New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1861.

THE OLD DOMINION!

The telegraphic wires yesterday were heavy with good news. The gallant responses of the Governors of Tennessee and Missouri, to the requisition of Lincoln for troops, were enough, alone, to stimulate our patriotism and excite the highest enthusiasm of our people. But when it was announced that the Convention of Virginia had passed an Ordinance of Secession, the satisfaction and delight of our people became almost uncontrollable; and the one hundred guns which were fired in Lafayette Square in honor of the event, gave but feeble expression to the universal joy of the citizens of New Orleans.

The Virginians especially—those who were natives of the Old Commonwealth—were particularly jubilant. But hardly less so were the citizens generally. It made the heart of every Virginian in the city swell with pride to witness the satisfaction that beamed from every countenance, on the reception of the glorious tidings.

True, the people of Virginia have to pass upon the act of secession—but it will be a mere formality. From the base of the Blue Ridge to the shores of the Chesapeake there will be found scarcely a voice in opposition. The great valley of Virginia and the patriotic people of the southwest, will rally with almost equal unanimity. By an overwhelming majority the Old Dominion will cut loose from the enemies of the South, and take her proud position with her Southern sisters.

This action of Virginia shows what will be done by North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. In a few short weeks, the whole South will be united, in fact if not in form. The mightiest State of the South, in power and in numbers—a State which can put into the field one hundred thousand as brave soldiers as ever shouldered a musket—joins her destinies, for weal or for woe, with her sister States of the South. The South is now, to all intents and purposes, united and defiant; and brave old Virginia stands in the front rank! All hail to the land which bore Washington and Madison, and Jefferson and Henry!

New Orleans Firemen.

Dickens' All the Year Round publishes an article on "American Firemen," from which we extract the following:

A few days before I visited New Orleans a dreadful fire had taken place, that burnt down a whole street of cotton warehouses and cotton presses, and emporiums of Southern produce. I saw the ruins when I visited the city, still black and hot, just by the great square where the statue of Henry Clay is, and not far from the levee, as the shore of the Mississippi is called. As Scanlon says, "Red was the night, and red was the town was in a scythe: the crowd was a piebald of spectators, black and white faces; the wholesale from Poydras street to the furthest bayous leading out to Lake Pontchartrain, was burning crimson; millions of dollars melted in the blaze; the young firemen were aroused to the highest pitch of a mastery; all the town was in a rattle with the hoof-carts and the swift engines; the bells rang to every street; the colored lights flashed about; the telegraph was never still. Through wreaths of smoke; through terrible dangers of falling stones and beams, the avalanches of fire, crushed the brave young men with the ladders, hooks, ropes and axes. Suddenly all cries were hushed by a roar as of an earthquake; two vast walls fell and buried at once fifteen of the best young men; the moment's hush was broken by a scream from the survivors who, but five minutes ago, had been all roaring with open mouths, the popular fireman's song of

"Wake up the engine, the engine is sleeping."

The papers, ever since, have used this terrible calamity at New Orleans as an argument for employing paid firemen who are less rash than volunteers, and who are always ready and quite as effective; though, perhaps, not so daring.

ESCAPE BY A MURDERER.—James O'Connor, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, at the Spring term of 1858, and afterwards tried and sentence to be hanged, made his escape from Apalachicola jail on Thursday night last. The Advertiser gives the following particulars:

O'Connor was closely confined and heavily ironed to the floor of his cell; nevertheless, with the aid of a knife, he succeeded in cutting the two bolts which secured his irons. This being accomplished, the bolt of the lock of the cell door was next forced aside, and his escape was easily effected. In the cell was found a note, written by O'Connor, certifying that he had received no assistance from any one, that he had effected his escape by the use of a knife he found in the chink of the walls of his cell.

O'Connor made a similar escape last August, and after being at large two months returned to the jail, and asked to be again placed in his old quarters.

ARRIVAL OF LOUISIANA TIGERS.—The Louisiana Guards and the Crescent Rifles arrived this morning from New Orleans, and left this forenoon on the steamer Kate Dale for Warrington, via the Islands. They have come prepared to assume arms and life, and are as fine a body of men as we have seen of late. They represent the best families of our sister city, and are an honor to their State. The following comprises the officers:

Louisiana Guards—Maj. S. M. Todd, Captain, Commanding; Capt. G. R. Tenner, 1st Lieutenant; Capt. Pulcher, 2d Lieutenant; R. J. B. Gourley, 3d Lieutenant.

Crescent Rifles—S. W. Fisk, Captain; Thaddeus Smith, 1st Lieutenant; W. T. Robinson, 2d Lieutenant; — Farris, 3d Lieutenant.

