New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1861.

THE TRUTH COLD TERSELY.

The New York Evening Post, although intensely Black Republican in its tendencies, has ever been consistent in its advocacy of free trade. In one of its recent issues there was a long and able article exposing and condemning the stupid Morrill tariff, from which we extract the following paragraph:

As it is, it is now a stumbling block in the way of any proper and effectual settlement of our controversy with the Southern States. As things now are, the prospects for the commerce of this city *are so discouraging as to call forth one loud cry of alarm from all classes of our citizens. For we live by commerce*, and by commerce with the whole world. Take that from us, and *every industry, every trade suffers.* Nor is this effect confined to the limits of the city, or of the State of which it is the ornament and support. There is hardly an iron establishment or a coal mine in Pennsylvania, or a loom in Massachusetts, or a forge in New Jersey, that does not feel the pulsation of its arterial blood flowing directly from the great heart of the metropolis. If that becomes torpid, woe to the extremities. A numbness will come over them which no warmth of protection can remove.

Gentlemen of the Post, do not waste useless words about "any proper and effectual settlement of our (your) controversy with the Southern States." The only "settlement" that can now be made, is an absolute recognition of the independence and sovereignty of the Confederate States, and then advantageous commercial treaties may be entered into, but not until then. You may repeal the Morrill tariff bill a thousand times, if that could be done, and the act or acts would not weigh a feather with the people of the South. *They* have taken their course, made up their minds inflexibly to pursue it, and come what may, they will not swerve the breadth of a hair from the determination they deliberately concluded upon.

The Morrill tariff bill was simply a stupid blunder made by the Black Republicans of Congress. That is all. It has weakened Mr. Lincoln's administration, and strengthened that of President Davis. It has taken money from them, and given it to us. It has created a revenue for us, which will become enormous in a few months, while their revenues will decrease until they reach the diminutive standard of their exports proper. To this complexion it must come at last, and the New Yorkers and all others interested may as well as not begin to prepare themselves for the "irrepressible" necessity that will soon be upon them.

The New York Evening Post truthfully observes: "We live by commerce, and by commerce with the whole world." This is an undoubted fact. But two-thirds of the importing trade of New York will be taken from you and transferred to Southern ports within the year commencing April 1st, 1861, for the new order of things will force imports to the points the exports which pay for them go from, unless, indeed, that great city accedes from the Northern Confederacy and declares herself an absolutely free port. Nothing else can even partially save her.

Why, for instance, we know of bets that were made a day or two since, that foreign goods imported into New Orleans, under the Confederate States tariff, would be offered for sale in New York within ninety days. Of course, if Lincoln's Custom-house officers can first seize and then prove these goods to be contraband, they will be confiscated; but as that is almost an impossibility, in one case out of a hundred, we imagine all risks will be run.

Let the Post calculate the amount of the exports of the Confederate States alone, leaving out of view the cotton, etc., of the Slave States, which have not yet seceded, nine-tenths of which will come here for export, and it will then be able to arrive at a correct estimate of the diminution in its import trade, which is bound to take place within the year.

If the New Yorkers will be able to "live by commerce" with "the whole world" after their importing business is mainly destroyed, we shall be much gratified, for we bear no ill-will to the city of New York. But if, unhappily, the opposite should prove the case, we can only say that the section in which they live first provided, and then invited them to the entertainment.

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

SPRING MEETING, 1861—FIFTH DAY.

The weather yesterday was made up of equal parts of hot sunshine, fleecy cloud, stiff but balmy breeze and dusty cloud. But for the dusty element the day would have been delightful enough—and, to tell the truth, it was delightful enough, after the thousands of rapidly rolling wheels of cabs, carriages, buggies, omnibusses, and other plain and fancy "carry-alls" had left the city dust behind them.

The attendance at the Metairie was very large. The ladies again graced their stand largely, and in all their accustomed brilliancy and loveliness. The stand and the field were alike lovely, bright, and glorious to look upon.

The bright weather and the holiday spirit at present pervading the population accounted mainly for the large and brilliant attendance; for the race was a "foregone conclusion" in favor of *Battle Ward*, and none actually expected to see anything particularly exciting in the race. Besides *Battle*, the other entries were *Twilight* and *Equinox*; the race being at mile heats, best three in five, for a Club purse of $650.

On Wednesday night, the pool-betting showed Battle to be the favorite at about three to one against the field, whilst it was two to one on Twilight over Equinox. Those who took Equinox, considered him a "Hobson's choice," and "went in" on him with the extremest parsimony—in other words, Equinox had no friends to speak of; so well settled is the public faith in the Lexington blood. At the track yesterday, it was four to one on Battle against the field; Twilight being still the second in popular estimation. Just as thunderbolts sometimes crack from a clear sky, just as earthquakes sometimes shake hitherto unafflicted regions, did the race of yesterday demonstrate the uncertainty of the best horse-racing calculations, and illustrate the wise maxims of the ancients about the uncertainty of earthly things in general. Without further preface, we shall proceed to detail the particulars of the race.

