New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1861.

TALK ON CHANGE.

The political attitude of the country formed the chief talk yesterday on the flags. What do you think of the inaugural (Lincoln's address), was the question interchanged between parties? At this and that corner its intents were commented on, and the general received opinion is that it is decidedly of a coercive character; and as it breathes hostility to the great South and Southern interests, there was a general desire evinced to wait a few days to learn what the new Administration intends to do.

There were some purchases of cotton yesterday; there was also engagements of freights. Two or three vessels were taken up for Liverpool; but most operators were waiting further advices from Liverpool, considering it rather hazardous to move in cotton in the face of Hand 11c., or ¾d. difference in the currency between our market and Liverpool. The stock of cotton in Liverpool has increased largely, beyond the calculations of shippers from this side, being on the 8th ult. 131,633 bales in excess of last year at the same time, and with the reports on the Liverpool flags that nearly 180 vessels were cleared from this port in two days in January, all *pretending* to be loaded with cotton, it is most strange that the Manchester and Liverpool markets should be depressed, particularly with the falling off in the demand for goods and yarns in Manchester. It is asserted that the consumption of the staple in Lancashire is rapidly declining.

From all information before us, we are inclined strongly to the belief that there is more truth than poetry in the following remarks. There was much commotion on the London Exchange at the last movement of the Bank of England. The Times, of the evening of the 14th, talks as follows:

The public were greatly astonished at the advance of the bank rate, as there is scarcely a fact known to commercial people that can in any way account for the movement. As far as precedent goes, both as regards the stock of bullion and reserve of notes, it is entirely unsupported. On the continent the rate of discount is 1½ pct., at Frankfort between 4½ and 5 pct., and at Paris, and even at New York, 6 pct. The exchange in China shows an improvement of 2 pct., consequently no silver will be sent there. The bank return to-morrow may supply the means of drawing some positive deductions. There are other favorable symptoms. Gold continues to be taken to the bank, a further amount of £112,000 having been carried there to-day, and more is expected to-morrow. In the open discount market and on the Stock Exchange there were yesterday, and even this morning, more signs of a diminution of pressure than had been observed for some days. The Bank of France is understood, during the past month, to have experienced a recovery of nearly £2,000,000 in their stock of bullion, and an extraordinary reduction in their discounts.

The tariff act of the Confederated States created an unusually lively state of things in New York last week. It appears that the Southern Confederacy is already commercially recognized. We received the following from New York last evening, dated the first of this month:

The Southern packets have within the past few days come in for a large share of shipments. Their steam rivals have always monopolized the transportation of the most valuable goods destined for the South, but the new tariff act, and the necessity of immediate shipment to avoid the charges imposed by its provisions, together with the complete occupancy of the steamships, have compelled Northern shippers to employ all the vessels of every class bound for ports of the Southern Republics. These vessels lie along the East River, between the Battery and the foot of Catharine street, and have been loading during the present week with every variety of merchandise. In many cases, such has been the anxiety to ship goods on board those vessels in time to avoid the revenue regulations of the new act, that the process of unloading has not been completed when the lading on board of the new cargo has commenced, and it was no unusual thing to witness two horses employed at the same vessel, one in hoisting out the old, the other in hoisting in the new cargo.

Stevedores, longshoremen and deck hands have been in constant demand, with plenty of employment for them, and their services have been kept in requisition until nine, ten and eleven o'clock at night. The docks referred to have for this season presented a very busy scene during the moonlit evenings of the two or three days just past, a scene in marked contrast with their heretofore silent and deserted aspect at this portion of the diurnal twenty-four hours. They have been crowded during this time with boxes, barrels, bales and packages of every sort, while carts and wagons are continually brinking and depositing, and the accumulation of vehicles is oftentimes such as to prevent the ingress to the vessels of others arriving behind them.

The following vessels were loading yesterday in a very expeditious manner, and will take their cargoes South free of tariff charges, the bills of lading having been made out before to-day:

Henry P. Russell, for Charleston; Charles Smith, for Charleston; Alice Leo, for New Orleans; Sartelle, for New Orleans; Isarian, for New Orleans; St. Charles, for New Orleans; Earl G. Wilson, for New Orleans; Presto, for Savannah; Queen of the South, for Mobile; Arlington, for Mobile; Robert Palmer, for Apalachicola.

It will be seen from the above that the Confederated States of America are already recognized; that the laws and the tariff act are considered and regarded as meaning something. It will not be many weeks before we shall receive the same recognizances from the different nations of Europe.

