New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1861.

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

Adams' Express has our thanks for late papers from the West.

No Mail.—We received no mail yesterday evening. We did not learn the reason.

Orleans Guards.—Last evening the officers of this new company were elected. The list is duly advertised in another column.

Orleans Cadets, Company C.—Special and important business this evening at the armory, No. 44 New Levee street. Members will please heed the official call.

Perseverance Guards.—Assemble at 4 o'clock this afternoon, for parade and the reception of a flag. See Capt. Rareshide's call.

Alleghany Springs, Montgomery County, Virginia.—This summer resort is ready for visitors, and can be readily reached, being only three and a half miles from the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. It is a healthy and delightful place, and the waters are especially potent for the cure of dyspepsia. We refer to the advertisement.

Race Guard.—This new company is open for volunteers desirous of immediate active service—uniforms and equipments furnished. Armory at No. 95 St. Charles street. See Capt. Soria's advertisement.

Louisiana Guard — Company D. — Regular monthly meeting this evening, and every man expected to be present. See Capt. Moran's call.

Only Two Suspensions in Sixty-one Years.—The Alexandria (Virginia) Gazette, published in the place which the death of Ellsworth has again made memorable, issues a small extra instead of its former sheet, and announces this as only the second suspension of its regular issue during an existence of sixty-one years, the first occurring during the occupation of the city by the British forces in 1814.

A British ship with a cargo of railroad iron from Europe arrived in the offing at Pensacola on Friday last, but was ordered off by the blockading squadron.

One of the rifle companies from Arkansas, now in Virginia, is commanded by Capt. Crockett, a grandson of the famous Davy Crockett. The company carry a banner upon which appears the inscription: "Be sure you're right; then go ahead."

M'lle Adelina Patti has made her European debut in the "Royal Italian Opera" in London, and achieved a tremendous and unqualified success. We knew she would. The London Times calls her "a phenomenon," and reports that the "jaded," cold-blooded, icily critical upperdomdom auditory went quite frantic with enthusiasm.

The New Hampshire Gazette, now in its 107th volume—old enough to know something—thinks that "as anxious as we in the North are to fight, few have the least intelligent idea of any good result that can come of the war. The only effect will be bloodshed, poverty, and an eternal separation of the Union."

An Unkind Cut.—The "unkindest cut of all," among the many which John Bull has administered of late to Brother Jonathan, is the declaration of a leading London Journal that "the Yankees care nothing for the negro, but everything for the money."

A Priest's Children Legitimized.—The Legislature of Tamaulipas, Mexico, has passed an act legitimizing the children of the Catholic priest, Rev. Ramon Logano. Hon. Andres Trevino made a strong speech in favor of the act. Gov. Garza has issued a proclamation announcing the passage of the act and ordering compliance with it.

When Napoleon marched on Russia he led a field army of nearly 300,000 men; but he learned a lesson which caused him to say that "no people who are attached to their institutions and their homes can ever be conquered."

The English Anti-Slavery Agitators Alarmed at their Work.—From a speech delivered in the English Parliament by Lord Brougham, it appears that his lordship takes no such cheerful view of the prospects of slave emancipation from civil war in this country as the Tribune and other Abolitionist organs entertain. He considers, on the contrary, that the slave trade is likely to receive an additional impetus from the events transpiring here. He declares that for that reason he has come to the determination of no longer presiding at or even attending anti-slavery meetings, and recommends all others to follow his example. It is evident that his lordship feels satisfied that the South will succeed in establishing its independence.

It is said that Capt. Ball's company of cavalry, taken prisoners at Alexandria, were hand-cuffed and carried to Washington. A correspondent saw them pass along Pennsylvania Avenue with the iron about their wrists. We hope such treatment will be a warning to everybody not to be taken prisoners. Death like that of Jackson is more desirable, and infinitely more glorious.

Instead of giving $35,000 to the Michigan troops, it turns out that General Cass has only loaned $3000, for which he receives legal interest. Some difference between the report and the fact.

It issaid that "the census embraces seventeen millions of women." Who would'nt be the census!

The Enemy in Distress.—A howl of agony comes from the Northwest. She feels already the pinch of this war, which has closed down on her like a vice. The Cairo blockade has cut off her Southern market, and her large crops of grain, raised last year, from which she expected financial relief, rot in her cribs and granaries. McClernand, of Illinois, is importuning the bankrupt Government at Washington to come to the relief of the Suckers, by purchasing their grain. The Cairoites are doing good work for us, impoverishing our enemies without hurting us in the least. We have an abundance, and plenty more growing. Let them keep up their blockade, by all means, for if they don't we will. It is the best war measure for us that could be desired. It is crippling the enemy, while it is stimulating us to make ourselves independent of the North for provisions for all times to come. We say, then, to Col. Prentiss, maintain your blockade strictly. Seize every rack of corn and cask of bacon shipped to the South, and sell them where you can.

