New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1861.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XIV. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1861. NUMBER 41.

LINCOLN'S POLICY.

The Virginia Convention, some days ago, in order to ascertain fully and particularly what course Lincoln intended to pursue with regard to the States of the Southern Confederacy, appointed a commission of three members, with instructions to go to Washington and ask the President in person what were his intentions. The commission consisted of Mr. Preston, Secretary of the Navy in Gen. Taylor's Administration, Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Fillmore, and Mr. Randolph, a lineal descendant of President Jefferson. The Commissioners, it will thus be seen, were gentlemen of the highest character. The preamble and resolution of the Convention, which the Commissioners presented, were as follows:

Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue towards the seceded States is extremely injurious to the industrial and commercial interests of the country, tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to the adjustment of pending difficulties, and threatens a disturbance of the public peace; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, present to him this preamble and resolution, and respectfully ask him to communicate to this Convention the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue in regard to the Confederate States.

Lincoln replied to these gentlemen, in writing, as follows:

In answer I have to say that having at the beginning of my official term expressed my intended policy as plainly as I was able, it was with deep regret and some mortification I now learn that there is great and injurious uncertainty in the public mind as to what that policy is and what course I intend to pursue.

Not having as yet seen occasion to change, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the Inaugural Address. I commend a careful consideration of the whole document, as the best expression I can give of my purposes. As I then said therein said, I now repeat:

"The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no coming of force against or among the people anywhere."

By the words "property and places belonging to the Government," I chiefly allude to the military posts and property which were in the possession of the Government when it came to my hands.

But if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places, as unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess, if I can, like places which had been seized before the Government was devolved upon me.

And, in any event, I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force.

In case it proves true that Fort Sumter has been assaulted, as reported, I shall, perhaps, cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the Government justifies and possibly demands it.

I scarcely need to say that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which claim to have seceded, and yet belonging to the Government of the United States, as much as they did before the supposed secession.

Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any armed invasion of any part of the country—not meaning by this, however, that I may not land forces hereafter necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the country.

From the fact that I have quoted a part of the inaugural Address, it must not be inferred that I repudiate any other part, the whole of which I reaffirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modification.

It seems to us that the Virginia Convention might have ascertained from Lincoln's Inaugural, and still more from his active preparations for war, what were his intentions with regard to the Confederate States. Still, the Convention, if it erred at all, erred on the safe side; and we rather think there is no further occasion, after the above reply, for doubt as to Mr. Lincoln's position.

It seems that the Northern President, when he delivered his inaugural, merely meant to "hold, occupy, and possess" the forts which were then in his possession. This is what he says now. But we doubt if that is what he meant when he spoke his inaugural address. One meaning of the word "occupy," and its original meaning, as derived from the Latin, is to *seize upon*. But, however that may be, there is no doubt now as to what Old Abe means to do—for he says he now "holds himself at liberty to repossess, if he can, like places which had been seized before the Government was devolved upon him."

There is no mistaking that sort of language. He holds himself at liberty to recapture the forts we have taken. We hope he will continue to hold himself there. He will hold a long time, we rather think, before he succeeds in his purpose. As he is "at liberty" to do all this, he will probably undertake the business as soon as possible. When he succeeds we trust he will write to us and let us know. Probably he means to carry out his plans with those eight thousand troops that he has called on Virginia for.

Besides this, Old Abe threatens to withdraw the mails from the Confederate States. He says "perhaps" he will do it. That "perhaps" is a very convenient word, under the shelter of which a man has the largest liberty. There is, however, "no terror in the threat" to the Southern people. Old Abe does not own Southern railroads and steamboats—and if he knows of any mode by which he can prevent them from carrying letters and papers, we hope he will also let us know how he proposes to do it.

From the way in which he speaks of landing forces upon the border of a country, it is safe to infer that he intends to reinforce the Southern forts now held by United States troops. In fact, Fort Pickens has already been reinforced. The reinforcing business, we take it, will not be long kept up. A "little more grape" will very likely soon settle the account of the Confederate States with the old Union, so far as Fort Pickens is concerned.

After this reply to the Virginia Commissioners, and the War Proclamation, we think there can be no further question as to Lincoln's policy. He means to make war upon the South, and subdue us—*if he can*. That "if," however, will be terribly in his way before he gets through.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig, of the 15th, has the following commentary upon the above reply of Lincoln to the Virginia Commissioners:

THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS.—These gentlemen returned from Washington yesterday. They saw Mr. Lincoln and received from him a written answer—which we copy from a Washington paper. It is war—universal and determined war. The forces of Virginia in behalf of peace are treated with scorn and contempt. The forts and arsenals of the seceded States are to be garrisoned; the revenue to be collected by forces of arms, and absolute and unlimited power assumed in substance by the Executive over the people and States of the Confederacy. The question is removed from the forum of argument to the field of battle. It is Liberty or Death!

