NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XV. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1862. NUMBER 83.

AUCTION SALES.

VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE ON Josephine street.

BY GARDNER SMITH & CO.

GARDNER SMITH, Auctioneer,
Office, 81 Common Street.

SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange,

A LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, in the square bounded by Josephine, Jackson, Camp and Annunciation streets.

The improvements consist of a double cottage house of brick pillars, containing six rooms, hallway, gallery, with cistern, gas and water, kitchen, three wash rooms, wood and coal rooms, fine very large garden, fruit trees, orange trees, etc. The rooms are large and commodious in modern style.

TERMS—Cash, or one half cash; balance in one, or one and two years' credit, for deferred payments, secured by mortgage on the property.

Improvements to be kept insured, and the policy transferred to the vendor.

Act of sale before Henry A. Bright, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. apl

ONE VALUABLE SQUARE, CORNER OF COMMON street and Carondelet Avenue, adjoining.

BY GARDNER SMITH & CO.

GARDNER SMITH, Auctioneer,
Office, 81 Common street.

SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange,

TWENTY-SEVEN LOTS, in the square bounded by Camp, Jackson, Carondelet Avenue, Sidecom and Ulloa streets, as per plan.

TERMS—Cash, or half cash; balance at one, or one and two years, for a credit being 6 per cent. interest and 8 per cent. eventual interest, secured by mortgage on the property. The drains and other taxes all paid.

Act of sale before James Graham, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. apl

SALE OF THREE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON Philip street, without reserve.

BY GARDNER SMITH & CO.

GARDNER SMITH, Auctioneer,
Office, 81 Common street.

SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange,

THREE DESIRABLE LOTS OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Jackson, Philip, Carondelet and Camp streets, measuring 38 feet 4 inches front on Philip street, by a depth of 120 feet 8 inches in parallel lines.

TERMS—One-half cash; balance in one and two years, for notes, bearing mortgages on the property, with 6 per cent. interest and 8 per cent. eventual interest.

Act of sale before F. Guyot, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. apl

SALE OF NINE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE Third District, without reserve.

BY GARDNER SMITH & CO.

GARDNER SMITH, Auctioneer,
Office, 81 Common street.

SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange,

NINE LOTS OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Independence, Burbidge-row, Gentilly road and Abreuse streets, and being Nos. 113 to 121, inclusive, as per plan.

TERMS—One-half cash; one-half cash; the balance at twelve months, for notes bearing 6 per cent. interest and 8 per cent. eventual interest, secured by mortgage on the property.

Act of sale before A. Abel, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. apl

FIVE COTTAGE RESIDENCE AND TWO LARGE LOTS on Philip street, near Prytania, at auction.

BY GARDNER SMITH & CO.

GARDNER SMITH, Auctioneer,
Office, 81 Common street.

SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange,

THE IMPROVEMENTS consisting in large and desirable cottage House of brick pillars, containing six rooms, hallway, gallery, with cisterns front and rear, kitchen, three wash rooms, wood and coal rooms, fine very large garden, fruit trees, orange trees, etc. The rooms are large and commodious in modern style.

TERMS—Cash, or one half cash; balance in one, or one and two years' credit, for deferred payments, secured by mortgage on the property.

Improvements to be kept insured, and the policy transferred to the vendor.

Act of sale before Henry A. Bright, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. apl

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1862.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—We have been informed by the Mayor, that the remains of Gen. Johnston will be removed from the City Hall this morning, at 11 o'clock, and conveyed to the St. Louis Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. Leacock will perform the religious rites of the occasion. The greatest concourse that we can bring out to honor his funeral will fall far short of an escort proportioned to the merits of the departed hero. Soldier and citizen, all, it is to be hoped, will show their appreciation of true greatness—their gratitude for magnanimous devotion—in uniting to give the last tokens of respect which a man can receive.

THE QUEEN SISTERS had another full house and delighted audience last night, at the Academy of Music. These young girls display wonderful versatility of talent. Nor should we omit honorable mention of the gentlemen of the company, who sustain their parts with spirit and ability. Miss Laura again electrified the house last night with the beautiful song, "My Maryland"—which, though not in the bill, was eagerly expected by the audience. Our townsman, Mr. Randall, ought to feel proud that his beautiful song has such entire justice done it by this sweet and accomplished vocalist. The bill for to-night offers great attractions, and there will be, without doubt, another crowded house.

THE SAFETY COMMITTEE meets to-day at 11½ o'clock A. M. to take part in the funeral ceremonies.

FAMILY SUPPLIES PER JACKSON RAILROAD.—See advertisement.

