New Orleans Daily Crescent.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

PARIS, Feb. 23, 1861.

Another event in the history of Europe, which deserves to be recorded for the benefit of future Governors and Princes, is the virtual abandonment of his claims to the throne of the two Sicilies by Francis II. Gaeta no longer being tenable under the guns of the Sardinian fleet and army, he took refuge on board of the French ship La Monette, and arrived in Rome on the 14th of February, where he was received by the Pope. He will depart for Bavaria, it is said, in a few days; and so ends the story of a young monarch who, but a few years place, ascended the throne of one of the most lovely countries in Europe, with a population attached to the Bourbon dynasty, and ready to accept his government upon terms which even Prussian subjects would have refused. His father, by his brutality and bigotry, had rendered himself odious to every party but that of the church, and people naturally expected that the son, sensible of the discontent and tumult that had signalized the former reign, would be instructed by his example and induced to make such reforms in his administration as would make him more acceptable to public favor. Nor, indeed, did he want for advisers and friends. England and France, through their respective Ministers, made the most earnest endeavors to procure some amelioration of his father's system, and urged upon him such measures as would tend to secure the stability of his power; at a time, too, when a revolutionary spirit menaced the peace of Europe. The King of Sardinia, after the peace of Villafranca, was anxious to form a treaty of friendship and amity with the young Bourbon, which would have been of the last importance. But exasperated against that heroic and noble ruler, by reason of the expulsion of the Dukes of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, and the encroachments made upon the States of the Church, he rejected his overtures with insult and contempt. He regarded Victor Emanuel as his enemy and not as his friend. And an enemy he became, though not through his own intention. Neither he nor Count Cavour had any design upon Naples, but rather shrunk from any idea of attempting to add its disorganized, debased and ignorant population to the free people of Italy. The impetuous and improvised insurrection of Garibaldi it was, as well as the enthusiasm of the people themselves, that compelled, as it were, the King of Sardinia to accept the issue, and finally add the crown of the two Sicilies to his own.

The protracted resistance shown by Francis II at Gaeta—which, by the way, greatly annoyed the French court and people, has been attributed to his valor. But it was owing rather to his obstinacy, and the cherished expectation that the old legitimists would not abandon him to the revolutionists. He is a man of a mean and cowardly disposition, of a narrow mind, of unpersonable appearance, of a weak and feeble judgment; and the news of the first reverses of his army at Palermo completely prostrated him. As the insurrection advanced, he accordingly showed the greatest perturbation, and seemed totally at a loss what to do.

When his best adviser, M. de Martino, recommended an offer of the constitution that had formerly brought back the island to its allegiance, he had to apply to the Pope for a dispensation, that his conscience might be quieted for departing so far from the rule of his "divine right." By the time the dispensation arrived, other counsels prevailed; and he left Naples, hoped and despaired, until the *red-shirts* had landed on the island. The rest is well known—a battle, a siege, and a capitulation. As he departed, the garrison presented arms, cried "Long live the King!" and, it is said, the spectators shed tears. This might have been, for the spectacle of so young and unfortunate a monarch, leaving his native soil and a kingdom, for exile and an inglorious privacy, had in it a touch of the romantic that was calculated to fill the heart with sadness. Poor fool! one might have said, to throw away power, splendor, wealth, position, all that men sigh for, in defense of an obsolete idea—an impracticable system. And yet why should he be piled whose throne was founded in treachery and wrong—in those doctrines of government that crushed out the soul of his people and debased and outraged every thing that was manly? Thus, another batch of Bourbons has been consigned to the obscurity of private life, by the genius of Napoleon. Of the seventy-four men, women and children—it is said that fifty five have been banished by their people. And yet of those that remain in Germany and Spain, it is hard to say whether one of them has learnt anything from the family misfortunes. It is quite probable that, were they restored, they would run the same course of arrogance, tyranny, bigotry and licentiousness, as before.

The fall of Gaeta caused great excitement at home, and encouraged the people to gather in the public places and utter cries in favor of Emanuel and the unity of Italy. An Italian journal, attached to the clerical party and the church, says: "In spite of the protests and prayers of the Catholics, law and justice will not prevail against force; and Rome, sooner or later, will share the fate of Gaeta. The Representation of Francis to the Holy Father, will be reduced to the offering him a steamer to carry him into exile." This latter office may indeed be performed by France; but then it will be only because the Holy Father has refused both the advice and assistance of France, as well as the most generous offers of Sardinia. Besides, the retreat from Rome will only be another stage in movement, to enlist the sympathy of the Catholic world against Italy, in the vain hope that armies will be raised to recover the estates of the church, while the Pope bombards the Vatican with bulls from abroad. But this hope is vain. The church has not kept pace with the march of intellect and humanity. Once she was the guardian and defender of both—against those very powers that now strive to lead her in the way of healthy reform and rational freedom. Her temporal possessions have blinded her eyes to the true ends of her institution; and she cannot see, what every enlightened statesman sees, that, confined to her spiritual functions, her influence will not only become greater, but may lead to the recovery of all that she has lost.

