New Orleans Daily Crescent.
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1861.

OUR PUBLIC CREDIT.

We rather prefer the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin to any of its Abolition colaborers, because when that journal undertakes to publish wonderful stories about the condition of affairs at the South, it does not confine itself to petty inventions, but enters into the business entirely on a wholesale scale. This was the paper that published the story that when Lincoln's inaugural was read to a company of gentlemen at Charleston, South Carolina, one man exclaimed "God bless Old Abe," and most of the others were affected to tears. It will not create surprise, therefore, that the same paper should give currency to the following Munchausenism:

FUNDS OF THE SECEDING STATES.—It is reported that the fifteen million loan of the Southern Congress has been taken. If so, it is remarkable. Of six of the seceding States, only Georgia can sell its bonds within twenty per centum of par. Mississippi is a repudiator; Florida is bankrupt; Texas only a little better, and South Carolina begs for half a million from her own citizens in vain.

Here's news for you! Of six of the seceded States, only Georgia can sell its bonds within twenty per cent. of par! No wonder surprise should be expressed at the taking of a fifteen million loan, in this state of affairs.

We have before us the American Almanac for 1861, published by Crosby & Co., Boston—a locality not likely to do superabundant justice to the Southern States. On page 219 of the same we find a tabular view of the debts of the respective States. The debt of Florida, which State the writer of the above is pleased to say is "bankrupt," is set down at $156,000. There are plenty of individual citizens all over the United States who owe more money than the State of Florida does. Yet this slander is gravely published, and will be copied by every Abolition paper.

Then, while Florida is declared to be bankrupt, "Texas is only a little better." Now the truth is—aside the same authority—Texas has no public debt at all. She does not owe a dollar that she has not the money to pay at any moment.

Equally incorrect is every other statement made. The *aggregate* absolute debt of all seven of the Confederate States is *not one half* the debt of Pennsylvania alone—the State from which this slander proceeds!

Therefore we say we admire the Philadelphia Bulletin, because it does not deal in a retail way, but when it enters the regions of romance it gives us something heavy and "stunning." Who comes next?

## From the Rocky Mountain Gold Mines.

The St. Louis Republican publishes a letter of the 5th inst., from Nevada, from which we extract the following:

A MAN BURIED BY AN AVALANCHE OF SNOW.—The young man buried under an avalanche of snow the other day was formerly of Michigan, twenty-five years of age, and named John T. Shutler, unmarried. He with a party of men were on a prospecting tour on the snowy range, trading some gold quartz bearing lodes. They had discovered a gulch that bore traces of rich leads, and while engaged with another man on the summit of a high divide, the snow upon which was in a rolling condition way, said they were both precipitated down a precipice of one hundred feet, with a large mass of snow; one escaped with a few slight injuries and the other was lost. Diligent search was made for the remains, but up to the latest accounts they had not been found. The snow slid for nearly a thousand feet, and in its course broke down the timber and carried all before it. The escape of one party was most miraculous. The place where this accident occurred was near the head of the north branch of the south fork of the Platte river, about forty miles in a direct line from this place, but over seventy by the usual travel route.

AN INDIAN TREATY HEREABOUTS.—Mr. Rose.—Information reached this city last evening from Fort Wise, in the southern portion of our territory, that Col. Boone, Indian agent, had effected a treaty with the different tribes owning land in this vicinity, by which they cede for and in consideration of a trifling pecuniary remuneration, all this tract of land upon which our gold mines have been discovered, to the Federal Government. This treaty, when ratified by the United States Senate, will enable our people to purchase the land of the Government for one dollar and a quarter per acre, for agricultural purposes, of which there is a considerable portion in the valleys of the Platte, Arkansas rivers and their tributaries.

MINES.—The news from the Georgia, Gulena, Iowa, French, and other gulch diggings, west of the range, is very encouraging; the miners are doing remarkably well, and taking out, when the weather will permit, a large number of gold nuggets. Several claimants of the above named gulches are in the States, and further, their chance of a few days is the best we can wish for the San Juan mines in New Mexico. Recent advices from there are rather encouraging, notwithstanding the reports of humbug put in circulation by the returned adventurers. Men now in those mines are said to be making from $5 to $25 per diem to each man, and the indications there are that when the weather will permit more extensive mining operations the receipts will be enormous.

## Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—Dr J Iler, Capt McManus, H F Wendel, Tenn; W Little Jno, R J Hart, S D Lasabrook, J W Miller, Mrs Dunbar, Chas G McHatton, H S Routh and lady, O B Smith, N Tresby, Mrs A L Shotwell, Miss M Lidejohn, Mrs W Little John, Miss Pugh, W W Pugh, Col Jas Acklin, J A Turner, R D Turner, Lt C H Earnie, Ohio; T A Fordan J Kirkman, Jno L Peyton, Ky; H Dexter D D Asher and lady, N Y; Jno M Reddingsur, Tenn; Jas Copeland and lady, Washington; R Jones, W D Winter, A J Williams, S G Spain, J S Wofford, J G Finlay, G W Koonce and son, Dr J J Stratton, Miss; D M Rogers, RA Bell, Ky; Maj H C Sterling, A V Davis and wife; J McWilliams, Miss S Starke, R H Jackson; B Tempest; R N Conway, A H Rucker, W Williams, A J Williams, G A Butler, Ark; H B Fearley and family; P Smith; G W Gilliland J A Tucker; G F Richard and lady; Miss Gorell; R G Dale, Ga; J G Strupper and lady; G R Shields and wife; J De Cordova, Miss N M Gillons, Texas.

CITY HOTEL.—Maj Capt Stewart, J M Stewart, H B Smith, Dr L F Boshien, W H Stevens, S S Evans, La; W M Bankshaw, O Gibson, Geo W Webb, Jas Swan, J Eathmer, R N Somnell, Miss N Sorrell, Miss N Fathers, W D Brown, J Marrison, S Storm, D D Kelly and lady, A Troadsdale, J K Hyde, A B McBride, J H Beans, P R Sutherland, A Sternberger, T J Ford, E L Fairchild, A Smith, Miss; J T Gavett, J A Arrington, S S Williams, H W Wright, Texas; S Adler, Ark; R E Simpson, Fla; G J Tilt, Ohio; H Thomas, Ia; J P H Jones, Tenn; R Cromwell, Ala; R Magee, S W Bullock; S B Earle, Texas; T G Doyle.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—S D Earle, T G Ewin, J O Austin, E George, Texas; W L Lowry, F M Kent, G A Killgore, L Tarlton, Dr Robertson and lady, D P Wilson, W E Gill, La; O Edwards, Ohio; Jas Hill, Theo White, Jno Robinson and lady, M Brunet, C C Gulins, B H Dixon, T J Pugh, S H Walters, G A Graver, J H Esson, Miss; J F Boles, Paul P Sargent and lady, T J Barrass, Ala; J C Chaney; H H Dikeman; W G Miller, Mo; H P Colbert; A K Watt; Wm Baleff; J D Haynes; D Galbraith and lady, F L Irwin, G McMurry, J Murphy, Tenn; E W Adams, P O Breeden, Ark; J J Bottimer, J N Saunders, Ky; J Murphy, Texas; T Farnsworth, N Y; M W Jones, Va; T B Boze; A Kent, Barracks.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—S Truxillo, C C Swayze and wife, J Michel, O T Morgan and lady, P Butler, R G Ernesi, R H Grange, Wm G Dickens, A S Lawes W H Lewis, La; W Frost, N Y; Capt Beggs, G A; C D Thompson, Va; T Franklin and lady, Ark; J H Eskridge and lady, P B Benson, Miss.

Dr. Charles S. Kells, Dentist, No. 152 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne, North side.

SALE OF STOCKS IN MOBILE.—The Register of Tuesday says:

Yesterday, Mr. Tardy sold under the hammer, at an estate sale, the following stocks: Five shares Mobile Insurance Company, par value $100, sold for $17 50; 27 shares of Bank of Mobile, par value $100 per share, sold for $37 per share. As we have continually remarked, put anything up for sale of value and it will bring its worth in hard cash. The "scare" causes money to hide until a safe investment presents itself, when it becomes plenty.

COTTON IN EASTERN TEXAS.—The Nacogdoches Chronicle of the 19th says:

Our planters, for the past week or two, have been very busily engaged in planting corn, and in many fields it is already up, and looking thrifty and vigorous. A larger crop of corn will be planted this year than ever before. A large amount of small grain was planted last fall and winter, all of which is now looking well and bids fair to yield abundantly. We learn from our exchanges that in the wheat growing regions, the farmers' prospects are most flattering.

# NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIV. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1861. NUMBER 21.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was held at Armory Hall on Tuesday evening.

Theodore Gillespie, Esq., of New Orleans, was called to the chair, and R. W. Loughery, of Marshall, Texas, invited to act as Secretary.

Col. V. K. Stevenson, the President of the Company, was then introduced to the meeting, and made a very able speech, in which he gave a brief history of the Company since his connection with it to the present time, showing the difficulties it had to contend with, and the manner in which they had been met by those entrusted with the management of its affairs.

The first object to be achieved was to place the financial affairs of the Company in such a condition and upon such a basis that the Company would be secure against every contingency; and secondly, to bring to its aid the requisite strength to prosecute the work vigorously.

