New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1861.

CHANGE OF FRONT

The Petersburg (Va.) Express, until recently a Union paper, is now very nearly up to the mark of secession. Speaking of the humbug propositions of the late Peace Conference at Washington, the Express says:

We cannot say that we *rejoice* at the brighter prospect now opened before us of a compromise of existing difficulties, by which further secession will, for the present at least, be prevented. We have, until very recently, been warmly and sincerely for the Union. But, really, we have been so much disgusted and sickened with Black Republican impertinences, insolences and meanesses, that we have arrived at that state of feeling in which we are utterly indifferent about any further political connection with such a graceless, miserable set of scamps. To belong to the same country with them is in our view a humiliation and stigma to any honest and honorable citizen. We speak of the rabid wing, of course, of that party—of the Lovejoys, the Stevenses, the Grows, the Hickmans, of the House, and the Chandlers, the Binghams, the Pessendens, and the Preston Kings of the Senate. It is barely possible that they may, some of them, be retrieved from their villainous tastes and propensities by the force of changed circumstances, and become worthier of living in a civilized land than they now are. But the Ethiopian skin is hard to be whitened, and the leopard's spots are not easily removed.

That's the talk. It is not the mere election of Lincoln that has caused the Gulf States to break up the old Union, but it is the fact hinted at by the Express, that we cannot get along on peaceable and friendly terms with the majority of the Northern people; and we never can do so because all our ideas, feelings and sentiments are radically different. They are one race of people and we are another and a different race. The Express, too, no doubt realizes the fact that the question is now reduced down to the simple alternative of staying in the Union or going out of it. The Peace Conference was perverted from its original objects, and became an effective agent of Abolition trickery and deception. The Northern men in it never intended to make a fair settlement, and they never would have respected it if one had been made. But, even if it had been done, it would have been powerless for the reconstruction of the Union. The Gulf States are out of the Union, and they are going to stay out. There is not the shade of a shadow of any probability of present reconstruction. Virginia has then to elect whether she will remain in an Abolition Union where she will be not only powerless but constantly insulted and imposed upon, or whether she will be an honored equal in the Confederated States of the South. We cannot doubt what will be her eventual determination, but the wonder and the mystery with us is why she should hesitate about doing a thing that she is bound to do sooner or later. We accept the manly change of front on the part of the Express as an indication that the Old Dominion will soon be found where she naturally belongs—on the side of the South.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The flags of Carondelet street were well thronged yesterday, without anything of an extraordinary caste turning up. The advices from Liverpool up to the 26th ult. were talked of, without eliciting any expressions of real confidence or stability in the position of affairs on the other side. The accounts are met, in some respects, with dispassionate views; in other instances the Bears and Bulls appear to be striving for mastery. The receipts of cotton were talked of from the opening to the close of business. The leading talk after meridian was the sensation dispatches received over the telegraph. It puzzles and confounds the most knowing and astute habitues of the flags to comprehend them. As the public has become used to these flaming paragraphs, they received a passing remark, laughed at, as it were. It is, however, manifest that great anxiety prevails regarding the political elements. The last European advices were exhausted, in the way of talk, before meridian yesterday, then every one was agog for Montgomery and Washington intelligence.

The rivals of steamboats from the great West are numerous. Each and every boat comes laden with the products of the teeming West. The habitues of Tchoupitoulas, Poydras and New Levee streets, are in good humor at the prospects before them; in fact, all connected with the great Western trade ought to be satisfied. The demand for Western products for Cuba and other West India markets, continues good. There was also a good feeling at the sugar depot. Prices for good qualities of sugar are well maintained. The tariff act of the Northern States, which goes into effect on the 1st of April, is hardly thought of. The revenue derived from foreign sugar is too heavy to be thrown aside. The value of brown sugar, imported into the United States for the past three years, was in 1858, $12,000,000, paying duties to the amount of $10,800,000. The value in 1859 was $20,000,000, paying duties to the amount of $7,250,000. The value in 1860 will not vary much from 1859. It will be seen that the Black Republicans could not well punish Louisiana for its act of secession without creating a great hiatus in their finances. The recent law passed assesses a duty of 1c. ⅞ lb on all brown sugars, concentrated molasses. On molasses the duty is 2c. ⅞ gallon. These rates will give the Northern States about $7,500,000 yearly revenue.