FIRST HEAT.—Equinox and Twilight came up and took their places as soberly as judges; Battle Ward made her usual foolish display of coquetry and stubbornness. She went over the line before time, and could not be switched or dragged back till Abe had dismounted. At last a good start was made, and all three went off closely together. In the first turn, Equinox showed ahead, with Twilight next and Battle last. In the back stretch, Equinox still keeping the lead, Battle gave the go-by to Twilight, and chased the leader warmly. The manner in which all three hugged together, and in which Equinox kept ahead, aroused the liveliest excitement and cheers of the multitude. Battle was for some distance at the hip of Equinox, and did her best coming home, but to no purpose. Finding she could not win, she fell back and allowed Twilight to come in second. Equinox won the heat in 1:48¾, passing the scratch some fifteen yards ahead of Twilight.

SECOND HEAT.—The fielders were now hopeful enough, but the spunk of those who had put up their piles on the favorite, in standing to their original figures, somewhat dampened the betting ardor. Some of the backers of the favorite, however, came down a peg, and didn't offer new investments at a higher figure than even up. The chaffering on the quarter-stretch, and the examination of the nags, was immense and intense. For the second heat a beautiful start was made, Battle having quit her foolishness. They all went off closely together; in the first turn Equinox again took the lead, with Battle second this time and Twilight last. Battle pushed Equinox warmly, but could'nt get by his side. Thus they passed the half-mile; coming round for the home run all three crowded together, and whilst Equinox kept ahead the other two were for a time side by side. They clipped it home merrily; a second time Battle gave up in disgust and fell to the rear, whilst Equinox came along like an equinoctial storm, some three lengths ahead of Twilight, winning the heat splendidly in 1:47.

THIRD HEAT.—The revulsion in public sentiment was now complete. The backers of the favorite went to hedging, and when the nags came up for the third heat, it was two to one on Equinox. The start this time was also an excellent one. Again Equinox easily took the lead, Battle being second, and giving hot chase, whilst Twilight never waited for the shades of evening. It was close all the way round between Equinox and Battle; in the turn for the home run, *Abe* coaxed out of Battle all the speed there was in her, and as they entered the homestretch, they seemed to be fairly lapped. Great was the excitement, in hopes of broken heats, or one heat for Battle. "Go it, Abe!" "Now, you black devil, ride as you never rode before!" But Battle's legs were unequal to the task, and Abe hadn't been provided with wings! Equinox got home three lengths ahead of Battle, amid the liveliest excitement of the fielders and hedgers, in 1:46; Twilight this time showing some disposition to wait for the shades of evening, but still making sure not to be distanced.

This race, which had promised, in the public judgment, to be a tame and one-sided affair, was the liveliest, most exciting, and other-sided affair of the whole meeting. Great was the fall of the "knowing ones!" the fielders hauled down hundreds for twenties, and the pool-holders of Equinox took down hundreds for tens.

The rider of Equinox was Capt. Minor's little darkey, *Bob Coulter*. He rode splendidly; showed Kenner's *Abe* that he would be put to the necessity hereafter of looking out for himself; and was much complimented and rewarded on the track.

SUMMARY:

METAIRIE COURSE, New Orleans, April 4, 1861.—Mile heats, best three in five; for a Club purse of $650.

W. J. Minor's ch. c. Equinox, by Mahomed, out of Nelly Hoyle; $ [illegible]	1	1	1
H. H. Kenner's b. m. Battle Ward, by Lexington, dam by Whalebone; $ [illegible]	3	3	2
A. K. Richards' ch. g. Twilight, by Lexington, dam by Sarah Sprightly; $ [illegible]	2	2	3

Time: 1:48¾—1:47—1:46.

TO-DAY'S RACES.—The sport at the Metairie, today, will consist of two races; first, a race at mile heats for a Club purse of $400; second, a single dash of two miles, for a Club purse of $400.

For the first purse (mile heats) the entries are Capt. Minor's *Regret*, Mr. Moore's *Idlewild*, and Mr. Richard's imported colt by Stockwell, dam by Lancaster.

For the second purse, (dash of two miles) the entries are *Neil Robinson*, *Laura Farris*, *Exchequer* and *Magenta*.

At the chief betting room, last night, the pooling summed up as follows:

First Race, Mile Heats.—Total of ten pools: Idlewild, $1150; Regret, $2315; Richards' imported colt, $1070.

