

The News.

As per dispatches received yesterday, hostilities have commenced, and according to all accounts, the result is anything but favorable. We are told that the Virginians were driven back from their posts; also that forty horsemen of the Virginia cavalry were taken without the shedding of blood. This intelligence is exciting and unpleasant to the reader. Is it true? We are to understand by the particulars of the second dispatch, that the Virginia soldiers fired at the Federal troops and ran away? but the authentic particulars must reach us before we attempt questioning the truthfulness of this statement. As other items have invariably been contradicted, we may, in a day or two, hear that the dispatches published yesterday were entirely out of keeping with the truth. Admitting, however, that the information is true; what are we to infer? The firing of our soldiers upon the Federal troops and their hasty retreat can never be attributed to cowardice, as some seem to interpret it. On the contrary, it is more likely that this course was adopted to entice the enemy to follow them and finally find themselves entrapped. In battle, much strategy is requisite, and what many would at the time look upon as something done out of the way, and altogether wrong; they soon discover to be the only proper manœuvre. This is the way we look upon this affair, if true; and we could not be convinced to the contrary. Before passing our opinions, let us to await further particulars.

Look Out!

Again do we caution our citizens against spies. From all accounts we have, there are parties in our midst who would glory in our misfortunes; who are, probably, using their utmost endeavors to discover all projects which are contemplated, with the intention of transmitting the same to our enemies. Let us not be too confident; let us not neglect our duty by being over anxious to know what is being done elsewhere by our countrymen. We have neglected our duty prior to the pending difficulties, and the consequences are apparent to every sensible person. Let us now profit by our experience. Strict vigilance is requisite, and any person visiting our place, or residing in our midst, be his standing what it may, in society, who may, at any time, express himself in a manner not becoming a true Southerner, in feeling, should be called to account. This is no time for idle talk, and as a person expresses his thoughts, so should he be understood; it is not for us to know whether he jeers; on the contrary, we are to infer from what is said, that such is the candid opinion of the speaker.

Truth will out, in spite of all efforts to conceal it, and if any individual is not with us, the sooner he seeks some other place, the better, for he will most assuredly be taken unawares, and the consequences will fall upon him. Let there be no hesitancy on the part of our citizens to question and watch closely any they suspect; and if all evidence is good, do not be lenient, but adopt the proper course advisable in such cases. At the same time we advise caution; we do not advocate any rash proceedings, but it is a duty we owe to ourselves and country, to rid the community of all enemies to the name of the South, and her institutions.

The cry is "don't patronize the North;" there are good Southern men in the North we admit, also good newspapers. If we intend to cease patronizing the North, no exceptions must be made. Every dollar sent from the South, never mind who, to will in some way be used against us. We must keep our charge circulating among ourselves, if a man doing business in the North is truly a Southern man in feeling, let him remove to the South, and he will be doubly patronized, but while he holds both out of the South, we should not encourage him. The following we find in an exchange; we admire the motive, which prompted the step, but do not approve of the course.

Southern Remittances.—One of our collection houses, says the New York Daily News, of the 16th, received \$3,700 from Aberdeen, Miss., besides remittances from Georgia—a fact which tends to show the ability of the rumor that southern merchant repudiate their indebtedness to northern creditors.

The toilettes of the American ladies in Paris are said to display better taste than the English. They are more ornamental and becoming, while the English are heavily elaborated. This fact we know will be read with pleasure.

General Scott.—"Sat Lovengood," having safely arrived with Old Abe in Washington, at Willard's, gives the following racy description of Gen. Scott:

I hear a noise in the passage like the roll over a wheel barrier, mixed up with a heavy trampin' sound; I thot it was a Brigham a fetchin' coals—when the door flu wide open, an in kum a peacock's feather, six feet long, with all the fuzz strip off, 'sept the oye at the pint; then kum a hat, sharp like unto a funnell, an kivered with gold, an then har an whiskers stuff a bed, an then more gold leaf an shiny buttin, on then the forrard eend ore a sord, with old Marcy's head on top the handli; then a parlove boots wot more a-hin fin back ets footed, an then the hind eend ove that orful sord kum supportid from the flore by a wheel as big as a washpan, to kepe the skabard from warin owt at ralin on the groun—an when hit awl got into the rume, an the groun—su when hit awl got into the rume, an were tuck together, hit awl got into the rume, an were tuck together, hit proved to be Lieutenant-General Windfield Scott, comman-der-in-chief oveawl the yearth; an when the hull afare was straitened up, hit reched onto the seelin about 14 fete.

