New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THE TEXAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of Large Numbers of Strange Men—The K. G. C. Council in the Field—Mexican Alarm—A New Regiment to be Raised—Arrival of Col. Lee, Engineering in the Rangers—Decisive Measures to be Adopted—News from Matamoras—Other News.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

BROWNSVILLE, April 18, 1860.

Mr. Editor—The difficulty of Reynosa has been the most interesting topic of conversation here during the last week; but as I have related the whole affair in another letter, I must proceed to give you the remaining news items from the Rio Grande.

The last week has been a tolerably lively one in this place; for we have not only had the Rangers in town, but the garrison has been considerably increased, and the floating population has augmented in proportion. It is said that the K. G. C. commission has been very prospecting for a suitable location; and the Mexicans are tolerably well frightened, and say that organization for a filibustering expedition. I know nothing of the merits of the controversy between the Knights and the Mexicans, but I believe that the party said to be identified with the former island is very considerable, and that they are not seem disposed to settle on this side of the river. In fact every man, woman and child throughout seem the absolute necessity of abolishing the Rio Grande as a boundary line, and I suppose the Knights will have a hand in helping to do the work.

The Mexicans are as well aware of this necessity as we are, only they have a different plan for doing it from what we have, and I submit both propositions to your judgment. The Texans claim that the Sierra mountains are the proper and natural boundary between the two nations, while the Mexicans claim that line ought to be located on the Nueces river; and in support of their policy large numbers of them are collected on the Rio Grande to prevent its from moving westward, which they say is tantamount to a retreat to the Nueces, for they intend to make properly so unsafe on that side of the Rio Grande that no man will feel justified in holding it except under the guns of a fortified place. This was the intention of Cortina, as he said, to waste the country to the Nueces, and he carried out his scheme very effectually. So there are but few farms now between the two streams which have not suffered from his pillaging hands. However, with the K. G. C. community on this bank of the river and the American people back of them, I hardly think the question admits of a doubt but that we are to succeed, and that very shortly, too. It is impossible to live on the frontier in the present state of affairs, for shots are constantly being exchanged across the Rio Grande, and they are not likely to be suppressed. It is probable the present condition of things may continue for a year or more, but it must terminate. The races are opposed to each other; both sides of the river afford protection from the other; property is now daily being taken by well organized parties, and carried back and forth; life is not safe; all property is depreciated; and, in fact, we live in a constant state of war.

Col. Lee, who has just arrived to take command on this frontier, has emphatically announced to the Mexican authorities that they must surrender Cortina's men whenever they can be found, and they must disperse all collections of men which Cortina may gather, or he will cross the river in force and capture and suppress such parties himself. This places the Mexicans between two fires, for they are more frightened of Cortina than they are of Uncle Sam; and therefore it is altogether probable that if Cortina does return with another party, as he has sworn to do, there is no doubt but that Col. Lee will have to carry out his programme, as his own responsibility.

Capt. John S. Ford and Capt. Littleton, both in command of companies of Texas Rangers, have been in town for the last week making preparations to leave this frontier with their forces, at the command of Gov. Houston. They are to go to Goliad next week, when it will be determined whether they shall be mustered out of service or sent on to the Indian frontier.

It is becoming a serious question with Texas whether she made anything by her policy of annexation; for she gave up her custom-house revenues for protection from the Indians and from foreign invasion, and yet she has been ravaged in all her frontiers, and her soil has been deliberately invaded by Mexican forces. But while Mr. Buchanan is quietly superintending the division of spoils between Gen. Bowman, Wendell and the county newspapers, how can he be expected to look out for Indians and Mexicans? and yet, on the principle of doing one thing at a time and doing it good, Old Buck has made a very bungling affair of the pitching spoils division.

It is estimated that there are now three thousand negroes in Mexico which belong to American owners. I leave the reflection which this subject suggests to your own mind.

There is no news of a reliable character from the interior of Mexico. It is reported that Gen. Ogaga had defeated twelve hundred Centralists commanded by Pedro Valdez, at the hill of Corcoville, near Cocula, taking six pieces of artillery, all their munitions of war, with a large number of horses and arms. The Centralists left more than eighty dead in the field, among whom were several chiefs and officers.

Three hundred cavalry had deserted the Centralists at San Luis, and joined Gen. Uraga. On the 20th of March, another body of two hundred infantry left the Centralists at San Luis.

Gens. Gonzales and Ortega had suffered a new disaster at Rincon de Romos.

Gens. Carvajal and Traga were at Benado, while the Centralists still held San Luis.

The value of foreign merchandise exported in Mexico from this place, for the two weeks ending on the 12th, was $95,000. The trade of the town has been very dull for the past few months, but it is looking up now.