The following extract, from a well-known writer, presents the sugar talk in its true light:

Assuming 1,000,000 tons to be the annual consumption of the civilized world, the following table will convey a rough idea of the relative consumption and production of certain leading countries:

Distribution of 1,000,000 tons of sugar consumed annually to be divided as follows:	Consumption.	Production.
The United States	450,000	270,000
British India	100,000	None
France	105,000	125,000
The West Indies	15,000	65,000
The East Indies	15,000	225,000
Russia	10,000	100,000
Continental Europe	150,000	25,000
Other countries	65,000	5,000
	1,500,000	1,000,000

Nothing is more fluctuating than the production of sugar, except its consumption. No trade feels the approach of hard times so quickly as the sugar trade. It is the first thing the poor man deprives himself of when in distress. Sugar is the basis of thousands of luxuries which the rich cease to consume when their ores embarrassed in business. In an early number of this journal we showed, from the trade returns, that the people of the United States, during the troubles of 1847, were reducing their consumption of sugar. The reports of the sugar trade indicates the same thing now. Sugar is now selling at a lower price than during the hardest times of November and December last.

The richest thing talked of lately is a communication from J. R. Snowden, the Director of the Mint of the United States (that was) in Philadelphia, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, that the gold coined at the New Orleans Branch Mint should not hereafter be received as a legal tender; that our Branch Mint has been seized and so on.

Mr. Ross Snowden has for years past had an antipathy against the Branch Mint of New Orleans. He recognizes secession and the independence of the South by refusing to receive the coin issued from this branch, and for fear the public should not read the chase of Mr. Director Snowden, we have to state that all gold coins with the letter O on them of 1841 will not be received as a legal tender in the Northern States.

This regulation or suggestion of Director Snowden need not create any alarm with those of our citizens intending to travel North this season, or those who unfortunately are indebted to Northern cities. Anything emanating from New Orleans, whether it has an O, an I or N, will be received, and double credit given on the strength of such payments.

The weather is favorable for agricultural purposes, and taking all things into consideration, we are getting on remarkably well, irrespective of war alarms.

The mails have partially failed for the past two days, though the express brings papers from New York up to the 7th inst.

The French having sent Gen. Vial as their envoy to Malta, to counteract him, or, in other words, to stop him up, Mr. Canning proposed that England should send the Earl of Cork. This would be something like the retaliation of Frederick of Prussia; the French Government having sent him an ambassador without an arm, he next day dispatched one to Versailles with a wooden leg.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XIV. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1861. NUMBER 7.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

More and Greater Difficulties—Mexico Threatened from all Sides and from Within—Rebellion in San Luis Apprehension of Europe and of Texas—Rise of the Padres—Clouds all over the Horizon.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MATAMORAS, March 7, 1861.

Mr. Editor—The turmoil of revolution and consequent anxiety is not resting solely on your people. Hardly have our shouts of victory died on the breeze; hardly has the smoke of our salvos to the success of Liberal arms cleared away, before we find ourselves beset with more fearful dangers, both from within and without. Conspiracies have been discovered at home, and invasion threatens us from abroad. In their order, let me give you the news items that alarm us.

Since the defeat of Miramon, which we all hoped would afford peace to the nation for a little time, a serious change has taken place in political matters. The success of the Liberal arms was mainly attributable to the support and countenance of the American Government, and it was the reliance of Juarez that he could support himself at home if he had the prestige of the United States to back him up. It was a reasonable expectation, for the Mexicans have great respect and much dread of your people. Besides, Juarez hoped to consolidate his power by means of the money he thought of borrowing from you. And, more than all, he relied on your strength to maintain his Government against the intrigues and attacks of Spain. With the dissolution of the American Union all this prestige and support has been lost. Money, protection, countenance and example are all lost, and the people are now without other means to live than upon their own resources. The immediate effect of this great political change has been felt in three particulars.

First, Mexico considers herself now as at the mercy of Europe.

Second, She considers that the Church faction will engage anew in the war to overthrow the Liberal Government.

Third, She considers herself fearfully menaced on her Rio Grande border, from the Texas forces which, are now assembling in this quarter.

In the first place, it is already given out that a European League has been formed with a view to intervention in Mexican affairs; and that the long pent up hostility of Spain will now disclose itself in active operations, which will be backed by France and Spain if the American Government resists Mexico. It is almost certain that Spain will attempt some hostile demonstration, and it is equally certain that she will find a strong party in Mexico ready to assist her. The Church has not succumbed to the late reverses, but her children still hold that it is better to lose everything else than power. The priests will not consent to give up all at once, for although they apprehend that Spain will seize the vast estates which the Church has been gathering for the last two hundred years, yet they also know that she will not allow of religious toleration, and that the Catholic Church will still be mistress of the millions who have no path way to heaven except via Rome.