Second Race, Dash of Two Miles.—Total of ten pools: Laura Farris, $4024; Exchequer, $1850; Magenta, $1905; and Neil Robinson, $715.

Should rain not spoil the track, the most glorious sport may be looked for. Should rain interfere, a pennant from the top of the St. Charles Hotel will announce postponement.

Quarter-stretch badges, for to-day and to-morrow, may be had for $1. For further particulars, we refer to the advertisement of the Club, in another column.

SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP DESOTO.—The steamship DeSoto, Capt. Johnston, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York via Havana, with a large number of passengers.

THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.—The adoption of the Confederate Constitution by Mississippi gives effect and vigor to that instrument, according to its own provisions, this being the fifth State. The States that have thus given operation to the new Constitution are Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi, forming an unbroken Confederacy in geographical position.

It was the confident expectation of some enemies of the South that a geographical division would occur by the refusal of some of the interior or central States, but the prompt and decisive action of Georgia has falsified this malignant hope.

Whether South Carolina or Florida finally adopt the Constitution or not, it has been adopted by a sufficient number of States to give it a fair trial. We make this supposition only as a case of supposition, for we do not conceive it probable that there can be any doubt as to the action of South Carolina and Florida.

So far as we have heard opinions of citizens, and we have made it a matter of candid inquiry and observation, there is a very large majority in favor of the Constitution as it is, and there are very few who would object to it or require amendments.

We trust the Convention will be enabled to act promptly and by a large majority. Charleston Courier.

KILLED BY A BEAR.—The following extraordinary story comes from Berne, under date of March 5:

An English gentleman, Captain L——, of the British army, met his death here last night in the most dreadful manner. Captain L——, after supping with some friends, took a walk through the city in company with three other Englishmen. As the bear-pit lay in their way, the party went, for pastime, to look at the bears. The pit was separated into two compartments, in one of which was the bear, and in the other the female and several cubs. While bending over the railings, watching the animals, Captain L—— overbalanced himself and fell over into that part of the pit in which the old bear was confined, breaking his arm in the fall. One bear started before any assistance was obtained and brought to the spot. Efforts were then made to extricate the unfortunate man from his perilous position by means of hoisting him up with ropes. It is remarkable that up to this time the old bear, although the most savage of the family, and therefore placed in a separate compartment, had not attempted to injure the young man. But this state of things was not to last long. At the moment when he was being hoisted out of the pit and had reached half way up, the bear became savage and tore him down into the pit again. A horrible struggle then ensued, which, after nearly half an hour's duration, resulted in Captain L—— being killed by the ferocious beast. One of the party of Englishmen would have jumped into the pit to his friend's aid had he not been forcibly restrained by the bystanders. Great indignation is expressed by the inhabitants of Berne that no aid came from the quarter whence it ought to have been rendered, even at the risk of life. A sentinel was posted at about thirty paces from the pit, and I understand that a searching investigation has been instituted into this man's conduct.

TROOPS FOR PENSACOLA.—We understand that five hundred troops for Florida will arrive at Columbus, Ga., about the 7th; the quota from Georgia, consisting of about 1000, will rendezvous at Macon, and as soon as tents and equipments can be furnished them, will march direct to Pensacola. Two regiments from Mississippi, in all about 1700 men, are now on their way to that point. They go by the way of Mobile, and thence across the country from Blakely. The Louisiana regiment, consisting of over 1000 men, are now prepared to move and will leave in a short time. There are now 1700 men at the Navy Yard, which place Mr. Greely calls another Sevastopol, and where he says "rebellion" is to be crushed out; and when the reinforcements now on the way and preparing to move reach there, the whole number will amount to about 4000 of as brave and gallant spirits as ever determined to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, for the honor and independence of their country. Montgomery Advertiser.

KILLED HIS WIFE.—The Tampa Peninsular learns from a letter of the 7th inst., from Fort Meade, Fla., that Mr. James L. Avery accidentally shot his wife while handling his gun, causing her death a few hours afterwards.

HOW HE "PASSED."—"Well," said the narrator, putting down his empty glass, and filling it again with Madeira, "I was shown into the examination room. Large table, and half a dozen old gentlemen at it. 'Big wigs,' thought I, and, as sure as my name is Symonds, they'll pluck me like a pigeon."

"Well, sir, what do you know about the science of your profession?" asked the stout man in the chair.

"More than he does of the practice, I'll be bound," uttered a little wasp of a dandy—a Westend ladies' doctor. I trembled in my canes.

"Well, sir," continued the stout man, "what would you do if a man was brought to you, during the action, with his arms and legs shot off? Now, sir, don't keep the Board waiting? What would you do? Make haste!"