To accomplish these objects, they first sought the aid of the Federal Government, and, in the next place, and subsidiary to it, to enlist capitalists to build the road rapidly through Texas. How far the agents of the Company had accomplished the objects contemplated—with what industry and ability they had labored, were evidenced in the results which were already partially matters of history. It was a well-known fact that, for fifteen years, intelligent, enterprising men had endeavored to enlist the aid of the Federal Government at Washington in a scheme of building a railroad to the Pacific. But up to the time that Dr. Fowlkes and other enterprising gentlemen had taken the matter in hand, no bill had been introduced into Congress that promised the slightest hope of success. They, by their energy, their industry—by exhibiting to the country the unparalleled advantages of a railroad to the Pacific—had secured a decided majority in both branches of Congress, and were only defeated by events for which they were not responsible, and over which they had no control.

He referred to the political revolution which had terminated with the secession of the Southern States. If, indeed, that revolution could have been postponed for thirty days the friends of the enterprise would have accomplished all they desired. And, in order that the stockholders might understand and fully appreciate the labors of their officers and agents, he would state briefly what were those results: 1. The Pacific Railroad bill secured to the company thirty-six millions of dollars and the right of way through the territories, with a grant of land amounting, in the aggregate, to about fifteen millions of acres. 2. A contract had been made with a wealthy French capitalist, by which secured the rapid construction of the road to the Pacific ocean. These French capitalists, under this contract, agreed to furnish $1,200,000 to pay for the fifty miles of road now being built by DeGraff & Co., leaving a surplus to meet contingencies.

As many of the stockholders were doubtless advised, the Pacific Railroad bill passed the United States House of Representatives by a decided majority. It was then sent to the Senate where it underwent amendments, and was remanded to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments. These alterations met the sanction of the friends of the bill, and all that was required to secure its passage was a favorable opportunity to call it up. Immediately afterwards the political complications of the country culminated in the secession of several of the Southern States, and with the further understanding that Texas would also secede. Northern members then seemed reluctant to support a bill embracing such a large grant of money and land to a section and a State that denied the authority of the Union. They said they would not do so and sustain themselves at home. The friends of the bill, however, urged its passage as a measure offering and succeeding in their efforts, when immediately afterwards the news reached Washington of the seizure of the forts and arsenals and other public property in Texas.

So much for the history of events at Washington, and the efforts of the officers and agents of the Company. These officers and agents had done all that man could do, under the circumstances, to achieve success, and if they failed, for the time, no blame could be ascribed to them. They had, at least, brought this enterprise prominently before the people, not only of the United States but of the world, and had presented it with its great advantages and results, to their contemplation. He had himself assisted at Washington as far as he was able, compatible with the discharge of his other duties.

The French association of capitalists with whom the Company had negotiated for the construction of the road through Texas, was known as Messrs. E. de Bellot, des Minieres Bros. & Co. He (Col. Stevenson) was informed, on his arrival here, that it might be understood, as they were, he thought he knew something of the value of railroad stocks and securities. He had no hesitation in saying, basing his opinion alone upon his experience, that this was one of the grandest enterprises of the day, and he was fully convinced that it was not properly appreciated by those who owned it. Here was a Company with a charter granting them the privilege of constructing a road through the center of a State not possessing a single navigable stream worthy of the name. For this they were to receive a bonus of about eight millions of acres of land. What was the value of this? He did only judge by the effect of railroads elsewhere. Lands on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga road advanced from ten to fifty dollars an acre. The lands of the Illinois Central could not be sold before that road was built for $4 25 per acre. When it was finished they were worth from $10 to $75 per acre.

Is there any good reason to believe that these Texas lands will not increase in value as rapidly as those of Illinois? Cotton lands are intrinsically more valuable than wheat lands, and the day is not far distant when they will command a much higher figure than they do now. Estimating valuations of the Southern Pacific lands at $5 per acre, and deducting what they will realize upwards of eighty millions of dollars; at twenty dollars per acre, they amount to upwards of one hundred and sixty millions of dollars. If this work was prosecuted as it ought to be for eight years, (and eight years was a very short period of time,) those lands would respond admirably and, for from sixty to seventy-five dollars per acre. Did the world ever before present such a chance for speculation? It was a mine of inexhaustible wealth, which needed but the proper spirit for its development.

In times like these, it was an unpleasant matter to call upon stockholders for money, and particularly in a case like this, where they had not anticipated such demand. But it was unavoidable. The condition of affairs in Washington City first rendered it indispensable. He had no power to compel them to advance a dollar. It was for them to determine what they would do; whether they would sacrifice their interests in the Company with its great advantages and prospective wealth, or by coming forward and advancing a small sum for additional stock, place the Company in a position that it would no longer need aid.

If they concluded they could not spare the money, it was their misfortune, as they must be inevitably sold out. But he addressed them as practicable, sensible men, whether it would not be better to sell property, to take the money out of their business, or adopt any other like expedient to raise the necessary funds to place this enterprise upon a proper basis. He could have called upon them for less money. Fifty cents a share would have afforded temporary relief; but such relief was not what he desired.

