

Remarkable Trial of Murders.

(From the Foreign Quarterly Review, No. VII.)

Those lived in Lyons. In a respectable station of life, a man named Peter Claudius Chevallier, whose name and qualities and gentlemanly appearance had obtained for him the esteem of the citizens. It was his native place, although he had long been absent; and he was married to the last of four wives, with whom he had uniformly lived in contentment and peace. One day a child was stolen in a neighboring village by a gentlemanly man, who had entered the little victim with bouquets and caresses, till he caught him up in his arms, and fled with the prize. A hot pursuit immediately commenced, and after great difficulty, the criminal was apprehended; when, to the astonishment of all Lyons, he was discovered to be Peter Claudius Chevallier, "son-in-law" in the "beau monde" of the perfecture of the Rhone. The sensation which this circumstance excited was at first that of simple surprise; but the explanation he gave of his motives for the crime caused the inhabitants of Lyons to turn their eyes at last in doubt upon the prisoner. He said he had intended to console himself for the loss of a child of his own, by adopting the one he had stolen. Till this moment neither his wife nor the public had ever heard of the loss of his child, which they supposed to be living in health with its nurse at Villieurbannes. How did this bewitching happen, and why was it concealed? He said he had been to Villieurbannes to bring it home, but fatigued, intoxicated, unacquainted with the country, and overtaken by the night, he had wandered out of his way among thickets and precipices, and lost the child, whom he was afraid to look for in the dark. These circumstances of his journey were physical impossibilities. He could not have been fatigued by so ordinary a walk, nor intoxicated after spending only two or three refreshments, nor overtaken by the night in so short a time, nor lead out of a straight road bordered by thick hedges, nor lost among thickets and precipices in a level country, where there was not a thicker nor precipice to be seen. There seemed to be something so extraordinary and mysterious in this affair, that at last people naturally turned an inquiring and suspicious look at the whole conduct of the prisoner. Surmises even began to get afloat that he had no right to the name by which he was known at Lyons. It was one well known in the city; and even if its possessor had been absent from boyhood, there surely might have been some person to recognize and welcome the wandering Ishmael at his return. Inquiries produced discoveries, and it was soon known that the name was in reality an assumed one; and the true Chevallier, an officer in the army, confronted the accused person. The latter had fallen in at Flushing with the papers of the other, an officer in the same battalion of a regiment to which he himself belonged. The impostor's name was Lelievre; he had fabricated a false levee of absence and deserted. Tracing his history backward, step by step, it was inquired under what circumstances he had entered the service. He had defrauded the Bank of France of 60,000 francs, and through the interest of his family, which was respectable, his punishment had been commuted to the species of honorable transportation implied by entering a colonial regiment. So far all was satisfactory; but there was still a hiatus left in the history. Some years had been leapt over in the investigation, few but important, crowded with events, pregnant with suspicion. This was the era in which his home had been consecrated by the presence of his three wives successively, and lighted up by the smiles of a young and beautiful mistress. It was to this period that the attention of the inquirers was now directed. These ladies had all died of the same disease—inflammation in the abdomen; and the majority at that critical period in the life of a female, when nature prolongs the duration of the human race by the performance of a miracle in the human economy. The symptoms and circumstances of the disease had been the same in all, and the affectionate attentions of the husband-lover equally remarkable in each of the cases. At the first appearance of approaching illness he took the beloved sufferer under his present care; no one was even to be present during the nightly watches of his love and despair. When the moment of death arrived, he hung over the bed, replied to the last farewell of his departing companion, gazed into her damp and pallid face, wrote down upon his heart and memory the traces of the swift convulsions which swept across her features, counted one by one the heavings of her tortured breast, and drank in with a greedy ear the groans of mortal agony that burst from her soul. In the case of the young Dutchwoman, who had been his first companion, and whose extraordinary beauty obtained for her appellation of "la belle Hollandaise," there were circumstances so singular as to induce the physician to ask whether she had not taken something to counteract his prescriptions. "She drinks brandy," said Lelievre; but when M. Ditzmar went to his patient to reproach her for the fatal imprudence, la belle Hollandaise assured him, with her dying breath, that it was very long since she had tasted it. A horrible suspicion arose. Let it pass—for we are without proof. He married Stephanie Desgranges. After the lapse of a very few months, the same

