAME SIGHT.

We allude to the ragged curtains in the windows of the Mayor's reception room, in the City Hall—the remark of every one who passes along Lafayette street. Inside the parlor, things are correspondingly seedy. The carpet is very shabby, as it ought to be, after eight years wear and tear; the damask of the chairs and sofas is all split, fuzzy, ragged and faded. As a reception room, in which the Mayor of the city has often to receive distinguished gentlemen from other States, and from abroad, its shabbiness verges upon the disgraceful. Will not the City Fathers reconsider this matter, and refit the parlor in a manner more worthy of this great and generous city? We offer the suggestion in all respect.

THE LOUISIANA CADETS.

This handsome and splendidly drilled body of Creole youths yesterday afternoon marched out to Camp Walker, to pay their respects to the men of the regiments there encamped, and soon to be removed to the seat of war.

The correct march and splendid drill of the boys aroused the unlimited wonder and admiration of the country soldiers, who fairly climbed over each other's shoulders to get a look at them, and cheered them most lustily, all around the camp.

The young Cadets, upon retiring, were a little while delayed by something which they will doubtless remember with pleasure, as illustrating the rigor of military discipline. They entered camp by the side gate, under escort of an officer of Gen. Tracy's staff. As they approached the *front* gate, to go out, the picket guard, composed of very large and grim-looking country soldiers, crossed bayonets and refused to let them pass, because they had no written order or pass from headquarters.

Thus they stood, till the staff officer, who had escorted the Cadets in, came galloping round, and ordered the guard to let the company pass. The Sergeant of the guard, very polite and yet quite grim, informed him that his orders were not to allow any troops to leave camp.

The staff officer told him that he belonged to General Tracy's staff, and had taken the Cadets in by authority, as visitors; he added to the Sergeant, "They are only visitors, and you can see that." The Sergeant, polite and grim as ever, responded, "I don't know you, sir. My orders are not to let any troops leave camp. Give me a written order from headquarters, and I'll let the company pass."

And the staff officer galloped off to headquarters, and the Cadets stood there, with the bayonets of the grim picket guard crossed before them, till the officer got back with the necessary order from Gen. Tracy. It was an amusing thing to the outsiders who witnessed it; it might have annoyed the Cadets a little; but the picket guard recognized them as troops, and stood upon the strict letter of their orders.

NOTHING IN IT.

Rumors of insubordination among the negroes at Chef Menteur, below the city, were in free circulation on Friday night and Saturday. It turned out that a rascally white man had been talking to two or three slaves. The incendiary escaped, and the negroes were flogged—this much, and nothing more.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held on Saturday, by Coroner Beach, on the body of an unknown man, found drowned at Pier 47, Third District. The jury found a simple verdict of "found drowned." It is supposed the deceased had gone in the river to bathe, and was drawn under by the current, as he was perfectly naked.

THE MAYOR'S COURT.

G. D. Fogay, whose arrival here from Terrebonne parish, and whose severe castigation there, for tampering with slaves, we have mentioned, was taken before the Mayor on Saturday. An authenticated detail of his misdeeds being given, the Mayor sent him to the Work-House as a dangerous and suspicious character. The fellow hails from Ohio.

John Heusen, a native of Vermont, who has resided here five years, and is a workman in Mr. Waterman's sash and blind factory, was on Saturday taken before the Mayor on a charge of Abolitionism. Numerous witnesses were examined; none proved anything wrong against him, and he was discharged.

THE SCREWMEN'S GUARD, COMPANY A.

Elected their officers Friday evening, Major Wilde, presiding. The following were the officers elected:

S. G. Rick, Captain; Roger Brown, First Lieutenant; Wm. McGregor, Second Lieutenant; Edward Gannon, First Sergeant; G. Sellars, Second Sergeant; Thos. Liddon, Third Sergeant; James O'Brien, Fourth Sergeant; John Fitzgerald, First Corporal; Saml. Montgomery, Second Corporal; Jos. Sweeny, Third Corporal; John Spencer, Fourth Corporal.

There are 107 privates already enrolled; and the number will increase, no doubt, to 300 or 400 men, and they will soon form a battalion. All honor to the gallant Screwmen!

A Glorious Company to Belong To.

We understand there are millions of applicants for admission into the ranks of the gallant and glorious company, the constitution of which is herewith appended. We have taken several changes, if not more:

CONSTITUTION OF THE SEA-COAST GUARDS.—*Adopted May 10th, 1861.*—Motto: "Prompt on Duty."—Article 1. This company shall bear the name of the "Sea-Coast Guards."

Art. 2. The number of the Sea-Coast Guards shall be from 10 to 500, or more.

Art. 3. The entire company shall consist of officers—each member being entitled to select his own office.