Four dead Mexicans floated down the river opposite this city last Monday. It is supposed they were killed in some of the fights up the country.

The K. G. C.'s are encamped on the bank of the Rio Grande above this city, and are said to have a large force, and are living high on good fresh meat bought from the rancheros.

The establishment of the mail line weekly to this place, gives us a very easy time of it in relation to the news. The Arizona arrived on Monday morning, and is leaving on Wednesday. Capt. Smith is a great favorite in this place.

The health of Brownsville is exceedingly good at present, and there is not much prospect of any change for the worse this year.

We have in garrison now quite a large force, amounting in all to some 250 regulars and about 80 Rangers, not including the Knights.

A new town has been laid off on Brazos harbor, and lots are now offered for sale. The place is called Brazos City, and is said to offer good opportunities for investment. John V. Singer is the original proprietor, but I. M. Singer, of sewing machine notoriety, is the principal capitalist.

The Difficulty at Reynosa—Threatening aspect of affairs at one time—The Rangers hot after a fight—Invasion of Mexico—Arrival of Col. Lee just in time to save a big row—The Mexicans scared.

BROWNSVILLE, April 18, 1860.

Mr. Editor—I wrote you in my last that the Texas Rangers, under Captain Ford, had had a difficulty at Reynosa, and that the row ended by the Mexicans becoming exceedingly friendly and agreeable. I have since conversed with parties that were upon the expedition, and they detail a rather interesting time as having occurred between the Rangers and their friends, the Mexicans.

It seems that late on the afternoon of the 1st of April, Capt. Ford received information that Zamora, an officer in the party of Cortina, was at Reynosa with a crowd of his bandits, and the Ranger captain at once concluded to visit the scene of Mr. Zamora's whereabouts. Within less than an hour the party (90 strong) were in the saddle and on the road. Riding all night, they camped on the 2d in a retired bend of the river, to escape observation. At night they removed their camp to the chaparral above Edinburg, which is opposite Reynosa, where they remained all day, free from discovery. On the 3d the command moved up to the Davis ranche, and at night all the Rangers crossed the river, swimming their horses and passing their ammunition over in a skiff. This transit of the river was performed in two hours, and at the end of that time the command was again on the road.

Capt. Ford divided his command into three divisions, as he approached the town, with Lieut. Pue in the advance with a detachment. The remaining divisions were commanded by Lieuts. Nolan, Paschal, Dix and Bennett, the whole being commanded by Capt. Ford, assisted by Capt. Littleton. The force reached old Reynosa about 11 P. M., and surrounded the place, keeping a strict guard until morning. Unfortunately, however, in the first disposition, an opening was left through which some of Cortina's men escaped.

On the morning of the 4th, search was made for Cortina, but none of his men could be found; but Capt. Ford was told that Zamora, with a party of his men, was at a ranche a short distance from the town; and he was also informed that the rascal had threatened to cross to the American side and burn all the houses and hang all the people, because one of the farmers had piloted the Rangers to the fight at the Bolsa. The Rangers started immediately on the hunt, but failed to come up with the game this time, as he had left a short while before. The Rangers then moved to New Reynosa, where they were met on the outskirts of the town by the Mexican advance guard, who hailed as friends. Capt. Littleton and Lieut. Pue rode to the front and spoke with the party to explain the object of the visit. The demonstrations of the military force in the town were of such a character as to indicate the possibility of an attack, and Lieut. Nolan was ordered to the right to flank the Mexican advance guard, which movement was efficiently executed.

In the meantime a column of Mexicans was observed to be moving down another street, and Lieut. Nolan was ordered to the right. In executing this maneuver he came suddenly upon a detachment of Mexicans with a small field piece. The latter party retired immediately, although very reluctantly, threatening all the while to fire if the Rangers did not halt. To this threat Ford's men religiously replied: "Fire and be d——d!" but the command was not obeyed. A Mexican official then pompously ordered Lieut. Nolan to halt, but the latter quietly remarked that he did not "receive orders from any officer but Capt. Ford, and therefore it was impossible for him to stop."

At this juncture Señor Trevino advanced to the front and made a demonstration to talk, when a newly recruited marine in the Rangers deliberately drew down his rifle and exclaimed, "By the powers, Lieutenant, let me shoot that fellow, he has got two pistols and a gold watch!" Another fellow knocked the gun up on the instant, remarking "We had better capture him—he would sell for $1,500 in Texas!"

