New Orleans Daily Crescent.

STIRRING NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

The telegraph is now so unreliable, that but little confidence can be placed in the reports which it brings. We find, however, in our latest Virginia exchanges, received last night, some exciting and interesting news from that State. For most of what follows, we are indebted to that excellent and enterprising paper, the Petersburg Express, which gets the news by special dispatches:

NORFOLK, April 20.—Nearly 3000 barrels of powder and fixed ammunition were taken from the naval magazine last night.

Six hundred and ninety barrels have been sent to Richmond. The balance is well secured here.

The people are determined to secure every ounce of ammunition that they can.

At least 2000 Federal troops have been thrown into Fortress Monroe during the last twenty-four hours.

Naval Vessels Sunk.

NORFOLK, April 21.—The naval sloops of war Plymouth, Germantown and Merrimac, were scuttled and sunk at the Navy Yard last night, by order of Com. McCauley. All the small arms aboard were broken and thrown overboard.

The Pawnee left this morning at 4 o'clock. She is now at Old Point.

The Cumberland could not pass the obstructions. Before leaving, the infamous scamps fired the Navy Yard, and the Pennsylvania is now in a mass of ruins.

Later.

NORFOLK, April 21.—The Navy Yard was fired at 1 o'clock this morning, and the two ship-houses, sail and rigging lofts, and the Marine Barracks destroyed, together with the ships Pennsylvania, Columbia, Raritan, Germantown, Merrimac, Dolphin and New York.

Every cannon was spiked, and all the small arms destroyed.

Gosport is now in flames.

The Federal troops have escaped in the Cumberland and Pawnee.

Three naval officers are under arrest in Norfolk.

Still Later.

NORFOLK, April 21, 2 P. M.—The prisoners taken this morning by the Virginians are Capt. Wright, of the Army, and young Rogers, a son of Commodore Rogers, of the Navy.

The Cumberland is ashore on this side of Norfolk and the Pawnee on the other side. There is much talk of attacking them, and I am of opinion that there will be an attempt during the day to take the vessels at any hazzard.

The enemy took two young men of our side prisoners last night. They were reconnoitering on their own account.

Wright and Rogers, above referred to, bore dispatches to Commodore McCauley. The dispatches are supposed to be from Old Point, but I have not learned their contents.

At one time Norfolk was in great danger of fire, but the wind changing, no damage was done.

The negroes are hard at work, and breastworks are being thrown up to prevent the Cumberland and Pawnee from getting back to the city, as it is feared they might fire on us.

Later Yet.

NORFOLK, April 21, 4 P. M.—I have just returned from a tour of inspection through Gosport Navy Yard. The damage is not so great as was at first supposed.

The guns were all spiked with wrought nails, and are being unspiked in fifteen minutes each.

French Forrest has been appointed Commodore of the naval forces of Virginia, by Gov. Letcher. He now has charge of the navy yard, and is having a heavy battery erected with sand bags at Hospital Point, which is in our possession.

Four large Columbiads have been unspiked and hauled down to the Hospital. They are now being mounted.

The Yankees destroyed all the small arms of modern make.

The Commodore's quarters remain. Also the naval storehouses, soldiers' quarters, and the new ship house, which has only to be covered in.

The armory is unhurt, and it is estimated that not more than one-fifth of the navy yard property is destroyed.

A splendid lot of shot and shell still remains.

The brass pieces taken in the Mexican war are spiked with wrought nails, but not at all injured.

The old ship "Pennsylvania" has been burning all day, and is now down to the water's edge.

Fortress Monroe has been largely reinforced by men from Massachusetts.

On the Norfolk side of the Elizabeth there is much activity, and the people are busily fortifying the approaches to the city.

Wagons, carts and negroes are all at work, and the people seem to forget that it is Sunday.

The Cumberland is still lying below, bristling with guns.

There is great indignation expressed at the conduct of the Vandal incendiaries who seceded from the navy yard last night.

The Yankees kept their plans to themselves.

The Very Latest.

NORFOLK, April 21, 11 P. M.—The Cumberland lightened herself by throwing overboard some of her heavy armament, and thus got over the obstructions and escaped.

The Pennsylvania, Merrimac, Germantown, Raritan and Dolphin were all burnt, and the Plymouth sunk.