True Friendship.

Friendship's sacred tie
Gladdens the weary heart—
A love that will not die,
Though friends be far apart;
That purely stirs within
To wake each noble aim;
In penury and in sin
Unfading, still the same!

O, holy Friendship's bond,
In worth beyond compare—
A heart-strain ever found,
More rich than jewels rare.

Particulars of Capt. Nolan's Fight.

Correspondence of the Ranchero.
RIO GRANDE CITY, April 18, 1861.
MR. RANCHERO: As some excitement prevails here at present, and knowing of no regular correspondent in here to your valuable paper, I have taken upon myself to give you the cause of the excitement.

On the 13th inst. an express arrived at Laredo, from the citizens of Hidalgo county to Capt. Nolan, informing him of an organization of a party of men who publicly declared they would not obey the orders of the State of Texas, and owned no allegiance to the State or Confederate States; they tied and threatened to hang the sheriff of the county.

Capt. Nolan (who is always ready) came down from Laredo with twenty men, and in company with the Sheriff and Chief Justice of Hidalgo county, went to the Clarendo, where the the instabordinates had their depot, and attacked them at daylight, killed nine and wounded two. The leader of the party (Antonio Ochoa) was absent at the time of the attack, recruiting in Guerrero.

I inclose you a copy of Capt. Nolan's letter, that you can take any extracts from it that you can think proper.

CARRIZO, April 16, 1861.
DEAR FRIEND:—There has been a pronouncement in this country, in favor of old Abe, the rail-splitter. On the 13th inst. I received a letter from Mr. Mussett stating that fifty men of this country had armed themselves, and organized for the avowed purpose of keeping the county officers from taking the oath of office prescribed by the Convention.

They had declared that they owed no allegiance to the State or Confederate States, that they would not obey or respect the authorities holding office under either. They also threatened to forcibly take all public money in this place. On the receipt of this information, I repaired to the place with twenty-two men, where I arrived at 2 o'clock P. M., 14th inst. After an interview with the citizens of this place, the Chief Justice issued a warrant for the parties, supposed to be about eighty strong. I rested my men and horses until late in the night, when I started, the Chief Justice and Sheriff accompanied me. I only had twenty-one of whom accidentally shot himself coming from Laredo. I arrived at the Clarendo about twelve miles below this place, where they rendezvoused, about daylight. The Sheriff demanded them to surrender, when one of them fired at my men. There were nine Black Republicans killed and two wounded quick. I could hardly believe it. The leader Antonio, Ochoa, happened to be absent; the second in command, Nepomoceno Bela and Santiago Bela, two of the leaders were killed. They are apprehensive in Guerrero that we are going across the Rio Grande. A commissioner arrived here this morning, but I did not see him. It is reported that Cortina is at Pano Sacate recruiting.

Maj. Edwards is in command of this post, Ringold Barracks. He has two companies, and from what I have seen of them, I judge they are the right kind of men for this frontier.
Yours,
IRON SIDES.

The way it was Done.—The New York correspondent of the St. Louis State Journal says:

The street exchange brokers of New York, it is said, are nearly all abolitionists, and hence resort to all kinds of tricks to bolster up Lincoln's insane civil war. One of these devices is that whenever (John Brown) Chase wants a new loan, they make fictitious sales, one with another, of United States bonds, at advance prices, which never change hands. This is done to bring bidders for the new loan at higher rates.

The Use of the Gun.