The meeting of the Italian Parliament on the 18th, was a great event. It is is nearly unanimous for the policy of the King and his Minister, Cavour—that is, for delay. The siege of Gaeta must have satisfied the Italians that they were not prepared to come to blows with so formidable a power as Austria. Better leave her to exhaust herself by her enormous outlays in the maintainance of Venice and her fortresses on the Mincio. Her position is one that cannot last—her military expenses, increased taxation, immense debts, and the troubles in Hungary and other Sclavonic possessions are wearing her out, and bringing her to bankruptcy and dissolution. Italy, therefore, may take time to organize her departments, recruit her army and navy, encourage industry and secure tranquility. She has still on hand the Roman question, and is now called to the reduction of the fortresses of Mesolino and on the Tronto. Hence, her King wisely says in his address on opening Parliament: "In the consciousness of its strength, the Kingdom of Italy will be able to follow the counsels of prudence. My voice was once raised with boldness, but it is as wise to wait at the right time as it is to dare at the right time. Devoted to Italy, I have risked my crown for her sake; but no one has the right to risk the existence and destinies of a nation."

The Emperor still continues to send reinforcements to Rome; and this greatly puzzles the *quid nunes*. Rome, they say, is in no danger; and the Holy Father has now too many soldiers about him for the benefit of his treasury. The worst of motives are assigned by some; the best by others. A Murat *emeute* having recently occurred at Naples, this is referred to as an indication of what the Emperor would do, if he could. But it is too well known that the settled policy is adverse to all this. The declaration recently made to a high Church dignitary, and widely published at the time, that the possession of temporal and political power by Pius IX was inimical to modern civilization, and must give way, sufficiently declares the purpose of Napoleon. But he desires to effect this by peaceable means—by negotiation. Therefore he strengthens the garrison of Rome to repress any attempts at armed revolution or insurrection; and not because he does not desire the unity of Italy or contemplates the restoration of the revolted provinces. I do not permit myself to doubt that the seat of empire will be the Eternal City, before the year 1861 draws to a close.

American affairs are discussed here with more interest as they become better understood; but our countrymen, I am sorry to say, are more disposed to take part with the North than with the South. Perhaps the tone of society here, on the subject of slavery, has its influence; and you know that with most men, an unpopular cause is often regarded as an unjust one. The French are a people of sentiment, and are borne away by anything that appeals to the imagination; or, that may be arrayed in a kind of melo-dramatic situation.

Manufacturers and merchants send nothing abroad to seek a market, but await actual demand. Labor of course suffers, but in troublous times every man feels impelled to provide for himself. The largest charity is generally felt by those who have nothing to impart, or who desire themselves to become the recipients of her bounty.

The Patterson claim has been denied, as it was easy to foresee it would; nor do I see any reason why Congress should refuse this result to any undue influence in imperial quarters. Any other course would have decreed the illegitimacy of the other children of Jerome Bonaparte, and deprived them of the estates. The Emperor, from what I can understand, has a high regard for the son of Miss Patterson, and will now be more at liberty to advance his interests and to bestow such attention and favor upon him as his merits deserve, so that the loss of the suit will be a gain in another direction. He is a brave and accomplished man, and greatly distinguished himself in the Italian war with Austria.

The cession to the Emperor, for a consideration, of the communes of Mentone and Roquebrune, in Monaco, by the Prince of that little State, is the subject of conversation just now. Monaco is situate in North Italy, between Nice and Genoa, bordering on the Mediterranean. It has an area of fifty-three square miles, and a population of from seven to eight thousand. From these the Prince draws his revenues, which he spends in the cafés and salons of Paris—residing here half the year; for his tastes enable him to live no where else, being what would be called in America "a fast man." The sale, no doubt, has been compelled by his occasionally "running short" and contracting various pecuniary obligations of "honor," which the labors of his subjects could not well relieve. Certainly the gayety of Paris is far more attractive than the rough and solitary grandeur of Monaco, and we cannot censure the taste of him who prefers it, whatever we may think of the hard neglect of his subjects.

In the way of *comfort*, Paris will not compare with London. There is more to be seen, heard and enjoyed, but then you must not expect to find it at home. In these wintry days one does not find their deserted fire-places—where a fire is never made—their naked, waxed floors and stone walls, to be compared to the crepted and curtained lodgings and cheerful coal fire in the grate which one meets with in the English metropolis. Wood is scarce and dear, being sold by the pound, and a good fire would cost about as much as half a dozen good dinners; the mineral coal is earthy and slaty, and there is but little of it. The Frenchmen therefore stops up his chimney and sets a brasier of charcoal on the hearth, and shivers between cold and asphyxia through the day; that is, if he remains at home, but this he seldom does, the galleries, libraries, gardens, *cafés*, operas, etc., all invite him abroad, and abroad he goes, coming home only to sleep, as the dullest of places.