The arrivals from the West were not so large yesterday. There is a good quantity of Western produce on the market. It will all meet with ready sales and prompt payments. There was only a moderate business going on at the mechanics depot yesterday. We learn that the yield of sugar of Louisiana for last year sums up to 228,752 hhds. and 18,414,000 gallons molasses. The yield for 1859 was 221,840 hhds., and 17,558,000 gallons of molasses.

The mails from the North came through yesterday, with dates from New York to the 28th of February. By private conveyance, papers of Friday last from New York were received, and were to be found at Ellis' depot, opposite the Post-office, at an early hour last evening.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—Rev D S Lewis, St Francisville; S Lewis, La; M U Payne; Dr A Brunson, H O Ashley, Ark; Thos Lee, Jr, and lady, T M Mathews, Ala; C R Cain, Tenn; W B Warren, S H Gedan, La; J M Richardson, Tenn; H W Wilkinson, N Y; A N Macey, A Y Allen, Lac; R B Jones, Tenn; D S Brigham, Mo; H J Pelton, O F Whitford, G Reid, Miss; A Richardson, New Mexico; S C Church, N Y; J O Pugen, P Shipsolin and lady, N W Pope and lady, A P McAnally, R Stevens, La; C A Lewis, Ky; J A Ventress, Jr, R M Boone, J J B Kirk, J S Sharman and lady, Capt Picket, L Havard, H G Gallihan, La; S P Gaston, Miss; N Tilton, R H Draughon, P C Rathell, W B Tucker, La; W C Smedes, Miss; H Johnson, H S Bord, La; H N Black, Texas; H O Vick, Miss; B Johnson, Coast; C W Saunders, Ark; Miss B Pardee, John Fowlies, La; Wm Holmes, Pat; J Cook, T C Tucker, Texas; H Evans, G R Gosby, Ky; D Y Chandler, D C; Wm H Echols, Mrs Echols, Ala.

CITY HOTEL.—B H Nichols, Tex; H L Graves, La; Jas McDonnell, Ark; W H Howd, Dr W S Miller, W D L McRae, Miss; G W Davis, D Pipes, T W Barker, La; G W Bridges, R McHann, Ala; B B Good, Ga; D W Dierkey, Miss; T D Gordon, Ala; W H Jenkins, L Havard, La; G B Tucker, Ark; Mrs M W Clarkson, N Y; Wm Byrne, Miss; G W Hunt, Mo; J Mabry, S Gillespie, Miss; A H Brandy, Texas; W G Green, J A McBride, N Pope, W J Draughn, Jno T Whitehead, Miss; W R Fisk, Baton Rouge.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—Jno P McIntosh, B G Garnett, J Levy, B Folgerman, J S Folgerman, L Leflour, S J Weldon, P Forrest, L Tate, J H Riley, Jr, H L Nelson, H Carroll, W Alsmee, La; J W Wendell, W A Tegg, H M Parnell, H O Parnell, M O Neil, Miss; S Handy, Jas Keery, G R Guice, G P Bratton, R McMichael, W P Godwin, S W McCleod, J N McMichael, Ed Christian, C C Handy and lady, Geo P Beard, F P Crosby, W R Ward, B F Woods, La.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Dr J A Taylor, C L Swayze, La; A K Weed, A Bishop, Havana; Wm Schneider, Bremen; Mr Frost and lady, Mrs Dodr, H A Hurschall, Mobile; Mr and Mrs A W Conflin, N Y; T A Cook, Capt W Burton, Miss Sims, A Robinson, La; E H Hunt, J Lane, Boston; J A Shaw, Texas; L Rush, Dr J W Dederick, W H Knight, La; B F and Mrs Shumard, Miss Shumard, Mrs Allen, Texas; Chas Thonger, Canada; S D White, Texas; T A Cook, P J Boylan, Opelousas; H N White, P T Chandler, Miss J White, F Lapice, P H Barrow, La; D B Lee, Chas Street, N Y.

☞Dr. Charles E. Kells, Dentist, No. 152 Camp street, between Carondelet and Baronne, New Orleans.

MURDER.—*Grand Rapids, Mich.*, Feb. 28.—Daniel Barber, tax collector, was found murdered in the highway near Jamesville, in this county, early this morning. He is supposed to have had a considerable amount of money with him, which is missing. There is no clue to the murderer.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XIV. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1861. NUMBER 2.

THE OVATION TO GEN. TWIGGS.

ANOTHER SPECTACLE ON CANAL STREET.

A Tumultuous Reception by the Soldiers and the People.

The weather yesterday was bright, dry and bracingly cool; just such a day as the town wanted, in order to receive and welcome home the brave and venerable warrior, who, for his life-long service to his country, now receives in the North no better title than that of "traitor and coward."

