It was organized on Monday last, and elected their officers. The Kentucky Riflemen are mustered into the State Guard. Other companies are organizing; some for the Union, some for the South, and others as a home guard. Which side is the State?

## MEETING OF FRENCH RESIDENTS AT THE STEUBEN HOUSE.

In view of the dangers menacing human liberty in this country, a number of French residents met on Saturday, at the Steuben House, in the Bowery, for the purpose of taking measures tending to a practical manifestation of their attachment and loyalty to a republican government. The proceedings were conducted by three Commissioners, appointed in lieu of a President and Secretary—Messrs. Fremont, Quesne and Falder having been appointed as such Commissioners. The proceedings were opened by a speech by Monsieur Victor Falder, stating the object of the meeting. He proposed the the convocation of a general meeting of the French and all citizens speaking the French language, and the appointment of an Executive Committee to take in hand a proper organization of the French in our community to participate in the present conflict; for it was their duty to support the government of the United States in this strife between human liberty and freedom against slavery and feudal oppression.

Mons. Charles Fremont proposed the adoption of resolutions, offering the government of the United States the support and sympathy of the French residents under any circumstances. But the speaker earnestly hoped that the government would guarantee the entire abolition of slavery, if this conflict was to be carried to the extreme. The Frenchmen in this country would stand up as a unit to help preserve the free institutions of this country, but it would be in the expectation that this contest would lead to the abolition of slavery and every species of oppression. They were not oblige'd, however, to spill their blood and sacrifice their lives in a contest which might result in a miserable compromise.

Remarks were made in the same vein by various speakers, and after considerable discussion the following executive committee was appointed—Messrs. A. Sacreau, A. Rolle, Victor Falder, L. Heinrich, Charles Fremont.

The object of this committee is to convene a mass meeting of French residents and all French speaking citizens, to be held at the Steuben House, on Wednesday next.

The committee were instructed to prepare resolutions, and to take every measure necessary for an effectual Union demonstration of the French. The ultimate object in view is the formation of a corps of volunteers, and to unite the French element for action in the present irrepressible conflict.

## IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

HARRISBURG, April 27, 1861.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday, the 23d, reached here to day. It states that the Confederate States government at Montgomery has issued several letters of marque, and that they were issued on Thursday, the 18th. This looks as though they were in earnest in carrying on a system of piracy. The *Enquirer* gives no particulars about the movements of Southern troops, except the arrivals of Vice President Stephens and Colonel Lee, late of the United States army.

A resident of Richmond arrived here to-day, being obliged to leave there on account of his devotion to the Stars and Stripes. He will give but few facts about the movements of the Southern forces. He came through Washington, and says that he spent two hours with General Scott, and furnished him with all the military movements in Virginia, having taken special pains to post himself up for that purpose before he left.

## THE REIGN OF TERROR IN VIRGINIA.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., April 27, 1861.

A number of residents of Virginia have passed through here *en route* for the North in the last twenty-four hours. Many of them have left everything behind, and are obliged to depend upon the charities of the people to continue their journey.

All who come from as far south as Richmond, could get out of the State only by a special permit from Gov. Letcher. Their statements show that a reign of terror exists in the interior of Virginia. The mob everywhere appropriate to their own use whatever they may fancy; farmers are stopped on the road, their horses taken from under the plea that they are for the defence of the South; graneries are searched, and everything convertable for food for either man or beast carried off.

This has been carried to such an extent that along the northern border of Virginia a reaction is taking place and instructions are being sent from Western Maryland, to the delegates at Annapolis, that if they vote for secession the people will hang them on their return home. The news of the unanimous sentiment of the North, the prompt and decisive action on the part of the State governments in enlisting men has strengthened the Union men of Western Maryland and the border counties of Virginia.

A number have found their way here, and joined the federal army to fight against Jefferson Davis' troops.

The Mayor of Hagerstown was here this morning, and states that the Stars and Stripes were this morning hoisted in that place. There is but a handful of secessionists there, and he says these will be driven out of town.

## THE VIRGINIA SECESSION ORDINANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1861.

The following is the ordinance of secession of Virginia just made public. Accompanying the document is a long schedule, setting forth the time and manner of holding the poll for its ratification by the people. The poll will be opened in each military camp of Virginia Volunteers, whether in or out of the State, and voters suffered to vote. This will be in addition to the regular election precincts. The election for Members of Congress for the State to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, required by law to be held on the fourth Thursday in May next, is suspended and prohibited until otherwise ordained by the Convention:—

Ordinance to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution.

