THE SUN.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

NUMBER 9001 — NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15 1861. — PRICE ONE CENT

THE NEW YORK SUN.

Published Daily (Sunday excepted), on which no advertisement whatever is received,) at the Old Sun Buildings, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and at 222 Broadway, (corner of Broadway, Park Row and Ann street,) under the American Museum. The Daily Sun is delivered by Carriers to subscribers in New York City and vicinity, at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK. Single Copies One Cent.

When sent by mail, Four Dollars a year. Average circulation throughout the year, ending 6th December last.....

61,585 COPIES PER DAY.

THE WEEKLY SUN

mailed to subscribers at seventy-five cents per year; 16 months, $1; single copies, 6 cents. Specimens sent gratis to intending subscribers. Address "THE SUN," Corner Nassau and Fulton streets, New York.

EMPLOYMENT—Male.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PACKAGES of stationary and jewelry, at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp enclosed) J. L. BAILEY, 151 Court st., Boston, Mass. m9 199,4tac

BOY WANTED—A STOUT BOY, ONE that has some experience in the grocery business, and can take care of horses and come well recommended. Address W. H., box 903 Sun office, where he can be seen. 14,112,3

BRASS MAKERS WANTED—AT TRENTON, N. J., CHEVRIER. 13,102,3

HELP WANTED—THE UNION EMPLOYment Office, 320 Broadway—Wanted a large number of women and girls, viz.: cooks, chambermaids, waiters, general housework, and for every exigent; both male and female; good situations and highest wages procured without delay. Apply at 320 Broadway, near 12th st. JOHN SILKES, Proprietor. 14,113,1

HELP WANTED—RESPECTABLE MALE and female help of all nations, to notice, that they can be suited with good situations in city or country by applying to 14 WANNING, 318 Sixth ave., the Empire City Institute. N. B. We can respond this office as reliable. ap23 34ac'207

HELP WANTED — NOTICE—EMPLOYers are respectfully informed that they can obtain the Employment Office, No. 3 Broadway, the best and most reliable male and female servants, suited to any business; excellent cooks, laundresses, &c. and strong farming men on hand. Terms moderate. ap9 54ac'158

PAINTERS WANTED—3 OR 4 PAINTers, at Yonkers, N. Y. Inquire for JOHN McCAIN, Getty House. None but good workman need apply. 14,110,1

SOLDIERS WANTED — IMMEDIATELY for U. S. Army, 500 active men. Pay from $11 to $22 per month, with board, clothing, &c. Apply at principal rendezvous, 93 Chatham st. ap19 94ac

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKMAN wanted to go in the country—A good tin and sheet iron workman. Address or call G. W. D. 3 Seventh ave. 14,162,2

TINMEN WANTED — A FEW FIRST class hands. App y at the factory, cor. York and Jamaica sts., Brooklyn. 13,154,5

TO MUSICIANS—WANTED 18 MUSICians to form a brass band; also some gold beaters on horns and fifes, to serve under Col. RAMSAY. Extra compensation will be given to musicians. N. B.—A Leader also wanted, apply to WM. SMITFIELD, Military Shades, 219 Atlantic st. Brooklyn. 13,113,5

WANTED FOR THE U. S. ARMY, 400 young men, between 21 and 35 years of age, excellent pay, &c. with board, clothing and medical attendance. Apply at the principal recruiting station, 5 Cedar st. or its branch, 31 Cherry st. my2 94ac'149

EMPLOYMENT—Female.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKERS WANted—none but good hands may apply, at 46 White st. front basement. Also small hands wanted. 14,137,3

AGENTS WANTED—FIFTY YOUNG WOmen, to sell a book indispensable in every family, can make from $2 to $5 a day. GEO. BACKER, Nassau st. room 1. my9 24ac'136

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKERS WANted—a few girls to work at the business, and a apprentice to learn, paid while learning. Apply 28 Sackett st. South Brooklyn, near Van Brunt st. 14,160,3

SEWING MACHINES—10 OPERATORS on shirts, sewing machines wanted, who are used to work on leather. Apply for 3 days, to DERRY McCAFFERTY, 250 Bowery. 14,184,3

SEWING MACHINES—WANTED LADIES to learn to operate on Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's and other sewing machines, learned perfectly and practice till satisfied on shop work, all the stages and every part term. $1 also sewing machines for sale and to let, at 187 Orchard st, near Stanton. 14,134,3ac

SEWING MACHINE—WANTED LADIES to learn to operate on Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's and Howe's sewing machines, also all kinds to work, either in the house or out. All kinds of stitching, tucks, binders, needles and oil for sale. Terms moderate. 332 Henry st. my6 189,3ac

SEWING MACHINE—WANTED PERsons who wish to learn to operate on Singer's sewing machines, terms easy and practice on all kinds of work. Also good women to learn the sole leather trade. Apply at 39 Delancey st, 1st floor, st. Pacific st.