[Memphis Avalanche, May 31.

To Hardware Dealers.—Messrs. Bruff, Brother & Seaver, No. 43 Magazine street, have on hand and are offering to the trade, at the lowest rates, a very great stock of cutlery of all kinds, mechanics' tools, agricultural implements, saws, nails, guns, percussion caps, etc. This is a firm which is finding its extensive business in New York, in order to belong exclusively to New Orleans, and, accordingly, is entitled to the largest patronage in the South. We refer dealers, planters and others to their advertisement in to-day's Crescent.

Important Sale by J. B. Walton, Auctioneer, on Saturday.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that two sugar-boats and eight valuable slaves, belonging to the State of Louisiana, are to be sold by J. B. Walton, auctioneer, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, M. The slaves are all strong and healthy, young and native, and are sold on one and two years' credit, without interest—no cash being required. It is supposed they will bring good prices.

Sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of foreign and domestic dry goods, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, by R. Roger & Co., at their salerooms. Terms at sale. See advertisement.

Sheet Iron.—Any quantity of sheet iron, different kinds, is to be had of D. C. Lowber & Co., No. 102 Camp street. See advertisement.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

The military ability of Gen. Scott is unquestionable. This is a fact which has been demonstrated too many times to admit of any sort of cavil or dispute. But, military ability is the only sort of talent he possesses. Wherever he goes outside his proper sphere, and essays to play the politician or statesman, he always makes himself ridiculous—a laughing stock to all the country.

Gen. Scott is a Southerner—a native of the noble old State of Virginia—a State which has been as productive of heroes and statesmen as it has been barren of traitors and cowards. From the patronage of Virginia this Southerner derived his first office, and through her he was pushed on into position after position, which enabled him to attain the distinction he has acquired. Virginia is his mother—she nursed him in the infancy of his military career—her strong arm sustained him in the noon of his manhood—and her great heart throbbed high with pride, as, in his declining days, her favorite child, won new laurels on foreign fields. Yet now, in his advanced age, when the frosts of nearly four-score years are upon his head, and when his steps tend darkly in the direction of a not remote grave—this ingrate, this traitor, this matricidal wretch, raises his old, feeble hands, to strike his own mother to the earth—to bring upon her unutterable shame, ruthless rapine, and immediate destruction!

The ordenings of nature are inexplicable. Human comprehension fails to grasp subjects involved in mystery. Undoubtedly it is best that it is so; for it is very questionable whether superhuman knowledge would not take from, instead of adding to, the stock of earthly happiness. Ninety days ago Winfield Scott was a hale, healthy, strong man, considering his years. Now he is but a shadow of what he was then; and if he does not improve materially, the chances are that he will not live to see the close of this summer's campaign. With him the doctrine of compensation holds good. His punishment has commenced; and the lashings of a guilty conscience have reduced his aged but robust frame to comparative weakness. He knows that he has raised his hand to strike his grand old mother to the ground, and he feels that the impartial historian of the future will write the fact down as it deserves to be written down—a blot so foul, black and damning, that the glories of his previous career will be obscured thereby—or, if remembered at all, will bring into bolder relief this last, most detestable, and unnatural crime.

It has been truthfully said that few great men know "how to die creditably." This is particularly the case with Winfield Scott. Had he died six months ago, the whole country would have mourned. Should he die now, the execrations of millions of the section of country in which he was born, raised, and which advanced and honored him, would follow him to the grave, while the Abolition honors that would be paid him would make the soul of an honest man sick—for even the Abolitionists contemn and despise him in their hearts, and he would not be permitted to retain his present position for a single day, were it not that his military skill and experience are absolutely indispensable to their cause. Poor old man! He is really almost as much an object of pity as of hate. The fool of Abolitionists to wreak their vengeance, and the victim, his own mother state!

If Gen. Scott should happen to die at this juncture, it is not difficult to tell what would become of Lincoln's Government and armies. The one would flee from Washington, and the others would break up and disorganize, and leave for their homes with all possible rapidity. It is Gen. Scott this, Gen. Scott that, and Gen. Scott the other—from Lincoln down to the lowest Abolition newspaper published in the North. Without Gen. Scott it appears impossible for them to do anything. He is not only the center, but the beginning and ending, of what they have done or what they contemplate doing in a military way.