The military turned out in strong force and in most brilliant array. At 4 o'clock they and the populace began assembling in Canal street; before 5 o'clock the street were its most crowded and lively gala-day spectacle.

Gen. Palfrey's brigade formed a hollow square on Canal street, from New Levee to Front street. The companies of this brigade were the Orleans Light Horse, the Orleans Artillery Battalion, and the Orleans Rifle Battalion, consisting of the Chasseurs of 1814-15, the German Yagers, the Second Company of Louisiana Foot Rifles, and several other down-town companies.

Gen. Tracy's brigade included the Jefferson Mounted Guards, the Battalion of Washington Artillery, the Battalion of Louisiana Guards, the Louisiana Grays, the Montgomery Guards, the Chalmette Guards, the Sarsfield Rifles, the Louisiana Independent Rangers, the Orleans Cadets, the First Company of Louisiana Foot Rifles, and the Crescent Rifles.

The Independent Battalion of Orleans Guards constituted the third grand division of the turnout, and, with Gen. Tracy's brigade, occupied the south side of Canal street, from Tchoupitoulas street to St. Charles.

The whole was commanded by Major-General John L. Lewis, accompanied by Gens. Forstall, Grivot, and the other officers next to him in rank. The appearance of the street, long before Gen. Twiggs arrived, was animated and beautiful in the extreme. The military resting on their arms, and the countless thousands of people who crowded the broad avenue and its galleries, and windows, and house tops for five or six squares, formed an assemblage most magnificent and impressive to behold, lit up as it was, and its bright colors and other features of beauty brought out, by the mellow golden rays of the declining sun.

A cannonade down town at last announced the safe arrival of Gen. Twiggs on this side of the river (he having arrived at Algiers from Texas, via Berwick's Bay and the Opelousas Railroad) and another cannonade at the foot of Canal street announced his approach to that expectant and densely populated locality.

Soon an open carriage appeared, drawn by four horses, and containing Major-General Twiggs, late of the U. S. Army, and Major-General Braxton Bragg, of the army of Louisiana. As they drove around the hollow square formed by the citizens and the military, Gen. Twiggs was cheered in the most enthusiastic manner, by shouts, upraised hats, and the fluttering kerchiefs of the ladies. The venerable old warrior and patriot acknowledged all this with uncovered head; his bald crown, snowy locks and whiskers, and healthy and jolly looking person, favorably impressing the many who had never seen him before.

When the carriage halted, (being escorted by Major-General Lewis and the other field officers,) another open carriage drove up; and from this carriage Mr. E. Warren Moise, standing, addressed to the General a cordial and eloquent address, welcoming him home in the name of the people and State of Louisiana. The General, in response, rose and made a vigorous and feeling but brief speech.

After this, the procession was formed. General Lewis and staff led the way, followed by Gen. Palfrey and his brigade of military. The carriage containing Gen. Twiggs came next, followed by a long line of carriages in which were seated State officers and members of the State Convention. After the carriages came a long line of medical students, on foot.

Then came Gen. Tracy's brigade, comprising the companies elsewhere named; and, finally, the Battalion of Orleans Guards. The procession moved down Charles street, through St. Louis, and up Royal, out Canal to Rampart, and in the upper side of Canal, and up St. Charles and Bayladis to the General's residence. The whole line of march was densely crowded by the people, whose cheers of welcome rose in a roar from square to square, as the General in his carriage passed along, while the thousands of ladies on the verandahs waved their kerchiefs and at many points pelted the carriage with bouquets of fresh spring flowers. We never saw greater enthusiasm on the part of the people—never saw such a compliment paid to any man since Taylor's return from Mexico. The General kept his head bare, and gracefully bowed his acknowledgments to the multitude as he passed along. In compliment to the ladies who greeted him so kindly, he held in his hand one of the numerous bouquets which had been thrown to him.

As to the military procession, though it was not so large (owing to the short notice) as that on the 22d of February, it was universally pronounced to be the finest ever seen in this city. From an elevated stand point on St. Charles street, we had the opportunity of seeing the larger companies and battalions marching in open order. The Louisiana Foot Rifles, Washington Artillery, Louisiana Guards, Orleans Cadets, Crescent Rifles, Confederate Guards, and Orleans Guard Battalion, were truly admirable in their display marching; the men keeping position as truly and squarely as the squares on a chess board. The companies drill regularly, and their soldierly manner and march are now far ahead of anything we have yet seen in this city.

The Orleans Guard (four companies) challenged the particular admiration of all, by their great number and by their correctness in marching, which was equal to that of the older and more experienced battalions.

Convention of the State of Louisiana.

TUESDAY, March 5, 1861. At roll call 82 members answered to their names. The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Hodge, from the Finance Committee, offered a resolution to pay $504 to the Commissioner to Texas. Adopted.

