New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE - - - NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, $10 - - - By the Week, 20 Cents.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

☞ The Weekly Crescent is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $3—invariably in advance.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1861.

☞ Correspondents, advertisers and others communicating with the Crescent, will greatly oblige us by writing on but one side of their paper.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. Lemonnier, Blache & Co. sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 49 Chartres street, boots, shoes, clothing, etc.

D. E. Murphy sells at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, valuable real estate.

☞ Particulars in advertisements under auction heads, 6th page.

—CHANCERY SALES—

E. T. Parker, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, sells at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine street, valuable real estate situated in the Third District.

☞ Particulars in advertisement on 6th page.

☞ The gentlemen of Adams' Express have our thanks for latest Northern and Western papers.

☞ Mr. W. H. Lindo, agent of the Southwestern Express, has placed us under obligations for very late Texas papers.

☞ The purser of the steamship Mexico has our thanks for late Texas papers.

☞ We are indebted to citizen Geo. Ellis, of the literary and newspaper depot, Levee street, opposite the Post-Office, for the latest papers. Citizen George has a good stock of periodicals, papers, and so on, always on sale.

☞ Board of Aldermen on second page.

THE CAMDEN HERALD.—We received a visit yesterday from the editor of this excellent Southern journal, published in Camden, on the Ouachita, Southern Arkansas. As an advertising medium, we commend the Herald to the attention of our merchants and other business men.

GODEY FOR MAY.—We are indebted to Mr. Morrel, No. 151 Canal street, for the Lady's Book for May. It is as great a number as any of its predecessors.

GRAND CONCERT.—The music loving portion of our citizens are offered a luxurious repast this evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall—a grand concert for the benefit of the schools, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, will be given. The most gifted of the French Opera troupe have proffered their services. They will be assisted by the best amateurs of our city. We doubt not that a large and appreciative audience will be in attendance.

THE FAIR AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—The managers of the fair for the benefit of the Orphans' Home, elsewhere publish a card returning thanks to those who have so generously contributed to the successful conclusion of their efforts, in behalf of the orphan. The sum of five thousand three hundred dollars has been realized. The liberality and appreciation of our citizens is evinced in this handsome result of the fair and entertainment.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned quarterly meeting will be held by the Directors of this Association, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. See notice.

SOIREE MUSICALE.—A musical entertainment is to be given this evening by the young ladies of the Orleans Academy, at No. 230 Camp street, and conducted by Prof. A. Cardona. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present.

NEW LUSITANOS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—Official notice is published in another column, requesting the members of this Association to be punctual in attendance at their Hall, on Monday, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Business of much importance will be submitted.

ATTENTION.—Volunteers desiring to enlist in the army of the Confederate States are elsewhere notified that applications will be received at No. 99 Magazine street. The officers in charge are of such standing and position as to warrant the speedy and successful complement of the company.

AMERICAN RIFLES, ATTENTION.—The members of this company are elsewhere requested to attend a meeting, at the Arsenal, this evening at half-past 7 o'clock, punctually. Business of importance will be presented. See notice.

FOURTH REGIMENT, FIRST BRIGADE, LOUISIANA MILITIA.—The officers of this regiment are elsewhere notified to attend a meeting, at half-past 7 o'clock this evening, at the corner of Magazine and Delord streets.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The Board of Administrators of this institution, at a meeting held last evening, elected the resident students for the ensuing half year. The names of the gentlemen elect are elsewhere officially given.

FORT PIKE.—Notification, published in another column, advise that sealed proposals for the repairing or entire rebuilding of the wharf at this fort, will be received by Capt. Clinch, commanding, until the 25th inst. For specifications and details, we refer to the advertisement.

LOUISIANA GUARD.—The special attention of the members of this corps is directed to the notice elsewhere appearing. A meeting is to be held this evening, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business of much import. We refer to the official notice.

MILITARY ACADEMY.—An institution of a thoroughly scientific and military character has recently been incorporated at Hillsboro, North Carolina. It is under the charge of Col. C. C. Tew, approvedly known for his ability as an instructor of military tactics. The annual encampment will commence about the middle of the ensuing month. We ask a reference to the advertisement appearing to-day.

