

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

tree that perishes, or be cut down like the corn that is ripe. I am the last of my race, and there is no hand but my own to send me to the Spirit World!"

At these words he took his scalping-knife from his belt, and with a firm unflinching hand, drew it slowly across the abdomen. The blood gushed—the bowels fell out. I could see no more. Staggering towards a tree I hid my face in its luxuriant branches. But still I heard his voice—faintly and more faintly—repeating the words, "I go to my fathers—I am the last of my race! I am the last of my race!"—ill guttural, indistinct gaspings—a sudden fall, and a dreadful silence—proclaimed that he was a corpse!

And I was alone, with that dead man before me—and in the solitude of mighty forests and not a sound disturbing that solitude but the dripping of his warm blood upon the dry leaves beneath! And there was now the living guide to lead me through their labyrinths, to chase from drooping spirits the ghastly horror which reared itself before them, that perchance, I might never tell the tale of all I had witnessed? While I stood lost in these agonizing fears, feeble and irresolute under these horrid forebodings, I heard the fresh breeze careering through the leaves above my head.—The rustling noise seemed like aerial voices calling upon me to depart. I remembered the words of the Indian, and looked up with grateful hope to my viewless pilots, who were to conduct me on my pathless way. Summoning all the energy I could command, I ascended the platform, covered the bleeding body of the warrior with his buffalo shroud, and then left him, in his manseoul of the desert, to rot as nobly as Egyptian monarchs in their colossal pyramids.

I found little difficulty in regaining the cabin of the Indian, having thence trod the path that led to it. I entered it for a moment, and thought how soon the hand of desolation would crumble it down. His bow and quiver with its sheaf of arrows lay upon the ground. These I possessed myself of and mounting my horse, set forth, with an anxious mind, upon my journey. I watched the gigantic trees that seemed to frown upon me, marked the direction in which their leaves were gladdened by the wind, and followed it. It was so dark when I traversed this route in the first grey of the morning, that I was unable to satisfy myself, by any one object, as to being in the right path. Still, wherever there was a turning that corresponded with the apparent course of the wind, I unhesitatingly took it, and it was with no ordinary emotions of delight, after riding about an hour, that I found my attention directed, by the sudden starting of my horse, to an object which I instantly recognized as the carcass of the wolf which the Indian had destroyed. This gave me confidence; and before noon I was once more at Murder Creek, that deep dark glen where I had encamped on the preceding night. Here I halted for a time, rejoicing in what I consider as no other than a miraculous escape, while seated on the blackened stump where I first beheld the Indian like a vision of disturbed sleep.—

What my reflections were, I will not attempt to describe; nor would it suit with the character of this narrative, to relate the comparatively ordinary occurrences which befell me on the rest of my journey to Savannah.

### The Prospects.

It is very difficult to surmise the result of the state of affairs. We are continually receiving dispatches, so worded, that it is almost an impossibility, to understand their actual meaning. The dispatches of the 19th instant, we judge, are very incorrect; however, such as they are, we see much more in their definition than we had contemplated. It is too evident that the infernal Black Republicans are determined to use all their efforts to harm us if they can, but they will be foiled in the attempt; for, with the right, goes triumphant victory. There exists great dissatisfaction, now, even among the ranks of the Black Republicans, as to the proper steps to be taken in carrying out their views, and unless some change takes place, the fight will commence among themselves.

### Artillery Company.

Would it not be well for us to organize an Artillery Company in our city, taking into consideration, that there are a sufficient number of field-pieces at present here? We doubt not but what we have a sufficient number of persons left in Shreveport to form a company of this sort; and it would, at the same time not only be beneficial, but prevent accidents hereafter, arising from the use of our cannon, for we could have experienced heads to control the management of them, and be still better prepared for any emergency. Let some one of experience make the move, and we predict, that a good company will soon be formed.

Our fellow townsmen Messrs. John G. McGaughey, Dr. Gray, Jas. Nicholson and W. B. Denson, accompanied by a few recruits, left our city on last Saturday, on the steamer DeSoto, with the express intention of joining the Shreveport Greys.