Mr. Todd called up the undopted sections of the ordinance on Public Lands. After some discussion, those sections were made the special order for Wednesday (this day) at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Elgee called up his resolution, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention to represent the interests of the State of Louisiana in the Convention at Montgomery, be instructed to make known to said Convention that the State of Louisiana, in the assertion of her undoubted rights as a sovereign State, will not and cannot admit of any interference with the public domain within her borders, either by the Provisional Federative Government, or by any other authority.

The resolution was debated at length by Messrs. Elgee, Semmes, Duprè, Moore and Elam; and was finally, by a vote of 54 to 35, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Convention, then, on motion, went into secret session.

When the doors were again opened, Mr. Estlin called up the preamble and resolution offered by him on the 9th of February. They read as follows:

Whereas, the present crisis of our State will impose heavy and serious burdens on the tax-payers, and it is the part of wisdom and patriotism to avail ourselves of all the means at the command of the State—

Resolved, That a special committee of five members be appointed to collect information and report to this Convention, upon its reassembling in March, the expediency of making the charters of the banks now in existence in the State of Louisiana uniform in the term of their charters, privileges and conditions; provided the said banks will agree to pay a satisfactory bonus to the State.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Moore moved an adjournment to Friday. The motion was opposed.

Mr. Thomasson called up the ordinance amending article 81 of the Constitution, relative to the Judges of the Superior Courts.

Pending the debate upon this, the Committee of Arrangements for the reception of Gen. Twiggs invited the Convention to join in the demonstration, and then the Convention adjourned.

The seat of secrecy was removed from the following, read to the Convention in secret session:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 2, 1861.

To the Convention of Louisiana:

Gentlemen—You will no doubt have obtained through the public papers a general knowledge of the progress which the Convention has made in its labors, but we have thought that a communication directly from ourselves might be acceptable.

Having adopted a Constitution for a Provisional Government, we proceeded, in obedience to your instructions, to establish a government under that Constitution, and to put it in immediate operation.

As no free government can exist without laws to guide and control its action, the enactment of the laws necessary to put the government in operation embraced a wide field of legislation. We had a President, it is true, but he was without the executive departments, whose aid is indispensably necessary in the discharge of his duties. The Confederacy was without a judiciary, without a postal system, and dependent for its mail facilities on a foreign government that might withdraw them at any moment; without the means of establishing intercourse with foreign nations, without an army or a navy, without money or the authority to procure it; in a word, we had a government on paper only.

To supply these deficiencies and avert the evils which would necessarily have resulted from this state of partial anarchy, required prompt legislation, and the Convention has labored assiduously to provide it. The result of these labors has partly been made known to you in laws which have been published; others are in the course of preparation and will shortly be completed.

Taxt these laws will exhibit traces of the haste with which they were conceived, and will be found defective in some of their details, we entertain no doubt, but we have the consolation to reflect that any defects that may exist in them may be corrected by the regular Congress which will at no distant period be elected under the permanent Constitution.

The Convention is now engaged in the discussion of the Constitution, and, as four or five hours of each day are devoted to this purpose, we hope that it will be in our power to submit it to your consideration in the course of eight or ten days.

In a legislative body so numerous, and employed in so important a work as the formation of a new Government and the inauguration of its policy, individual differences of opinion are, of course, unavoidable, but it affords us pleasure to be able to announce to your honorable body that the proceedings of the Convention have been marked by a spirit of harmony rarely to be found, and by a disposition to sacrifice all minor considerations to the attainment of the great objects for which we are assembled.

We have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
W. M. CONRAD,
ALEX. DE CLOUET,
H. MARSHALL,
R. H. TAYLOR,
JOHN MARROW.

THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Mr. Collins has this week presented to the New Orleans public a really intellectual treat, in the shape of Mr. Boucicault's latest literary production, "The Colleen Bawn," and such is the intrinsic merit of the piece, and so excellently well has it been placed upon the stage, at the St. Charles Theater, that we feel it due to our readers, as well as to the management, to give a somewhat extended notice of it. Mr. Boucicault, although a sad literary thief, is so very happy in his adaptations, that we cannot but overlook the larceny when enjoying the result of his labors, and "The Colleen Bawn" is by no means the least successful of his dramatizations. The story is taken from the old Irish novel of "The Collegians," and though the dramatic version differs materially from the novel, all the most striking and romantic incidents are preserved and arranged with consummate skill and admirable judgment with regard to stage effect.