A SAD SEQUEL TO THE DIAMOND WEDDING.—Everybody recollects the diamond wedding of the rich old Cuban and the young New York belle. A recent letter from Cuba says:

It may interest my fair readers to remember that Havana is the home of Signor Oviedo, the hero of the diamond wedding. Here he is known as a mulatto, at least half black, and he is said to be a Blue Beard for brutality. He is rich; but as he and his bride are of course excluded from all good society, his wealth can hardly compensate his lady for the slights and seclusion to which her life is henceforth destined. A sad and dearly bought conclusion of so brilliant a bridal.

MESSRS. COVERT & HILL, No. 6 Chartres street, to-day give notice that they have received a large invoice of "Kapkea coal oil," which they offer at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. The oil is guaranteed as genuine. No fear can, then, be entertained in its use. We have often adverted to the merits peculiarly attaching to coal oil, and we would only now suggest that those who try it will not soon quit its use.

COAL OIL.—Messrs. R. G. Ludling & Co., Nos. 14 and 16 Union street, are in receipt of an invoice of this justly celebrated oil, to which they invite the attention of dealers. See advertisement.

HOUSE CONVENIENCES.—Messrs. Mc Intyre & Applegate, No. 109 Poydras street, had daily advertise a number of necessary articles for the use of house-keepers. We refer to the advertisement for particular details.

ESTRAY.—A dog found astray is elsewhere advertised. The owner is advised that his property can be recovered upon proper application.

WANTED.—A lady experienced in teaching and a first-class musician desires a situation as principal of a country school. See advertisement.

SUTLERS' CLERK.—A competent person to fill the situation of sutlers' clerk is offered employment. See advertisement.

THE SHERIFF sells at auction this day at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, real estate situated in square bounded by Front, Bayou St. John and Esplanade streets. See advertisement.

SEWARD'S DUPLICITY.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer telegraphs to that paper as follows:

Mr. Seward is preparing his instructions to the new Foreign Ministers who are to replace our representatives at the Courts of Europe. I learn they are of the most anti-slavery kind, disparaging the Southern Republic, misrepresenting its institutions and ridiculing the idea of its being able to maintain itself.

The correspondent of the Enquirer is usually so accurate in his statements, and so well-informed of what is taking place at Washington, that we are disposed to credit his representations as made in the above paragraph. If true, Mr. Seward stands forth as a man guilty of unparalleled deception and duplicity.

For four weeks he detained our Southern Commissioners in Washington, deceiving them with promises of peace and hosied words of conciliation. It was given out that Fort Sumter would be evacuated, that no attack and no hostile demonstration would be made upon the Confederate States and that the policy of the Northern Administration was emphatically a policy of peace. Deluded by these assurances, and trusting too implicitly in the honor of the Black Republican chief, our Commissioners tarried in Washington until all at once it was discovered that active preparations were making for an attack upon the Southern forts, and in addition to this it now leaks out that every effort is about to be made to prevent our recognition by foreign Governments. In all the annals of diplomacy there is no parallel to this, in respect of deliberate deception and falsehood.

It is not difficult to see through the conduct of the Northern Administration, viewed in the light of recent political events. At first, deceived by false representations from the South, they concluded that the Southern movement was but a temporary affair, the act of mere politicians who were riding roughshod over the Southern *people*. They believed that the "storm," as they called it, would soon blow over, and the people "return to their allegiance." They were led into this error from want of knowledge of Southern character, as well as by the deceptive declarations of a few disloyal Southerners. So believing, they were willing to wait, and to promise peace. It was only when they discovered that they had made a mistake with regard to the temper of the Southern people, that they had been deceived by Southern submissionists, that the Southern Confederacy was a permanent thing which was strengthening and consolidating its power every day, that they changed their course. They probably never had any intention to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and arrange with it by peaceable negotiation. As long as they believed that the South would go back into the Union of her own accord—which they did believe until a short time ago—they proclaimed themselves for peace. When it was ascertained that they were in error, and that the Southern States under no circumstances, would "return to their allegiance," the policy of "masterly inactivity" was abandoned, and the policy of active aggression determined upon.

Having taken this position, it became of the utmost importance that every impediment should be placed in the way of our foreign recognition. It is not, therefore, any cause of astonishment that the fresh batch of diplomats about to be sent abroad should be instructed to arrest, by every possible diplomatic dodge, the recognition of our nationality. When, therefore, we are told that Seward, in his instructions to his foreign Ministers, has disparaged the Southern Republic, misrepresented Southern institutions, and ridiculed the idea of the Southern Confederacy being able to maintain itself, it is only in keeping with the policy of the Administration in other respects, at the same time that it is another illustration of the wily cunning and duplicity of the man. The Southern Commissioners have been deceived and "sold" by this astute politician. If ever again the South is deceived by the pacificatory pledges of Black Republicanism, ourselves only will be to blame.

