NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XIV. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1861. NUMBER 93.

Particular Notices.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD CO., No. 4 Bank street, New Orleans, June 20, 1861.

☞ Colored Servant Girls in charge of [illegible]

☞ At the election held on the 27th of May, [illegible]

☞ Notice to Builders—Sealed Proposals [illegible]

☞ At a meeting of the Council of Diversion [illegible]

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, New Orleans, May 29, 1861.

☞ Notice to Shippers of Freight—Having [illegible]

☞ All persons, owners of land lying within [illegible]

☞ Southern Pacific Railroad Company— [illegible]

☞ Crystal Fount Division, No. 4, S. of T.—Lodge every THURSDAY EVENING, in the Hall of the T. of C. A., No. 92 Camp street. Officers for the present quarter: [illegible]

☞ Merchants' Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F.—[illegible]

☞ Crescent Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., meets every THURSDAY EVENING, in Lodge Room No. 5, Odd Fellows' Hall. [illegible]

☞ Dudley Lodge No. 66, F. and A. M.—[illegible]

☞ Lodge Lafayette No. 6, F. and A. M.—[illegible]

☞ Southern Pacific Railroad Company— [illegible]

☞ Notice to Builders—Sealed Proposals [illegible]

☞ Notice to Shippers of Freight—Having [illegible]

☞ All persons, owners of land lying within [illegible]

☞ Southern Pacific Railroad Company— [illegible]

☞ Crystal Fount Division, No. 4, S. of T.—[illegible]

☞ Merchants' Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F.—[illegible]

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☞ Dudley Lodge No. 66, F. and A. M.—[illegible]

☞ Lodge Lafayette No. 6, F. and A. M.—[illegible]

PENSACOLA LUMBER—PENSACOLA LUMBER.

GULF AGENCY OF THE PENSACOLA TRACTER MILL WORKS, PENSACOLA.

PEOPLES' LINE ..... PEOPLES' LINE.

NOTICE.

OCEAN SPRINGS HOTEL.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, A COMPOUND Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

UNION HOTEL, AT HOLMES'—VIALE, PIKE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

Summer Resort.

WHITE SULPHUR WATER—From the White Sulphur Springs, GREENBRIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES, FROM THE Manufactory of P. & J. RANKIN, LIVERPOOL.

WALL PAPER.....WALL PAPER.

J. J. EVERS, 62 Charles street.

PERRY'S COAL OIL LAMPS, And the Original MAYSVILLE COAL OIL, AT PERRY'S OLD LAMP STORE, (of 20 years standing) No. 117 Poydras street.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD—LOST, on Friday night, [illegible]

Military Notices.

ATTENTION! THE OFFS GUARD VOLUNTEERS [illegible]

VOLUNTEERS WANTED—A FEW MORE [illegible]

ATTENTION! THE ACTIVE AND DOUGLAS [illegible]

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS! [illegible]

MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY WILL [illegible]

GOOD BOUNTY OFFERED [illegible]

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE [illegible]

COMPANY DRILLS EVERY TUESDAY [illegible]

A FEW YOUNG MEN OF GOOD CHAR [illegible]

THIS COMPANY WILL ATTEND DRILL [illegible]

ATTE TION, VOLUNTEERS! [illegible]

CONFEDERATE GUARDS [illegible]

VOLUNTEERS WANTED [illegible]

THE ROLL OF THIS COMPANY [illegible]

CRESCENT RIFLES [illegible]

CRESCENT BLUES [illegible]

A FEW MORE ACTIVE AND ABLE [illegible]

AVEGNO RIFLES [illegible]

THE DRILLS OF COMPANY A [illegible]

THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY [illegible]

PICKWICK RIFLES [illegible]

THE DRILLS OF COMPANY D [illegible]

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 3. [illegible]

WANTED [illegible]

1000 MEN WANTED [illegible]

JAMES T. McFARLAND [illegible]

PRIZE BOAT BUILDER OF THE SOUTH!

J. MAHONY, Algiers, La.

WHITE SULPHUR WATER [illegible]

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES, FROM THE Manufactory of P. & J. RANKIN, LIVERPOOL.

WALL PAPER.....WALL PAPER.

J. J. EVERS, 62 Charles street.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, Cornices, Cords and Tassels, in new styles.

☞ Particular attention paid to all work in his line.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1861.

Local Intelligence.