MILITARY.—See notices.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF ARMS.—We learn that the Government has intelligence of the arrival of thirty thousand stand of arms at a Confederate port. These constantly recurring reports of arrivals of small arms from abroad, even when communicated in dispatches to the Government, are for peculiar reasons, not very reliable, and, in the instance referred to, there is no doubt considerable exaggeration. [Richmond Examiner, 8th.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.—We are credibly informed that a steamer from a foreign port arrived at a Confederate port on Tuesday. She was fired at several times, but succeeded in running the block-ade unmolested.

We know that a sailing vessel also ran the blockade a few days since, and her Captain has arrived in the city. [Charlotte, N. C., Bulletin, 5th.

THE MISSION TO RUSSIA.—The Harrisburg Telegraph, speaking by authority, says:

The telegraphic announcement in the Philadelphia Inquirer, to the effect that Gen. Cameron had in contemplation the purpose of resigning his position as Minister to Russia, is one of the wholesale sensation paragraphs peculiar to the journal, and is false in every particular. Gen. Cameron has completed his arrangements, and will sail for Europe, en route to St. Petersburg, in a very few days. This is all the announcement necessary to explode the fabrication of our Philadelphia contemporary.

COTTON TWICE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The bark Thomas W. Hosse arrived at this port on Saturday from Liverpool, having on board, among other merchandise, 1337 bales of cotton. The cotton was sent to Liverpool from Boston, a year ago, valued at 12 cents per pound. It is now worth 31 cents. Allowing for freights, the owners will realize a profit of over 150 per cent. This is returning cargoes with a profit. [Boston Post.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—The Lynchburg Republican of yesterday says:

"We learn that the redoubtable Capt. John H. Morgan, the Marion of the war, whose deeds of chivalric daring in the West have made his name a familiar household word in every family in the South, and spread terror throughout the ranks of the enemy in Tennessee, arrived here last night by the Western train, en route to Richmond, for which place he will leave this morning."

The gallant Captain arrived here last night, and is stopping at the Spotswood.

The Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, of California, who was arrested in New York some months ago and carried to Washington by Lincoln's minions, but afterwards released, also arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the Spotswood Hotel. Dr. Gwin came from Maryland by the underground railroad. He states that the Yankees intend exhausting every means to crush out the so-called "rebellion" by the first of May. The number of mechanics in the workshops of the North has been doubled, and they are now working day and night, turning out iron for gunboats, as the North believes them to be their only salvation. [Richmond Examiner.

REMOVAL OF SECRETARY WELLES.—Great dissatisfaction had sprung up in the North with Secretary Welles, of the Navy Department, owing to the disaster of the late naval engagement in Hampton Roads, and a movement had been originated for his removal from office. The following petition has been placed in the Merchant's Exchange, in Boston, and meets with great favor among prominent merchants and ship-owners. It embodies the wide-spread discontent of the North with Secretary Welles:

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of Boston and its vicinity, respectfully request that the present Secretary of the Navy, Honorable Gideon Welles, be removed from office, and that his place may be supplied by some man qualified, by executive capacity and by competent knowledge of naval and civil affairs, to exercise the proper forecast, vigilance and energy in preventing such disasters as may be directly traced to the lack of those qualities in the present incumbent, and in those subordinates for whose fitness he is, in the main, responsible.

ENCOURAGING.—We derive a special comfort from our dispatch setting forth the moral condition of the grand army of Yankees on the Potomac. They are beginning to collect the wages of their sin, and the South has only to present a bold front and hold out for sixty days in order to accomplish the utter overthrow of the invaders, even though a blow should not be struck. A nation cutting the throats and blowing out the brains of their neighbors in order to secure their trade can never obtain the sanction of the Most High to their efforts. An army fighting under the delusion, or for bread, can never face in the field the columns of freemen contending for the right of self-government, their domestic altars, and their all. It is an unequal contest, even though the odds of numbers and equipments shall be against us.

From present appearances, we infer that the public expectation of an early engagement with the Yankees under McClellan is likely to be disappointed, if, indeed, he will be able to bring himself to the scratch at all. [Savannah Repub. 5th.

SOUTHERN IRON.—There is reason to believe that some of the Cabinet officers at Richmond will learn something of Southern resources. In a late debate, Mr. Hill, of Georgia, stated:

In the States of Alabama and Georgia there were large deposits of iron which had only been partially worked, and the experimental developments of them, so far as they had gone, were of the most satisfactory and pleasing character. An official report of the iron product of Georgia showed that the quality of the ore was the best that had ever been used in that State from any other source, and he had no doubt that the iron in Alabama was quite as good. Specimens of the Georgia ore had been sent to Liverpool and had there been manufactured into Colt's pistols, and pronounced the superior article of manufacture. The best razors he ever knew were manufactured from the iron ore of Georgia. The interest was a vast one in different parts of the South, and invited the favor of the Government.