In the second place, it is already certain that an extensive detachment of the Liberal army, under Gen. Doblado, stationed at San Luis, has been corrupted, and that a fierce contest will soon spring up from the ranks of the lately triumphant party. The mere candidacy of Juarez was the best evidence that the peace secured by the retreat of Miramon was to be broken, because, if the Liberal party had intended to benefit the country instead of the leaders, by that event, some more deserving and capable man than Juarez would have been successful. The honor belonged to Gen. Ortega, and his success would have been the sign of strength. Juarez but represented parties, and his election was the sign that designing men were plotting against the nation under the nose of a man too weak to harm or punish traitors. As I said, therefore, it has but confirmed my predictions heretofore made, that the success of the Liberal army would but lead to a revolution, which would spring out of the bosom of the victorious party. Doblado's division is one of the most effective in the service, and I have every reason to believe that it moves at the instigation of Gen. Ortega himself, who is shrewd enough to know that a government such as Juarez will give the State, is not the one that is to be desired at this time.

In the third place, the most serious danger at present impending over Mexico, and which more nearly touches us than any other, is the threatened invasion into this section of the legions which Texas seems to be collecting on the Rio Grande. We could calmly observe the approach of ten thousand United States troops, for they are under bonds to keep the peace of nations; but besides they are men who have no thinking and plotting to do for themselves; but one thousand Texans are a far more different matter. They are all thinkers, and most of them take the liberty of acting for themselves. They all consider it their destiny to conquer Mexico, and whenever they approach this border, they are certain to be planning expeditions to extend the area of freedom. We are fully aware of this trait in the Texan character, and the authorities here are not only alarmed at the approach of the Texas forces, but they are making active efforts to provide against the danger. The Governor of Tamaulipas has written to the President of the Republic for a large force to be placed on this border as an army of observation, and we are looking for the arrival of considerable detachments of soldiery to meet the emergency.

All these complications tend to render affairs decidedly unsettled and unstable in this section. But apart from the general feeling of uneasiness, we have no news. Our people are looking with great interest on your country, and we hope to see the general peace maintained.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

Mr. Editor—Well, the great Springfield Gorilla has spoken—the first Abolition President has entered his imperial, Office special place, acting in behalf of the principles of the party which brought him into power, of its disgusting egotism, of its vile style, of its abominable interrogative method of asserting ridiculous dogmas, of the thing as a composition, there is little need to speak.

Does it proclaim peace or war? That's the question. War clearly, in the opinion of all but the submissionists. It the creature means what he says—if he attempts to enforce the laws in all the States—if he tries to "hold, occupy and possess" the forts and arsenals—then war is inevitable.

But it is not likely that the shock of arms will begin at once. It is known that the Gorilla has softened his views mightily since he left his lair in Springfield. More than half of his address, according to his own statement, was written before he left there. Although Chase and Montgomery Blair are in the Cabinet, there is, nevertheless, a majority of so-called conservatives—wily, oily, serpentine, underhanded Catalines, like Seward. Those men are going to work their age in a very adroit manner. They will keep his hoop-army stationed until a blow has been struck by the rebels, and then great ado will be made over the assault upon the American flag, and all that. Thus they hope to stop sympathy in the Border States; and, what is more to their purpose, arouse the animosity of the North. The fighting element, and about the only one they have—where the sentiment for the thing amounts to a passion, McClellan, of New York, who is now here, tells me that the love of the old American ensign is the sole obstacle in the way of obtaining the active sympathy of the Celtic population of New York on an issue.

This, however, is an obstacle which we have to encounter. If our liberties are to be maintained, we must fight, and that without delay. Irish or no Irish. We cannot permit the ensign of a foreign and hostile power to wave above the strongholds on our own soil and in our waters. Still less can we consent to pay tribute to an Abolition despot. When once the game of battle begins, we must be ready to fight one kind of men as well as another; and though, as a matter of personal comfort and pleasure, we should much prefer to engage the nutmeg men in contest, we nevertheless hold ourselves open to gunpowder pastime with all who sympathize with, and fight for, nutmegs.

I say "we," as if I belonged to the Confederate States. I do, in heart and soul. But, being a Border State man, it grieves me to think that I cannot be with you altogether, save by expatriation. It sounds inaudible, yet in very truth there is no chance of Virginia's taking an active part with you in the war of independence. You can get Virginia volunteers, however; and it will be necessary to fight the Northman on his own dunghill, as it will be, I believe it will be a good plan to march your army through the Old Dominion. It would grow like a ball of snow as it rolled along. Thousands would welcome the Southern army as the only means of saving Virginia from that accursed coalition of politicians which now holds her in fee simple for the benefit of the Union—that is, Seward. In plain language, matters have reached such a pass in Virginia that the anti-slavery, anti-Federal, States Rights party there will be compelled to fight their own neighbors. I see no escape from this terrible necessity. We shall need help, for we shall have fearful odds against us; a majority of submissionists allied and abetted by Lincoln. *When we call, will you come?* Soon you will hear this cry from a more authentic source than the writer of letters.