It is said that the Northern volunteers, being recruited for the war, with a few exceptions, are entirely unaccustomed with the use of the gun. In this the South has an advantage over the North, which must greatly tell in actual war. Every Southerner not only learns at early age to handle a gun properly, but is also an excellent shot acquired by hunting after game, of which they are all fond, and all practice. The best riflemen in the world are probably from Tennessee and Kentucky. Some men learn to shoot accurately almost as soon as the gun is placed in their hands. Others never learn. In learning to shoot with a rifle a person should strive to acquire a steady, cool demeanor, with a true quick eye, and nimble finger. Practice, and nothing but practice, can make a good marksman. The man who dodges before he fires, will not make a marks man.

The first thing necessary for a soldier is a trusty rifle. It should be easily and conveniently charged, and its fire should be certain and effective. A soldier should know what his rifle can do, and what he can do with it, at certain distances. If he is ignorant of these let him be taught before sending him to fight. At the battle of Churubusco, in Mexico, one hundred and twenty-five American balls were fired for every Mexican that was killed; this was better firing than that of the enemy, who fired eight hundred balls for every man killed on our side. Shooting schools are established in all the European armies, and practical instruction is given to the soldiers in estimating distance by the eye, and rapid, accurate firing.—Ex.

Historical and Anecdotal.

A Long Lost Son Discovered.—An infant boy was stolen from his father and mother at St. Louis, nearly twenty-four years ago, by a hunter, who had lost his wife and child, and wanted something that would love him. He carried the child into the wilderness, employed a half-breed woman to nurse it, and not until recently was its long-bereaved mother able to obtain any definite information of her missing son. She had become a widow, and had lived in Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit and other places—"seeking rest and finding none." By means of a young sporting friend who frequently met the old hunter and his wad in the far West, and adroitly cross-questioned him, the truth was ascertained, and the mother, and son were last week reunited at Detroit, after a separation of almost a quarter of a century. The poor woman's hair had grown white with age and anxiety, and her son will now gladly adopt civilized habits.

GEORGE WILSON.—A few years since, as Mr. Gallaudet was walking the streets of Hartford, there came running up to him a poor boy of very ordinary appearance, but whose fine intelligent eye fixed the attention of the gentlemen, as the boy inquired—

"Sir, can you tell me of a man who would like a boy to work for him and learn him to read?"

"Whose boy are you, and where do you live?"

"I have no parents," was the reply, "and have just ran away from the workhouse, because they would not teach me to read."

There he learned to read, Nor was this all. He soon acquired the confidence of his new associates by faithfulness and honesty. He was allowed to his friend's library and made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge. It became necessary after while that George should leave Mr. Gallaudet, and he became apprentice to a cabinet-maker in the neighborhood. There the same integrity won for him the favor of his new associates. To gratify his inclination for study, his master had a little room furnished for him in the upper part of the shop, where he devoted his leisure time to his favorite pursuits. He made large attainments in mathematics, in the French language, and other branches. After being in this situation a few years, sitting at tea with the family one evening, he all at once remarked that he wanted to go to France.

"Go to France!" said his master, surprised that the apparently contented and happy youth should thus suddenly become dissatisfied with his situation, "for what?"

"Ask Mr. Gallaudet to tea to-morrow evening," continued George, "and I will explain."

His kind friend was invited accordingly. At tea time the apprentice presented himself with his manuscripts in English and French, and explained his singular intention to go to France.

"In the time of Napoleon," said he, "a prize was offered by the French government for the simplest rule of measuring plane surfaces, of whatever outline, the prize has never been awarded, and that method I have discovered."

He then demonstrated this problem, to the surprise and gratification of his friends, who immediately furnished him with the means of defraying his expenses, with letters of introduction to the Hon. Lewis Cass, then our minister to the court of France.

He was introduced to Louis Philippe, and in the presence of the king, nobles and plenipotentiaries, this American youth demonstrated his problem, and received the plaudits of the court. He received the prize, which he had clearly won, besides several presents from the king.

prize, offered by the Royal Society, and returned to the United States.

He was repairing to secure the benefits of his discovery, by patent, when he received a letter from the Emperor Nicholas himself, one of whose ministers had witnessed his demonstrations at London, inviting him to make his residence at the Russian Court, and furnishing him with ample means for his outfit.