On the 10th of February, Gasparis discovered at Naples, yet another asteroid, for which, it is rumored, he has proposed the name of *Terzimbini*.

### Louisiana Abroad.

Says the N. Orleans Delta: "That profound old paper, the New York Commercial Advertiser, continues its boasts of the prevalence of Union and Reactionary sentiments in Louisiana. The following is a last effort on this theme:"

The letter we published last evening from New Orleans, has naturally attracted a great deal of attention, and given encouragement to the idea that a reaction against the Southern Confederacy, positive in its character, is about to find practical expression in Louisiana. The history of this State under the Confederacy justifies this expectation. The original actual settlers of Louisiana were a most simple hearted and excellent people, who have lived on the continent North and South for many generations, law abiding communities, interesting themselves but little in politics, and always conservative in their views. So long as Louisiana maintained a French predominance, we would ask what State was more thoroughly well governed, and more creditable to the Confederacy. Louisiana from the beginning was an old Whig State.

Mr. Clay was the people's political idol, and it was only by the infusion of Anglo-Saxon emigrants from the Southern States, that she became infected by the spirit of ultra Democracy, now so rampant under the name of secession.

Then follows a fierce personal onslaught on certain prominent political gentlemen of this State who were born at the North, to whom the Advertiser assigns the chief agency in getting up the secession feeling in this State—gentlemen who though faithfully and efficiently co-operating with our people in the movement for independence, had as little to do in the direction or control of that movement as any three citizens of equal prominence in our whole population. Whilst we do not think it proper to reproduce the calumnies hurled against these gentlemen, we freely give another of our citizens the benefit of the commendation of the Advertiser:

Bulligny, the only Congressman from the seceding States that remained true to his oath, was of the original population of Louisiana. We might give the names of all the prominent secessionists of Louisiana, but not one would be found of the old French stock.

That is very good. We should like to know of what stock are ex-Governors Roman, Mouton and Hebert, who are all earnestly enlisted in behalf of the independence of the State, and two of whom were among the original secessionists. We would inform our ancient contemporary that the reverse of his assertion is true; that all the old Creole families in the State are ardently enlisted in behalf of Southern Independence, and that for the one member of the ancient family of the Bullignys, who is put down for Union, we can mention a dozen others of the same stock who are for the Confederacy of the South. Indeed, if there is another of the same family who is for "the Union," it is not known to members of that family. We assume what we hope is not true, that the Advertiser is authorized to define the position of Mr. J. E. Bulligny. The Advertiser, however, is confident of the strength of Unionism in Louisiana. It says:

It is only necessary to look at the present agitation in Louisiana, to see that the Union feeling is there pre-eminently struggling for an expression.

In that State the demand to bring the Constitution of the Confederate States before the people is most energetically insisted upon, and we have just ground for hoping that, ere long, the suppressed sentiment in favor of the Union will achieve a triumph, and strike the first blow by the ballot-box that will eventually topple down the whole secession movement. No people of the country are naturally more law-abiding than the Creoles of the Sugar State. They are simple, honest and confiding, and hence the present misrepresentation by the wily demagogues who, coming from adjoining States, dare to sacrifice the interests and true sentiments of Louisiana upon the altar of disunionism.

Not so simple and confiding as you imagine, deluded Old Fogey, as you will discover, whenever you make the effort, to alienate our gallant and sagacious Creoles from their duty to their State.

The California Legislature have passed an act prohibiting the marriage of a white man with a negro, mulatto, Chinese or Indian; the offence to be punished with fine or imprisonment and its proof to be admitted as prima facie evidence that the person committing it is not a white citizen, nor entitled to privilege as such.

A beautiful day, Mr. Jenkins," yes, very pleasant, indeed." "Good day for the race," "Race, what race?" "The human race." "Oh, go along with your stupid jokes; get up a good one like the one with which I sold Day." "Day, what Day?" "The day we celebrate," said Jenkins, who went on his way rejoicing.

The Cape Ann Advertiser reports the arrival at Gloucester of the schooner Clara B. Warren with a halibut which weighed 265 pounds.