THE "UNION VICTOR" IN THE CHURCHES.—*Washington*, March 30.—The majority of the vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church, having essayed to depose their pastor for non-compliance with the order of Bishop Whittingham to read the prayer prescribed by him for the late Union successes, the minister declines their authority to act, and has given them formal notice that he will submit the question to the membership. He officiated in that church to-day.

The Church of the Ascension, the rector of which also omitted the same prayer, was closed to-day; not, however, primarily on that account, but as a measure of precaution against excitement, which might result in a disturbance of the peace. A guard is in attendance at the premises.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

It was remarkably quiet on the flags yesterday; not a solitary sale to our knowledge, either of cotton, tobacco, stocks or bonds, though there was talk. Of course, many remarks how things are going to result the present and next week. There were some remarks about the passing of five of the enemy's gunboats by Island No. 10. It is supposed they were getting where Com. Hollins could reach them. The holding of Island No. 10 cannot be said to be any consideration after the evacuation of New Madrid.

There was some talk of a battle going on in front of Yorktown, Va., but nothing of a defined character was ascertained up to the close of business.

We give up much space this morning to the following details from Mississippi Sound, hundreds of our citizens being more or less interested in the villages on the sea coast.

The following correspondence from Mississippi City explains the cause of the landing at Biloxi and the attack on Pass Christian village. The firing on the flag of trace was altogether wrong and unjustifiable. But the Yankees could not go off without stealing a few negroes which they wanted perhaps to make cooks of. We embody the letter in our "Talk," being dated

MISSISSIPPI CITY, April 7, 1862.

It appears that some day or two before their landing in Biloxi on Wednesday, they sent a flag of trace ashore at Biloxi, with a little girl four years old, the daughter of Dr. Peniston of New Orleans, who, together with some passengers, were taken from boats that left a vessel that was lost in the Gulf. This child and some letters from persons retained on the fleet were left with Judge Holley in Biloxi, and when the flag of trace started for Ship Island, she got aground and was fired at by some persons from the shore; they were boarded after being fired on, and desired or commanded to surrender, which the officer refused to do. At last they got off, and on arriving at the Island and reporting how they had been treated, the General sent ashore a force of about eight hundred men, who on landing at about sun-down, surrounded the town and remained until morning, and desired to find out why their flag had been fired on, and who had done it. It seems they found out who they were, but were not able to find them. They posted a notice on Brown's gallery, saying that no private property would be molested, and desired the citizens to report any soldier who should be guilty of any misconduct. They then went and cut the telegraph wire, and took all of Elmer's negroes—men, women and children, who went down to the boat and asked protection, and one of the negro men told them that he had a wife at Caillavet's, where they sent a file of men and asked her if she wished to go with her husband. She said yes, and they took her. They took all the goods out of Elmer's store, and a lot of wood, and told his negroes to help themselves to what they wanted, and they tried to get Elmer himself, but did not succeed. They seemed to think that he had something to do with the flag of trace affair. They then went after Fewell, but not finding him, they took one of his children to Biloxi, saying that if Fewell did not come in they would take his child off. Fewell then went in, and they treated him well, asked him if he knew who fired upon them, and if he had no control over the matter. He informed them he knew nothing of it, and had no power to prevent it. When he went home they took one soldier a prisoner, who was drunk in Biloxi, and made some fuss there. The commanding officer then said that he had stayed long enough, and as he had not seen our Colonel, he would go to Mississippi City and hunt him up, as he had not come to see him, as he wanted the persons who fired on them; that they had no intention of landing if they had not been fired on.

This information I give you as I received it from Judge Holley, who is now with me. Before day the next morning we were all on the look-out for something, and all at once a heavy firing commenced right off the pier head. The flash of the guns looked splendid in the dark. We could see no vessels, and thought we were about to be treated to a few shells, but soon day broke and there were our gunboats right amongst the Federal boats, three on a side. After a sharp fight our boats went off to the Pass, where the Federals followed and landed, throwing a few shells into the town—one went into Bill's house and bursted, one went under Leavy's house, and one struck a back house of Hiern's. After landing they took the Confederate stores, taking aboard the hay and corn and giving the meat out to the people on the Pass. They opened Carter's satler store, and distributed his hats, notes and goods out amongst the people. They then took two pieces of artillery and went out, drawing the pieces by hand to the camp, and then attacked our soldiers, who fell back over a creek. I believe that no person was hurt. They then cut and tore down the telegraph, and on going back asked to see the leading citizens of the town. They had a confab, when the officers informed them that they did not intend to fire on the town, and were sorry they had done so, but they done it because some persons set fire to the hay on the pier head as they were about the land, and they thought the place intended to make a fight; that their object was not to interfere with private property. This idea they seemed to try to impress on the minds of all the officers, and told the men that if any of them, under any pretext, went into any house they would be punished severely. They said also that the Oregon had fired into their boats and hurt their men. They then left about 7 o'clock in the evening. Next morning the same boats at daylight lay right off the pier head, and we thought we were in for a visit; but in about an hour they went to Ship Island, and we have seen nothing of them since, and now all is as quiet on the coast as usual, or as could be expected after so much excitement.