The scene is laid on the shores of Lake Killarney, and the plot, or rather a synopsis thereof, is as follows: The Cregnanes, a family of high birth, with a very long pedigree and a very short purse, are consist of a mother and son; the former proud, ambitious, and having but one thought, the raising of the old house to its former splendor, which object is to be effected by the marriage of her son *Hardress* to his cousin *Ann Chute*, who is a wealthy heiress. In the meantime, *Hardress* has fallen in love with *Lily O'Connor*, the Colleen Bawn (the beautiful girl), so called in the country round for her exquisite beauty. He has induced her to elope with him, and having secretly married her, has placed her in a cottage on the other shore of the lake, where he nightly visits her in his boat, accompanied only by his foster-brother and followed, *Daddy Mann*, a poor, deformed creature, devotedly attached to Hardress, and who has been his only confidant in the matter. Ann Chute has also fallen in love with one *Beauchamp*, the bosom friend and college mate of Hardress, and this love is reciprocated.

At this point that the drama opens. One *Corrigan*, a lawyer and agent or middleman, who holds large mortgages on the Cregnan estate, demands an interview with *Mrs. Cregan*, in which he states that he will foreclose to obtain his monies, as he knows Mr. Hardress will never marry Ann Chute, whom he had hitherto looked upon as secretly. He finally informs Mrs. Cregan of the connection existing between her son and the Colleen Bawn, and gives her the choice of the ruin which he can bring down upon them by the pressing of his claims or the acceptance of himself as her husband. She indignantly and contemptuously refuses him, and orders him from her presence. Daddy Mann overhears the conversation, and resolving that his master shall marry his cousin, delivers a note of the Colleen Bawn written to Hardress, but without an address, to Ann Chute, representing that it is Daly who crosses the lake each night to see a mistress that he keeps there, and shows her the signal light in the window, which is answered by one in the Cregan mansion. At this moment a cloaked figure passes through the garden, towards the water side, and thinking it Daly, she resolves to give him up and endeavor to forget one who has proved so false.

Myles, known as Myles of the Penies from his former occupation of horse coper, has loved the Colleen Bawn previous to her marriage, which event, of which he is cognizant, has had such an effect upon him that he has deserted his trade and become an outlaw, smuggler and desperado, one of his modes of living being the illicit manufacture of whisky, his still being in a cleft of the rocks on the bank of the lake and known as the Devil's Cave. He regularly supplies *Father Tom* (a priest residing in the same cottage with the Colleen Bawn) with the poteen, and as they sit drinking their punch, Hardress arrives, having just left his mother, to whom he has confessed his marriage; and at such a moment her brogue gets upon his tongue, her solecisms disgust him, and he curses the day that he thus entangled himself. Suddenly a thought strikes him. He tells Lily his position, and proposes that she shall give up to him her marriage certificate and her name as wife, that he may marry his cousin. In her great love she is about to comply, but Myles and the priest entering, will not permit her, the latter dictating to her an oath that by her dead mother's grave she swears never to let this paper go from her. She takes the oath, and Hardress, enraged, leaves, vowing he will never see her more.

Daddy Mann meets his foster brother, tells him that the girl must be removed from his path, and that if he will but say the word and give him his glove for a token, he will dye his hands in blood for love of him and the old house. Hardress, horrified, refuses his sanction to any such project, upon which the faithful follower goes to Mrs. Cregan, repeats the plan, and tells her if she will get Hardress to send him his glove the path will be made clear. Affrighted at first, at the very thought, pity and humanity at last succumb to pride and ambition, she leaves the apartment, returns with the glove which she has obtained without her son's knowledge, and Daddy Mann departs on his cruel errand. Meanwhile Ann Chute rides across to investigate the mystery of the cottage; sees the Colleen Bawn, who, after some questioning, confesses that she is married to him, no name having been mentioned, when just as she is about to show her marriage certificate Mann enters and reminds her of her oath. He then informs her that she is to meet him that night, when he will conduct her to Hardress. Ann Chute, fancying she has detected Daly's villainy, meets Hardress and tenders him her hand and fortune.

At night, in the midst of a fearful storm, Daddy Mann with Lily cross the lake. He allows the boat to drift into the Devil's Cave, which Myles has just left to get his gun in case of interruption in his nefarious occupation. Daddy Mann then demands the paper from her. She refuses to break her oath and he casts her into the water. Myles, returning, sees him on the rock, fires, and then rushing forward to see what he has killed, finds the corpse of his loved Colleen Bawn. Daddy Mann, though sorely wounded, succeeds in reaching his cabin, where, while his mother has gone to the priest, Corrigan enters, hides himself, and thus overhears Daddy's confession to Father Tom. Exulting at the prospect of revenge upon the proud Cregans, he procures a warrant for the arrest of Hardress on the charge of murder, and arrives at Castle Chute just as the marriage ceremony is to be performed between Ann and her cousin. The house is broken into by the soldiery and Hardress secured. Corrigan makes his statement, which he endeavors to prove by the testimony of the priest and Daddy Mann's mother. Mrs. Cregan, horror-struck at the position in which she has placed her darling son, confesses that she took the fatal glove without her son's knowledge, and that she alone is guilty.