Mobile Tribune, Wednesday.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—We regret to learn that an unfortunate difficulty occurred last night between two members of the Clopton Rifles, from Jackson county, which is likely to terminate fatally to one of the parties. The dispute arose as to the relative strength of two men, when the lie was passed, and a man named Joel Brown received a blow across the throat from a stick of wood in the hands of the other man, whose name we could not learn. Brown's skull was badly fractured, and he was conveyed to the hospital of Dr. R. B. S. Hargis. The assailant escaped. We have since learned that Brown is dead.—[Pensacola Gazette, 13th.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

CITY HOTEL.—W P Graves, Tex; N Humphreys, T H McManus, La; L M Cowan MD, Bayou Rouge; B Adler, A Hirsch, Ark; T Mahony, La; J M B Brice, Tigerville; F Parsons, Mo; S C Scott, Miss; S McKnight, city; Chas Sneed, N Y; J P Lee, E Simonin, J O C Stubbs, W A Wilson, W M Prosby, Miss; J E Nelms, Mo; W A Davis, J N Jones, H H Jones, Texas; S B Webb, S C Webb, E B Bright, Ark; Capt W H Woodward, Ky; J E Davis, Mrs N Wells, W J Townsend, Miss; S A Collins, Miss M Collins, S Barkson, Miss; J J Hyde, T Burgess, J Moore, La; L D Banks, Ark; W M Robinson, J P Fortson, Tex; L M Merritt, Fla; A K Bloom, J M Cohen, C M McNair, Ala; B T Higginbotham, F A Evans, Mo; L A Powell, J K P Landis, La; J Gordon, Ala; Miss Lizzie Grooves, Mo; H P Atkins, W R Jenkins, Miss; M L Finch, Tex; J T Daniel, W Anderson, H E Moore, G W Lowry, W L Lewis and wife, Miss; C B Mitchell, Ark; E A Abbott, N H; J H Hill; M S Mandel, N Y; J Beans, Ohio; D P Dewood; H B Wheat, city; W H Deadrick, J H Westcott, J P Kimmers, F N Kielhue, B A Bright, B A Bragg, Mrs McCulloch, Tex; J DeValeourt, La; Thos Ford, Miss; J J McCauley, Ga.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—J Lovell, E G Greenlee, Miss; W McDonald, Tex; J M Taylor, La; Edwd F Pratt, Columbus; J B Berry, J K Berry, Ga; D A Harris, J H Hill, Ala; Miss Gilman, Selma; P Perry and lady, city; T G Hoscard, Mrs Howard, Mrs Duncan, Fla; G J Leigh, Va; Lieut J D Ball, Jour; S Mead, Rapides; Miss H F Bailey, Miss Sal Bailey, F Cannon, La; H Baldwin, N Y; H B Wilson, Middleton; J H Rives, S S Boyd, Thos R Shields, L C Moore, Miss; Jos Gorton, A Cocks, J J Roach, Tex; H C Stather, B Johnson, La; A M Rose, Ark; D A Williamson, M Jersey; J R Jones, Tenn; W B Hazlit; W Barrow; W W Pugh, E Howell, R C Martin, Dr E Borland, coast; J A Smith, Ky; E C Field, C D Lewis, D N Moody, Miss; Chas S Smith, Ohio; Mrs L Smith, R Manry, T H Kent, Tex; Alex Thomas, G A Washington, J M Pond, Tenn; T H Stather, Thibodaux; P Sherman, N Y; W Gray, Ala.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—W S Granger, Va; G Duncan, Ky; Miss M Victor, J Adams, R M Branch, Ala; Moulton, J P Bowman, La; J E Shaw, Texas; Jno Brown, St Louis; J J Baxter, Va; Mrs Smith, N Y; N P Martin, F Amadee Tete, Assumption; Saml Flower, city.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—G W Tandy, J S Gore, Tenn; A A Kerr, Ky; Dr A Fowler, J G Stewart, Ala; N P Chauncy, Tex; A March, Ill; G W Clarke, St Louis; J H Russell, Miss S D Rainey, Tex; R Walsh, Scott, city; M Chambers, Iowa; Rev J D Mann, Miss; Miss Louise Mann, Miss; L Burrison, Capt W W Wheatley, city; Jos Hagan, Tex; C Richard, R A Johnson, Miss T M Johnson, J W Wilson, Mrs and Miss Wilson, Liz; B K Howell; Chas E Laing, C S N; J Poirecont, Ross Bluff; J Smith, La; S A Stites, D P January, Dr W A Fisher, A Hyde, Tex; J P Tache, Ala; G M Pease, Virginia.

☞Dr. Charles E. Kells, Dentist, No. 159 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XIV. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1861. NUMBER 40.