He complied with the invitation, repaired to St. Petersburg, and is now Professor of Mathematics in the Royal College, under the special protection of the autocrat of all the Russias.

Punch the notorious London sheet, and, by-the-by, one that shadows forth the sentiment of the intelligent masses more than almost any other sheet in London, gets off the following at the Yankees:

Though with the North we sympathize,
It must not be forgotten
That with the South we've stronger ties,
Which are composed of Cotton,
Whereof our imports 'mount unto
A sum of many figures;
And where would be our callous
Without the toil of niggers!

Vaccination.—A Good Suggestion.—The Raleigh Register suggests to the volunteers of Virginia and of the South, the importance of protecting themselves against small pox by vaccination. Most of them doubtless have already availed themselves of this preventive remedy, but they cannot be hurt by a re-vaccination. The disease is said to be among the United States troops at Fortress Monroe.

TELEGRAMS.

Washington, 25.—The Captain of the Pawnee has demanded the surrender of Alexandria. The Virginia Major commanding, refused. The Captain gave him eight hours for consideration.

A company of forty-five horse have surrendered to Sherman's battery on finding themselves at the mouth of the gun. The Michiganers have torn up the railroad leading to the city. Scott and Seward were on Long Bridge when the invaders crossed.

Three Kansas regiments have been tendered to protect the North.

The Western Missourians are Uplifters. Capt. Reno has arrived at Fort Leavenworth with supplies, arms and equipments.

Chambersburg, May 25.—Beyond a doubt 10,000 Southerners and 300 Cherokee threaten Cumberland valley from Point Rocks.

New York, May 15.—Alexandria quiet. The New Jersey regiment was fired on by unrebated Southerners, who then retired. The Southern approaches to Washington are strongly fortified.

13,000 additional Southern troops have arrived near Washington.

The British government has issued a proclamation forbidding British subjects to join ships of war or transports, to attempt recruiting or to break such blockades as are actually effectual, or to carry soldiers, dispatches or material of war for either party.

There are 5,000 men between Norfolk and Sewell's Point, 12,000 at Richmond, Va., and more arriving by every train.

Pensacola, May 25.—Col. Phillips of the Yazoo rifles now at Warrington navy yard is dead.

New Orleans, May 25.—No sales of cotton to-day. Superfine flour at \$10. White corn at 85c. Pork \$26 bacon—clear sides, 15c. Whiskey, 27 to 40c. Freights 14d.

Richmond, May 24.—The city of Alexandria is now in possession of the Federal forces 5,000 strong.

Early this morning the telegraph wires were cut.

On the advance of the U.S. troops, the Confederate troops 600 in number, and in full view of the enemy, retired in good order, having made no opposition to the invading forces.—They retired as far as Fairfax Station, ten miles from Alexandria.

Gen. Bonham, of the South Carolina brigade, is at Manassas Junction with his brigade, consisting of Col. Gregg's and Col. Lershaus regiments comprising 1600 men. Gen. Bonham likewise has command of Gen. Cocke's brigade, at the Cuipuepo courthouse in all, between 5000 and 600 men. An additional regiment will be sent to him to-day.

Louisville, May 25.—Express matter from the South goes Northward unobscured, but nothing goes from the North, Southward, for points outside of Kentucky, and Kentucky packages are examined. Money and everything for the seceded States appears contraband but letters appear to pass this point intact. Some letters enveloped with the Confederate flag fail reaching their destination.

The use of plain envelopes in the express business from here Southward, is untrammelled.

Boston, May 25.—The South Carolina has sailed for Pensacola with munitions of war and men to relieve those who enlistment has expired.

Baltimore, May 25.—No trains are running on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Eleven engines and many cars are detained at Harper's Ferry.

Washington, May 25.—Western Virginia is made an exception to the mail discontinuance. Tennessee is excepted because secession is not yet absolute. An immense amount of coal is detained at Harper's Ferry by the secessionists.

Harrisburg, May 25.—Attorney General Burviance, in his letter of resignation to the Governor, says that for reasons which appear to his self-respect, he cannot continue any longer in connection with the Governor's administration.