TALK ON CHANGE.

Rather quiet than otherwise on the flags yesterday, or up to 1 P. M. There were some movements in cotton. There is some inquiry in regard to the quantity on sale. The estimates we made out a few days ago prove to be near the mark, and if some folks desire to talk of the quantity now on sale in our cotton presses, it amounts to one hundred and ten thousand bales. There was some talk about the freight market, but freights are running down to low rates. British vessels have the preference at one-sixteenth and more over American vessels. There was some talk that Northern vessels will be partially thrown out of employment, that is, those now in Liverpool and other European ports are declining from fear to take return freights for the Southern ports; consequently, British vessels are realizing a good business, and will continue so long as Mr. Lincoln and his cohorts refuse the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It will be a hard time next season for New England shipping in the event of a war.

About 2 o'clock Carondelet street was enlivened by the march up to the Carrollton depot of a detachment of the regular infantry of the Confederate States, *en route* to embark for Pensacola.

The further talk was, why are all the troops and recruits required for Pensacola, as the quota from Louisiana, taken from the city? Why does not Governor Moore call on the country parishes? A requisition on the country will be promptly responded to. The troops are no doubt wanted forthwith, but those going from the city direct ought to be replaced from the country parishes.

It is the general belief that Pensacola, the forts and harbor, are the object of attack. The harbor being the only one in the Gulf of Mexico for a naval depot, strenuous exertions will be made to retake the forts and navy yard. We shall see. In the meantime, some of the sympathisers (there are such in our midst) are intimating something about Massachusetts' army of 8000 men. It is the wish that this would-be valiant army would land in Florida between Mobile point and Pensacola, and give the Mississippi Brigade of 1300 men a chance at them in a hand-to-hand fight. Very few of those 8000 men would return to Massachusetts.

The authorities at Montgomery are impressed that Pensacola is to be the battle-field. Fort Sumter is sure to fall. It can never be reinforced. As regards the blockade of the mouths of the Mississippi, it will be only a paper blockade. It will not do, however, to relax in placing the forts in fighting order. In the meantime, the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy are speeding onward for England, and will be in London by the last of the month. On representation of the dangers British vessels and cargoes will be subjected to, and exposed to the capacity of the Northern forces under a paper blockade, a powerful British squadron will at once be dispatched for the protection of the British flag. Merchandise, goods, wares and so on, intended for Southern ports and markets will be protected until landed at the destined ports, in spite of Mr. Abraham Lincoln's squadron of a dozen vessels. By the first of June, or before, a British squadron will in all probability be off the Mississippi river and Mobile Bay. In the interim, our fighting boys are anxious for those Massachusetts militia to land on the shores of Florida.

Business closed early on the flags. There was talk about stocks, a little about insurance scrip, and a good deal about exchange, and something about Esquire Boots' losing transaction in sterling last week; that a certain institution not far from the north-west corner of Camp and Gravier streets will have an up-hill work to make a 4 ⅌ct. in June next. Some inquisitive folks are desirous to know how much Dr. Morgan will take on the loan next week. *Quien sabe?*

The receipts of produce from the great West continue on a free scale. Our marine list denotes several boats with good cargoes, and business on the grand levee is as animated and active as usual at this season of the year, considering that the Lower Mississippi has been open the entire season. The receipts of sugar are falling off rapidly—prices are advancing. The gimlet rangers are talking of organizing in a military capacity and putting their gimlets right through the enemy.

WANTED.—A situation, as nurse and seamstress, is desired by a German girl. See advertisement.

Local Intelligence.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Four hundred soldiers left this city yesterday for Pensacola; three companies of enlisted troops, and one company of volunteers, the Orleans Cadets, Capt. Drenx.

The military excitement about town was greater than we have yet seen it, and the movements of the soldiers were the chief excitement throughout the city.

The four companies go to fill up Col. Gladden's regiment of Louisiana Infantry at Pensacola. The three enlisted companies left on board the steamer Bagaley, from the terminus of the Jefferson Railroad. The companies, as they left, were cilivered and numbered as follows:

OFFICERS OF COMPANY A, BLANCHE'S REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Captain—F. H. Farrell, Jr.
First Lieutenant—J. H. Fitzgerald.
Second Lieutenant—Thomas Butler and C. H. Tew, not 10 men.