The most valuable portions of the yard and machine shops, timber houses, etc., are all safe.

Only the ship-houses, marine barracks and officers' quarters were destroyed.

The attempt to destroy the dry dock proved an utter failure.

Fifteen hundred pieces of the very best artillery have been secured.

Two South Carolina regiments are hourly expected.

Col. Walter Gwynn and the Richmond Grays, Capt. W. M. Elliott, have just arrived.

From Washington City.

ALEXANDRIA, April 20.—A plot to burn Willard's Hotel at Washington was discovered last night. Fifteen bundles of inflammable material were found distributed in various parts of the building, with slow matches attached.

Cassius M. Clay and seventy-five border ruffians are quartered at Willard's, and it is supposed the plot was to exterminate these scoundrels.

Abe Lincoln and Old Scott have been frightened out of seven years growth. They are hourly expecting that the White House and other public buildings will be blown to pieces.

The citizens generally partake of the alarm, and women and children are fast leaving the place.

All along the line of railroad, from Alexandria to Richmond, the troops are drilling, and the Confederate flag is flying.

The war spirit in Virginia is now thoroughly aroused, and the Capital must soon fall into the hands of our troops.

A band of seventy-five border ruffians are quartered in the east room of the White House at Washington, and great indignation is expressed at such a desecration.

Latest from Washington.

ALEXANDRIA, April 21, 2 P. M.—All communication between Baltimore and Washington is cut off by the destruction of railroad bridges.

It is reported that Fort McHenry is to be attacked by the Baltimoreans.

Martial law is to be proclaimed in Washington. The citizens are leaving there in great numbers.

Fifteen or twenty thousand troops from the North, en route to Washington, are stopped at Havre de Grace by the burning of the ferry boat there.

It is supposed that they will come round by water.

There is the wildest excitement here and everywhere.

Col. R. E. Lee and Commander Maury have resigned. Col. Lee is to be commander of the Virginia forces.

The Fray in Baltimore.

The Richmond Whig says of the fight in Baltimore:

It reflects eternal honor on the courage and patriotism of the people of Maryland, and proves beyond a doubt that they will sooner suffer extermination than submit to the infamous rule of the despots at Washington. Laboring under all the disadvantages of a Tory Governor—sold body and soul to Lincoln—and without arms, they fought a picked regiment of Yankees for hours with brickbats and paving stones, and killed and wounded more than they lost themselves, and put their adversaries to the rout. The only regret we feel on the subject is that they did not succeed in exterminating the last one of these wretches—as a just vengeance for a lawless invasion of a free people, and as a warning to their brethren for all time.

Some of the incidents of the fight are worth noting. The negroes pitched into the scoundrels with a patriotic ardor only equaled by that of their white associates! Let the Yankees put that in their pipes! Some of the wounded, who begged for quarter, confessed that they came against their will—that they had been forced into the service, and would be gladly out of it.

Incidents of the Baltimore Fight.

While the cars containing the troops were standing at the President street depot, a clerk from the Custom-house went into one of them and denounced the soldiers in bitter terms. A captain ordered him out, threatening if he did not go they would fire on him. He replied they were too cowardly to fire, when the officer struck at him with his sword, which blow he received on the left hand, and with the other knocked him down and took his sword from him as also the scabbard. A private interfered for the protection of his commander, and he too the clerk knocked down with a heavy drawn pistol, and escaped with his prize—the sword—the only injury he received being a pretty severe cut across his hand.

At the intersection of Gay and Pratt streets, while the cars were firing upon the crowd, two other clerks from the same place ran into the ranks, and each knocking down a soldier with his fists, bore off their muskets as trophies of their exploit.

As one of the mercenaries who fired at Commerce street discharged his gun, he was struck with a stone and knocked down, and as he attempted to arise another stone struck him in the face, when he crawled into a store and prostrating himself on the floor, clasped his hands and begged piteously for his life, saying that he was threatened with instant death by his officers if he refused to accompany them. He said one-half of them had been forced to come in the same manner and he hoped all who forced others to come might be killed before they got through the city. He plead so hard that no further vengeance was bestowed upon him, and he was taken to the police station to have his wounds dressed.