"By Jove, sir," I answered, a thought just striking me, "I would pitch him overboard, and go on to some one else I could be of more service to." By——" every one burst out laughing; and they passed me directly, sir—passed me directly.

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. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1861. NUMBER 28.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN LINE.]

United States Military Movements.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Capt. Barry's company of artillery has gone to New York with twenty-five carpenters. The object of this mission is as yet unknown.

Death of Judge McLean.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Judge McLean, of the U. S. Supreme Court, died at his residence yesterday.

Collision at Sea.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The American ships Juniata for Baltimore, and Joseph Fish for New Orleans, from Liverpool, came in collision off Tucar. The former foundered, drowning Capt. Wilson, the chief mate and ten men. The remainder were saved.

Insurance on Cotton Advanced.

NEW YORK, April 4. The Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., reports that Lloyds have advanced the insurance on cotton from America from thirty to sixty-six shillings, including the risk of capture.

Sailing of War Vessels.

NEW YORK, April 4.—There is at the present time great activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Various reports are afloat that several vessels-of-war are expected to leave to-night. Their destination is not known.

Case of the Steamer Bienville.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The penalty on the steamer Bienville, which was seized by the Collector at this port some weeks ago, has been remitted. Five thousand dollars worth of silks, seized on the steamer Cahawba, were released on payment of the fine imposed upon her.

Collection of the Revenue.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The U. S. steam-frigate Minnesota, under the command of Commodores Stringham and Case, has been ordered to proceed to the mouths of the Mississippi.

The brigs-of-war Perry and Dolphin have also been ordered to that point. There are other indications of collecting the revenue by shipboard.

Solicitor of the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Mr. Charles Gibson, of Mississippi, has been appointed by the President Solicitor of the Court of Claims.

The Administration are considering the Mexican affairs, looking to an immediate treaty.

The Spanish fleet does not go till further orders from Madrid.

Facilitation of Southern Trade.

The French Consuls in the Confederate States have received orders relative to the facilitation of Southern trade with France.

Prominent persons here are satisfied that the French and English fleet go South to observe Southern events.

Arrest of Fugitives in Ohio.

CHICAGO, April 4. Four fugitive slaves, it is asserted, were arrested at Springfield yesterday. Great excitement prevails among the Black Republicans.

Presence of Ben. McCullough at Richmond.

RICHMOND April 4.—The presence of Gen. Ben. McCullough, of Texas, in Richmond, in connection with the Secession Convention called on the 16th, excites much interest in army circles.

Naval Store-keepers.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The following Naval Store-keepers have been appointed by the President:

Alex. S. Patterson at Key West, and Logan Hurst at Norfolk.

British Minister to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Mr. Chas. Wyoke, British Minister, arrives in Mexico about the 1st May.

The Eight Million Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue Treasury notes for $4,000,000, being the balance of the $8,000,000 Government loan.

Death of the Commander of the Wyandotte.

PENSACOLA, April 3.—Commander Berryman, of the U. S. steamer Wyandotte, died of brain fever.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia mail company's steamship Kangaroo arrived here to-day from Liverpool the 20th, via Queenstown the 21st ultimo. Her news has been anticipated.

Departure of the Mexican Minister.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Hon. Thomas Corwin, the newly appointed Minister to Mexico, leaves on the 15th in the sloop Cumberland from Norfolk.

Election in Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 4.—The election held in this city yesterday for Mayor, resulted in favor of Mr. May by a majority of 1300 votes over Mr. Mills, the Union candidate.

The Election in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, April 4.—Wm. Woodcut, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Fourth District of Connecticut, by a majority of eighty votes over the Black Republican candidate.

Rhode Island State Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—The Democrats in Rhode Island have carried both the State officers and the Legislature by a large majority.

Mr. Sprague, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by a large majority over the Black Republican.

Both branches of the Legislature are thoroughly anti-Republican.

Messrs. Sheffield and Brown are elected to Congress over the Republican members.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Cotton market closed firm, with an active demand; the sales footed up 5200 bales, at 12½c. for Middling Uplands. Flour closed dull, at a decline of 5c.; the sales amounted to 14,500 barrels, at $4 25 to $5 20 for Superfine State. Wheat declined 1c. Corn—sales of 53,000 bushels at 62½ to 63c. The market for Pork closed buoyant, with sales of 2300 bbls. at $17 to $17 12½ for Mess. Lard steady; 700 bbls. changed hands at 9 to 10c. The prices for Sugar declined ½c.; sales, 2100 boxes Cuba at 4½ to 6½c. New Orleans Molasses is quoted at 33c. per gallon; 300 bbls. new crop were sold at 30 to 33c.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The Flour market closed dull, with sales at $4 10 to $4 40 for Superfine. Whisky—Sales at 18½c. per gallon. Pork closed firm, with sales of 600 bbls. at $16 87½ for Mess.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—The Ohio river at this point is stationary, with 7 feet 11 inches water in the canal, by the mark.