SEWING MACHINE—WANTED LADIES to learn to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's improved machines, by one of the oldest and most skilful operators in the city; taught all kinds of stitching, binding, felling, &c., and thorough management of the machines, and recommended to places for sale in lieu of operators; applicants should be fair, and family sewing some of 1776 Canal st. ap22 94ac

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

NURSE—THE PARENTS OF A DAUGHter, aged 6, from a reverse of fortune, would gladly accept of an engagement for her to take care of one or two children, in any well known family, of moral and christian habits, no others need apply. Reference given and required. Address, ENGLISH PROTESTANT, New York Sun Branch Office, 93 Fourth ave. 13,160,6

REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE IN ROCKLAND CO. 30 miles from New York, a farm of 40 acres, 4 good cows, balance highly cultivated, fine building, well stored fruit abundant; price $4,000; terms easy. EGGERS & TAYLOR, 629 Broadway, room 5. ap24,151,24ac

FARMS FOR SALE CHEAP—A VILLAGE farm of 10 acres, house, barn, &c. $1,100; also a fine place, 15 acres, near White Plains, Westchester co., LIVE MILE by st. my14,151,24ac

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 195½ acres of land, with house and barn, and good orchard, in Hicksville L. I., 23 miles from Brooklyn; $60. Apply at Mrs. CAIL, Hicksville Station, or PETER REMMO, D. 30 Cougr st., South Brooklyn. 13,143,3

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—for good city property or a good farm, a house, 30 feet front, 2 stories and two sets of ways and good order, and doing a good business; one acre of land and plenty of fruit, on Long Island. Inquire at 7 Rivers st, Williamsburgh. 13,112,3

HOUSES FOR SALE—$1250 WILL BUY A new 2-story house and lot; one for $1600, half a mile from cars which run to 3 ferries, graded and paved streets. Terms from $100 to $350 down, the balance from $25 to $50 quarterly. Apply to D. C. WELLS, cor. 5th ave and 14th st, Brooklyn. 13,165,3

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE—SMALL house and two lots for sale cheap, at Woodhaven, 7½ miles by railroad; commutation 50 cents per half cash; also lots for sale from $40, payable $5 monthly in fortnightly payments. Inquire of Mr. DOWNING, at G. C. LEIGHS, 597 Broadway, N. Y. ap4 94ac'158

HOUSE, BARN, AND LOT FOR SALE OR exchange—At Rossville, Staten Island, a two-story framed house, barn, &c., together with four acres of land, very pleasantly located near the village on Woodrow Road, leading to the depot. The house is quite new, in good repair, &c. There is also a mortgage upon the premises. About half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, &c., apply to JOHN MACGREGOR & CO., 1 Pearl st. or to E. L. CORTELYOU, Rossville. 13,137,13ac

LOTS FOR SALE—100 BUILDING LOTS, in a beautifully situated and graded, at East New York on Atlantic and Fulton aves., 3 lines of cars, which terminate at this point; will be sold low and on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to CASTLE & TYLER, East New York, Kings County. my3,81ac,104

LOTS FOR SALE—FOUR ON GRAHAM ave., S. E. corner Jackson st. Brooklyn E. D. each 25x100. Avenue is regularly paved—handsomely shaded. Will be sold on accommodating terms, to close prices. All assessments to date paid. DEKALHON, 371 Broadway, room 12, N. Y. 14,151,6

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New York from foot of Canal st every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M., commencing Wednesday, April 24, calling at the intermediate landings. ap22, 4m

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLES for sale—manufactured, and constantly on hand, at 229 Third st., between avs B and C; also second tables for sale. ap19 94ac'158

COACHES, CARRIAGES AND LIGHT wagons and harness of all kinds for sale—constantly on hand, or built to order; turn-over seat rockaways, business wagons, top and no top buggies, cheap for cash, at 163 Atlantic st, Brooklyn, below Clinton. J. A. VAN ORT & ICK. 14,106,1

FRENCH WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, OIL and in oil ready mixed, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the Rooms of the Vieille Montagne Company of Paris, by THOMAS M. STRONG, 49 and 51 Greene st. 13,136,4ac

FINKLE & LYONS'S SEWING MACHINE Co. Prices reduced. New adjustable hemmer, new style maker, new binder, &c., &c. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 348 Broadway, N. Y. ap2 97119

