NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XIV. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1861. NUMBER 101.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY.—Yesterday, the last day of the eventful June of 1861, was hot enough for the hottest of Hottentots, let alone a civilized and perspiring community like this. The day was sublimely editorial. The rush of the population to the lake, to Algiers, to the military camps, and other suburban places, was perfectly prodigious. Everybody's craving seemed to be anywhere, anywhere out of the town. The mercury in our sanctum yesterday afternoon stood at 90, and last night at 9 it had only fallen to 82.

GOOD.—The cars will this day begin running on the city railroads in the Third District. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining the cars had in blockade up the country, the Railroad Company have been at work putting omnibus bodies on railroad wheels; and these unique carriages will be used until cars of the proper kind can be made or otherwise obtained.

MORE TROOPS.—The steamer W. S. Johnson arrived yesterday from Alexandria with the Stafford Guards. They number eighty-eight men, rank and file, under the command of Capt. L. A. Stafford, and lieutenants Gordon, Waters and Cummings.

LETTERS FROM THE CRESCENT BAGS.—Letters for the following named parties, to the care of the Crescent office, have been received and are ready for delivery: Miss R. Germain, Mrs. P. S. Sayssoux, Mrs. A. H. Miller, (2) Mrs. C. V. Palmer, Mrs. V. O. Lorrains, Mrs. Mary Ann Kerr, Mrs. Geo. Carlton, Eugene Dupuat, Geo. Wilson and Edward Sommers, St. Louis, Mo.

ANCIENT MECHANICS' SOCIETY.—This fine body of Algerine mechanics celebrated their anniversary yesterday. They crossed the river and marched around on this side, presenting a fine appearance.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Saturday afternoon a difficulty occurred at the Sompaire market, in the Fourth District, between William O'Brien and John Reisback, in which O'Brien was fatally wounded. O'Brien, it appears, was intoxicated, and getting angry at Reisback, fired a revolver at him three times, but without touching him; one of the bullets, however, struck a lady in the foot and slightly wounded her. In the meantime Reisback drew a knife and stabbed O'Brien twice, one thrust being received in his wrist and the other in the small of his back, penetrating the kidneys and occasioning death in a few hours. Reisback kept a fruit stand in the market. He was arrested shortly after the difficulty by officer Harris.

BROWNING.—A young lad, 11 years of age, named Cayetano Sarmequiera, was drowned on Saturday while bathing in the Mississippi river opposite the Barracks. The body was recovered, and Coroner Beach held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the above fact.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Saturday morning at 2½ o'clock, in a row of two-story brick dwellings, on Celeste street, between Tchoupitoulas and Levee streets, owned by Mrs. Hager, and occupied by tenants. The fire originated in the upper portion of the building occupied by Mr. Hamilton, a sail maker, which was entirely destroyed. Cause unknown.

RAPE CASE.—James Tiernan was assaulted on Friday night, about 12 o'clock, in the Commercial Hotel, and badly cut by some person or persons unknown. He was carried to the Hospital.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.—A man named Lorenzo Mead reached the city on Saturday, being consigned to Mayor Monroe by the Committee of Safety in Memphis as an Abolitionist, who should be dealt with here. He is a carpenter who has worked in this city and Algiers; and was on his way to his home in Maine when arrested at Memphis. In his possession was a letter from one Chapman, a ship carpenter in Algiers, to his wife in Maine. In this letter Chapman counseled his wife with the assurance that he was all right on the Northern question; hoped to see the stars and stripes soon waving over New Orleans; had joined a home guard company (the Clay Guards) to elude suspicion, etc. Upon this, the Mayor sent officers over to Algiers to arrest Chapman. They secured him, and he and Wintot are now in prison. The Mayor intends turning them over to the military authorities.

THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—The reserves of this corps, lately organized into a company under Capt. Hodgson, made their first turnout on Friday afternoon in strong force and in a beautiful new uniform. They visited Camp Lewis and occupied the post of honor in a grand review of all the forces there, which was conducted by Col. Augustin. After the review, the Artillerists interchanged salutes and other enthusiastic cordialities with the troops encamped, and then returned to the city.

We hear a good thing, illustrative of the spirit of the brave Washington Artillerists now in Virginia. In a letter from one of the officers of the two companies left at Richmond, it is stated that when the other two companies left for Manassas Junction, the boys had their dress uniforms nicely packed up, each package bearing the owner's name, and the address, "Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C." It is needless to state that the boys expected to go through the manual and smell saltpetre before reaching the hotel named.

