New Orleans Daily Crescent.
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1861.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

We have the assurance of the Richmond Enquirer and the Whig, also, that although Virginia has elected a large majority of what are called "Union" men to her State Convention, they are in no sense of the word submissionists. They are opposed to the immediate secession of the State, being willing to wait and see if the Black Republicans are going to make concessions—failing which, they are for secession. Still, it looks badly to see the Black Republican Governor of Pennsylvania ordering a salute to be fired in honor of the result in Virginia—and the same thing done in the interior Abolition villages of New York. We believe the Convention, which met yesterday, will promptly show those gentry that they have wasted their powder, and that the old Commonwealth will make but little hesitation in choosing between inferiority and degradation in an Abolition Union, and equality and respect in a Confederacy of the South.

As for Tennessee, we confess ourselves utterly surprised at the result. The people have decided, by an unprecedented majority, not to have any Convention at all—at the same time electing to the Convention, if one had been agreed to, an almost unbroken "Union" delegation. We had anticipated, from the spirit and ability with which the good fight was made by the secession press and orators, that the result would have been different. Can it be that the malign influence of that despicable trimmer of her's in the Senate still controls a State, all of whose sympathies, interests, and associations naturally belong to the South?

Apropos of Johnson, we observe that he made another speech, the other day, in the Senate, from the report of which we cull such select gems as these: "The Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South are allies in dissolving the Union." "He would rather be a Black Republican than a Red one." "The secession movement was carried on by terrorism and usurpation." "The secessionists are in favor of a monarchy." He assailed, with great vehemence, the secession movement as infamous, diabolical, hell-born." These are sweet and courteous phrases to be applied to Southern gentlemen by a man who has, for years, been excluded from everything like decent society.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—*Dot and Pocahontas Again.*—To-night, at the Varieties, the great drama of "Dot," with its powerful cast and splendid accessories, and the great burlesque of "Pocahontas," with its equally great cast and beautiful scenic effects, are to be repeated. A glance over the bill will naturally suggest the expediency of early application for the front seats.

ST. CHARLES.—*Corsican Brothers.*—Mr. Eddy appears again to-night as the Twin Brothers, in the great tragic drama above named. It is one of the very best of this able and popular actor's personations. A lively farce will follow.

OPERA HOUSE—*Benefit of M. Prevost.*—The talented and popular leader of the orchestra at the Opera takes his benefit to-night. The bill is an extraordinary one. Meyerbeer's great and splendid opera, "The Prophet," is to be produced with the whole scenic resources of the theater; the best talent of the company; and last, though not least, the aid of Adelina Patti and Maurice Strakosch, the former singing some of her most famous airs, and the latter touching the piano, between the second and third acts. The attraction is necessarily great, and the Opera House will be crowded.

ALHAMBRA.—*The Christys.*—The Christy Minstrels offer another of their varied and enticing programmes for to-night. This troupe improves upon acquaintance, and each night more than satisfies the crowds who attend.

MUSEUM.—The double girl and a great variety of other curiosities are, as usual, to be seen at the Museum, day and night.

Beau Nash, the King of Bath.

A recent essay in an English magazine gives the following sketch of a celebrated character in the fashionable world:

The man was immensely fond of money; he liked to show his gold-laced coat and superb new waistcoat in the Mall, the Grove, the Abbey-ground, and Bond street, and to be known as Le Grand Nash. But on the other hand, he did not love money for itself, and never hoarded it. It is, indeed, something to Nash's honor, that he died poor. He delighted, in the poverty of his mind, to display his great thick set person to the most advantage; he was as vain as any peacock, without the affectation of that character, for he was always blunt and free-spoken, but, as long as he had enough to satisfy his vanity, he cared nothing for mere wealth. He had generosity, though he neglected the precepts about the right hand and the left, and showed some ostentation in his charities. When a poor ruined fellow at his elbow saw him win at a throw £700, and murmured "How happy that would make me!" Nash tossed the money to him, and said, "Go and be happy, then." Probably the witless Beau did not see the delicate satire implied in his speech. It was the triumph of a gamester.

On other occasions he collected subscriptions for poor curates and so forth, in the same spirit, and did his best towards founding an hospital, which has since proved of great value to those afflicted with rheumatic gout. In the same spirit, though himself a gamester, he often attempted to win young and inexperienced boys, who came to toss away their money at the rooms, from seeking their own ruin; and, on these occasions, there was some good sense of heart in this gold laced beau. That he was a bear there are anecdotes enough to show, and whether true or not, they sufficiently prove what the reputation of the man must have been. Thus, when a lady afflicted with a curvature of the spine, told him that "She had come *straight* from London that day;" he coarsely replied with utter heartlessness, "Madam, indeed you have been damnably warped on the road." The lady had her revenge, however, for meeting the beau one day in the grove, as she toddled along with her dog, and being impudently asked by him if she knew the name of Tobit's dog, she answered quickly, "Yes, sir, his name was Nash, and a most impudent dog he was, too."

