VOL. XII.—NO. 41.

Selected Poetry.

Angel Music. Music soft and sweet is stealing Round about us everywhere; Now it riseth, now desegndeth, Seems to float upon the air. List its pealing, Softly pealing, As it floateth on the air.

Tis the voice of angels singing Praises 'round His throne on high; And the music mortals heareth, As the cohe from the sky, Angel's music; Glorious music. Earth with scho doth reply,

May the earth that echo answer, May its millions join that song, And in glorious anthem swelling. Clorious anthem swelling,
Evergine His praise prolong.
Clorious anihem!
Join that anthem,
Earth with Heaven its notes prolong

When this mortal life is ended, On that bright, celestial shore May we join the angels, singing, Singing praises evermore, Singing praises, Endless praises, On that bright, celestial shore.

POLITICAL.

The War of Subjugation.

Lincoln's government has recalled all the foreign ministers appointed by BUCHANAN, not of the Abolition stripe. Before Mr. FAULKNER left France, he had a conversation, official and unofficial, with M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 15th April. Mr. FAULKNER said to the French Minister, that he had been instructed by Lincoln's government to say that the President was for peace, and anticipated the restoration of harmony and good feeling in the Union with all the States! That a new minister would go out in a few days (Hon. W. L. DAYTON, of New Jersey,) passing fully the views and desires of the new government at Washington, and that no proposition recognizing the permanent dismemberment of the American Union shall be considered by the French Government until after the arrival and reception of the new Minister accredited by the United States to this Court.

M. Thouvenel in reply said that no application had as yet been made to him by the Confederated States in any form for the recognition of their independence. That the French Government was not in the habit of acting hastily upon such questions, as might be seen by its tardiness in recognizing the new Kingdom of Italy. That he believed the maintenance of the Federal Union in its integrity was to be desired for the benefit of the people of the North and South, as well as for the interests of France; and that the Government of the United States may rest well assured that no hasty or precipitate nation would be taken on that subject by the Emperor. But whilst he gave utterance to these views, he was equally bound to say that the practice and usage of the present century had fully established the right of de facto Governments to recognition when a proper mase was made out for the decision of foreign

Mr. FAULKNER, who is a Virginian, and who had doubtless been deceived by Linister that coercion would not be resorted to .-

To this the Minister replied : " Mr. Thouvenel expressed the opinion that the employment of force would be unwise, and would tond to a further rupture of the Confederacy, by causing the remaining Southorn States to make common cause with the States which had already taken action on the subject."

The following is the instructions of SE-WARD, the Secretary of State. to Mr. DAY-TON, which are decidedly warlike:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, May 4, 1861.

Six+The despatches of your predecessor, numbers 118, 119 and 120, have been re-

The letter acknowledging the receipt of our letter of recall and abnouncing his intended return, requires no special notice. Number 117 bears the date of 5th April last. It contains only an expression of Mr. Faulkner's views of the policy which this Government ought to pursue in regard to the disturbed condition of affairs at home, but at the same time gives no information concerning the state

of our affairs in France. The instructions heretofore transmitted to you will show you the President's views on the subject Mr. Faulkner has discussed, and those will be your guide, notwithstanding any different opinions your predecessor may have expressed or left on record at Paris, No. ,119 bears date of the fifteenth April last, and contains a report of an official conversation, and also of an unofficial one, hold between

Mr. Faulkner and M. Thouvenel.
In the former conversation, M. Thouvenel asked Mr. Faulkner whether there is not some diversity of opinion in the Cabinet of the President as to the proper mode of meeting the difficulty which, now disturbs the relations of the States and the General Governmont. Mr. Faulkner, in roply, said that he had no information on the subject. The matter is of no great moment, yet it is desira-ble that there be no misapprehensions of the true state of the Government in the present

You may, therefore, recall that conversa-tion to Mr. Thouvenel's memory, and then assure him explicitly that there is no differonce of opinion whatever between the President and his constitutional advisors, or among those advisers themselves, concerning the policy that has been pursued, and which is now prosecuted by the Administration in regard to the unhappy disturbances, existing to the country. The path of Executive duty has thus far been too gloriously marked out by

sheer necessities to be mistaken, while the solemnity of the great emergency and the rein the public councils every emotion but those of loyalty and patriotism. It is not in the hands of this Administration that this Government is to come to an end at all, much less for want of harmony in devotion to the country.