The enemy will not make much on the sea shore. It is too far from their base of operations; nevertheless, the villages should not be left unprotected from these marauding parties. It is now ten months since the Yankees first appeared in Mississippi Sound.

In our "Talk" yesterday regarding the quantity of leather which the Confederate Leather Manufacturing Company could turn out daily, the quantity should read four hundred sides per day. We urge on the company to hurry up their leather—it is much wanted.

The day closed quiet, though there were some remarks about the Yankee squadron below the forts; but inquiries were made about the Yankee army; where is Gen. Butler? The swamps below the city are in splendid condition for field service, that is, they can be rendered so in something of a watery way by the aid of the Mississippi river.

There was intelligence on the flags at a late hour that the appointment of a prominent official had been made, and the question settled in regard to the Postoffice of this city.

CALCULATED TO STIR UP CONGRESS.—Mr. White thinks Congress needs stirring up on the subject of back pay to mail contractors. His letter to us is couched in language at once so unique and felicitous that, while we renounce all claim to any portion of the back pay he may ever recover, we thought it well to give our readers (and Congress) the benefit of the perusal of a literal copy. This is the letter. If it don't stir up Congress, that body must be stony, indeed:

"dear sir I want you to stur up congress to make an appropriation to pay mails contrators their Book pay due from the linkon government for the 5 months previous to the suthon confederate government takes holt of the postal survis this august to be paid out of confiscated prodity and affects the high prices & low Bids will ruin contractors eony how if they were to get all ther pay my Back pay for the last 5 months early for the lyin united states is near 5 hundred dollars to you will stur up congress and get and appropiation mail to pay us I will send you a part of mine as a present for your trouble I remain yours with respect.

"JNO. H. WHITE."

[Richmond Examiner.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

DISPATCHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

Washington Artillery, Company 5.

CORINTH, April 9.—In the battle of Shiloh, the following casualties occurred in this company:

On the 6th inst., killed, J. H. Demeritt, Sergeant; private Hartnett; driver John O'Donnell. Wounded—Sergeant Gillen was struck by a shell in the leg, inflicting a slight wound; Corporal McCready received a Minie ball in his thigh—not dangerous; Corporal A. Bellanger was wounded in the left hand—doing well; private Bayne was wounded in the right arm; J. M. Davidson was seriously wounded; Hopkins received a slight wound in the leg; Strong badly wounded; Watson slightly wounded in the leg.

On the 7th inst., killed—Serg't Long. Wounded—Green, shot through the body; private Welsh, in the leg; drivers Burns, Dooley, Davis and Campbell, wounded slightly; driver Cary, shot in the hip; Corporals Higgins and Bruce, slightly wounded by a spent ball; privates Holmes and McKnight slightly wounded. G. H. SLOCOMB.

To Mrs. Slocomb.

[Lieut. Slocomb was slightly wounded.]

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, April 9.—Our pickets captured nine Yankees and killed three, on Monday last, within six miles of Shepardsville, Carteret county. Three have been brought in, three will arrive in a few hours, and three have been carried to Kingston. Two of those that arrived are slightly wounded. Capt. Booth's horse was killed under him. We captured eight Springfield rifles.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 8.—An official dispatch from Corinth says the Federals have been largely reinforced at Pittsburg.

Beauregard carried out his contemplated plan and is now falling back to Corinth.

We were unable to carry off all munitions and stores captured.

Nothing from the Peninsula. It has been raining all day.

Nothing important in Congress to-day.

RICHMOND, April 10.—All quiet on the Peninsula. Baltimore papers of the 5th have been received here. They contain nothing of importance.

The London press devote much space to comments on Lincoln's Emancipation Message.

The Herald thinks that both sides will regard it dishonorable.

The Post regards it as the last resource of a government which feels that it would make any sacrifice short of submission.

The Pope is again ill; all audiences have been suspended.