MILITARY FACTS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT. We have already spoken of the movement of the ladies in the Third District, to get up a fair for the benefit of the families of absent volunteers in that part of the city. The enterprise we are glad to state, has been organized, and the fair is to be held during the first week in July. Meantime, much remains to be done in the way of preparation, and all ladies so disposed are invited to assist. Ladies desiring to have tables at this truly noble fair, will call to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock, at the De Soto Schoolhouse, on Mandeville street. We direct attention to the card on the subject in another column.

THE WAR SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—Under this heading, yesterday, we gave an account of an affair in the Third District, in which we made two errors of fact. It was not Capt. Rabenhorst, but one of his men, who had the row with Lang and got cut in the head with a rumbler. The two man who went to Lang's assistance did not draw weapons, though they were armed, but they passed a revolver to Lang and told him to defend himself if the soldiers attempted to arrest him without a warrant, and that they would stand by him. It is now stated that Rabenhorst and his squad did not go to arrest Lang, but to prevent his escape before a police officer arrived complaint having been previously lodged at the police station.

"THE NEW-BOY."—Our little over-the-river brother, the Algiering Newsboy, is getting quite lively for he now comes over the river twice a week. Whatever be the result of the present war, one thing is certain, and that is, Algiers intends to save its *Bacon*.

FIRST SECTION, BATTERY LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS.—This fine body of men, under the command of Major C. R. Wheat, now in Virginia, want a few more men, by orders from headquarters. Lieut. Hanna will remain here a few days longer, to take charge of a detachment to proceed to the seat of war at once, without going into camp here. This is a rare chance. For information, apply at the office on Front levee, next door south of Canal street.

THE SHARPSHOOTER GUARDS.—The fine company left evening marched down to the Barracks, escorted by the remaining members of Hawkins' Fire Company No. 13, members of other fire companies, and many citizens. They presented an elegant appearance, and were much applauded on the way.

BURGLARIES.—The store of Mr. Maslha, No. 22 Bank Place, was broken into and ransacked by burglars, night before last. The colored boy Barney, of the Pelayne crime, detected the rascals at their work, gave the alarm, and started after the police. The rascals got away without any wise enriching themselves.

C. Antonini's cigar store, 123 Royal street, was broken into yesterday morning and robbed of 50 in cash and several boxes of cigars.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY. Mr. Stephen Delacy has made the following report at the Third District police office: That on Wednesday night, after 11 o'clock, whilst passing the corner of Love and Annette streets, on his way home, he was attacked by three men unknown to him, but appearing to be Spaniards; that one of them seized him by the throat, upon which he cut at him with the knife and called the watch; and that at this, all three left him and ran down Annette street.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sailor in the Confederate naval service, named Keene, was killed yesterday forenoon, at Algiers, by falling from a yard-arm of the steamer Melise to the wharf beneath, his skull being badly fractured. Deputy Coroner Scragg held an inquest and returned the proper verdict. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 30 years of age.

ACCIDENT.—A man named James Quinn had an arm broken, and was otherwise seriously injured yesterday morning, by the falling of a piece of lumber at No. 105 St. Charles street. He was sent to the hospital.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE LIVINGSTON GUARDS. One of the pleasantest and most interesting incidents of Fast Day, last Thursday, was the presentation of a beautiful Confederate flag to that manly and patriotic company, the Livingston Guards. The ceremony took place in front of Calvary Church, in the Fourth District, where the company and the fair donors of the flag reside. Miss Mattie Austin presented the flag on behalf of the ladies, with the following address:

Gentlemen of the Livingston Guards—In behalf of the ladies whose fair fingers have so beautifully woven this testimonial of patriotism, I am here to present their offering. The name that you bear, together with the cause in which you are enlisted, honor your company more than any encomiums, could pronounce. I feel that in this order a woman's sphere should increase infinitely beyond the narrow limits marked out for her by the regulators of her social order. In presenting this flag, although I perform the task with a trembling hand, I feel that there is not a heart in this Southern land of liberty more charged with glowing patriotism, or more willing to make sacrifices for their country's sake, than mine. Take this proud emblem of our nationality and, in the name of Southern liberty, never let its hallowed folds fall in the dust of inglorious defeat; rather "be borne back upon your shields" than Northern ignominy shouldst taint its "broad stripes and bright stars." Resolute as sternness and unalterable as the gospel is sacred, manifests itself in each eye, and upon each countenance of all here present, and tells me

"You have snatched from the altars of your sires
The emblem of your fathers' fires."

Go, then, and do battle under this flag. Let vengeance sit on your swords, and live in their steel until oppression and tyranny are driven from our soil, with virtue and innocence can again sit on unoffending around our hearths. If you do, your deeds will be cherished in memory's sacred urn, the lap of your country shall enshrine your slumbering dust, and flowers Southern flowers planted by woman's hand, will bloom over the sacred spot where sleeps the warrior patriot.