The people of Virginia, in their ratification of the constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in Convention on the 25th day of June, 1788, having declared that the powers granted under said constitution were derived from the people of the United States and might be resumed whensoever the same should be perverted to their injury and oppression, and the federal government having perverted said powers; not only to the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the oppression of the Southern slaveholding States, now we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain, that the ordinance adopted by the people of this State in convention on the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and all acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying or adopting amendments to said constitution are hereby repealed and abrogated. That the union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the constitution is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in the full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State. And they do further declare that said constitution of the United States of America is no longer binding on any of the citizens of the State.

This ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day, when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of the State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted.

## FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 27, 1861.

Five car loads of fugitives arrived to-day from the South.

Twenty-two Philadelphians, headed by Isaac Doran, have arrived here from Richmond. They left there on Wednesday. All had been workmen at the shot and shell manufactory in that city. They went there five weeks since, and returned here under a pass signed J. Letcher, Governor of Virginia. They report that a Philadelphian is engaged modernizing three thousand old flint lock muskets for the government of Virginia.

Mr. Eaton, editor of the Pittsburg *Journal*, reports that Charles A. Perkins, and an ex-sheriff of Oswego county, New York, came in a stage from Washington to Frederick.

Col. Alcroft, commander of the secessionists at Rockville, Maryland, arrested Mr. Perkins because the latter said the mob, in possession of Baltimore, had gone off. No more passengers can come North by that route.

## MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1861.

The *Republican* states that Governor Jackson, in an unreserved conversation with a gentleman of this city, has declared that his policy is a peace policy—that he convened the Legislature for the purpose of organizing more perfectly the militia, and putting the State in a proper attitude of defence—that he told Sterling Price, the President of the Convention, that that body ought not to be called together for the passage of a secession ordinance—that he is in favor of retaining the present status of the State, leaving it to circumstances, as they may arise, to determine the best course for Missouri to pursue.

The *Republican* also gives assurances that the funds which may be paid into the treasury by the banks under the act legalizing specie payments, will not be diverted from their legitimate purpose, but appropriated to the payment of the July State interest.

Four regiments of volunteers are nearly organized, and another is being formed. Henry Boomstein has been elected Colonel of the Second regiment.

Exchange on New York is at 12 a 15 per cent premium for Missouri funds, and very scarce.

## AN AGENT OF THE BRITISH MINISTER SENT TO MONTGOMERY.

HARRISBURG, April 27, 1861.

The English Minister, Lord Lyons, a few days since despatched his first secretary to the Montgomery government on important business. It is understood he carried information to Jeff. Davis as to the position which England intends to assume towards the confederate government. It is pretty certain that these Commissioners will not be received in an official capacity.

A gentleman who arrived here this evening from Washington, having left there last evening, represents affairs to be as quiet and orderly as could be expected under the circumstances. He says the government does not now apprehend the slightest danger, feeling perfectly confident, with the present military force now there, of defending the city against all comers from the South. General Scott informed him just before leaving that matters were in a most satisfactory condition, and requested him to tell the people everywhere North that they need have no apprehension of the capital being invaded or interfered with. By Saturday night it was thought there would be nearly twenty thousand well armed troops in the city.

I have it from the highest authority that Gov. Letcher has notified Mr. Lincoln that no troops from Virginia will be permitted to march upon the capital or interfere with it in any manner; that his object and purpose, as also that of Virginia, is to defend the soil of the Old Dominion from aggression from the North. He further says that he will not permit troops from the confederate States to cross Virginia to attack Washington. This is an important announcement. Since the position and determined action of the government in destroying the armory at Harper's Ferry and the navy yard at Portsmouth, the people of that State are becoming alarmed. They are fearful that the government will come down upon them with an army from the North and West that will lay their little cities in ashes. The tremendous uprising of the people in New York city has awakened them to a sense of their real danger. The same state of things exists in Baltimore and in many parts of Maryland.

## BETTER FEELING IN BALTIMORE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 27, 1861.

Reports by travellers from Baltimore this morning, indicate a strong disposition on the part of the conservative citizens to rise and take the power from the mob.

The restoration of federal allegiance is confidently predicted by Baltimoreans.

The reinforcements at Washington have cooled the mobocratic ardor much.

BALTIMORE, April 27, 1861.

On Friday evening about five o'clock, the propeller Essex landed at Fort Carroll, on Saller's Flats, six miles down the Patapsco river, a number of troops and munitions of war. The propeller then steamed up and proceeding to Fort McHenry, also landed troops and munitions there.