The other two columns met with the same opposition, but treated it with the same unconcern, quietly moving on to fulfill the orders issued by Capt. Ford. Ultimately, however, the civil authorities came out, and after a very courteous reception of the Rangers, the object of the visit was explained. After this, the Rangers withdrew, though not until they had satisfied themselves that there were some of Cortina's men in the Mexican National Guard.

During the continuance of the Rangers in Reynosa the authorities seemed to be *spiritually* excited. As the Rangers commenced recrossing the river, however, the stamina of the Mexicans gradually returned and seemed to gather intensity as the distance between themselves and the Texans increased. After the latter had all crossed, with the exception of five or six, the Commandant rather imprudently remarked that if the Rangers had not left, and if there had been a row, he might have thrashed the Rangers. One of the Texans instantly responded that if he thought so they would not go across, but would send for the balance of the boys and give the Mexicans a chance. The opening was too good, and the Texans seemed too anxious, so the Mexicans backed down.

But the Commandant's valor was not to be let off so easy as that, for just then a Mexican stepped out of the ranks of Ford's Rangers and challenged the former to fight him at great odds. "I am a Mexican," said he, "and you cannot say that I take advantage of you; go and get three men like yourself and I'll thrash all of you." The Commandant hung his head and marched.

When the Rangers arrived on the east side of the Rio Grande, they made a demand upon the authorities of Reynosa for 18 persons who were then in town and who had been with Cortina. The authorities replied that they did not recognize Capt. Ford's right to demand the men and refused to do any thing but deliver them into the hands of the authorities of Matamoras. Ford was making ready for an attack upon Reynosa to enforce his demand when, fortunately or unfortunately, Col. Lee came along and took charge of the matter himself. He told the Mexicans that they must deliver up the men and that they must disperse all parties on that side friendly to Cortina, or he would enter the country in force and execute his own commands.

The authorities at once "came to the scratch" and agreed to all that was asked of them; but stated that Cortina's men had fled, with the exception of one, who was almost dead. Col. Lee then ordered the Rangers to withdraw from Edinburg, which was done, and thus a very respectable little fight was avoided at Reynosa. The natives fully expected it, for they built very heavy barricades and sent into the country for recruits, until they gathered about 800 men in garrison to fight the 80 Rangers under Ford.

The Latest News—Reported Return of Cortina—Probabilities of the Truth of the Report—Six Hundred Negroes, Indians and Mexicans Joined His Standard—Large Reinforcements Arriving in Matamoras—Great Influx of K. G. C. Boys—Mexico Preparing for the Fight, etc.

BROWNSVILLE, April 19, 1860.

Mr. Editor—The departure of the Arizona has been deferred for one day, and I take the opportunity of bringing my letters up to the latest date.

I am more than gratified at the opportunity, too, for I have been posted on some late news which is of a rather exciting character. The report has reached town this afternoon that Cortina has returned from Monterey and Salillo with a large force, and that he has already crossed the Rio Grande into Texas, or is about to do it, with his new force, which numbers some six hundred, consisting of 300 Indians, 100 negroes, and 200 Mexicans. He avoids the lower Rio Grande, and will make his attack on Star county this time, as that is a section which has heretofore escaped his ravages, and is pretty thickly stocked with valuable cattle.

This report is verified from citizens in Matamoras, and but corresponds with the threat that Cortina uttered when he left the fight at the Mesa about six weeks ago. I hardly think, myself, that he has crossed the Rio Grande as yet; for I think he has too salutary a fear of the Rangers to make any such demonstration while they are in the neighborhood, and when it is well known that they are about to be withdrawn. But that he will make the crossing is almost as certain as that he has done so before; for there is nothing to restrain him from doing now what he did do three months ago, and there is a great opportunity of driving off immense herds of stock in this his last and most powerful attack. It is thought he will wait until the Rangers retire, and then make his movement; and then after his success he will retreat into the interior, join the Miramon party with his forces, and assist in merging his quarrel into a national war. He is a desperate and cunning Mexican, but he has the folly to believe that his country will come out of a new struggle with us in somewhat better plight than she did before. At least he is willing to save himself by trying the experiment, and his design now is to create a war between the United States and Mexico.

In this scheme, but with altogether different ideas, he is materially assisted by a large organization of Americans on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, who are known to public fame as the Knights of the Golden Circle. This section of the country is filled with members of this mysterious and powerful organization, and their camp fires are increased every night by new parties arriving during the day. The road is dusty with their constant movement, and from this place to Goliad it is said there is a continuous caravan of them, coming in small parties and large parties, on horseback and in wagons, armed and unarmed, with money and without it. There is some movement in contemplation, but what it is I am unable to tell, yet you may depend upon it, Mexico will have to pay the bill unless some unforseen event retards the enterprise on hand. It is reported that 300 of them are in this vicinity and on the way from Goliad, and their camps are the liveliest places about Brownsville. All of them live well, for they kill and eat cattle wherever they find them; and there appears to be a tacit understanding among the people hereabouts that their rations shall not be stinted, for no man drives up his cattle or complains of their loss. A company of thirty came in to-day from Baltimore, under Lieut. Phillips, and another party arrived on Saturday from Harrison county, under Lieut. Gammage. They are all men of true grit, too, and of unexceptionable behavior, for there has been no drinking or rowing hereabouts since their arrival.