MURDER IN BATON ROUGE.—The Baton Rouge Advocate of Wednesday has the following:

On Monday night Warren H. Williams, called by his friends "Barney," a young man well known in this city, a native of the parish, was shot through the heart by a concealed hand near the coffee house of Charles Betz, at the corner of Boulevard and Third streets. He was in company with several friends at the time, and, as the story goes, after they had passed the coffeehouse a short distance, Williams asked his friends to wait until he stopped in and got a drink. As he neared one of the large pillars in front of the house, the shot was fired by the person behind it. Williams immediately turned, staggered a few paces, exclaimed "I am killed," then fell into the arms of one of his friends and expired instantly. Such are the particulars as we hear them on the streets.

Williams was not a quarrelsome man, and totally unaware that he had so formidable an enemy living. Nobody can account for the motives of the assassination.

P. S.—Since writing the above an affidavit has been made against Charles Betz, the owner of the coffeehouse, who was yesterday arrested and committed to await an examination.

SINGULAR CASE.—The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Times relates a curious story of an insane German woman, named Rabus, who some years since jumped from the third story of the Insane Hospital at Indianapolis, and who, after a long search, was given up for dead. About two years after the supposed death of his insane wife, Rabus married again, but a few nights ago the first wife entered his residence. She was accompanied by a young child which had been born after she became insane and after she escaped from the asylum. Of her wanderings she had but an indistinct recollection. She remembered having waded through swamps and woods until she came to a steamboat, upon which she got, and finally found herself in Buffalo, where a physician took charge of her and succeeded in curing her. What the upshot of the present state of affairs will be, it is difficult to surmise.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Galveston Gulf Key of Saturday last, published at Lavaca, Texas, says:

A teamster, named John Bridski, accidentally shot himself, on Little Chocolate, last Wednesday. He was adjusting his wagon, and in taking out a double barreled shot-gun, the hammer caught and exploded the gun, killing him instantly.

Local Intelligence.

POETRY AS IS POETRY.

A friend has furnished to us the following poetic conclusion of a letter of tender regard, (how he obtained it is no matter) sent some time ago to a young lady by a sentimental young German, who had succeeded in mastering the English language tolerably well, and next aspired to poetic achievements in the same. Walt Whitman, the inventor of the latest and wildest style of English verse, must now hide his diminished head:

Farewell, farewell dear friends to hope to see you soon.
Parent and lady, who think these lines,
Belong not be, whenever to your side,
As for happiness to convey you there
So long as you may live in peace.
Farewell, farewell, forget not be.
Who now bids Adieu to ye.—

Amelioness will not on me
When good news shall become of ye
Let correspondence overshower
With all your heart and power;
And often rest your mind on he,
Who never turned a thought from ye.
Farewell, farewell, forget not he,
Who now bids Adieu to ye.—

My thoughts reflecting upon now, But to who these lines may
now welcome,
It is to who they are addressed, With all regard and respect.—
Receipt a thousand thanks I pray, From a heart that once did
sings stay.
Farewell, farewell, forget not be, Who now bids Adieu to ye.

To all of what I say,
As each of ye is my general way,
Enjoy you self with all your heart,
From the moment you will have depart!—
Stay not long, if you prefer,
For you know well, who will most suffer.
Dear friend, close more Adieu
As we his moves, that cast their thought as I on you:
Farewell, farewell, forget not be, who now ends for last
Adieu to ye.

RECORDER LONG.

The estimable Recorder of the Third District, Webster Long, is once more upon his seat, as Recorder of the Third District. For many months he has suffered almost a living death, with eyes inflamed and sightless; healthy in all but his eyes, his brave and cheerful spirits have helped him through months of Egyptian blackness. Medical and surgical operations have racked his frame with keenest physical agony; but the warm and kindly voices of family and friends, whilst his eyes were blind, breathed hope and good cheer in at his ears. His eyes are now well again, thanks to medical science; he can look out upon and drink in once more the glorious picture of sunshiny New Orleans life. We never were blind, but may Heaven preserve us from the affliction of blindness, or the dark and painful ordeal which has for so many months beset the worthy and popular Recorder of the Third District.

THE ZOUAVES.