Mr. Thouvenel's declaration that the United States may rest well assured that no hasing the general principles applicable to cases that need not now be discussed.

In the unofficial conversation, Mr. Faulkner says he himself expressed the opinion that force would not be employed to coerce the so-called Seceding States into submission to the Federal authorities, and that the only solution to the difficulties would be found in such modifications of the Constitutional compact as would invite the Secoding States back into the Union, or a peaceable acquiesence in the assertion of their claims to a separate sovereignty.

The time when these questions had any

pertinency or plausibility has passed away. The United States waited patiently, while their authority was defied in turbulent assemblies and in seditious preparations, willing to hope that the mediation offered on all sides would conciliate and induce the disaffeeted parties to return to a better mind. But the case is now altogether changed. The insurgents have instituted revolution with open, flagrant, deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the Union. The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity .-The constitutional remedies for all the complaints of the insurgents are still open to them, and will remain so. But, on the other hand, the land and naval forces of the Union have been put into activity to restore the federal authority, and to save the Union from danger. You cannot be too decided or explicit in making known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be, the least ideaexisting in this Government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place, in any way whatever. There will be here only one nation and one Government, and there will be the same Republic and the same Constitutional Union that have already survived a dozen national changes and changes of government in almost every other country.

These will stand hereafter, as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the eve of yourdeparture the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of the national Government, and the lavish devotion of the national Govornment, and the lavish devotion of the national treasure to this great cause. Tell M. and it is high time that it be dismissed by the statesmen in Eu-

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM, H. SEWARD.

BLOCKADE .- We subjoin a brief definition of a blockade from a respectable author-

" Blockade is the interception by one belligerent of a communication with a place occupied by another. National sovereignty confer the right of declaring war, and the right which nations, of war have of destroying or capturing each other's subjects or goods, imposing upon neutral nations the ob-ligations not to interfere with the exercise of this right within the rules and limits prescribed by the law of nations,

In order to render the communication with a place unlawful to a neutral, a blockading or besieging force must be actually present, investing it, and sufficiently powerful to ren-der-a communication with it dangarous to a neutral, and expose him to seizure by the blockading or besieging force. A declarareignty, but does not require, in all cases, a direct declaration by the sovereign authority of the besieging belligerent; for its officers may, be invested, either expressly or by implication, with authority to institute such siege or blockade, It must, however, in or-der to be lawful and obligatory on neutrals, be declared, or sanctioned, either expressly, or by implication, by the sovereign power .-It must also be declared or made public, so that neutrals may have notice of it. If a blockade is instituted by a sufficient authority, and maintained by a sufficient force, a neutral is so far affected by it, that, if he attempts to trade with the place invested, either by carrying goods to it or bringing them away, the property so attempted to be carried to, or from the place, is liable to be seized by the investing party, and in case of

being seized, is forfeited. CHANCES OF BEING KILLED IN WAR. Marshal Saxe, a high authority in such things, was in the habit of saying that to kill a man in battle, the man's weight in lead must be expended. A French medical and surgical gazetto, published at Lyons, says this fact was verified at Solferino, even in the recent great on both Morris' and Sullivan's Islands. Earimprovement in fire arms. The Austrians fired 8,400,000 rounds. The loss of the French and Italians was 2,000 killed and 10,-000 wounded. Each man hit cost 700 rounds. The mean weight of ball is one ounce; thus, we find that it required, on an average, 272 pounds of lend to kill a man.—

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

Official Report of Gen. Beauregard. HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY, Charleston, S. C., April 27, 1861.