"Sleep the sleep that knows no waking,
Dream that battle call shall never break."

The Rev. Mr. Fulton, on behalf of the company, (of which he is the Chaplain,) expressed their pleasure and gratitude at the beautiful testimonial of kindness and confidence now presented to them—a testimonial to them inestimable, as coming from those whose kindness they esteemed more highly than that of any other whomsoever.

The Livingston Guard, though subject to the order of the Governor for any service, had a special view to home defense. Though ready to do battle anywhere, their chosen field was by their homes and firesides, not to their protection by the gallant men who had been called by the impartial hand of other States; and, therefore, they esteemed among their highest honors this pledge of the confidence and kind regards in those for whose sakes they were armed, and for whom they would fight to the extremity of victory or death.

A soldier's speeches, said the speaker, should be deeds, not words; and it might be enough to say that the soldiers of this company would endeavor, when the time came to display in deeds the pride and gratitude with which this gift inspired them. But, he could not forbear expressing the pleasure of the company at the choice of a flag which had been made the flag of the Confederate States—not, thank God, the flag of a Union in which central unity was gained by the destruction of the rights of States—not a flag, in bearing which the soldier sole his loyalty to that above the loyalty he owed the state in which he lived—but the flag of a Confederacy in whose bond there was the concentrated strength of sovereign States, in voluntary union; such a flag as claims the soldier's highest loyalty, not only for itself, but as it was a pledge of the inherent sovereignty of the State to which he owed his just allegiance. In the name of the Lord of Hosts, the Confederate States had set up this their banner, and by the help of God the arms our people had taken up would never be laid down until that flag should wave the emblem of an equal in the family of nations, with no invading foot upon our soil, our honor vindicated, and our independence won.

He would also thank the ladies laboriously day and place they had selected for the presentation of the flag. The day was chosen by our rulers as a day of supplication to the God of Nations. It was well thus, in our lesser sphere, to acknowledge God. Then that Lord, God, God will honor; and it was well thus, in the shadow of the Temple, to present, upon a national day of worship, this proud emblem of a heaven-given nationality given, too, on this day, from the fair hands of God's own. Let us not doubt that God's benison would attend it. If God be for us, who should be against us; and blessed is the people who thus openly proclaim the Lord as their God.

The fraternal speaker then addressed a few words to the Color Sergeant (R. M. Harrison) and to the company, after which the flag was saluted, and the ceremony ended.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Cotman.*—John Ray, indicted for murder, and having been in prison for a long time, and not a solitary witness to be found against him, was yesterday, on motion of Attorney-General Somerville, discharged by nolle prosequi.

John Duggan was not guilty of assault and battery; it appears the case was brought, instead of Attorney Reynolds moved to be dismissed by nolle prosequi, and he and the jury were discharged.

Robert Hanley was tried for assault and battery, and found guilty.

B. Simon and Francis Germain, charged with assaults and batteries, were dismissed by nolle prosequi.

Mrs. Mary Ann Meeske was tried for assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill, upon Charles Cohen, at his store, corner of Bienville and Front levee streets, on the 15th of December last. Mrs. Meeske, though wife of a Hebrew, is a comely and saucy little Irish woman; and she attacked Cohen for alleged excursions on her character. She attacked him with a dagger; he seized the blade in his hand to save himself; in the struggle to get the weapon, his little finger was nearly cut off; after he got the weapon away from his infuriated assailant, she attacked him with her hands and they had a regular rough-and-tumble fight. After several hours' absence, the jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

RECORDER EUSTOUS'S COURT.—Allen Bennett, one of the Dryads of Dryades street, charged with stealing $40 from John E. Quinn, last month, was discharged yesterday, Quinn having survived the loss and become delicate about telling the Recorder and the newspaper reporters how the fair Allen pulled the wool over his eye and got her hand in his pocket.

Jacob B. McGuire, charged with stealing a negro in Georgia, and bringing him to this city, and selling him for $700, was examined and sent to prison for ninety days, then to be discharged unless a requisition from Georgia arrives.

Tom Ryan was lucky enough to be dismissed from the charge of beating Ellen Kelly and baby with a club. The following were held for examination:

Peter Williams, f. m. c., charged with receiving a lot of sheets, towels, and other articles, knowing them to have been stolen off the steamer J. W. Roberts. Fixed for the 9th prox.