A MAN LYNCHED.—A German named Anthony Hargood was on Saturday lynched by some members of a military company away up Tchoupitoulas street. For alleged desertion from several companies after receiving bounties and support, he was stripped and tarred and cottoned. In this woful plight he was permitted to escape and seek the protection of the police. The Chief of Police took charge of him, and passed him over to his officers to be greased and scraped clean. The man declared that he had not joined any company, and that he had been thus treated because he refused to join a company.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The commencement exercises of the third annual session of the State Normal School took place on Saturday, at the school-house on Cleo street. The audience was crowded, and the exercises of the most gratifying description. Various elegant and able compositions were read, and the intervals were filled with delicious singing, accompanied by the piano. The readings were as follows: "Wisdom," by Miss Quirk; "Association of Ideas," by Miss Doutzel; "Golden Opportunities," by Miss Albright; "Responsibilities," by Mrs. Mathews; "Selfishness," by Miss Oliver; "Retrospect," by Miss Anne Dasswell. A composition of Miss Lyle, on "Virginia," was read by Miss Quirk. All exhibited the high mental and literary culture of the pupils, and the piece by Miss Lyle, on Virginia, was a masterpiece in its way. The graduates were afterward presented with their diplomas, and an address was delivered by Mr. Lusher. The results of the establishment of this noble institution, supplying, as it does, our State and city schools with thorough and accomplished teachers out of our own families at home, already far exceed the highest anticipations of its founders. The school is truly an honor to our State and city.

A SHARP ONE IN LIMBO.—One George Earle, a young and keen looking customer, was stupid enough on Friday evening to attempt to stuff some Kentucky counterfeit money upon Jacob Barker, at his bank, corner of Camp and Gravier streets. He was at once seized by men in the office; and having snatched the bills back, thrust them into his mouth and attempted to chew and swallow them; but he was choked before he could swallow, and had to spit the bills out. Since his arrest, he has been identified as the same who swindled a gentleman out of his gold watch at the Battle House in Mobile. He is under bolt and bar, awaiting a coat with Recorder Emerson. He was terribly afraid of the reporters, and requested the officers not to allow any reporter to come in and look at him. The reporters, hearing of this, all paid him a visit, and some of them questioned him nearly to death.

VIOLENT ASSAULTS.—Wm. Hall was arrested on Saturday evening, charged with having beaten Lawrence Collins with intent to kill, in the Third District, few days ago.

John McGreen was arrested on Saturday night, in St. Mary's market, on the charge of having attempted to kill Herman Knepler. He had a bowie-knife.

A man named Farley, or Farwell, stands charged before Recorder Adams with having shot and seriously wounded a slave boy belonging to Mr. P. Guillotte, on Louisiana Avenue.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Colleran.*—Michael Collins, indicted for the murder of Timothy Mullaney, on the 3d of May last, was tried on Saturday and acquitted.

TELEGRAPHIC TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

THE ENEMY AGAIN IN MISSISSIPPI SOUND.

BOATS CRUISING NEAR THE SHORE.

A Small Sailboat Fired At.

BY THE MOBILE LINE.

The following special dispatch was received at this office last night:

MISSISSIPPI CITY, June 30.—*Editor Crescent:* Lincoln war steamer and cutter at anchor inside of Ship and Cat Islands, 8 miles from main land; at 9 o'clock A. M., three long row-boats, well filled, were scouting about; at 10 A. M., a small boat with nine men left the steamship, heading for shore: at 12 o'clock, were only about one mile from shore, firing with muskets at a small sailboat, within one hundred yards of Harrison's wharf; at 2 o'clock, it had returned to the war steamer, when it and three other large boats, well filled with men in low of cutter started for shore, in direction of Barnes wharf, wind and tide being strongly against them; they returned to the war steamer by 4 P. M.; at 5 o'clock, the steamship keeping a close watch of the shore. This report can be relied upon, being founded upon the observations of G. C. Taylor, with the most powerful glass on the coast.

G. W. TOMPKINS.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, June 29.—The Virginia Convention on Friday passed an ordinance authorizing a loan of $11,000,000, of which $3,000,000 are to be issued in treasury notes.

The report of the Committee on Elections recommends the expulsion from the Convention of Messrs. Brown, Carlisle and eight others. Pending a discussion on this report, the Convention adjourned, for want of a quorum. In the session to-day, twelve members from the Pan-Handle explained.

Prince Camille de Polignac, a distinguished Frenchman, had an audience with the President yesterday. The Prince comes to offer his sword services to the Confederacy.

Mr. Anthony Robinson, a venerable and esteemed citizen of Richmond, died yesterday.

The interest on Virginia bonds not held or due in the United States will be paid on the 1st of July in currency at Richmond. The interest due the people of the United States is suspended during the war.

Ice is selling in the streets of Richmond at from 80 to 88 per 100 lbs.

Passengers to day from Winchester report a skirmish took place at Romney on Thursday, in which about twelve Federals and two Confederates were killed.

There is nothing of interest from other points. The location of troops is so constantly changing; their numbers are so often increased or diminished; so many strategic ruses are being adopted; discreet movements to-day are prudentially changed to-morrow, with other considerations, entirely supersedes the necessity or usefulness of reliable telegraphic references in such matters.

From Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 29.—Attorney-General Mott having declined to take the required oath, is held a prisoner.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The jury in the case with regard to the late late bloody tragedy in St. Louis, brought in a verdict that the shooting of citizens by the U. S. troops was done without provocation.

How the Jerseymen are Received in Baltimore.

NEW YORK, June 29. The Post's correspondent says that the New Jersey Regiment, in passing through Baltimore, was greeted with cheers for Jefferson Davis.

Gen. Butler to be Removed.

The Tribune says that Col. Allen, of the New York First Regiment, has been arrested by Gen. Butler. The Generals loyalty is strongly suspected; in consequence of which the regular officers are preparing a petition for his removal. The New York Regiment is clamorous for the action about to be taken. Both the regulars and volunteers decline to attack in a battle under Butler.

Arrest of a Charlestonian in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Mr. P. McQuillan, of Charleston, having in his possession a passport from the British Consul, was yesterday arrested while applying for Mr. Seward's endorsement.

Attitude of Spain.

BOSTON, June 27.—Advices received here from St. Domingo state that seventeen Spanish men-of-war are in St. Thomas Bay, and that storehouses are being erected for their use on the shore.

Washington Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—It is intimated that Gen. Patterson will be transferred.

England and Privateering.

The Herald says that England shows no disposition to reply to the proposition relative to privateering. Tale, connected with the military movements in Canada, and the increase of the American squadron, will make her designs apparent.

It is understood that the blockaders are instructed to watch British war vessels closely, and to allow no interference on their part.

Southern Military Movements.

The Southerners attempted to cross the Potomac above the Monocacy river, but ineffectually. A large force is in that neighborhood.

Regiments en route to Washington.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Six regiments have passed through this city within the past twenty-four hours.

Major-General Polk.

The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal gives the following in regard to the appointment of Bishop Polk to the high military position, by President Davis. The partisans about the character and education of the General will also be found interesting:

Major-General Leonidas Polk, better known as Bishop Polk, of Louisiana, of whose appointment your readers have been advised by telegraph, will proceed without delay to assume command of his division. His headquarters for the present will be established at Memphis, in the neighborhood of which the troops comprising his command have their rendezvous. This is the first instance in the country's history of the appointment of a high church dignitary to a position of so much responsibility in the military service, and will, therefore, as a matter of course evoke criticism among the old fogies of the red-tape school. But apart from the fact that the acceptance of this appointment was urged upon Gen. Polk, with great earnestness, by the President, the General-in-Chief of the army and other military officers of distinction, who are well acquainted with his qualifications, there is much in the character and history of the appointee which inclines me to the opinion that the selection is highly judicious, and one which will give great satisfaction. Gen. Polk received a thorough military education at the West Point Academy, which he entered, from North Carolina, in 1827. He graduated with honor and entered the United States service, his first commission as Second Lieutenant of artillery bearing date July 1st, 1827.

He did not remain long in the army, however, but resigned in December of the same year, and embarked in another and different field of usefulness. Gen. Polk will bring to the discharge of the duties of his position, a matured judgment, fine scholarship, manly activity of mind and body, great firmness and decision of character, a martial bearing and the presence and mien of a thorough soldier. Though not a stickler for mere etiquette of the camp, he is a rigid disciplinarian and, withal, the very man to win the confidence and command the respect of his soldiers. The appointment will, I dare say, give general satisfaction.

Louisiana Intelligence.

We cull from our Louisiana exchanges the following items of intelligence:

The Bastrop Dispatch of the 27th ult. has the following:

ACCIDENT.—On Monday night, whilst Dr. J. H. Traylor was returning from a visit to a sick patient, his horse took fright, ran away and reduced the buggy to a perfect wreck. We learn that a sister of the Doctor, who was in the buggy, was severely, but we hope not dangerously, injured.

GIN BURNED.—A steam gin belonging to Maj. Brigham, of Prairie Jefferson, was burned on last Thursday. The fire originated from friction. Loss about $6,000. No insurance.

Notwithstanding the weather has been warm and exceedingly dry for the past two or three weeks, the health of the parish is generally good.

CROPS IN WEST BATON ROUGE.—The Sugar Planter of the 29th says:

A few showers the past week have improved our vegetation most wonderfully. Although not absolutely suffering, it has, nevertheless, been most welcome. The cane, cotton and corn are thriving splendidly on every plantation in the parish. Such prospects for an abundant crop we have never seen before.