AU REVOIR.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

LONDON, Feb. 24, 1861.

Mr. Editor—Notwithstanding that everything immediately or remotely connected with the subject of slavery is prejudged here to the disadvantage of its defenders, some stray beams of the light of truth do penetrate the British mind, and reveal glimpses of the true situation of things, now and then. I was dining the other day with a wealthy merchant of this city, who has mercantile agencies in two of our American cities, when the subject of our troubles became the topic of conversation. I was referred to, of course, as one from whom reliable information was expected. I spoke accordingly with as much moderation and fairness as I could. When we had discussed the question for a short time, our host drew from his pocket a letter which he had just received by the last arrival from Boston. From this letter he read a few passages, the substance of which I give you. The writer, after dwelling upon the derangement of business caused by recent political disturbances, proceeded to give his views on the state of the country. He confessed that he had supported the Republicans from his sympathy with the anti-slavery cause, as well as through the persuasions of intelligent American merchants, who assured him that the election of Mr. Lincoln would advance the cause of freedom, give peace to the country, and more firmly establish its institutions upon a permanent basis. In this expectation, however, both he and his advisers had been greatly mistaken. The effect of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural produced a directly contrary effect. It had produced commotion and disaster in trade. It had led to the withdrawal from the Union of six of the Southern States, and the establishment of a separate confederacy. In a more impartial survey of the course of parties in the history of this republic, he had discovered that its immense progress and uniform prosperity had been owing to the wise administration of the Government by the anti-Abolition party; and that whenever power fell into the hands of their opponents, their inefficiency was immediately shown in impracticable schemes and ill-considered measures. He instanced the Morrill Tariff bill, then before Congress—and which, he did not doubt, would become a law—as an evidence of ill-timed legislation. He had but little hope of a reconstruction of the Union from Mr. Lincoln's policy; for he regarded him as merely a politician without any capacity for large statesmanship. Indeed, he concluded, the whole campaign was gotten up upon the narrowest and most selfish views, with utter disregard of the alleged principles of hostility to slavery; and he advised that the business of the agency should be confined to daily transactions of supply and demand.

I am not prepared to say to what degree the writer may have been influenced by the pressure of pecuniary loss in the expression of his opinions; but the opinions themselves I regard as sound. The few statesmen that the opposition ever had they have distrusted, maligned and banished. They have no breadth and generosity of view, and are utterly at sea when confronted by great national or international questions.

I look upon it as a scientific significant fact, bearing upon our present relations with England, that, in the House of Commons, on the 17th, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs was questioned respecting "belligerent rights at sea," and mainly because this matter could have been reexaminated at this time for no other reason than to elicit the views of Government in regard to intercourse with our Southern ports; for the present condition of Europe demanded no such reference, seeing that there is nothing to jeopard maritime rights. The reply of Lord John Russell confirms this view; for he immediately quotes Mr. Cass as saying that "he considered the right of blockade, as authorized by the law of nations, as a very great abuse; that the only proper occasion for a blockade was when a land army was besieging a fortified place on one side, and a fleet was brought to blockade it on the other; and that any attempt to interrupt trade by blockade, or to blockade places which were commercial ports, was an abuse which ought to be put an end to."

I do not know whether this policy is to be regarded as the settled rule of action of the Government at Washington; but it certainly puts into the hands of the English Military a powerful argument in favor of direct and unobstructed trade with Southern ports. Nor can I entertain the least doubt that it is now henceforth literally to justify in advance the intended course of England towards your Confederacy. Everything, so far as I can see, indicates the determination of merchants not to be shut out of those ports, especially since the disposition manifested by Northern men to impose heavier duties upon imports, while the South lay such imposts only as are required for revenue, with a prospect of further reductions in the future.

In reply to your question as to whether "secret agents" have been dispatched to America by this Government and the Emperor of France, with a view to procure reliable information respecting your affairs, I can offer you nothing more than conjecture, and, indeed, not even that; for it is plain that if "secret agents" were sent, pains would be taken to prevent their being known as such. This much, however, I can say—that neither this Government nor that of France is likely to accept newspaper articles, private correspondence, or even the reports of its Ministers resident at Washington, as a basis of action—or, rather let me say, as a guide to public action. Those Governments will surely acquaint themselves with everything relating to so important a subject in a manner satisfactory to themselves, and will take the best means of doing so. I am reliably informed that this subject occupies a very large share of attention in Downing street, and that ministerial circles are not permitted to sleep over it by merchants and manufacturers.