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—Mrs P O'Reilly, L Hornthall, Miss; G P Manning, R H Jones, Jno Cummings, Ala; N J Stalworth, La; D Packer, S A Church, S L Mathews, Ala; O W Thomas and wife, Ky; S A Ingliton and lady, W Davis, Tex; G W Tarry, Miss; Mrs W Williams, Mrs R C Force, Ga; Mary F Boykin, P Boykin Jr, W A Cropland, Ala; R F Beasley, Ga; Thos Gaff, Ind; Dr Jas H Stowe, Miss; J W Smith, Miss; Wm C Strond, N Y; G N Suppington; R M Miller, Miss; H Goodrich, J M Reichart, La; D Higley, N Y; O P Saunders, Miss; C G Bowman, G W Langstill, A L Shotwell, Ky; Jno T Henry, N Y; J M Quinn, S G Myers, Miss; F B Smith, Va; Wm Krause, Tenn; J M Ross, Miss; C A S Robertson, La; A V Douglass and lady, Mrs Moore; W F Douglass, Ark; W C Weeks and son, C C Garrett, Ala; W B Whitehead, Va; A McWilliams, Jno B Robertson, La; F D Richardson; Geo N Lacky; H E Lawrence, La.

GRAY HOTEL.—J P Martin, Miss; J S Gray, Ark; M E Benwne, Miss; J W Coombs, C C Boyd, Ky; L O Daly, J F Fore, J A Barr, Ala; G A Enas, Mobile; A Underwood, Mrs Robinson, Miss J Massey, J L Gooding, W A Cochrane, Mrs Morrison, Ala; Miss Guest, Houston; J Q Thompson, Mrs Williams, Mrs Tallafero, A Weatherford, S C Johnson, Mrs C M Johnson, Ala; J T Howerton and lady, Ky; J Pellner, Ark; J Hale, La; T R Burnham, La; J McAdory, G G Gordon and lady, R A Hirth, D J Powell, J D Tatum, M M Burke, Miss; B Z Yates, T D Hudgens, R D Roberts, La; L Shipman, H A McRae, Ala; B E Ware, G W E Bayley, H A Phelps, La; R R Nicholls, La; W W Adams, Miss; J C Cheshire, Ky; W O Rodney, J M Radney, La; J R Sanders, Tenn; W F Faulkner, La; J Hourigans, Ala; G Humbert, Bastrop; M D Converse, W J Freeman, G B Vanneriman, H C Cox, J N Atkinson, Miss; W H Steed, Tex; B F Passmore, Miss; C S Whitmore, G W Hardy, Canton.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—W Cangler, Ala; J M Baker, Tex; E D Sells, N O; J M N Camp, E T Jones, La; J Kinzain, Pensacola; M Skalowsky, F Rowse, Wm H Sayers, La; H Sayers, Texas; F F Conner, La; B H Tyler, Miss; J Fitzgibbon, Miss; H Wickingham, G E Stephens, Texas; W H Smith, Miss; R L Mitchell, Mo; H D Harris, Tenn; W S Terrell, Wm A Tatum, Ark; S Murry, Wm S Davis, Lex M A Gammel, Ark; J Holloway, J Hamilton, La; W C Crane, Miss.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Jas Grant, Ala; N Pamargas, D A Fletcher, La; Geo Pellmer, U S N; Jno R Hawk, La; Jas F Emerson and lady; Geo Whitford, F W Gaffney, La.

Seville, Conceited 30. Seville, Tenerife, No. 452 Carondelet, between Carondelet and Bourbon, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET.—TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $3 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XIII. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1861. NUMBER 296.

THE FESTIVITIES OF MARDI-GRAS NIGHT.

FESTIVAL OF THE "MISTICK KREWE."

The Procession—Scenes at the Theater.

THE BALLS AT THE OTHER PLACES.

GLORIOUS TIMES GENERALLY.

We promised in yesterday's Crescent to give to-day some account of the festive proceedings of Mardi-gras night—a night in years past devoted to Momus and Terpsichore, and of late years largely devoted to Comus also. We now proceed to fulfill our promise, leading off, as a matter of course, with the greatest and most splendid feature of the night, the festival of the

Mistick Krewe of Comus.