DESPERATE STATE OF THINGS IN THE INTERIOR.—The paper from which we quote above has the subjoined account of the sufferings of the Baton Rougians:

Candor compels us to acknowledge that we are in a starving condition up here, thanks to old Abe's war! Almost daily large droves of Attakapas cattle reach here from the vast prairies of that country, and the drovers say the stock is almost inexhaustible—but who wants to eat beef? The parish is full of sheep, hogs, deer, bear and other quadrupeds—but who wants to indulge in mutton, pork, or even game? Our gardens are crowded with potatoes, tomatoes, beans, cabbage, etc.—does anybody care a button for garden "sass?" Our orchards, too, are full of peaches, plums, apricots, etc., but really time is too valuable to throw it away in eating such "small deer." Then the grocery stores have good supplies on hand of hams, flour, rice, lard, bacon and "such" like, and at reasonable prices—but who wants to eat groceries in such weather? The stock of ice on hand in Baton Rouge is large, and so are the saint beds, but who cares for julops? We don't! Our sufferings is intolerable up here.

Affairs in Mississippi.

From our Mississippi exchanges per yesterday's mail we extract the following:

The Brandon Republican of the 27th has as follows upon the subject of weather and crops:

Last Monday evening we were favored with a nice shower. On the day before in other parts of the county there was a good rain. Crops are doing well generally, and promise an abundant harvest.

We learn from the Woodville, (Wilkinson county) Republican of the 20th, that two companies have left that county for the seat of war, viz: The Jeff. Davis Guards, 100 men; and the Hurricane Rifles, 90 men.

The same paper says as follows:

The Board of Police, for the equipping and uniforming of the several companies, contributed $6200 out of the county funds and besides this $2500 for the relief of the wives and children left at home. The individual contributions of the citizens of our county, to assist in equipping, etc., will not fall short of $12,000. Besides this, each company encamped here several weeks prior to their departure, and were furnished by our liberal patriots, during the time, with all their eatables.

The Lexington Advertiser of the 28th ult. says:

HOG CHOLERA.—This disease, we learn, prevails to some extent in various portions of the county, and baffles, to a great measure, most of the remedies which have been tried.

We were shown a cotton stalk, from the plantation of Mr. J. H. Bunch, which measures some three and a half or four feet in height, and contains five well-developed bolls and three bosoms. We learn that there is a large quantity equally as well developed. This is doing well; beat it who can!

MISSISSIPPI CANNON.—The Aberdeen Conservative of the 25th ult. has the following regarding cannon cast in that town:

The cannon which was cast at Beckett & Tindal's foundry, by Mr. Hamilton Hays, underwent, on last Saturday, the usual test. We are proud to say it was a complete success. We were not present at the firing, but are told by persons who were there, and who are capable of judging, that it is equal to any piece of its size in either the Confederate or Federal army. Mr. Hays is now prepared to put cannons out in any quantity, at short notice, and Messrs. Freeman, Brannin & Co., who made the carriage for the one and presented it to the city, are ready and prepared to build carriages with as great speed as Mr. Hays can make them.

The Magnolias, published in Magnolia, Pike county, notices the fall of plentiful showers throughout that county during the week ending on Saturday last.

Latest from Cairo.

From the Cairo correspondence, under date of June 25, published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, we learn that the expedition which left Cairo on the 23d ult. on the steamer City of Alton, for Cape Girardeau, about whose fate fears had been entertained by the Lincolnites, came back on the 25th, without having met with any very serious mishaps. The following is the correspondent's account of the expedition:

They arrived at Commerce at 11 P. M., and immediately took up their march for the country. The Secession camp was reported to be fourteen miles back of Commerce, but on arriving at that point they were told that it was fifteen miles farther back. They kept on until they came to the place, and found the rebels gone. Persons living there report that 200 men had been in camp at that place, but had left about two days before. As the troops had marched nearly thirty miles without rest or food, the commander camped there for a few hours, and after a general look at the country back, concluded to return, as there was a swamp of about nine miles to cross over, which the artillery could not pass.

The men were nearly worn out. Many of them gave out, and where lying along the road for miles. A great many returned without shoes, having thrown them away, preferring to walk barefooted. They all speak highly of the hospitable manner in which they were treated by the citizens of Commerce and Benton, both in Missouri. Although they found no one to fight, they took several prisoners at Commerce, who were accused of being traitors. They were all released, except three, who are now here awaiting trial. Their names are as follows: Mr. Ellison, Mr. Moss, Arthur Newman.

The Alton went up to Cape Girardeau, and arrested Edward Gray, his brother, and their partner, Mr. Carter, all pilots, but released them on their taking the oath of allegiance. The boat then went to Thebes, and arrested Judge Lightner, late Surveyor of the port of Cairo, and his son. They were both released on taking the oath, as he had taken it twenty times before. There was little of interest occurred on the expedition. Several newspaper reporters accompanied it, and were pretty well marched down. They hired a wagon and horses and returned ahead of the troops, until they came near a house where about a dozen horses were hitched, when they came to a halt, and one of them (from the East) hastily retreated, and told the advance guard that Maj. Hatch and several more were taken prisoners.