The second company of Zouaves, under Captain de Bordenave, marched up from their barracks yesterday afternoon, and were reviewed on Lafayette square, preparatory to leaving for Pensacola. Their appearance with their loose red trousers, leggings, gaiters, blue jackets and fez caps—was decidedly unique, and withal very warlike. They appeared to be very well drilled, and were a fine, stalwart body of men, who, we are sure, will be hard customers to meet at bayonet point. Everything about them told that, in spite of their showy and strange dress, they meant war, and that they were commanded by men who knew what it was. A very notable feature about the company was two pretty and graceful young girls, who go with them as *chandoliers*, or, to translate it into plain English, bottle-holders. They were dressed in the uniform of their company, and will share its dangers and glory on the battle-field. The Zouaves are becoming immensely popular with all classes of our young men. We have heard of several connected with our best Creole families who have enlisted to serve in the ranks. From such facts, we judge that no trouble will be experienced in getting the full complement of men as soon as they can be equipped. Capt. de Bordenave was unable to embark his company yesterday, we learn, on account of the vessel in which they were to be transported not being ready. They will leave today.

NOVEL INPORTATION.

BOSTON ICE AT A DISCOUNT—*Early Annexation of the Western States to the Southern Confederacy to be Expected.*—Quite a sensation was caused yesterday on the levee, by the arrival of the steamboat Wisconsin No. 2, having in tow a sharp built barge, or flatboat, with a load of ice. The Wisconsin started nearly a month ago from the interior of the State after which she is named, with six barges containing the same cargo, which were disposed of at various places on the Mississippi, within the boundaries of the Confederate States, and the last barge was, by the sagacity of the enterprising owner, brought to New Orleans in order to convince us that even if the New England States were to be transferred to Canada (an event much to be desired), julops yet would reign coolly sublime in the Southern metropolis!

FOURTH DISTRICT SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The examination of the Magnolia School on yesterday was indeed a triumphant manifestation of the great benefits arising from our system of public schools. This school, located on Carondelet street, in one of the most beautiful portions of the Garden District, consists of a fine, large, two-story brick building, containing eight rooms, every one of which seems to be filled to its utmost capacity with the beauty and intellect of that favored section of our city.

Besides the main building, we saw several of those unsightly wooden tenements, of which the Live Oak and the Laurel School premises have so many. Here, as in these schools, every one of these rooms was crowded. Can they not be dispensed with? These beautiful children and faithful teachers ought to be better accommodated.

We were much pleased with the fine appearance of the children, both boys and girls. We have never seen, anywhere, more beautiful, fine looking and intelligent girls, or more handsome, manly, well-behaved boys than in this school.

The school numbers 410 girls, including the Chestnut branch, and upwards of 300 boys.

We spoke of the taste exhibited by our Live Oak friends in decorating their school rooms, but we must admit that the Magnolia folks are not a whit inferior to them. The beautiful and appropriate mottoes "done up" in evergreen, the bouquets of sweet and pretty flowers, the wreaths and spirals of flowers, and evergreens intermixed, the smiling, happy faces of joyous childhood, the gratified countenances of the fathers and mothers—who were present in scores—the quiet, benignant expression of the fathers Directors and Superintendent, and especially of the Board's worthy President, all formed a sight not often to be witnessed. The teachers of this school are:

Male Department.—Mr. Clarke, Principal; Mr. Brewer, Mr. Hall, Miss Wickes, Miss Brown, Miss Birker, Assistants.

Female Department.—Mrs. Page, Principal; Miss E. Neelly, Miss M. Pearson, Miss Pattison, Mrs. Condon, Miss A. Brown, Miss M. Brown, Miss Criswell, Assistants.

We could not visit all the rooms, and our friends of the primary departments must excuse us, for we cannot be ubiquitous; and, moreover, we know that all must be right in those rooms, for otherwise the higher departments never could attain the excellence that they certainly exhibit. We are satisfied that the primary departments are the most important of all, for the same reason that the foundation is the most important part of the building.

In Miss Pattison's division of little girls, and Miss Wickes' of boys, we heard excellent recitations in spelling, grammar, mental arithmetic, etc. It seems to us that children learn grammar better now than when we were boys, for these little ones certainly know a good deal more about it than we did at a much maturer age.

Miss Pearson, at the Chestnut Branch of the girls' department, and Miss Neelly, at the main school, who have charge of the second grade divisions, showed conclusively that both they and their girls have worked diligently.

In Mr. Brewer's room we heard two or three fine specimens of juvenile oratory. But the crowning part of the day's exercises was in the divisions of the Principals, Mrs. Page and Mr. Clarke. The examinations in these embraced Reading, Grammar, Practical Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Geography and History. In these branches the girls and boys acquitted themselves most creditably; we cannot say in which one they did best; but *that* History class of Mrs. Page's—well, if there is anything in the History of the United States that those girls *don't* know, *we don't* know what it is!