Washington, May 35.—There is no serious fighting. The alarm was caused by the driving in of the Fed-

eral pickets at Little Falls.

New York, May 25.—The Great Eastern has departed.

Louisville, May 25.—The Times says that the Zouaves have commenced vengeance. Three Alexandrians have been shot, and the friends of Jackson have fled for their lives. The Federalists have destroyed the railroad bridges from Frederick to Leesburg. The Southerners are concentrating fifteen miles below Alexandria.

Molly Jackson is the winner of three heats. Time 4:36; 5:34; 5:28.

Richmond, May 25.—A collision between two trains on the Orange railroad occurred at Orange to-day. Col. Kerslaw, of the S. C. regiment was on one of the cars. Two of his men were seriously injured; two Virginians and one negro were killed. It is supposed to have happened through the treachery or carelessness of the engineer who immediately left.

Two Kentucky regiments have been ordered to reinforce the Virginians at Point Rocks.

Gen. Johnson's presence at Harper's Ferry is confirmed.

The Minnesota has captured the North Carolina, from Havre to Norfolk; the apies Bird under British colors, and the Pioneer, owned at Richmond.

Spain orders six crew war frigates of the first class, in order that she may be superior on the sea to the American flag.

Richmond, May 28.—The mounted company in the Virginia services, Capt. Balls, taken prisoner yesterday morning at Alexandria. It is supposed that Ball's surrender is intentional.

Mr. Jackson was asleep when Ellsworth tore down his flag. He awoke and fired a double barreled gun, killing Ellsworth, whereupon the Zouaves riddled his body with their fire, and laced his body with their bayonets.

The Federal troops took possession of the telegraph office. The operators escaped with their instruments.

Our sentinels along the river fired on the steamer, which returned the fire.

All our troops escaped except the mounted company mentioned above.

The Virginians in Alexandria are permitted to leave.

Should the Federal troops advance the first battle will take place at Manassas Junction. Our troops will retreat no further. Gen. Bonham is sufficiently reinforced.

The post of honor has been given to Carolina.

There are rumors of a fight at Harper's Ferry. We may soon expect a fight here.

Our Uniform.

The following relative to the uniform of the Confederate States army, we find in the N. O. Picayune.

We learn that the army regulations have been issued for the uniform adopted by the Confederate States, and are as follows:

The coat to be of cadet gray cloth, short tunic, double breasted, two rows of buttons down the breast, two inches apart at the waist, and widening towards the shoulders. Pantaloons, of sky blue cloth, made full in the leg. The different corps in the service to be distinguished by the color of the trimmings—blue for infantry, red for artillery, and yellow for cavalry. The buttons to be of plain gilt, convex form, three quarters of an inch in diameter. In the artillery corps, the buttons to be stamped with the letter A; and in infantry or cavalry the buttons will bear only the number of the regiment.

For the General and the officers of the staff, the dress will be of dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold; for the medical department, black cloth, with gold and velvet trimmings. All badges of distinction to be marked on the sleeve and collar. Badges of distinguished rank on the color only.

For a brigadier general, three large stars; for a colonel two large stars; for a lieutenant colonel one large star; for a major one small star, and a horizontal bar; for a captain three small stars; for a first lieutenant two small stars; for a second lieutenant one small star.

For a general and staff officers, the buttons will be bright gilt, convex, rounded at the edge—a raised eagle in the centre, surrounded by thirteen stars. Exterior diameter of large sized button, one inch; of small size one half inch. For officers of corps of engineers, the same button is to be used, except that in place of the eagle and stars, there will be a raised E in german text. For officers of artillery, infantry, riflemen and cavalry, the button will be plain gilt, convex, with a raised letter in the centre; A for artillery, I for infantry, &c. The exterior diameter of large sized button, seven eighths of an inch; small size one half inch.

No cap has yet been adopted.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Nashville, May 27.—A private despatch to the Daily Gazette says fighting took place at Harper's Ferry, on Saturday, and the enemy were completely routed.