COMPANY B.
Captain—Thomas Overton.
First Lieutenant—J. E. Hobbs.
Second Lieutenants—G. Mock, not 10; C. Gaillard, not 100 men.

COMPANY C.
Captain—F. M. Kent.
First Lieutenant—Taylor Beall.
Second Lieutenants—L. Gibson and A. Kent, not 10 men.
Major—F. M. Beauregard, commanding detachment.

The departure of Capt. Drenx's company, the Cadets—the first volunteer company to offer for service out of the State—excited the liveliest interest. Poydras street, in front of their armory, was greatly crowded for hours before they left. When they did leave at last, and march down town to take the mail boat Florida, they were followed by the multitude, and God-speed was wafted to them by the stationary crowds on the way. They were escorted down by the Orleans Southerns, (late Independent Rangers), under command of First Lieutenant Richardson. Many officers of other companies went down to see the Cadets off, and the cars were densely packed with the crowd who followed them to the lake.

As this company is composed of the flower of our New Orleans youth—brave and chivalrous young gentlemen, abandoning comfortable homes, lucrative business, relatives, friends, and all—we publish the list in full of those who left:

Captain—Charles D. Drenx.
First Lieutenant—H. B. Hood.
Second Lieutenants—W. B. Gillespie and Thos. Reynolds, not 10 men.
Sergeant—W. A. Shaw, Orderly; A. G. Hook, R. Pellerin and W. Stokes.
Corporals—J. Leidi, A. Shaw, E. W. Finney and A. B. Fabre.

PRIVATES.

J. Augustin,	Wm. Hall,	A. W. Lawton,	
W. A. Brown,	A. B. Boudinier,	A. Rando,	
R. H. Brent,	A. H. Haines,	W. Wagner,	
F. Boyd,	E. Larson,	C. H. Fiveg,	
J. S. Clark,	J. Leidi,	L. McCor,	
A. Cash,	J. G. Eagan,	C. Miller,	
George Childress,	J. G. Sayers,	W. P. Harding,	
A. Carrigan,	R. N. O'Connor,	H. L. Marshall,	
W. P. Clark,	John Phelps,	John Phillips,	
R. Crosby,	L. Poplet,	G. S. Hood,	
D. S. Collins,	S. J. Pope,	C. A. Lagrange,	
P. R. Bradbury,	W. A. Rose,	J. Yates,	
Wm. Dubuclet, jr.,	W. H. Rodgers,	O. Fortinne,	
L. Durrie,	W. J. Silver,	F. L. Fisher,	
A. Duchauzet,	Jly. Simmons,	John F. Austin,	
E. O. Eaton,	Hy. Smith,	J. Scott,	
J. W. Elliott,	J. Wainwright,	E. F. Normisier,	
E. Francis,	J. Wolf,	J. Bonnin,	
F. W. Gates,	F. Agra,	R. J. Alexander,	
D. Gaillaud,	C. Young,	J. Brazo,	
J. Gomez,	A. Marchay,	S. Tassa,	
J. Golpin,	E. Vaudrey,	F. M. Cook,	
W. Garda,	H. Freeman,	M. Hart,	
J. T. Gregory,	W. Harper,	W. D. Lyle,	
Geo. P. Harris,	J. R. Renaud,	C. O'Brien,	
James Hodgens,	E. H. Bailey,	J. R. Murray,	
J. C. Hudson	J. Whatell,	—S. Gal, Regler.	

The parting at the lake was lively enough, and feeling to not a few who staid behind. As the Florida rounded out into the lake, with the Cadets ranged along her guard, the Washington Artillerists, who were at the end of the wharf with one of their pieces, fired a parting salute, whilst the multitude buzzed—and the white kerchiefs waves on both sides till distance intervened.

The Hon. Mrs. Jefferson Davis was a passenger on board the boat, being on her way to rejoin her husband, the President, at Montgomery.

The military spirit was never higher in this city than just now. Numerous volunteer companies, organized for State service, are in a transit as to whether they shall follow on to Pensacola, or remain here—it being as yet uncertain what may be required of them for the defence of Louisiana.

FATAL AFFRAY.

Yesterday afternoon, in the course of a drunken fight among some laborers and steamboat hands, on New Levee street, near Julia, John Riley had his jugular vein cut, and was instantly killed, by Wm. Gallagher, who escaped. Officers Craigin and Barwin carried the dead body to the lock-up, where the Coroner held his post mortem examination upon it last evening.