The Commissioners will make their report this morning. If the Convention is equal to the occasion—and we do not doubt it—this day will be the ewest in the annals of the commonwealth. On occasion since her existence—not even when a ory Governor was driven to his ships from the old pitol at Williamsburg—did this old State so ch need the united hearts and hands of all her ildren. We fervently trust, for her present welre and future glory, that all her sons may stander and be to shield and defend her. While she has no pondering schemes of peace, her enemies ve been silently planning campaigns and organizing armies for her subjugation and ruin. But with ion—*Union* among ourselves—we can safely *fy* the invading hosts.

In another article the Whig—hitherto a decided ion paper—speaks out manfully as follows:

The telegraph brings news that Fort Pickens has en reinforced—showing that the aggressive vement was not confined to Charleston harbor. is now well understood that the Administration, ile professing pacific designs, has, from the beninning, been meditating and preparing for war. ear was deaf to any schemes for adjustment. he with cold-blooded malignity it was planning ecets for war and carnage. The Army and y have been put on a war footing, and its Abo n associates, the Governors of the Northern ates, have been secretly plotting with it for the ession of the Southern States.

The telegraph tells us of the movements of these es. The Governor of Pennsylvania has already on foot an army for Washington. The Governor of Rhode Island has taken to raising a force of ff for the service of the Government. In these ects, the prompt warlike movements indicate a previous understanding. It may be that "a fire in the rear" may cause these impatient warriors to return more quickly than they came.

In the metropolis of the Republic, martial law prevails, and the Chief Magistrate of a free people can only find repose and a sense of security under shelter of bristling swords. Pleasant be his dreams!

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, April 7, 1861.

Mr. Editor—From what I have read in certain American newspapers—probably the "wish was with them the father to the thought"—it appears there existed some doubt as to whether the Commissioners from the Confederate States would be officially recognized by Great Britain. The Crescent, I find, wisely scouted the idea, and it is with infinite satisfaction I have it in my power to make you acquainted with a circumstance, at the earliest possible moment, that will at once "scatter all such doubts to the winds." The Commissioners from the Confederate States to France, England, etc., that arrived here a few days since with our old friend, Capt. McConnell, were at once taken by the hand by Joseph T. Crawford, Esq., C. B., H. B. M's Consul General in Cuba, and by that gentleman taken in the Palace and introduced officially to his excellency the Captain-General, by whom, I also understand, they were received most kindly.

Mr. Crawford is a gentleman of great diplomatic experience, having been in the constant employ of the British Government since the year 1816, and was lately made a C. B. in consideration of his long services. You may rely he did not act as I have above stated without knowing it would be consonant with the feelings of his Government; and I feel confident nothing I could communicate to you would give greater pleasure alike to the supporters of the Crescent and yourself, as I assure you it is with the most sincere satisfaction I am placed in a position to make it known to the world.

I much fear the proposed admission into this island, duty free, of corn and other articles of the first necessity, will not greatly benefit the masses, for there exists in this city two associations who buy up all the provisions that come here, and which they parcel out at a profit, of course, to the retailers, who can make their by no means small profits on their sales to housekeepers. I have known instances in which our large houses have attempted to resist these associations, by refusing to sell them importations at the prices they chose to offer, and the result has always been to the injury of the merchants, for the articles, provisions being perishable nature, have remained so long on hand as to have become greatly deteriorated, when "forced sales" were compelled to be made at greatly reduced rates. The fact is, that Cuba is a country, above all others, known to me, in which grass monopoly thrives and flourishes. Our silver changes is bought up and hoarded by the money changers, who make so pay a dollar on the ounce ($17) for silver, which, of necessity, every man is compelled to possess; and so it is with everything else. Rank monopoly flourishes here in Cuba! North I know any means, consistent with our ideas of justice and liberty, whereby a different state of things might be enforced.

Mr. Herman, the slight-of-hand performer, and a Señor Cursi have obtained permission to erect a new theater, which is to be called the Serrano Theater, after his Excellency the Captain-General. This new theater will rival, if not eclipse, the Tacon, inasmuch as the *Teatro Tacon* is its only theater at present here which will hold an audience sufficiently large to render low rates of admission at all possible, with any probability of profit to the manager, performers or empresario; and the high demand for the nightly use of the Tacon render it utterly impossible to change a low rate of admission, with any probability of ever paying the expenses.