Ellen Kearney, charged with severely beating a boy 12 years old, and Mary Jane Duffy, charged with striking and threatening the same boy. The charges being made by the innocent child's indignant parents. Fixed for the 9th prox.

Mrs. Mary Reilly, charged with trying to break a stick of wood over the head of her neighbor, Mrs. Margaret Killeen, on Richard street. Fixed for the 9th.

Mrs. Block, of No. 111 Circus street, charged by B. Dreyfus with a breach of trust, in receiving material from him to make pantaloons and failing to account for either the jackets or the material.

Mary Bearion, charged with feloniously taking possession of furniture and other things belonging to Ellen Cannon, during the absence of the latter. The parties—both being residents of No. 114 Galaxie street. Mary was duly hooked to face the Cannon's mouth on such day as the Recorder may see fit to prepared to witness the terrible meeting.

RECORDER GASPERINI'S COURT.—Mary Ann Reilly, for stealing from E. Livandais' store, corner of St. Peter and Villere streets, a piece of jeconet worth $1 50, was yesterday sent before the First District Court, and in default of bail was sent to prison. Maria M. Herrera was sent before the same court, for stealing five pairs of shoes from the door of Joseph Barrella's store, No. 37 Marais street.

Lena Feugh was fined $5 for not coming up to prove what she had sworn to, namely, that Police man C. Williams had been in the habit of beating her, and had once beaten her with his club; the officer being dismissed in consequence of her non-appearance.

Auguste Rabé, charged by Anna Kitcher with burglary, in breaking into her house on Roman street, and opening a trunk and taking therefrom $12, was discharged, Anna being unable to prove the allegations. Pierre Jones, Edward Rodriguez, Lizzie Francis alias Brown, and Antoine, slave of McCracken, were all dismissed from charges of larceny.

David King, f. m. c., was sent to prison, on a charge of having cut one Carl, f. m. c., with a pocket knife, with intent to kill, on Wednesday evening, at the corner of Bienville and Basin streets.

A Dech gave bail to answer to the charge of having walloped Sylla Luppe, on Orleans street, and Maurva Mont, f. w. c., gave bail to answer to the charge of stealing two dogs from Jacob Bayerdorfer, No. 240 Orleans street.

RECORDER LOUIS'S COURT.—Edmond Rodica, f. m. c., and Madame Madeline, were yesterday sent before the First District Court for harboring, for the last six weeks, in their house on the Metairie road, opposite the City Park, B. Laplace's runaway slave woman Sally. In default of bail, they were sent to prison.

Chas. Dunbar, charged with beating and cutting and dangerously wounding Kate Fisher on Monday last, near the corner of Casacalva and Peace streets, is in prison, awaiting Kate's recovery.

Poor old Cyrot Gentes, after many years of warfare with the vagrant boys of Craps street, around its ancient domicil, there situated, and after many unavailing complaints to the authorities, found no redress; and at this Dedale, up to the District Courts and the Common Council, has abandoned his ancient home and sought peace at a new residence in a quiet and secluded spot—on Onzaga street, between Johnson and Priour. The fact of his removal to Onzaga street—a street known only to the few who live upon it, and to the Surveyors and topographical and swampographical engineers of New Orleans—proves how great was the old man's anxiety to get away forever from the rabble of Craps street. But it seems that his enemies have tracked him to his new Elysium, hellishly bent upon depriving him of his earthly peace wherever he goes. Old Cyrot now charges two men, whom he knows, with forcibly taking possession of his new domicil, and meeting his mild remonstrances with threats of personal violence. The police are on the look-out for the two barbarians, who are evidently connected with the rabble of Craps street.

Mrs. Nelson, charged with chapping the face of Caroline Zimmelsier, on Bagatelle street, near Soliddle; George Holstain, charged with larceny, in snatching $10 in gold out of the hand of Margaret Bern, at No. 7 Frenchmen street; Marie Delphine, f. w. c., charged with keeping a disorderly brothel on Bagatelle street; and John Kenny, charged with violently resisting officer Theodore Duchemin, who arrested him for a breach of the peace on Montegut street, all await special interviews with Recorder Long.

RECORDER ADAMS' COURT.—George Neilleimer, who shot and wounded officer Sam Caldwell on the 5th of May, was yesterday examined and sent before the First District Court.

Hamilton Willis, for an assault and battery upon Louis Grunze, was sent before the First District Court.

J. H. Cohn, for insulting, abusing and generally maltreating his wife, for the last six or eight years, was sent before the First District Court.

James Huckins, Jr., for an assault and battery upon Pat Davoy, was sent before the First District Court.