FOURTH DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

Our report of the closing examination, yesterday, of the Girls' High School of the Fourth District, is unavoidably deferred.

This evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the church on the corner of Felicity and Chestnut streets, the annual exhibition will take place. The graduates of the High Schools will receive their diplomas; there will be music, recitations, readings, and all the usual exercises of such occasions. The church must of necessity be greatly crowded.

THE COURTS.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Henry Jackson and William Brown were severally arraigned to answer to the charge of larceny, and pleading guilty were remanded to prison to await their sentence.

Jim O'Brien, having entered the plea of guilty to the charge of carrying concealed weapons, was sentenced to one hours' imprisonment and to pay the costs of prosecution.

Patrick Dunn plead guilty to a similar charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 or in default of payment to two days' imprisonment.

Louis Gerard was tried upon the charge of assault and battery. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Sentence was passed: one weeks imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

William Crooks, Esq., entered the plea of guilty to the charge of assault and battery, and was remanded to await sentence.

Thomas Wilson and Dominique Foster, severally plead guilty to the charge of assault and battery, and were sentenced, the former to one days' and the latter to one weeks' imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Bernard Donnelly, John Mason and Mrs. Mason and Paul Teradea, charged with assault and battery, were, on motion of the District Attorney, discharged by nolle prosequi.

RECORDER EDMONSON'S COURT.—Mrs. Doyle, for striking Charles Holt's little daughter in the head with a stick of wood, on the 25th ult., on Good street, was yesterday sent before the First District Court. She gave bail.

John Leonard was sent before the same Court, for assaulting and beating A. H. Edmondson with a hickory club, in his own house, at the corner of Common and Broad streets, besides breaking down a fence, forcing gates, etc., all on the 24th ult. Bail given.

The above Edmondson was sent before the same Court for an assault and battery upon Martin Chichet, perpetrated on the 5th ult., at the corner of Common street and Hagan avenue. Bail given.

C. M. Johnson was sent before the same Court for a breach of trust, in failing to account for $28, which, as agent, he collected for Thomas Morun. Bail given.

Thomas Welsh and Robert Breckinridge, charged with beating Thomas Skelly and wounding him in the head with a tumbler, on the 11th ult., at the corner of Thalia and Liberty streets, were dismissed, Skelly not being able to remain in the city to prosecute. The slaves Betsy and Lenda, belonging to P. Powers, and Lucretia, belonging to T. Hilbert, were also dismissed from the serious charge, preferred by A. Newhouse, of having set fire to the old house of T. Hilbert, at the corner of Front Levee and Gelaisie streets.

The following accused parties were arraigned and booked for future examination:

Florence Blair, charged with embezzlement and breach of trust, in failing and refusing to account for a diamond ring worth $275, entrusted to her on the 28th ult., at her fashionable crib on Customhouse street, by a too-susceptible gentleman from up the river. (Case reported by us yesterday.) Bail given to appear on the 17th.

Louis Hines, at No. 174 Gravier street, charged with breach of trust, in refusing to account for half of a lot of carpenter's tools, left with him for safe-keeping. Bail given.

John Hadden and a free colored man named Charley, charged with defrauding Isaac H. Horton out of $89 worth of work and material, by their joint pretence that the negro was the slave of Hadden, this pretence being gotten up as evidence of Hadden's ability to pay Horton for the work required of and done by him. Sent to prison in default of bail.

P. Marcelin, charged with sending to the parish of St. John the Baptist, and there disposing of the old slave woman Rose, valued at $600, who had been left in his charge by her owner, Julius Czarnowski, and then himself absconding to the Island of Cuba. Bail given for the negro woman's production.

Patrick Keagan, charged with picking up unconsidered trifles on the levee. Locked up for an overhauling to-day.

Bernard Belack and Leon Negus, charged with interfering with officers Whitaker and Tucker in the discharge of their duty, at the New Basin. Locked up in default of bail.

RECORDER BLACHE'S COURT.—Antonio Pantoni, alias Jamoni Alexandro, was examined upon the charge of burglary and committed for trial before the First District Court.

John Schultz and Herman Nemnera, severally charged with larceny, were, after due examination, committed to prison to answer the charge at the bar of the First District Court.

In the case of Frank Myers, charged with breach of trust, the case was dismissed, it being adjudged a civil, and not a criminal case.