The Krewe, as is well known, is an entirely secret organization; but yet it is well understood to be composed of gentlemen of wealth and of the first respectability in this city. The taste and beauty of their masquerading spectacles, and their evident lavish expenditure of money, not only for their own amusement, but for the gratification of their friends and the town at large, have always proclaimed their standing, whoever they may be. The previous Mardi-gras festivals of the Krewe were so splendid, so unique, and on each occasion so perfectly original, or different from previous festivals in design and in the carrying out, that each year the public curiosity has grown higher and higher, to know what these merry gentlemen would offer next. It is therefore hardly necessary to state that this, the fifth anniversary festival of the Krewe, was looked for by the whole city with higher anticipations of surprise and pleasure than ever. And we believe the city was not disappointed.

The Turnout of the People.

Crowded as were the streets during the day, on account of the street masquerading, they were infinitely more crowded at night. The fine weather favored the turnout, beside infusing more than the usual exhilaration into the populace. Camp, Julia, St. Charles, Royal, St. Louis, Chartres, Canal and Carondelet streets—the announced line of march of the Krewe—were never more densely crowded on any occasion. Whilst the streets were so full of people that the great mass could only move by taking to the middle of the streets, the balconies, verandahs and windows of the houses were crowded in that gay and beautiful style which is one of the great features of the Crescent City on occasions of public festivity. The number of ladies out was especially prodigious; we believe that nearly all the ladies in the city must have turned out on this occasion to see the Mistick Krewe.

Appearance of the Krewe.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock the Krewe, having quietly emerged from their Den, effulged on Camp street in all their glory, preceded by music, and with a line of negroes on each side, carrying a chain of boards brightly studded with torch lamps, shedding almost the light of day upon the spectacle. At the head was carried a large arch of Chinese lanterns, bearing in illuminated letters the title of the Krewe.

The masquerade came fully up to the public expectation, and in some respects eclipsed the displays of former years. It represented "Scenes from Life," in the four divisions of Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age. The costumes were sufficiently splendid, whilst the portrayal of the Virtues and Vices was elaborate and altogether unique. The people, as usual, had to wonder what brain devised such ideas, and what artist made the masks; but as the Krewe got up things after their own secret fashion, the wonder had to remain unsatisfied.

The first masker represented Childhood; an infant in a cradle, followed by a nurse. Then came Boyhood, surrounded and followed by some almost inconceivable masks, representing a kite, a spinning top, a sweet cake, marbles, and other things appertaining to the tender age. Youth followed, with a crowd of maskers representing the virtues, aspirations, temptations and trials of that period of life. Afterward came Manhood, with a band of maskers representing the vices and follies and the better qualities of mature age. Finally came Old Age, with maskers representing the virtues and vices which struggle for the mastery of man in his latter days. This group was followed by a mask representing Death—a skeleton enveloped in a shroud.

Many of the Virtues and Vices were gotten up in extraordinary style. Hypocrisy was a smiling giant some ten feet high, with two faces and a pair of extended hands on each side, on front. There was a benign-looking female giant of similar size, in cap and spectacles, who attracted much attention. The grosser vices were rigged up as if riding different kinds of beasts—a goat, a hog, etc.—and one represented a whisky barrel. The display was one which afforded equal pleasure and excitement to the multitudes who beheld it. It was about two squares in length, and as we have already intimated, brilliantly illuminated.

Scene at the Theater.

At 9 o'clock the doors of the Varieties theater were thrown open for the admission of the multitude of guests whom Comus had invited. The carriages, for the time, blocked up the whole vicinity, each disgorging its load of fashion and feminine loveliness. A committee of gentlemen, at the command of Comus, were present to receive the guests and to attend especially to the ladies, whom they escorted to and from the dressing rooms and seated in the lower and upper dress circles, which had been reserved for their exclusive accommodation. The nature of the arrangements may be better understood when we state that our worthy City Treasurer, Mr. Adam Giffen, acted as ticket-taker, and other gentlemen of distinction as the ushers and officers of the occasion.

The parquette of the theater was floored over as usual, to meet the stage, their being a small space left uncovered for the accommodation of the orchestra, during the presentation of the tableaux. By 10 o'clock, the hour announced for closing the doors, the auditorium presented a spectacle of living beauty and fashion, such as is to be seen only at the festivals of the Mistick Krewe. The dress circle was one grand gorge of splendidly dressed ladies, representing the wealth and fashion of New Orleans and Louisiana. The circle was crowded to the wall all around, and not a gentleman to be seen. The second circle presented a similar display of feminine beauty and fashion, with gentlemen standing around against the walls. The private boxes and the lobbies were filled with gentlemen jammed tightly together, whilst the third tier was swarmed by the same sex like a beehive. The theater was never more thoroughly glutted on any occasion; and the appearance of the auditorium was altogether magnificent.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the doors having been closed, the curtain rose; and the Mistick Krewe, costumed and masked as they appeared in the streets, began their representation of the allegory of the occasion, the "Scenes from Life." The scenerics and machineries for the tableaux had been exquisitely and expensively prepared; and each of the tableaux was so beautiful whilst it lasted, that the spectators felt it a pity that it could not be photographed in all its living beauty, or painted upon imperishable canvas. The tableaux were given with the most splendid effect, and in the following order:

SCENES FROM LIFE.