mysterious disease which had killed the mistress attacked the wife. There were two cups upon the table, and when her relations were gathered round her death-bed, would have bathed her lips with the contents of one—"Not that one," said she, "it is my husband's;"—she drank of the cup that was hers, and died. Margaret Pignard was his second wife, and she drank of the same cup. Marie Riquet followed, and with the flight of months, punctual as fate, the inscrutable disease fell upon its fourth victim. Lelievre again was the nurse and physician in one. A woman saw him one day administering some drink which had not been ordered, and he desisted for a moment; but soon, unable to resist the whispers of the demon within, he poured the liquid down her throat. The convulsions which followed were too horrible for description; the witnesses—all but Lelievre—fled from the room—the dark curtain of death dropped upon the tragedy. Besides these deeds of horror, the prisoner was accused of the murder of two Spaniards, of that of his brother, and of an attempt on the life of his own father. In the course of the trial the body of his murdered child was found, and the guilt brought completely home to the parent. In the meantime the criminal denied every thing; "he suffered," he said, "as Jesus Christ was crucified." But at the foot of the scaffold his firmness deserted him; he was carried almost lifeless up the steps by the executioner, and died in horror and despair.

Military Appearance of New Orleans.

Our city at this time presents the most war-like and military appearance that it has seen since the days of the war of 1814, or that of Mexico. In the latter campaign the military feeling was that to meet an honorable and gallant foe; compared to the deep underlying which prevails among us to defend our honor, our rights, our homes and our firesides—a defense against a deep-rooted, revengeful fanaticism which seeks to destroy us as a people and a nation, and war against and rob us of all the rights guaranteed to us under the constitution, and on which is based the institutions of our country, held dear to every Southern heart.

Never was there exhibited among a people a firmer determination, a more unanimous one-heart-beating impulse, unanimity and consolidation of feeling than the whole South, as one man, now presents. The heat of the drum and heavy tramp of armed men is heard throughout the day and night. The wildest military enthusiasm and patriotism prevails. From the numerous armories, military rendezvous, arsenals, and recruiting offices on Camp, Claiborne, Canal, Royal, St. Charles, Old Levee, St. Peter, and other streets, the flag of the Confederacy is flying. Troops are daily arriving from the interior to increase the military enthusiasm. Companies are seen marching through the streets fully equipped, destined for Pensacola, departing amid the wild greetings and shouts of our citizens, the balconies of the houses being crowded by our fair ladies, waving their handkerchiefs in approbation of, and cheering our gallant braves. Squads of soldiers fill the streets on every side. Omnibuses from different parts of the city are filled with soldiers, inside and on top, carrying their muskets with fixed bayonets. Men and officers are seen hurrying to and fro in great haste, and indeed our city is alive with troops, and one would think from the busy preparations and the great activity prevailing, that the enemy was already besieging our city.

As we write, the booming of cannon is heard in joyous thunder-tones to welcome the gallant Kentuckians, who have taken up arms in defense of the rights of our glorious country, while is assembling in Lafayette Square a monster meeting of our people to welcome them, and give utterance to the feelings which urge us on to war and victory, in defence of our sacred cause and our hallowed hearthstones.—Pocoyune.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, May 3.—Vessels in blockaded ports will be allowed time to depart, but emigrants will not be allowed to enter those ports. Philadelphia, May 3.—Major Anderson passed here on his way to Washington. Annapolis, May 3.—The garrison at Fort Monroe numbers 1,000 men, of which 300 are regulars. On the opposite side are 5,000 Virginians, erecting a battery at the entrance to Hampton Roads. The Legislature of Maryland will probably not call a Convention. Raleigh, May 3.—The Legislature has called a Convention for the 20th. The Confederate flag is flying over the Capitol. The State is virtually out of the Union. Governor Ellis has organized a camp of instruction at North Carolina troops to Maryland and Virginia. Louisville, May 3.—Gov Magoffin has ordered the election of U. S. Representatives on the 13th of June, to attend the extra session of Congress on the 4th of July. Raleigh, May 3.—The Legislature of North Carolina has unanimously passed a bill calling a State Convention. The Senate and House have adopted resolutions for the appointment of commissioners to confer with Lincoln relative to the proposed occupation of the State, and whether any arrangements are practicable for the maintenance of peace with honor. Montreal, May 3.—A steamer has gone to the assistance of the wreck of the steamer United States. Washington, May 3.—Col. Ellis-

Col. Van Dorn's Expedition.