At this moment Myles enters leading to Lily O'Connor, whom he had succeeded in saving from a watery grave. Need we say more? Hardress clasps his wife to his bosom; Daly, exonerated from the charge of duplicity, renews his suit to Ann Chute, with what success we leave it to the sagacious reader to judge, while the crestfallen Corrigan escapes from the castle only to fall in the hands of the infuriate peasantry, and the last thing we hear of him he is going through a hydropathic course of treatment in the horse-pond.

In performing this most difficult of literary tasks, viz: dramatizing a novel, Mr. Boucicault has exhibited his usual tact and knowledge of the drama. The characters lose nothing of their interest in his version, with, perhaps, the exception of Ann Chute, who is made to appear a hoyden and rude school girl in the first two acts, while in the third she becomes a vulgar virago. The play is thoroughly and truly Irish, there being an undercurrent of quiet drollery throughout, while it is free from the extravagant buffoonery that usually characterizes would-be imitations of Hibernian life and manners. Mr. Collins enacted Myles as we believe no other Irish comedian in this country could have done, his endeavors being mostably supported; indeed, we have never seen Mr. Dalton's company attempt any set of characters with such universal satisfaction. The scenery was excellent, especially in the Devil's Cave, where the effects produced were painfully real. Altogether, "The Colleen Bawn" is a decided success.

Rates of Postage in the Confederate States.

The following is a statement of the rates of postage under the act of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, adopted on the 21st ult., to go into effect from and after such date as the Postmaster General may decide upon:

RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN PLACES WITHIN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.—*On Letters*—Single letters not exceeding a half ounce in weight—for any distance under 500 miles, 5 cents; for any distance over 500 miles, 10 cents; an additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less. Drop letters 2 cents each; in the foregoing rates of postage to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelops. Advertised letters, 2 cents each.

On Packages—Containing other than printed or written matter—money packages are included in this class; to be rated by weight as letters are rated and to be charged double the rates of postage on letters; to wit: Half ounce or less, 5 cents, 10 cents for each half ounce or less; for any distance over 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less; in all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelops.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding 2 ounces in weight:

Within the State where Published—Weekly paper, 65 cents per quarter; semi-weekly paper, 13 cents per quarter; tri-weekly paper, 195 cents per quarter; daily paper 13 cents per quarter. In all cases, the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the offices of the subscribers.

Without the State where Published—Weekly paper, 13 cents per quarter; semi weekly paper, 26 cents per quarter; tri-weekly paper, 39 cents per quarter; daily paper, 78 cents per quarter. In all cases, the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the offices of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding 2 ounces in weight:

Within the State where Published.—Monthly, 3 cents per quarter or 1 cent for each number; semi monthly, 6 cents per quarter or 1 cent for each number—an additional rate each number for every additional ounce, or less—beyond the first 2 ounces; bi-monthly, 9 cents per quarter, 1 cent a number. In all cases, the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the offices of subscribers.

Without the State where Published.—Not exceeding 2 ounces in weight:

Monthly, 6 cents per quarter, or 2 cents for each number. Semi-monthly, 12 cents per quarter, or 2 cents for each number. Two cents additional for every additional ounce, or less beyond the first 2 ounces. Bi-monthly or quarterly, 2 cents an ounce. In all cases, the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the offices of subscribers.

Transient Printed Matter.—Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, each circular not sealed, hand bill and engraving, not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, 2 cents for any distance; 2 cents additional for each additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces. In all cases the postage to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelops.

Franking Privileges.—The following persons only are entitled to the franking privilege, and in all cases strictly confined to official business: Postmaster-General, his Chief Clerk, Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, and deputy postmasters.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—A telegraphic dispatch, says the Memphis Appeal, received on last night by Col. James Coleman, of this city, from Little Rock, gives the official majority for Convention at 11,856. There are said to be thirty straight secessionists elected, who are ready to "go out" Monday morning "before breakfast." It may reasonably be expected, since the recent unsatisfactory action of the Peace Conference, that Arkansas' days in the Federal Union are numbered. She will go with the Gulf States within ten days.

Alluding to the Convention election, the Little Rock True Democrat of the 23th ult. says:

Under the circumstances, when it is remembered that this question of secession has never before been presented to our people, their action we regard as in the highest degree honorable to the State. Had the whole subject been brought up before them two or three weeks ago, and been fully and ably discussed, there is now no doubt but that the voice for immediate secession would have been overwhelming.