Local Intelligence.

SECESSION OF VIRGINIA.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

EXCITEMENT OF THE PEOPLE---GREAT REJOICINGS,

TUMULT OF ENTHUSIASM.

One Hundred Big Guns and Eight Little Ones for the Old Dominion.

GENERAL MILITARY ITEMS.

Notwithstanding that the secession of Virginia had for some days been looked upon as a fixed fact, the final announcement of that fact, by telegraph, yesterday afternoon, threw the community into a state of the most noisy and jubilant excitement.

Before the news had appeared in the afternoon editions of the evening papers, it spread electrically about the streets, and for the time caused a very general suspension of business.

Some gentlemen connected with the cotton houses on Carondelet and Common streets, speedily brought out a small cannon, or swivel, and, at the intersection of the streets named, fired a salute of eight guns—seven for the Confederate States and one more for Virginia. In a moment, all enthusiasm was out on the street, and the excitement and rejoicings were all-pervading and intense. We saw dignified and grave-mannered gentlemen, who had probably seldom or never shouted before, whirling their hats over their heads, and vying with the loudest in their loud huzzas for the glorious Old Dominion.

Meantime the evening papers came out blazing with the news in printed shape. The printing offices were besieged by eager and excited crowds, and the newsboys never before had such large or rapid sales. The rush, the stampede, the gathering in knots, was visible everywhere; and every face glowed with the smile of high and patriotic satisfaction.

And whilst this excitement pervaded the population, the booming of cannon on Lafayette Square awoke responsive throbs in all hearts, and attracted an immense throng to the Square, all going to look at the cannon firing, out of pure love for the salute. The gallant Washington Artillerists were there with two pieces, in extraordinarily quick time, and never did any hundred guns fired by them ever reverberate more musically along the length and breadth of the city.

All that we have described was within the compass of an hour after the receipt of the news. We should state that the flags everywhere were thrown to the breeze, in honor of the great event of the day; our neighbors of the Delta flinging out theirs with an eighth star upon it.

After the first hour or two's excitement, the town settled down to its business and dinner, and all things went on as usual, but the event was the talk all the rest of the day.

The dispatches concerning Virginia's further action, as well as those from North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri, also contributed much to the public gratification and enthusiasm. Kentucky will speak out next—and will soon roll into line—and then the South will stand a new and united nation, bright, powerful and full-armed, like another Minerva, springing from the head of Jove.

Wonder how H. O. A. likes the manner in which the Southern "combinations" are "dispersing?"

THE BENVILLE GUARDS.

As we have already noticed, the Benville Guards are already up and doing eager, for the fray. The following are the officers, the company being regularly received into the First Brigade Louisiana troops:

Captain, Mark L. Moore; First Lieutenant, James M. Coffey; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Williams; Orderly Sergeant, — Second Orderly Sergeant, C. H. Carpenter; Third Orderly Sergeant, Forest Coburn; First Corporal, John A. Russell; Second Corporal, M. C. Vandiswall; Third Corporal, W. H. Burroughs.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHREVEPORT COMPANY.

Right on the heels of the Virginia excitement yesterday afternoon, came the steamer Louis D'Or, with 121 brave Louisianians, the chivalry of upper Red river—lawyers, planters, doctors, planters' sons, and men generally of station in life, representing the patriotism, the blood, the death-defying willingness of Louisiana's "combinations" to "disperse."

The company was the "Shreveport Greys," officered as follows:

Captain, J. H. Beard; First Lieutenant, George Williamson; Second Lieutenant, L. D. Marks; Third Lieutenant, B. L. Hodge; First Sergeant, J. A. Andrews; Second Sergeant, J. P. Harris; Third Sergeant, T. C. Pollock; Fourth Sergeant, A. C. Powell; First Corporal, L. L. Butler; Second Corporal, J. J. Crossley; Third Corporal, J. Regan; Fourth Corporal, Wm. Moore; Chaplain, S. B. Surat.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE ZOUAVE BATTALION.

Yesterday the Battalion of Zouaves was presented with a very handsome flag, at the City Hall, in presence of a large number of spectators.

Mr. C. N. Morse presented the flag and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Zouave Battalion of Louisiana:

Before presenting to you the flag I hold in my hand I will state, that I doubt not the ladies who have wrought this banner, would have added another star to the field, had the secession of Virginia been known sooner.