An official dispatch from Commodore Hollins to the Navy Department states that three of the enemy's gunboats have passed Island No. 10.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing the issuing of five millions of Treasury notes, of the denominations of one and two dollars.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, April 10.—Five of the enemy's batteries commenced the attack on Fort Pulaski this morning, at 8 o'clock. The Fort replied slowly and deliberately. The enemy's shells appeared to burst at some distance over the fort. No apprehensions are felt here in regard to the safety of the fort. The bombardment continued with unabated fury until night, but ceased wholly at about 7½ o'clock. No information has been received of the result, except the flag staff of the fort was shot off. All communication being cut off, a messenger via the underground railroad is looked for to-night.

From Houston via New Iberia.

HOUSTON, April 7.—The Federal steamer Montgomery arrived at the west end of Galveston Island on Saturday. She sent two boat loads of armed men to the schooner Columbia, lying inside of Bat Louis Pass, and captured her. Being unable to get her out, they set her on fire and burned her. The Columbia had 275 bales of cotton, which were all destroyed. After detaining the crew prisoners awhile, they sent them ashore. The captain of the Montgomery reports he is from Belle Isle, and says there were eighty vessels there, including forty mortar boats, which are intended to operate on New Orleans. He said the obstructions in the Mississippi river were removed on the night of the 5th inst. The Montgomery carried a Confederate flag at the fore and English colors at the peak, and fired a gun when she first came up, thereby enticing a boat from the batteries to board her, thus preventing the batteries from firing on her.

Local Intelligence.

FORCIBLE SEIZURE.—The Board of Provost-Marshals have ordered the immediate seizure of flour and wheat in the hands of dealers who refuse to sell them. They will then be offered to bakers at tariff prices. This course is unavoidable to carry out martial law, when holders of provisions are determined to thwart its operation.

A WOULD-BE INCENDIARY.—Night before last somebody attempted to set fire to a building on Laurant street, near St. Andrew, occupied by a free colored woman. A colored man, who was seen issuing from the premises at about 10 o'clock P. M., was seen to throw away a bundle containing combustible matter, and he was suspected as the guilty party. He has not yet been caught, however, so far as we have heard.

LIEUT. EDWARD WARNER, of the 20th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, leaves for Corinth to-morrow, Saturday morning, by the Jackson Railroad, and will take all letters or small packages left before this afternoon at Chas. Kock & Co., No. 20 Carondelet street.

DANGEROUS WOUND.—An unknown man was yesterday morning at half past 7 o'clock found lying on the bank of the river, with a portion of his body in the water. On examination he was found to have a dangerous wound in the abdomen, from which blood was still flowing. Being dangerously wounded, he was sent to the hospital.

FIRE.—A double two-story frame tenement on Triton Walk, between Apollo and Bacchus streets, and belonging to Mr. Clark, caught fire at about 4½ o'clock P. M. yesterday. The fire was produced by a defect in the flue of the kitchen chimney, allowing it to communicate to the roof. Very little damage was sustained, however, before the flames were extinguished. Mr. Clark lived in one side of the house and H. M. Robinson, Esq., in the other.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—The notorious David Fry, of this county, the Lincoln marauder and chief bridge burner, has at last been caught, and is safely confined in a private cell in the Knoxville jail. He and nineteen others were taken on Monday of last week in Lee county, Va., some twenty miles from Cumberland Gap. They were trying to make their escape to the Lincoln army in Kentucky. They were escorted to Knoxville, where they are safely lodged in jail to await their trial.

The names, as given by themselves, of those who accompanied Fry, are J. H. Bales, David Cox, John Jones, alias Tiger Cant, Darling, W. B. Elder, Samuel McGee, R. J. Campbell, M. D. Taylor, Wm. Goins, M. B. Gahagan, C. Jones, Thos. Underwood, W. J. Cogburn, A. Everhart, Gilbert Woolsey, D. H. Kelley, W. R. Triplet, Wm. Keller, A. W. Keller, and Joseph Jones. In capturing these marauders five of their band were killed, two or three supposed to be fatally wounded, and twenty made their escape. Names not known of the killed.

Fry is a man of very ordinary intellect, and always has been looked upon as a worthless, low down fellow. How is it that he could lead off and do so much mischief, and escape so long, has been a mystery to every honest man in East Tennessee. He is considered very, but the dark brown hair, his whiskers and hair black, and wore an old slouched hat drawn over his face in order to deceive those who knew him.

[Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, 2d.

The Louisville Journal says:

It would be no wonder if the spirit of rebellion were to burn freely in our city, considering how many petitions it is fanned with.

Crops, etc., in Natchitoches.

COLDSTREAM GROVE, April 3, 1862.