The United States receiving ship Alleghany, which has been stationed near Canton, was taken in tow and conveyed down the river, and is now at Fort McHenry.

Several vessels without the necessary pass from Colonel Trimble were overhauled, on Thursday last on attempting to leave the harbor, by the guard boats under Captain Levy, and detained for examination.

The Howard county troops, commanded by Major Geo. R. Gaither, Jr., were called out on Friday by the commandant, and after assembling, proceeded at a brisk trot for Jessop's Cut, for the purpose, it is said, of reconnoitering. The cut is three or four miles from the Annapolis Junction, where the United States troops are passing.

Private S. H. Needham, of the Sixth regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, died about five o'clock this morning at the Lombard street Infirmary. He was one of those who were wounded on Friday of last week on Pratt street. He was struck by a paving stone on the back part of the head with such violence as to fracture his skull. He spoke but a single word, and this was in reply to a question whether he had a family or not? He answered "No," but a gentleman residing in this city stated that he had a wife living. The deceased did not comprehend the question when he spoke. The operation of trepanning the skull was performed on Friday, and the patient made but little resistance. He received every possible attention from the faculty and the Sisters of Charity. The funeral, it is supposed, will take place to-morrow.

## FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23, 1861.

Six hundred troops from South Carolina arrived here this evening. They met with an enthusiastic reception. A salute was fired and there was great cheering, waving f handkerchiefs, hats, &c. Some 7,000 are expected here soon.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

MORE TROOPS READY—CALEB CUSHING OFFERS HIS SERVICES FOR THE UNION—EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE ON A PEACE MISSION.

BOSTON, April 27, 1861.

The nautical school ship Massachusetts is being armed and fitted out as the pioneer in the coast-guard service. Boston harbor is to be closed against the shipment of any article for the aid and comfort of the rebels.

Caleb Cushing has tendered his services to the government to act in any capacity in defence of the Union.

The first Boston regiment of infantry, Colonel Cowdon, has been notified to be in readiness to leave for the seat of war on Tuesday next.

The report that two more regiments of Massachusetts troops will be called for renews the enthusiasm of our military. They can be put in marching order within three days.

The town of Taunton to-day voted $40,000 for war purposes.

Despatches from Concord, N. H., say that ex-President Pierce, in obedience to a telegraph despatch from Mr. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, has gone to Philadelphia and Baltimore on a mission of mediation between the rebels and the government.

## REPORTS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 27, 1861.

There was an enthusiastic meeting under the Washington elm at Old Cambridge this afternoon, when speeches were made by John G. Palfrey, ex-Governor Banks and others.

Governor Banks spoke for the Great West, and said that she was alive with patriotism. He expressed confidence in the result, and said that the arts and sciences and the industrial pursuits are at the foundation of all else, and that where these prevail in time of peace victory will come in time of war.

At the raising of a flag in Chester square this afternoon, Edward Everett and Benjamin F. Hallett made strong Union speeches. Mr. Everett was very eloquent. He said—"We set up this standard, not as a matter of idle display, but as an expression indicative that in the mighty struggle which has been forced upon us we are of one heart and one mind; that the government of the country must be sustained. All former differences of opinion are swept away. We forget that we have ever been partizans; we remember only that we are Americans."

Our volunteers go into our forts on Monday.

On Tuesday another thousand men leave Boston for the South.

There are now forty companies formed and organized in this State.

Forty rifled cannon, contracted for by the State, are expected in a few days.

The Boston Collector has received orders not to grant clearances for any port south of Delaware Bay.

The First and Tenth regiments expect to leave early next week; the Crescent Brigade, also Fletcher Webster's regiment, and a Battalion of Volunteer Infantry, under Major Dood, are anxiously waiting for a call.

The Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, appointed to collect and distribute funds to families of soldiers, met to-day in the Senate Chamber, with Chief Justice Bigelow as Chairman. Eloquent addresses were made by Governor Andrews, ex-Governor Banks, ex-Governor Lincoln, ex-Governor Clifford, Edward Everett and others. The proceedings were deeply interesting, and Massachusetts soldiers may rest assured that their families will be well and kindly cared for.

## FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, April 27, 1861.

The agents of the federal government, and others said to be connected with Commodore Vanderbilt, have been trying to buy the gulf steamers Victoria and Lady Head; also the Enfield rifles and ammunition from our government, which refuses unconditionally.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 26—P. M.