You must have seen Natal often referred to in the newspapers as a cotton growing country. I have seen some specimens of its growth, and must acknowledge that it is a very fine short staple; and that, could it be procured in sufficient quantities, would answer very well as a substitute for American cotton. But in this lies the difficulty.

Natal, as all your readers may not know, is a British colonial possession lying on the South-eastern border of Africa. It is a fertile and healthy district of country, producing indigo, cotton, sugar, coffee, etc., etc., and inhabited by Zooloo Kaffres. Great efforts have been made by the governments of the Cape and Natal, and by the comparatively few white inhabitants in Natal, to extend the cultivation of the more valuable products of the country; and, at one time, very sanguine expectations were indulged. But these have been disappointed, and the exports have gradually sunk to about one quarter of what they were ten years ago. And this tends to serve to show how little can be done with the *free* African. The culture of cotton, to be successful, demands a degree of care, attention, prudence and assiduity, of which the negro is not capable, unless overlooked and directed in every stage of the process. This fact, I fancy, British philanthropists will learn to appreciate after a time, and then, they may come to the conclusion that the negro can be of no use to himself or others, except as a slave. In this condition he is raised from the state of a brute to that of a man, where to hold him requires as persistent an effort as it did to raise him.

It is a matter for regret that the large heart of John Bull, which suffers grievous palpitations for the comfortably clad and well-fed negro-dom in South Carolina, should show so little feeling for his "kith and kin" in Syria. Notwithstanding the sufferings to which Christians are exposed; notwithstanding that, in spite of the presence of the French army and English ships, their villages are still burnt and they despoiled of their goods—and, in truth, not a few massacred. Notwithstanding all this, the great anxiety is to get the French out of Syria—to leave everything to the tender mercies of the fanatical Turk. To maintain his misgovernment, to uphold his tottering throne, and defend and maintain the Mahomedan faith—this seems to be the supreme desire of Protestant England—the "bulwark of our religion," as the Massachusetts secessionists called the British Government in 1814. I do not wonder that a certain French writer has libelled the British people, "a nation of hypocrites;" although I am very far from esteeming them such. But simply an honest, outspoken, pragmatic generation; much given to bluster, much attached to their church, but more to their money. A French lating people; and who held it to be a part of their religion to advance British interests everywhere, whether under the name of philanthropy or of commerce. Just now they would rather see Syria depopulated than that the French should remain there; although they have at length consented to a two months further occupation.

At a meeting of the cotton spinners and manufacturers at Blackburne and the neighboring districts, a reduction of five per cent in the wages of workmen was resolved upon. Already immense stocks of goods encumber the warehouses, which, owing to the falling off of the demand in America, they cannot dispose of. But they look forward to the period (October next) which is to put into operation the commercial treaty with France, when these goods will at once be thrown upon that market.

This has produced great uneasiness among the French manufacturers, who fear that such a course would prove their ruin. Accordingly, the Minister of Public Works has been addressed upon the subject, and, in his reply, he assures the petitioners that although such should be the case, the goods thus forced into France would not find buyers. This, I must confess, is rather an evasion than a sound reply to the question. It cannot be doubted that should our manufacturers here in England be compelled thus to force their products into France, not only would they be prepared to sustain a great loss, but the capitalists there would buy them up upon speculation, send them to America, and thus at once injure both the manufacturer in New England and in France.

You will see from this how seriously England and France are affected by trans-Atlantic affairs, and how certain it is that the Governments of these countries will be forced into some commercial relations with the Southern States. It is not merely the demand for cotton, but as well for a market for their fabrics, in which they are interested. Let your new Government act with a wise reference to these facts, and take advantage of them to conciliate foreign powers. They may do it by moderation and prudence.

A. P. K.

Letter from Claire.

"An industrious girl will make a poor man rich, while a lazy girl will make a rich man poor." This delectable and original morsel I take from last Monday's paper, very good, were it true; but I doubt its correctness. In the first place a woman may be industrious, and yet be extravagant, or a poor manager. Industry without system would avail little in gathering riches. A lazy woman will not necessarily make a rich man poor, for though too lazy to work herself she may possess sufficient management to have it correctly done, without its costing her one hour of bodily labor. While, without tact, management and system, she would unavoidably make him poor, were she ever so industrious.

When, again, she may be industrious, systematical and economical, and yet in her husband may have her opposite. Many a wife is saving, careful, industrious, denying herself even necessaries, whose husband spend dollars in needless luxuries, that costing but a dime or so at the time are enough nothing of. Men seldom looking at the aggregate amount spent during the month or year for "drinks, cigars," and such little refreshments, necessary to his own comfort.

If your wife dares get a "love of a bonnet," don't you indulge in unmatable hats? If she buys a "duck of a dress"—how about your fancy pants, with tapering ankles and full swelling waists; and pray what cartel has she for your endless "smiles and smashes," cigars, fast horses, lodges, etc.? If you are care-worn, has she no care at home?