Good News from North Carolina.

Gen. Ransom, of North Carolina, reports that every Federal post in that State has been taken. At Fayetteville Arsenal 70,000 stand of arms were captured, including 28,000 of the most improved pattern.

Desertion of U. S. Troops.

Seven of the U. S. soldiers that were stationed at Harper's Ferry deserted and went over to the Virginians. Reliable advices also say that three hundred regulars have also deserted at Washington and joined the Virginians.

Texas Intelligence.

From the Galveston Civilian of Monday last we extract the following:

We have good accounts of the feeling in the interior, and the adjacent counties will doubtless be prepared to throw their citizen soldiers into Galveston with as much celerity as railroads can answer calls made by telegraph. At Houston, we learn from the Telegraph, there are now organized and ready for immediate service the following companies: Confederate Guards, Capt. Timmons; Bayou City Guards, Capt. Botts; Turner Rifles, Capt. Snyder; an artillery company, Capt. Daly; besides others forming. At a few hours notice fully 500 men, armed and equipped, can be mustered for immediate campaign service.

In the lower part of the county the manifestations are equally good. A fine company of minute men has been made ready at Harrisburg; Hal. Bennets and Dr. Ashbel Smith are organizing companies of Cow Boys, who make the best mounted troops in America, being superior horsemen and accustomed to use arms in the saddle from childhood. The Telegraph says that more than half the voters of Harris county are under arms already.

The steamship Howes did not land at Indianola yesterday, in consequence of intimations that she would be seized by the United States troops there, to enable them to leave. A pilot boat which left this city for the purpose of bringing away some arms from Indianola, returned in like manner. A sloop with 25 soldiers concealed on board attempted to approach these vessels, but did not succeed. The two field-pieces belonging to Galveston have been carried up the Gandalupe river by Captain Haws, of one of the Texas river steamers.

The number of Federal troops left in Texas is about 1000 men, some of whom had to perform a march of 700 miles to reach the coast—they are abundantly supplied with provisions and means of transportation. The precise number in the vicinity of Indianola we do not yet know; but it is supposed not to exceed 500.

The steamer Arkona came up the coast this forenoon, and sent in Maj. Caldwell, agent of the New Orleans steamers at Indianola, who reports all quiet at that point. It is given out that the U. S. officers agree not to molest the steamers, and they are requested to bring on their usual supply of provisions, which begin to be needed. We give the report as we get it. The Arkona has not been to Brazos Santiago, but touched at Indianola, and returned here, as stated. She left immediately after placing Maj. Caldwell on the pilot-boat for Brazos Santiago, as is said.

Messrs. A. P. Forsyth, J. H. March and S. Smith, passengers on the steamship Orizaba, from Galveston to Brashear, reached this city (New Orleans) last evening. Their information goes to confirm, what we have heard before, that the Texas steamers move irregularly in their fear of capture by vessels manned with Federal troops, and that the Texans strongly incline to the belief that said steamers are in sympathy and secret collusion with the Federal Government.

The passengers by the Orizaba, (which left Galveston on Wednesday,) report as follows: The Matagorda, (which took Van Dorn and his men to the capture of the Star of the West,) had promised to bring the mails and passengers from Sabine Pass to Galveston, and to put out some coal for the Gen. Rusk. But as soon as the last barrel of freight was landed, the Matagorda put out, without taking passengers or mails, or putting out coal for the Gen. Rusk. It was believed that she went off to coal the Fashion, in the Federal service.

Four of the passengers thus left in the lurch at Sabine Pass took the mails and traveled overland in a wagon to Galveston, which place they reached early on Wednesday morning. Gen. Sherman, (in command of Galveston city and Island,) at once started the Gen. Rusk, (then there,) with the "twin sisters," (the two guns lately restored to Texas by Louisiana,) and a 24-pounder, and a detachment of the Galveston Artillerists, to go to Indianola and to assist the movements of Col. Van Dorn in that direction.

Ben McCullough, and 1500 Texan troops, were reported to be rapidly on the march from San Antonio to Indianola.

The Orizaba did not wish to put into Brashear, but the passengers compelled her to do so.