He called upon them to take stock to the amount of a dollar a share, for the reason that a dollar a share would pay the debts of the Company, and iron and equip five additional miles of road, and then render future calls unnecessary. Free of debt, and with seventy-five miles of paying road, there would be no difficulty in constructing the balance of the work. And in this connection, he begged leave to state that until recently the Company had refused to sell any more stock.

But for the present state of affairs, this stock would not be offered for sale now. It might be that some of the stockholders would pay and others would not, and that many, fearing such a contingency, and that they would, after all, be sold out, and thus lose the amount in addition to their stock, would fail to come forward. He would say to all such, that if the road was sold, he would see that they were fully protected, and when he said this he meant to be understood as having the ability to redeem his promise.

Whatever was done must be accomplished without delay. The judgments against the Company must be paid immediately. In addition to this, it was all important to finish and equip fifty miles of road in order to take off this year's crop. This road must be done unless the iron was shipped very soon, as Red River was liable to fall, and would not rise again probably before late in the fall or winter. Promptness, therefore, was demanded by every consideration which could appeal to stockholders.

He had some experience in managing railroads, and was well aware of the difficulties attending such a business. He had always attended with scrupulous care to the interests confided to him. No Company had ever suffered in his hands. No man had ever lost a dollar in a railroad that he controlled; and he confidently believed that if the stockholders of this enterprise would stand by him, and by their own interests, he would bring this Company speedily on; of its difficulties, and render its stock equal, if not superior, to any in the world.

The foregoing is a brief summary of Mr. Stevenson's remarks. After the conclusion of his address, Col. R. V. Richardson, of Memphis, was loudly called for. Col. Richardson is a gentleman who has taken great interest in the Southern Pacific Railroad, and has been laboring for years industriously and with great efficiency to promote its success. He gave a very interesting history of the Company since his connection with it, showing that good faith and fair dealing had been always exhibited by himself and associates.

When the stockholders of New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati, during the troubles in which the Company was involved, entrusted them with their money, every cent of it was returned when they found the objects for which it was given could not be accomplished. At a later period, the road was sold, and he (Mr. Richardson) became the purchaser, having a clear title to the property and franchise of the company. He was under no legal obligations to take in anybody. Yet he respected their rights, and reorganized the company under that sale.

When Dr. Fowlkes took charge of the Company, its indebtedness amounted to over $200,000. The stock was comparatively worthless. Since then that debt was paid, not by calling on the stockholders, but by the financial management of the agents of the Company. These agents had contributed their own means liberally to sustain the enterprise. The stockholders would not now be called upon but for the political and financial condition of the country.

He concluded by stating that he would be found at his office, No. 11, S. Pallerson, 54 Common street, where he hoped and expected the visits of stockholders. He urged them to come forward without delay, and not to hazard their rights by neglecting their interests; to make any and every sacrifice rather than permit the road to be sold or even to languish for the necessary aid to prosecute the work vigorously. It involved too large an interest to be sacrificed now, when success and fortune were right before them.

These speeches were well received. The stockholders will generally, it is believed, respond to the call made upon them.

## Local Intelligence.

FIXING UP ONCE MORE.

That venerable relic of the past, the only old barrack at the corner of Lafayette and St. Charles streets, opposite the City Hall, is undergoing another transmogrification.

Though highly respectable, intrinsically, as sheltering a Recorder's Court, a lockup the most largely patronised of any in the city, and the armories of several of the most "gallant and bould," of our city military companies, it is still ashamed of its age and its decaying interior; and has gilded so distressfully at those City Fathers who, once every week, dream that they dwell in marble halls, for the benefit of their 120,000 children, that the said fathers have concluded to spend some money to give the old thing, if possible, a respectable appearance superficially.

The old thing is scaffolded all round, and, as we learn, is to have its faded old wooden cornice replaced by a flaming cornice of brain-new brick, with a coating of paint or plaster of some kind. It will probably, when fixed up, look as juvenile and imposing as an old lady of eighty in a spring bonnet belonging to the age of eighteen, and a skirt of Swiss muslin only veiling the patched and musty old garments of former years.

The proper way to fix up the old thing (with all deference to the Common Council, and all due consideration as to the straightened finances of the city), would be to treat it to new foundations, fresh walls, modern embellishments, and an internal arrangement the very antipodes of that which now exists—in other words, everything new, from the foundation up in plainer words, an entirely new building.

FACETIAE.