Wm. Engenberg, D. Eichman and Martha Franklin were arraigned upon the charge of burglary. After examination, Eichman and Franklin were discharged, and Engenberg committed for trial before the First District Court.

Pierre Saloy filed an affidavit charging V. Gallet with a breach of the peace, in grossly insulting and abusing him. Due proceedings were asked for.

RECORDER LEWIS'S COURT.—John Downey was examined upon the charge of cutting Edward Sheridan in the hand and arm, with intent to commit murder. The accused was duly committed for appearance before the First District Court.

Regina Hess was required to furnish bail, in the sum of $100, to keep the peace for the space of one month. Bail was furnished.

Frank Lewis and Joseph R. Lopez were, after examination upon the charge of assault and battery, sentenced to pay a fine of $15 each, for a breach of the peace, or to thirty days imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

AMUSEMENTS.—*Pauline.*—Henry the Fourth" was again given in great style last night, to a good and enjoyable audience. To night we are to have the golden old comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," and "The Fool o' the Family," with Mrs. Leighton as *Betsy*. It will be a positive act of stupidity on the part of those who love comedy and have the time to spare, not to respond to this bill at the Varieties to-night.

St. Charles.—The house was very slim last night, but Joey Gougenheim's *Captain*, in "The Hidden Hand," was as pleasantly and exciting as ever. Tonight Miss Joey takes her benefit, and appears in another dramatic rendition of a Ledger story, "The Doom of Deville." It is announced to be the last night of the Mobile company.

Academy.—Heller will repeat his necromantic wonders and fun tonight, and the pretty Miss Morgan will assist him. This is Heller's last week, and the last week of the Academy.

Opera House.—Hermann will to-night offer another of his beautiful and astonishing prestidigitation performances, introducing, with his lady assistant, some new and unparalleled feats. To-morrow night, Prezzolini appears in "Rigoletto."

Benefit of George Jordan.—The able and popular leading actor at the Varieties takes his benefit to-morrow night. Two things may be depended upon: that an attractive bill will be offered, and that the bill and the benefit will attract a crowded house.

Texas Intelligence.

From the Galveston News of Tuesday last we extract the following paragraphs:

Our army correspondent, writing us on the 27th March, from Fort Brown, says the Texas troops stationed there were preparing for active duty. The news had got abroad that a body of 1000 Mexican soldiers was concentrating in the State of Tamaulipas, with hostile designs towards the Texan frontier. Cannon, bearing on Brownsville had been placed in battery at Matamoras. The Texians were determined at the slightest hostile move on the part of the Mexicans to seize on Matamoras and hold it.

Col. Ben McCulloch has arrived in New Orleans from Richmond. He has, we understand, succeeded in his mission to purchase 1000 Colt's revolvers, and 1000 repeating rifles for the use of the State.

The steamship Rusk brought over to-day the two pieces of field artillery, six pounders, known as the "Twin sisters," which were used at the battle of San Jacinto, and did such good service there. They some how or other found their way back to Louisiana, where they have been considered as old iron.

The State of Louisiana, through the Legislature's action, has presented the guns again to the State of Texas, rechristened they know throughout.

We understand that Captain Murray, of the steamship Fashion, which vessel was chartered to take the U. S. troops from Indianola to the steamships waiting for them outside the bay, has been informed by the U. S. officer having charge, that his services would not be needed again until July next. What does this mean?

We some time since published an account of the cold-blooded murder of a prisoner in the Anderson county jail, by two others. The murderers, Wm. McLane and Wm. Horne, we learn from the Central Texian, were tried at the late term to the District Court, and sentenced, the former for forty and the latter for twenty seven years in the penitentiary. McLane was convicted of murder in the first degree, but being less than 16 years old, could not be hanged under the laws.

"Whither are They Bound?"

Under this caption, the Mobile Advertiser has an article upon the probable destination of the armed fleet which sailed from Northern ports a few days ago, and gives the following reasons for believing that its main object is the blockade of New Orleans:

With the aid of military the naval force at Lincoln's command can approach very nearly to making the blockade of New Orleans, at least, "thorough and effectual."

There is nothing now at command, as we have no navy, to prevent a force being landed and entrenched within the Mississippi. Their batteries, placed in the swampy wilderness above its several mouths would be still below Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and would effectually close the commercial gate of New Orleans, so well protected by a force coming down by the river to attack them, and could not be approached by land, for there is no land, properly speaking, by which troops could advance upon them.