On Sunday a fight took place at Hampton, near Fortress Monroe. Six hundred Lincolnites were killed and wounded. The South can lose only fly.

Richmond, May 27.—Partial official returns from eighty counties, show only thirteen votes against secession.

New York, May 27.—A statement published at all points North says that Sewell's Point had been captured, eighty four federalists killed, three to four hundred Southerners killed and

wounded, and six hundred made prisoners, is baseless. A report that the pickets near Fort Monroe were surprised, and three hundred Southerners captured is neither confirmed nor denied.

Heavy firing was heard, and dense smoke seen to the southward, but the former was attributed to the funeral guns, and the latter to camp fires. The Federalists guard against surprise with the utmost vigilance.

A skirmish is reported to have taken place at Arlington Heights.

New York, May 25.—The Times Washington correspondent telegraphs that a gentleman has arrived, stating that the Fire Zouaves have commenced to avenge the death of their chief, Ellsworth.

Louisville, May 27.—The introduction of arms here is confirmed. Gerrit Davis and his friends rely on the constitutional guaranty to citizens to bear arms. The arms will fall into the hands of those who will not under any case fight against Lincoln, but will use them to sustain the armed neutrality of Kentucky, and in case that is impossible, in defence of their homes, freedom and Southern rights. In some places they are deposited in the county jails, subject to the legitimate authority. The introduction is considered a God-send by the pure conservative States right party, who constitute the vast majority of the Kentuckians.

New York, May 27.—A Zouave Colonel with \$25,000, raised for his regiment, has been missing for ten days.

A merchant was arrested to-day, by Superintendent Kenedy, for using seditious language.

Captain Adams, commanding the U. S. fleet at Pensacola, has been ordered home.

Washington, May 27.—The Southern mails made up here will be forwarded via the West, and continued till the first of June.

It is reported that the Zouave pickets were attacked, and after several rounds, the Southerners retired, leaving six captured.

Baltimore, May 27.—The Adelaide has arrived. Gen. Butler had been reinforced with three thousand men at Fortress Monroe. When she left, it was expected Norfolk would be attacked on Monday.

Washington, May 27.—The Seventh regiment of New York has been ordered home.

Loston, May 27.—The Massachusetts sailed for Fort Pickens heavily laden with munitions.

The bridge connecting Old Point Comfort and Hampton was burned by the Southerners.

The report of the attack on Harper's Ferry is groundless.

Seven bridges and fifteen miles of track west of Alexandria has been destroyed.

Ex-Governor Banks, of Mass., has been appointed a Major-General.

The Weather and the Crops.

The weather has been remarkably pleasant for the last week. Not too warm or too cool for comfort. On last Sunday night a heavy rain fell in this locality, and with the rain much wind. In some parts of the county half fell in such quantities that the corn was torn to pieces and wheat beaten out considerably we understand.

The wheat crop of Lamar is now being harvested, and will produce the most abundant yield that has ever been known in Texas, the corn and cotton is as good as it can be. One more rain at the right time, is all that is needed to insure one of the largest corn crops that was raised in the State. Corn will not be worth over 25cts. nor flour more than \$2 per hundred this fall, if no accident happens to the corn crop.—Paris (Texas) Advocate.

What was Done.

Yesterday evening, the Shreveport Sentinels turned out to welcome the Companies from Texas. The three companies paraded through our streets. After which they were addressed on the wharf by Messrs. Austin and Landrum, on behalf of our city, they were responded to by Messrs. Ogletree of the Marshall Guards, and Capt. Copton of the Star Riflemen. The whole affair was very imposing, and but for want of time we might say more. The affair concluded by the firing of several rounds by our city company.

Powder Mills.

Says the Philadelphia North American:

"There is but one powder mill in Virginia and eight in Maryland, and none in the rest of the South, while Delaware had nine and Pennsylvania has sixty-seven. From this it will be seen that if we could keep possession of Maryland and Delaware with their powder mills, the solitary powder mill in Virginia, would be the only one to supply the South. In Pennsylvania, the vast extent of the mining interest necessitates the large number of powder mills, and those of Maryland are doubtless owing to the same sort of interest in the

Cumberland coal region, which is still true to the Union."