TABLEAU FIRST.

The Innocence of Childhood.

A beautifully furnished sub-chamber. Comus stands by the cradle of infancy, watching tenderly over it. In a moment the back of the chamber melts away into clouds; these in turn gradually roll away, and disclose a beautiful garden, or bower of flowers, in which a school-boy is seen with his top, his kite, his marbles, etc. Punch introduces him to the audience.

TABLEAU SECOND.

The Virtues and Aspirations of Youth.

In the center of this scene stands Fame. Science and Art, hand in hand, approach her on the right; Commerce and Agriculture on the left. In front of Fame stands Vanity, much cast down, as he is being rebuked by her. Temperance and Ambition are both eager to approach Fame, but one will not yield precedence to the other. Chivalry supports Love. On one side Falsehood is seen accusing Truth; but Justice, to whom the accusation is made, will not listen. Peace approaches to defend Truth, and is laughed at by Folly. Opposite to them Patriotism and Liberty stand together, Patriotism directing the attention of Liberty to Fame. Chastity, accompanied by Industry and Zeal, moves toward fame. Imagination stands near them, with arms folded and eyes cast down, as though in deep thought. Joy clasps his hands, as though in the best of humors.

TABLEAU THIRD.

The Vices and Follies of Manhood.

A magnificent Eastern Palace scene is here represented, showing Pride seated upon her throne, and Hypocrisy, Jealousy and Vengeance near by, plotting her overthrow. Fashion and Ignorance bow to her. Discord, Impiety and Superstition quarrel together. Idleness leans against a column. Cowardice escapes from Anger. Sin and Theft plot together. Fear tries to draw Hate away from Murder; Envy seeks to prevent him. Avarice and Fraud stand together, both looking as though apprehending Danger.

TABLEAU FOURTH.

Conflict between Virtue and Vice in Old Age.

Old Age, supported by Charity, is seen in the background, reposing on the side of a hill. In the dim distance beyond the hill is seen Death. Near Old Age stands Despair, weeping, and mocking Disease away. Faith is looking up, as though engaged in prayer. Hope, who stands back of Old Age, looks down at him and points to Heaven. Repentance kneels near by. Watchfulness, Piety, Memory and Reverence try to prevent Slander, Callousness, Obstinacy and Cunning from approaching the old man. Care, Prudence and Perseverance look sorrowfully on.

TABLEAU FIFTH—FINALE.

The Triumph of Virtue over Vice.

Childhood, Youth, Manhood and Old Age leave Vice and Folly behind them, and ascend toward Fame. Virtue rejoices thereat, and Vice and Folly turn away, filled with terror and dismay.

FAME.

FOLLY, FRAUD, HYPOCRISY, IGNORANCE SUPERSTITION, JEALOUSY, FASHION, IDLENESS, MURDER, IMPIETY, HYPOCRISY, THEFT, REVENGE, FEAR, OPPOSITION, SLANDER, DESPAIR, CALLOUSNESS, OBSTINACY, GLUTTONY, ANGER, INDULGENCE, AVARICE, HATE, ENVY, LUST.	OLD AGE. MANHOOD. YOUTH. CHILDHOOD.	JUSTICE, INDUSTRY, TRUTH, PEACE, SCIENCE, ART, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, LIBERTY, CHIVALRY, LOVE, TEMPERANCE, ZEAL, CHARITY, JOY, IMAGINATION, PRIDE, REPENTANCE, PIETY, WATCHFULNESS, BENEVOLENCE, PERSEVERANCE, FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY.

The Ball.

When the tableaux concluded, the stage lights were taken up, the orchestra-pit covered and the curtain hoisted again, disclosing a splendid dancing saloon, from the dress circle to the rear of the theater, with the orchestra in an elevated place.

The Mistick Krewe then came out in procession and marched round and round, affording the audience the coveted opportunity of looking at them and their quaint costumes and masks, and endeavoring to make them out by their eyes and motions. The different maskers, as they passed around, acted their characters as far as possible; the masker who personated Cowardice, in particular, creating no little amusement by his fear of everything he saw. The amiable giants and the men astride of beasts were a feast of fun and admiration to all.