We find the following in relation to Col. Van Dorn's expedition, and other matters, in the Galveston Civilian, of the 29th. The steamship Star of the West, captured night before last, at Indianola, sailed last night for New Orleans. Although the force which made the capture was sent from this city, the order for the purpose is understood to have been given by the authorities of the Confederate States at Montgomery, and Col. Van Dorn was entrusted with the execution, as also of the other measures of which the capture was an incident. We suppose that the object is to prevent the U. S. troops, still remaining in Texas, from being employed by the Federal Government against the Confederate States; and that these troops will not be permitted to leave Texas with arms in their hands, or to be placed in a position to injure the South.

The force employed in the expedition consisted of the following: volunteer companies in this city—Island City Rifles, Capt. Miller, 45 men; Artillery, Capt. Van Buren, 40 men; Vigilant Guards, Capt. McGrath, 40 men. The expedition was fitted out with such speed and celerity that scarcely any one, outside of those engaged in it, knew that it was contemplated until it had sailed. We believe that Col. Van Dorn proceeds immediately with a volunteer expedition by land to make such disposition of the United States troops at Indianola as the circumstances may require. Volunteers are ready to move at a moment's notice in all the counties.

There were at Green Lake, near Indianola, at the last accounts, two companies belonging to the 1st U. S. Infantry and one of the 8th, under the command of Major Larkin Smith. On the 13th instant the steamship Arizona landed at Indianola companies A. and G, 3d Infantry, U. S. 8th, under the command of Col. Parks, but is now commanded by Major Sibley, and numbering 248 men rank and file. These troops were brought from Brazos Santiago, and, as stated, were to be transported to New York on the steamship Star of the West, lying off Pass Cavallo Bar, when they arrived, but they had not embarked up to the time of the capture of the Star of the West, at Indianola, on the morning of the 18th, five days after their arrival. Of the precise number and description of the other U. S. troops now at Indianola, we are unadvised.

The San Antonio Ledger of the 26th said that, at that date, there remained, of all the troops that were within the borders of Texas as the day of the transfer, eight companies of the 8th Infantry, and the regimental staff and band of the 1st and 8th Regiments of Infantry. The companies were all on route from El Paso and the paper reports on that point, A. P. Stone, the only subaltern, resigned while at San Antonio, his commission in the U. S. A. to take one in the Confederate service, and it is a remarkable fact, that the 1st Cavalry had not a 2d Lieutenant in the regiment—every commission being vacated by resignation, promotion or casualty.

Your Babies not my Babies.—About thirty-five years ago, there resided in the town of Helton, a certain Dr. T., who became very much enamored of a beautiful young lady, resident of the same town. The doctor was a strong and decided Presbyterian, and his lady love was a strong and decided Baptist. They were sitting together one evening talking of their approaching nuptials, when the doctor remarked:—"I am thinking, my dear, of two events which I shall wonder among the happiest of my life." "One is the hour when I shall call you my wife for the first time." "And the other?" "It is when we shall present our first born babe to baptism." "What! sprinkled?" "Yes, my dear, sprinkled." "Never shall a child of mine be sprinkled." "My children shall all be sprinkled." "They shall be, hey!" "Yes, my dear." "Well, sir, I can tell you, that your babies will not be my babies. So good night sir." The lady left the room, and the doctor left the house. The sequel was, that the doctor never was married and the lady is an old maid.

Attempt to Murder.—On Wednesday morning a negro man belonging to Mr. John A. Bird, of West Baton Rouge, struck his master on the head with a hoe, inflicting a dangerous, and perhaps fatal wound. The negro made his escape but was soon captured, and underwent an examination on yesterday. We have not learned the result of the trial, but have no doubt but that he will suffer the full penalty of the law—which is death. A Fool Murder.—Our city was the scene of another cowardly murder on Wednesday night about 11 o'clock. A man by the name of John Phillips visited a restaurant on Main street and shot and killed the cook, a white man, without any cause or provocation that we can learn. He also shot at the proprietor, Simon, but missed him. A warrant has been issued for his arrest, but up to the hour of writing this paragraph, he has not been arrested. We learn that the District Attorney has summoned a posse of our citizens to assist the officers in the performance of their duties. We forbear entering into particulars as the matter will, perhaps, undergo legal investigation.

Strangel yet True!