Art. 4. This company shall repudiate all military rules and usages. Every member shall arm himself in his own way for active service, and hold himself in readiness to do as he pleases at an hour's notice from the commander.

Art. 5. The Sea Coast Guards shall be commanded by each member in rotation, but it is left entirely at the option of members to obey the orders of the acting commander or not, as they may please.

Art. 6. The Guards will parade semi-occasionally, or oftener—provided they have nothing else to do.

Art. 7. Each member of the Sea-Coast Guards shall, while in active service, draw the following daily rations: one bottle claret, one bottle champagne, three fingers cognac, six fingers Bourbon, one dozen cigars, one boned turkey, one boiled turkey, one dozen broiled oysters, two dozen oysters in the shell, one basketfull of knicknacks, assorted.

Art. 8. When on marching orders each member of the Guards shall be allowed one boot-boy, one barber, one laundress, one carriage with two horses, one set of fishing-tackle, one pack of dogs at option, two double-barreled shot-guns, one portable hot-water dwelling house, one library of selected novels, one dozen periodicals, and one traveling billiard table.

Art. 9. Members are expressly forbidden to perform any duty contrary to their wishes, and any order which shall be given by an acting officer without its having been previously discussed by the entire corps, in debating society assembled, shall subject the officer giving it to be fined as much as he pleases to pay.

Art. 10. Members who have musical instruments are required to bring them into the field, but no two members shall play the same tune at the same time, unless they please to do so.

Art. 11. The Active duty specially assigned to this corps by their own direction shall be to treat and retreat.

Art. 12. Absent members shall be considered as present at every drill or roll-call, and respected accordingly.

A SOUTHERN LEGION.—Colonel Wade Hampton, of Columbia, S. C., has been authorized by Jeff. Davis to raise a legion, consisting of 600 riflemen (six companies), 250 cavalry (four troops), and one company flying artillery, to be entered in the provisional army for one year, and to serve wherever ordered. Colonel H. is now in Charleston to arrange the details, and will soon call for companies.

General Albert S. Johnson, commanding the United States Army on the Pacific coast, has resigned his position in the army. He is a native of Kentucky, and it is believed his intention is to join the Southern Army. It will be recollected he commanded the celebrated Utah expedition.

WILSON'S REGIMENT OF THIEVES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Day Book represents Gen. Scott as quite horrified at the idea of having such thieves and cut-throats as compose to a large extent Billy Wilson's New York Five Points Regiment, to fight under the banner of the United States. He said, in commenting on the subject, "It will take a thousand good men to watch a hundred of them." Then drawing himself up to his full height, the old General concluded by saying, "the profession of a soldier, sir, is not that of a thief or a murderer."

HENRY WARD BEECHER HUNG IN EFFIGY.—Yesterday morning a figure was seen strung up across Hudson Avenue, near John street, attached to which was a card, and on it written, "Henry Ward Beecher, the man who has done most to cause our present troubles." In one hand the figure held a copy of the Tribune. The police quietly cut the effigy down and burned it. [Brooklyn News.

T. F. MEAGHER.—At a meeting of the Hibernian Society held Tuesday night, the name of Thomas Francis Meagher was unanimously stricken from the roll of the honorary members of that Society. [Charleston Courier.

This was on account of Meagher's active efforts on the side of the North.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Those desirous of information in regard to the mysteries of this subject are referred to the advertisement of Mme Capiell, No. 127 Customhouse street, appearing in another column.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON.

Commercial and Political Intelligence.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—The mammoth steamship Great Eastern, bringing Liverpool dates via Milford Haven, of the 1st inst., arrived at this port today.

The brings three days later news than was received by the Africa.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—The sales of cotton in Liverpool since the sailing of the steamer Africa, (three days) amounted to 30,000 bales, 11,000 of which were taken by speculators and for export.

James Hewitt & Co., report an advance of ⅛d. since Friday, and say the market closed quiet and steady. They quote Middling Orleans at 7¾d.

The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts were of a favorable character.

Richardson, Spence & Co. say flour declined 6d. in price. Wheat steady. Corn dull. Provisions steady.

LONDON, May 2.—The closing quotations for Consols to-day were 91½ to 91¾.

Political Intelligence.

The Commissioners from the Confederate States Messrs. Yancey, Rost and Mann, had all reached England safely.

Mr. Gregory's motion in the House of Commons, relative to the recognition of the new Southern Confederacy, has been postponed two weeks.

American vessels homeward bound are insured at four guineas, covering war risk.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

MILITARY POWER OF THE SOUTH.

VARIOUS INTERESTING ITEMS.