It is saddening, it is fearful to think how rapidly Yankee principles are spreading in the Border States. Virginia is horribly tainted. A man from Petersburg, the son of one of the wealthiest citizens of that place, actually complained to me this morning, that there was no liberty of opinion in the slavery question of Virginia—meaning, evidently, that there was no license to print Abolition newspapers and make Abolition speeches there. This man was, until recently, the editor of a Whig newspaper. Does not this simple fact tell a frightful story? But the half is not told yet. There are thousands of Federalists in Virginia who will be glad to see the Abolition Emperor take up the sword of coercion against you; and if they dared, would help him with with men and money. I make these statements with great pain. But it is well for you to know the whole truth as quickly as possible.

Without meaning to be disrespectful in the least to our worthy Cyrilla, I must be indulged in the opinion that his inaugural procession was rather a pitiful exhibition. To be sure there were some nice and striking features—artillery companies in readiness for instant action, infantry companies posted on all the principal roads leading into the city, hundreds of regular police, hundreds of special police, hundreds of New York detectives, and *riflemen on the house tops along Pennsylvania Avenue as the great Gorilla rode to his capitol.* This last was a very elegant, tasteful and novel addition to the programme. But as a whole, the "show" was a mean one.

Old Buck left this afternoon. He was honored with a military escort. It pleased the old man extremely, because such escorts are unusual. Indeed, this is said to be the only one ever given to any outgoing President. Polk went down to the Potomac boat at midnight, with but four or five personal friends, and you remember what a sorry exit Pierce made. I think the compliment is due to some intriguing, and possibly to the good feeling awakened among the people at parting with a gentleman for a great and gawky portion.

I shall stay a day or two longer, and write you one more letter. Possibly the gorilla may show his paw quicker than we expect. The longer he holds back the deadlier will he the blow when it comes. *Better drawn tusks are blunted.*

After a week of intolerably hot weather, it is now cold, windy and dusty in the extreme. The carpet-bag and mutinous legions of starvelings are rather increasing than diminishing. It would do you good to hear the citizens curse and damn them for their cent-squeezing, dint-skinning meanness.

MADIE.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

FORT KEARNEY, March 6.—The Pony Express passed at 3 o'clock this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18, 3:40 P. M.—Arrived 15th, ship Sky Lark, New York; spoken per Sky Lark, October 26th, lat. 4° north, long. 28° west, ship Syren, from Boston for San Francisco. At the same time saw another ship supposed to be the Dashaway, from New York for San Francisco. Sailed 14th, ship Moonlight, Hong-Kong, taking 140,000 feet of lumber, 500 tasks quicksilver, and $157,000 gold and silver, and 400 deceased Chinaman's remains. The ship Aurora, in beating out of harbor on the 13th, drifted on Blossom Rock and remained on some hours. She has returned to port, and proving not much damaged, will soon sail for England with a cargo of grain undistributed. She had a narrow escape of a complete loss.

GENERAL News Items.—During the present week Fort Point, at the entrance of San Francisco harbor, has been occupied for the first time by United States troops.

The Supreme Court, in the case of Fremont vs. Florri, has decided that the holder of a United States Patent, and lands under a Mexican grant, possesses all the precious metals contained in the lands.

The Governor has sent to the Legislature the number of firearms in possession of the State, being between four hundred and five hundred muskets, shot-guns and rifles, generally out of repair.

From all parts of the State favorable accounts are received of the planting operation of the season. The breadth of land sown in wheat being much greater than last year.

The Legislature has done nothing important this week on the Senatorial question. There has been an alliance formed between the Breckenridge and a portion of the Douglas Democrats. Fifty-five of these Unionists met in caucus in Sacramento last evening. They were three less than a majority of the Legislature, which has, in both houses, 115 members. This fusion movement is in favor of Denver, and his friends expect material increase to the fusion Democratic strength.

It is apparently about an even chance that no election can take place this session, as after nominating a Breckinridge-Democratic candidate, and and opposing Douglas Republican candidate, there is danger that one coalition party will have a majority of the Senate, and the other a majority of the Assembly, so that no joint convention can be called.

The Pony Express dates received from the Atlantic States via Fort Kearney, are to the 5th of Feb. ary, with gloomy news on the Union question. All classes of people in San Francisco will join in a union celebration on the 22d. Business will be generally suspended.

The steamer Panama, from the North, brings Victoria dates to the 4th of February, and of the news to the 14th. The British Colonial Assembly was prorogued by the Governor on the 6th of February. The price of Crown lands is to be reduced to four shillings two pence per acre. There had been serious troubles at Rock Creek mines, about the collection of duties at Simi Cameron. Provisions were scarce and the weather very cold.

The news from Sonora is of very little importance. Gold has been discovered in the Shokana country. The Indian disturbance previously referred to, proves to be nothing more than a few petty thefts.