According to the above statement, we are very destitute of the means of getting this essential requisite for war purposes, yet if the writer had taken more care in finding out all the mills in operation, he might have made quite a different calculation.

We have a mill in full operation in Virginia; one in South Carolina, one in Penola, Mississippi; one near Nashville, Tennessee; one in St. Louis, if we are permitted to enumerate it; and vigorous exertions are being made to establish similar establishments in different parts of the South. In Alabama preparations are being made to this effect; on the banks of the St. Catherine, near Natchez, Miss., a mill will soon be erected. It will not be long we opine, before every State in the South will turn her attention to the manufacture of this article. We overheard a conversation the other day between some gentlemen, who spoke as though they might attempt the same thing in Shreveport. We hope they will. There are doubtless many mills in the South lately established of which we are ignorant.

The steamer Texas arrived at our wharf last evening bringing Captain Copton's company, from Cass county Texas. They are a fine body of men and number 135.

The steamer Fleta, which also arrived yesterday, brought the Marshall Guards, Captain F. T. Bass. The Guards look as though they will do good work.

In Petersburg, Va., they are manufacturing bowie knives on a large scale. Here is another article we have had to go North to buy.

Canon are being cast at Aberdeen Mississippi. The foundry and machine shops are of capacity to turn out two finished pieces, with their carriages per week.

Important from Florida.—Expected attack on Apalachicola.—A dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser, dated Montgomery, May 23, says:

A special dispatch from Tallahassee, bearing date the 23d, and published in the Columbus Times, states the United States war steamer Crusader passed Lake City with a large force on board.

It was supposed that she was bound to Apalachicola, to attack that place, and retake the recently captured schooner Atwater.

A foray upon that portion of the Florida Coast was apprehended.

Respectable families have been grossly insulted by the Northern Goths and Vandals at Washington. "Jim Lane" and his notorious gang act as a nightly patrol. Civilization is progressing rapidly and christianity prevails to an alarming extent at the capitol.

A Visit to Com. Pendergrast.—On Saturday, Capt. Hunter, of the Virginia navy, Gen. Blow, Col. H. Robertson and Capt. Wm N. McKinny, went to Fort Monroe, with a flag of truce, on the steamer empire, J. F. Mullan, lieutenant commanding.

One object of the visit was to carry down several women, whose husbands left in the Cumberland on the night of the fire; and another object was to endeavor to obtain the seven slaves who escape or seizure we have noticed.

Com. Pendergrast offered to give up the negroes, before Gen. Gwynn's notice was presented to him. They were of course brought to the city, with the exception of one who could not be found, and who is possibly secreting himself.

Brave soldiers.—A correspondent of the New York Times writing from Washington tells about the conduct of Old Abe's soldiers there:

The Fire Zouaves are continuing their pranks, and expounding to the terrified people of this city their very free and easy ideas about property. Yesterday a squad went into a boot store, cast off their old leathers, selected the best and walked off, telling the tadesman that the Government would make it all right. To-day they have been ransacking the Capitol like so many rats, breaking open doors, ripping cushions, and tearing up carpets, knocking down the guards, and chasing imaginary secessionists through the streets—jumping on coaches, and going it pell-mell.

Didst Obey Orders.—The cutter Harriet Lane yesterday overhauled, in the bay, the schooner Chamption, Capt. Johnson of Accomac county, Va., bound this city, loaded with oats and potatoes. Capt. Faunce, of the cutter told the Captain of the schooner that his cargo was needed by the troops at Annapolis, and that he must run into that port. Capt. Johnson said he had no objection, providing he was protected by a receipt for the cargo from this Government official. This request was complied with, and Capt. Faunce placed one of his men on board the schooner to make sure of her prize, and then steamed away supposing his orders would be strictly obeyed. However as soon as the cutter was out of sight, Captain Johnson headed for this city bringing the Government guard with him, and upon his arrival here told that party that he could now make his way back to Annapolis as best he could, as he should not remain any longer on his schooner [Balt South.