After this, the barriers were removed, and the assembled beauty and gallantry of the dress circles descended like an avalanche to join in the dance. There not being dancing room for one-fourth of the people in the theater, the great mass soon left. Those who remained had a right merry time of it for several hours. The Krewe meantime disappeared from the throng, one by one, to some unknown retreat; the dance went on; the general enjoyment was complete; and at last the ball broke—broke into a thousand atoms, each atom being a bosom full of admiration and of gladsome remembrance of the splendid hospitalities of the "Mistick Krewe of Comus." In the festive way, the Krewe is decidedly the institution of New Orleans.

The Other Mardi-Gras Balls.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—The Young Men's Society Ball at Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded and gay in the extreme. The maskers were there in all possible disguises; the unmasked loveliness was bewitching enough to furnish dreams for a whole year. We spent several delicious hours at this ball, and could not fail to notice the charm of taste and good management which has ever characterized the Young Men's Society Balls. The dance and the humors of the maskers sped gloriously; it was nearly daylight when the musicians hung up their fiddles, and the gay throng, tired, perhaps, but perfectly satisfied and delighted, dispersed to their homes and couches. It is really to be hoped that another ball will be given under the same management.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The New Opera House also offered a crowded and splendid spectacle. Here were assembled the brave and the beauteous of the creole population; many in mask and fancy costume, but the majority in fashionable dress and unmasked. It is described to us as having been in all respects a splendid affair, reflecting high credit on the managers and affording unlimited enjoyment to the gay multitude that attended and took part in it. Charles Augustus Brown, of Algiers, tells us that his friend, Q. C. Snodgrass, was at this ball all night, but was too sleepy yesterday to write him any account of it. Brown, ourselves, and the other friends of the oracular Q. C. S., are much disappointed at not hearing from him on the subject.

ARMORY HALL.—The Jackson Benevolent Association had a glorious time of it at the old Armory. The hall was greatly crowded all night; the maskers were innumerable; the hilarity and general enjoyment limitless.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—At "Old Drury," there was a crowded and gay assemblage, who masked and danced all night, to their heart's content.

UNION HALL.—The gallant lads and pretty lasses of the Garden District, as we hear, were behind none in the gaiety and happiness which they got up and enjoyed at Union Hall. The hall was crowded—the masks and costumes varied and brilliant—and the general enjoyment unalloyed.

THIRD DISTRICT EXCHANGE.—The Bakers' Society had a grand Mardi-gras ball at Valencia's Third District Exchange. They "danced all night till broad daylight," and would probably be dancing yet but for their responsibility to this hungry town, which must always have its bread.

ALGIERS.—Charles Augustus Brown, Esq., writes us that the Young Bachelors of his town (Algiers) had a right gay old time of it at the St. Charles hall-room, on that side of the river. Pretty ladies and gay maskers assisted the Bachelors with a will in putting the night through. Brown states that he never passed a night more delightfully than at this ball; is quite sure that his friend Snodgrass hadn't a bit more pleasure amid the blaze and splendor of the New Opera House over here, than he had at the ball in his little old town over there.

AT OTHER PLACES.—There were gay and pleasurable dances at other places, which we cannot speak particularly of, not having been able to be everywhere at once.

All in all, the festivities of our Carnival night were in many respects far ahead of anything previously seen.

Some doctor advertises to this effect: "Consumptives, cough while you can, for after you have taken one bottle you can't." We rather think we won't take any of that doctor's stuff until we find out what he means by the above rather equivocal extract from his advertisement.

A young lady out West is charged with putting on airs because she refused to go to a ball barefoot.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Election for Presidency—State Action in Mexico—Individual Action in Mexico—A Big Robber in the Field—A Church General turned Highwayman—Alarm throughout the State—General News—The Crisis in the United States—What about Bonded Goods in New York.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MATAMORAS, Feb. 8, 1861.

Mr. Editor—As I wrote you in my last, the election for President of Mexico, as far as heard from as yet, has resulted in giving this section of the country, including the State of Nuevo Leon, to citizen Juarez by a large vote. These people have tasted the benefits of a weak General Government, and are desirous of keeping old Juarez in power, for his past conduct has given assurance that he has not the strength of will necessary to enforce obedience to the national will against an opposing State. Mark me, I do not desire that your readers shall set me down for a coercionist—I am simply speaking of a State which accepts all the benefits of a Government and will not bear her share of the burthens. Tamaulipas is something like Massachusetts, whose action heretofore has been to nullify all Federal laws which displeased her, and at the same time she came in for the lion's share of the benefits of the Union. If the United States had coerced Massachusetts either to abide by the Constitution or else leave the Union many years ago, we should have had a permanent Republic; but Congress did not chastise the insolence of the Puritan, and the nation suffers martyrdom for the legislative negligence. Tamaulipas is just such another State, and her President is Juarez, because he will let Tamaulipas do pretty much as she pleases.