The British war-steamers Gladiator and Hydra are both in the harbor, where, I believe, they will remain until the arrival of Prince Alfred, who is expected here about the 15th inst.

It is a fact worthy of being recorded that nearly all the receivers of stolen goods in this island are as well known to the police as are noted pickpockets and burglars to the police of the cities of the United States. Let a large robbery or burglary be committed in this island, and the aid of the police invoked, and the probability is their reply will be, if you will give a large reward we shall probably be enabled to recover much of the stolen property, though we may not be able to put our hands on the robbers.

The party who has been robbed, glad to recover a large portion of his stolen property, forthwith offers a reward of at least half its value, or even more, if that is not considered sufficient. The police then go to the nearest bodega (grocery) which is probably situated at the nearest corner, and there the stolen property is usually found.

Too last two large robberies of jewelry in this city, though the robbers were quickly arrested, yet much of the stolen property was recovered in persons going to the very parties from whom the property had been stolen, and offering a portion of the stolen articles for sale. Being detained, they stated the articles had been given them by the keeper of the bodega, at the nearest corner. Upon searching his premises, much of the stolen property was there found.

In the country I am told the keepers of bodegas, who usually let lodgings, are the patrons and chief supporters of the gangs of highwaymen that infest the country.

I have just learned that the oldest son of the Count O'Reilly is to be the special messenger to Spain, with the treaty signed by the two Commissioners for the cession of St. Domingo to Spain.

ASHLEY.

P. S. By the British steamer from Vera Cruz yesterday, I learn that some of the robbers and assassins who attacked and wounded Capt. Oldham, of the British war steamer Valorous, have been arrested.

The Havana will sail for New Orleans at noon to-day, but of course I shall not write by her.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, April 7, 1861.

Mr. Editor—So brief a period has elapsed, since the date of my last respects, that there has scarcely been sufficient time for either extensive transactions in Sugar or for any material change in rates. D. S. No. 12, at 6¾ to 6⅞ cents per arroba, is the current basis of all purchases.

Dorome Train Sugars, Whites and Yellows, including the numbers 12 to 15, continue in good request, the latter (when dry) still command an advance of 62 reals per arroba for No. 12, for the French markets, and the former 10 to 10½ reals per arroba, for qualities suitable for Russia.

The stock (dryed) here and at Matanzas exceeds 300,000 boxes against 228,000 at this time last year.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate. No change in rates to advise. Stock here and at Matanzas about 10,000 hhds.

The following have been the sales of articles of American production reported since my last respects:

BEANS—75 bbls., (white) ex Albertina, from New York, (accidentally omitted in my last respects) at $4 4½ per arroba.

LARD—April 4—110 kegs, ex steamer Habana, at $16 per quintal. Sales, from general store, reported bbls. and kegs, at $16 25, kegs at $18 per quintal.

CLEAR PORK—6 boxes, out of store, at $16 per quintal.

BISCUITS—50 small boxes, ex steamer Habana, from New Orleans, at $1 50 per box.

POTATOES—250 bbls., ex steamer Habana, at $2 25 per bbl., and 129 bbls., from Portland, at a rate not made public.

PEANUTS—April 5—113 bbls., ex steamer Habana, from New Orleans, at $2 75 per bbl., and 300 bags, from Boston, at $2 50 per bbl.

HAMS—42 bbls., ex steamer Habana, (retailed) at $15 per quintal.

BEER—20 kegs, from Philadelphia, at a rate not made public.

CHEWING TOBACCO—33 boxes (received coastwise) at $42 per quintal.

HAMS—April 6—7 bbls., ex steamer Habana, from New Orleans, at $15, and 13 bbls., ex Ellen Reed, from Philadelphia, at the same rate per quintal.

BUTTER—25 kegs, out of store, at $17 per quintal.

LARD—20 small tcs. at $16 25, and 56 kegs at $18 per quintal.

No alteration in Freight or exchanges.

ASHLEY.

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR ANDERSON AND HIS MEN.—The Charleston Courier of the 16th says:

The steamship Isabel left this harbor yesterday morning, with Major Anderson and his troops, and took them outside the bar, when they were transferred to the steamship Baltic, which ship left in the afternoon for New York, when she received a salute from the fleet. The Isabel will return to this city.