It is stated that the largest steamers that have left, and others that are loading in the harbor of New York have on board 40,000 bags for sand, several hundred horses, plenty of foraging carts, boats for surf-landing, oars, carbines, tent-poles, canvas, cannon and ammunition, for a long campaign. These are the facts stated in a Washington dispatch of the 8th inst., in the Montgomery Advertiser. These cargoes have a decidedly warlike aspect.

The town of Mount Solon, in Va., Augusta county, was, on the 29th ultimo, almost totally destroyed by fire. The particulars we have not beyond this, that it was accidental.

### What Volcanoes Have Done.

Cotopaxi, in 1848, threw its fiery rockets 3,000 feet above its crater, while in 1744 the blazing mass, struggling for an outlet, roared so that its awful voice was heard a distance of more than 600 miles. In 1797 the crater of Tungurahua, one of the great peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud which dammed up rivers, opened new lakes and in valleys of 1,000 feet wide made deposits of 600 feet deep. The stream from Vesuvius, which in 1737 passed through Torro del Greco, contained 33,600,000 cubic feet of solid matter; and in 1794, when Torro del Greco was destroyed, a second time, the mass of lava amounted to 45,000,000 cubic feet. In 1679 Etna poured forth a flood which covered 84 square miles of surface, and measured 100,000,000 cubic feet. On this occasion the scoria formed the Monte Rossi, near Nicolosi, a cone two miles in circumference and 4,000 feet high.

The stream thrown out by Etna in 1810 was in motion at the rate of a yard per day for nine months after the eruption; and it is on record that the lava of the same mountain, after a terrible eruption was not thoroughly cooled and consolidated ten years after the event. In the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, the scoria and ashes vomited forth far exceeded the entire bulk of the mountain; while in 1600 Etna discharged more than twenty times its own mass. Vesuvius has thrown its ashes as far as Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt; it hurled stones eight miles in weight, to Pompeii, a distance of six miles, while similar masses were tossed 2,000 feet above its summit. Cotopaxi has projected a block of 100 cubic yards in volume, a distance of nine miles, and Sambawa, in 1815, during the most terrible eruption on record, sent its ashes as far as Java, a distance of 300 miles, and out of a population of 12,000 souls, only twenty escaped.

HOW A WOMAN FEELS WHEN IN LOVE.—The following says the New Orleans Picayune, is one of the letters read at the recent trial in Dublin which resulted in proving the two marriages between Teresa Longworth and Major Yelverton, valid. How a man feels when in love has often been described. How a woman feels is not so generally known, but is admirably pictured in the letter. These "little feet, kicking and stamping to have their boots laced," are peculiarly expressive:

Care mio.—Arra woke me this morning by inserting your letter under my pillow. How I longed that the spiritual essence of persons contained in a letter could, on opening, be reproduced into corporeal development. I am getting very material, and enjoy solid and substance. I have now only eight days to wait, but every hour seems an age. I never did feel in such a queer state I cannot curb my impatience and recklessness. Nothing can distract my attention; even my finger ends tingle to touch you. It is very absurd, is it not? But time and I can't help it.—Your plan of sending me off to Abergeenny to remain two or three months would have been nothing short of actual flogging. All that has ever been written about the pain of separation is quite tame compared with the reality.

"Time, when I pass it with thy sweetness, Files like the conser to the god; Where, alas! art not its feetness; When thou art passed from my soul."

Mrs. McLean is very mild indeed. Summer flowers enclosed in sunless bowers pined in delicious tranquility in comparison as I pine for thee; every sense of soul and body pine every instant of the long day. From the top of the head downward is one absorbing desire. Every shining hair long individually to be stroked. The eyes yearn to see you; the ears are distended to catch the first sound of your voice and foothold, the hands throbb and tingle to touch you and feel you once more safe within their grasp. So on I could enumerate; but I come to the little feet which are kicking and stamping to have their boots laced. I want you! want you! want you! As to there being any conditions about the arrears of petting, I am crazy. I must have it, or I shall hate you. The Red Sea between us is an impossibility. I would rather be a boy blower. My hand and arm have been in a shoeing state, but is mending and inflammation gone; but I can scarcely write, as you perceive. The Rifles are quartered here. The one here is the doctor. Do not know if he goes to the club; but we have not seen anything of him here, so do not think there is much danger.—

Write and say what hour you will arrive. I must meet you. I see you can only leave Liverpool on the 15th, at night. That will make you a day late. You might leave on the 12th, but I suppose you won't. You stingy thing, say I am to have the arrears then, cento mille faccia mia vita, mia gioia, mia tute; but not without the payment. La tua. THERESA.