Brig. Gen. Cooper, Adj't. General C. S. A .: Sir: I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter, and the incidents connected therewith. Having completed my channel defences and batteries in the ty or precipitate action will be taken on the subject of the apprehended application of the insurrectionists for a recognition of the insurrectionists for a recognition of the independence of the so-called Confederate a communication to Major Anderson, in communication to Major Anderson, in com-States is entirely satisfactory, although it was mand of the fortification, demanding its evac-States is entirely satisfactory, although it was mand of the fortification, demanding its evac-might stand in need of. Before my Aids attended by a reservation of views concern-uation. I offered to transport himself and reached the fort the United States flag was command to any port in the United States he displayed on the parapets, but remained there might select, to allow him to move out of the fort with company arms and property, and all private property, and to salute his flag on lowering it. He refused to accede to the demand. the firing from our batteries almost entirely As my aids were about leaving, Major Ander- ceased, but re-opened with increased vigor son remarked, that if we did not butter him to when it reappeared on the parapet, and was pieces he would be starved out in a few days, or words to that effect.

This being reported to me by my Aids, on their return with his refusal at 5.10 P. M., I deemed it proper to telegraph the purport of bombard Fort Sumter. If Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that in the meantime he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort effusion of blood. If this or its equivalent be M., I sent my Aids with a communication to Major Anderson, based upon the foregoing instructions. It was placed in his hands at 12.45 A. M., 12th inst. He expressed his willingness to evacuate the fort ou Monday afternoon, if provided with the necessary means of transportation, and if he should not receive contradictory instructions from his Government or additional supplies. But he declined to agree not to open his guns upon us in the event of any hostile demonstration on our part against his flag. This reply, which was opened and shown to my Ails, plainly indicated that if instructions should be received contrary to his purpose to evacuate, or if he should receive his supplies, or if the Confederate troops should fire on hostile troops of the United States, or upon transports bearing the United States flag, containing men, munitions, and supplies, designed for hostile operations against us, he would still feel himself bound to fire upon us and to hold possession of the fort. As, in consequence of a communication from the President of the United States to the Governor of South Carolina, we were in momentary expectation of an

scent upon our coast, to that end, from the United States fleet-then lying off the en-Thouvenel, then, with the highest considera- trance of the harbor-it was manifestly an tion and good feeling, that the thought of a apparent necessity to reduce the fort as speeddissolution of this Union, peaceably or by ily as possible, and not to wait until the ships force, has never entered into the mind of any and the fort should unite in a combined attack upon us. Accordingly my Aids, carry ing out my instructions, promptly refused to accede to the terms proposed by Major Anderson, and notified him in writing that our batteries would open upon Fort Sumter in one hour. This notification was given at 3.20 A. M. of Friday, the 12th instant. The signal shell was fired from Fort Johnson at 4.30 A. M. At about 5 o'clock the lire from our batteries became general. Fort Sumter did not open fire until 7 o'clock, when it commenced with a vigorous fire upon the Cummings' Point Iron Battery. The enemy next directed his fire upon the Enfield Battery, on Sullivan's Island, constructed to sweep the parapet of Fort Sumter, to prevent the working of the barbette guns, and to dismount them.— This was also the aim of the Floating Battery, the Dahlgreen Battery, and the gun batteries at Cummings' Point. The enemy next opened fire on Fort Moultrie, between which and Fort Sumter a steady and almost constant fire was kept up throughout the day. These three points, Fort Moultrie, Cummings' Point, and the end of Sullivan's Island, where the Floating Battery, Dahlgreen Battery; and the Enfilade Battery were placed, were the points to which the enemy seemed almost to confine his attention, although he fired a number of shots at Captain Butler's Mortar Battery, situnted to the east of Fort Moultrie, and a few at Capt. James' Mortar Batteries, at Fort Johnson. During the day (12th inst.) the ments from the powerful fleet off the bar; and fire of my batteries was kept up most spirited to all the troops under my command I award ly, the guns and mortars being worked in the coolest manner, preserving the prescribed intervals of firing. Towards evening it became evident that our fire was very effective, as the epony was driven from his barbette guns, which he attempted to work in the morning,

attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, or of a de-

and his fire was confined to his easemated guns, but in a less active manner than in the morning, and it was observed that several of his guns en barbette were disabled. During the whole of Friday night our mor tar batteries continued to throw shells, but, in obedience to orders, at longer intervals. The night was rainy and dark, and as it was confidently expected that the United States fleet would attempt to land troops upon the islands, or to throw men into Fort Sumter by means of boats, the greatest vigilance was observed at all our channel batteries, and by our troops ly on Saturday morning all our batteries reopened upon Fort Sumter, which responded rigorously for a time, directing its fire specially against Fort Moultrie. About 8 o'clock, A. M., snoke was seen issuing from the quarters of Fort Sumter; upon this the fire of our battories was increased, as a matter of course, Fort Sumter continued to fire from time to gy, and his judicious arrangements, and the

shells. Our brave troops, carried away by their naturally generous impulses, mounted the different batteries, and at every discharge from the fort cheered the garrison for its pluck ind gallantry, and hooted the fleet lying innetive just outside the bar. About 1.30 P. M., it being reported to me that the flag was down, (it afterwards appeared that the fiag-staff had been shot away,) and the conflagration, from the large volume of smoke, being apparently on the increase, I sent three of my Aids with a message to Major Anderson, to the effect that seeing his flag no longer flying, his quarters in flames, and supposing him to be in distress. I desired to offer him any assistance he only a short time, when it was hauled down, and a white flag substituted in its place.— When the United States flag first disappeared continued until the white flag was raised, when it ceased entirely. Upon the arrival of my Aids at Fort Sumter, they delivered their message to Major Anderson, who replied that he thanked me for my offer, but desired no his remark to the Secretary of War. I re-ecived by telegraph the following instructions Colonel Wigfall, one of my Aids, who had ceived by telegraph the following instructions at 9.10 P. M.: "Do not desire needlessly to been detached for special duty on Morris' Island, had, by order of Brigadier-General Simons, crossed over to Fort Sumter from Cummings' Point in an open boat, with Privato William Gourdin Young, amidst a heavy fire of shot and shell, for the purpose of ascer Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid the thining from Major Anderson whether his in tention was to surrender, his flag being down refused, reduce the fort as your judgement and his quarters in flames. On reaching the decide to be most practicable." At 11 P. fort, the Colonel had an interview with Major Anderson, the result of which was, that Major Anderson understood him as offering the same conditions on the part of General Beauregard as had been tendered him on the 11th inst., while Colonel Wigfall's impression was that Major Anderson unconditionally surrendere 1. trusting to the generosity of General Beauregard to offer such terms as would be honorable and acceptable to both parties; meanwhile, before these circumstances were reported to me, and in fact soon after the Aids I had dispatched with the offer of assistance had set out on their mission, hearing that a white flag was flying over the fort, I sent Major Jones, the chief of my staff, and some other Aids. with substantially the same propositions I had submitted to Major Anderson on the 11th astant, with the exception of the privilege of aluting his flag. The Major (Anderson) reolied "it would be exceedingly gratifying to aim, as well as to his command, to be permitted to salute their flag, having so gallantly defended the fort, under such trying circum stances, and hoped that General Beauregard would not refuse it, as such a privilege was not unusual." He further said, "he would not urge the point, but would prefer to refer the matter again to General Beauregard."-The point was, therefore, left open until the matter was submitted to me. Previous to the return of Major Jones, I sent a fire engine, under Mr. M. H. Nathan, Chief of the Fire Department, and Surgeon General Gibbes, of South Carolina, with several of my Aids, to offer further assistance to the garrison of Fort Sumter, which was declined. I very cheerfully agreed to allow the salute, as an honorable testimony to the gallantry and fortitude with which Major Anderson and his command had defended their post, and I informed Major Anderson of my decision about half-past seven o'clock, through Major Jones, my chief of staff. The arrangements being completed, Major Anderson embarked with his command bar, and our troops in mediately garrisoned the fort, and before sunset the flag of the Confederate States floated over the ramparts of Sumter.