If you have to toil to get bread for the little mouths that need food, does she not participate in that toil, by the constant ing at the needle, or the hourly and ceaseless attention their busy feet and prattling tongues demand?

The truth is simply this, Crescent, you of the male sex are much fonder of carping at the extravagances and follies of us poor women than you are of adding up dime for dime, your own little expenditures, and seeing what they will amount to. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones. We of the male sex make sex has become a model of temperance, economy, industry and prudentry, it may presume to chide us for our short comings; but example is even better followed than precept. Set us the example.

Your sister friend,

CLAIRE.

THE REVOLUTION IN LIGHT.—Whilst the country is more or less disturbed with the political revolution now progressing, another revolution of a different character is steadily progressing in all parts of the land; we mean the revolution in light. Among the secrets which mother nature has kept hidden in her bosom to disclose one by one, as special blessings to the favored generations, none is more bright than the application of universal usefulness as that of coal oil, the wonderful fluid which now bolls and bubbles up through the wells of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and which is rapidly and surely superseding all the other illuminators which the art of man has as yet been able to produce.

Spermaceti and lard oil have to fly back now for lower ones; camphene has to give way before their prestige; and even blue burning fluid, and the whole catalogue of explosive combustibles, must bow their diminished heads for their days are numbered. Coal oil is cheaper and is safer than any of the old illuminators, and in every conceivable point of view. It is cheaper—this is one great advantage. It is clearer and freer of smell and smoke than any other. It gives the brightest and purest light going—this is another. It is as inexpensive and perfectly safe—and this is the greatest advantage of all. It can be used in the lowest grade of lamps, and thus enable a thousand families to enjoy a luxuriant light, where, but a few years ago, they were compelled to do without any light at all. It can be used in lamps of the most varied and exquisite proportions. To afford some idea of the magnitude of the coal oil trade, we will state that the receipts at the Depot of the Seneca Oil Company, for selling the oil and lamps, and handling of barrels and packages in the country. The sales of Mr. Gowant, or No. 8 Charlotte street, have for several weeks past ranged from $30 to $40 daily; and when it is reflected that in every large city and country town in this land the business is going on in the same way, we can then say to half of what is truly denominated the revolution in light, effected by this perfectly bright fluid.

Those who have not tried it, should do so at once, into the business. The beauty and variety of the lamps exceed anything of the kind previously seen, and the number will need great study to see, during, inside this, workmen are busy altering lamps of should kind to any and make, to accommodate them to coal oil. We use the coal oil; most of our friends are using it; and we recommend it to everybody as the greatest household illuminator extant. Mr. Gowant, by reason of his extensive business, can sell very much cheaper than other agents, and gives no more perfect satisfaction to all. We refer our readers to news and country to his advertised montrages.

MALLARD'S FURNITURE FACTORY.—We ask the attention of our readers, this morning, to the advertisement of Mr. P. Mallard, No. 55 Royal street, in which it is announced that he has greatly extended his facilities for the manufacture of goods in his line. The reputation which Mr. Mallard has earned, during the twenty years that he has been business in this city, is a safe guarantee that the extension of his business will result greatly to the benefit of our citizens generally. The furniture and upholstery business of New Orleans has long been a very important one; too important to have been so long left in the hands of local manufacturers. Philanthropic and enterprising men of Mr. Mallard's degree should be encouraged, and we hope it will be by all who have at heart the progress of our city and section. Read the advertisement alluded to.

MILLINERY.—Messrs. Keughan & McCann, No. 144 Canal street, are offering to milliners and merchants large and splendid stock of ribbons and millinery. Great inducements are offered to purchasers, as the advertiser's will be sold at less than cost of importation. Inspection of the goods is invited. The advertisement appears elsewhere, and to it we refer.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.—Messrs. S. P. Greene & Co., No. 53 Commondrage street, to-day advertise a choice assortment of old bourbon and rye whisky, the best brands of champagne and table wines, together with a variety of table delicacies. See advertisement.

L. W. LYONS & CO.—This widely known and justly popular Southern clothing establishment, Nos. 26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street, offers a large and varied stock of spring and summer clothing at both wholesale and retail. The goods have been selected with an especial view to both the taste and economy of all purchasers. We would particularly call attention to their assortment of youths', boys' and children's clothing. A complete outfit of any desired quality can be had at their emporium, No. 26 St. Charles street, which is exclusively devoted to the sale of these articles.

These goods are offered at very low prices, not being burdened with the charges imposed under the recently existing tariff. We refer to the advertisements appearing in another column.

SPLENDID SPRING GOODS AT BRASELMAN'S.—It will hardly be believed without a personal examination that Braselman sells at such tremendous sacrifices. At this rate all the old established rules for fixing per centages of profit on goods are set at defiance, and they are sold so low that one cannot understand how the business can be continued. Yet it continues, and seems to flourish, too, for as fast as one stock is sold off a new one takes its place, and is sold at even cheaper rates than before. The ladies up town have all found out the advantages offered to customers by Braselman, and daily pay him visits. They are informed through our columns this morning of the arrival of the spring stock. Thus the store will be crowded there can be no doubt.