The reason why the generality of our towns, do not prosper, more than they do, is evident from many facts; still, we often hear persons expressing their astonishment about this subject, apparently, without any previous reflection concerning this all important thing. Why, we ask, should not our towns improve, as well as towns in the West? There is no obstacle, and yet there is. (We do not wish our readers to suppose we speak in riddles.) The growth and prosperity of a place depends not solely, on its local advantages; its proximity to a market, or its productiveness of soil. Not at all; there is something beyond this which is very requisite, and of the greatest importance. The people—the community. Without this is no place in the world, let it have ever so many advantages, can ever become a point of note.

Our towns (the people) take them as a whole, never extend to enterprise, the encouragement they should, either by word or deed. This will never do. We must commence to extend to all enterprise liberal patronage, and to the persons embarking in them a helping hand, and never, under any circumstances, endeavor to throw obstacles in their way. If we are unwilling to aid them, we should not, as men loving the welfare of our town at heart, try to check their prosperity, for as they prosper, so does our town.

We need now, and shall hereafter, all good men to come amongst us; invest their means and use all their exertions to build up our town. Had this course been pursued heretofore, our towns would wear a different appearance from what they do now; the western towns would never have sprung up as they did, and we would be much better off, and a great deal more independent. We have a large field upon to enterprize in this State, especially in the North-west, and it is for us to invite capital and enterprize to come, and be welcomed; then, manufacturers and other branches of business will be established, and a more prosperous and independent people will not be found anywhere. The above applies to Louisiana, the State we are interested in, and call our home; therefore, let us have the comforts of a home.

Southwestern Standard.—On Monday, the 13th inst., a large number of vessels from Southern ports, which have arrived at New York, without proper clearances, have been seized, and are subject to a fine of \$100, and a forfeiture of all foreign merchandise contained on board in excess of \$800. The ship Andover, from New Orleans, was seized under this act, the master fined \$100, and the merchandise (being in excess of the amount stipulated by law) forfeited. In addition to the Andover, the following vessels were fined \$100 each.

Schooner B. W. Browne, Charleston, S. C.; schooner H. R. Cogshell, Jacksonville, Fla.; ship T. S. DeSip, Savannah, Ga.; schooner W. A. Ellis, Charleston, S. C.; brig Wm. Gordon, Fernandina, Fla.; brig Herald, New Orleans, La.; schooner schooner Laura Gertrude, Fernandina, Fla.; schooner I. W. Myers, Jacksonville, Fla.; schooner R. J. Mercer, Jacksonville, Fla.; schooner Ned, Charleston, S. C.; schooner Pearl, Jacksonville, Fla.; schooner P. F. Randolph, Georgetown, S. C.; schooner Mary Stedman, Charleston, S. C.; schooner Virginia, Mobile, Ala.; schooner J. M. Vance, New Smyrna, Fla.; schooner M. A. Wood, Mobile, Ala.

Are We United?—In an editorial response to this question the Savannah Republican, noting the staff furnished by correspondents of the northern papers about dissatisfaction in the South, says: "We are sure we speak the truth when we say that should a vote be taken on secession in Georgia, to-day, it would be more popular than ever. A distinguished gentleman from New York has been traveling through Georgia for two months for the purpose of informing himself upon the subject. He is a Union man, and being engaged in a commercial pursuit, was naturally thrown with those who would be apt to entertain opinions similar to his own. The result of his observations, he stated to us, was, that he had found but four men in the State who were Union men, and only two of them for the Union as it was at the time of dis-

The News Condensed.

From North Carolina we have cheering news, to the effect that, every federal post in that State has been taken by the citizens. At Fayetteville are captured 70,000 stand of arms were captured, including 28,000 of the most improved pattern. The rumor that the month of the Mississippi is blockaded arises from the fact that on the 30th ult. two war steamers, supposed to be U. S. vessels were seen steering N. E. and a war steamer was discernible off South Point. Everything is reported quiet at Cairo. Memphis is ready for the enemy, and opposite that point four hundred Arkansas are stationed. Gen. Scott will make Philadelphia his headquarters. The High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson, Miss., has adjourned, on account of the exciting times, and all the circuit Courts throughout that State intend doing the same.

The old Union feeling in Baltimore is springing up again. Great fear exists there from internal stripes. Gen. Harney is reported to have been arrested at Harper's Ferry, by Virginia authorities, and taken to Richmond. It is said that North Carolina will go out of the Union by secession. All the machinery at Harper's Ferry is being removed by Virginians to Richmond. 811,292,900 has been contributed for war purposes by the Northern States. New Jersey will probably give a loan of 1,000,000 for the same purpose. The Federal troops now number 75,000 in the field, and it is supposed that 25,000 more will be called for, making a total of 100,000, including the regular army and navy. The following is from the speculative Tribune.