I commend in the highest terms the gal lantry of every one under my command, and it is with diffidence that I will mention any corps or names, for fear of doing injustice to those not mentioned, for where all have done their duty well, it is difficult to discriminate. Although the troops out of the batteries bearing on Fort Sumter were not so fortunate as their comrades working the guns and mortars still their services were equally as valuable and as commendable, for they were on their arms at the Channel Batteries, and at their posts and bivouses, and exposed to severe weather, and constant watchfulness, expecting every moment, and ready to repel, reinforce much praise for their gallantry, and the cheerfulness with which they met the duties required of them. I feel much indebted to Generals R. G. M. Punovant and James Simons, and their staffs, especially Majors Evans and DeSaussure, S. C. A., commanding on Sullivan's and Morris' Islands, for their valuable and gallant services, and the discretion they displayed in executing the duties devolving on their responsible positions. O Licut. Col. R. S. Ripley, 1st Artillery Battalion, Commandant of Batteries on Sullivan's Island, I cannot speak too highly, and join with General Dunovant, his immediate commander since January last, in commending in the highest terms his sagacity, experience and unflagging zeal. I would also mention in the highest terms of praise Captains Cal-hono and Hanloquist, Assistant Commandants of Batteries to Colonel Ripley, and the followng Commanders of Batteries on Sullivan's Island: Captain J. R. Hemilton, Commanding the Floating Battery and Dahlgreen Gun; Capts. Butler, C. S. A., and Bruns, Aid-de-Camp to General Dunovant, and Lieutenants

Wagner, Rhett, Yates, Valentine and Parker. To Lieut. Col. W. G. DeSaussure, Second Artillery Battalion, Commandant of Batteries on Mortis' Island, too much praise cannot be given. He displayed the most untiring energood management of his Batteries, contributhe dense smoke, flying shot and bursting ted much to the reduction of Port Sumter.

To Major Stevens of the Citadel Academy, charge of the Cummings' Point batteries feel much indebted for his valuable and seientific assistance, and the efficient working of the batteries under his immediate charge. The Cummings' Point batteries (iron-42 pounders and mortars-were manned by the Palmetto Guard, Captain Cuthbert, and I take pleasure in expressing my admiration of the service of the gallant captain and his distinguished company during the action. I would also mention in terms of praise the following commanders of batteries at the Point, viz: Lieutenants Armstrong, of the Citadel Academy, and Brownfield, of the Palmetto Guard; also, aptain Thomas, of the Citadel Academy, the had charge of the rifle cannon, and had the honor of using this valuable weapon-a gift of one of South Carolina's distant sons to s native State-with peculiar effect. Capt. G. King, with his company, the Marion Artillery, commanded the Mortar battery in rear of the Cummings' Point batteries, and the accuracy of his shell practice was the theme of general admiration, Capt. George S. James, commanding at Fort Johnson, had the honor of firing the first shell at Fort Sumter, and his conduct, and those under him, was commendable during the action. Capt. Martin, S. C. A., commanded the Mount Pleasant mortar battery, and with his assistants did good service. For a more detailed account of the gallantry of officers and men, and of the various incidents of the attack on Sumter, I would respectfully invite your attention to the copies of the reports of the different officers under my command, herewith enclosed. I cannot close my report without reference to the following gentlemen: To his Excellency Governor Pickens and staff-especially Cols. Lamar and Dearing, who were so active and efficient in the construction of the Channel batteries; Cols. Lucas and Moore, for assistance on various occasions; and Col. Duryea and Mr. Nathan-chief of the fire department-for their gallant assistance in puting out the fire at Fort Sumter, when the magazine of the latter was in imminent danger of explosion. General Jamison, Secretary of War, and General S. R. Gist, Adjutant-Gencral, for their valuable assistance in obtaining and despatching the troops for the attack on Sumter and the defence of the batteries .-Quartermaster's and Commissary-General's Department-Col. Hatch and Col. Walker, and the Ordnauce Board, especially Colonel Manigault, Chief of Ordnance, whose zeal and activity were untiring. The Medical Department, whose preparations had been judiciously and amply made, but which a kind Providence rendered unnecessary. The Engineers-Ma-jors Whiting and Gwynn, Captains Trapier and Lee, and Lieutenants McCrady, Earle and Gregorie, on whom too much praise cannot be bestowed for their untiring zeal, energy and gallantry, and to whose labors is great ly due the unprecedented example of taking such an important work, after thirty-three hours' firing, without having to report the loss of a single life, and but four slightly wounded. From Maj. W. H. C. Whiting I derived also much assistance, not only as an engineer in selecting the sites and laying out the Channel Batteries on Morris' Island, but as acting Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, in arranging and stationing the troops on said Island. The Naval Department, especially Capt. Hartsteine, one of my volunteer Aids, who was perfectly indefatigable in guarding the entrance into the harbor, and in transmit-Licut. T. B. Huger was also of much service, first as inspecting ordnance officer of