However, the public attention is just now called from the dangers likely to flow from a strong government in Mexico to a more pressing emergency, which threatens to bring more serious disturbances to the very doors of the Tamaulipecos. It appears that General Mejia, who was one of Miramon's principal supporters, and who has always been influential in Mexico, has raised the flag of revolution in the neighborhood of Tula, in the State of San Luis, and is now spreading consternation in every direction by the ferocity of his war and the uncertainty of his intentions. He lately attacked the town of Tula, and gave it up to the rapine of his followers. The particulars of the pillage I do not detail, because they are unreliable as yet. Large crowds collected around his banner, and he gave out that he intended to march into the North-west, and attack and revolutionize Nueva Leon and Tamaulipas.

The news of this new pronunciamiento, and the rumor that Mejia was simply converted from a high officer in the church party to the head and front of a tremendous army of highwaymen, whose determination it was to rob and pillage until sufficiently satisfied to leave the country, has created the most intense alarm, and our people are preparing to defend Matamoras against a contemplated attack from this pretentious robber. He has signified his intention to attack the city of Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, and it is feared that he can enlist in his service a sufficient number of desperate men, who are precluded from living in Mexico in safety, to make his attempt a formidable one. If he should succeed against Victoria and become a popular leader, it would not be impossible for him to turn politician again, and from the highway diverge into the path of ambition, a seeker after the baton of supreme power.

Gov. Vidaurri, of Nueva Leon, has become reconciled to Juarez, and his last proclamation was to the effect that the State of Nueva Leon again submits to the National Government, and consents to have President Juarez exercise authority in the State.

The clubs that are forming throughout Mexico, by the hundreds, portend another revolution. The idea of reform has gained an impulse here, which hundreds of designing men will attempt to wield for their personal benefit. To do this certain ideas are being advanced as to the rights of property and the restraints of law on personal liberty, which are calculated to mislead the public, and thus pave the way here, as in Massachusetts, for shallow theorists to advance to favor over the wholesome dogmas of well recognized governments. From the regime of military revolutionists, I am afraid Mexico is doomed to descend to be the play-thing of impracticable enthusiasts and designing demagogues, as poor France suffered under Barras, Robespierre and Marat.

The most interesting question at present agitating the public mind in Mexico, in connection with foreign matters, is the question of our future commercial relations with your city and with New York. It has been the custom with our commercial houses, many of whom are large European establishments, to import their goods in bond from New York, and thence ship the same through Texas to this place. As a matter of course, the disruption of the Union will destroy this arrangement, and require our traders to either have their goods sent direct to this place, or else to have them sent to your city and thence have them brought to the mouth of the Rio Grande. We are feeling some alarm already about the goods stored in bond in New York, and we have no certainty that valuable cargoes shipped from New York under the United States flag would be exempt from seizure by the Southern privateers which will undoubtedly be commissioned if a war breaks out between the sections.

I think the present aspect of affairs in the United States promises decidedly beneficial results to New Orleans, from the fact that it will necessitate very troublesome Custom-house regulations, if we still patronize New York, and then have to ship our goods through Southern ports. Besides that, you will at once reduce the tariff on European goods, and thus secure a large importation of Eastern merchandise direct, which will stop our traders from going on farther than your market to make their purchases. Mexico has stronger affinities for the South than she has for the North, and slight changes would throw an immense trade into your market from this valley.

The local news is uninteresting. We feel the blessings of peace once more, and dancing is the genius of the day (or night.) We have not much hope, however, that such will long continue to be the rule, for Mexico can hardly hope to escape civil war for more than one year at a time.

DREADFUL FIGHT BETWEEN A BEAR AND A HUNTER IN CRITTENDEN COUNTY, ARK.—The following incident was related to us yesterday by one who, being a hunter himself, is perfectly reliable: A strong, short, thick-set Arkansas hunter, well-known in Crittenden county by the *soubriquet* of "Deer Slayer," was returning home on Friday afternoon with an incautiously empty gun on his shoulder, when he suddenly found himself confronted by an animal not often seen in that neighborhood, a large black bear of the softer sex. The Deer Slayer being a man of undaunted mettle, and having his courage roused by several deep potations, resolved to kill the brute, which showed none of that fear generally displayed by his species at sight of the lords of creation. The bear lay right down, his grim nose on his grisly paws, and his eyes fixed on the hunter, who calmly proceeded to load his gun, not a little astonished at the immobility of brute. Being ready, the man fired, aiming at the beast's head; the animal raising as he did so, caught the bullet on his bare, which it merely grazed. She then precipitated herself on her aggressor, and a long combat ensued, the man striving to elude her embrace, ever and anon striking her heavy blows on the head with the butt of his rifle, which at last he broke, but not until he had almost stunned the unfortunate animal, into whose side he plunged a long knife, reaching her heart. The victorious Deer Slayer has been hounded ever since, and has his *soubriquet* changed to Bear Slayer. His left shoulder and side are dreadfully torn, and he is greatly weakened by loss of blood therefrom.