The Mexicans and the Knights move along very quietly, but the report of an advancing force of 2000 men from the interior towards this frontier lends color to the supposition that our neighbors over the river are looking out and preparing for squalls.

If Cortina does make another attack on this frontier, it is confidently believed that Gen. Houston will lead an invading column which will conquer and annex Tamaulipas to Texas. The knowledge of this desire on the part of Texas has induced the negroes, large numbers of whom are settled on the Rio Grande, to arm themselves for a fight, as they know that if the Texans do cross the creek, they will be captured and restored to their proper owners, for most of these negroes are runaways from Texas.

The animosity against us on the other side of the Rio Grande is tending to strengthen Miramon, and I should not be surprised if the Centralists did not yet consolidate their power on the principle of opposition to the Americans. The treaty made by Ocampo with McLane is bitterly opposed in all Northern Mexico, and Gen. Garcia has actually delared that its enforcement would be resisted by Tamaulipas and the State. It is, he says, but a plan to sell the country slowly to the Gringos (Americans) and the scheme must be defeated by force if necessary. You can form no idea of the opposition which the Mexicans feel towards us as a people, for all ideas of a peaceful solution of the Mexican difficulty would be cast aside as improbable. Between the two hostile elements now on the frontier a war must result in less than twelve months. In view of this certainty the Mexicans are fortifying all the places on the Rio Grande, and troops are pouring into Matamoras.

The health of this section was never better and the garrison seems to be well drilled and ready for the fight.

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and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains
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of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teething, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind-Cold in the Head and Croup, also for Softening the Gums, Reducing Inflammation, Regulating the Bowels, and Relieving Pain, it has no equal—being an anti-spasmodic it is used with unfailing success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fits. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by
CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

Blood Food.
Healthy Human Blood upon being ANALYZED, always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives, of course, the True Standard. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, etc., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies and you are made well. The Blood Food is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are
FIVE PREPARATIONS
adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs inducing Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Complaints arising from Over-Use, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2 for Liver Complaints. No. 3, for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption it is taken by drops, and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, etc. See special directions for this. For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the Blood Food $1 per bottle.
Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York; J. WRIGHT & CO., No. 21 & 151 Chartres street; O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., and by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR
Never Debilitates.
It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.
It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.
The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.
Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the Liver Invigorator, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure Sick Headache, (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three teaspoonsful are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.
Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
Price, $1 per bottle.
—Also—
Sandford's Family Cathartic Pills,
Compounded from pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in Glass Cases, air tight, and will keep in any climate.
The Family Cathartic Pills is a gentle and active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years. The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the Pills, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all. The Professions well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.
The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangement of the Stomach, Sleeplessness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir to, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3. Price, 3 Dimes.
S. T. W. SANFORD, N. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, N. Y.
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
And sold by every Druggist.
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Spring and Summer Wear.
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SILK MIXED CASSIMERE.
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COLORED ALPACCA,
FANCY DRILL,
WHITE AND COL'D DRILL
Planters' LINEN Do.
Frock Coats.
SUPER. FR. BLACK SINGLE MILLED CLOTH.
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.. .. DRAP D'ETE.
.. BARPOUR MERINO.
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Pantaloons.
BLACK SINGLE MILLED CASSIMERE PANTS.
.. FR. DRAP D'ETE ..
SILK MIXED CASSIMERE ..
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Mr. HALL, the inventor and patentee of this new invention, as the result of years of experiment, has succeeded in perfecting it to such a high degree that artists, connoisseurs and photographers pronounce the
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Unequaled and unapproached by any other style of Photographic picture.
The Improved Hallotype—a name given by the Photographic journals—for softness, delicacy, truthfulness and durability, surpasses the finest Ivory Miniature; whilst its fidelity and stereoscopic effect renders the picture more charming and life-like than any other style.
These peerless portraits will be executed of any size required, at a less price than any other style of colored Photograph.
J. B. HALL and ANDERSON & BLESSING, No. 61 Camp street, (opposite the Picayune office) invite those wishing pictures, and all lovers of art, to call and satisfy themselves that they have indingrated
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