HORSE, CART AND HARNESS FOR sale, and all the stable utensils all will be sold for the price of the horse; the horse is fit for any kind of heavy work; must be sold this week. Apply during the day, 50 Sheriff st. JOHN DELENY. 14,161,3

HORSE FOR SALE—A LIGHT BAY horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, sound and kind in all harness; a stylish driver; suitable for a doctor or any light business; cause of selling being too light for the work; price $110, or would exchange for a heavier. Apply 14 Watts st, near Sullivan. 14,157,3

HORSE FOR SALE—A YOUNG HORSE and grocery wagon, sound and kind in every particular; must be sold on account of the owner having no use for him. Can be seen at 179 West st, corner of Murray st. 14,183,2

HORSE FOR SALE—A GOOD BLACK mare, weight 900 lbs, fast from a well bred horse; she is 15 hands high; pony built; to be sold for want of accommodation for her. Apply until sold, in the butcher shop, 311 Second st, near 6th st, Williamsburgh. 14,153,3

HORSE FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, 6 years old, with harness and business wagon. It is suitable for any light business; a bargain can be had as the owner has no further use for it. The same can be seen at the owner's stable. 11,142,4 CHARLES DUSENBURY, 265 Water st.

HORSE CART AND HARNESS FOR sale—For $80, must be sold on account of the war; 1 bay horse 5 yrs old, 15½ hands high, weight 900 lbs, pony built; rockaway with pole, in good order. No. 2 East Washington Square, 3rd floor, 4th st. 12,134,3

HORSES FOR SALE—A NEW LOT OF Canadian ponies just from Canada, 14 to 15 hands high, warranted in every respect, some are well matched and fast travelers; all to be sold cheap. Apply at 46 Watts st. 5,177 6d

MARE FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE, 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind, fit for any use. Call at 139 East 22d st, between 3d and 4th Avenues. 14,171,3

PAPER CUTTERS—A LARGE LOT OF second-hand paper cutters of Austin's, Hoe's, Hall's and Wilson's make, all in good order, for sale cheap for cash. E. R. & T. W. SHERIDAN, 45 Ann st. 14,149,3

PIANOS FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE assortment of new and second-hand pianos, for sale cheap for cash, or on instalments; every piano warranted, at H. S. GALENBECK, 18 Leroy Place, 2d block west of Broadway, N. Y. PIANOS TO LET. ap13,94ac,155

SEWING MACHINES—TWO SUPERIOR double thread sewing machines for sale at a bargain, or exchanged for new or good second hand Buffalo or velvet carpets, large size. Apply at 19 University Place, corner of Ninth st. 14,173,2

WAGONS FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF business wagons, of every style, constantly on hand or made to order. Here you can get a good article and as reasonable as any that can be found. STEWART'S wagon factory, 534 st., between 8th avenue and Broadway. Every article got here is warranted to be as represented. 4,196,94ac

TO LET.

BAKERY TO LET—NO. 214 DIVISION st, a large shop and first class oven; 2 apartments. Inquire of G. G. HALLOCK, 21 Suffolk st, or at 176 South st. 14,123,6

COTTAGE TO LET—THE UPPER PART of a Cottage No. 56 Downing street, near Varick, to be let low to a good tenant. Apply 206 Varick st., corner of Houston. 13,133,3

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE—$70 per annum—At the beautiful village of Clarence-ville, L. I., 3 of an hour's ride to New York by Long Island Railroad, which runs a train every half hour from May next; a neat cottage house, containing 6 rooms, with plenty of land for a garden; to a purchaser, easy terms will be made. Apply at FERRIS, 197 Grand st. ap19,151,24ac

HOUSE AND GARDEN TO LET AT FORT Lee, station Northern Railroad New Jersey, 7 minutes walk from depot, plenty of fruit. Apply to A. QUACKENBUSH, 3 Broad st, or of GEORGE SCHOR at the premises. 14,150,3

HOUSE TO LET—A NEAT AND CONVEnient Second house, 209 West 34th st, in good order, rent $300; would be let in apartments to small families, or sold on easy terms. T. CURRY, 89 West 33d st. my11 24ac'138

HOUSE TO LET—THE 3-STORY BRICK house, No. 93 Powers st, Brooklyn; rent $270; inquire of BARBUR, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 207 Washington st, N. Y. 30,141,24ac

HOUSES TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TWO new two-story and two-and-a-half story brick houses in Pacific ave, adjoining Saltmarsh st, with all the modern improvements. Apply to BARNAM, LOCKWOOD & CO, No. 207 Washington st, New York. ap11 24ac'137

ROOMS TO LET AT 17 VINE ST., NEAR Fulton ferry—a room and two bedrooms, suitable for a small family only. Reference required. 14,