Ed. Crescent—Since the battle at Fort Donelson our planters in this section have opened their eyes and are recovering rapidly, after a severe spell of the cotton fever. The disease has changed its character to a severe type of the corn mania; in fact, they are all willing to be *severely corned*. Before our reverses on the Tennessee river many intended to plant all cotton, believing that there would be such an abundance made that they could buy corn cheaper than making it, while others, intending to plant one-half their plantation in corn and remainder in cotton; but, since the Tennessee news, many have planted their whole plantations in corn, peas, pumpkins, etc., while nearly all have only one-fourth in cotton. Such a step is worthy of the patriotic planters in this vicinity.

The corn crop will be the best crop made, and many of the border States must be provided for by the cotton States, though I do not believe it would have been done by many had not necessity compelled the movement.

Corn is up and growing finely, though it was nipped down by a severe frost about a fortnight since. The season promises to be fine so far, and, I believe, will continue so. Every person I can hear of is going largely into the cereals and raising hogs; and, I believe, this country will be stocked with hogs, cattle, corn and all kinds of eatables.

In the reorganization of the militia, the Governor has placed man of ability at the head of military affairs in this parish. Gen. J. Blair Smith, of Natchitoches, our newly appointed commander of the 12th Brigade, is an excellent acquisition to the military department in this State. Being, in a strict sense of the word, thoroughly a military man, having been some time in active service in Mexico, and, I believe, is a graduate of West Point. You may be sure, all appointments made by him, to command the different regiments and other departments, will be men able and worthy to maintain their position. More anon.

QUIZIN SAND.

The Great Battle.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

THE VICTORIES ON THE TENNESSEE.—It is our great privilege this morning to congratulate our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederacy on the success that has crowned our arms on the corpse-heaped plain of Shiloh. For two days have the brave soldiers of the Southland done the utmost efforts the fleet-footed troops the North could make against them. Armed with the most perfect weapons modern skill can produce, and in possession of those numerous advantages which the expenditure of unstinted millions, and free access to the workshops of Europe impart, were driven before them in ignominious flight. Breast to breast our gallant boys stood before the confident foe, but unswayed by their swelling cohorts, their proud array, their pompous panoply, they charged them with a weapon no art can produce, no money buy—the chivalrous attribute of Southern courage. With sparkling eye, cheek unblenched, eager step, and unfailing zeal, they marched on the opposing ranks—they met their mighty adversary face to face—they felt their mightiest efforts, they subdued their boldest rage, they drove back their serried files, and taught the vaunting legions that brave hearts and iron wills, strong by a sense of wrong, and fired with the ardor of patriotism, cannot be conquered. In the pages of history the hard-won field of Shiloh will have a name among the great battle-grounds of the world.

GOV. HARRIS IN THE FIELD.—Gov. Harris was present on the field during the terrible struggle at Shiloh, and while there he played a brave and active part. We learn that, in the course of the action on Sunday, a Tennessee regiment, on being ordered to the charge, gave way, some seventeen of them fell to the rear, in consort with other stragglers, and were rallied by the Governor, who led them back to the conflict.

Gen. Trueman, who, we have been informed by Gen. Beauregard to the contrary, was killed, is now reported to be a prisoner in the hands of the Yankees.

The Victoria, just from Pittsburg, on her way, reports that five of the enemy's gunboats have passed the Island.

They disappointed the people who had been lying in the battery opposite Point Pleasant, and the boat left in the battery were spirited off on Sunday night.

The number of the enemy's dead and wounded crowded over is variously conjectured at from 20,000 to 30,000.

Two entire Confederate forces on the field at the time of the battle.

Commodore Hollins, with his gunboats, now has fallen back to Fort Pillow.

Terrible Scene on Board the United States Ship-of-the-Line Vermont.

U. S. SHIP VERMONT, PENSACOLA BAY, FLA., March 17, 1862.

* * * At midnight the burning of the transports is fearful. The ship is rolling heavily, and fears are entertained that we shall drift out of the fleet, as the ship is not over a mile distant, the wind being distinctly audible from the ship, and we show superstitious on the lower deck. Every person made to save the ship, and for the purpose of port anchor is let go, which has set the ship's head toward the city, and the cable parted. The ship's crew thought we were lost, and, in the confusion, the boats were cut adrift, and the ship's crew, numbering about eighty men, left on board. Towards morning, the wind commenced blowing, the tempest increasing in fury, faster flies the ship, higher and higher rolling the ocean. It is fearful; the vessel rolls and pitches. Her hatchways and gangways are under water, and the waves are dashing over the bulwarks. Her boats are burst inboard; the hospital for the sick, which are many patients, is full of water; the dispensary is carried away, the medicines are all gone, the men on the sick list are paralyzed, and, as every one knows our ship, herself, full of life, seeming animated by the spirit of her brave crew, she lies helpless, with her crew, officers and men, all of her equipments left on board, to shift for themselves, to die struggling in the billows, or, if they can, to reach the noble ship, pitching and rolling, clinging to a timber in her midstream, trusting, hoping and quaking, every soul filled with horror.