We learn that the Baltic had about 600 troops on board, which, it is supposed, she transferred to the Pawnee and the Harriet Lane. These vessels were seen moving up the Bride. Our informant states that he saw a very large number of small boats, and observed that the oars were all muffled with deep skins.

Local Intelligence.

MILITARY ITEMS.

LOUISIANA FOOT RIFLES, FIRST COMPANY.—Capt. Henry St. Paul's gallant company, the First Company of the Louisiana Foot Rifles, (or Chasseurs à Pied,) is to leave on Monday for Pensacola. Many of the former officers having been promoted to higher positions in the service of the Confederate States, an election was had last night to fill the vacancies. The following members were elected:

First Lieutenant, Edgar Mucoin; Second Junior Lieutenant, Edmund Lognacre; Color-Bearer, P. O. Peyroux; Fifth Sergeant, Aristide Bougère; Third Corporal, John Pérdria.

Some 76 members are to go, exclusive of 12 Sappers and Miners.

This company is one of the finest in New Orleans, and will be sure to make its mark at Pensacola, should warm work come.

THE CRESCENT RIFLES.—This organization, we learn, is rapidly filling up its ranks, and it is confidently expected that there will be enough members in a week or ten days to form a second company and organize a battalion. They have already raised quite a large amount of funds from among the patriotic merchants of the city, with which they design arming and equipping themselves. It will be seen by referring to our advertising columns that a meeting of the "Blues" is called for this evening at half past 7 o'clock, at their armory, over the Home Mutual Insurance office, corner of Natchez and Camp streets. We hope that the members will be punctual, and that the honorary members, who have been invited, will attend in full force.

DEPARTURE OF THE ZOUAVES.—The fourth company of Major Coppens's regiment, the Zouaves, left yesterday afternoon for Pensacola. This company, commanded by Capt. Leuve, is the finest of the whole five Zouave companies that have left.

We yesterday published that this company were presented, the day before, with a beautiful flag, at the City Hall—a compliment from the ladies. Yesterday, as the company left, they called at the residence of Mr. J. W. Zacharie, on Customhouse street, to pay to him, and to his lovely and patriotic daughter, the parting compliment which was their due; he being, for his generous aid in raising the regiment, entitled "the father of the regiment," and his daughter godmother of the flag of this company.

With a fine band of music, and in the usual military form, the company paid their respects in front of the house. The doors were flung open, and the company invited inside. Brimming bowls of punch and bottles of foaming wine were quaffed away to the success of the Zouaves, and to the generous entertainers. A toast to Miss Zacharie, godmother of the flag, was briefly but charmingly responded to by that young lady. A toast to Mr. Zacharie drew from him the following brief, but gallant and patriotic response:

My young Friends of the Zouave Battalion—I am most happy to greet you with a hearty welcome. If my aid has been in any way conducive to your success in your formation, I assure you I feel proud in having rendered the Confederacy some service—for a more gallant set of young circles of Louisiana could not be assembled in defence of their country.

My young friends, if it is not invidious in me to speak of myself, I will tell you I well remember the war of 1812, when my friend and fellow-student, General Augustin and myself, at the sound of the tocsin leaped the fence of the old College d'Orleans, and joined the nearest company at the Bayou gates. I was then, like yourselves, young and full of fire to meet the enemies of my country, but I am now only fit to aid you in your organization. I meet say good-bye. Go where glory awaits you.

Captain Leuve responded in a few very appropriate remarks, and as the hour of the departure of the train was fast approaching, the invited guests fell in line, and followed by the troops, marched to the depot of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

The company was followed to the lake by a large crowd, and the scene of parting was full of that feeling and enthusiasm which we have described in connection with the departure of other brave Louisiana companies.

Two officers of the Zouave Regiment, who remained behind for the purpose of recruiting a corps of sappers and miners, returned to the city with the band of music and the guests, and released, safely at his home, their prisoner, whom they had in a manner compelled to go with them so far as the lake. We mean the patriotic citizen, the gallant old veteran, complimented with the pertinent of "father of the regiment," J. W. Zacharie.

Mr. Zacharie fought for New Orleans in 1815. Now, in his old age, he helps to raise and equip a regiment; he sends a son, to be foremost, if possible, in the fight; his daughter consecrates the enterprise with a flag, and with sweet woman's angelic blessing.