Passengers from Baltimore this afternoon, represent the state of feeling there as still increasing in intensity. Money in any amount can be had for warlike purposes. Many families who are supposed to entertain Union sentiments are leaving the city. Several men who are doing very heavy business, but who have made themselves prominent by expressing extreme republican sentiments, have been watched for two weeks past, and have now been warned in a quiet way to leave the city. They have obeyed, leaving their business to take care of itself.

## THE ACHIEVEMENT AT NORFOLK.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD BY THE UNITED STATES SHIP CUMBERLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

For two weeks past up to Thursday, April 15, the Cumberland had laid quietly at her anchors, receiving many needy repairs for damages received in heavy gales off our coast and filling with provisions, &c., for a cruize of seven months. On Thursday morning, April 15, the startling intelligence was received that several vessels had been sunk in the Narrows off Sowell's Point, and that the Cumberland had been effectually prevented from getting out, and would fall an easy prey into the hands of the Virginians, who little knew the spirit of those on board, who had sworn to die at their guns rather than disgrace those Stars and Stripes which proudly floated at her mast head. In consequence of repeated threats upon the Navy Yard, Flag Officer McCauley removed us to a position off the yard. We were now in the midst of the enemy's country, with but one escape through a narrow channel, of which a wind but from one quarter would be available, and surrounded by immense parks of cannon, which in one night could be turned against us. Troops were pouring in from the surrounding country, the whole of Norfolk and Portsmouth were in arms, and truly our position was a perilous one. Night after night did our officers and crew lay by their guns in expectation of each being their last, but all prepared for a desperate conflict.

But the potent fear of the Cumberland's guns kept those boasting Virginians back, though they numbered thousands. Officers, before this, had volunteered to keep the channel open with the brig Dolphin, and to destroy the powder in the magazine, but for reasons unknown they were not accepted. On Friday night volunteers from the Cumberland landed, spiked every piece of ordnance, to the number of 1,600 cannon, the channel was surveyed, the steam tug Yankee was kept alongside with steam up. On Saturday there was the alarming intelligence that men were busily engaged throwing up batteries on the right of our position. An officer was despatched from Flag Officer McCauley to General Taliaferro, military commandant of Norfolk district, to say that any further indications of hostile acts against United States property, would be regarded as an act of war, and acted upon accordingly.

The General replied that they should be stopped. On Saturday, large bodies of men were on shore from the Cumberland, scuttling all the ships of war, and in destroying such public property as might be made use of by the enemy. There being only three hundred men on the Cumberland, hardly sufficient for the defence of that ship alone.

Thousands of dollars' worth of military stores were destroyed this day by officers and men, who vied with each other in zeal. At 7:30 P. M. the drum beat to quarters, the approach of a steamer directly towards us was the signal for the tightening of every lock string, and showed all were breathless and anxious for the fray.

The answer "Pawnee" to our hail, "What ship is that," removed all doubts, and the hearty and prolonged cheers of our gallant crew must have carried dismay to our enemies.

Orders were sent on board from Flag Officer Paulding, who commanded the Pawnee, to send a large force of men and officers from the Cumberland, to complete the destruction of the public property.

Firing parties were detailed from the two ships and the trains laid aboard every ship of ours, except the old United States, and to the ships' hands.

At 4 A. M. all preparations were finished; two boats of the Cumberland remained behind to bring off the firing party; the Pawnee went ahead with the Cumberland, the steam tug Yankee alongside of the latter, the captain of which, be it said, is a most gallant fellow, and anxious to give all aid in his power.

At 4:30 the order was given to go ahead. A rocket from the Pawnee, which was a death knell of the Virginian navy, for which they had so long sighed, was the signal for the almost instantaneous illumination of every ship of war and the immense ship houses. The scene at this moment was terrific, the navy yard in a perfect blaze, the two ships of war moving slowly but silently, the men at their quarters ready to hurl instant death upon any who should be so hardy as to attack them, and in the distance astern were the two boats pulling for their lives.

As soon as the boats were on board we proceeded a short distance below the light house and anchored. Many had been the threats that the Cumberland should soon haul down that proud flag that waved from her peak; but the blood of Virginia must have run like water before that threat could have been executed. Thus ended the destruction of Norfolk Navy Yard. It was complete as far as preventing any hostile use of its interests, and the Cumberland is a name that will not be forgotten by the Virginians, who style us the "Northern vandals." But one vessel was left, the old United States, unfit as she is for sea and all warlike purposes. She remains an omen of the perpetuity of these United States.

CUMBERLAND.