ALEXANDRIA, May 12.—Herds of beef cattle now occupy the grounds of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

Many of the Federal forces now in Washington are of foreign extraction.

Gen. Scott is not unaware of the military power of the South. Yesterday he told one of his friends that Virginia alone could, within 48 hours, concentrate twice as many troops upon Washington as are already enrolled and mustered into the service of the Lincoln Administration.

Mr. Sanford, agent of the Adams Express Company, arrived on Thursday with $700,000 in specie for the Government from New York, under escort of the Fifty-Second U. S. Cavalry.

It is rumored that the Government has chartered the steamer Great Eastern as a transport.

The steam gun presented by Mr. Winans, of Baltimore, to the Southern Confederacy, was yesterday captured by the Federal troops at Ellicott's Mills.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, May 12.—We have received no news of importance to-day from Pensacola.

Nothing of unusual importance is transpiring at Montgomery.

Alexandria Occupied by Southern Forces.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—A battalion of Louisiana, troops left Richmond on the 8th on secret service. The city of Alexandria is occupied by 1000 secession troops.

Skirmish at Camp Butler.

ANNAPOLIS, May 10.—About twenty shots were exchanged between the Confederates and the picket guard at Camp Butler, last night.

Virginians Overhauling Railway Trains.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The Western train was stopped yesterday by Virginia troops, ten miles west of Frederick, and examined.

The same course is hereafter to be pursued with all the trains coming from the west. Four hundred Virginians are strongly posted on the route.

A train of western cars, with a lot of horses and one hundred beeves, bound to Baltimore, were captured at Harper's Ferry.

The Virginians at Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Virginia troops are fortifying themselves at Harper's Ferry. Reinforcements are constantly arriving, including troops from South Carolina.

Maryland Legislature.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—It is reported that the Maryland Legislature will adjourn on the 13th till the 4th of June.

Fatal Affray in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Judge Buckner stabbed Dr. Geo. B. Sanderson. It is thought the wound will prove fatal.

Arrival of Gen. Harney.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Brigadier-General Harney arrived here to-day.

DELAWARE.—A Black Republican dispatch, dated New York, May 9, 1861, says:

Traitors at Magnolia, Del., had seized a lot of United States arms stored there by Union men. The leader will doubtless be dealt with according to law.

GEN. SCOTT.—A Washington dispatch says:

To-day Gen. Scott again, for the third time, voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and Laws of the United States. His staff here followed his example.

STOPPING THEIR GROG.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says:

The proclamation of the Mayor of Washington, requiring the drinking establishments to be closed at half-past 8 o'clock at night, was by the advice of the military authorities. On Saturday Senator Wilson suggested to the high executive officers such measures, in view of the fact that some of the troops were evidently becoming demoralized by using intoxicating liquors.

RESIGNATION OF COM. MAYO.—Com. Isaac Mayo, a veteran officer of the United States Navy, has tendered his resignation. Com. M. is a citizen of Maryland, and resigns on account of the present unfortunate national troubles. He has been an officer of the navy for half a century, and for twenty-five years was engaged in active sea service.

The most prominent among the mob at Baltimore, who attacked the Massachusetts Regiment, while on its way to Washington, were the negroes of that city.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Two more regiments of Home Guard, numbering 2100 men, were yesterday sworn into the United States service and furnished with arms. Troops from the southern border have arrived and taken up their quarters in Camp Jackson. Recruiting is going on to a considerable extent, and several companies are expected from adjoining counties.

ACTIVE SERVICE.—Mr. S. N. Moody, corner of Canal and Royal streets, is offering a very large assortment of articles, especially adapted to the wealth and comfort of the soldier. Among others, we notice campaign flannel, check and camp shirts, undershirts, drawers and socks. An infinite number of other articles, necessary to the soldier's convenience, are also comprised in his stock. These goods are offered at the lowest possible prices. We refer to the advertisement.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS.—Mr. S. Wolff, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, to-day advertises a large assortment of the most approved brands of claret, Sauternes, sale, porter, ale. See advertisement.

[For the New Orleans Crescent.

ILLNESS OF THE EAGLE.

The Eagle was sick—
He'd had too much physic of Abolition;
The blood in his veins was hot and thick,
The Eagle's pulse was fevered and quick;
A thousand ways his feathers would stick—
He was in a sad condition.

They called a doctor to cure the bird;
There came with the doctor General Scott.
The voice of "Sir Fuss and Feathers" was heard—
He could not sit by without saying a word.
As the ire of the gallant old soldier was stir'd,
He proposed that the bird be shot.

Loud rose the voice of Greeley and Seward,
Many their words—we're sorry to loose them.
They told how the Eagle might be cured—
Like a Duffield ham—and his life insured.
Raymond and Bennett added a word,
And they bid him in Abraham's bosom.