There is blood in all this.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—Last night the Crescent Rifles (Second Company) were presented with a beautiful flag from the hands of a patriotic young lady of one of our northern parishes. The flag was presented on the part of the young lady by Mr. Andrew E. Kunz, who spoke as follows:

"In the name of Miss Pauline Routh, of Tensas parish, I have the honor to present you this flag—the work of her own fair hands. She bids you unfurl it to the breeze at your country's call and to make it the terror of its *south*-less foes. I have pledged your honor and your lives in its defence, and I have promised her that beneath its folds the Crescent Rifles die, but never surrender."

The flag was received by Mr. McPhetus in felicitous style.

BIENVILLE RIFLES.—Capt. Larose's company is about filled with his gallant friends and neighbors in the Third District. A second company, or Company B of what will be the Bienville Rifle Battalion, is about being organized. Bully for the Old Third! That district has never been found wanting when "breakers ahead" was the cry."

BIENVILLE GUARDS.—Capt. Mark Moore's company grows larger and more solid. There will be an extra drill to-night. They have been generously presented with the free use of a room on New Levee street for their armory. We heard the name of their patriotic friend, who provided them with an armory, but it is not at our pen's end now.

EMMET GUARDS.—Capt. Nelligan's company was out on parade drill last night. The company was numerous, and its movements indicative of the true military spirit.

THE TURNERS ON A WAR FOOTING.—The German Turners' Society have organized a military company, some eighty strong. Their Captain is our esteemed friend and reportorial confrere of the German Gazette, Mr. P. Benzer. The company was yesterday tendered, for the service of the city, as Mayor Monroe, and by him accepted and commissioned. The gymnastic and athletic proclivities and practices of the Turners will render them equal to the best Zouaves in the world, should hot and heavy work come on. The Turners' Company have their own rifles, with sword bayonets, and are perfect in the use of the same.

THE OTHER COMPANIES.—Our legion of military friends must excuse us if we do not properly keep the run of them and report their doings and progress. It would take a dozen reporters to follow up and fully report all the military doings of this uncommonly military epoch in New Orleans history.

THE TOWN YESTERDAY.—The sun smiled pleasantly upon the town yesterday, and the town continued to smile under the influence of the secession of glorious Old Virginia. There was no excitement, beyond that pertaining to the doings of the local military companies.

The afternoon telegraphic dispatches afforded no new food for excitement.

Later in the day, the news of Gen Scott's resignation came, and spread with electric speed about town, adding not a little to the already high state of public gratification. This news was publicly welcomed with a salute of twenty-one guns, fired on Lafayette Square, with most marvellous promptness, by the Washington Artillery.

Still later in the day, that is to say, last evening, the sad and profoundly exciting news of the first bloodshed between the North and the South reached the city—the scene—Baltimore; the occasion, the opposition of the Baltimoreans to the passage of Northern troops through their city to Washington. While the news of bloodshed kept the excitement quiet, the determined and patriotic action of the Baltimoreans aroused the highest feeling of enthusiasm in all breasts.

ANOTHER FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Mrs. A. E. Nicholson, a lady of fine attainments, and a graduate of the Parisian School of Medicine, is going to Pensacola to offer her services as a nurse for the sick and wounded, and has collected a quantity of suitable linen, lint, etc., to take with her. Her services may be greatly needed, and we think her good intentions will be appreciated by the officers in command there. Mrs. Nicholson furnishes the highest testimonials of character and efficiency, and this will not be the first time she has manifested her public spirit, having done good service in the South during the ravages of yellow fever in 1853. Success to her in her noble mission.

THIRD DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Our report of this week's school examinations down town shall appear in Monday's Crescent.

ONE OF JOHN BROWN'S PIKES IN TOWN.

One John Pike, a New Hampshire man, was arrested yesterday, by order of Mayor Monroe, for uttering violent Abolition sentiments. He had just finished putting up the iron front of the new building, to be occupied by C. Jale, Jr., & Co., on Camp street, and was preparing for departure, when his Abolition bile prompted him to say, in the hearing of various persons, that Lincoln was a good man as ever Washington was, that he would shoulder a gun to fight for him, etc. This is the report as we have it from the police. The man is to be examined before the Mayor to-day.

FIRE UP TOWN.

The carriage-house on Dr. Austin's premises, on Sixth street, between Nayades and Apollo, was burnt yesterday afternoon.

We accidentally omitted mentioning, yesterday, that on Thursday evening a fire occurred on St. Charles street, between Girod and Julia. The upper portion of a frame building, occupied as a boarding house by Jacob Hatt, was destroyed, when the firemen succeeded in checking it. The fire originated in the garret.

The alarm in the Ninth District, half an hour before the above, amounted to nothing important.

THE COURTS.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Wm. Lockwood, charged with murder, was, on motion, continued over until Monday, 22d inst.