The men-of-war, then, would need to give themselves no trouble about the main river, and would be at liberty to watch the Bigo'ets, and all the bayous by which a pirogue could reach the Gulf waters; to watch Lake Borgne, with the waters of which the Mexican Gulf Road connects the city; to watch Bayou Chef Menteur, which is defended by a fort (that would know from cost); to watch Berwick's Bay, with which the Opelousas Railroad connects the city. There should at once be taken such precaution in the way of dooling or temporary batteries as will prevent an enemy getting within the Mississippi. The idea set forth by a local contemporary, that if the river proper should be blockaded, steamers could freely navigate from the Mississippi, above New Orleans, by supplemental bayou mouths, thence debouching to the Gulf, is fallacious to a degree. The supplemental mouths are there, but are not openly navigable to the Gulf, though nearly so, for they lose their channels by reason of the waters expanding into vast swampy wastes as they approach the coast.

CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Holly Springs Cotton States of the 9th says:

From all parts of the country we receive the most flattering accounts from our farmers of their prospects of the wheat crops. Many are done planting corn and have commenced planting cotton. If nothing befalls the grain crop it will be unusually large this year in North Mississippi. This is just as it should be. We can and should raise all our breadstuffs, meats, horses and mules. We should not be dependent on others for the necessaries, the essentials of life, when we can raise and furnish them ourselves as easily and cheaply as any people on earth.

THE TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS ROAD.—The Texas and New Orleans road is now complete from Houston to Beaumont, with the exception of the first six miles from Houston, and about five miles between Green's bayou and the San Jacinto. It is presumed that the whole road will be completed in twenty days. The Eastern Texas road from Beaumont to Sabine Pass will also be put in operation in from thirty to forty days.

Arrangements have been made for running a line of steamers from Sabine Pass to Berwick's Bay four or six times a week.

HEAVY RAINS IN NORTH LOUISIANA.—The Ouachita Intelligencer of Wednesday last has the following:

Thursday night, Friday and Friday night, we had one of the severest rains of the season. The country is flooded, and all planting operations are suspended until the land becomes dry enough to resume.

As the consequence, the Ouachita has risen at least twelve feet, with a twenty foot rise at Camden to come down. The prospect is that the banks will be fuller at this place than at any previous time this year.

It has cleared off cool, with strong winds from the north.

KEY-WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

KEY-WEST, April 4, 1861.

The steamship Coatzacoalcos, Capt. Griffin, commander, arrived at this port this morning from Indianola, Texas, en route for New York harbor. The Coatzacoalcos touched at this place to land two companies of the First Infantry, and also to obtain a supply of coal and provisions for the home voyage. Nine companies of United States troops were embarked on the 24th ult. at Powder Horn, near Indianola, all of which go to New York, excepting two companies of the First Infantry, who will garrison the Key-West Barracks. The entire command are in excellent health.

The following are the officers attached to the command: Capt. J. B. King, Company I, First Infantry, commanding the detachment; Capt. J. M. Caldwell, Company A, First Infantry; Capt. S. D. Carpenter, Company E, First Infantry; Capt. J. N. Palmer, Company D, Second Cavalry; Capt. Gen. Stoneham, Company E, Second Cavalry; Capt. A. C. Brackett, Company I, Second Cavalry; Lieut. W. H. Jennifer, commanding Company B, Second Cavalry; Lieut. M. S. Kimmel commanding Company H, Second Cavalry; Lieut. J. E. Harrison, commanding Company H, Second Cavalry; Lieut. W. B. Chamblis, A. A. S.; First Lieut. A. Moore, Company A, First Infantry; Second Lieut. J. P. Sherburne, Company H, First Infantry; Clinton Wagner and R. H. Alexander, Assistant Surgeons. Capts. J. M. Caldwell and S. D. Carpenter will, Lieuts. J. A. Mower and J. P. Sherburne and Dr. C. Wagner, accompany with their commands as this place and take possession of the Barracks.

The following companies are now stationed at Key-West: Company K, First Artillery, W. H. French, commanding; First Lieut. F. Claiborne, Company B, First Artillery, J. M. Brannon, commanding; First Lieut. A. C. Gillem; Second Lieut. C. H. Webster; Company E, First Artillery, First Lieut. H. W. Clospen, commanding; Company A, First Infantry, Capt. J. M. Caldwell, commanding; Company H, First Infantry, Capt. S. D. Carpenter, commanding; First Lieut. J. A. Mower; Second Lieut. J. P. Sherburne; Assistant Surgeons, W. F. Carmichael and Clinton Wagner.