JUDGE FORSTER'S COURT.—Judge Forster, of Algiers, had an unusual case before him yesterday morning. Having no Court business before him, and not expecting to have any, he was leaning back in the time-honored judicial chair, reading the war news in the morning papers, and wondering whether the dry-docks of that town could not be converted into masked batteries in case of the Brooklyn or the Powhatan coming up the river, when he heard a great uproar in the street, and a frightened dog rushed into Court and crouched under the desk at the Judge's feet, mutely claiming his protection from lynch law.

Whether the dog was suspected of Abolitionism, or of being only mad, the Judge could not decide; but the mob had voted the beast only mad, and as they crowded to the door, and saw the dog under the desk, near the Judge's feet, they fairly shrieked out in their great chorus: "Judge, it's a mad dog!" they shouted: "look out for yourself!" The Judge quickly assumed the perpendicular, and was looking around for some means of escape, when the Captain of the mob shouted, "Judge, get on the desk, or he'll bite you!"

The Judge, who weighs about 270 pounds, performed the feat of mounting the desk—the venerable desk over whose brow had passed for so many years the civil and criminal jurisprudence of Algiers. It was a true heavenly spectacle—the Judge standing on the desk, the dog, with glaring [illegible]

[illegible] equally anxious [illegible]

[illegible]

Louisiana Intelligence.

EDITOR LOOKING UP.—Our confrère of the Bossier Banner, W. H. Scanland, has been appointed Sergeant Major of the Louisiana Militia.

FOUTS PLENSITE IN LATOURCHE.—The Lafourche Union says:

We are seriously entertaining the belief, after all we have seen and heard, that notwithstanding the blockade which has put a stop to the importation of fruits from Havana, we shall have an abundance of every fruit that is grown in Louisiana. The fruit trees were literally loaded with plums, and particularly of this respectable market fruit have been sold in town this season. The grape vines are loaded with clusters of young fruit, in fact, the prospect for grapes there was never better. Peaches will, unless we are deceived, be as plenty as mosquitoes in a cypress swamp, and everybody knows that our peaches are wonderfully sweet and juicy. Fig trees seem likely to sustain their reputation as good bearers, and soon our dessert tables will display fig, rich, pulpy, and sugary. We see that water-melons are in market. Those we have seen, had the rotundity of Falstaff's paunch, and, externally at least, looked tempingly luscious.

We had a slight shower on last Sunday and Wednesday—enough to do a great deal of good to the crops. We can hear of nothing but the best prospects for a fine crop from all of our farmers. This is indeed encouraging to us all at the juncture of affairs.

Our Southern soldiers need not have any fears for their not being well fed for some time to come yet—notwithstanding the blockade.

The Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th has the following explanation of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry:

From information received here, it may be safely stated that on Friday night or Saturday morning, Gen. Johnston withdrew from Harper's Ferry, with nearly all his forces, for the purpose of advancing upon Gen. McClellan, who is threatening him, from the direction of Romney, at the head, as is stated, of 15,000 men.

If this be so, we may expect soon to hear of an important engagement in the vicinity of Romney.

It is also stated that the forces which were approaching Harper's Ferry from the Maryland side numbered 22,000 men. These will probably be kept in check by the batteries on the Virginia heights.

The bridges at Harper's Ferry were destroyed by our forces; also the public buildings, the machinery and property being first removed, except a small quantity of corn, which was destroyed.

It may be interesting to state, that not a bridge remains on the Potomac from Georgetown to Cumberland.

A CASE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The Petersburg Express, speaking of the battle of Bethel, says:

A case of elegant surgical instruments was found on the battle-field, and taken to Williamsburg. They are now in the possession of Dr. Semple, and being of exquisite finish, of course that eminent physician prizes them very highly.

No man was ever known to be found drowned [illegible] in his pocket.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

[BY THE MISSISSIPPI AND MOBILE LINES.]

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Cunard royal mail steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown the 9th, has arrived here.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—The sales of cotton yesterday (Saturday) comprised 8000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1000, the market closing dull.

Breadstuffs closed dull at Friday's decline. Provisions dull.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 8.—Consols closed yesterday at 91 to 93 for money, and 91¼ to 91¾ for the account.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, June 8.—New Orleans Tree Ordinaire 113 fcs 124. Sales of the week 12,000 bales. Market firm. Stock in port 329,000 bales.

Settlement of the Syrian Question.

The Africa brings intelligence of the final settlement of the Syrian question. Syria is to be governed by a Christian, with two sub-governors for the Druses and Mardsites. Turkish troops will occupy the main roads.