Poor old Eagle, of stars and stripes,
There was a nest for you, I said.
At the very thought my eyes I wipe.
Your talons I see take a firmer gripe.
The stars fade away, but you feel the stripe.
Poor Eagle hangs down his head.

Better the fate proposed by Scott—
Perhaps not better, but full as well.
Rather than live so I would be shot,
Pick'd of my feathers, boiled in a pot.
Rather would list to my funeral knell—
Be dead and be buried and go to—well.

Send me to climes where orange trees bloom,
There let me rest my wearied head.
Fan my feathers with sweet perfume;
Let music of honest contentment come,
With manly hearts I will find my home,
And sleep in their shade when dead.

"Bird of the broad and sweeping wing,"
They have swept your nest with a dirty broom;
Tarnished your glorious covering.
From Tammany Hall I hear them sing,
Weed and Morgan and Governor King,
Vanderbilt, Law, Beecher and Tyng—
Priest and pirate, together they come.

Arise, proud Eagle! thou bird of fame,
Phœnix-like soar from thy burning nest;
Not wrong nor oppression thy spirit can tame,
Or drive away truth from thy noble breast.
Come, proud Eagle, our old bird come,
And live in an honest Southern home.

CHARLES DULLNESS.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, May 10, 1861.

THE MARSEILLAISE HYMN.

[Many soldiers at Camp Walker being desirous of learning the words of the Marseillaise, in order to sing it, we take pleasure in publishing it for their accommodation.]

Ye sons of freedom, awake to glory,
Hark! hark! what myriads bid ye rise!
Your children, wives, and grand-sires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,
A hireling host, a ruffian's band,
Affright and desolate our land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheath,
March on! march on! all hearts resolved,
For liberty or death!

Oh, liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can tyrants' bolts or bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long our country's wept, bewailing
The blood-stained sword our enemies wield.
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheath,
March on! march on! all hearts resolved,
For victory or death!

FUNERAL OF MR. WILKINS.—The New York Herald has the following notice of the funeral of our former New York correspondent and friend, Mr. Wilkins:

Yesterday the funeral of the late E. G. P. Wilkins, for several years connected with the editorial department of the Herald, took place at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, corner of Houston street, where the Episcopal service for the dead was performed by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, in presence of a large number of sorrowing friends who assembled to do honor to his remains. Among those who thus met to pay a tribute of respect to his memory were his associates in this office, who all entertained the highest respect for his character and the warmest admiration of his talents; also, members of the Masonic lodge to which he had belonged (New York, No. 330), wearing the badges of the Order. The solemnity of the sublime service was enhanced by the beautiful hymn sung by the audience. After the ceremony the remains were taken to the New Haven depot, to be conveyed to Boston, whither they were accompanied by Brothers Charles D. Rodine, M. D., and G. Bunce, as an escort deputed from Lodge No. 330, together with Mrs. Wilkins, widow of the brother of deceased, to whom and her little children he had proved a faithful friend ever since she was bereft of her husband. Great is now the loss she has sustained by the sudden and unexpected death of her kind protector.

MANUFACTURE OF PERCUSSION CAPS—*A Veteran Printing-Press Brought Out.*—Mr. Carl Schott, an ingenious mechanic of this city, has been turning his attention for the past few days to the manufacture of percussion caps. We have seen a specimen of his caps, and are glad to be able to announce that they are a complete success. He has been able thus far to turn them out at the rate of 8000 a day by hand. He will soon have his presses in operation, which will enable him to make three times that number per day.

An old Ramage Printing Press, which has been standing unused in our office for many years, has been impressed into service by Mr. Schott for melting percussion caps. This press has a history, which if written would fill a small volume. It is the first press, tradition says, ever brought across the mountains. It was used in publishing the history of the war of 1812, and the many stirring events preceding and following that struggle. It has been in the Bulletin office for about half a century. It has long outlived its usefulness as a printing press, modern inventions having superseded it, but it has been kept standing out of reverence for its antiquity, and for the sake of the battles, sieges and fortunes it has passed.

We are glad to turn this press over to Carl Schott, and give it an opportunity of closing its eventful career in so glorious and patriotic a work as contributing to the war of Southern Independence of Northern oppression, as it did to the war of American Independence of British tyranny. Though in a somewhat different capacity, we trust it will prove none the less efficient. The time for argument having passed, and the time for fighting arrived, even a modern printing press or two could well be spared to make percussion caps, if necessary. [Nashville Banner.

POWDER.—Nashville has secured a large lot of sulphur. The manufacture of powder there will be commenced so soon as the nitre (saltpetre) can be procured. The latter article, during the war of 1812, was made