ROOMS TO LET—BY THE WEEK OR night, at 114 Sixth ave, cor. of 9th st; good singlerooms at $1 25 and $1 50 per week, or 25 cents per night. The house has been recently renovated and disinfected strictly observed. 15,164,1T

ROOMS TO LET—4 ROOMS 296 AND 298 West 19th st, 313 and 284 Broome st; also 3 rooms at 187 Forsyth st, 62 Forsyth, 20 Bayard, 162 Orchard, 99 Cannon, 45 Rivington st and apartments of room and bedroom each in different parts of the city. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, 225 Bowery. 13,142,3

ROOMS TO LET—FIRST FLOOR BASEment and two rooms in attic of the two-story brick dwelling, 60 Cannon st. Inquire in office of the Iron Safe Works, or at 63 Murray st, cor. College Place. 13,104,6

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—CORNER of Second avenue and Seventy-fourth st, just finished, good for grocery store. Inquire of the owner on the premises. 15,141,6

STORE TO LET—A GOOD OPPORTUnity to hire a store in the Bowery, No. 104, without the dwelling part. A first rate location for shoe, carpet, dry goods, or any business; the store is large, and would be altered to suit the tenant. The rent will be in accordance with the times. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 158 Bowery, from 12 to 3. 25,120

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR sale—Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, and others new and second hand, cheap for cash. Needle sharpener, needle cutter, &c. Sewing machines bought, exchanged and repaired. Advances made by C. A. DURGIN, 835 Broadway, room No. 3. ap15 94ac'152

PERSONAL NOTICES.

BOUNTY LANDS, &c.—SOLDIERS, Sailors and others, who have served in any of the wars, can obtain their warrants by applying at 82 Nassau st, below Fulton. D. S. BROWNE, Attorney for United States claims. ap13 94ac'152

CONSULTING AGENCY, 432 PEARL ST. Counsel given, investigations made, orders for goods selected with care, letters written and forwarded to the seat of war, 25 cents each; business of all kinds attended to with dispatch. Charges moderate. 13,114,6

G. RADAN, FORMERLY OF FORSYTH st M. E. Church, Coffin Warehouse 602 Seventh av, bet 45th and 46th sts, Sexton of Christ P. E. Church, 35th st and 5th ave. my8 24ac'141

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS CONLIN, of Bonnisher, Ireland, came to this country in 1855 and went to seamen in some of the South ern steamers. Any information will be thankfully received by his sister ANN, at Waukesha, Wisconsin, or A. C., box 882 Sun office. ap19 94ac'197

PENSIONS—WIDOWS DRAWING PENsions under act of Feb 14, 1848, or June 34, 1858 and widows whose husbands have been killed or died in service, may hear something to their advantage by calling on the subscriber, at the southeast corner of Chambers and Chatham sts. CALVIN W. SMITH. 41,120,94

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Notice is hereby given that a Note drawn by me on February 26th, 1861, in favor of John C. McLean, for Thirty Dollars, payable on the 1st of June, 1861, will not be paid at maturity for the following reason: no consideration. C. M. VANDERVOORT, Jefferson Market Post Office. 13,124,3

THE NEW YORK SUN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15 1861.

The St Louis Tragedy.

The following account of the capture of Camp Jackson and subsequent loss of life in St. Louis, is taken from the St. Louis *Republican* of May 11th:

The troops organized under the militia laws of this state, were some days since ordered by their commander-in-chief, the Governor, to go into encampment in their several districts, for the term of six days, to attain a greater degree of proficiency in military drill. Unusual activity prevailed early yesterday morning at each rendezvous of the "Home Guard," and in the vicinity of the Arsenal. About two o'clock, P. M., the town became greatly agitated upon the intelligence that some five or six thousand men were marching up Market street, under arms in the direction of Camp Jackson.

The troops marched at quick time, and on arriving near Camp Jackson, rapidly surrounded it, planting batteries upon all the heights overlooking the camp. Long files of men were stationed in platoons at various points on every side, and a picket guard established, covering an area of say two hundred yards. The guards, with fixed bayonets and muskets at half cock, were instructed to allow none to pass or repass within the limits thus taken up.

By this time an immense crowd of people had assembled in the vicinity, having come either in carriages, and on foot. Numbers of men seized whatever weapons they could lay hands upon, and rushed pell-mell to the assistance of the state troops, but were, of course, obstructed in their design. The hillsides literally black with people—hundreds of ladies and children stationing themselves with the throng, but as they thought, out of harm's way.