WHAT IS A CURRICULUM?—Not long ago, at a meeting of the Third District School Board, Mr. Stickney offered a resolution to appoint a committee to prepare a curriculum for the High Schools. A member rose and gravely wanted to know the meaning of the word curriculum. A third member replied that it was the Latin for curry-comb. Still another member inquired (and in all seriousness) what a curry-comb was. He was informed that it was an iron comb with several rows of teeth, used in slicking up horses. The querist then seconded Mr. Stickney's resolution, and moved as an amendment that curry-combs be furnished to the members of the Board and to all the teachers in the District. The fun of this colloquy was, that one member did not know the meaning of "curriculum," and that another was equally at fault with regard to "curry-comb." Curry-combs, we may add, might be used to advantage upon some of the boys who go to school down town.

ANYTHING BUT AN ALIBI.—When Mary Curran was examined before Recorder Emerson, a few days ago, on a charge of larceny, she was defended by Lawyer Earhart, and brought up a witness, a respectable married Irish lady, to prove that she was innocent of the charge. After this lady had given her testimony, the Recorder said to Mr. Earhart, "I suppose that proves an alibi." The lawyer smiled and bowed gratefully; but the witness, still in his chair, wheeled round to the Recorder, and, her face flushed and her eyes dancing with indignation, exclaimed, "Indade, yer honor, I'm no sich thing—I'm no sich characthur as that—I can bring a hundred witnesses to prove I'm a respectable decent married woman!" "What do you mean, madam?" asked the Recorder—"Was said anything about characters?" "Why, what yer honor said just now, about my bein' a lie-by, or whatever ye call it?" The whole Court cachinnated, and the Recorder himself had to lean back and recognize the fun of the thing. The indignant witness had the thing explained to her, and left Court in a good humor.

A STRANGE MISTAKE. One evening last week, Capt. Santini and his company, the Garibaldi Rifles, in their flaming red jackets and other pretty equipments, were out on parade. The Captain, taking the company to his residence, "to partake of some gooseberry jam," there was music, huzzaing, and a glorious time generally. A lady who lives round the corner heard the excitement, and sent her little girl to find out what it was all about. The girl came flying back, almost breathless, and exclaimed: "Oh, ma'am, it's a whole lot of Freemen serenading Captain Santa Fe!"

A HOMELY GIRL.—The same little girl above mentioned, the other day said to a girl next door, who had just been receiving a visit from a young lady cousin, "It's the first time ever I saw your cousin; I think she's right homely." "Homely!" exclaimed the other, "that shows how much you know about her; she's on the street nearly all the time."

THE SCHOOLS.

SECOND DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.—This Board held its regular monthly meeting last night, Mr. Charvet, President *pro tem.*, in the chair, and a quorum present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Hyde, the President, entered and took his seat.

The Committee on Teachers reported having examined Misses Louise Julian and Alice Tremé, and that they are qualified to teach the branches taught in the schools.

Mr. Charvet moved that these young ladies be placed on the list of supernumeraries. Adopted.

The Superintendent, Mr. Cannage, presented his report upon the condition of the schools, which was adopted.

The reports of the Principals of the different schools were then read and ordered to be placed on file.

The application of Mrs. McKean for a situation in the schools was read and referred to the Committee on Teachers.

Miss Chopard, by communication, tendered her resignation, which was received.

Several applications for the place made vacant by the resignation of Miss Chopard, were read and placed on file.

Mr. Charvet offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Board to Miss Laura Chopard for the able and efficient manner in which she has attended to her duties as teacher in the schools during several years. Adopted.

Mr. D'Arinas offered a resolution for appointing a committee to examine into the advisability of procuring two additional rooms each for the Basin and Rampart streets schools. Laid on the table.

Several bills were read and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Bartlett offered a resolution for purchasing three Ainsley's Barometers, for the use of the schools, provided the expense does not exceed $54. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Dolhonde offered a resolution for closing the schools on Thursday and Monday next. Adopted.

Mr. Cassard moved that Mrs. Sorgi, First French Assistant in the Bienville street school, be transferred to the situation made vacant by Miss Chopard in the Barracks street school. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dupré, it was ordered that Mr. Cox be placed on the pay-roll this month for $10?9.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the visiting committee for the ensuing month: Boys' High School, L. Charvet; Girls' High School, J. Dolhonde; St. Ann's street School, P. Duplessis; Robertson street School and Bienville street School, Dr. Beach; Rampart street School, R. D'Arinas; Basin street School, J. H. Frobus; Hospital street School, D. Maupay; Barracks street School, L. F. Maxent; Claiborne street School, Frank. A. Bartlett; Bayou Road school, J. Cassard; Bayou St. John School, A. Dupré.

The Board then adjourned.

THE COURTS.

RECORDER EMERSON'S COURT.—Bar or Rass Shepherd, charged as an accessory with Capt. Morton in passing the new counterfeit $20 bills on the Bank of New Orleans, was yesterday transferred, with all the papers in the case, to the Parish of Jefferson, where he lives and where he was arrested. He was arrested upon Morton's statement, given in his confession, that it was he who supplied him with the counterfeit money.