Although Scott is a traitor to the land of his birth, we of the South, if we cannot feel any pride, can well afford to smile at the complete dependence of the Northern people upon a Southern born General. But for the military genius of a Southern man they would be like a ship at sea, without rudder, chart or compass. The skill of a renegade is what they most rely upon! They are leaning upon a frail support. Scott's ability will not avail them. The cause of the South is like a rock, for it is founded in truth, justice and patriotism, and the highest and holiest emotions which can animate the human heart. Consequently, the waves of treason and fanaticism will beat against it in vain.

Speaking of Generals, reminds us of the fact that the North has never yet produced a single great military man of ability, bravery, resources, and tact, saving and excepting Benedict Arnold—*Arnold, the traitor*—Arnold, the Northern man, who tried to sell Washington to the British! Arnold was unquestionably possessed of splendid military talents and undoubted courage, and he attempted to do to the Thirteen Colonies what Winfield Scott is now endeavoring to do to the Southern States—betray them into the hands of their enemies! If anything, Arnold was a better man than Scott, for he was in the prime of life, had been treated badly, and the British held out to him the most glowing inducements, while Scott is a very old man, has been praised and honored, has no cause of animosity, and his advanced years precluded ambitious aspirations. Yes, Arnold was a better man than is Scott. The one earned an immortality of infamy. The other is now aiming to to surmount the highest peak of the same bad eminence. History has taken charge of the one. History will take charge of the other. Let the two traitors descend the pathway of time in unapproachable infamy. They are worthy of each other.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The flags were not crowed yesterday, nor was there any excitement following the receipt of a dispatch to Governor Moore, that the Mississippi was to be blockaded, which frightened citizen Geddes so much that he telegraphed for the mail boat which left yesterday morning for Mobile to return. The blockade in the lakes is based on a dispatch from the Commanding-General at Pensacola, saying that two lighter-draught steamers had been dispatched from the blockading squadron off Pensacola to intercept the Mobile boats. How did the Commanding-General obtain this information, is the question? That is not of much import, but it only serves to refresh our memory that months ago we talked that some picayune gunboat could anchor off the eastern outlet of the Rigolets and block the route. Fort Pike might as well be in Kamschatka for all use in prevention against a blockade of the Rigolets.

The coast packet Creole arrived last evening, and met with no interruption. She leaves at the usual hour this morning for Ocean Springs and intermediate landings. Grant's Pass and Dauphin Island Pass may be blockaded, but no confirmation of such movement on the part of the enemy was received last evening. At any rate, Com. Robinson says the Gipsy will move to-day and run the *blockade* at all events. It puzzles us to know how Gen. Bragg should obtain information from the enemy that Mississippi Sound was to be blockaded yesterday, or to-day, or to-morrow, and communication with Mobile cease. A long tom on board the Gipsy or Corypheus, with fifteen or twenty resolute seamen and volunteers would easily compel any gunboat of Lincoln's to scamper from Mississippi Sound.

There was some talk about the European advices, but nothing of a decisive nature could be ascertained. The Asia is now due with the full details for the week ending the 20th May. The political intelligence from the other side is more regarded at this moment than commercial or financial.

The "one-horse" blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi has full sway, and after Sunday next there will be no egress, ingress being already stopped. Three ships outward bound crossed the bar yesterday morning, and were graciously permitted to proceed. There are eight vessels now detained inside for want of water. If our fire ships had been in readiness, the mouths of the Mississippi could not have been closed by one or two Black Republican cruisers.

We seldom hear of the many falsehoods which are published in Northern papers, particularly political ones. We find, however, in the Boston Commercial Bulletin, which was once governed by some pretensions of truth and respectability, the following canard:

The Merchants' Insurance Company of New Orleans, showed earned premiums for the past year, amounting to $929,828, while the losses paid during the period reached $905,110—nine no actual loss to the profit of $24,718.