Capt. Lyon then sent a dispatch to General Frost, commander of the state troops in Camp Jackson, stating that his men were avowed secessionists armed with weapons plundered from the United States Government and in a hostile attitude to it, and giving him half an hour to surrender unconditionally. Gen. Frost, after a hasty consultation with his officers concluded they were in no condition to resist, and agreed to surrender. About half-past five the prisoners of war left the grove and entered the road the United States soldiers enclosing them by a single file stretched along each side of the line. Vast crowds of people covered the surrounding grounds, and every fence and house-top in the vicinity. A slight disturbance took place in consequence of the pressure from the crowd, and tranquility was hardly restored when volley after volley of rifle reports were suddenly heard from the extreme rear ranks, and men, women and children, were seen running wildly and frantically away from the scene. Many, while running, were suddenly struck to the sod, and the wounded and dying made the late beautiful field look like a battle ground. We went over the grove immediately after the occurrence, and a more fearful and ghastly sight is seldom seen. Men lay gasping in the agony of death, and staining the green grass with their blood as it flowed from their wounds. Children of eight or ten years of age were pale and motionless, as if asleep under the trees, and women cried in pain as they lay upon the ground. One, a girl of fourteen, presented a mournful picture, as she reclined against a stump, her face cold and white from the sudden touch of death. We counted fifteen dead persons, and half as many wounded, lying around.

The total number killed and injured is about twenty-five. It was reported that the arsenal troops were attacked with stones, and a couple of shots discharged at them by the crowd before they fired.

As night closed in and hid the ghastly horrors of the scene, a German regiment took possession of the blood-stained camp and the ten so-called state soldiers.

It is impossible to describe the excitement the people when the news reached the city. Imprecations, loud and long, were hurled into the darkening air, and the most unanimous resentment was expressed on all sides at the manner of firing into the crowds near Camp Jackson.

The Dying Soldier.—Much has been said here today, remarked a speaker in the prayer meeting, in regard to the importance of distributing Bible reading among the soldiers. May I tell you of an occurrence in the American army in Mexico?

A soldier was mortally wounded. He was carried off by a comrade and laid under a tree. As the poor wounded man saw the life blood flowing rapidly away, he said to his comrade, "Talk to me! why do you not talk to me?" Meaning to ask for some spiritual direction.

The comrade was not a religious man and could not give it. At length he remembered some words which he had learned at his mother's knee, and he began repeating, and the wounded man repeating after him, that well-known prayer:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

But in pronouncing the last word the poor soldier's spirit took its eternal flight.

Nothing is more important to our soldiers than the most earnest looking after their spiritual interests.

A Voice from Washington.—A gentleman said he belonged in the City of Washington. I can tell you that you can hardly appreciate the importance sufficiently of praying for these men who have gone to the army. I speak from what I have seen.

You must remember these young men are far from home influences. They think of everything more than of death, judgment and eternity.

But I can tell you, too, that there are some glorious influences to work among the regiments.

One contains more than 100 praying men. They have a prayer meeting every day. Already the influence of praying soldiers is beginning to be felt in Washington. Why may we not expect that revivals will follow the marches and not in the camps of our soldiers? Why rest expect that great numbers of impenitent soldiers will be converted? Some in Washington believe that this war is to inaugurate a new method of camp life and that instead of sin and shame, the tented field shall abound in prayer and praise. For this many prayers are now ascending.

Important Mission to Washington.

We understand that eight prominent members of the Union Defense Committee, acting as a sub-committee, started for Washington yesterday morning, to use their influence with the government to induce it to accept and call into immediate service all the regiments now in readiness in this city, without reference to the authorities of the state of New York.

Railroad Bridge Burnt.

Waterville, Me., May 13.—The Andrascoggin and Kennebec R. R. Bridge, over the Kennebec, at Kendall's Mill's, took fire at 7 o'clock this morning. About 450 feet of the east end was burnt and fell into the river. The loss probably will amount to $20,000. The supposition is, that the bridge took fire from a locomotive which had just passed with 21 cars, said to convey the Bangor regiment to Portland.

New-York State.

Adams, N. Y., May 13.—A company of volunteers from Watertown, under the command of Capt. LACY, passed here for Elmira this evening.

MITCHELL who is confined in jail, at Watertown, and who was to be tried next month for firing the store of B. J. WEBSTER, Jr., at this place, in December last, escaped last night; also one SYMES went with him. A reward is offered for their arrest.

From Cairo.

Cairo, May 13.—Several companies of Arkansas troops arrived at Memphis this morning. Commencing to day, all the boats passing this point, will be stopped. No provisions or munitions of war for the seceded states will be allowed to pass.

ILLINOIS RESPONDS NOBLY TO THE UNION.—In addition to the six regiments already organized and the ten regiments late ordered by the Legislature upwards of twenty-five thousand troops have tendered their services to the Governor.