Monda. THERESA.

It is said that \$10,000,000 are annually gambled on faro in New York.

### That Proclamation.

Among the telegrams received from Washington city, the following proclamation is found; it emanates from old Abe, and its tenor is sufficient to enlighten us on the all absorbing question of the day. War! It seems to us now, a point beyond doubt, unless, as we naturally infer from the very latest intelligence received, that all the Border States immediately proclaim themselves out of the Union, as gallant old Virginia has, at last done; and, respecting the likelihood of such a thing, we do not for a moment harbor any thought to the contrary. We can positively figure upon Tennessee as being with us also; for, not only has Sanders declined the Postmastership, but Governor Harris, has emphatically refused to furnish any aid from Tennessee, in language not to be misinterpreted; thus, "not a single man for coercion, but, if necessary, fifty thousand, for the defence of our (Tennessee) rights, and those of our Southern brethren." Governor Jackson of Missouri, replies, in answer to the requisition of Cameron, very bluntly, that Missouri will not furnish a single man in such an unholy crusade. But to the telegram:

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The city of Washington is in a perfect uproar of excitement over the proclamation issued by Lincoln, calling for the militia of the several States and convening the Federal Congress for the 4th of July. Thirty thousand men have already been tendered. The city is strongly guarded at every point. The cavalry is on the road and the military inside. More troops have been ordered.

The following is Lincoln's proclamation: "Whereas, The laws of the United States have been and are now opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way.

"I therefore call forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate of seventy-five thousand, to suppress said combinations and execute the laws.

"I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the laws and integrity of the National Union and the perpetuity of popular governments, and redress wrongs that have long been endured.

"The first service assigned to the forces will be to repossess the forts, places and property that have been seized from the Union.

"The utmost care will be taken consistent with the object to avoid devastation and destruction or interference with the property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country, and I hereby command persons composing the aforesaid combinations to disperse within twenty days from this date.

"I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th of July next, to determine upon measures which the public safety and interest demand.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN. "By W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State."

We hope soon to receive intelligence that Lincoln has concluded that he did not mean to carry out the above policy, and that he apologizes for the course pursued; in which event, if he is truly repentent, we may perhaps, overlook his folly; if, on the contrary, we learn that he persists in doing battle, let us not await his approach, but march onward, to meet his blood thirsty cohorts, on the field of battle, with the determination, of conquering, or dying in the attempt. Let there not be a man left of us to say, "I am one of the conquered." Regardless of all the siren intelligence we have so far received, we cannot conceive it possible, that war will be waged against the South by the North. Yet, we would here remark, as did the Hon. A. H. Stephens, our present Vice President, in a speech, not long since delivered, "Keep your muskets bright and your powder dry."

QUERY.—If four dogs, with sixteen legs, can catch forty-nine rabbits, with eighty-seven legs, in forty-four minutes, how many legs must the same rabbits have to get away from eight dogs with thirty-two legs, in seventeen minutes and a half?

SOLUTION.—Add together the legs of the rabbits and the tails of the dogs, and divide the amount by three big dogs; this leaves four bushels of barks and thirteen pounds of hair. Take the fractions of the rabbits, add six inches of snow, and multiply by a dog fight. Then divide by a man with a double-barrel shot gun, and add a side of fresh beef. Multiply by half as many legs as three times a less number of rabbits would have had, and divide by one-third of the time it would take for the rabbits to get away from the dogs, less seventeen and a half minutes. The result depends upon the size of the dogs.