On the 13th, the bark Comet arrived from the Sandwich Islands. Her dates are to the 4th inst., only four days later than previous advices. The Polynesian says the sugar crop is just beginning to come in from Hawaii and Kauai. It notices sale of 1000 pkgs. best quality for shipment, at 6½c. Molasses is beginning to come in quantity; sales of small lots at 20 to 25c. The census of 1860 shows a decrease of native population since 1853, of 3,256, and an increase of foreign population of 598.

COMMERCIAL.—There is a moderate business doing by jobbers thus far this week. The market is perhaps less active than last week, and prices are without change, except in domestic produce. Sales of 50,000 sacks of wheat for export at $1 80 to $1 95, with some as high as $2. Money is abundant to-day at 1 to 1½ per cent. To-morrow's treasure shipment will be light.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

CITY HOTEL.—W C Brooks, Miss; C H Massie, J A Ford, Va; R E Stewart, Miss; Jno Morse, R E Reed, Ark; N J McMullen, J W Powell and lady, C A Ray, A P Steel, D W Gerrit, E B Kent, R Ingraham, R P Webster, J H Kent, W B Singleton, R Simpson, F B Ross, Mrs Murray, Miss; Jno H Hunter, Tenn; S R Roberts, Jno Cary, Miss; R P Wadsworth, Ala; R W Sill, Miss; R Boston, F E Parham, La; Z K Fulton, Texas; Mrs A Talbot, J J Hebert, La; W D L McRae, Pontchitoula; A P Mix, Ark; L Franklin, E Cain, Miss; J F McKinney, J R Lawson, Texas; W L Wardly, Ky; Mrs E H Williams, Gadsden; Jno Speake, Texas; G L Adams, S Bailey, Madisonville; J B McManus, La; W A Burks, Miss; W Waterman, La; D J Hancock, J D Thomason, J T Parks, Jno M Carr, J Marley, Saml Fischel, S York, J H Fellows, T S Read, Mat J Nelson, T B Davidson, W A Davidson, W B Tattson, La; R Williams, Miss; G B Barkin, Tenn; O B Young, Mo; O F Myers, city.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—J L Bird, Fla; A Tucker, Texas; E M Barton, New Bancilio; D W Field, Y Russell, Texas; W Tomlinson and lady, T Vaughn, Ala; G R Herron, B Langton, Miss; W G Connell, Tex; E Fogleman, J S Fogleman, La; E F Woods, La; D C Corrington, C M Shelton, Tex; F Roberts, Miss; F M Kent, A Kent, Wm Sparks, Wm Phipps, J W Searles, W A Scantland, R Sallie, La; D C W Hughes and lady, Mrs Wm L Harrison, Georgia; G Chandler, Miss; W H Goode, La; J H Whitaker, Miss; W E Campbell, W A Seay, La; W D Miller, R Stebbins, New York; J Thomason, Ky; W A Barr, J Holmes, J T Bullock, Miss; Mr Bridges, Helmesville; H T Axson, N O; J M Bilger, N Y; C H Guy, S Leon, A Muck, H Biller, J S Reeves, J H Colston, M J Holmes, Miss; J M Massie, Texas; W D Phillips, La.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—Miss F B Fickle, La; M Meyer, L J Tarrant, Cass Johnson, Ala; J W Beatner, Tenn; M Meyer, Ala; Miss A Robinson, Miss; C Robinson, Miss; D Hadden, La; W F Weeks, La; Miss H C Mean; A D Hall, K Lawrence, La; Wm F Smith, Miss; Jas S Hart, city; Dr E Baland, La; A Warwick, Jno Criterson, N Y; C B Maynard, W W McNeal, J S Farrell, Tex; P Pitzhugh, Mrs. McPherson, Ms; Mrs Venta, Va; N B Yard, L C Woods, Tex; H S Griffin; C N Kelly and lady; F C Dowis, A A Andrews, J H Dillon, Tex; S Mead, La; Wm T Withers, city; Mrs Mead, Miss Mead; Charles Madara, Texas; M J H Cabon, Tex; J C Campbell, La.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Miss F Harford, N H; J A Richardson, J C Birdell, Tex; A Robinson, Charles Davenport, I D Nichols, G Whitman, La; John C Humphrey and lady, D G Humphrey, Miss; W Clements, H R Marks, E W Pert, H W Caldwell, H P Putnam, A Whitaker, Texas; L Manard, New York; S G Thompson, N Y; H G Ellis, J S Goode, La; H H Grinage, Texas.

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

Local Intelligence.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Board of Health report 122 as the number of interments in the city cemeteries last week. Of the number, 47 were children; of the adults, 15 died by consumption, and 2 by old age.

NEW ORLEANS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The regular meeting of this institution was held last evening at their lecture room in the University buildings, on Common street. A large and appreciative audience was in attendance.