An Amiable Person.

A gentleman in Boston has received an epistle from a former friend in Alabama, who discourses in this pleasant fashion:

"I would not in the least mourn your loss, but would remember you in my prayers as I remember John Brown, beseeching for him and you alike the hottest corner of the hottest department of hell, and the closest and most unremit ing attentions of the devil."

The same writer says:

"Among the volunteers from this place there are several Boston men, one or two from Middlesex county, and quite a number from other parts of New England, as well as from the other northern states. Put this in your pipe, &c. You think I must leave here or 'fight for the South.' Dreadful. Well, I shan't leave!"

The Blockade.

The Mobile, Ala., *Advertiser*, May 9, prints the following, showing that our fleet off Pensacola have began work in earnest:

"The steamer Henry Lewis touched the wharf at Hitchcock's Press, at twenty minutes past four o'clock last evening, on her return from her unsuccessful attempt to enter Pensacola Bay.

"The steamer left Mobile on the 7th instant, closely followed by the Dick Keys. At a quarter past five o'clock, off Pensacola bar, the vessels were hailed by the pilot boat Oriental, under the United States flag, carrying two guns, and ordered to proceed alongside of the war steamer Powhatan, where they were boarded by an officer, who, after examining her papers and cargo, requested Captain Wainwright to return on board with him.

"The Dick Keys having come up, and been similarly treated, both captains went on board the Powhatan; when Commander Pickens granted them permission to proceed into Pensacola, and also remarked that we should see *the last all we had to enter*. He thought Gen. Bragg would not use the bars for conveying troops to Santa Rosa Island, and that they would be badly whipped after he got them there. The schooners Ada and Pioneer were also searched and allowed to proceed.

"While rounding up to get under way, the sloop Brooklyn came up and hailing the officer of the Powhatan, ordered him to make us follow the Brooklyn down to the cabine, about two miles distant. Through some misunderstanding, the Dick Keys having got under way, was on her course for the bar, and not following, was *fired at across her bow*, once by the Powhatan and once by the Brooklyn. She then rounded to and a boat's crew of armed men were put on board her.

"The captain of the Henry Lewis, further says:—After coming to anchor, we were boarded by Lieutenant Brown, the boarding officer of the fleet, who asked for our papers, and on receiving them enclosed on them a warning for us not to attempt the entrance of the harbor again, for if taken in the second attempt *we would be sent North as prisoners of war*, and the boat sold as a prize. He also ordered us to lay where we were till daylight, when we would receive further orders. We told him we were not a fit boat to lay out in the swell, which was then on all night; he answered that we would have to do so, and that in the morning we would be escorted well to the westward of the harbor and allowed to proceed back to Mobile.

"We lay to all night under her lee, the boat rolling and pitching a good deal, but making no water. In the morning we were again boarded and ordered to follow the Powhatan. We got under way about seven o'clock, and followed the Powhatan to near the mouth of the Perdido where she stood off and on, and we must proceed to Mobile. As we left she laid down her boat and sent it after a small schooner close in shore near the Perdido.

"The whole fleet observe the greatest caution in regard to any boat approaching them. When we first rounded to under the Powhatan the men were all beat to quarters on every ship in the fleet, the big guns shifted so as to face us, and the hammock nettings thrown up, and at night regular lookouts were stationed in the tops to guard against surprise."

A Comic View of Sumter.

The bloodless attack and defense of Sumter is so inexplicable and, withal, so satisfactory, to our Transatlantic cousins, that *Punch's* representation of the affair may be taken as affording, at least, a more readable expression of their good will than extracts from long-winded editorials:—

We have reason to believe that the following were the actual dispatches which passed between General BEAUREGARD, Major ANDERSON and L. P. WALKER, the secession Secretary of War:—

No. 2.

To L. P. WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR:—

An author and messenger from President LINCOLN has just informed General PICKENS and myself that several barrels of cartridges, sack ducks, wild turkeys, corn cakes, and materials for brandy punches and cocktails will be sent to Fort Sumter, peacably or otherwise.

Charleston April 8. G. F. BEAUREGARD.

NO 2.

Gen. G. F. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:

Stop 'em! Keep what you like, and send the rest to me. Give Major ANDERSON notice to quit. If that won't do, put your man in possession.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

Montgomery, April 10.

NO. 3.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:

Luncheon is ordered at 12 o'clock.

G. F. BEAUREGARD.

Charleston, April 10.

NO. 4.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:

Demand sent at 12. Allowed till 6 o'clock for dinner. G. F. BEAUREGARD.

Charleston, April 11.

NO. 5.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:

Telegraph what Major ANDERSON says to that.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

Montgomery, April 11.