At Fort Taylor are also stationed the following Engineer officers: Capt. L. B. Arnold; Second Lieut. Walter McFarland.

The steamer Coatzacoalcos leaves tonight for New York, via Havana, where she is obliged to proceed for a supply of water, there being a scarcity of that article at present in Key-West.

The schooner Mary E. Hodson, Hodson, arrived on the 25th ult. from New York, loaded with provisions and ordnance stores for Fort Taylor. Among the materials landed at the fortification we noticed a number of 8 and 10 inch Columbiads, weighing 5 and 7 tons each; mortars throwing 13 inch shell and other as equally destructive in their proportions. The supplies for this fortification are very extensive, and embrace all the appliances for sustaining a prolonged siege. With the sole exception of water, the troops have at their auxiliary disposal all which is essentially requisite, well ventilated quarters—a beautiful, convenient and healthy station—ammunition in abundance and ordnance supplies of the most perfect description.

The first rain will replenish the extensive cisterns of the barracks and fort, and then, the only article needed, will be supplied to the garrison.

The rainy season may now be daily looked for, but should the supply be withheld for some time, the troops would not suffer. Havana and the Miami river are near at hand, and would furnish, by means of United States steamers on this station, sufficient water for the consumption of the troops.

The brig Three Sisters, Pelham, commander, for Madrid, put into this port on the 26th ult. for water, and sailed on the 28th for Habana.

The schooner Ruth B. Jones, Clark, master, from New York bound to Manatlan, on the 26th, put in for a boat.

The schooner Maryland, Lockland, master, from Baltimore on the 26th and sailed the 27th ult., for Mobile. The bark Mary A. Kimball, Starbuck, master, on the 26th ult. from New York, and sailed Apalachicola for Fort Jefferson.

The schooner Greenland, Carver, master, from Horsesshoe, Pa., bound to Philadelphia, on the 24th and sailed on the 26th ult.

The brig Andover, Mayhew, master, having completed her repairs sailed the 26th ult. for New York. Expenses, $2,500.

The United States ram Hartford, Captain Craven, sailed the 24th for Pensacola, with stores from the Key-West naval station for the fleet.

The Dreadnought schooner W. I. Rooks, Crawford, master, on the 1st from Galveston, in ballast same day, after obtaining a pilot for Havana.

The schooner Anthem, Grant, master, on the 2d from Rio and sailed on the 3d for Matanzas.

The steamer Salvor, Weir, master, on the 3d from Havana.

Judge Marvin, of the Admiralty Court, being without a Marshal, cannot decide a large number of prize cases, and a commissioner should be at once appointed. The wreck salvage of ship Poughkeepsie is now closed, Judge M. adjudicator in the case, and he will decide upon the amount of compensation.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

The bonds of this road are selling in New Orleans at 85 for a branch Texas, located in [illegible]

Texas does not yet [illegible] of the necessary legislation, of Congress and, I recollect, of [illegible] to the Pacific coast.

The road is [illegible] and cotton is fetching heavily.

The Board, Genera, Billing & Company have sold about 1,000,000 pounds of wool for Boston and Philadelphia manufacturers, at prices per lb. more than $10. The wool, not [illegible] Gonzales, on Sandy Creek, Public Railroad Company will have a [illegible] the previous year of the Hillsboro, Clinton Railroad Lands. It is [illegible] by the wool and cotton company that lands will more than [illegible] the cost of [illegible] land outside. They received only Government [illegible] in the sale.

How great the lands of the South-ern Pacific Railroad Company in Shipping [illegible] the product will [illegible] the [illegible]

The United States [illegible] the Road on Pacific Railroad, and [illegible] Texas—$12,000,000.

Authorized will be worth what it [illegible] the value of the lands may be [illegible] as the wealth of the property of the company, when the road is completed. The company proposes to hold forward with complete to the public by [illegible] of $750,000, in addition to Bonds.

Of this amount about $2,250,000 have already been paid in, and [illegible] have been issued. The company now owes about $1,500,000 of the issued stock; and portion of $1,000,000 of it for the purpose of payment in Bonds, for Labor expended, related now claims and [illegible] from working since the reorganization of the company, in September, 1860. The balance, amounting to about $750,000, is all [illegible] and equity the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the issued stock, [illegible] by the President, [illegible] $700,000 of the issued stock, and the Treasurer, [illegible] amount [illegible] the equity [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]