[Memphis Argus.

COONEY.—"Arry, go hop and go down to Mr. 'Arris, and tax 'im if he has a bit of hash or hook to make a hummer andle.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

ORGANIZATION OF AN ARMY AND NAVY.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 13.—During the sitting of the Southern Congress to-day, Mr. Stephens of Georgia presented the model of a flag and the model of a device for the seal of the Confederacy, which were referred.

Mr. Wright presented a communication from Mr. Mark A. Cooper, offering the Etowah, Georgia, Iron Works as a suitable place for the Confederacy's foundry. Referred.

Mr. Curry said he had several memorials of a similar object from Alabamians.

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military and the Committee on Naval Affairs, be instructed to include, in any plan they may propose for the organization of an army and navy, suitable provisions for such officers of the army or navy as have tendered their resignations, and resigned their commissions in consequence of their adhesion to any or all the States of the Confederacy.

Mr. Crawford presented a communication from a postmaster, which was unread and deferred.

Mr. Memminger presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commercial Affairs be instructed to inquire and report upon the expediency of repealing the navigation laws in the Confederated States, and have leave to report by bill.

Mr. Brooke offered a resolution that the committee on a flag and seal be instructed to adopt and report a flag as similar as possible to the flag of the United States, making only such changes as may be necessary to easily distinguish it from another, and to adopt a banner, in the arrangement of the stars and stripes to number the States of the Confederacy.

Mr. Brooke accompanied the resolution with felicitous remarks, in the course of which, referring to the stars and stripes, he said: "That flag is an idol of the heart, around which cluster memories of the past, which time cannot efface or cause to grow dim."

Mr. Miles opposed the resolution, and said he had regarded from youth the stars and stripes as emblems of oppression and tyranny.

The debate grew interesting, and on suggestion of Mr. Stephens, Mr. Brooke withdrew his resolution.

Congress immediately went into secret session, since which time nothing has been made public.

Proceedings of the Federal Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—In the House Mr. Garnett opposed Mr. Sherman's bill, authorizing a compromise, on the ground that Mr. Lincoln's Indianapolis speech indicated coercion and the inauguration of military despotism. (Suppressed hisses.)

Both Houses met to count the electoral votes. Vice-President Breckenridge rose and said, "Hon. Abraham Lincoln having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, is duly elected President for four years from the 4th of March, A. D. 1861. Hannibal Hamblin is duly elected Vice-President for the same term."

A committee was then appointed to inform Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin of their election to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and postponed for consideration till to-morrow.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, suggested that Gen. Scott be informed that there was no further use for more marines around the capitol.

The bill to carry out the New Grenada treaty passed.

The tariff was taken up. Mr. Seward said he should move to erase that portion abolishing the warehouse system.

The Hudson River Frozen Up.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The breaking up of the ice on Hudson river to-day, caused great damages to bridges, boats, cellars and goods. The water rose four feet in twenty minutes, and continues to swell at a slower rate.

Lincoln in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Feb. 13.—In his speech delivered here to-day, Mr. Lincoln developed no new points of any consequence.

He said it was a consoling circumstance that when we look around we find there is nothing that really hurts anybody. We entertain different views upon political questions, but nobody is suffering anything much. We may conclude that time, patience and reliance on the God who has never forsaken his people, will remove the present difficulties.

Accident to the Steamer Sunshine.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The steamer Sunshine snagged and afterwards exploded a boiler, killing two deck-hands and severely scalding several persons.

Continued Rise in the River.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The water has already overflowed several streets, causing the suspension of business, driving families from their homes and smashing boats together. There are no signs of a fall in the river.

Lincoln in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Abraham Lincoln arrived here to-day and was cordially received.

In speaking, he repeated what he said to the Kentuckians in Ohio about a year ago, that by nominating Mr. Douglas they would have postponed the result longer than in any other way. He added there was no more difference between the Kentuckians and the Northerners than the difference in circumstances surrounding them.

He meant to remember that they had as good hearts as other people, and would treat them thus and according to the example of Washington and Jefferson.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the Senate to-day the amendment to the navy bill providing for the building of sloops-of-war was carried, 27 against 17. The bill passed.

In the House, the Pacific railway bill was taken up and discussed, but no conclusion was arrived at.