## OUR NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

*The War Excitement in New Orleans—Rapid Enrolment of Volunteers—News from the Interior of the State—Unanimous Feeling of the People—Spirit of the Firemen—Money for the Confederate States—The Beauregard Rifles, etc., etc.*

NEW ORLEANS, at the present time, presents a most martial aspect. Three days out of the twenty, in which the Southern mob or combinations were to disperse, are gone. The streets of this city are filled with flying artillery, flying infantry, flying soldiers of all sorts, embracing all ages, classes and conditions of our citizens. The papers daily announce the formation or the call for the formation of a new company of volunteers, and the recruiting of "regulars" is rapidly progressing. The tailors have bought up all the sewing machines in town, and work day and night to fill the orders for uniforms. Never before—not even when the call of Taylor for troops for service in Mexico aroused the military spirit of the people—was such enthusiasm exhibited. The volunteer enlistments are truly astonishing in regard to numbers, and the excitement of the masses is increased with every despatch from the North.

As an instance of the rapidity with which companies are raised, let me mention a single fact. On last Saturday noon, Major Thomas Dolan, late of the Nicaraguan army of filibusters, flung out his banner at his office, No. 99 Gravier street, opposite the St. Charles. By six o'clock P. M. of the Monday following no less than one hundred would be or quasi filibusters had applied for enrolment, forty of whom were rejected, and a company of sixty able bodied looking dare-devils was formed into the First company of the "Walker Guard." "Major," now Captain Dolan, is to have command, and is now engaged in the formation of Company No. 2, which will doubtless be completed by to-morrow. If in the future you are called upon to record an engagement between the North and the South, allow me to predict that the Walker Guard will be preminent in the fray, and prove themselves men of "mark."

Of the quota of 3,000 men which President Davis asked of Louisiana, over one-half have already gone forward, nearly all of whom were mustered in this city, and upwards of 1,500 more are now under arms, well drilled, and in readiness to respond at six hours' notice to marching orders.

I learned last evening, through Gen. Grivot, that the government of the Confederate States had despatched for 3,000 more men from Louisiana—3,000 infantry—making 6,000 in all drafted from this State. The whole draft will be honored within thirty days if necessary.

From the interior of the State I learn that in every parish the bugle of war resounds, and the formation of volunteer companies and even regiments progresses with wonderful rapidity. The State militia at present under arms is estimated by competent judges from statistical data at between five and six thousand men, every man of whom is sworn to hold himself to respond at an hour's notice to place himself under orders from the Governor, and every day this army is being swelled by hundreds of voluntary enlistments. The last call of the Southern government is regarded as portending something quick, heavy and decisive.

Last evening the Board of Delegates of the Firemen's Charitable Association of this city adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President of this association is hereby authorized and requested to tender to the Governor of the State of Louisiana the services of the firemen of New Orleans for the protection of the city, and to demand that arms be furnished them for that purpose.

This resolution was presented to the Governor and received an unfavorable reply, there being certain military regulations and objections in the way. The demand of the firemen, however, may be taken as a criterion of the military spirit now rampant in the South.

The unanimity of feeling in this city in regard to the policy of the administration at Montgomery, as to resisting any and all attempts to coerce the seceded states back into the Union—the very memory of which has become abhorrent to their minds—is unexampled in the history of popular civil revolutions.

Let not the people of the North delude their minds with the idea that the people of the South are divided among themselves. If an effort be made to conquer and subject the seceded States now firmly allied into a stable, independent government, let them make preparation for a war which can only terminate with the lives and resources of several millions of valorous people who are honestly convinced of the righteousness of the cause they have espoused, and are determined to defend it to the death.

I learn from Major General Clark, of Mississippi, who arrived from Pensacola, via Mobile, this morning that no change had taken place in the military *statu quo* of the former place. Fort Pickens had been reinforced by all the men that could be spared from ships of war composing the fleet off Pensacola. It was not expected that any attack would be made by the Southern troops on the fort for the next ten days.

Major Wm. McCardle, Aid-de-Camp, Brigadier General Richard Griffith, Col. W. H. Brown, Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Jos. Lovell, Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. John A. Pettus, of the regular army, arrived with General Clark, and will leave this evening for Mississippi, to organize and put in the field immediately four new regiments of Mississippi troops.

The books of subscription to the loan of five millions for the defence of the Confederate States were opened at the Citizens' Bank this morning. This loan, offering as it does the high rate of eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually on what is regarded here as the very best security, will not go begging for takers. I learn that applications for the whole amount are already received—a large portion at a premium.