Gentlemen; I have the honor of meeting you this evening, to present to you this flag, the gift of the ladies of New Orleans, and the work of their fair hands. It is with a feeling of regret that I announce to you that the fair lady from whose hands you were to have received this banner, is prevented by indisposition from performing a duty peculiarly her own. I trust she will pardon me, if I offend somewhat, in naming Miss Harriet S. Zacharie; for you, gentlemen, would receive this beautiful gift most appropriately from the hands of the sister of the battalion—two of her brothers are already doing their duty in your own bright and world-known uniform, and another may be, even now, fighting under the same Southern flag, upon the sands or over the waves of Pensacola Bay.

She has commissioned me to act for her in presenting this flag, and I accept, with pleasure, the honor of representing her—while at the same time I am proud of discharging such a duty towards so gallant a corps. You are about to join your comrades at the seat of war, bearing with you this token of the enthusiasm, esteem and affection of those you are leaving; it will accompany you on the tedious march; it will be with you at night, as you rest under the star-spangled vault of heaven, and its delicate folds will float over you amid the fearful scenes of battle.

It will be borne by you, I hope and believe, ever to victory or defeat, it will be always with honor.

Each of you as he glances at it will be nerved to defend it to the last, and rally around it as your numbers dim—to the brother, as it rustles in the breeze, it will whisper of sister, of father and home, until, perhaps, a mist may dim the eye as he looks upon it—while in the hour of danger and death, when the shock of contending armies shakes the field, this flag will throw its protecting fold over him. And should death come, as come it may to all, may the flag be found covering the kindred trunk lying among the thickest of the dead.

Soldiers, you are going to do battle for the South under the flag and in the service of the Southern Confederacy. The eyes of the daughters of Louisiana will follow with confidence your career of arms until they welcome you back, it may be with diminished ranks, your beautiful flag blackened and torn, but still floating proudly from its lance, to meet the glances of those who gave it.

Soldiers of the Zouave Battalion—comrades in arms—may success and honor attend you!

Permit me to bid you adieu.

Capt. Lauve responded as follows:

Sir—To you, the representative of the fair donors of this beautiful flag, we return our most heartfelt thanks for the honor—for the encouragement and for the God-speed you thereby convey to us; my heart is too full to express to you in an elaborate display of words the feelings this kindly tribute will engender in the bosom of the humblest private here. But, I now, in the face of the blue sky above us, with the rays of you setting sun shining on these seven stars, which have but this day had one more, add a glorious one, added to their number. Here, I say, I pledge my honor, my life-blood and my hopes of hereafter upon the issue which is now presented before us, in such bloody characters. We may not place this glorious banner upon the bastions of the fort we go to hoist, but we can die, and when these now bright colors come back to you, stained with powder and with smoke, tattered with whistling balls received in the moment of victory, believe me, that no other stain shall be seen upon it or upon us; and, if our ranks be thinned, it will be in the ranks of this dear treasure you have entrusted to our care.

Fellow-soldiers, you have heard to what I have pledged you. Will you not bear me out in what I have said? Need I say Sir, or do more than point to that eloquent picture?

GENERAL MILITARY ITEMS.

FIRST COMPANY OF LOUISIANA FOOT RIFLES FOR PENSACOLA.—It will be seen by referring to our advertising columns that, upon the special request of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, this fine company has been ordered to Pensacola on Monday next, by Gov. Moore. As there are a few vacancies in the ranks, the commander, Capt. Henry St. Paul, offers our patriotic young men an opportunity to join until Sunday next at noon. Armed as they are with the Minnie rifle, this company will be sure to be placed in a position where glory is to be won, at the attack on Fort Pickens, and we are confident that they will acquit themselves both there and wherever else they may be ordered, in a manner to fully satisfy the authorities who have so signally complimented them, in specially asking for them from our Governor.

OLD DOMINION GUARD.—This is the name adopted yesterday by Gen. C. R. Wheat's recently organized company. We learn that the ranks are rapidly filling up, and that the company will certainly be ready to depart for the seat of war in a very short time.

ANOTHER COMPANY.—A company called the Tiger Rifles has been formed under the following named officers: Captain, Alexander White; First Lieutenant, Robert A. Teller; Second Lieutenant James Brown; Orderly Sergeant, Richard Handkins; Second Sergeant, Chas. Lewis; Third Sergeant, Peter J. Hackett; Fourth Sergeant, Joseph Cooper; First Corporal, John Flenniken; Second Corporal, William Keller; Third Corporal, Michael Welch; Fourth Corporal, Robert Bristow. This company numbers already 72 privates, and will receive recruits daily at 29 Front Levee, between Gravier and Poydras streets.

MEETING OF VIRGINIANS.

A meeting of natives of Virginia, now residents of New Orleans and Louisiana, was held last night in the large gentlemen's parlor of the St. Charles Hotel. Although the call was not issued until about 8 o'clock, the large parlor of the hotel was crowded to overflowing.