In Mr. Clarke's room we listened to several fine specimens of declamation, and in Mrs. Page's to some excellent compositions. One thing that particularly pleased us was the appropriateness of the subjects chosen, and the childlike simplicity of the language and manner of treating them. From children we do like to hear childlike compositions on simple subjects, as "Home," "Mother," "A Trip to the Country," etc. From one spirituelle little beauty, whose name we did not distinctly hear, but it sounded *Celestedelly*, we listened to a sweet recitation of Amelia Welby's "Rainbow."

But our article is already too long, and we must conclude by saying that the time we have been able to spend during the last three days in the Fourth District schools, has indeed afforded us unalloyed pleasure.

To-day the examination of the classes in French at the Girls' High School takes place. We trust that all who can will be present.

LEVEE ROBBERIES.

Frequent robberies have of late taken place on the levee, or rather steamboat landing, from St. Joseph street to what is generally called the "Pleasure Pier." In one instance, several hogsheads of sugar, casks of hams and bacon, sacks of coffee, etc., have been stolen during night time.

The modus operandi is a very plain one. Aided by the high water, thieves in skiffs go under the wharves, provided with augers of convenient sizes, bore pieces out of the wharves and packages thereon, and let the contents quietly drop into their skiffs. Last week, however, a bolder stroke than ever before was made. A box containing linen, and several boxes of boots and shoes were piled up in front of a steamboat; on the following day it was found that all the packages touching the ground or platform had been rifled of their contents. Loss at least one thousand dollars. Would it not be well for a small force of about ten men, additional police, to be appointed to protect the interests of steamboatmen, who, by-the-bye, are the heaviest taxed people in the community?

THE SCHOOLS.

FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.—The Board of School Directors for the First District met last evening, Dr. Lindsay, President, in the chair and a quorum present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Mr. Wharton of the Committee on the Girls' High School made a verbal report, most favorable as to the condition and progress of the school. Mr. McConnell, chairman of the Committee on the Boys' High School, submitted a flattering report, which was adopted.

Mr. Lasher, chairman of the committee on Teachers, offered a report, which was adopted.

A series of resolutions, referring to the equitable adjustment of the salaries of teachers, when prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause from due attendance on their duties, were offered by Mr. Lasher, and, on motion, adopted.

Mr. Shields, chairman of the Committee on School-Houses, made a verbal report, that the school-houses were now in excellent condition and that all matters in charge of the committee were in favorable progress.

Mr. Campbell, chairman of the Committee on the Girls' High School, presented the usual monthly report, which was adopted.

Mr. Wharton, chairman of the Committee on Library and Lyceum, offered a report, giving a favorable account of the affairs of the library during the past month. The report was adopted.

Mr. Greenwood, chairman of the Committee on Finance, presented the usual monthly report. Adopted.

Mr. Race presented a very favorable report from the Committee on Night Schools. Adopted.

Mr. Lasher, chairman, made a verbal report on behalf of the Committee on the Normal School. Adopted.

The usual monthly reports of visiting committees were presented and adopted.

Mr. McConnell, chairman of a Special Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board, offered a resolution that the sum of $150 be appropriated in commemoration of extra labors performed by the Superintendent. Adopted.

Mr. Rogers, Superintendent, presented his report. The report states the condition of our public schools to be most flourishing, and suggests sundry changes to meet the requirements of the increased number of pupils. The report was adopted.

Several communications were read by the Secretary and appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Race offered a resolution that $300 be appropriated for the purpose of obtaining the service of Dr. Crawcour to deliver a course of lectures, with experiments, on chemistry, before the pupils of the Boys' and Girls' High Schools. Referred to the Committee on the High Schools.

On motion, the Committee on School-houses was instructed to inquire into the propriety of removing Jackson School-house from its present location to a more eligible one.

THE COURTS.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—On motion of counsel, it was ordered that the District Attorney show cause on Monday, 8th inst., why the verdict of the jury in the case of George Samuels, convicted of burglary, should not be set aside and a new trial granted, for reasons assigned.

In the case of Joseph Gahan, accused of larceny, on motion of the District Attorney, a nolle prosequi was entered, and the accused discharged.

James Maher was tried upon the charge of receiving stolen goods knowingly. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Stephen Barney, charged with larceny, was tried. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

John Casey was placed upon his trial, upon the accusation of larceny. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty."

On motion of the District Attorney, a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of John Post, charged with larceny.

RECORDER EMERSON'S COURT.—John Kelly, for stealing from John Conney, at No. 114 New Levee street, his coat, pants, vest and boots, valued at $15, was yesterday sent before the First District Court. And in default of bail, he was sent to prison. He was also committed for previously stealing from Michael Frawley, landlord of the same house, $10 in gold and silver coin.

Samuel Wheeler, charged with dangerously shooting Thomas White on the 21st ult., was admitted to bail. White having so far recovered as to be able to be moved from his dwelling.