The Grand Jury was discharged until Friday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

RECORDER EMERSON'S COURT.—Nothing of importance was done in this Court yesterday.

RECORDER BLANCHE'S COURT.—Not an item have we to report. The harmony of the Court was yesterday undisturbed by either trial or affidavit.

RECORDER LOVE'S COURT.—Two parties, charged with assault and battery, were examined and dismissed.

Two affidavits were filed charging breaches of the peace.

Exceptions prove a rule. The Third District is in a state of repose.

LINCOLN'S CALL FOR TROOPS.—*Washington, April 15.*—The following is the form of a call on the respective State governments for troops, issued through the War Department to-day:

SIR—Under the act of Congress for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, etc., approved February 28, 1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota designated below, to serve as infantry or riflemen for a period of three months, if not sooner discharged.

Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as possible by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time, the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every officer and man. The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no one to the rank of commissioned officers who is in years apparently over 45 or under 18 years of age, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. The quota to each State is as follows:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, one regiment each; Massachusetts, North Carolina and Tennessee, two regiments each; New York, seventeen regiments; Pennsylvania, sixteen regiments; Ohio, thirteen regiments; New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, four regiments each; Illinois and Indiana, six regiments each; Virginia, three regiments.

It is ordered that each regiment shall consist of an aggregate of 780 officers and men.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

CITY HOTEL.—I Miles, La; J D Rosberry, D Singer, Ark; Geo Yarbrough, Tex; Miss M Yarbrough, Ala; J E Wyche, city; A C Williams, W S Choate, W J Johnson, Ala; C M Ohlson, Ark; W L Lewis, city; N B Wright, C B Stewart, W A McAndrews, Liberty; J D Watkins, M Cassity, La; H N Jones, J H Powers, T Johns, Tex; W Cresler, J Bailey, E McCarty, C W Warner, Miss; S F Colbertson, J W Todd, Ark; W A Woodward, J L Desmarks, Ark; W A Hoyt, Tex; W G Frazier, W H Ellison, P C Gerson, M Vernon, Jas Purdow, S M Lapham, A J Pullman, Saml Gary, J H Wildworth, E Williams, H Wilson, Capt Wm Beard, La; S H Roane, Iberville; G Hyer, Fla; J C Rhoto, H Miller, Tex; J W Finch, Ga; J L Patton, Miss Mary Tate, Miss M C A Bennett, Ala; Miss A Norris, E McNorris, M Boyton, J H Smith, W E Smith, C Robertson, J T Wood, F B Norman, Jas J Hawkins, Ms; W Simmons, J A Hoskins, A E Maxwell, E R Seavy, A J Cassity, Miss; J S Murphy, M Richards, F M Clark, Canton; A J Willis, W W Jenkins, Thos J Gary, T Barness, J A Ventress, Miss; Saml B Wyly, city; A J Pearce, J H Kimball, G A Marshall and lady, La; W L Steward.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—W H Pipes, La; B T McDonough, Tex; C Hoffman and wife, E McCabee, J A Mellinton, La; Miss Mary Greer, Robt Wilcox, Chas G McNaston, Ala; Rev S S Sawyer, Miss M E White, Clinton; W R Mallory, Petersburg, Va; C W Wigin, Texas; F A Fisher, Gil Adams, W N Simpson, Sol Semas, N Y; W W Crowen, Jno Hunter, S C Lawrence, J H Thomas, Tex; W B Quarles, Ala; L Y Marshall, Memphis; Maj N Davidson, T Reed, Mrs Dark, Rapides; J C Maynard, Va; W G Ford, J Incerrero, Memphis; Geo Boulton, Holly Springs; J H Brisham, W D Brigham, R H Jackson, E R Chinn, Geo Barrow, Mrs T O Moore, La; D Green, Miss; W Gray, Mobile; Z S Simpson, Tenn; P L Cox and wife, W Lightjohn, Assumption; C Belcher, La; A M Byrne, Miss; Rev B S Morris, city; J N Wolford, E S Brooding and lady, B Prather, Shreveport; J F Thompson, Thibodaux; W N Calligan, W F James, Ala; J A Ventress Jr, D W Anderson, La; B L Hodge, J W Duncan, Shreveport; Dr T G Garrett, C W Pope, Grosse Tete; Capt Scott, U S A; O Brown, Port Hudson; T G Sparks, R Barrow, La; J W Charles, Miss; Dr F Hawkins, city; T O Perkins, St Louis.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—R Wilson, J L Conran, N Y; H L Caldwell, Mo; K Conran, city; M Sparks, J S Sparks, J B Glass, Ark; E Gibson, Miss; E W Hill, Galveston, Tex; J P Mills, Texas; J Hill, Tex; W A Thomas, J W Graham and lady, Maj Jas Hilton and lady, Ark; J W Pane, Va; W J Pickett, La; J C Moore, C S A; T S O'Kelly; Wm James, Ark; J Edwards, G W Brandy, J Montgomery, La; J W Hooper, Ga; R E Lockett, P H Lockett, J P Lockett, Miss; J M Cobb, J M Cobb, Jr.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—A H Carroll, Md; J Davis Jr, coast; C A Smith, Houma; L Mahony, J Patrick Jr, Mrs L Colomb, La; W A Baker, Terrebonne; Wm Barksdale, F M McBroom, Miss; J C Schmidt, city; Mrs Sarah Flower, Jas Flower, C B Morrill, N Longborough, F V Leake, La; F E Ogden, Miss; E Ingraham, C S A; G D Royston, Ark; E C Lawrence, P H Taylor, city; Jas Cummings, L D Nicholls, T Stebbins, H Boyce, La.