Great Britain.

The Government's financial measure had passed a second reading.

The Queen's counsel decides that the forbidding of armed vessels from bringing prizes into port is no infringement of the law of nations.

Mr. Gregory, on a strong appeal, has consented to postpone the motion, in the house of Commons, to recognize the Confederate States.

Italy.

Garibaldi and the Pope are both sick.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

OUR COMPLETE DEFEAT OF GEN. LYON'S FORCE.

100 KILLED AND 700 TAKEN PRISONERS.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF ORDNANCE CAPTURED.

The St. Louis Dutch to be Drowned.

MEMPHIS, June 20. A reliable gentleman from St. Louis says that Gen. Lyon's force was completely defeated at Boonville by the Missourians. The Federal loss in killed amounted to 100, besides 700 taken prisoners. Gen. Lyon included. Six cannon and several hundred stand of arms were captured. The steamer Iatan of the expedition was sunk.

Two hundred Federalists were killed and wounded in Kansas City on Monday, and 300 taken prisoners.

Four thousand Secessionists were extravagantly joyful at St. Louis. Blair's two regiments from up the river were expected. The Southerners would rise on the night of the 15th, to drive the Dutch into the Mississippi river.

Abolitionist Account.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Gen. Lyon is in occupation of Boonville. Four Missourians were killed and twenty-nine wounded. On the Federal side four were killed and nine wounded.

Gen. Lyon has again issued a proclamation.

LEXINGTON, Ctny. Mo., June 7.—The steamer Sanoline, which arrived to-day from Boonville, confirms the defeat of the Missouri State troops, with twenty killed.

The Federal loss was two killed, nine wounded and missing.

It is thought the Missourians will make another stand at Lexington, under Col. Weightman, formerly of the U. S. A.

The Fight at Vienna.

RICHMOND, June 20.—At the fight which occurred at Vienna, the Confederate troops killed ten Federalists, and the National Intelligencer says that 200 of the latter are missing.

The Confederates captured seven cars, a number of arms, a quantity of ammunition, mechanical instruments, and some medicines.

Reinforcements for Alexandria.

A gentleman who reached Washington yesterday states that five thousand Federalists landed at Alexandria the previous night.

British War Vessel off Cape Henry.

An arrival at Baltimore reports that a British war vessel is anchoring off Cape Henry.

Twelve steamboat fires, consisting of six steamers, are now tied up at the wharf in the city, awaiting something to do. The owners considered their safer under the guns of Fort Brown than under the lee of Brazos island.

A considerable sum of money has very suddenly disappeared from the Austin House, in this city.

The Texas troops at this post are very anxiously waiting for tidings of the money for their wages. They have been promised so often, that they feel as if they ought to have the spondulics.

Mr. John Tabor has taken charge of the Fort Brown Flag, and Mr. Dunne has been engaged for the Sentinel.

The work on Fort Brown still goes ahead prosperously.

We are having abundant rains and pleasant weather.

Quite an exodus of persons has taken place from Brownsville to Durango, Mexico, where a man named Box is establishing a colony.

Charles Murray has been elected Marshal of Brownsville, and Bob Shiers Captain of the Night Watch.

Seizure of Confederate Envelopes in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Col. Smith, of the Federal army, to-day seized Confederate envelopes which were being vended by a boy. The bystanders interfered, and immediately raised a subscription for the boy.

Col. Smith also seized likenesses of Jefferson Davis, which the boy was selling, and told the vendor that if he got a new stock of such articles he would send him to Fort McHenry. The citizens again interfered. The excitement was increasing, when Smith retired.

Marshal Kane says that the police should have taken Smith to the guard house.

Arrangements of the Adams' Express Co.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—The Adams' Express Companies, North and South, have made a close connection here for the transmission of letters to and from the United States. Letters deposited at any office of the Adams' Express in the United States will be safely carried to the Confederate States.

Population of England and Wales.

NEW YORK, June 20.—By the steamer Africa, which arrived to-day, we learn that there has been, according to the last census, an increase of 2,000,000 in the population of England and Wales during the last two years, making a total of 20,000,000.

The population of London exceeds (2,800,000) twenty eight hundred thousand.

[The following dispatches were received yesterday afternoon:]

Affairs in Western Virginia.

GRAFTON, June 20. The bridge over New Creek has been burned.

The Southerners who now hold Piedmont number 600, a number of Federalists are reported to have been killed at the bridge.

The operation at Piedmont died on the approach of the Southerners, and communication between Grafton and Cumberland is now cut off.