Dr. Cartwright delivered a lecture replete with facts and arguments, sustaining the theory, previously announced by him, that either the white man, or the serpent, (the incarnation of Satan,) must govern the negro race. The learned lecturer elaborately referred to the writings of both profane and sacred historians as vindicating the positions that he had in a previous lecture occupied and still held.

The lecturer commented most forcibly upon the efforts that had been made to assail his position. It is not possible that we should do justice to his erudite and eloquent remarks in this brief notice.

Dr. Burns replied at length, contesting the positions assumed by Dr. Cartwright.

On motion, it was ordered that Dr. Cartwright's lecture be published, and that a committee be appointed by the chair to investigate the facts involved in the controversy. The Academy, on motion, then adjourned.

THE CRESCENT RIFLES.

Capt. Gladden and his gallant and elegant company, the Crescent Rifles, were out last night on a serenading tour. A blast of music, at the mid-hour of night, acquainted us with this fact. The company honored the Crescent office with as fine and acceptable a military serenade as ever said office had the pleasure of enjoying.

We have a great many namesakes in the "Crescent" way. There's the celestial Crescent, which began before Adam, and has been honored and adopted as an emblem and ornament by mankind in all ages of the world. Here's the bend in the great river, which has given to this city the name of the "Crescent City." And from the city's pet name there are more "Crescent" institutions than we can well count.

The Crescent Mutual Insurance office has bothered "one of us" not a little, by reason of its being *our close-one* on Camp street, and by the very antediluvian surname which is (or was) claimed by a gentleman in such institution.

As to the other "Crescents," there have been, and still are, Crescent Dry Docks, Crescent Rows, Crescent Restaurants, Crescent Refineries, Crescent Lodges of different Orders, and Crescent Clubs of many kinds, Crescent Fire Company, Crescent Beer Gardens, Crescent stalls in the markets; Crescents this, Crescent that, and Crescent everything, to make a long story short.

The Crescent, the only Crescent newspaper, takes such pride in its name, that it cannot afford to acknowledge kin with all its namesakes, above enumerated. It recognizes many of them as honorable and worthy of their name; but to none of them does it claim any particular relationship. We say this, the better to give force to this utterance, that there is *one* Crescent concern, of later naming than our paper, with which we have the warmest ties of kinship—and that is the military institution whose title heads this article.

May the "Crescent Rifles" prosper, in peace or in war—should the latter come—and as they are Gladden-ed upon their brave and chivalric journey, may they in like manner gladden the State and city of which they are among the choicest representatives.

A YOUNG GIRL DROWNED.

Miss Hannah Miller, a girl twelve years old, residing in Gretna, accidentally fell overboard from the ferry-boat at the foot of Jackson street, in the Fourth District, at a quarter to 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Her clothes had not yet allowed her to disappear, when the rushing current carried her under the bows of a ship below, and she disappeared to be seen no more. All efforts were made to save the poor girl, but too late. The body was not recovered.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS.

We are informed that for some weeks past frequent attempts at highway robbery have been made upon the levee road passing by the Louisiana Sugar Refinery, in the Third District. A gentleman passing that way an evening or two since, was accosted by a party unknown, with "where are you going?" "Not your business," was the reply. "Well, I'm going your way," was the rejoinder. In compliance with unmistakable orders, the accosting party proceeded in advance some fifteen paces. It so happened that a negro, coming toward the city, interposed his person, and advantage was taken by the, to say the least, intruding party to make good his escape under cover of the darkness of the night. This is but one of similar occurrences that have been called to our notice, as happening in nearly the same locality. Would it not be well that a bright look out should be kept by the vigilant patrol of the Third District, in the unprotected locality indicated?

THE MOBILE FIREMEN.

We yesterday stated that Washington No. 8, of Mobile, upon their return to that city, after their visit to this city, had received a challenge to a water-throwing from Neptune No. 2, of that city. This was a mistake. The challenge was from Torrent No. 5, and as advertised in Mobile, reads as follows:

Resolved, That this Company challenges Washington Fire Company No. 8, of this city, to play horizontally on distance, through the pipe, with their first class engine, through not less than 100 feet hose, at any time within thirty days from the date of this challenge, for from $100 to $500. Three days notice required previous to day of playing; no outriggers or pulleys to be used.

Resolved, That this challenge stand open for seven days.

A member of Washington No. 8, who arrived in this city yesterday, informs us by note that No. 2 and No. 6 will probably challenge No. 8, after their trial with No. 5, and that all the challenges will be accepted. There seems to be a high rivalry among the firemen of our sister city. The note we received yesterday concluded with the following remarks:

"We arrived here safe on the next morning after leaving your city, paraded through some of our largest streets, and then disbanded. We heard the report from your city that our boat was burnt and our engine a total loss; but I assure you it was quite the reverse. We are thankful to No. 14 and her members, and to No. 8 and her members, as well as to the citizens of New Orleans, for the kind treatment we received."