Lawrence Norton, for brutally interfering with the children at their play in Lafayette square, was lectured and sent to prison for ten days. Served him right. John Kershaw, for interfering with officer McLaughlin on Perdido street, and John Kane, for blocking a crossing on Triton Walk with his team, were fined $10 each. Wm. H. Hoover, arrested by Lieut. Boylan as dangerous and suspicious, was required to furnish good behavior bonds or go to prison for a month.

Edward Smith and Tom Williams, charged by John Lynch with being dangerous and suspicious, and suspected of having stolen some clothes from the boarding house of Lynch's house on Poydras street, were held for examination on Friday.

Bartley Barns, charged with knocking down and threatening to kill Jas. Connor on Bertrand street, gave bail to appear on the 10th proximo.

John Rexford, arrested on the 1st instant by a special officer, as an escaped convict from the Illinois Penitentiary, was discharged, and went his way rejoicing. John Maher, charged with knocking down and kicking D. J. Leslie, and Nelly Gray charged with sleeping H. D. Coffman out of $1 55 while sleeping in her crib on Dryades street, were also discharged, no prosecutor appearing.

RECORDER BRECHT'S COURT.—Levi Levy was arraigned upon the charge of assault and battery, and, after examination, held in bonds of $300 for appearance before the First District Court. Bond was given.

Peter Arnold was, after investigation, condemned to give bond in the sum of $500 for appearance before the First District Court to answer to the charge of assault and battery. Bond was given.

Wm. Cozzy filed an affidavit, in which it is charged that one W. H. Holbrook did commit an assault and battery upon him, at an early hour yesterday morning. The accused was held in bonds of $500 for due appearance.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Affidavit was made by Ambrose Peterson, charging John Smith with assault and battery, in beating him with his fist, kicking him with his foot, and striking him with a belaying pin, on board the ship Annie Shaw. Arrest and due proceedings were prayed for.

Marcellus Gexondons and Eugene Gexondons were charged by the affidavit of Louis Vettier, with committing an assault and battery on the person of one Mathew Costen, in striking him several blows with a heavy piece of wood, inflicting injury that confines him to his bed. The parties accused were committed for examination.

William Rheling filed an affidavit, charging Chas. Brown with feloniously assaulting and robbing him of $3 85, thereby committing the crime of robbery. The accused was ordered to give bond in the sum of $2000.

Michael Crossling was charged by Margaret Cooney with assault and battery in striking her with his fists. Arrest and proper disposal of the case was asked for.

FROM HAYTI.—The New York Herald publishes a letter of the 17th February, from Port-au-Prince, from which we extract the following:

The principal point of local interest consists in a charge brought against Capt. Pelletier, of the American vessel William, for an alleged attempt to kidnap the native people, for the purpose of selling them as slaves in Cuba. His accusers are found principally among his crew. I hear of twenty different versions of the affair, more or less condemnatory of the captain, and some few reflecting severely upon the action of the police. The vessel meanwhile is still under the control of the ship master, who has not been arrested, with a customhouse guard remaining on board. A passenger swears that four passengers were abandoned by the captain at Grand Cayman. Five sailors swear that they were confined for the purpose of preventing their confessing the vessel's actual purpose. The crew declare that the brig William has been converted to avoid making a false deck that the captain ordered. Four sailors assert that the vessel was a slaver. The cook says the vessel was once seized by the American sloop-of-war Crusader, 450 slaves on board. A Hayatian swears that the captain requested him to find fifty able-bodied men and six women to work on a neighboring guano island. And finally, handcuffs, with a large quantity of provisions, are found on board, and a paper in Spanish, with instructions to an American bark to proceed two miles the African coast for the purpose of avoiding the suspicion of the English war steamers. And to conclude the list of charges, the vessel clearance bond appears. These are the statements given by our journals. Pelletier, however, loudly proclaims his innocence. Haytiens, I fear, would make indifferent slaves, and the Cuban purchaser would find he was introducing firebrands among his people. Probably out of fifty, one-half would rather death rather than labor under compulsion. I do not see this without the "book." Fifty years of freedom and war for freedom, have too deeply rooted themselves in every individual to be easily destroyed. A later letter will confirm the truth or falsehood of these charges.

GOOD DUTY FROM.—Every day our importers of foreign merchandise are receiving, by way of New Orleans, very considerable quantities of goods, *duty free*. The goods are landed at the port of New Orleans—no Custom-house notice is taken of them—no bonds are executed for the payment of duties on the arrival there; and on many articles the saving of one-half the duty only, would afford a handsome profit. If this thing is to become permanent, there will be an entire revolution in the course of trade, and New York will suffer terribly. We merchants have capital enough to justify them in making their purchases in Europe, and shipping to New Orleans, and in that city, because of the difference in the tariff, goods can be bought cheaper than in New York. With these advantages, we shall be able to sell cheaper than any other city in the Valley of the Mississippi.