So soon as everything requisite will be prepared and supplied, there will doubtless be a force of 200,000 men sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, and it will march through—not around—Baltimore, Richmond, Edgemoor, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery and New Orleans, being aided at the last named city by a fine force, which will have made its way down the Mississippi.

Edward Everett, in a speech delivered in Boston, says that the Union must be sustained. Bishop Onderdonk of New York, is dead. From Montgomery we learn that:

The first battalion of the third Alabama regiment left this morning for Virginia. Two companies of dragoons are ready for Pensacola. There is great activity at Annapolis. Fortifications commanding the country for a distance of two miles around here have been thrown up. There is something important going on.

Orders were given to arrest all news-papers correspondents. The blockade is evidently vigilantly enforced against Virginia. The 53rd regiment has arrested Gen. Lee as a spy near Montgomery, with incriminating papers. A battery has been created on the river bank at Helena, Ark.

From New Orleans we have intelligence that Col. Van Dorn, with 800 Texas, captured 450 federal troops under Maj. Sibley, who were at Indianola, and attempted to escape in two sailing vessels. Col. Van Dorn pursued in three small steamers, and shortly after, their route seawardly, was cut off by the steamer from Galveston with 220 men and three pieces of artillery. Maj. Sibley surrendered. The men are allowed either to join the army of the Confederate States, or take an oath not to serve against it. The Governor of Tennessee has demanded of the Governor of Illinois the arms and munitions taken from the steamer Hillman. An attempt has been made to blow up the State powder house at Portland, containing Me., one thousand kegs of powder.

TELEGRAPHIC. Alexandria, May 4.—Federal troops are still pouring into Washington from all quarters of the North and West, and rumors of an attack on Alexandria are rife. Montgomery, May 3.—In Congress, to-day, a model for a seal of the Confederacy, was offered and referred.

Lyonsburg, May 2.—The Mobile Rifles and Cadets have arrived here, all well and in good spirits. Tennessee is all right. It was one continued outburst of enthusiasm on the whole route. At the traitor Johnson's house the greatest demonstrations were made. Virginia is all eager for the fray. The other Mobile companies will be here to-morrow. The women and children and all went to right, and will move "Old Abe" and family soon.

Washington, May 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury advises for proposals until the 30th, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for nearly fourteen millions of dollars under the act of June, 1869. Toronto, May 3.—The Leader, the Government organ, fears that Canada may become involved in the United States difficulties, and advocates an armed neutrality, and suggests that the Canadian Government represent to the imperial authorities the expediency of sending six or eight regiments of the line for the protection of the frontier. Baltimore, May 3.—The Senate of Maryland has adopted a resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee to wait on the President of the United States, the President of the Southern Confederacy and the Governor of Virginia, with a view of bringing about some understanding whereby civil war may be prevented.

Boston, May 3.—The brig St. Mary, with five hundred kegs powder, was seized to-day. The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, amid all the war excitement, ventures thus to talk: Public opinion at the North seems to be gradually settling down in favor of the recognition of the new Confederacy by the Federal Government. The thought of a bloody and protracted civil war, except as a matter of absolute necessity, is abhorrent to all, and its issues may be as perilous to the victor as the vanquished. The New York Journal of Commerce has thereon the following rather dry comment: We learn that a sermon much in this vein was preached in Northampton, Mass., by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, of that town, on the occasion of the recent Fast; and that it was generally approved, even in that ultra Republican community. It was a parallelism between the present secession and that of the Ten Tribes in Rehoboth's day, from the original Union, which was thereby reduced to the Ten Tribes of Judah and Benjamin. Rehoboth was going to fight the Ten Tribes back into the prophet, but the Lord, through his prophet, commanded him not to do so.

Result of the Election.