batteries, then in charge of the batteries of the south end of Morris' Island. Lieutenant on the transport prepared to convey him to Warley, who commended the Dahlgreen Chan-the United States fleet, still lying outside the nel Battery, also the school ship, which was Warley, who commanded the Dahlgreen Chankindly offered by the Board of Directors, and was of .auch service. Lieut. Rutledge was acting inspector general of ordannee of all the batteries, in which capacity, assisted by Lieut. Williams, C. S. A., on Morris' Island, he was of much service in organizing and distributing the ammunition. Captains Childs and Jones, assistant commandants of batteries to Lieuten ant-Colonel DeSaussure; Captains Winder and Allston, acting assistant Adjutant and Inspector-Generals to Gen. Simons' brigade; Captain Manigault, of my staff, attached to General Simons' staff, did efficient and gallant services on Morris' Island during the fight. Professor Lewis R. Gibbes, of the Charleston College, and his aids, for their valuable services in operating the Drummond Lights established at the extension of Sullivan's and Morris' Islands. The venerable and gallant Edmund Ruffit, of Virginia, was at the Iron Battery, and fired many guns, undergoing every fatigue and sharing the hardships at the battery with the youngest of the Palmettoes.

To my regular staff, Major D. R. Jones, C. S. A., Captains Lee and Fergusca, S. C. A. and Lieutenant Legare, S. C. A., and volunteer staff, Messrs. Chisolu, Wigfall, Chesnut, Manning, Miles, Gonzales and Pryor, I am much indebted for their indefat gable and valuable assistance, night and day, during the attack on Sumter, transmitting in open boats, my orders when called upon, with alacrity and cheerfulness, to the different batteries, amidst falling balls and bursting shells, Capt. Wigfall being the first in Sumter to receive

its surrender. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brigadier-General Commanding.

SOUTHERN TRADE .- The Petersburg Express of Wednesday, says: "As an instance of the effects of secession upon the relative conditions, and especially upon the manufac-turing departments of the two sections of our country, we will mention the fact, that Mr. George H. Davis, one of our most enterprising mere' ants, received from Charleston yes-terday, packages of dry goods to the amount of \$8000, the material and manufacture of which were entirely consummated in the South. We only need to be thrown upon our resources, to develope them to an abundant extent. The experiment is now to be tried, and there is no doubt about its success."

Telegraphic News from all Quarters.

TRENTON, (via Montgomery,) May 0 .--The war bill passed by the New Jorsey Leg-islature calls for \$1,000,000.

DETROIT, May 9.—The Governor recom-\$1,000,000.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A fully armed schooner was captured off the mouth of the Chesapeake, with two men—the rest ha ing escaped.

RICHMOND, May 9 .- The authorities are vidently well posted as to Scott's plans.-Fifteen hundred troops arrived at Perryville from Philadelphia last night. Gen. Harney has been ordered back to St. Louis. The assenger trains between Philadelphia and Baltimore have resumed their trips:

MONTGOMERY, May 9 .- Nothing was done in the public session of Congress to-day. In secret session an act was passed to raise additional forces to serve during the war, and authori ing the President to accept the services of volunteers without regard to the lace of enlistment. Another act made pubic authorizes the Postmaster General to issue proclamation any day he may choose to designate, taking entire charge of the postal affairs of the Confederate States.