THE NEW YORK MOB.—The New York News stands up manfully against the Lincoln mob coercionists in that city. After detailing the threats and the extent of the mob organization, the News thus defies its fanatical enemies:

We have only to say to our misguided fellow-citizens, that, although, by breaking the laws, they may inaugurate anarchy—destroy the guarantees of life and property—set an example of mortality, which will speedily recoil against themselves—we have none the less decidedly nailed to the mast the standard of opposition to the reckless, unnecessary war, which has been forced upon an unwilling country by Lincoln and his Cabinet, and no such violence as is threatened can prevent it from flying. We advocate peace. We have done, and shall continue to do so. By fair and justice argument, because we think that is right; and we should forfeit every claim to self-respect, were we to bend before the illegal blast, which is endeavoring, for corrupt and ungatriotic purposes, to close the mouths of those who see through and resist their schemes.

DIFFICULTY AT CAIRO, ILLINOIS.—Passengers by the boat yesterday report that when the boat passed Cairo, a collision was hourly expected between the Republican volunteer companies, from Northern Illinois, and the citizens of Cairo led by Len. G. Paxon. It seems, as near as we could get at the story, that the Government had imported a Republican to act as Postmaster, which had produced much ill-feeling, and the people determined to run the appointed out of the city. A crowd, headed by Brig. Gen. Len, took the Postmaster out and hung him up, but let him down before it was too late, and after scaring him badly, turned him loose. He put out on the first train, and his story exasperating the Republicans, two military companies were dispatched from Springfield, to reinstate the Postmaster and punish the offenders. The troops had not arrived when the boat passed, but were hourly expected on the train. The people of Cairo and the adjacent country, with a considerable force from Paducah, were ready to meet the troops. The probabilities are that if the troops came they got a warm reception.

(Charleston Courier of 24th ult.

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT PARIS, TENN.—We learn, through a gentleman who arrived from Paris, Tennessee, yesterday, that Emerson Etheridge went to that place with the intention of delivering a speech. He was met at the edge of the town by a committee of gentlemen, who told him he could not speak in Paris. Etheridge entered the place, however, and a difficulty ensued, during which one of his friends was instantly killed, and another was fatally wounded and has since died. Our friend could not give the names of the parties. Etheridge did not speak in Paris. [Memphis Avalanche, 24th.

RELIABLE FIRM VIRGINIA.—*Lynchburg*, April 19. Telegraph under control of Gov. Letcher and Convention, news therefore meagre. The Gosport Navy Yard is ours. Bloodless victory, with thousands of balls and many cannon.

The old ship Pennsylvania ours; and Merrimac and Cumberland hemmed in the harbor. The Cumberland, Captain Pendergast, with 400 marines, threatened to shell Portsmouth and Norfolk. Will be taken, as she cannot get out.

Nothing from Harper's Ferry, except 1400 of our troops there. Railroad train pressed into service, and troops silently and rapidly moving forward.

Gov. Pickens, of gallant South Carolina, has tendered aid to us. Believed to be accepted by the Governor.

Three hundred students of the University gone to Harper's Ferry.

An infamous and traitorous telegraph from Andrew Johnson of Tennessee stopped.

CHAS. W. STATHAM.

FIVE TRON VESSELS FROM SECEDED STATES.—According to a recent decision of the Treasury Department, all vessels entering at this port from the seceded States, bearing a clearance from their ports, have a fine of one hundred dollars imposed upon them for violating the act regulating the coasting trade, passed February 18, 1793. The reason for this is found in the fact that the clearances from the Confederate States are given by the authorities there as foreign clearances, and, of course, signed by officers not recognized by our Government.

The owners in each case will enter a protest, and apply for redress under the Remitting Act of March 3, 1797.

A number of vessels were yesterday entered under the fine. They came from Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and other ports, and it is probable that there may be many more daily for some time to come. [N. Y. Evening Post, April 18.

BENNET AND J. B.—The New York Herald has become the strongest kind of a coercion journal. The outside pressure has worked a kind of sea change. It declares that the policy of Lincoln is just what it recommended to Mr. Buchanan, and which, if he had adopted, it would have nipped the secession in the bud. It declares that the grass will grow in the streets of Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans; while the commerce of the North will be but little disturbed. Bennet and Buchanan both sustaining the Government, is a severe test of the confidence of the people in its rectitude. It may be right, but the support of these two worthies constitutes a *prima facie* case against it. [Om. Gazette.