We the undersigned, appointed as tellersman to count out the votes taken on the 6th of May, 1861, for Mayor and Trustees, find as follows, to-wit: First Ward.—For Mayor, —Jonas Robeson, 28; H. J. G. Battle, 15. Trustees—W. H. Dushill, 33; R. E. Rhoads, 2. Second Ward.—Robeson, 54; Battle, 32. Trustees—S. C. Head, 49; W. Hatcher, 47; P. F. Frank, 1; F. M. Waldren, 1; M. F. T. Steward, 1. Third Ward.—Robeson, 17; Battle, 21; H. Hunsicker, 1. Trustees—T. H. Morris, 27; Chris. Orum, 11. Fourth Ward.—Robeson, 17; Battle, 24. Trustees—W. W. George, 40; H. Hall, 18. Fifth Ward.—Robeson, 45; Battle, 33. Trustees—F. M. Waldren, 27; M. F. T. Steward, 11. Sixth Ward.—Robeson, 24; Battle, 11. Trustees—John H. Wilson, 9; A. Bauman, 14; N. G. Tryon, 16. Unallected. Robeson, 162; Battle, 136; Hunsicker, 1.

E. D. CRAIG, J. H. REYNOLDS, JONAS ROBESON, Board of Canvassers.

We have heard of caterpillars eating up a cotton crop, but the idea of stopping a train of cars is somewhat novel. The thing was accomplished, however, on Tuesday, with the down train of the Brazoria road. For a mile the road was completely covered with caterpillars. The wheels of the locomotive crushing them, slipped on the track as smoothly as though it had been greased; and with the utmost efforts of all hands, the locomotive was an hour in overcoming these insignificant enemies to its progress.—Houston Telegraph.

Business in Vicksburg and Natchez is entirely suspended, letters from the two places, give very poor accounts of the state of things. We do not see why any one should complain, for doubtless, this same state of affairs exists everywhere.

Wonder what is going to be done about removing the raft above us, it seems impossible for us to get particular. Is it to be removed or not?

The Lincoln Government Hard Pressed.—The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, of the 25th, has the following by express, from Washington, the evening before: The administration is evidently alarmed. Troops are enrolled in all sections of the city the fidelity of whom is by no means certain. The U. S. Government persist in making Federal appointments. Of the office seekers, those in favor of seceding and subjugating the just and lawfully seceded States are in high favor.

Nearly all the Southerners in office refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, which is proposed by those who now hold control of the appointing power. Resignations are pouring into the Departments from every quarter of the land. They are not published in the city papers. Governor Hicks, of Maryland, who was some time since in high favor with the administration, is now looked upon with distrust. Provisions in the Federal capital are becoming daily dearer. The Government are now selling flour from the Capitol, where a large quantity of it is stored, to those professing allegiance to it, at the price it was selling for when seized.

Their eyes are Opening. The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, amid all the war excitement, ventures thus to talk: Public opinion at the North seems to be gradually settling down in favor of the recognition of the new Confederacy by the Federal Government. The thought of a bloody and protracted civil war, except as a matter of absolute necessity, is abhorrent to all, and its issues may be as perilous to the victor as the vanquished. The New York Journal of Commerce has thereon the following rather dry comment: We learn that a sermon much in this vein was preached in Northampton, Mass., by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, of that town, on the occasion of the recent Fast; and that it was generally approved, even in that ultra Republican community. It was a parallelism between the present secession and that of the Ten Tribes in Rehoboth's day, from the original Union, which was thereby reduced to the Ten Tribes of Judah and Benjamin. Rehoboth was going to fight the Ten Tribes back into the prophet, but the Lord, through his prophet, commanded him not to do so.

General Orders—No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY Washington, April 19, 1861. The Military Department of Washington is extended so as to include, in addition to the District of Columbia and Maryland, the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, and will be commanded by Major General Patterson, belonging to the volunteers of the latter State. The Major General will, as fast as they are mustered into service, post the volunteers of Pennsylvania, all along the railroad from Wilmington, Delaware, to Washington City, in sufficient numbers and in such proximity, as may give a reasonable protection to the lines of parallel wires, to the road, its rails, bridges, cars and stations. By command WINFIELD SCOTT, E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't General.

The following additional appointments, have been made in the Navy of the Confederate States: Paymaster—John W. Nixon, Louisiana. Surgeon—Francis L. Gault Georgia.

First Lieutenant Navy—Wm. L. Bradford, Alabama. First Lieutenant Marine Corps—R. H. Henderson, D. C.

Midshipman—John Grimbald, South Carolina; W. B. Hall, Louisiana; Charles W. Read, Mississippi; S. G. Stone, Jr., Alabama; H. J. Ingraham, South Carolina; Wm. V. Comstock, Louisiana; A. C. Hudgins, Virginia; John F. Holden, Tennessee.