The meeting was called to order by Col. D. A. Wilson, who nominated the following gentlemen for officers of the meeting:

PRESIDENT—R. C. BONFORD.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

A. D. Kelly,	Chas. McCarty,	Dr. R. Smith,
W. H. Parker,	J. D. Bourgeois,	Walter Cox,
Colonel Moore,	T. L. Mason,	Judge Rogers,
W. C. Lipscomb,	Marshall Smith,	John R. Marrioneb
Hon. Garland Smith,	Geo. Macnamara,	C. D. Yancy,
Chas. E. Wheat,		D. S. Bridges.

SECRETARIES.

William M. Semple,	L. M. Montgomery.

Mr. Bonford, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting for a few minutes in an eloquent and patriotic strain, congratulating those present on the proud attitude of Virginia.

Gen. C. R. Wheat moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on Gov. Moore, and invite him to take a seat in the meeting. Messrs. Wheat, Bickham and Sully were appointed the committee.

Mr. R. A. Grinnan moved that a committee of eight be appointed to report resolutions to the meeting. The motion was adopted, and R. A. Grinnan, Judge Eagan, Col. D. A. Wilson, William B. Walker, A. B. James, R. A. Browne, Benjamin Crump and C. L. C. Dupuy were appointed the committee.

The committee retired, and in the meantime the meeting was addressed by General Wheat, D. B. Bridges, Esq., Mr. Marr of Tennessee, who announced himself a "grandson of the Old Dominion," Mr. Mason of Texas, who is a son of Senator Mason of Virginia, and other gentlemen, and these speeches aroused the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch. Cheers were given for Virginia, for Louisiana, for Mississippi, for Tennessee, for Gov. Jackson of Missouri, and for Gen. Beauregard. We have never seen the patriotic enthusiasm of a popular assembly more thoroughly aroused.

The Committee on Resolutions then appeared, and reported the following:

At a meeting of Virginians, residents of Louisiana, called upon the announcement of the passage of the ordinance of secession by the Convention of Virginia:

Resolved, That as natives of the Old Dominion, we have received the news of her secession with unbounded joy.

Resolved, That we send her our heartfelt greetings, and will hail the advent of her new star in the galaxy of our glorious Southern Confederation, with peculiar pleasure.

Resolved, That while, as citizens of Louisiana by adoption, our first allegiance is to her, yet we pledge ourselves now as ever, to be true to Virginia's rallying cry, "*sic semper tyrannis*."

Resolved, That the action of the Governors of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, indicating one unanimous feeling of resistance among the Southern people, fills our hearts and nerves our arms.

The resolutions, being put to a vote, were unanimously adopted, amid vociferous cheers.

Mr. A. B. James moved that these resolutions be sent to the Governors of all the Southern States which have not seceded, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

On motion, it was resolved that the resolutions be published, and that all Virginians in the city be requested to sign their names to a printed copy.

Brief and spirit stirring addresses were then made by Judge Eagan and Gen. Barrow, after which, the meeting adjourned.

THE COURTS.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*John Hoot*.—W. H. Harrison, having entered the plea of guilty to the charge of larceny, was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the Parish Prison and to pay the costs of prosecution.

RECORDER EMERSON'S COURT.—Wm. Clarke and Peter Handy were yesterday sent before the First District Court as dangerous and suspicious characters. They were arrested by special officer Farrell, whilst attempting the audacious trick of stealing their own portraits out of the "rogue's gallery," in the Chief's office.

Jerry Conners, for horribly abusing Mrs. Catherine Eaglesom, on Lafayette street; and Mike Boyle, for threatening the life of Mrs. Timothy Lowry, and threatening to burn her house down, on Magazine street, were put under bonds to keep the peace for three months. Christian Nelson, for laying violent hands upon Silvia Ross, on Basin street, was fined $20.—Margaret Dennery, charged with insulting and abusing Mme Grimore at her residence on Gaspare street, (Margaret renting a room there) was dismissed upon her promise to leave the premises.

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

Thomas Hammond, f. m. c., charged by Dr. Jas. S. Knapp with being a dangerous and suspicious character and having no proof of his freedom. Bail of $1000 given.

Charles McCarty, arrested on board the steamer Silver Wave as a dangerous and suspicious character and vagrant. Sent to prison in default of $1000 bail.

Wm. Scott, charged with knocking down an unknown man on Tchoupitoulas street, and attempting to strike officer Fick with an axe. Bail given.

George Ellis, charged with stealing from John W. McCracken's store, at the corner of Girod and Dryades streets, a revolver valued at $25. Sent down in default of bail.

Joseph Mullaly, charged with breaking into Dr. Bell's residence, on Dryades street, with intent to harm Barr and his family. Sent down.