The Chicago Light Artillery and a company of infantry were immediately hurried forward to the house, and found the supposed prisoners quietly eating their dinners, of which they all partook, and also a hearty laugh.

Another expedition is talked of to the Southwest part of Missouri, near Bloomfield.

It is reported that three hundred Tennessee troops crossed over at New Madrid yesterday for Missouri.

Col. Lowe's regiment, the Eighteenth, nearly 1000 strong, arrived from Anna yesterday, and were immediately marched to Bird's Point, Missouri, and went into camp with Col. Wallace's regiment, near Cairo Ridge a few days since.

THE HOMESTEAD OF CALHOUN.—The Charleston Courier says:

Col. Andrew Pickens Calhoun is the fortunate possessor, by inheritance, of Fort Hill, the famous residence of his honored father, John C. Calhoun, and also of the intense devotion to South Carolina, and the fondness for out door rural life and rural interests, which marked the great Carolinian.

Until the final case of Col. A. P. Calhoun, the old homestead at Fort Hill will be preserved as far as possible without alteration.

The President's House in Richmond.

The Richmond Whig of the 26th ult. has the following description of the mansion designed for President Davis:

The fine mansion at the corner of City and Twelfth streets, purchased for the use of President Davis, is undergoing repairs, and will be ready for occupancy in the course of a few days. The building is pleasantly situated on the brow of the hill overlooking Adams' Valley, and from its eastern windows an extended and diversified landscape view is afforded. The frontage is on City street, which terminates at this point. A flight of marble steps lead to a narrow platform, of the same material, at the front entrance. The doors open into a circular vestibule or hall, on the right of which is the main stairway leading to the second story, and further on, a small but well lighted apartment, which may be used as an office. On the left is a passage way, and steps leading to the basement, and a private stairway to the second story. On either side of the hall is a niche containing a full size feminine figure in bronze, bearing a shaded gas burner in one hand. Between the statues is the door leading to the center parlor. This room is 18 feet wide and 23 feet deep, with the fireplace on the left of the entrance. On either side of the chimney-breast is a door opening into the "east room,"—the dimensions of which are 23 by 30 feet. At the opposite end of the building is another parlor, separated from the central room by a partition and folding door. The parlor is 23 feet square, and communicates with the office mentioned. The fireplace is directly opposite the one in the central parlor, and both are faced with white marble mantles, handsomely decorated with *alto relievo* designs. The ceilings are ornamented with rich cornices, in keeping with the general architectural arrangements.

All the windows on this story, except those in front, extend to the floor, and those in the rear open to a portico, extending the whole width of the building, and measuring about fifteen feet width. The roof of the portico is supported massive columns, about thirty feet in length.

On each of the two chamber floors are four large sized and airy apartments, with alcoves in some of them. On the second floor is a well arranged bath-room, with all the modern conveniences. On each floor there are several clothes rooms and presses. Gas has been introduced into every apartment. The dining-room is in the west end of the basement. The servants' quarters are in a detached building east of the mansion. The grounds enclosed are tastefully laid off, and filled with shrubbery.

The Position of France Toward the Belligerents.

The following is a copy of Napoleon's recent decree on privateering and neutrality.

It will be seen that he regards the Confederate States as a belligerent, and puts their privateers on precisely the same ground that he does the Northern vessels of war. Napoleon occupies a position of neutrality—honest, impartial neutrality. The letters of marque of President Davis will be regarded as scarcely of the regular commissions of the Abolition Government.

BUREAU OF MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIPS.

(From the Paris Moniteur, June 11.)

His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, taking into consideration the state of peace which now exists between France and the United States of America, has resolved to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest between the Government of the Union and the States which propose to form a separate confederation. In consequence, his Majesty, considering article 14 of the Naval Law of August, 1861, the third article of the law of the 10th of April, 1825, articles 84 and 85 of the Penal Code, 65 and following of the decree of the 24th of March, 1852, 413 and following of the Code Penal Maritime, and article 91 of the Code Napoleon, declares:

1. No vessel of war or privateer of either of the belligerent parties will be allowed to enter or stay with prizes in our ports or roadsteads, longer than twenty-four hours, except in case of compulsory delay (*relache forcee.*)

2. No sale of goods belonging to prizes is allowed in our ports and roadsteads.

3. Every Frenchman is prohibited from taking a commission under either of the two parties to arm vessels of war, or to accept letters of marque for privateering purposes, or to assist in any manner whatsoever the equipment or armament of a vessel of war or a privateer for either party.

4. Every Frenchman, whether residing in France or abroad, is likewise prohibited from enlisting or taking service, either in the land army or on board vessels of war or privateers of either of the two belligerent parties.