A SIMPLE REMEDY.—A writer in the Baltimore Sun, who was afflicted severely in his family by that appalling disease, bronchitis, has found relief from the following remedy: Take honey in the comb, squeeze it out, dilute it with a little water, and wet the lips and a month occasionally with it. It has never been known to fail, in cases where children had sore throats so swollen as to be unable to swallow. It is certainly a simple remedy, and may be a very efficacious one.

### SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

The last day of the Bombardment—The Charleston Mercury extra, of the 13th, thus continues its report of the bombardment of Fort Sumter:

All last night the mortar batteries were throwing shells in the fort. At an early hour this morning, the gun batteries re-opened their fire, which had suspended during the night. Major Anderson replied about seven o'clock with a vigorous fire. It appeared that he had become convinced that his fire against the Cummings Point Batteries was ineffectual for he now devoted his attention almost entirely to Fort Moultrie, the Dahlgren Battery and the Floating Battery.

At ten minutes after 8, a. m., a thick smoke was seen issuing from the parapet, and the roof of the Southern Barracks was soon in flames. The fire was produced by either hot shot or shell. During the progress of the fire, three explosions were produced by the fall of shells into the combustibles of the fort.

At a quarter to one o'clock the flag and flag-staff of the United States was shot away. For some twenty minutes no flag appeared above the fort. Col. L. T. Wigfall, in a small boat, approached it from Morris Island with a white flag upon his sword. Having entered, he called for Major Anderson, stating that he was an old comrade of Gen. Beauregard, that seeing his distress and the impossibility of holding the post, he claimed, in the name of his chief its surrender.

In reply to the inquiry "what terms to be granted," he stated that Gen. Beauregard was a soldier and a gentleman, and knew how to treat a gallant enemy, but Major Anderson could not make his own terms, and must leave the details to General Beauregard.

Major Anderson then agreed to surrender to Gen. Beauregard, in the name of the Confederate States, and handed down his flag, which he had again lifted, accompanied with a white flag.

The batteries then ceased firing, and Col. Wigfall reported to Gen. Beauregard, in Charleston.

The following are subsequently the terms of the capitulation: All proper facilities will be afforded for the removal of Major Anderson and command, together with the company's arms and property and all private property.

The flag which he has upheld so long, and with so much fortitude, under the most trying circumstances, may be saluted by him on taking it down.

Major Anderson is allowed to fix the time of surrender, which is some time to-morrow (Sunday). He prefers going from Fort Sumter to the foot of our bar.

Major Anderson subsequently went on board the steamship Isabel, bound to Norfolk. His men were transferred to the Baltic outside.

Soon after Gen. Stringham arrived from Washington with further orders, and the fleet soon set sail again and disappeared.

New York April 19.—The entire division of 7,000 men have been ordered to the Governor, to be ready at an hour's notice. There is intense excitement among the military on account of the Baltimore news.

General Winfield Scott has resigned and tendered his services to the State of Virginia.

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, had declared that North troops bound Southward, shall not cross that State.

The fight at Baltimore, as well as can be ascertained with the telegraph wires cut, is still progressing.

New Orleans last night in honor of the battle-searred veteran, Gen. Scott.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The steamship Star of the West has just arrived at the Bar from Indianapolis. She was seized there as a prize to the Confederate States.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Troops from the East, marching Southward were attacked here to-day, by a mob. The troops returned the fire. Two of the Seventh Pennsylvania regiment were killed and several wounded. The fight is still progressing. The excitement is intense. The soldiers, in forcing their way through, fired on the mob killing ten persons.

As troops marched up Pratt st., they were greeted with paving stones. The Mayor and police went ahead, endeavoring to restore order. An immense crowd had blocked the streets.

It is reported that dreadful work is going on at the railway depot.

At the Washington depot an immense crowd has assembled. They attacked the soldiers, who fired on them, several were wounded.

Three thousand more troops are expected here this morning. None have passed yet.

### SECOND DISPATCH.

The condition of the loyal citizens is becoming very critical. Many military companies are openly against the government. Martial law has been proclaimed.

The military are rushing to the armories. Civil war has commenced. The railway track is to be torn up outside of the city. The cars for Washington were stoned at their departure at 3 this evening.