HENRY WARD BEECHER GETS A DISCARD.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

Of course, in such a whirlwind of excitement as that through which we are passing just now, the rabid clergymen have a hand in it. Henry Ward Beecher made a big thing of it. After preaching one of his capitally tragic sermons, a force was performed. Beecher, from his pulpit, told his congregation that he had just received a telegraphic dispatch from a high official, saying that instead of Sumter having surrendered, Fort Moultrie was in ruins. Such a scene of excitement waving of handkerchiefs, cheering, clapping of hands, seizing hold of and squeezing each other, was never before seen in a consecrated building. If a negro had been purchased and rescued by Beecher's exertions, the occasion could not have been more animated.

A HORRIBLE STORY.—The Montreal Transcript is responsible for the following:

A few nights ago a child about two years and a half old, the daughter of a Mr. Banks, residing in St. Philip street, had her stomach filled with cockroaches, which crept in at her mouth, while sleeping. The poor little girl became suddenly ill, and in spite of every remedy used for the destruction of the vermin, they continued to live and gnaw her vitals, and death ended her terrible sufferings the night before last.

A MAN ROUND TO DEATH.—On Saturday, 13th, at Cleveland, a laborer named John Frank was run over by a locomotive, and literally ground to death; he was rolled along the track for a rod or more under the wheels of the tender and the brakes, crushing the body to a jelly. Scarcely a bone half a foot in length was left whole; both legs were broken in half a dozen places, and the whole body left a shapeless mass of flesh and clothing at the side of the track. The heart was found about thirty feet from the main mass of the body, the lungs were scattered in various places, and every part torn in pieces.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 Camp street, Thursday Night, April 25, 1861.

As for a money market, we have none, nor could there be any inquiry for money at the rates now ruling. Barter and exchange for months past—had been followed. We have sold to all, be prepared, in fighting order; and the war there has been some pressure within the past few days, it has been only sometimes of an alteration to parties who have been going free under royal and top-gallant sails, to take to sail. There is very little disposition on the minds of monied money in our walls. There have been expressions that our banks have large balances in New York, which might be seized by the Black Republican Government, as a precaution to confiscation. Some of our banks have not a dollar in New York to draw against—others have very uncommon balances, but a very small share is in New York; they are safe in America, by this time.

The following very exhibit statement, regarding exchange, we take from that commercial sheet, the New York Herald, which in no very little measure has Southern finances than the other blackbird it assumes. If it spoke in passenger or freight, would be very difficult to make it listen. The Herald says, the banks of the four leading cities have $8,000,000 deposits to the banks of New York. If the writer had said $80,000,000, it would have been nearer the truth. But it has been greatly reduced within the past fifteen days. The South has had enormous deposits of the honesty and faith of the Black Republican Administration at Washington, and have drawn on their balances very low. What an idea to impose on the public, or its readers, does the lying Herald get forth, that the Southern banks are going to allow their balances to remain in Wall street. The Herald is also very sanguine that the border States will not go out of the Union. The Herald was drowsy—it had not heard from Virginia on the 20th, when it uttered this:

The Banks of the four leading cities of the seceded States—New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston have upwards of two millions of dollars on deposit in the banks of this city and they are not prepared to withdraw this money, feeling that it is more secure here than in the south. At all events, it is extremely improbable that the war just commenced will cause very considerable trouble in the mode of Southern commerce. Are the border States will not go out of the Union, are expected. They will stand by the old flag, on the principle of self-preservation.

There was very little change in exchange to day. The counter rate for checks on New York ranged at par @ ¼ discount, drawers 10@15, and 2 per. discount, several of the Western banks have caused uneasy leaving the market for those who desire to send Northern dollars at this moment. The market is at a dead lull. Some exchange on Europe have passed in a round sum way, which amounts very well for some parties. The rates for sterling may be quoted at 109@109½.