A company is now organizing in this city, under the name, style and firm of the Beauregard Rifles. A fifth company of artillery is also being organized to-day, and will, doubtless, have the requisite number of members enrolled by to-morrow evening.

Business is stagnant. The sales of cotton for the week ending last evening reached only 16,000 bales.

The "talk on 'change" to-day is less of middling Orleans and fair ordinary than of the expected blockade of the mouths of the Mississippi, and the proposed issue of letters of marque and orders for reprisals on the part of the Congress at Montgomery.

The city is very healthy at present. The weather is delightful and highly favorable for the cane, corn and cotton crops.

The Supreme and District Courts (the Criminal Court excepted) have all adjourned over to the third Monday in May, in consequence of the war excitement.

The Common Council last evening appropriated $100,000 for the purpose of placing the city in a state of defence.

## THE JOHN BROWN EXCITEMENT AGAIN.

A NORTHERN GENTLEMAN ARRESTED FOR COMPLICITY IN THE AFFAIR.

The following letter has been received by a person connected with the press in this city, from a gentleman who has been put under arrest in Harford county, Md., under rather peculiar circumstances:—

DEL AIR, Harford county, Md., April 12, 1861.

You will be somewhat surprised to learn that I am here, but more so when I tell you that I am under arrest for being concerned in the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry. You will recollect that there was a man, by the name of ———, for whom the Governor of Virginia offered a reward for his apprehension, consequently (his name being the same as mine) I was taken for that man. I was in Wilkhaus, Mass., at about the time the insurrection took place (say three days from the same), which was not sufficient time for me to reach Harper's Ferry, and upon that thread of evidence I hang. I have letters showing that I have been a firm and unwavering democrat for the last fifteen years, and have published a democratic paper for many years in the State of New York.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS—OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

[From the Washington National Intelligencer.]

The following form of oath of allegiance has been prepared with a view to its being administered to all the employes of the government connected with the several departments. The form was prepared by the Attorney General, who was himself, we believe, the first to take and subscribe the oath, and we presume that no one in the service of the government will, at such a time as the present, refuse to take it, unless his conscience forbids to be true to it:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, April, 1861.

I, ———, at this present time in the United States service as ———, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the constitution and government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith and loyalty to the same, as established by the constitution and laws; and, further, that I do this with a full determination and pledge, without any mental reservation or evasion, to perform in good faith all the duties which may be legally required of me. So help me God.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this —— day of April, 1861.

## Religious Intelligence.

CITY CHURCHES TO-DAY.

Rev. N. C. Locke, D. D., will preach in the Northwest Presbyterian church, Fifteenth street, at half past ten A. M. and half past seven P. M.

"The Conflict and the Duty of the Hour" will be the subject of discourse at the Twentieth street Universalist church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, pastor. Services at three o'clock. Sermon in the morning by the pastor.

Rev. Isaac S. Kalich, the pastor, will preach in Eight street church, corner of Laight and Varick streets, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, of the First Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, will preach before the young men of New York, this evening, at Calvary Baptist church, Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The Rev. Mr. Milbourne will deliver a lecture at the Presbyterian church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in aid of the home for young deaf mutes.

In the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverley place, the Rev. Dr. Dyer will preach this evening. Services also at half-past ten o'clock, half past three and half-past seven.

O. B. Frothingham will preach at Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street, morning and evening, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—"The Baptism of the Spirit and of Fire." Evening—"The Stillness of Power."

In the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of the Redemption, in East Fourteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Rev. Robert G. Dickson, pastor. Divine service at half-past ten in the morning, and confirmation by the Bishop in the evening at half-past seven o'clock.

Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton avenue, three blocks east of the City Hall, at half past ten in the morning and at half-past seven in the evening.

"God, a refuge in our national calamities; and God in the War of 1861 as in 1776," will be discussed respectively, this morning and evening, in sermons by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, in the South Baptist church, Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

In the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton street, between Essex and Norfolk: services at half-past ten A. M., half-past three and half past seven P. M. The Rev. Dr. Tyng, rector of St. George's church, will preach in the evening.

The blind assisting the deaf and dumb. The Rev. Mr. Milbourne will deliver a lecture at the Presbyterian church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, on Sunday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in aid of the Home for Young Deaf Mutes. A class of these unfortunate children of silence will be present and give, in their beautiful sign language, various recitations from the Bible. The public are invited to attend. At the close a collection will be taken for this noble work of charity.