Three of the mob and three soldiers are dead. Many are wounded.

### THIRD DISPATCH.

A town meeting has been called for four this afternoon. Half-frantic parties with arms are roaming the streets.

### Our City.

The citizens of Shreveport, not satisfied with having parted with two companies of infantry, are now endeavoring to get more recruits for the war. The Shreveport Rangers had placards posted about the streets yesterday, calling upon the people to come forward and enlist under their banner. We admire the spirit of the parties concerned, but think that the city of Shreveport, has performed her duty, and should have some companies remain at home until absolutely necessary that they should take their departure. The people of New Orleans have very properly complained that they would be doing themselves an injustice if they furnished any more volunteers, and we think that the citizens of Shreveport, should also begin to reflect about what they are doing. Let the companies organize but do not let them leave, without mature reflection. There will be ample time to reach the scenes of battle, if we have any such encounters. Companies should hold themselves in readiness, and when fighting is to be done, then proceed to do the right thing.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that the Shreveport Rangers leave for the battle field on Friday, the 26th instant.

We are informed that our fellow citizen Capt. T. W. Seovell, who not long since started from our city for Ironton, Ohio, on business, received notification, after arriving there, to leave the town in two weeks. The supposition in that place was, that the Capt. intended to get munitions of war to carry home. Guess the Irontonians don't know that we have a surplus of the above!

### Special Dispatch to the News.

We received the following interesting dispatches last night, and place them before our readers, together with yesterday's extra. To-morrow, our day for issuing, will contain the extras, and any later intelligence that may come to hand.

### Federal Guns Levelled on Norfolk and Portsmouth!

Norfolk, April 19.—When Captain Pemberton ascertained that the harbor had been obstructed, he placed his ships broadside to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and threatened to demolish both places unless the obstructions were removed. The citizens complied with his demand.

Pittsburg, April 19th.—An intense war feeling prevails here. Business is almost entirely suspended. Recruiting is rapidly going on.

Washington, April 19.—A large force left for Harper's Ferry. Other companies joined on the route. It is thought the army has been taken.

Harrisburg, April 19.—15,000 troops will be here by Saturday. The Governor has called out another regiment.

Louisville, April 19.—There was a large Union meeting held last night, which was addressed by Hon. James Guthrie and others. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring that Kentucky soil should be held sacred against the hostile tread of either federal or Confederate forces, and that she should promptly arm herself for defence.

Richmond, April 19.—Gov. Letcher refuses to comply with Lincoln's demand for troops from Virginia.

New York, April 19.—The Harriet Lane has arrived. She proceeds to Washington immediately with troops.

Charleston, April 18.—Private intelligence has been received here to the effect that President Davis will take command at Pensacola.

Washington, April 19.—The clerks of the State Department have formed themselves into a guard for the protection of the building. The Treasury and other Departments have organized their clerks for similar purposes.

The government is making expeditionary preparations for all emergencies.

Philadelphia, April 19.—The city council has appropriated \$25,000 for the support of the families of volunteers.

Montgomery, April 18.—Charleston has taken \$2,080,000 of the loan at par—\$1,200,000 of which has been paid down in cash. New Orleans has also taken \$2,700,000, and the rush of subscribers has not yet stopped in either place.

LINCOLN'S POLICY.—The Philadelphia Inquirer contains the following striking telegraphic dispatches:

The suggestion made to the Commissioners, in some informal way, by a member of the Cabinet, that a majority of the people of the seceded States had never expressed a desire to separate themselves from the Government of the United States, and therefore entitled to be heard before its protection is withdrawn from them, was responded to by the Commissioners, as follows: "They say, first, that the plan pursued by them was the one adopted in the ratification of the United States Constitution, when the work of the framers was submitted to conventions of the people in the several States, and that their affirmative votes was deemed a sufficient sanction. Madison, Hamilton, Randolph, Mason, the Pinckneys, and Rutledges, all did this, they say."