AN UNFORTUNATE BULLET.—At Bangor, Me., on Saturday, 24th ult., while a party of seven persons belonging in Orneville were hunting in the woods, the gun carried by the blindmost man was accidentally discharged. The men were walking in single file, and the bullet cut the tip of a finger of the first person ahead, passed through the leg of the second just below the knee, and through the leg of the third above the knee, fracturing the bones in both instances.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN LINE.]

Lincoln's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln is composed as follows:

Secretary of State, W. H. Seward of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase of Ohio.
Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles of Connecticut.
Postmaster-General, Mr. Blair of Maryland.
Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Smith of Indiana.
Attorney-General, Mr. Bates of Missouri.

The Senate confirmed all the above appointments unanimously, except those of Blair as Postmaster-General, and Bates as Attorney-General, there being four or five votes cast against each.

North Carolina State Convention.

RALEIGH, March 5.—The election returns from sixty-two counties have already been heard from. Sixty-five Unionists and thirty-three Secessionists are elected.

The Convention question requires the official returns to decide it.

Replies of Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Lincoln, in replying to remarks from the chairman of the Massachusetts delegation said, "I hope to be man enough not to know one citizen of the United States from another, nor one section from another."

The Inauguration Ball.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The ball given last night in honor of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln was largely attended, and, in fact, a great success.

Effect of Lincoln's Inaugural.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—The inaugural strengthens the secession feeling here and determines the Arkansas Convention for secession.

What is Said of Lincoln's Inaugural.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—During the delivery of Lincoln's inaugural yesterday, every sentence indicating firmness, and every conciliatory statement was cheered to the echo. Douglas was apparently satisfied, exclaiming, *sotto voce*, "Good;" "that's so;" "no coercion," and "good again."

A Southern gentleman, seizing Lincoln by the hand, said, "God bless you, dear sir, you will save us!"

Buchanan said with a suspicious leer, "I can't say what he means until I read his inaugural."

Douglas replied, "He does not mean coercion; he says nothing about retaking forts or Federal property. He is all right while the conservatives favor his inaugural."

Many Southerners look thereon as a precursor of war.

Thurlow Weed is delighted with the inaugural.

Senator Wigfall, of Texas, says it is a most miserable paper.

However, its conciliatory tone and declaration of loyalty to the whole country, captured the hearts of many heretofore opposed, and his firm determination to fulfil his oath and maintain the Constitution and the laws, challenge universal respect.

Buchanan at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Mr. Buchanan was at the capitol till five minutes to 12 yesterday, and signed every bill.

The act for the protection of guano discoveries failed.

Arkansas State Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, March 5.—The Arkansas State Convention met in this city yesterday. Union officers were elected by a majority of six.

No other business of importance was transacted.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, March 4.—In the House a resolution to appoint an assistant clerk was adopted.

Mr. Allen offered a joint resolution that Louisiana approves of the conduct of Gen. Twiggs, and justifies him in the late delivery of property to the State of Texas. Referred to a special committee of five; Capt. Beauregard, of the cutter McClelland, being included in the resolution.

The military committee reported unfavorably on the act to recover slaves by *habeas corpus*.

The special committee appointed to examine the accounts of the penitentiary reported favorably, and their report was ordered to be printed.

The bill passed on Saturday relative to the seizure of goods and persons removing from a district, was reconsidered, and lays again on the calendar.

The Governor's message relative to an appropriation for military purposes, placing a sum of $500,000 for this object, was taken up and referred.

An act appropriating $1900 to pay for the work of one of the extra clerks of the land office, passed.

An act requiring piles to be driven across the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine, to arrest drift, was lost.

A bill providing for the republication of the acts of the legislature since 1855, gave rise to much discussion, and was postponed.

Mr. Davidson called up the Senate bill appropriating $50,000 for the poor, suffering in consequence of drouth and overflow in many sections, the money to be spent in corn and rice, and distributed by the police juries in the parishes, applying to be drawn upon by the Governor.

A motion to amend, that the appropriations be made by a loan, to be paid back to the State in one or two years, explanations showing the terrible effects of the drouth to be greater than generally supposed, passed almost unanimously.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—The Senate was principally engaged in business of a local nature.

The penitentiary bill was taken up, considerably discussed and laid over.

BATON ROUGE, March 5.—In the House to-day, Mr. Davidson made a motion to reconsider the vote killing the act to subscribe for three hundred copies of the acts of the Legislature since the territorial formation of the State, which was carried and postponed for future consideration.