Nomination by the Western Virginia Convention.

WHEELING, June 20.—The Reorganizing convention has nominated Frank Pierpont for Governor.

Troops for Western Virginia.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Troops are rapidly concentrating for duty in Western Virginia.

The Late Affair Near Boonville.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—A special dispatch to the Republican states that scouts brought to Gov. Jackson information that Gen. Lyon was coming with seven boats and a large force.

After consultation, a further retreat was ordered. Gen. Price went home. Col. Parsons, was sick, and Gen. Marmaduke, becoming disaffected, resigned. The Missourians, however, would fight, and the truth regarding General Lyon's force becoming known, Gov. Jackson was induced to give them a brush. We have no particulars as to killed, wounded or prisoners.

A Mr. Little commanded the Missourians.

The Southerners in Western Missouri are being largely reinforced.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, June 20.—J. C. Newcomb, arrested on a charge of treason, was subsequently released.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Lieut. Stewart, formerly of the regular army, commanded the Southerners at Vienna.

Washington Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—James H. Lane, of Kansas, has been appointed Brigadier-General.

The bridge of Goose Creek, near Leesburg, has been burned.

Gen. Schenck is one mile below Falls Church. Two Connecticut regiments are there, and two Ohio regiments at Taylor's tavern. McDowell has taken up his headquarters at Arlington House. These positions advance McDowell's lines some miles.

Scouts report that the Confederates are mysteriously disappearing, leaving a clear way to Fairfax. The Federals move very cautiously, fearing traps.

Soldiers wounded at Vienna continue to be brought in.

The Southern lines extend from Occoquan to Centreville. They are entrenching Fairfax Station, using the heaviest guns. The station is three miles from Fairfax Courthouse and fourteen from Alexandria. It is supposed they intend extending their line along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

All indications show that the Southerners are pushing forward from Manassas Junction by daily installments.

Gen. Johnston's line is dotted between Martinsburg and Winchester. His object is supposed to be to threaten Cadwallader, thus drawing forces from the Washington line, and then by double quick movement assail McDowell.

As at present posted, Johnston's line must give way to Cadwallader's advance, which will occur within forty-eight hours.

Gen. Lee will certainly be at Manassas Junction on Monday.

Letter from an Orleans Cadet.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

RICHMOND, June 10, 1861.

Mr. Editor—I wrote you last from Greenville, a station and small town on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and now write this from the place of our destination, the present Capital of the Southern Confederacy.

We arrived at Bristol on Wednesday evening, and a few steps from the depot where we were landed put us upon the soil of the great old mother of States.

On our way we stopped for about a half hour at Jonesboro, one of the most loyal and patriotic towns throughout Tennessee, or "any other State." We were there received most warmly and enthusiastically by the citizens, especially by the fairer portion of the community.

We left Bristol at 9 o'clock P. M., and arrived at Salem, Va., at near 4 o'clock of the succeeding evening, and, without exception, I have never seen such an unbounded and yet dignified manifestation of earnest feeling toward the soldiery. An ample dinner was spread on planks placed on the ground, and never did we relish more a dinner than we did this one. Several articles of provisions were left on the *tables*, which, we were told, were all ours, and must be "filed away for future reference," to use a mercantile term. With three times three cheers, a *toper* and a *sky-rocket*, we left this hospitable town, and arrived at Lynchburg at 10 o'clock the next night. From Bristol to Lynchburg the scenery was truly magnificent; and the weather being favorable, the tops of our long train of cars were well lined with our men, who had "an eye for the beautiful," and an appreciation of fresh mountain air.

The scenery from on top of the Alleghanies was truly grand and sublime—the huge, jagged, jutting rocks which lined either side of our road, and their suddenly abrupt appearance, the dark passages through their high walls, or the tunnels cut into them, were all calculated to arouse in us feelings of the grandest character. A little farther on, and in the valleys between the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge, truly a beautiful scenery was presented to us. Nor were we less delighted with the appearance of the less hilly but smoothly undulating fields, which were covered with grain, wheat, rye and oats, together with extended grounds of clover. Finer stock of cattle, horses, etc., I do not think can be found throughout the country. The cows are chiefly of the South-Durham breed. Milk is plenty at three cents a pint, and we are now and then regaled with that luxury—so plenty and excellent here—butter. Strawberries are ripe, and are selling at five cents a pint.

At Lynchburg we were kindly met upon arrival by the citizens, and squads of four and five of us were invited to their different houses, where every comfort was provided. Many of our boys the next morning busied themselves with perambulating the various streets and in receiving and giving flowers and bouquets to the ladies who would peer out from the windows or come on the galleries to see the companies from noble old Louisiana. Lynchburg is full of handsome women and as amiable as they are handsome; it did not take our young gallants long to find out these facts and avail themselves of them.