5. Frenchmen residing in France or abroad must likewise abstain from any act which, committed in violation of the laws of the empire or of international law, might be considered as an act hostile to one of the two parties and contrary to the neutrality which we have resolved to observe. All persons, acting contrary to the prohibitions and recommendations contained in the present declaration, will be prosecuted, if required, conformably to the enactments of the law of the 10th of April, 1825, and of articles 84 and 85 of the Penal Code, without prejudice to the application that might be made against them of the enactment of the 21st article of the Code Napoleon, and of articles 65 and following of the decree of the 24th of March, 1852, on the merchant service 413 and following of the Penal Code for the navy.

His Majesty declares, moreover, that every Frenchman contravening the present enactments will have no claim to any protection from his Government against any acts or measures, whatever they may be, which the belligerents might exercise or decree.

NAPOLEON.

VERGENNES, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

STILL LATER FROM CAIRO.—The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, in a letter under date of the 26th ult. says:

Yesterday was a dull day in Camp Defiance. The three prisoners taken at Commerce were released in the morning, the court finding no evidence against them. They all took the prescribed oath and departed for their homes, disgusted with military courts, particularly the one at Cairo.

One of Col. Wallace's men was drowned yesterday at Bird's Point while bathing.

There are now two regiments on the Missouri shore—the 11th and 18th and one company of artillery. They continue to throw up embankments, and are evidently preparing for the worst.

As far as heard from there are eleven companies of Secession troops already formed in the counties of Cape Giradeau, Scott, Ripley and Dunklin. They are in command of Gen. Watkins.

Col. Phelps is at Springfield, Mo., with about 1500 Union troops.

Nothing new at Cairo. The weather continues warm. The mosquitoes and other insects are on the increase.

The health of the camp and city is fine. Very little sickness of any kind reported.

Last evening the Government steamer W. H. Brown made an excursion to Camp Joslyn, (six miles above.) Gen. Prentiss, Col. Morgan, Col. Payne and others were of the party. Speeches were made to the volunteers by the above-named officers on the three years enlisting. Col. Cook of the Seventh Regiment, responded. Everything passed off pleasantly.

A great many promises were made to the troops, and among others that they should be taken soon. Some little was said about occupying New Madrid, Mo.; also, that they should have their pay in ten days. This is the first day of the third month, and they have received no money as yet, and are beginning to grumble, and we think with just cause, as they were hurried away from their homes without having time to make arrangements for a three months camp, and many of them without a change of clothing. Some are still without uniforms, but we hope to see the paymaster here soon.

The river continues to fall, and the Ohio is nearing low water mark rapidly.

AFFRAY IN RICHMOND.—A butcher named John Linsey was shot, and it is supposed fatally wounded, in Richmond, on the 26th ult., by a Texan Ranger named Cooper. The following are the particulars of the affair, as given by the Examiner of the 27th:

Linsey had been meddling with Cooper for a considerable time, pushing him about and threatening to box his face, when Cooper was heard to exclaim: "go away, old man, I don't want to hurt you;" whereupon Linsey struck him twice, once with each hand, followed him into a corner formed by an oyster-box and the wall of the house opposite the bar, and here laid hold of his throat and began to choke him. Some of the bystanders supposed to be the disposed comrades, cried out "school him, shoot him." Cooper then drew his pistol and fired on Linsey, the ball taking effect as described. But many on the street believe that Linsey was playing in a manslaughter kind of way with Cooper, and that the latter would not have shot him if he had known him and been acquainted with his ways. Between these two opinions, we leave the case, taking sides with neither. Amongst those who know Mr. Linsey, there are two very opposite opinions of his character and disposition. Some regard him as a jovial good fellow, whilst others say he is a troublesome brawler.

(For the Crescent.)

THE MARTYR OF ALEXANDRIA.

I.

Revealed, as in a lightning flash,
A Hero stood!
To invading foe, the trumpet's crash,
Lit up his blood!

II.

High o'er the sacred pile that bends
Those forms above,
Thy Star, O Freedom! brightly blends
Its rays with Love!

III.

The Banner of a mighty race
Serenely there
Unfurls—the Genius of the place,
And haunted air!

IV.

A vow is register'd in heaven,
Patriot! 'twas thine;
To guard those matchless Colors, given
By hand Divine!

V.

Jackson! thy spirit may not hear
The wail ascend;
A nation bends above thy bier,
And mourns its friend!

IV.

Th' example is thy monument!
In organ tones
Thy name resounds, with Glory'blent,
Prouder than thrones!

VI.

And they whose loss has been our gain,
A People's care
Shall win their tender hearts from pain,
And wipe the tear!

VII.

When Time shall set the captives free,
Now sceptr'd by wrath!
Heirs of his immortality,
Bright be their path!

J. W. S.

Rio Bravo, Texas.

A Patriot in the Pulpit!