The old State flag of Indiana makes a very good appearance, as appears by the returns made up to the 31st March, and month:

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted	$5,707,826
Real estate, the other banks	126,001
Balance due from other banks	6,112
Banking houses and other real estate	256,400
Cash items—	
On deposits in New York	81,292,956
Other specie funds	1,000,296
Notes of other banks	199,924
Gold and Silver	2,222,944
	$4,003,162
Total	$10,293,501

LIABILITIES.

Liabilities		$ 322,125
Outstanding bills	868,67	
Profit and loss	194,365—	674,305
Due other banks		28,621
Due state treasurer and other items		35,841
Individual deposits		1,111,259
Circulation	2,987,41	
Less notes in banks	2,186—	3,170,148
Total		$10,293,501

POSITION OF THE BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday of every week, commencing with the financial and commercial year of the City on the 1st day of September, 1860.

1860.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.	Total Loans.
Sept. 1	2,986,141	13,836,171	9,000,000	21,174,000
Sept. 8	3,000,641	13,555,551	9,000,000	20,724,000
Sept. 15	2,989,846	13,555,551	9,000,000	20,724,000
Sept. 22	2,988,846	13,555,551	9,000,000	20,724,000
Sept. 29	2,988,846	13,555,551	9,000,000	20,724,000
Oct. 6	2,988,846	13,555,551	9,000,000	20,724,000
Oct. 13	2,988,846	13,555,551	9,000,000	20,724,000
Oct. 20	2,986,660	13,750,556	9,000,000	20,900,000
Oct. 27	2,986,660	13,871,394	9,000,000	21,000,000
Nov. 3	2,987,604	13,936,938	10,000,000	20,998,000
Nov. 10	2,987,239	13,871,669	10,000,000	20,900,000
Nov. 17	2,987,239	13,871,669	10,000,000	20,900,000
Nov. 24	2,987,239	13,871,669	10,000,000	20,900,000
Dec. 1	2,987,239	13,871,669	10,000,000	20,900,000
Dec. 8	2,986,984	14,000,000	10,000,000	21,000,000
Dec. 15	2,986,984	13,871,669	10,000,000	20,900,000
Dec. 22	2,986,984	13,871,669	10,000,000	20,900,000
Dec. 29	2,986,984	13,871,669	10,000,000	20,900,000
Jan. 5	2,984,984	17,453,183	11,241,634	26,000,000
Jan. 12	2,977,959	18,445,800	10,500,142	26,000,000
Jan. 19	2,976,259	17,748,899	10,791,865	26,000,000
Jan. 26	2,976,259	18,256,300	10,636,734	26,000,000
Feb. 2	2,976,259	18,256,300	10,636,734	26,000,000
Feb. 9	2,976,259	18,256,300	10,636,734	26,000,000
Feb. 16	2,958,149	20,000,000	10,000,000	26,000,000
Feb. 23	2,909,237	20,000,000	10,000,000	26,000,000
Mch. 2	2,913,531	20,000,000	10,000,000	26,000,000
Mch. 9	2,913,531	20,000,000	10,000,000	26,000,000
Mch. 16	2,913,531	20,000,000	10,000,000	26,000,000
Mch. 23	2,908,588	20,000,000	10,000,000	26,000,000
Mch. 30	2,896,516	20,000,000	10,000,000	26,000,000
Apr. 6	2,876,646	20,000,000	10,000,000	26,000,000
April 13	2,864,168	20,000,000	10,000,000	26,000,000
April 20	2,849,236	19,000,000	10,000,000	26,000,000

Review of the Markets.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET, Friday Morning, April 26, 1861.

COTTON.....There was no material change in the market to-day, or rather there was prey read by the officials of post on Exchange, and the sales were confined to 300 bales. Quotations nominal:

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1860	bales.	74,137
Received since	1,721,628	
Received yesterday	1,361—	1,819,484
		1,893,621
Exported since	1,721,628	
Exported yesterday	3,034	1,724,662
Stock on hand not cleared		168,129

TOBACCO.....We did not hear of a sale of any importance.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1860	hhds.	20,870
Received since	27,091	
Received yesterday	142—	27,239
		47,709
Exported since	27,262	
Exported yesterday	300—	27,562
Stock on hand not cleared		20,468

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.....The market continues quiet and little or nothing transpired.