### From Sunday's Extra.

While sitting in our sanctum last night, thinking that we were to have some rest, we were aroused from our reflections by the receipt of the following glorious intelligence, relative to the "Old Dominion." The news is so cheering, that we consider we would be doing an injustice to our readers if we failed in getting out an extra. Now that Virginia is out, we may expect Kentucky and the other backward States to follow her example.

Memphis, April 18.—Sanders declines the postmastership. A committee of safety has been appointed. The resistance feeling is unanimous. Cannon are being cast here.

Nashville, April 18.—Gov. Harris replied to Cameron's call on Tennessee for two regiments, that Tennessee would not furnish a single man for coercion, but fifty thousand if necessary, for the defence of our rights and those of our Southern brothers.

Cincinnati, April 17.—The Council have tendered \$200,000 to Gov. Dennison.

St. Louis, April 18.—Gov. Jackson replies to Cameron that his requisition is illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary, inhuman, diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Missouri will not furnish a man in such an unholy crusade.

St. Paul, April 18.—The Governor of Minnesota has issued a proclamation for a militia regiment, in compliance with Lincoln's call.

Madison, Ind., April 18.—The excitement is daily increasing. Washington, April 18.—It is not credited that Harper's Ferry has been seized, or that Jefferson Davis is in Richmond.

Boston, April 18.—The city is filled with soldiers.

Providence, R. I., April 18.—The Legislature appropriated half a million of dollars to military purposes.

Montgomery, April 18.—President Davis has issued a proclamation inviting privateers to make war on Northern commerce by letters of marque or reprisal.

Harrisburg, April 18.—The Legislature convenes to-day. It is rumored that the President ordered a fresh levy of troops from Pennsylvania.

Charleston, April 18.—Private intelligence says that President Davis will take command at Pensacola.

New York.—City more quiet. Cole Ellsworth is organizing a Zouave regiment, composed of good men, from the Fire Department.

New York, April 18.—It is reported that Meigs, with the sappers and miners, have gone to Fort Pickens Jersey City, April 18.—The Zouaves, German, Turners, and others have volunteered.

Vicksburg, April 18.—Our city Council has appropriated \$5000 for the defense of the city.

LATER! VIRGINIA OUT!

New Orleans, April 18, 2 o'clock P. M.—Virginia has gone "clean out" of the old Union now. Glory enough for one day. Sic transit gloria Lunae! Salutes are being fired in honor of it.

### The Seventh Case.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce speaking of the Customhouse seizures says:

Collector Schell yesterday sent to the Secretary of the Treasury the carefully prepared report which he had been requested to make upon the cases of the schooners S. E. Evans and Indus, and the ship Sultana, which arrived at New York 26th ult, and the schooner Sunny South, on the 27th, and were fined \$100 each for having left the Confederate ports without a United States clearance.

As the facts involved are essentially those already known to the public in the case of the schooner Restless and steamship Bienville, there is scarcely any doubt that Secretary Chase will follow the precedent which he has established in those two cases, and remit the fines of those four vessels also, charging the trifling costs of the proceeding upon the owners, and thus avoiding a direct recognition of the Southern Confederacy, since the Secretary of the Treasury has authority to collect or remit fines at discretion, for an alleged violation of the United States Revenue Laws. A seventh case, similar to the above, is that of the bark Samuel Moxley, Jr., which arrived here from St. Marks, Fla., on the 25th ult., without United States papers. This case, and the many others which may be expected, will be duly reported by the Collector to the Secretary, until the Administration has settled its policy towards the Confederate States.

President Lincoln's reception in Trenton, New Jersey, for a few hours cost the State \$2,000! This is even more extravagant than the Albany one.

A GERMAN BARON IN TROUBLE.—G. H. Wanhoefer, alias Baron Vislogheff, a Prussian, was arrested in New York on Thursday, on a charge of defrauding the firm of Stanton & Co., brokers, out of £250 sterling, by means of a forged draft on the Bank of Berlin. The drafts were discounted by Stanton & Co., and forwarded to Berlin, when they were shortly afterwards returned, with the announcement that they were utterly worthless, and that the drawer was a fugitive from justice. Messrs. Stanton & Co., accordingly had Wanhoefer arrested.