Now for facts: The Merchants' Insurance Company, of New Orleans, has made no statement for the past year, because its financial year commences on the 1st of June and ends on the first of May. The business for the year ending 31st ult. has been profitable—a dividend of about 30 per cent will be declared, the premiums for the last year reaching eleven hundred thousand dollars. We do not know where the Bulletin could have obtained the above figures. It appears to be a malicious paragraph, and started to injure the associations in the South. For the information of all Northern citizens, we have to state that the earned premiums of the Merchants' Insurance Company of New Orleans, for the year ending the 31st May, 1860—one year ago—amounted to $929,828, and the losses (reinsurance taxes) were $724,860, showing a profit of $200,967 for the year. Our Merchants' Insurance Company is well known in Boston and New York. The Boston Bulletin, though of strong Abolition and Black Republican propensities, pretends to be neutral, but a general aversion to the South appears to mark its course; consequently, we cannot expect it will rectify the error, no more than it did in announcing in its list of failures a cotton factorage house in our city which never suspended, nor will suspend, and when called on for an explanation, referred to this and that party in such a crooked way that the real authors of the slander could not be reached.

Letter from London.

Specially for the New Orleans Crescent.

London, May 3, 1861.

Mr. Editor—You will have received, before this letter can reach you, an account of what Lord John Russell said on the 7th, in the House of Commons that the Government of England would recognize you as a belligerent power—that is, engaged in lawful warfare—which will seem to your privateers those maritime rights which the United States Government has heretofore so strenuously maintained in its own case, but would now gladly abolish, if it could. Should your people, when captured, be treated as pirates, you will only have to retaliate, by treating as pirates those whom you capture. This, indeed, would be rendering the contest too sanguinary for one nation of modern warfare; but the responsibility must rest with those who begin it. That some persons here will accept your letters of marque, appears to me to be quite probable. The Times goes so far as to say that they have done so already; but this, I think, a premature. Meantime, they should be offered to every European nation. It will complicate matters in a way to win the support of every such nation which will not consent to see its citizens hung as pirates while engaged in a single warfare that the United States Cabinet has itself sanctioned. To be consistent Government here says that subjects of Great Britain accepting letters, must also accept the responsibility. This, however, cannot extend to their being treated as pirates, after the declaration that privateers are to be recognized as regular war vessels. This would be an inconsistency quite too obvious to pass by even. But a proclamation will be issued forbidding British subjects to enlist in the armies of either power, or of taking sides as such against the North or the South; for, in this case, they make Great Britain a party to the contest.

You know very well that I do not place much reliance upon what is said by the newspaper press here as an expression of governmental opinion. It follows rather than leads that opinion. But it is beginning to understand your affairs better, and this only is required to make them espouse your cause. The Times, the Herald, the Post, the News, will hardly be favored by as many quotations as heretofore in your Republican journals. They now express themselves with much cogency to make their words palatable. They stigmatize the conduct of the North as hypocritical and selfish; and demand, in no equivocal terms, admission for their ships to your ports. Says the Herald:

"If cotton is not to be got by fair means, we must not scruple to use foul means, or the daily bread of four or five millions of the working population will be at once stopped."

That the blockade will lead to a collision with British and French ships, there can scarcely be a doubt; for the urgency of this cotton supply is so great that they will and must overrule any more forms of precedence or international convention, in the endeavor to maintain it.

The English Ministry may be sincere when they declare their intention to maintain a strict neutrality. But this will be made to depend upon so many conditions—as many enforeseen occurrences—that the declaration amounts to little or nothing. Let this war be prolonged until autumn, and you may depend upon it both England and France will be ready to make treaties with you. I cannot doubt that England would have preferred that this quarrel should not have taken place, and that commerce and industry should have been exposed to no interruption. But this being no longer possible, the question that now arises is, how shall we best take advantage of it?

A very interesting paper on the "cotton supply" was read before the Society of Arts recently, by one of its members, Mr. Crawford; and, inasmuch as it establishes views hitherto expressed by me in my letters, and adds additional facts in confirmation of those views not generally known, I think your readers will be pleased with a brief summary of its contents. He puts down the sum of the annual product of the Southern States at $200,000,000, and remarks that the British manufacturers receive of what they consume from the States, seventy-eight per cent, of quantity and eighty one per cent. in value. Mr. Crawford, it should be also noticed, has been for many years Governor of Singapore, and is therefore well qualified to form a reliable judgment in the matter. Cotton he holds to have been cultivated in Hindostan and America, long before what may be called the historical era; and that it is indigenous, easy of cultivation in all parts of the earth within thirty-five degrees of the equator, North and South. The quantity and quality of American cotton he attributes, in comparison with other places, to the climate, the energy and intelligence of the governing race, cheap and easy means of transport, and the form of the government which secures to the cultivators the freedom and protection which are not to be found in other countries where cotton is grown. He likewise thinks that the product in these States may be increased five fold; that is, that it may rise in value to one thousand millions of dollars, if not more, per annum, under the present system of cultivation; and thus, should no political convulsion disturb the relation between master and slave, to adequate to the full supply of the whole world. He does not apprehend from the present war any such permanent disturbance, and believes the South to be fully able to sustain itself against any reverses which may threaten to cut it off. Cotton also being indigenous, is not exposed in America to those diseases and blights which attack other vegetable productions.