Rosa Graff, f. w. c., for assaulting John Miller, was put under bonds to answer down and keep quiet for three months.

John and Catherine Cain and Fitzgibbons, charged with insulting and abusing Mike McMahon and family, at No. 240 Circus street; W. H. Barrough, charged with striking Peter Conway; and Martin Cash, charged with slapping the face of Maurice Levy, were all dismissed as the instances of their forgiving prosecutors. Ida Patterson, charged with wounding Auguste Gottbrecht in the head with a pitcher, in her house on Basin street, was dismissed, Gottbrecht also being forgiving.

The following accused parties were arraigned and bonded for more examination:

Pat Connelly, charged with violently beating R. Dayer on Wednesday night, at the corner of Camp and Calliope streets. Bail given.

Morris Stiervel, pawnbroker, of Rampart street, charged with having in his possession a flute of the $110, stolen in August last from George Hulsen's residence, at the corner of Magazine and Jackson streets. Bail given.

Louisa Ramsey, charged with failing to account for a $75 watch, which Jennie Davis left with her for safe keeping, (in pawn for something) early in January, at her then residence on Gravier street, between Dryades and Rampart. Bail given.

Mrs. Martin, charged with continually insulting, abusing, and threatening Matilda Parent, at her residence, on Howard street, between Gravier and Perdido streets. Bail given.

Mrs. Eliza Collins, charged with violently and continually abusing Mary Cassidy, at the corner of Liberty and Euphrosine streets. Bail given.

Jenny Connors, charged with insulting and foully vilifying Mrs. Catherine Eagleson, on Lafayette street, between Freret and Howard. Bail given.

Adeline Williams, a slave, belonging to Mr. Davis, charged with striking Mrs. Jane Coyle, on Wednesday, at the corner of Howard and Lafayette streets. Bail given.

Wm. Burke, Tom McKerle, and Mrs. Powers, charged with forcibly breaking into Mrs. Margaret Boylan's grocery, at the corner of Constance and Gaiennie streets, on Saturday night last, and smashing demijohns and other things, and stealing and carrying away more than $30 worth of groceries. Sent to prison in default of bail.

Margaret Dempsey, charged with refusing to leave, as requested, the room occupied by her in the house of Ursule Boucher, (or Mme Gerome) No. 58 Gasquet street, and remaining there only to continually abuse the Madame and her family, and to render herself a nuisance to the house and neighborhood by her drunkenness and indecent behavior. Locked up in default of bail.

RECORDER BLANCHE'S COURT.—The usual docket of vagrants, etc. The usual proceedings in such cases—nothing more.

RECORDER LOZE'S COURT.—Paul Dancaste was examined upon the charge of larceny, and committed in bonds of $300, for due appearance before the First District Court.

James Shaughnessy and Mrs. Coll, charged with threats and breach of the peace, were examined and condemned to pay a fine of $5 each, and give bond in the sum of $300 each to keep the peace for the ensuing six months.

Steven Young made affidavit charging James Leech and Peter Vesay with assault and battery, in striking defendant with their fists and with a cotton hook. Arrest and due proceedings were asked for.

George Kaiser filed an affidavit charging Mary Stewart with a breach of the peace, in insulting and abusing deponent and his wife. Proper action was prayed for.

RECORDER ADAMS' COURT.—Phil, the slave of William Henry, who was arrested by officer Farrell on the charge of driving his cart over the son of Mrs. Levi, at the corner of Josephine and Rousseau streets, was arraigned yesterday. The child was dangerously injured. The Recorder remanded the accused to prison to await the certificate of the physician.

George Bonzol, charged by Charles Schutler with having, on the 12th ult., on Eighth, between Constance and Magazine streets, ridden over him with his horse and thereby knocked him senseless, and, as he verily believes, with intent to murder, was, after his examination by the Recorder, discharged.

Thomas Behan, charged by his wife, Cornelia Behan, with drunkenness and breaking her furniture, was also, after examination, discharged.

Patrick McGuire, police officer, was charged by Kinsman Privett with having on St. Andrew, between Laurel and Constance streets, struck him four times with his club, severe blows over his head and shoulder, and as he believes, with intent to kill. The Recorder discharged the accused after due examination.

Military Preparations in Massachusetts.

The Bay State is buckling on her armor. Adjutant and Acting Quartermaster-General Schouler, who edits the reddest Black Republican sheet in all America, and who worthily aids a Governor equally red, has made the following report to the House of Representatives of that State:

Under the direction of His Excellency the Governor and a committee of the Honorable Council, the following contracts have been made by me as Adjutant and Acting Quartermaster General:

1. With the Middlesex Company, Lowell, for 6,000 yards of cloth, 6-4 wide, to make 2,000 military overcoats, at $1 37 per yard.

2. With William