In the midst of all this, intense excitement, a cry is whispered forward that the sick in the hospital are being washed out of their beds, and are struggling in water for life. None can save, for it is as much for man can do to stand, and, aside the force of the howling tempest, without a hand save, and lives rang out. One poor fellow, who had been sick for some days, on hearing of the struggle, got up to the scene of action, and was thrown out into the water that had taken in through the bow ports, and there was drowned. His name was John D. Williams. Everything in the hospital was washed away, from bedsteads down, and screwed into the decks, were ripped up, and the water was knee deep in the hospital. Two men, one a seaman, also died. Both of these men, I know, were consigned to the deep the next day. Through out the night the gale increased and blew with a violence beyond description. The waves rose higher and higher, now boarding us in sea rushes, the water, hissing and roaring, as it and gushes off to return in concert with other mighty waves to mock us in our fright.

At 3 A. M., the heart-rending cry of "the ship is sinking!" is raised throughout the ship. The quarter boats are washed away, also the starboard gig. The sails are all blown away, our two sails are torn to ribbons, and a second anchor is given to cut away the masts. Axes and seamen, with huge axes, are selected for this arduous and hazardous task, and rush on deck to cut away the huge masts. It is found to be no easy task, not feasible—and the idea is abandoned. The main rollout, it is said, is what saves us.

But alas! our misfortunes are not all. At daybreak on Wednesday morning, the 26th of February, the tiller was reported insecure, and fears were entertained that we should foundr. Soon the tiller, which weighed nearly two tons, broke from its sockets. Freed from the restraint, the rudder lashes about from side to side, and before it can be killed it will have broken the gutter out of the ship, and drops from its position, slips out of the water. Immediately the men rush with their packing and hammocks, to place them in the rudder, and to prevent the water from dashing the ship.

Never shall I forget that moment. They heard gave way, every soul filled with horror. Never that up to this moment had been manifested, which fear had not shown itself—we stumbled with awe and terror. The more nervous trembled in the by-places of the ship, stricken with the horrors of their position. Dull, troublesome, through some without shoes or stockings, without caps, they having been driven early, the cold cooled more the panic; for the moment they were with reason to realize their sad position, with the crew of the Vermont. Drifting fast on George's shoals lay the huge ship, rolling like some wounded leviathan, without sails, without a rudder, and a fearful tempest blowing, the decks deluged with water, and the crew dispirited, foodless, sleepless, cold and sick at heart.

In this position we remained until Thursday, the 27th of February, when a vessel was descried, and upon our hoisting a signal of distress box days upon us.

"We are now waiting for assistance. What we require is a good, large, powerful tow boat, steam and not sail. The crew need only to take off the crew; but as the ship is light her salvage, so says our First Lieutenant, is 50 dollars per, and we will not give up the ship. [Boston Journal.

"THE CZAR OF AMERICA."—The Boston Post does not like the new order of things at the office of Abraham in Washington. It says:

The regency reaching to many public men at Washington, as well as public women, their ridiculed jokes and frivolities, the ridiculous attempts to ape monarchical courts—(dancing in the morning for the death of Prince Albert, etc.) has excited the disgust of sensible people throughout the country, and brought into contempt the Czar, in high station. There is a set of broken down fashionable Jeremy Diddlers about the purlieus of the White House, who flatter the weakness of vanity and take advantage of our ignorance in the matter of high society to inspire a desire for rank and titles, which is as inappropriate as it is absurd. These parasites, to propitiate their patron, have invented the office of Grand Chamberlain, and revive the idea at the seat of government which makes the idea obvious grotesque.

A SCHOOLGIRL'S LIVE SLAVE AT A PLANTATION.—One of the wounded prisoners at Fort Donelson, recently captured, was the little daughter of a Tennessee planter, who, in a letter to her mother, states that out for the obstruction of the Tennessee she had would without doubt have passed through his hands and proved fatal. The same was true of a gunboat engaged in the work of the Mississippi Manager. [Richmond Examiner.

The Yankee soldiers are wreaking their vengeance upon the Alexandrians, for their fidelity to the South, by gradually burning down their noble old city. Every few days we get an announcement of a "large fire" there. The last one occurred on the 12th ult., in King street, resulting in the total destruction of four large brick buildings, and involving a loss of about $80,000.