The Committee on Lands and Levees reported adverse to the appropriation to reclaim the swamp lands in the parish of Plaquemines.

The joint resolution approving the course of Gen. Twiggs, passed unanimously.

The Judiciary committee reported unfavorably on the act to license gambling, and reported favorably on the bill to incorporate Perseverance Fire Company No. 13 of New Orleans.

The Committee on Internal Improvements reported unfavorably on the act making an appropriation to improve navigation on little river.

A resolution was adopted, that the State Engineer make a cut-off in Bayou Plaquemine, appropriating $2500 for its purpose. Referred.

The act fixing the salary of the Supreme Judges at $4000, was discussed and laid over.

A resolution that the House hold evening sessions after Monday next, passed.

An act declaring roulo gambling a banking game, passed.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill to create two Sheriffs in the parish of Orleans, which was referred.

An act to take the census of the parish of Rapides, with a view to create a new parish, was referred.

An act appropriating to charitable institutions, the orphan and other asylums, not included in the General Appropriation bill, about $24,000, to be distributed as their necessities require, was referred.

An act to appropriate support to the Donaldsonville Cannoniers, passed.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The Flour market closed dull at $4 40 per bbl. for Superfine. Wheat declined 2c. Oats are dull at 26½c. the bushel. Sales of 1500 bbls. Whisky at 14 to 14½c. the gallon; buyers demand a reduction of ½c. Pork quiet at $17 to $17 25 the bbl. for Mess. Lard dull at 6½c. the lb.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Cotton is a little more active; sales of 1200 bales at 11½c. for Middling. Flour dull and declined 5c.; sales of 10,500 bbls. at $5 to $5 10 for Superfine State. Sales of 34,000 bushels of Corn at 63½ to 65c. Sugar steady at 4½ to 5c. the lb. Sales of New Orleans Molasses at 34c., and Cuba at 23c. per gallon.

River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The Mississippi river at this point is at a stand, with 15 feet water in Cairo.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—The river is stationary, with 7 feet 9 inches water in the canal, by the mark.

OLD ABE'S HECTORS.—The Louisville Courier judges in the following lines at Old Abe for his undignified flight from Baltimore to Washington:

In a recent speech Lincoln promised to put his "foot down firmly." When a fellow *runs* he puts his foot down *firmly* and rapidly. He must have alluded to his intended flight to Washington.

If Lincoln had begun to use his legs as soon as he left home, and come straight to Washington, possibly the country for yet awhile would have discovered neither his ignorance nor his cowardice.

The Rail-Splitter should now be called the Rail-Rider, for he rode the rails of the railroad through Baltimore with more agility than he ever exhibited in rail-splitting.

With one voice the country condemns Lincoln's speeches as very *spun*; and with equal unanimity, we believe, he running is pronounced *fast*.

Local Intelligence.

COMMON COUNCIL.

There was no quorum of either Board last evening. The fact is officially published in the proper part of our paper.

THE FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.

The loss by the fire at the corner of Common and Carondelet streets, (the particulars of which we gave yesterday,) was about $1500, and covered by insurance. It was undoubtedly the result of incendiarism.

The alarm last evening was caused by a flame bursting out at the same place. No further damage was done.

THE MOBILE FIRE COMPANY.

At the fire, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Common and Carondelet streets, the Mobile company, Washington No. 8, made a splendid show in the way of active service. They, with a multitude of our city firemen, were at the time tripping it on the "light fantastic," at Odd Fellows' Hall. As their entertainers, Perseverance No. 13, took their new engine to the fire, they did likewise; and the performance of their new machine excited the wonder and admiration of all beholders. It threw a stream which at first was mistaken for a stream from one of the steam engines; and after the fire was under, it played at the stars with one of the steam engines, and the steam stream had no perceptible superiority over the hand stream, except in its duration.

One of the prizes of this Mobile engine, is for throwing water 219 feet; a feat never as yet approached by any other hand engine in the South. The Mobilians have just reason to be proud of such an engine in the hands of such a company as Washington No. 8.

The Mobile company left last evening for home, being attended to the railroad depot by Perseverance No. 13 and Jackson No. 18. The parting was cordial, and the interchange of mementoes liberal. No. 18 presented to the Mobilians a gold medal, and one of the beautiful wreaths they received on Monday; the same which they received from the fair hands of little Miss Creed. They gave away this token because they wished their Mobile brethren to have something exquisite and lasting to remember them by, and had nothing more valuable to offer. The Mobilians hung the wreath on their banner and carried it away in triumph, and for many a year will it decorate their beautiful hall in Mobile.

MORTAR PRACTICE.

Whilst Capt. Dreux's company, the gallant Orleans Cadets