Rev. J. E. Searles will preach a sermon this evening, in the Willett street Methodist Episcopal church, on the affairs of the nation and the duty of all true citizens in this time of national peril.

Fourth Universalist Society, of Brooklyn, Rev. N. M. Gaylord, pastor, will hold services in their chapel, Cumberland street, near Lafayette avenue, to day, at the usual hours, morning and evening.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will lecture at Dodworth's Hall, 806 Broadway, at half-past ten A. M. and at half-past seven P. M. Subject—"Ancient and Modern Republics."

## Personal Intelligence.

Hon. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

L. Molyneux, British Consul at Savannah, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Lowndes, of Charleston, S. C.; G. B. Chase, and wife, and J. Ames, (the artist) of Boston; are stopping at the Brevoort House.

M. A. Escander and family, of England; Rev. F. Sanz and Rev. H. Salmeron, of Mexico; Samuel Wood and wife, of Albany; J. S. Jessup, of Newport, and Mrs. H. Forster and daughter, of Boston, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

General A. C. Nevine, of Monticello; Colonel Walton, of Schenectady; W. H. Smith, of troy; F. H. Eaton, of Detroit; D. J. Staples and Sam Bell, of California; J. Lippencott, of Philadelphia, and J. S. Pollard, of West Point, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

S. H. Brawee, of Bremen; Arthur Leary and H. Wellsand wife, of New York; Mr. Tennant and wife, of England; Major Holm, of Cuba; S. B. Tucker, of Philadelphia; Mr. Ross and wife, of Montreal, and P. Brignoli, of the Italian Opera troupe, are stopping at the Everett House.

Gen. W. C. Kibbe and family, of California; W. J. Pennoyer, of Albany; C. and J. L. Weber, of Louisiana; W. Smith, of Alabama; S. W. Dettleback, of California; H. Trowbridge, of New Haven; W. Keep and wife, of Lockport; J. L. Martin and family, of Baltimore; Henry Golly, of England; S. B. Brackett and family, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Scott and daughter, of Virginia, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General W. A. Jackson, of Albany, E. Herrick and wife, of Massachusetts, W. S. Ogden, of the United States Navy, Mrs. Simonton, and family, of the District of Columbia, H. Bancroft, and wife, of Quaker Hill, W. H. Wilkinson, of Boston, W. Eddy, of New Bedford, and J. R. Percy, of Central America, are stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

Col. F. E. Parker, of Boston; Col. A. Jones, of New Hampshire; J. G. Daly, of England; T. J. Barber, of Lexington, Ky.; H. N. Slater, of Providence; J. Nicholson, of Scotland; Robert Mollin and family, of Baltimore; Dr. Parker and W. J. Stairs, of Nova Scotia, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

C. T. Bowen, of Chicago; M. J. Parrotte, J. C. Jones, of Kansas; J. D. Hasler, of St. Louis; T. H. Atkinson, of North Carolina; Hon. H. Wilson, of Massachusetts; F. A. and Miss Wilcox, of Kentucky; James Dayton and wife, of New Jersey; Sol Beard, J. H. Starr, of Richmond; E. Thomas, W. S. Stetson, of Baltimore; W. D. Atkidson, Army; H. A. Cleveland and lady, Massachusetts; Mrs. F. Evans, St. Louis, are stopping at the Astor House.

## Hung for Murder.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 26, 1861.

Alex. Desmarieau, a Frenchman, twenty five years of age, was hung here to-day for rape and murder upon Augustine Lucas, eight years of age, at Chicopee, three years ago.

## Lake Navigation.

MILWAUKEE, April 26, 1861.

The propeller Buckeye arrived this morning from the lower lakes, the first boat of the season through the Straits.

## Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1861.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State 5ves, 79; Reading Railroad, 16; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36½. Sight exchange on New York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1861.

Flour firm at $5 37 a $5 62. Wheat advancing; red, $1 33 a 1 35; white, $1 40 a $1 50. Corn better, at 62c. a 63c. Whiskey firm at 18c. a 18½c.

## Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

MATANZAS—Steamship Matanzas—Mrs S Humphrey, Miss J Humphrey, Miss A Russel, Mrs Juanita B Macias, Miss Ida R Macias, Miss Maria Macias, Miss Rosalin Macias, Miss Ermelina Macias, Miss Gertendis Rodriguez, Matilda Reyes, Mrs A Hollinsworth, Mrs John West, Mrs Maria Cavata, Mrs Rosa Ferroti, Mrs Louisa Barton, Mr J M Macias, Miss West, Mr in Aylion, Daniel Humphrey, Bufino Aguinaga, Pedro Vergon, W J Combs, F Aizugaray, Ramon Basso, Jose Comas, John L Keyer, James Norris, Narcis Rodiguez and brother, Thomas J Knowles, Andrew Spalding, Andrew Neal, Jos Bayley, Chas Barton, David Phillips, Michael Alley, Bernard Lamon, Adolph Villatre, Jas Acerby, John Jault and brother, John L Roy, Jacob Retzhy, Wm Albrecht, Joe Lathan, H McComb, John Lecort, Peter Souther, John Biehsmidt, W A Whitney, Augustus Jessness, F Trovelan, Albert Sir ng, James Apeen, J B McGolly.

CARDENAS—Brig Ambrose Light—J Roberts, Class C Lamard.

FAIR FOR THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—This fair will be kept open till the night of Tuesday, the 30th inst. The object which it is intended to serve recommends it to Christians of all denominations, and we trust it will be patronized as it deserves.

**Official Drawings of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s**
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 251—April 27, 1861.
1, 44, 16, 52, 28, 8, 75, 66, 68, 45, 10, 40.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 252—April 27, 1861.
[illegible] 61, 41, 16, 55, 40, 1[illegible], 17, 33.
10, 18, 19, 35, [illegible]
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

**Official Drawings of R. France & Co.'s**
Delaware Lotteries—Authorized by act of Assembly, passed January, 1859. Grant's to run twenty years.
SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 101, Drawn April 27, 1861.
2, 34, 7, 67, 36, 19, 59, 24, 77, 16, 32, 51.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS 18, Drawn April 27, 1861.
55, 51, 27, 54, 5, 66, 77, 36, 3, 74, 68, 72.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers,
Wilmington, Delaware.

**To Those Having Pain or Weaknesses.**
Whenever pain or weakness occurs in a human body, BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS should be used. They have affinity for and remove only those matters which produce disease. They RESTORE HEALTH by purifying the blood by the natural outlets. One hundred and ten years have proved their VALUE AND SAFETY.
D. J. Tenney, Astor House, New York, certifies to Dr. Ingraham that he took one of Brandreth's Pills each night, never missing for four hundred and forty-nine nights and they cured him of chronic costiveness and dyspepsia, which had troubled him for twenty years. This occurred in 1855, and he has hardly had occasion to use them once a year since, his health being perfect.
Offices 294 Canal street and No. 4 Union square.
Sold by all dealers.

**The Good Looks of Both Men and Women** are increased and preserved, from youth to old age, by the occasional use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, Which impart the tint of health to the complexion, brightness (even intelligence) to the eyes, and cheerfulness and vigor to the whole frame.
Offices 274 Canal street and No. 4 Union square, New York. Sold by all dealers.

**Pain, Gravity, Magnetism.**
No fact is of greater importance at this time than a certainty of knowing how to secure health and restore it when lost. There are no times for anything but facts. And at length a fact is known in medicine, it is this—that pain is relieved and disease cured by PURGATION WITH BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
This is as much a fact in medicine as that the magnet is a fact in navigation, or that gravity is a fact in astronomy, or that light is but heat rarified, but which a piece of glass can condense into heat again.
Now, what is fact? AN ESTABLISHED AND CONSTANT MODE OF PROCESS.
Thus we have a fact of magnetism: the needle is ever true to the north pole. We have the fact of gravity: every falling body seeks the centre of the earth, and all the planets are attracted towards the sun.
But the great fact of the present day in medicine is that BRANDRETH'S PILLS INVARIABLY OPEN THE BOWELS, And that all the humors that cause pain are controlled by natural affinity by this GREAT MEDICINE, And expelled out of the system by the organs of the stomach and bowels. The blood is thus purified of those qualities which occasioned the pain or disease. One dose is often sufficient to cure, but persevering is infallible, and the medicine cannot injure. They should be used daily until health is fully restored. In Gout, Rheumatism, for Fainness or Dizziness, for all Neuralgic affections, and in Bilious diseases no medicine has any claims compared with Brandreth's Pills. But, remember, they are equally applicable in all cases where pain is present, whether it arises from a Wound, from Dysentery, from Costiveness, from Colic or from Inflammation, and it is because that they enforce a law of our being by aiding nature to expel what is hurting her.
D. J. TENNEY, Astor House, New York, certifies to Dr. Ingraham, that he took one Brandreth Pill each night, never missing for four hundred and forty nine nights, and they cured him of chronic