Of Richmond, I cannot say in this letter all that I would wish. I do not know of any town apparently more favorable and desirable as a place of residence. The Capitol Square is a point of great attraction, being filled nearly every day with "fair women and brave men," who go, for the first time, to see the finely wrought bronze equestrian statue of Washington, and also those surrounding of Patrick Henry, Mason and Jefferson, all of bronze and in the attitudes peculiar to the occasions which most added to their fame. Two other pedestals have not as yet been mounted, and, doubtless, Virginia will soon make preparations to place upon one of them the statue of the man of to-day, who, though not as are the others, a son of Virginia, is a son of the South and the admiration of the old mother of States,—the warrior and statesman, Jefferson Davis.

At a little distance from this stands a life-size white marble statue of the gallant Harry of the West, after the style of the one on our Canal street, though, somehow, more proportionate and acceptable to the eye.

The old Capitol building, the Governor's house and beautiful grounds, and other places are all objects of much interest to the stranger visitors.

The Exchange Hotel, or Ballard House, is a fine building, or rather fine buildings, as it is composed of two apartments built on either side of the street and connected by an enclosed gallery from the second and third stories.

How long we are to remain encamped here (about half a mile east of the town) I do not know. I learn that we are to be paid off to-day, and the patriotic boys seem much delighted at the prospect, as funds are running low with us.

The Washington Artillery are on the same grounds with us, and their handsome uniforms and pleasant manners have made them great favorites with the sociable people of Richmond.

The battalion of Zouaves are about two hundred yards north of us. They are objects of much curiosity to those unfamiliar with their dress.

Our battalion was reviewed yesterday by Gov. Letcher, and on the evening before his Excellency our President, President Davis, reviewed the Washington Artillery, and surely he has reason to be satisfied with their drilling, appearance, etc.

In haste, yours, etc.,

President Davis to the Maryland Commissioners.

RICHMOND, June 12.—The following is the letter of President Jeff. Davis to the Maryland Commissioners:

MONTGOMERY, 20th May, 1861.

Gentlemen—I receive with sincere pleasure the assurance that the State of Maryland sympathizes with the people of these States in their determined vindication of the right of self-government, and that the people of Maryland "are enlisted with their whole hearts on the side of reconciliation and peace."

The people of these Confederate States, notwithstanding their separation from their late sister, have not ceased to feel a deep solicitude in her welfare, and to hope that at no distant day, a State, whose people, habits and institutions are so closely related and assimilated with theirs, will seek to unite her fate and fortunes with those of this Confederacy.

The Government of the Confederate States receive with respect the suggestion of the State of Maryland, "that there should be a general cessation of hostilities now impending until the meeting of Congress in July next, in order that said body may, if possible, arrange for an adjustment of existing troubles, by means of negotiation, rather than the sword," but is at a loss how to reply, without a repetition of the language it has used on every possible occasion that has presented itself since the establishment of its independence.

In deference to the State of Maryland, however, it again asserts, in the most emphatic terms, that its sincere and earnest desire is for peace; that whilst the Government would readily entertain any proposition from the Government of the United States tending to a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties, the recent attempts of this Government to enter into negotiations with that of the United States were attended with results which forbid any renewal of proposals from it to this Government.

If any further assurance of the desire of this Government for peace were necessary, it would be sufficient to observe that, being formed of a confederation of sovereign States, each acting and deciding for itself, the right of every other sovereign State to the same self-action and self-government is necessarily acknowledged. Hence, conquests of other States are wholly inconsistent with the fundamental principles, and subversive of the very organization of this Government. Its policy cannot but be peace—peace with all nations and people.

Very respectfully, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Messrs. McJ. Jr., Yellott and Harding, Committee of Maryland Legislature.

O! FLANIGAN!—Patrick O'Flanigan, being in a disconsolate and uncertain state, and not quite able to distinguish at so late an hour of the night his own house from his neighbor's in a row of similar ones, concluded to make a bold rush and trust to luck. Ascending the steps he rang the bell, which was answered by the lady living next him and who knew him well.

"C-c-can you t-t-tell me where Mr. Patrick O'Flan-nig-gan lives?" said he, stammeringly.

"Why, you are Patrick O'Flanigan," said the lady.

"B-b-betheration! I did'nt ask you who Patrick O'Flanigan is—I want to know where the said chap lives?"