The Maine Regiment reached New York on the 19th, on their way to Washington, and received a banner from the sons and daughters of Maine residing in New York. Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, in presenting this banner, out-bellowed Beecher and Cheever, as may be inferred from the following specimen:

You go to join thousands of gallant men, who have marched on before you, in obedience to their country's call, to be joined by other thousands, till our grand old chieftain, who is now organizing the nation's valor, in vindication of the nation's authority and majesty, shall have all the troops he wants. [Cheers.] The serpent's egg was hatched thirty years ago. The hero of New Orleans put his heel upon it, but only on its tail. [Laughter.] We have only scotched this snake—not killed it. You go to put your heels upon its head, and kill it. ["Good, good," and applause.] You understand why you go. You go not only as soldiers, to do soldiers' work, but you carry buckets that think. You go as citizens. Make thorough work of this, first with the bayonet, and then with the hemp, until this business is ended, [applause, and cries of "good,"] and ended forever. [Applause.] Clear out, clear out these serpents, so that they shall never hiss again on this continent in our ears and our children's ears, to the end of time. ["Good," and applause.] The year 1861 is a date that will stand side by side with 1776. And now, as the clocks on our towers have told the high hour of noon here, we are just reaching the high noon of our majesty and power. We began to be in 1776. We are men to-day, and we mean to vindicate our manhood.

We mean to claim the whole of this continent as ours, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Applause.] This is a great and righteous work. It is work on which God is smiling. These disasters of which we hear are only the gentle discipline of our Heavenly Father, to teach us how to head disaster, and how to snatch victory on more important fields. [Applause.] There can be no doubt in regard to this issue. The loyal States are sending down their troops as on the line of an immense fan; and we know in whose hands is the knob of that fan. These troops are pouring down from the East, from the North, and from the West, and there is one clear brain, and one vigorous hand which knows how to wield these troops. The conspirators have put themselves just where our leading General chose them to be—into the trap which he had set for them. Flanked on their left by the free mountaineers of Virginia, flanked on the right by the free waters of the Chesapeake, and our soldiers have troops pouring in upon them until they must either be annihilated or surrender. Let them take their choice. [Applause and cries of "Good."] They have said that we cannot subjugate them—that we must annihilate them first. Let them take their choice between subjugation and annihilation. [Applause.] Just which they please, but one or the other before the 4th of March's sun be seen in the heavens. [Applause.]

GENERALS POLK AND PILLOW.—Alluding to the appointment of Gen. Polk to the joint command with Col. Hardee of the defences of the Mississippi, from Cairo to the mouth, the Memphis Appeal of the 28th says:

Gen. Polk will have the command, as Brigadier-General, of the forces mustered into the Confederate service, while Gen. Pillow is in no wise interferred with as Major-General of the Tennessee army. At the same time, being relieved from the routine of duties involved in erecting the Mississippi river defences, he will hereafter be able to give more attention to the particular work contemplated in his appointment—that of organizing the gallant army of the volunteer State.

Major-General Pillow and Brigadier-General Polk are close and bosom friends, and have been so for twenty years, and our readers can rest assured no conflict can occur between the two officers. We happen to know that Gen. Pillow has applied, with strong prospect of success, to President Davis for orders for higher duty and a position of more importance to the country.

Upon his arrival, Gen. Polk will find the defences erected in the last six weeks, under the order of Gen. Pillow, almost completed. They are of such a character as to have met the approval of all military men who have examined them, and to secure the Mississippi valley from invasion by our Northern enemies.

A FINE CORPS.—The following paragraph, from the Lynchburg Republican of the 25th ult., we have no doubt will be read with interest by our neighbors of Natchez:

The finest and least equipped company of cavalry which we have ever seen reached this city yesterday, from Natchez, Miss. They number eighty three able-bodied men, under command of Capt. Martin, all mounted on splendid horses, and armed and equipped in the most complete manner, each man being armed with a couple of navy shooters, carbine, horseman's sword, and, in fact, every thing which goes to make up the equipment of dragoons. Their horses, which are of the best quality, were transported over the railroad along with them; and from the time they left Natchez until they reached Lynchburg the entire expense has been borne by the company. It is said that the company represents about six millions of property, and that it is composed entirely of the very best men in Mississippi. They remain in camp near this city, awaiting further orders.

AFFAIRS AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.—The Richmond Examiner of the 26th ult. has the following:

We learn from a gentleman who left Manassas Junction yesterday, that General Beauregard was steadily advancing his forces towards the Potomac.

The Federalists were still at Falls Church, seven thousand strong, and with twelve pieces of artillery. In other points they appear to have drawn back from our lines. They are unwilling, evidently, to risk an engagement unless in greatly superior force, and with all the advantages on their side. It is not probable they will precipitate a battle, with greater numbers, or hardly accept one, unless cornered and forced to fight, outside of their entrenchments, and such would appear to be the views of the Government here, for our military chiefs do not anticipate an engagement immediately in that locality.