FLOUR.....The transactions were confined to some 500 bbls., including 200 Superfine at $5 75, 200 Good Extra at $5 87½, and 100 (Clarkesville City Mills) at $6 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN.....The sales of Corn crib-shed some 9200 sacks, of which 700 Yellow Mixed at 48c., 5,000 Mixed at 46, 2000 at 47, 500 White at 52 and 200 Fancy do. at 55c. ⅌ bushel. In Oats a lot of 1500 sacks St. Louis was sold at 42c. ⅌ bushel. Of Bran about 200 sacks were disposed of at 90c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.....We did not hear of a sale of any consequence.

PROVISIONS.....The transactions in Pork comprised 100 and 150 bbls. Mess at $20 ⅌ bbl. In Bacon we heard of sales of 25 casks Shoulders at 8c., 15 do Sides at 10½, and 40 do Clear of Rockbottom at 11c. ⅌ lb. In Lard and Beef only small sales are to date.

WHISKY.....We did not hear of a sale of any importance.

FREIGHTS.....A ship was taken for Havre at 1½c. for Cotton.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 26, 1861.

Arrived yesterday 114 Western Beeves, 237 Hogs, 100 Sheep and 80 Veal Cattle. Sold 70 Western and 45 Texas Beeves, 258 Hogs and 109 Veal Calves. Stock on sale 299 Western and 23 Texas Beeves, 52 Milch Cows, 880 Hogs, 1200 Sheep and 85 Veal Calves. We quote

PRICES:

Western Beef Cattle, 2nds, ⅌ 100 lb	$ 3 00@ 3 50
Texas Cattle, 3rds quality, ⅌ head	20 00@ 25 00
Texas Cattle, second quality	12 00@18 00
Hogs, gross, ⅌ 100 lb	5 75@ 7 10
Sheep, before, ⅌ head	2 75@ 4 00
Milch Cows, first quality, ⅌ head	50 00@ 60 00
Milch Cows, second quality, ⅌ head	30 00@ 35 00
Veal Calves, ⅌ head	17 00@23 00

River Intelligence.

The Weather---Business---Departures Yesterday --- The Pargoud --- River Matters Above---Departures To-day, etc.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET, Friday Morning, April 26, 1861.

The weather yesterday was dull in its monotonous—warm, cloudy and generally disagreeable. Business was dull on the levee, arrivals being few, and departures only a sufficiently numerous enclosing the following boats: Empire Parish, Mary E., and Thorwaldsen for the Coast, Pearl Jones for the Ouachita, and Hawarden for St. Louis.

The St. Louis steamers Clara Dolsen and Edward Walsh, and the Louisville Star Packet have been in dock for the present.

Capt. Tobin, of the Ouachita packet J. F. Pargoud, is entitled to have his name added to the list of true Southern steamboatmen who have exhibited their patriotism in a practical way. The troops from the Ouachita, 500 in number, who so noticed years ago, gave dinner, cake dinner, at the Pargoud free of charge. As the regular rate of passage is 10 per head, Capt. Tobin's contribution to the State looks up the pretty amount of $2,500.

The Lake Providence Herald of the 20th last says:

The Mississippi at this point has been rising very rapidly of late, and it probably does so in earnest we becoming serious, in advance of heavy rains, and all others to be expected will be over-ran the banks of levees and plantations in a rising which goes larger than he threatened the country by a break in our levee on the levees.

The Memphis Appeal of the 24th says:

The river continues to rise at the rate of two inches in twenty four hours. Business has more activity since the weather was warm and settled—the cotton receipts and arrivals and departures were Friday, St. Louis to New Orleans, Alice Dodge and Ben. Lee, Louisville to New Orleans Pargoud, Belle Creole for Helena, John Baker, New Orleans for St. Louis, Nonnetta, Memphis and Arkansas. The splendid Glenmis leaves for Cincinnati this evening, with all offers as A. H. Buckingham, L. Johnson, Sam. Pratt, and others. It is generally conceded that the rise in the rivers is wonderful in a great portion of the country.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 24th is of says:

The weather continues cool, dry and pleasant. The river since our last report, has been about one foot and ... less than ... Considerable difficulty in getting a boat off of ... in the narrow space ... which fell last night ... water, I ... is no doubt ... the ... of ... and ... of ... of ... of