BADLY HURT.

J. S. Q. Elwell was found, last evening, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Delord streets, dangerously cut in the head; by whom, was not known. Officer Heilingsfelder sent him to the Hospital.

THE ORLEANS LIGHT GUARDS.

In our yesterday's notice of the military parades on Sunday, we omitted mention of the Orleans Light Guards, Capt. Vincent. This fine company was out, and looked fully as ready for the "impending crisis" as any.

THE COURTS.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—Rosario Cillari, alias Lio Sera, was arraigned upon the charge of murder, and pleading "not guilty" was remanded to prison to await his trial.

Timothy McNamara, pleading guilty to the charge of assault and battery, was sentenced to three weeks imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Arthur Robinson, charged with using language calculated to excite discontent among free persons of color, and to excite insubordination among slaves, was, on motion of the District Attorney, discharged by nolle prosequi.

Henry Kepinger entered the plea of "not guilty" to the charge of larceny, and was accordingly remanded to prison to await his trial.

Henry Jones was arraigned, and pleading guilty to the charge of larceny, was remanded to await the sentence of the law.

John Daly and John Waldron, alias Conners, were tried upon the charge of "entering in the night time without breaking." The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoners were discharged.

ROBERT Daily was, by jury trial, acquitted of the charge of larceny, and accordingly discharged from custody.

RECORDER EUSTIS'S COURT.—A large crowd of drunkards was yesterday sent to prison, not having the money to pay the fines imposed.

James Brady and Terence Conners, for stealing from Mrs. Mary Ann Higgins, at No. 127 New Levee street, on Sunday evening, her watch and trinkets, worth $300; Henry Jackson, for stealing $10 worth of clothing from Mrs. Eliza Collins, at the corner of Liberty and Erato streets, on Saturday night; Pat Connolly, for abusing and striking Mrs. Cunningham, on Thalia street, on Saturday evening; and John Mason and Mrs. Mason, for jointly thrashing Ann Leonard, on Gravier street, were all sent before the Criminal District Court.

John Berry, John Dixon, James Floyd and Wm Perkins, taken up by officer McNeill, on the steamboat landing, as dangerous and suspicious characters; Julia Arbuckle, f. w. c., for trespassing upon the premises and insulting the person of E. Tomalin on Erato street; and Richard Campbell, for accidentally taking Mrs. Faber's cloak at the German theater, on Sunday night, were all required to furnish good behavior bonds for three months or spend one month in prison.

A Heidenheimer, charged by officer Tom Kearney with selling a bottle of liquor to Mr. Abbott's slave, Jack, in his grocery at the corner of Conscience and Richard streets, on Saturday, gave bail to appear for trial on the 5th of April.

James Finn, John Duffy, and Tom Durham gave bail to answer to the charge of having given Henry Lang a severe beating, on the 4th instant, in Dick Murphy's ten-pin alley on St. Charles street, where Long boldings.

Mike Mahon and J. B. McDonald were held for examination on the charge of having stolen off the steamboat landing, on or about the 8th instant, five sand-trucks, worth $80, the property of Michael Bowen.

Matthew Ashland was held on the charge of battery, on Saturday, shoved J. P. Benton down the stairs on board the steamer Diana, and beaten him violently afterwards.

RECORDER BLACKS' COURT.—John Dougherty, charged with a breach of the peace, was, after due examination, discharged, and the case dismissed. Pepe, accused of breach of the peace, was arraigned and, after investigation, sentenced to give bond in the sum of $200 to keep the peace for the ensuing six months. Bond was furnished.

Mrs. Sarah Van Riper filed an affidavit charging Miss Louise Hesse with assault and battery, in striking her with a broom. Arrest and due proceedings were prayed for. A broom is certainly an useful article when legitimately applied. The examination of this case may, or may not, decide as to whether it has extended the sphere of its usefulness. Bond in the sum of $300 was furnished by the accused for due appearance.

William Ray made affidavit charging Daniel Rich with assault and battery, in striking him in the face and beating him. The accused was committed in bonds of $500, and the case fixed for examination on Friday 15th inst., at 10 A. M.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—*Recorder Adams acting.*—John Herring was accused, by affidavit of John Young, with assault and battery, in striking him three times in the face, wilfully and maliciously. Mr. Herring may find himself in a tight box.

Mrs. Margaret Berry made affidavit charging one Ann, f. w. c., with a breach of the peace in making use of violent threats toward her. Arrest and due proceedings were asked for.

We are happy to report the Third District in a state of quiescence, notwithstanding the troublous times; for the last two days only a few vagrants and drunkards having been arrested.