RAGS.—Save all your rags—cotton, flax, hemp, etc., and send them to market, where you can realize 3 cents a pound. The South wears out more such goods than two such Norths, and yet the North saves double the quantity of rags for making paper. Let this be changed hereafter. Save the rags to make paper, and thereby save money.

Some of their Leaders.

The Charleston Courier thus sketches some of the military leaders of the Lincolnite army of invasion:

The ruffian hordes gathered from the bar-rooms and gutters of the North, and about to be precipitated upon our homes and firesides, are very appropriately officered. No other civilized country in the world would admit into its armies as Generals and Colonels such characters as those we name below. The fact shows to what an extent the North is demoralized and how little honor, character and decency is prized by the people who have elected a vulgar ignoramus as their Chief Magistrate. The following are some of the Northern Captains, and there are plenty more like them:

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER.—This is the politician who was detected in a dishonest trick at the Charleston Democratic Convention. When charged by young Smith, of California, with falsehood and villainy, the poltroon turned pale, trembled with fear, and was mute. It is reported that he was disgracefully intoxicated most of the time he commanded in Baltimore. If he has any military knowledge, he must have picked it up while training the Massachusetts militia in former years. The New York papers denounce him as a humbug and demand his recall.

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES.—The chivalrous gentleman who winked at the disgrace of his wife and his own dishonor, until after they became the town talk. A pot house politician, supported for years by a notorious New York female, and mixed up, more or less, in numerous disreputable transactions.

MAJOR WILLIAM MULLIGAN.—Familiarly known as "Billy Mulligan." A noted cut-throat and gambler. Expelled from California by the Vigilance Committee. Sentenced eight months ago to Sing-Sing, for attempting to murder a New York policeman. After serving five months of his time, he was pardoned out.

COM. W. A. BARTLETT.—Commander of the New York Naval Brigade—an ex-Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy. He is the man who sold his daughter to the Cuban Señor Oreido, and got up that piece of shameless, brazen vulgarity known as the "Diamond Wedding." His son-in-law presented him with a house in Fourteenth street, upon the rent of which he has latterly managed to live.

COL. BILLY WILSON.—An ex-Alderman from the Sixth Ward of New York; a liquor retailer and tap-room politician; uneducated, brutal and vulgar, like his associates. He carries on his shoulders a red, pimply, bloated face. He commands a regiment of pick-pockets, burglars and hen-roost thieves.

COL. NED BUNTLINE.—Ned's real name is E. Z. C. Judson. He was sufficiently notorious, several years ago, as the editor of an obscene publication in New York, and has contributed a number of flash novels to the press. His forte seems to be "bigamy." Numerous ladies, some of these well-deemed virtuous women, throughout the North, claim him for their legal spouse. He has offered a regiment to Lincoln.

MAJOR BEN. PERLY POORE.—A Washington newspaper correspondent. He lived in Athens, Ga., several years ago, and was obliged to leave for giving a negro ball in which he danced freely with the negroes. At the time of his departure he was Treasurer of the Athens Lyceum, and carried off the funds of the society with him, besides other sums borrowed from the citizens.

LIEUT. PENDERGAST, OF THE 71ST NEW YORK REGIMENT.—The gallant Lieutenant is, when at home, a "nigger minstrel," and plays on the banjo at a Broadway concert saloon. His smutted face and woolly wig have been the admiration of many a Bowery rough and country gawky in times gone by.

BRIGADIER GENERAL PIERCE.—The origin of this Massachusetts military genius is involved in obscurity. He suddenly burst upon the affrighted visions of the Virginians at Hampton a few days ago, and already his soldiers accuse him of cowardice and utter incompetency, and ask that he be sent back to Boston.

It is said of Col. Ethan Allen, that he once attended a church, when a minister made an estimate, the result of which was that out of the whole human race, not one in a thousand would be saved. On the announcement of this result, Allen took his hat and walked out, saying as he went: "Gentlemen, if any of you want my chance, you are welcome to it. It is not worth staying for."

THE RULE OF THE GAME.—Mr. —— bought a gallon of Ocard brandy to take home, and by way of a label, wrote the number upon a card, which happened to be seven of clubs, and tied it to the handle. Alderman C —— coming along and observing the jug, remarked, "That's an awful careless way to leave that liquor."

"Why so?" said Tom.

"Because somebody might come along with the eight spots and take it!"

THE FREE PRESS OF THE NORTH.—The Black Republican papers in New York have made a violent attack on the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, because that journal published the address of the French residents in Louisiana to their countrymen living in the Northern States. The *Courrier* justly says that "the liberty of the press and personal independence must have fallen low, indeed, in New York when a fact so simple can have caused surprise or irritation."

BILLY WILSON BOUND SOUTH.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier has the following:

Vanderbilt has sailed South, under sealed orders. She has a large amount of ammunition and a