☞Dr. Charles E. Kells, Dentist, No. 152 Camp street, between Carondelet and Baronne, New Orleans.

Young Lady—"Oh, I am glad you like birds—what kind do you admire most?" Old Scrub—"Well, I think a goose with plenty of stuffing is about as nice as any."

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

NORTHERN TROOPS MOVING SOUTHWARD.

THEY ARE ATTACKED BY THE BALTIMOREANS.

MARYLAND ALL RIGHT.

Two of the Pennsylvania Soldiers Killed.

SEVERAL WOUNDED.

FIGHT STILL PROGRESSING.

TEN BALTIMOREANS KILLED.

PAVEMENTS TORN UP TO WELCOME ABOLITIONISTS.

OBSTRUCTIONS PLACED IN THE STREETS.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.

Affairs at Washington Railroad Depot.

LATER FROM BALTIMORE.

CITY PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT.

RAILROAD TRACK TORN UP AND CARS STONED.

The City Military Openly Against Lincoln.

TROOPS FOR FORT MONROE.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Our city was thrown into a state of great excitement to-day by the arrival of troops from Pennsylvania, destined for Washington.

A large party of our citizens attacked the troops, killing two of the Pennsylvania 7th Regiment, and wounding several others of the same corps.

The fight is still progressing at the time we telegraph.

The excitement throughout the city is of the most intense nature.

The soldiers, in forcing their way through the streets, fired on the opposing citizens, killing ten of them and wounding more.

As the troops passed through the streets, they were greeted with paving stones, torn from the earth by the excited populace.

The Mayor and police done all in their power against the rioters heading the column, but were of little avail.

An immense crowd blockades the streets.

It is reported that dreadful work is going on at the Railroad depot.

At the depot of the Washington Railway an immense crowd assembled, and attacked the troops. The latter fired upon the crowd, wounding several.

Two Thousand Troops Expected.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Two thousand troops from the North are expected in the morning. None have passed as yet.

Repulse of the 7th N. Y. Regiment.

SAVANNAH, April 19.—A dispatch received here says that the crack regiment of New York, the 7th, has been repulsed on its way to Washington. No particulars given.

Burning of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal.

RICHMOND, April 19.—The armory at Harper's Ferry was last night abandoned by the U. S. troops, but not until they had fired the place.

Philadelphia with the Administration.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Our City Council has just appropriated $1,000,000 to equip volunteers for the support of the Federal Government and that of their families.

The New York Zouaves.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Zouave regiment, commanded by Col. Ellsworth, late of the Chicago Zouaves, is rapidly filling up and is expected to be in Washington before Tuesday next.

New York City Sustains Lincoln.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The City Government has voted to sustain the Federal Government, and money for the relief of families of volunteers.

Major Anderson in New York—They Take his Picture.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Governor's room has been tendered to Major Anderson, asking him to sit for his portrait.

Enlistment of Foreign Mercenaries.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A regiment commanded by a German officer will soon be ready for service under the Federal Government. It will be composed entirely of veteran European soldiers.

Seizure of Southern Munitions.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Sheriff of Amboy, N. J., has seized at the factory in that place eighty thousand cartridges, which were destined for the South.

The factory is threatened with destruction.

Southern Vessels Cannot Clear.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Custom-house officials refuse to grant clearances to vessels bound for ports in the seceded States.