The select committee on the abstraction of Indian bonds reported the facts elicited without any recommendation.

The President has issued a proclamation convening the Senate at noon, March 4, to receive the nomination of the members of the Cabinet, etc.

The Secretary of the Treasury advises Mr. Sherman, as indispensable, to advertise for a loan of about ten millions, to pay the liabilities maturing before the 4th of March.

Policy of the New Administration.

It is announced here on high authority that the incoming administration will immediately take active steps to re-take the Southern forts and blockade the ports. Much excitement prevails.

Later from Panama.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Pacific and Atlantic Mail Company's steamship North Star has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, bringing a million of treasure on freight.

Sterling Exchange at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Sterling exchange rules dull, and declined to 104½ for bankers' and 104 for commercial bills. The market closed heavy yesterday.

Liverpool freights are rather firmer and have somewhat advanced. A scarcity of tonnage is being experienced.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—The Flour market closed dull, with sales of 2000 bbls. at $4 50 for Superfine. Corn rules dull at 30 to 33c. per bushel. Oats are dull at 28 to 27c. Pork; sales of Western Pork at $15 75 to $17 per bbl.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Cotton dull and the turn in favor of the buyer. Sales to-day 1,800 bales at 11½ to 11¾c. for Middling. Flour; sales 12,000 bbls. at $5 00 to $5 10 the bbl. for Superfine State. The turn in favor of buyer. Corn closed dull with sales of 75,500 bushels at 61 to 72c. Pork dull; sales 250 bbls. at $17 25 for Mess. Lard rules dull at 9½ to 10c. the lb.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.—The Ohio river, at this point, was falling this evening with 7 feet 8 inches water in the canal, by the mark.

One morning a party came into the public rooms at Buxton, smoothed later than usual, and requested some tongue. They were told that Lord Byron had eaten it all. "I am very angry with his lordship," said a lady, loud enough for him to hear the observation. "I am sorry for it madam," retorted Lord Byron, "but before I ate the tongue I was assured you did not want it."

A man being commissioned with an account of his wife's running away, said, "Don't pay me till she comes back again."

Local Intelligence.

THE "DE SOTO RIFLES."

Still another company of patriotic citizens has organized for home defence and the contingencies of the future, under the name of the "De Soto Rifles." The gentlemen composing it are of our best known and most esteemed citizens, as will readily be perceived upon reading the names of the officers, elected at the organization meeting on Monday night.

Captain, W. B. Koontz; First Lieutenant, George Seymour; Second Lieutenant, R. C. Hancock; First Sergeant, B. M. Turnbull; Second Sergeant, G. H. Braughn; Third Sergeant, Victor Hebert; Color Sergeant, J. M. Bonner; First Corporal, J. B. Walker; Second Corporal, Edgar Steel; Third Corporal, A. H. Rainey; Secretary, Chas. Stringer; and Treasurer, J. N. Brickell.

The official announcement of the organization of the DeSoto Rifles is published in another part of this morning's Crescent.

THE HUMBOLDT SOCIETY.

The semi-annual exhibition of the "Humboldt Society of Natural Sciences" will take place to-morrow at noon, at the Boys' High School, corner of Camp and Melpomene streets. The programme promises some most able and interesting essays by young gentlemen connected with the Boys' High School. We have received invitations to attend, and will do so with pleasure, if possible.

ANY DENTIST ROBBED, LATELY?

Lieut. Boylan, of the First District, has at his office two cases containing three complete sets of dental instruments—two ivory-handled sets and one pearl-handled set—with gold and silver foil, and every other thing appertaining to the dental profession, excepting dental knowledge and dental patients and a dental office. They were found in the possession of two thieves on St. Thomas street, a few nights ago. Officers Sherry and Conn captured the two boxes and one of the thieves; the other thief escaped by virtue of his muscle; closing one of the eyes of one of the officers by a well-directed left-hander, and then getting away by the good muscle in his legs. The arrested thief is Jas. Lafferty, alias Connelly; he boards now at the Hotel de Fremanx. The three sets of dental tools are of the finest and costliest kind. Who claims them?

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

SUICIDE OF AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—Mr. George Esterbrook, brother of Mr. Richard Esterbrook, the builder, committed suicide on Tuesday night, whilst nearly every body else in town was engaged in the hilarious engagements of Mardi gras. He was found yesterday morning, hanging to a beam in the workshop of Messrs. Gallier & Esterbrook, on Carondelet street, where he was employed as foreman.

The deceased was of a very sensitive nature and subject to fits of mental depression. Some days ago he received a letter from one of his brothers, in England, advising him that their old father, whom he loved dearly, was very ill and not expected to live. This news made him very sad, and prey