NO. 6.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:—

Major ANDERSON replies—"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding me to evacuate this fort, and to dine before six, without waiting to receive supplies. I regret that my obligations to my government and my own digestive organs prevent my compliance." He adds, "I will await the first shot, and then drink your good health in a brandy smash."

Charleston, April 11. G. F. BEAUREGARD.

NO. 7.

General BEAUREGARD, Charleston:—

Fire away (but don't hurt anybody), unless Major ANDERSON will send you the latch key of the fort.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

NO. 8.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:—

He won't consent. He's not such a fool as you think.

Charleston, April 11. G. F. BEAUREGARD.

The bombardment then commenced, and after forty hours gallant resistance, Major ANDERSON, having nothing but his umbrella left to cover him, hoisted a flag of truce.

NO. 9.

Major ANDERSON, Gingham Umbrella, Fort Sumter:—

I see your condition through my telescope. We have intercepted your supplies. Give in, like a good fellow, and bring your garrison to dinner, and beds afterwards. Nobody injured, I hope? G. F. BEAUREGARD.

NO. 10.

General BEAUREGARD, Charleston:—

Major ANDERSON presents his compliments to General G. F. BEAUREGARD, and has much pleasure in accepting his kind invitation to dinner and beds. As no one is hurt, Major ANDERSON fears he shall put General G. F. BEAUREGARD to some inconvenience, the party being a large one. ANDERSON, Major.

And so ended the first (and we trust the last) engagement of the American civil war.

NOT ONLY NAVAL but a large number of military officers who hastily resigned during a panic, have applied to be reinstated; but without success in any case, for the reason assigned, that the Administration do not want even a doubtful loyalty.

The State of the Country.

REPORTS BY MAIL AND OTHERWISE.

SURGEON GENERAL'S NOTICE TO VOLUNTEER NURSES.—Persons devoting their strength and experience on *free service* as nurses in the military hospitals, for the care of the sick and wounded are very respectfully requested not to report themselves immediately at headquarters (Washington City), but to send forward, collectively from towns and cities, their names, age, whether below or above thirty years, and places of residence, and at the same time indicate the period for which they determine to devote themselves to this entirely self-sacrificing, laborious service. It is also earnestly requested that all who purpose taking up arduous duties, and who are not now fully qualified, should take some practical instructions in nursing, and report themselves through the physicians and surgeons of their town or city. These suggestions are tendered to spare confusion and expensive journeys. At present there is a general good health in the army; if epidemics appear, or serious conflicts ensue, it will be possible to summon *voluntary free service nurses at an hour's notice*. Such will therefore, please hold themselves ready for active duty.

Your counsellor by courtesy,
in Christian service, D. L. DIX.

Be it known to all who it may concern, that the free services of Miss D. L. Dix are accepted by the War Department; and that she will give, at all times, all necessary aid in organizing military hospitals for the care of all sick or wounded soldiers, aiding the chief surgeon by supplying nurses and substantial means for the comfort and relief of the suffering; also, that she is duly authorized to receive, control, and disburse special supplies bestowed by individuals or associations for the comfort of their friends or their citizen soldiers, from all parts of the United States.

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 6.

UNION FEELING IN KENTUCKY.—The people of Kentucky seem resolved that their incompetent Governor shall not take them out of the Union, as he seems resolutely bent on doing. At a large meeting, in Kentucky County last week, resolutions were passed declaring that loyalty to the Union was the first duty of every citizen, and that in spite of secession, they would maintain their allegiance to the United States Government "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* says:—

"Kentucky will never permit a rabid and fanatical minority to saddle her with secession and bully her out of the Union as Virginia was saddled and bullied. Never; no never. The Union men of Kentucky will not consent to being transferred to Jeff. Davis like so many chattels. Mind that. If any such attempt is made in this State it will be the signal for civil war, and the Union men will rise in their might and crush out and wipe out the last vestige of secessionism in Kentucky.

Again:—Col. WALLACE, an associate editor and Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, in his letter of the 7th, writes: "No man can be so insane now as to assert that our state can be precipitated into secession without bringing on a conflict here on our own soil, of Kentuckians against Kentuckians. Tomorrow 100,000 Kentuckians would proclaim for the Union as it is, without an if or a proviso."

SAM HOUSTON.—A gentleman who heard the speech of SAM HOUSTON, delivered in Galveston, Texas, two or three weeks ago, assures us that the stories alleging that he has accepted the secession of his state as a fact accomplished, do him great injustice. He still proclaims his allegiance to the United States, and maintains that it is the duty of the Unionists of Texas loyally to bide their time, determined to assert their liberties and rights of American citizenship on the first fitting occasion.—*Washington Star, May* 11.