He then turns to the conditions of supply which exist in other parts of the globe, and first considers India, from which Great Britain derives fifteen per cent. of her consumption in value. The objections urged in this quarter are, that while the supply has increased in quantity, it has not in quality; that although the soil and climate are not less suitable than those of America, (a gainsayer, by the way,) the cultivator is inferior in intelligence and industry, labors under great civil and political discouragements; and from the stalk, not more than one-half the height of the American, cleanses about three pounds to the latter's three hundred pounds a day. India, like China, is over peopled—rents and imposts eat up everything, and although labor is cheap, it is so inefficient as to be scarcely worth its price. Then there comes into consideration the immense expense and difficulty of transportation, freight, insurance, etc., all of which forbid any expectation of relief from this quarter.

From Egypt seven per cent. is received, but there is no increase in the production. Brazil, which produces a good article, finds it more profitable to raise sugar; and Chili and Peru devote themselves to minerals, wool, etc., which pay much better. The islands of the Malabar and Philippide Archipelago raise cotton, but not enough for export. So, also, in regard to Java; all its capacity for raising cotton is required to clothe its inhabitants. In the West India Islands cotton is superseded by sugar and coffee; and although it might be cultivated to an extent to rival America, it would entail an incalculable loss to the producer when compared with what he now earns.

In reference to Africa he seems to appreciate the difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of inducing the negro to work, whatever may be the suitableness of the climate; and he well remarks that, if the more intelligent and hardy Hindoo can not be trained to this labor with any promise of success, we may well despair of the other. He considers the French to have failed entirely in Algeria.

Mr. Crawford points to some territories recently acquired by the English on the eastern side of the bay of Bengal, including Arracan, Pegu and Malalar; also, to parts of Australia, where as decided and well-tried experiments have been made, but comes to the conclusion, after a general and careful survey of the whole field, that we must still depend upon America—that this is our only permanent and main reliance.

In these examinations, it is easy to see that Mr. Crawford has overlooked two facts of the first importance, and which, were all his other objections withdrawn, would still remain as insurmountable to the practicality of any plan yet devised. These are atmospheric changes and the kind of labor required to produce an abundant, unfailing crop of superior cotton. The shorts made in India, in particular, show that, in the absence of those monthly summer rains which are peculiar to America, no amount of labor or of means can compensate the loss that must accrue from those protracted droughts which kill the plant before it attains its maturity. And this applies to Africa as well as to India, notwithstanding all the rose-colored accounts sent home by Dr. Livingstone. When cotton is a necessary and almost sole article of clothing, as in many Eastern countries, there it is raised only because it must be had, and not from choice or increase of its cheapness. This will apply to every country other than the Confederate States. But were even the obstacles found in climatic differences surmounted or being surmounted—and we all know they are not—where is the required kind of labor to be found necessary to this end? The cheapest kind of free labor will not avail for this reason: First, the absence of intelligence and energy in those who work at low wages; second, the smallness in quantity and quality of the product compared with the cost. It is only labor of a particular kind—slave labor—directed by practical ability and superior knowledge that will avail. Hence the Southern Confederate States must ever remain the sole reliance of the European and American manufacturers. Let this fact admonish both of the utility, nay, destructiveness—of their present opposition to an institution which is so faithful of good to all concerned in it, morally or indirectly.

A. I. K.

Northern Papers.—We hope to have seen the last of the Northern journals—secular, religious, literary and political—in the South. No Southern man should even permit one of the things to enter his family. It ought to be an indictable offence to sell one of them in the South. [Mobile Register.

[Advertisement.]

Confederate States of America,
First Grand Distribution,
Montgomery, May 16, 1861.

Pursuant to notice heretofore given, the Grand Distribution will take place on Saturday, June 22, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Hotel, in Montgomery, Ala., in the presence of the officers of the Government, and of the public generally, when and where the following Property will be distributed, viz:

No. 1—Plantation, Negroes, Stock, Implements, etc., in Lowndes county, Alabama, valued at $50,000.

No. 2—Plantation, Negroes, Stock, Implements, etc., in Dallas county, Alabama, valued at $50,000.

No. 3—Plantation, Negroes, Stock, Implements, etc., in Dallas county, Alabama, valued at $50,000.

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