INHALATION OF MEDICATED VAPORS FOR CONSUMPTION.—This mode of treatment for the cure of consumption is by far the most rational of any that has been practiced by the medical profession, and it is almost impossible for us to understand how it is that it remained so long undiscovered or uncultivated. Dr. C. P. Snape, at his Institute, No. 136 St. Joseph street, treats all diseases of the throat and lungs by this method, and the reputation he has made is indicative of the great cures he has met with.

CIGARS.—The lovers of the weed, and who does not love a good cigar, are especially referred to the advertisement of Mr. Jose Domingo, No. 55 Commondrage street, elsewhere appearing. He has on hand a large and carefully selected stock of the choicest brands of Havana cigars, and more particularly, as the advertisement specifies, he is the sole agent in this city for the sale of the celebrated brand of "Regalia del Rey La Corona." See the advertisement.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1861.

Mr. Editor—Having fulfilled my purpose of remaining in the Abolition Capital a few days after the Gorilla Tyrant was installed on the throne, and not being paid for the inconvenience of so doing, I shall, on the morrow, Providence willing, shake off the dust of my feet against the city, and take up the line of march Southward.

There have been no new developments. The drift of the Gorilla policy has not manifested itself in action. No practical coercion step has been taken. "Orders in council" are being prepared, no doubt, but they are kept secret. The first blow at rock by the Coercive-Kangaroo powers will be in secret. The first stab at the Southern Confederacy will be in the dark.

In lieu of deeds, we have gab, endless gab. Each day of the week is set apart by the delegations from the triumphant States for paying obsequious civilities to the various and sundry animals freshly caged in the Federal menagerie. Early in the morning some hotel vomits a dark stream of human forms, containing the souls of insects. Now, Willard's gapes its great jaws and lets out a thousand pimples from New York; now the Arcade Hotel vomits a centipede of hundred legs, sides from Indiana. These wind their way to the white den of the Imperial Gorilla; thence to the burrow of the preeminent weasel, Seward; thence to the coop of the plumed peacock and bustard-of-war, Scott; thence to the kennel of the incomparable hound, Andy Johnson; and so on around the entire ring of national beasts, princely nondescripts, and martial birds of prey.

In reference to the vermicular obeisance made to the kingly quadrupeds and fowls, there is one note with many variations. All the potentates and powder-thrones big-bags make it their business to congratulate the worms of the dust that they "*have a Government!*" This is the burden of every throat, from the shriek of the king gorilla down to the foul howl of the hound. Would to heaven your readers could peruse the local columns of to-day's Star—that abhorrent repository of the excrementious ideas of His Supreme Loathsomeness, Dur Wallach. Permit me, as an act of necessary *fæflement*, to insert, for the first and last time, in the clean and pure pages of the Crescent, a few elegant and odoriferous extracts:

To the Illinois parasites Gorilla Lincoln said:

"I am a little more troubled to know what not to say upon this occasion than I ever have been. [Laughter.] We are all rejoiced, doubtless, at the success so far of the principles of Government."

"Government," you see. The plumed peacock and Bastard of war, Scott, said:

"We had yesterday a great saturnalia. Our Union has been in a state of great peril, but, thank God, we yet have a Federal Government. [Immense applause.] Thank God, the great body of the Union still exists. [Amen.] "Thank God." Yes, and ever will. [Yes, thank God! we will have a glorious Union left to us. [A voice—and a glorious President. Another voice—yes, and a glorious General, too.] And a President who has brought the right heart and the right mind to preserve what we have, and to bring back what we have lost."

"Federal Government," you perceive. "Bring back what we have lost," you observe.

Hannibal Mulatto Hamlin being sick, a thing appeared for him and said:

"My friends, Mr. Hamlin is unable to appear today. He is now quite ill, and you know if our Abraham should be removed to old Abraham's bosom, we should want him to fill his place." [Laughter and applause.]

"Abraham's bosom," you will consider. A neat joke, and the nation in a pretty fix for joking. Canine Johnson said:

"The country is in a crisis. There has been peril upon it, and it requires all true men and good men to stand together, whether they live in Maine or Tennessee, for the maintenance of the Union."

"Maintenance of the Union," you observe. Rampless Rooster, Wool, said:

"I assure you, nothing gives me greater pleasure than to see Illinoisans, knowing them, as I do, as being always faithful to their country, and, under all circumstances, ready to sustain this Union. [Applause.]

"Sustain this Union," you notice. Weazel Seward expressed his "pleasure in welcoming them to his house, and at being able to assure them that they had a Government. In the struggle through which they were passing they should forget all sectionalism, and, uniting upon the firm basis of the Constitution, maintain the Government at all hazards."