ANOTHER TRAITOR'S DEGRADATION.—The correspondent of the *Evening Post*, at Pensacola, states that "General BRAXTON BRAGG is guilty of swearing on foot, and encouraging the most abominable license in his drunken soldiery. Words are inadequate to portray the demoralization of some of the Confederate troops at this place. It seems to be the peculiar pleasure of a majority of them to practice to test the number of times per day they are capable of becoming intoxicated, and in their marauding expeditions they have committed some of the most heinous crimes that ever were perpetrated. Private dwellings have been ruthlessly entered; old and esteemed citizens, whose hairs have grown white in service to their native town, have been arrested for imaginary causes simply, and incarcerated to lie for an indefinite period. Cases of this character are of almost daily occurrence, and of the most aggravating nature.

A SOLITARY PULPIT TRAITOR.—Under date of the 5th instant, the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke of Brooklyn, published a card, in which he says: "While loiding and teaching the doctrine of obedience to government as a Christian duty, *I do not sympathize with the mere war spirit which is abroad in the land*, and have not said in this pulpit anything designed *to encourage or approve the policy and purposes of the present national Administration*."

It is evident, from his card, that his sympathies are still with the slaveholders, and that he had to do so, he would pray for the success of the rebellion. This clergyman loving divine demon, is the parallel of the fellow of Texas, "the force spirit of war," and tells clearly he does not sympathize with us. No one but a traitor at heart would thus ignominiously and in name the patriotic feeling which now animates the people; and those who are not traitors do "sympathize" with the general feeling of the present national Administration."

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has just issued a circular to all collectors surveyors and other officers of the customs, precisely similar to that recently addressed to those on the northern and northwestern waters, in relation to commerce with the insurrectionary states, and with the following addition: Among the prohibited supplies are included coals, telegraphic instruments, wire, percussion caps, platina, sulphuric acids, zinc, and all other telegraphic materials.

The St. Louis *News*, says:

Suppose that Missouri should recede from the Union—that the Federal Government should permit the step, without an effort to prevent it—that it should abandon to the state its post offices, barracks, arsenals, war houses, and its public lands—that Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska should allow us to erect ourselves into a foreign and hostile state before their eyes, and establish custom houses along our eastern, northern and western border—suppose all these improbabilities, not to say impossibilities, should become actual events—what would be our condition?

Would the fifty millions of slave property, to protect and secure which we abandoned the old Union, be better protected, or more secure, after the step than now? Assuredly not; for the Fugitive Slave Law of the United States, that now restores many fugitive slaves, and prevents many more from escaping, would be inoperative. We would have no right or power to claim its enforcement. Our slaves, enticed by the prowling enemies whom, even now, we cannot prevent from roaming over the state, would flee in droves to the free soil of the East, the North and the West, and we would never be able to recapture a single one of them, and the mere attempt to recapture one would be punished with death by the laws of the hostile neighboring states.

In a few years, Missouri would inevitably be drained of her slaves and be made a free state by the loss of the element that now makes her a slave state. We would then present the singular anomaly of a free state, possessing only mining, manufacturing and grain interests, allied to a slave confederacy possessing only planting interests. The maintenance of such an inconsistency would be an impossibility and we would be compelled to *Secede from the Confederate States, and ask for re-admission into the Union we had left.*

This would be the inevitable end of the secession farce so far as Missouri is concerned. In the Union, she will remain a slave state just so long as she thinks proper to maintain the institution of slavery in her borders. Out of the Union, she could do nothing else than a free state, and that, too by a process that would leave every slave owner a broken and bankrupt man.

A CHAPLAIN ARRESTED BY SECESSIONISTS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* tells this story of a chaplain who fell among thieves:

"The chaplain of the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment, probably fond of adventure, undertook a pedestrian expedition over the long bridge and into Virginia, on Friday. Before he advanced far into the interior, his attention was arrested by the approach of an armed squad of soldiers who made him a prisoner. The Rev. Mr. DANIELS is one of those men who are not easily alarmed either by threats or superior numbers. He was pretty closely questioned, and during the conversation DANIELS informed them that he came here to preach, but he was prepared to fight also, if the occasion required it. He said that he was in their hands, but if they moved off with him, they would find the guard at the bridge, with a battery of artillery, on their heels before they reached the heights ahead. A consultation resulted in the release of Mr. DANIELS."

A LOYAL OFFICER.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this morning says:—"First Lieutenant WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, of the Third Infantry, United States Army, arrived at Norristown on Saturday, having escaped from Indianola, Texas, after refusing to give his parole not to serve against the rebel army during the war. But one other of thirty-five officers ta