Steamer Pawnee at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The U. S. steam sloop-of-war Pawnee arrived here to-day from Norfolk.

England and the Southern Confederacy.

MONTGOMERY, April 19.—The Hon. Edmund Monson, of the British Legation at Washington, leaves for that city this evening. His visit here is, so far as known, unofficial, but it is generally supposed it has a political meaning.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

HALIFAX, April 19.—The Cunard Royal Mail steamer Niagara, Capt. Ryrie, has arrived at this port from Liverpool the 6th and Queenstown the 7th. News anticipated.

Massachusetts Troops for Washington.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The revenue cutter Harriet Lane has arrived and will immediately leave for Washington with the Massachusetts troops.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The gun-boat Pocahontas sails to-night with troops for Fort Monroe.

New York With Lincoln.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The first division, numbering 3000 men, has been offered to the Governor for the Federal Government, to be ready at an hour's notice. The excitement among the military of the city is intense, in consequence of the news from Baltimore.

The Confederate Loan.

MONTGOMERY, April 19.—The Treasury Department has received authentic intelligence of the taking of eight millions of the loan, and the rural districts to be heard from still.

Two hundred thousand dollars was taken in Mobile, of which four hundred dollars was taken by two negroes belonging to Col. Hardaway and Col. Bibb.

The defences of the coasts of Louisiana and Texas were the particular subject of consideration of the Cabinet this morning.

The Loan in Mobile.

MOBILE, April 19.—Six hundred thousand dollars of the Confederate loan was taken here to-day.

LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The condition of loyal citizens is becoming imminently critical.

Many of the military companies have openly declared against the Federal Government.

Martial law has been proclaimed.

The military are rushing to their respective armories.

Civil war has truly commenced. The city is in a distracted state indescribable.

The railway tracks leading from the city are to be torn up.

The telegraph wires to Washington have been cut.

The cars for Washington were stormed and three of the citizens and three of the Republicans troops are lying dead at the depot.

Later—Great Excitement.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—A meeting of the citizens is called for at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Half frantic parties are roaming the streets with fire-arms. It is said that twelve lives have been lost.

The places of business are all closed, and a general feeling of terror prevails throughout the city.

President Davis' Privateering Proclamation.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Chamber of Commerce has resolved that the Federal Government should issue a proclamation declaring all persons accepting letters of marque under President Davis, pirates and to be dealt with as such.

Also, that all Southern ports be immediately blockaded, and the Chamber has subscribed $125,000 for the equipment of volunteers.

Northern Troops at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The troops from Massachusetts and New York have arrived.

The Baltimore Affray.

The extent of the injuries resulting from the battle between the U. S. troops and the citizens of Baltimore is not yet known.

The volunteers of Baltimore are all at their drill rooms ready to carry out the martial law.

The Harper's Ferry Affair.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—It is reported that the troops stationed at Harper's Ferry, finding they could not hold the place against the superior force of Virginia, blew up the two principal workshops and the arsenal and retired to the Maryland side.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, April 19.—Col. Roger A. Pryor is now speaking from the steps of the Exchange. He says that Harper's Ferry had been seized in the name of the Confederate States.

South Carolina Troops for Virginia.

MONTGOMERY, April 19.—Two thousand South Carolina troops have been ordered to Virginia.

Great Excitement in Virginia.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Dispatches from Washington City, received here this evening, say the rebellion is very formidable in Virginia.

Several Northern men have been expelled from Richmond, narrowly escaping with their lives.

The flag of the Confederate States, with eight stars, is floating proudly over the several public places. The stars and stripes are no where to be seen.

Sherrard Clemens, Congressman from Virginia, is held there as a prisoner.

Commodore Paulding says the Gosport Navy Yard can be held against 15,000 men.

No measures have as yet been taken for the discontinuance of the Southern mails.

Appropriation by Boston.

BOSTON, April 19.—The City Council has passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for volunteers.

The Harper's Ferry Affair.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Lieut. Jones, commanding at Harper's Ferry, under direction of the War Department, apprehending a large Virginia force, destroyed all munitions of war and buildings, and went over to Carlisle.

Resignation of Gen. Scott.

RICHMOND, Va., April 19.—Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, Commander in-Chief of the United States forces, has resigned his commission and tendered his services to his native State, Virginia.

The War Feeling in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—The war spirit here is intense. The resignation of Gen. Scott was received with unbounded joy.

The Governor of Arkansas has as yet not received Secretary Cameron's requisition for troops to suppress the "combinations."

Later from Washington—Safety of the Departments.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The clerks in the State Department