"Government at all hazards," you remark. Asinus Maximus Trumbull said:

"They had no Government a few days ago, but they had one now, and it must and should be maintained. [Applause.] If they were firm and resolute, he had no doubt that they would make Government at all hazards, there would be no need of fighting. [A voice—How's the Cabinet?] The Cabinet is with the President. Mr. Lincoln is President, and the Cabinet will sustain him. When they go back to Illinois, he wanted them to inform the people in their minds of the state of feeling in Washington; of the unity of the Cabinet, and of their determination to sustain the Government."

"Uphold the Government," mark you. Skunk Loveloy said:

"The great overshadowing question was: 'Have we a Government?' Some wanted to settle the difficulties by compromise, even if they descended the Constitution itself. They were like the Jews, who crucified their Maker that they might save the silver and pillars of the temple. He did not believe that 30,000,000 people would live without a Government. If war must come, let it come. Jehovah allowed it to heaven. [A voice—Yes, and the secessionists went there.] You mean, he said, to be blockaded, and how it resulted. [A voice—Exactly.] You know where they went to—where all other secessionists ought to go. [Voices—they are already on the way.]"

"*There we a Government!*" I beg you to remember. And every "blazing" seven astringent on the secessionists, is Skunk Loveloy.

Last, but not least, Cacoethes Loquendi Vox Angelicus Limber-jaw Baker said:

"They must use every weapon of peace, of moderation and concession, and if possible win back their estranged brethren. But if it did no good, and men persisted in their madness and treason, then let them strike for their Government, and nothing be undone that would avert war, but if it did come, let the flag of the old Union wave in the front of the battle. [Cheers.] If they must strike for their Union and their Government, strike hard and home. But before this was resorted to, they should concede everything that an honorable man might ask or an honorable man offer."

"*Strike for the Government, strike hard and home,*" I pray you heed and cherish in the inmost recesses of memory.

I have not bored you with all this stuff for nothing. It will have a historic value some years hence. It will show with what cunning and connivance the abolition usurpers set to work as soon as they got in power, to stir up the national attachment of the people for the Government. And why? Plainly to arouse their affections to the fever heat of war; of *fighting for the Government*. They talk of concessions—some few of them do—but that is a part of the game. See how admirably it will act. Concessions not worth a button will be proffered. They will be rejected. Concessions which might have been all the South asked or desired *before the Southern Confederacy was formed*, will then be tried, for it will be perfectly safe to make them. *They know they will be rejected.* Once rejected, they will turn to the people of the North and say: "See! what sacrifices of principle we were willing to make for the sake of the Union, and behold how the rebels have spurned us in their mad desire to break up the Government. Men of the North, Americans, Freemen, Sons of the Heroes of Bunker Hill! will you stand tamely by and see your Government destroyed by the treason of the slave power? And like the sound of many waters, "Never! never!" will be thundered from the North. The pear will then be ripe, the war will begin, and the perpetuity of the Republican party—in no other way attainable—will be assured. This, I think, is their plan. It may fail in practice, but it is admirably devised.

It is with mingled indignation and grief that I repeat the generally credited statement that Mr. Crittenden is to be rewarded for his devotion to the Union by a Black Republican appointment to the Supreme Court. How have the mighty fallen!

Eight hundred more mercenaries will be here in a few days if rumor is to be believed. The more the merrier.

I am much inclined to give a resumé of the eventful session just ended, but space forbids. That must be the historian's task. We who have been in the thick of the revolution and have played such parts as we were able to perform in it; we who are still whirling with the swift-moving wheel of time, have little opportunity and less disposition to sum up the facts impartially. Nor dare we hope to analyze them calmly, and, by philosophic induction, point the moral which adorns this stirring tale of American destiny. This high duty falls to the lot of the next generation. The drama is but begun. The first scene only is over, and with the second a new principal actor appears on the stage. Nature is low comedian, will he doff his grinning mask and don the hideous visage of high tragedy? We shall see. Meantime your critic in the pit retires to another part of the theater and becomes an idle but not an indifferent spectator. To his friends and patrons of the Crescent he bids adieu.

MALOU.

WORSTED GOODS.—We invite the attention of ladies to the advertisement of Messrs. Freeman & Co., Canal street near Dauphine. A large supply of the above-named goods is offered for sale.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. Farrell, No. 146 Canal street, offers a large assortment of straw and silk bonnets and fancy goods for sale. The advertisement is to-day published.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Madame Capreil, No. 127 Customhouse street, advertises that she is prepared to furnish all inquiries with regard to the events of the past, present and future. See notice.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Cunard Royal mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, arrived at this port this evening from Liverpool the 2d, via Queenstown the 3d inst. She has on board £200,000 in specie.

The European advices by the Arabia are three days later than those previously received.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week ending with Friday the 1st, at 63,400 bales, including 2500 taken on speculation and 11,000 for export, thus leaving to the trade 49,900 bales.

The week's business opened active, with an advance of ⅛d., which was subsequently lost, the market closing at quotations slightly above those of last week.

The amount sold yesterday (Friday) reached 6000 bales, of which 2000 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing dull at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¼d.
Fair Mobile	7¼d.
Fair Uplands	7¼d.
Middl'g Orleans	6⅞d.
Middl'g Mobile	6¾d.
Middl'g Uplands	6 9-16d.

The stock of Cotton in the port of Liverpool amounts to 1,055,000 bales, of which 605,000 are of American production.

James Hewitt & Co. say the week's advance is barely 1-16d. to ⅛d., and that in some instances it was lost.

The accounts from Manchester were of an unfavorable character. There was an increased heaviness in the market for both manufactured goods and yarns, and the quotations were barely maintained. Sales unimportant.

The week's business in Breadstuffs closed dull, and prices showed a tendency to decline. The market for Provisions of various descriptions was quiet.

LONDON, March 2.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £115,500 during the week. The quotations for Consols closed at 91¼ to 91⅝ for money, and 91¼ to 91⅝ for account.

HAVRE, March 2.—The sales of Cotton in Havre the past week comprised 5500 bales. The market generally closed firm at an advance on the week of 2 to 3f. New Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 101, and New Orleans Bas at 94f. The stock in port sums up 212,000 bales.

Latest from Liverpool and London.

LIVERPOOL, March 3, P. M.—By telegraph to Queenstown.—The quantity of Cotton sold yesterday (Saturday) amounted to 10,000 bales, 5000 of which were taken by speculators and for export. James Hewitt & Co. say the prices were somewhat firmer, the Canada's news having imparted more tone to the market, which closed with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs closed quiet at unchanged rates. Provisions dull.

LONDON, March 3, P. M.—The English funds have somewhat improved since Friday. The closing quotations for Consols yesterday were 91½ to 91⅞ for money, and 91¼ to 91⅞ for account.

The steamer Australasian, for which fears were entertained of her safety, arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, the 3d, having broken her screw in longitude 26°. Her mails and passengers were transferred to the Arabia.

The Cunard steamship Canada, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Queenstown the 2d inst., en route for Liverpool.

Political Intelligence.

The Arabia brings intelligence of the death of the Duke of Sutherland.

Prince Napoleon justified Piedmont's policy, but would deprecate an untimely attack on Venice. He is opposed to the union of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope, but said the Pope's independence must be preserved.

The Sardinians occupy the heights commanding the citadel of Messina.

There have been fearful inundations at Galitz.

A rumor is credited in certain quarters, that Prince Metternich sent a note to M. Thouvenel, saying that Austria will not recognize Victor Emanuel as King of Italy; but if France withdraws her troops from Rome, Austria will replace them; and if France does not make the first movement in Venetia and Hungary, she will cross the Mincio.

In the British House of Lords, Normanby and Malmesbury attacked the Sardinian Government, and denounced Englund's policy.

La Patrie asserts positively that the French army is not to quit Rome.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Interesting from Texas.

GALVESTON, March 15.—The steamship General Rusk returned at 6 o'clock this morning from Brazos Santiago, with about 300 State troops, the United States officers in command at Fort Brown having observed the arrangements made with Gen. Twiggs and the Texas Commissioners.

The Federal troops evacuated the fortress on the 12th, in accordance with the order of Major Porter. They were placed on board the steamer Daniel Webster, to proceed to Key West and Tortugas.

Capt. Smith, of the Southern Steamship Company, of the steamer Gen. Rusk, chartered the Rusk to assist Adjutant-General Porter to transport some 300 to 400 United States troops to Tortugas and Key West, for the purpose of re-embarking them for the north.

Several hundred State troops have enlisted for six months, to serve under Col. Ford on the Rio Grande, occupying the various posts.

The Convention at Austin is discussing measures for the military defense of the State.

Major Maclin, of the United States army, has resigned and tendered his services to the State.

Camp Colorado, on the Northern frontier, has been taken possession of by the State troops.

Capt. Sayre, of the Confederate army, has arrived with orders from President Davis to muster in regiment rangers for the frontiers.

The Southern Congress.

MONTGOMERY, March 16.—Congress this day confirmed the following nominations:

District Judges.—South Carolina, A. G. Magrath; Georgia, R. B. Jackson; Alabama, Wm. G. Jones; Mississippi, Wm. Lanier Harris; Louisiana, Thos. J. Semmes; Texas, John Hemphill; Florida, Jesse J. Finley.

Congress also confirmed the appointment of Messrs. Richardson and Taylor, the Admiralty Court at Key West; of David Hubbard, of Alabama, as Commissioner of