Henry Smith, charged with stealing $24 worth of clothing from Fred Barnnan's trunk, in its boarding house, at the corner of New Levee and Girod streets. Sent down.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—John German and J. Smith, respectively charged with larceny, were, after examination, discharged, and the cases dismissed. Henry Siebeking and Julia Evans were examined upon the charge of committing a breach of the peace, and sentenced to give bond in the sum of $100 each to keep the peace during the term of one month.

John Connors was charged by the affidavit of Elizabeth Russell, with assault and battery. The accused was committed to the Parish Prison to answer in proper time.

RECORDER BLANCHE'S COURT.—James McGrapd was arraigned upon the charge of assault and battery, and, after examination, condemned to give bonds of $500 for appearance before the First District Court. Bond was given.

Antoine H. Augo, accused of assault and battery, after due examination, furnished bond in the sum of $300 to answer to the charge before the First District Court, in accordance with the decision of the Recorder.

Pierre Forlin, Jean Marie Dallaemi and Louis Dallaemi, were severally charged by affidavit with committing a breach of the peace. In each case bond, to the amount of $500, was given for due appearance to answer to the charge.

How to Raise Canaries.

In breeding, many persons place two hens to one male; I should not myself, but this is a mere matter of opinion. I prefer a breeding cage about three feet long, having a sliding wired partition, let in from the back by a groove at top and bottom, occupying one-third of the cage, to be reserved for young birds as soon as they can fly, but before they can feed themselves. The framework of this partition to be wood about an inch deep at top, and an inch-and-a-half at bottom; in the center of the bottom part of this partition pans are let in, one on each side, into which egg paste is put, so that when the parents take from one pan the victuals to feed them, the young ones soon learn to feed themselves from the other. It is likewise useful to prevent the young birds from disturbing the hen when she makes her nest or sits before they can feed themselves, and is much better than placing them in a small cage attached to the front or side. Some persons attempt to describe the sex, but I can only recommend the longest and boldest bird for the male. In winter and summer the vent will distinguish them: the breast bone is a bit longer in the male.

In the first place, I should choose a female that is older than the male, as it often happens that more males than females are thus produced. The size of a bird is known by the length and strength of its claws, and the scales on the legs. Birds which are paired for the first time should be put into a small cage for a week, to become accustomed to each other. If two females are to be paired with one male (which I am not partial to) they should previously have been kept together. The breeding cages, I have above named, should have two partitions—one of wood, with a sliding door to be used for this purpose. When the first hen has laid, the sliding door is drawn back, and the male is admitted to the second; and when both have laid, the sliding door may be left open, allowing the male to have access to both females, as they will not then interfere with each other. This door should be shut when either of the hens hatch, leaving the first to feed her own young; this is the safest plan. But where birds are bred in cages, I prefer one female to a male, as he feeds the female whilst sitting, and lightens her care in rearing their offspring.

Breeding cages should not be hung on wainscoting where the slamming of a door is likely to shake the cage, as this is sometimes the cause of the eggs being addled. When birds are good breeders, it is best to leave them entirely to themselves. The nests purchased at bird fanciers' shops are, I fancy, good enough to answer the purpose; but should these not be obtained, use fine moss, cowhair and delicate hay, with a set of net work round it, which fasten on one side of the front of the cage inside; these materials the birds will take as they fancy, sometimes making the nests at once, at others strewing at the bottom of the cage and wasting them, and requiring a second or even third supply. If you think it to remove the eggs as soon as laid, lay them in a box filled with dry sand, taking all away till the last is laid, placing an ivory one in the nest when the first is taken. The period of incubation is thirteen days. It is often on or near the nest where the pairing takes place, the female screaming the male by a continuous piping note, repeated more quickly at the nearer she is to laying. About a week elapses between the first pairing and laying the first egg; usually each day afterwards an egg is laid, the number varying from two to six—the pairing often continuing during the first week of incubation.

About three nests during the season may be obtained where the birds match moderately early. If any doubt exists as to the eggs being unimpregnated, hold them between the fingers in the sunshine, in a bright light; the good ones will appear filled with veins while the bad will appear clear or addled. The eggs should be held lightly by the ends, between the thumb and forefinger, as they are easily broken. This examination should be made when incubation has been going on five or six days. For a few days before the young are hatched, it is advisable to give the birds a paste in the pan, consisting of one fourth hard-boiled yolk of eggs, boiled crumb of roll or bread, and boiled rape seed, well mixed. The male assists the chief part in rearing the young, he feeding them, and allowing the female to recover from the exhaustion of incubation. Until the twelfth day the young remain comparatively naked, requiring to be covered by the female, after which time they soon leave the nest, and, by the time they are a month old, may be removed from the breeding to the store cage.