MOBILE, May 8.—The transports Kick Keys and Henry Lewis left here yesterday, laden with provisions for Pensacols, arrived off the bar at 5 p. m., but were stopped and boarded by the Powhatan. Their papers and cargoes were examined by Com. Porter, who granted them permission to proceed to Pensacola, remarking that he thought Gen. Bragg wished to use the boats for conveying troops to Santa Rosa Island, and that they would be badly whipped after Bragg got them there. While the Keys and Lewis were sounding and getting under way, the Brooklyn came up, and ordered them to fol-low her to the Subine. Through some misunderstanding the Keys had got under way for the bar. The Powhatan and Brooklyn both fired across her bows. She rounded to. Boat's crews of armed men were put aboard of her, and they were compelled to lay to under the guns of the Sabine till this morning; when Lieut. Brown endorsed on their papers warning not to attempt an entrance of the harbor, or he would send them North as prisoners of war, and have the boats sold as prizes. The Powhatan followed the Keys and Lewis on their return home, till they had passed Perdide river. They arrived here in safety this morning.

MONTGOMERY, May 8.—Congress sits

rostly i secret session. It is understood they are engaged in perfecting arrangements for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, by placing the Confederacy in the best possible condition of defence. It is also understood, contrary to what was supposed, that the Confederacy has control of sufficient arms, ordnance and ammunition of every description, to put into the field one hundred and fifty thousand men for a year's campaign. Washington, May 8.—A Louisiana reg-

1,400 strong. Tennessee and Alabama troops and batteries reached Lynchburg. NORFOLK, May 8.—There are four the sand troops now concentrated here, including two Georgia companies. The authorities are

fortifying Norfolk and Hatter's Inlet. FRANKFORT, May 8 .- Governor Magoffin, n his message to the Kentucky Legislature, denounces Lincoln's movements, and inclines strongly towards the South; but refers the whole subject to the people. He recommends a State Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Maj. Anderson, for the present, has consented to take command of a Union brigade from Kentucky.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Several riotous persons were arrested for attacking some of the Massachusetts troops. The Maryland Legis-

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Liverpool steamer Asia sailed to day, taking out \$4,800

n specie. BOSTON, May 8.—The steam frigate Minnesota sailed to day under scaled orders.
Philadelphia, May 9.—Virginia troops are reported to be concentrating in force at

Herper's Ferry. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- The Government

feels no apprehension of an attack on Cairo. Gen. Lee says the Virginians shall not cross the State line unless attacked. MONTGOMERY, May 9 .- Reliable informa-

ion has reached official circles here that eleven States will be in the Southern Confederaey early in June. Hon. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, is here. Favorable advices have been received from Kentucky and Mis-

Mr. Russell, traveling correspondent of the London Times, left Montgomery last night, fully confirmed in the belief of the permanency and military resources of the Confederate States. The vote in the Arkansas Convention on the ordinance of secession was 69 to 1.

ALEXANDRIA, May 9.—There is no news of importance here or in Washington, to-day. Mr. Simonton, of the New York Times, was accidentally shot yesterday in Washington, and a policeman shot a soldier there also; and to day a member of the 7th regiment was accidentally shot.

The bridges on the Northern Central Rail-

road will be finished to-day. The court house at Frederick, Maryland, was burned yesterday.

at Frederick, Maryland, was burned yesterday.
CHAMBERSBURG, May 10.—It is reported that the Virginians are fortifying the heights on the Maryland side of the Potomac. About six thousand Confederate troops are there.—
WASHINGTON, May 10.—Judge Scarbor. ough, of the Court of Claims has resigned.
PERRYVILLE, May 10.—The graduating class of West Point Cadets has arrived here, to drill the Lincoln forces.
New York, May 10.—The Quaker City is blockading Cape Houry. It is reported that the Virginians are fitting out the steamers Yorktown and Jamestown to you the James river blocksde. The secession has is still dying at Hampton Roads.

ing at Hampton Roads.