[Sat. Cincin. Republican, 23d.

TOO SURE FOR HIM.—Prof. Johnston, of Middletown University, was one day lecturing before the students on mineralogy. He had before him quite a number of specimens of various sorts to illustrate his subject. A roguish student, for sport, slyly slipped a piece of brick among the stones. The Professor was taking up the stones one after the other, and naming them. "This," said he, "is a piece of granite; this is a piece of feldspar," etc.; presently he came to the brickbat. Without hesitating any surprise, or even changing his tone of voice, "this," said he, holding it up, "is a piece of impudence!" There was a shout of laughter, and the student concluded he had made little by that trick.

THERE MOVE POWERFUL WAR DOGS.—At the Junction yesterday, says the Petersburg Express of the 25th, three immense guns were transferred from the Danville to the South Side Railroad. A gentleman present says they were the largest he has ever seen, each measuring over twelve feet in length, the size of bore being in proportion. They were manufactured in Richmond at the Tredegar Works, and are destined for the State of Alabama. They go by the Virginia, East Tennessee and other connecting railroads, to their place of destination.

A worthy Lancaster incumbent was roused from his sleep at five o'clock in the morning by loud talking at the side of a fish pond in his grounds. His reverence put his night capped head out of the window, and saw three men standing by the side of his pond.

"What are you doing there?" said he.

"Fishing," said they.

"But you are trespassing on my land; you must go away."

"Go to bed again," was the rejoinder; "your master was not in the habit of sending away poor fishermen."

The good clergyman could, of course, only turn in again.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

## LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Southern Forts.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the Senate this day Mr. Breckenridge moved to take up his resolution.

Mr. Rice favored it, but thought Mr. Clingman's substitute went too far. He deemed it improper for the Senate to advise the President on matters devolving by law on him. He asked Mr. Breckenridge if his resolution extended to Key West and Tortugas, if so, he would never withdraw the troops thence.

Mr. Breckinridge supposed his resolution embraced those points, but would except them rather than hazard the defeat of the resolution. He did not consider the withdrawal of the troops from Key West and Tortugas essential to the public peace.

Mr. Rice said if the seceded States were determined to remain out of the Union, he favored their going in peace and would give them the forts and arsenals for the sake of peace, but they were not in possession of Key West and Tortugas and never will be; Northern commerce needs these points—not they—and he would not give them up under any circumstances.

Mr. Douglas was willing to give up Forts Sumter and Pickens.

Mr. Wade said the seven States were dominneered over by the usurpation of military despotism. If they had the power they would invoke us to vindicate their rights.

After further debate, a vote was taken on the resolution, resulting as follows: ayes 19, nays 19.

There being no quorum, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

### Troops for Pensacola.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—Five hundred Mississippi troops passed through this city to-day, en route for Pensacola, on active service. They were enthusiastically welcomed, and met with a military reception.

### Consul to Marseilles.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President has conferred the appointment of Consul to Marseilles on Mr. Chas. Reale, Jr.

### Proceedings of the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Breckinridge in replying to Mr. Douglas, said the Republicans had yielded nothing essential. He asked the Republican Senators whether they had.

Mr. Collamer replied, not they were aware of.

Mr. Douglas said Kentucky had justice and equality in the territories, according to the test prescribed by Mr. Breckinridge, that the recent organization of territories was upon a non-intervention plan. The Republicans had abandoned the Wilmot Proviso, Congressional interference and repudiated the prohibition of slavery by Congress.

The Douglas resolution was tabled by ayes 24, nays 11.

Mr. Breckenridge offered a resolution that the Senate recommend and advise the withdrawal of troops from the limits of the Confederate States. Laid over.

Mr. Clingman proposed adding "to abstain from all attempts at collecting the revenue in those States."

### Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following appointments by the President:

Mr. Saunders, Postmaster at Memphis.

Mr. F. Bassereck, Minister to Ecuador.

Mr. David K. Carter, Minister to Bolivia.

### The War Department.

Gen. Scott and other military officers have remonstrated against the reduction of clerks in the Bureaus of the War Department.

### District Judge of Alabama.

The President has nominated Mr. Geo. W. Lane, Judge of the Northern and Southern District of Alabama.

### Maj. Anderson's Correspondence.

The President declines to communicate Major Anderson's correspondence to the Senate on the ground of inexpediency.

### The Case of the Steamer Bienville.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The case of the steamer Bienville, recently seized by the Collector of this port for not having a proper clearance, has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

### Sailing of the Arabia.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Canard Royal Mail Steamship Arabia, sailed from this port to-day for Liverpool via Queenstown, taking out no specie.

### Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Cotton market was quiet to-day, with the sales comprised 900 bales at 12½c. for Middling Uplands. Flour closed firm, with sales of 1900 bbls. at $5 25 for Superfine State. Corn steady at 65 to 70c. per bushel. Pork firm; sales 300 bbls. at $16 50 to $16 75 for Mess. Lard closed firm; 500 bbls. changed hands at 9 to 10c., and 650 kegs at 10¾c. per lb.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Flour closed dull at $4 50 for Superfine. Whisky declined 2c.; sales 1200 bbls. at 14½ to 18½ per gallon. Lard rules firm at 9c. Sugar closed firm, with sales of 389 hhds. at 5½ to 7½c. the lb. Coffee firm; sales at 15 to 16c. per lb. Molasses is quoted at 31 to 32c. the gallon.

### River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—The Ohio river at this point was rising this evening, with 6 feet 9 inches water in the canal by the mark.

## Particulars of Foreign News.

In the House of Commons, March 4, Mr. Hennessy called attention to what he termed the active interference of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in promoting the Piedmontese policy, and to the effect of that policy. He charged Lord John Russell with deliberately concealing important dispatches relating to the trade of Tuscany and Naples. He appealed to acts on the part of Lord John Russell which amounted to interference in foreign affairs, in spite of his professions, and he reproached him with a breach of international law, and with destroying the confidence of European statesmen in the honor, the honesty and the integrity of the British Foreign Office.

Mr. Layard was of opinion that the policy which had been pursued by her Majesty's Government in regard to Italy was in accordance with the sentiments of the large mass of the English people. Italy considered it as a strong power, and though disunited it might be French, united Italy never would be French; but all the support we should give to the Italians was a moral support, and our cordial sympathy.

In the French Chambers the following amendment to the address was proposed: "The hour has come for applying to Rome the wise system of non-intervention, and by the immediate withdrawal of the French troops to leave Italy mistress of her own destinies."

A dispatch from Turin says Count Cavour has, in a diplomatic way, brought under notice the necessity of settling the Roman question.

Popular political demonstrations are constantly taking place at Rome.

The Empress of Austria, who is at present residing with the Portuguese Governor of Madeira, has obtained much advantage by the changing of climate.

From a recent debate in the British House of Commons it appears that the total expense incurred by Great Britain for the military defense of its colonies amounts to about four millions sterling per annum. Deducting the sum lavished upon such settlements as Gibraltar, Hong-Kong and Malta, there remains, according to the statement, £1,500,000, which is absorbed by twenty-eight other colonies.

The Conquest, (ship) from Mobile to Liverpool, is ashore in Cherneryon Bay, and likely to become a total wreck. Ocean Guide, from Newport to Galveston, was abandoned February 14. Crew saved.

[From the London Times, March 5.]

THE MORAL TAXES IN EUROPE.—At a moment when the destinies of the great American Union are trembling in the balance, and the Republic is menaced with the worst catastrophes of civil war, its Legislature is engaged upon a measure which seems calculated at once to alienate foreign nations, to embitter domestic strife, and to provide an inexhaustible ailment for the antagonism unhappily subsisting between the two sections of the Confederacy. The bill called the Morrill tariff bill is an act for the establishment of protective duties on a scale extravagant and unjust. If it were designed to counteract the very principles of free trade, and to introduce those of protection, as forming the only true theory of international commerce, it could not be more strongly framed. The duties imposed by the bill are not only immoderately high, but they are levied upon articles of the first necessity. The articles taxed are not mere luxuries, or commodities entering into the consumption of the opulent classes, but upon cotton goods, woollen goods and hardware that the imports will fall, and so enormous are the duties proposed that the result can be little short of absolute prohibition. Cutlery is to be taxed upwards of 60 per cent, and the lowest instance, in the highest scale, is nearly 25. In addition to these, in the highest scale of many complicated arrangements, and throws such fatal insurmountable obstructions in the way of business, that commerce will be next to impossible under conditions so difficult. We need not enter into the particulars of the act, which is said to be scarcely intelligible even to Americans themselves, but we can convey a very good idea of its character and purpose by observing, that if it should be passed it will almost prohibit all imports into the United States from England, France and Germany. That, and no less, is the effect anticipated from the measure in New York itself. Of our own position under such circumstances we shall presently speak; but, as the consequences of the measure would be felt more deeply by the Americans themselves, we may give them the precedence in our remarks upon the subject.

It has been asserted in some quarters, with considerable emphasis, that Europe has misapprehended the controversy between the Northern and Southern States of the Union. We are assured that the slavery question does not constitute the essence of the quarrel; that it has been merely introduced as a blind, or as an instrument of provocation, and