Many persons recommend young birds to be removed from their parents as soon as they begin to feed themselves, from fifteen to twenty days old, if they wish to teach them any particular kind of song; but I am convinced that they may be left until they are a month old without bad effect, as I have seen both nestling linnets, mules, and canaries left with their parents until that time, and have perfectly learned their tutor's note, if after that time taken quite out of the hearing of any other bird. I have known birds which have learned the song of the robin, and likewise the woodlark, and not having a call of their own, have been kept with their parents for a month. To teach a young bird to learn any strange song, particularly to pipe, he should be placed in a small wire cage, which should be darkened by degrees, and kept out of the hearing of any bird. A short air, or musical piece, should be whistled to him, or played on a flute or organ five or six times a day, especially in the mornings and evenings, and in three or six months he will repeat it perfectly, or not at all.

Some canaries, from having little exercise, and not enjoying pure air, are subject to the following diseases:

1. Rupture, which causes inflammation of the intestines. The body is blown up, transparent, lean, and full of red veins; the intestines appear to have fallen to the lower part of the body, which seems black. This is often produced from giving the bird improper food. A spare diet, with alum or salt in the water, is recommended; I prefer adding flaw to its seed, and stick liquorice in the water; also oat meal and milk boiled. If worked, strew powdered chalk with the gravel. But, do what you will, it is seldom cured.

2. Yellow gall on the head and eyes—a little saffron in the water, crashed hemp-seed and mawseed occasionally in the pan; plenty of gravel, also crounded chick-weed and water cress, useful.

3. Some females, whilst hatching, have the sweating sickness, which may be known by the lower part of the body being quite wet. For this disease some persons recommend washing the bird with salt and water, and afterwards with spring-water, to be repeated twice a day, and dried in the sun. Powder giving it nourishing food, particularly green meat, and not keeping it in quite so warm a temperature.

4. Loss of voice. Sometimes arising from cold; a little mawseed, flax, and crushed hemp-seed, and liquorice in the water. Plenty of gravel.

5. Overgrown beaks or claws required to be pared with sharp scissors. The red worm seen both in the beak and claws when held against the light, show how far they may be cut. Before pairing birds, their claws should be examined, to prevent their catching them in the nest.

CAPT. JONES HERE.—In the Mobile Evening News we find the following statement, which is confirmed by other papers:

We have it from highly responsible authority that the rumors, of which we have been cognizant for some time, are well founded, and that Captain William Jones, of the shop Island, has terminated his brief but notorious career at the end of a rope.

The account we hear is, that on the arrival of the Thursday evening cars at Scooba, a passenger on the train pointed out Jones as boasting to him of being the person who "pearl-hooked Steamer—and stated that he was then on his way to Washington with dispatches for Lincoln's Government. He was arrested, the proofs of his treason found upon him, and was executed on the spot by the enraged citizens.

The only paper we have received from up the road, of a later date than the reported occurrence, is the Southern Republic, of Sunday morning, which says nothing about it, and indeed, it has been our impression that Jones left Mobile on Friday.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP KEDAR.

COTTON BUOYANT AND ADVANCING.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

[BY THE NORTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

HALIFAX, April 18. The Royal Mail Steamship Kedar, Capt. Hole, from Liverpool on the 6th, arrived at this port to-day, en route for New York.

She brings one day's later news than we had by the North Briton.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—The sales of Cotton in Liverpool to-day, (Saturday) are estimated at 20,000 bales.

The market rules firm, and with an upward tendency.

Prices of all qualities have partially advanced ½d.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report the Breadstuffs market quiet and steady.

Provisions steady.

LONDON, April 6.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £15,000 during the week.

HAVRE, April 6.—The amount of Cotton sold in Havre the past week consisted of 4500 bales, the market closing dull but quiet.

New Orleans tres Ordinaire closed at 100f., and Bas at 99f.

The stock in port sums up 277,000 bales.

Political Intelligence.

The advices from the European continent are still of a warlike character.

A Paris telegraphic dispatch says the army is drilling for war. All the Marshals of France have been summoned to attend the Council of War on the 8th inst.

Military operations are about commencing in Italy.

It is reported that an English division has gone to the Ionian Isles, where the agitation is on the increase.

SECESSION OF VIRGINIA.

Nine Times Nine Cheers for the Old Dominion!

Special Dispatch to the Crescent.

MONTGOMERY, April 18.—Fire your guns! Virginia is out! Toombs has a dispatch at this moment bringing the news!

D. G. DUNCAN.

All Hail, Tennessee!