RECORDER ADAMS' COURT.—Augusta Richard, charged by William Schreiber with having insulted and abused his wife, on the 9th inst., at the corner of New Levee and Sorapart streets, was arrested and bound over in the sum of $300 to appear for examination.

John Stillman was arrested by officer M. Levy, and charged by Louisa Stinkling with beating her and breaking the furniture in her room; also, charged by the officer with breach of the peace. The Recorder fined him $20, or twenty days in Parish Prison.

Wm. Schmey, for insulting, abusing and striking Albertine Beaman, was arrested and fined $10, or thirty days in Parish Prison.

Later from Arizona.

From the St. Louis Republican we extract the following letter:

TUCSON, Feb. 15, 1861.—We have only four days later intelligence from Apache Pass, the scene of the fearful Indian disturbances which I recounted in my last.

But one stage has arrived here from the East this week, the hostility of the Apaches having interrupted our communication. Our news, however, by this arrival, is full of interest. The driver Wallace, who was taken captive on the 14th, is still a prisoner in the Indian camp. A soldier had died of his wounds before the arrival of the surgeon, and six of the party were disabled by wounds. They were all doing well, excepting one, who is shot through the lungs. Dr. B. J. D. Irwin, assistant surgeon at Fort Buchanan, arrived on the 12th, and was giving every attention to the sufferers.

Tidings of the desperate one who were penned up in this uncomfortable situation were living on short allowance, compelled to rely on snow-water for cooking purposes. On the 9th, the Indians took some sixty animals from twenty-eight armed men employed as a guard over the herd, and though committed right before their eyes, the thieves escaped unscathed, and let not a hair of one pony, mule or cow be touched. Some Indians have been killed, but we have no report of the probable number.

The party had but twenty rounds of ammunition in camp, and were looking anxiously for new arrivals. The station had been strongly fortified with bags of grain, etc.

The poor unfortunates who were so ruthlessly massacred with the train some distance this side of the station, were buried on the 10th. No attempt had been made to send forward the stage bound East, but it was the intention of Mr. Buckley, the agent, to try it on the 14th.

A coach was sent out from Tucson, on Saturday last, (6th instant,) filled with employes of the company, to superintend the removal of obstructions from the road. It was met just this side of the Pass. Another stage left here on the 13th, carrying four passengers and the mails.

Lieut.-Col. Morrison has ordered Lieut. Bascom to remain at Apache Pass till further instructions. He manifests a determination to do everything in his power to secure the uninterrupted transit of the mails, and if necessary will establish a force at Apache Pass all summer. He has sent to Fort Breckinridge for dragoons to proceed to the relief of Lieut. Bascom.

A company of mounted rangers has been organized in Tucson, and they are already in the field. The corps numbers over twenty men, and is commanded by Capt. G. M. Jones. The following preamble and resolution I extracted from the series adopted at the meeting of citizens, which resulted in the organization of the Ranging Company:

"Whereas, the citizens of this Territory have of late suffered from the depredations of Apache Indians to an extent heretofore unknown, compelling many to abandon their homes and seek protection in the more thickly settled sections, thereby checking our progress in agriculture and mining; and whereas, we are now threatened with an interruption of our mail facilities for communicating with the States; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we deem it the duty of every good citizen to aid, to the extent of his ability, in the suppression of these depredations, and the restoration of peace and quiet to our homes."

The Arizonian made its appearance on the 9th, under the editorial auspices of T. M. Turner; Chas. L. Strong, publisher. The paper is independent in politics, religion and army policy, and the first number is devoted to groaning, though. Those who read my letters will not need to be reminded that matters and things in Arizona are loose at all ends.

Our Indian policy is defective, our military protective force belongs to the wrong branch of the service; our mining interests have been retarded by unprincipled speculators; we have no protection of law; no punishment for crime; no benefit of clergy, and are constantly subjected to depredations from the Apaches. It appears to be the design of the Arizonian to effect a radical change in these particulars, and if it accomplishes a reform in any degree, it will perform a good work for Arizona.

The Indians continue their depredations, notwithstanding the necessity of concentrating in large force at Apache Pass. It would appear that the Apaches are far more numerous than has been generally supposed. If the number of their depredations is any indication.

Twenty head of cattle were recovered from three Indians, a few days ago, by a settler who accompanied Dr. Irwin to Apache Pass. He saw the herd at some distance in advance, as it crossed the road, and, riding rapidly forward, took the three Indians, who were driving off the stock, prisoners and made a prize of the cattle. He was entirely unaided, and receives great credit for the strategy displayed on the occasion.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS ENT.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

DECLINE IN HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

[BY THE AMERICAN LINE.]

HALIFAX, March 10.—The Cunard royal mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Lyrie, has arrived at this port on her way to Boston.

She left the port of Liverpool on Saturday, Feb. 23d, and