PRESENTATION.—At the "Varieties" on Thursday night, on the occasion of Miss Wren's benefit, at the conclusion of the play of "Pauline," she was called before the footlights, when Mr. Florence, of the stage, stepped upon the stage, and made a few brief remarks, presented her with a beautiful gold watch and chain, from a number of friends, as a token of their esteem and appreciation. Miss Wren accepted the beautiful souvenir in a few neat and appropriate remarks. The watch and chain are handsomely wrought, and attached to the end of the chain are a number of exquisitely finished little golden charms.

[Richmond Enquirer.

When the news of the Merrimac's doings reached New York, propositions were seriously entertained for several days to sink obstructions in the shape of a stone dock.

Why should potatoes grow better than other vegetables? Because they have eyes to see what they are doing.

Military Notices.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH CORPS.

THESE COMPANIES WILL DRILL (weather permitting) as follows, at their Armories, No. 2 Company A—Monday and Thursday, 7 A. M. Company B—Tuesday and Friday, 7 A. M. Company C—Tuesday and Friday, 4 P. M. Company D—Monday and Wednesday, at 4 P. M. Who are still with the called previously at the four above named and have enlisted for one year, will report to

W. H. KIRKPATRICK, Capt. Comdg.
J. WEST, Capt. Comdg.

RECRUITS WANTED—FIFTY DOLLARS BOUNTY.—It is right to inform Dr. Lisa—PRINCE GUARD, Sergt. A. Conner, Company B, 5th Louisiana Regiment, Col. Hatch, commanding, Leesville, Vernon Parish, Louisiana, has probably changed his Apply at No. 9 Common street, up stairs.

ATTENTION, BRIGADE!—It. 7th Regiment, Capt. Wm. Wright, Adjutant, will report to Capt. Wm. Wright, Adjutant, No. 10 Common street, on the morning of the 11th inst., at 9 o'clock, or they will be left behind.

MAZUREAU FOTIN'S ARTILLERY—The Rear Company will be ready to leave for the Seat of War in a few days. Those who wish to join our Company of the Regiment, the Home Guards, and will present themselves the present week for Muster, will be enrolled in the ranks.

JOHN F. McMILLIN.

N. B.—They appointed to the commissary Company of the following gentlemen:

Captain—F. M. Greenlaw.
First Lieutenant—H. Augustus.
Second Lieutenant—Hon. M. Aiello.
Third Lieutenant—B. Lee.
Fourth Lieutenant—Jos. Mitchell.

Meeting No. 10, Charles street, for information and enrolling.

H. N. COX, Captain.

SLOTTE'S LOUISIANA CAVALRY—Will be ready to leave in a few days. Those who wish to join the Regiment, Home Guards, will report at the Office, No. 93 Carondelet street, between 10 and 12 A. M.

FOTIN'S ARTILLERY—WANTED, A few patriotic men to fill up the Company. Apply at the Armory, Hall of Company B, 5th Regiment, Corner of Camp and Julia streets, or at the office of the undersigned, Commercial Place, near Exchange Place.

E. ROUSSEL, Capt. Comdg.

LIEUTENANCY VACANT—BY GOOD men, who can bring with them 10 to 40 recruits, can get a lieutenancy in one of the best and finest Companies now in Camp. The uniforms and equipments are furnished, and every satisfaction guaranteed before and. Apply at this office for directions. apl 8

FIFTY DOLLARS BOUNTY—WANTED, Immediately, recruits for the Regiment of Tirailleurs, Colonel Avegno, Louisiana Volunteers, Col. C. Hatch, commanding, Leesville, Vernon Parish, Louisiana. Apply at the office of Capt. Wm. Wright, No. 10 Carondelet street, where the rolls are.

H. AVEGNO, Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS CHASSEURS DE CHARTRES, Camp Lewis, Jefferson City, Mo., March 10, 1862.

THE CHASSEURS DE CHARTRES COMPANY will offer the following inducements to recruits, who may be desirous of joining the Regiment:

Squads from 1 and 2, every TUESDAY at 5 P. M.
Squads from 3 and 4, every THURSDAY at 5 P. M.
Squads from 5 and 6, every SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

By order of
C. G. LEWIS, Captain.
J. B. DAVIS, O. S. apl 10-1w

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED from the Mexican War, Company B, 1st Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Col. Persley, Capt. Wm. Wright, Adjutant, will report at the office of Capt. Wm. Wright, No. 10 Carondelet street, where the rolls are.

H. AVEGNO, Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS CHASSEURS DE CHARTRES, Camp Lewis, Jefferson City, Mo., March 10, 1862.

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Squads from 5 and 6, every SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

Recruits will be enrolled every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock, at the Office of the undersigned, Commercial Place, near Exchange Place.

By order of
C. G. LEWIS, Captain.
J. B. DAVIS, O. S. apl 10-1w

AMUSEM