The following dispatch was yesterday received by one of the largest commercial houses of this city:

NASHVILLE, April 18.—Can you get us one hundred Enfield rifles and accoutrements, with sword bayonets? TENNESSEE IS IN A BLAZE!

The News in Mobile.

MOBILE, April 18, 1½ o'clock.—We have just received the news from Virginia. The Mobilians are in a state of great excitement. A large crowd is in front of the Battle House, listening to speeches from various gentlemen in the balcony. The streets are filled with people, congratulating each other. Stewart, Perry, Walker, Judge Meek, and others, are now speaking.

Reception of the News in Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 18.—There is a great and enthusiastic demonstration here to-night over the news of the secession of Virginia.

Cannon are firing, there is a magnificent display of fireworks, and all the church and fire bells are ringing vigorously.

Reception of the News in Mobile.

MOBILE, April 18.—The news of the secession of Virginia was received with immense cheering.

The city bells were rung, one hundred guns fired and impromptu speeches made.

The people are frantically joyous.

An immense meeting, called by Virginian citizens, is now progressing.

The prominent buildings of our city are brilliantly illuminated.

Extra Session Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, April 18.—Governor Harris has issued his proclamation convening the Tennessee Legislature in extra session on the 25th instant.

Specie to America.

The Cunard Royal Mail steamship Niagara, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th, took out £35,000 in specie.

Enthusiasm in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, April 18.—A meeting of Virginians, Louisianians, Tennesseans, Kentuckians and citizens from other States, will be held at Exchange Hotel this evening, for rejoicing over the glorious news from those States.

Adjutant-General Cooper, C. S. A., has issued a general order for a salute of eight guns, and an additional hundred to be fired in Capitol Hill this evening.

Major Anderson in New York.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Major Anderson, U. S. A., late in command of Fort Sumter, arrived in this city to-day, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

The Cincinnati Excitement.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—The report circulated yesterday, of the seizure of arms and searching of boats, is without foundation.

No order has been given to prevent the shipment of provisions South.

Movement of Troops.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 18.—The Federal order for the movement of the First Regiment from here has been countermanded.

Norfolk Harbor Obstructed.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Capt. Pearson, of a Norfolk steamer, reports the main entrance of Norfolk harbor obstructed by the sinking of small boats.

By order of Governor Letcher, the Custom House was broken into and a large number of guns taken possession of in the name of the State.

A revenue cutter there was boarded.

Aid to Gen. Scott.

WASHINGTON, April 18. Capt. Calhoun has been appointed Gen. Scott's aid.

A special messenger of the Government arrived here to day from Fort Pickens.

Loan by the Boston Banks.

BOSTON, April 18.—The different banks of this city have loaned the Government nearly $1,000,000.

Seizure of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It is stated in financial circles that the Government has been advised that the Harper's Ferry Arsenal is in the hands of the Virginia authorities.

Interesting from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 18. It is reported that Cairo will be made the base of operations by the Lincoln Government. The steamer Kyland was seized at Pine Bluff laden with Government stores.

Tennessee will not Furnish a Man for Coercion.

NASHVILLE, April 18.—Gov. Harris, of this State, replies to Secretary Cameron's call on Tennessee for two regiments, viz: "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion, but fifty thousand, if necessary, for the defence of our rights and those of our Southern brothers."

The Confederate Loan.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—Charleston has taken $2,000,000 of the loan at par, $1,200,000 of which have been paid down cash. New Orleans has also taken $2,000,000, and the rush of subscribers not yet stopped in either place.

President Davis to take Command.

CHARLESTON, April 18.—Private intelligence was received here to the effect that President Davis will take command at Pensacola.

Reply of Gov. Jackson to Secretary Cameron.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Gov. Jackson tells Secretary Cameron that his requisition is illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary, diabolical, and cannot be complied with.

Missouri will not furnish a man on such an unholy crusade.

Aid to the Government by Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—The City Council has passed a bill appropriating $250,000 to Gov. Denison to aid in arming and equipping the militia of the State.

Regiment from Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, April 18.—The Governor of Minnesota has issued his proclamation, calling for a regiment to aid the Government in the enforcement of the laws.

Excitement in Indiana.

MADISON, IND., April 18.—The excitement in this city, and in fact throughout the State, is daily on the increase. Volunteer companies are in the act of being organized for the support of the Government.

Later from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It is not believed here that Harper's Ferry has been seized.

Soldiers in Boston.

BOSTON, April 18.—This city is filled with soldiers.

Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, April 18.—The Legislature has appropriated $500,000 for military purposes.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, April 18.—President Davis has issued a proclamation inviting privateers to make war on Northern commerce by letters of marque and reprisal.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG