New Orleans Daily Crescent.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1861.

SOMETHING PRACTICAL.

The House Committee of Thirty-three, if we may trust that very unreliable vehicle of news, the telegraph, has at last made a practical proposition—a practical proposition and a sensible one. The report is that it has been recommended to Congress to provide for a "Convention of all the States, with a view to a peaceable secession, to portion United States property, settle the terms of commercial intercourse, and arrange permanently with regard to the navigation of the Mississippi river."

This is the first sensible or timely proposition that has been made yet. It recognizes the fact, officially, that the Union is dissolved, and that it is impossible to reconstruct it; and that we had therefore better divide the assets, balance the books, and wind up the partnership.

To this complexion it had to come at last, and we are only surprised that Congress should have taken so long a time to find it out. Probably when, on the same day, the delegations from three or four States, in both Houses, formally withdrew from the Halls of Congress, the Black Republicans began to believe that there was really "something in it," and for the first time became conscious of the fact that the South, instead of joking, was most seriously and terribly in earnest.

This proposition is, of course, only the recommendation of a committee. It has to pass the ordeal of the House and the Senate, and receive the sanction of the O. P. F. before it can be carried into effect. If the Black Republicans are wise, they will interpose no objection to it; and if the Old Public Functionary wishes to distinguish his Administration with one sensible act, and not permit it to go out of power with the execrations of all parties, he will make haste to agree to a peaceable and fair division of a Union which has stood everything in the way of danger until it got down to him, and then could stand no longer and had to give up the ghost.

The common property of the Union belongs to the South as well as the North. It has been bought with money out of the general fund, and to this fund the South has contributed, to say the least of it, her full proportion. We believe that the South, sooner than remain in the old Union any longer, would surrender its whole interest in this property, if it were necessary to secure her political independence. But as this is not necessary, and as the South means to have her fair proportion of what belongs to the old partnership, the sooner the arrangement is made for a fair, peaceable and honest division, the better it will be, in every respect, for both sections.

Therefore, we say again, this proposition is a practical and sensible one. This is, in truth, the only thing that can be done. Give us what we are entitled to of the public property of the late Union, and of the common territories, and we will undertake to say there will be no difficulty about the navigation of the Mississippi. We have never proposed to interfere with the navigation of the river, in respect of legitimate and peaceable trade and commerce; and those who are now making such an ado about it in Indiana and the other Northwestern States had therefore just as well "dry up." If there be no greater difficulty than that in regard to the navigation of the Mississippi river, the arrangement of the terms of separation can be soon and easily made.

TALK ON CHANGE.

The gatherings on the flags yesterday were free, and the talk of clearances of vessels continued. Though shipmasters appear to be alarmed, the buyers of cotton do not apparently coincide with what may be the imaginary trouble. Cotton was in request yesterday and the sales free, clearance or no clearance of vessels. Yesterday was another very active day in and about Collector Hatch's premises. Thirty-eight vessels obtained clearance, which, with fifty-eight the day previous, makes ninety-six for two days. Vessels are cleared without any cargo on board. Of course, if these vessels are boarded on the high seas by one of the Northern cruisers or men-of-war, it is not supposed that the commander of such man-of-war will go behind the date of clearance, or rather be so inquisitive as to inquire whether the cargo was on board the ship at the date of clearance; whether it was in the cotton presses, or whether it was in the gin-house on plantation. In making up tables or accounts there cannot be any reliance placed on the figures or number of bales of cotton exported. According to the Custom-house entries there were 95,949 bales of cotton cleared on Monday. How will Col. Wright and other New York operators make up their export figures for the Liverpool market? In about three days more, if clearances go on at this rate, all the cotton in the city and some thousands of bales on plantations will have been cleared. The present being times of great emergency, there may be some justification for these simulated movements. Therefore, the entire export tables of produce for the coming forty to fifty days will be in confusion. The subject has been brought up as regards clearance in another shape: That captains of vessels can go to Washington City and obtain passes or protections from the authorities there in power, which will obviate and prevent any detention on the high seas. This course would apply to vessels which may be in port at date of secession of the State of Louisiana. It is presumed there will be some kind of a Government at Washington, Philadelphia or elsewhere, whose pass or protection will be recognized by its cruisers. If New England vessels do not feel safe under a State clearance, protection can be obtained from the ruling powers. Captains and owners cannot be answerable, nor ought they to suffer for being in the predicament which so many imagine they will be under a clearance from a sovereign State. Of course, a pass from Washington authorities could not be regarded as protective from cruisers only for a limited time, that is, allow all vessels in port and those to arrive after a given time the advantages to be derived by these suggestions.

The nature of a blockade, as to neutrals, is presumed to be well understood that due notice must be given to cause a binding effect. Of course, every captain would have to go to Washington and present himself to the "powers that be." Of course, Northern Black Republican ship owners will have paramount influence with the authorities at Washington. As regards foreign vessels, our very good trans-Atlantic friend, Mr. Bull, will take care of his flag under a State clearance or under any other, and if cruisers under the old American flag interfere, it would be a muss to be settled afterwards.

Later advices were received from Liverpool yesterday. The most important intelligence is the advance in the rate of interest by both the banks of England and France up to 7 ⅌ct. This advance was predicted by some of the frequenters on the flags two weeks since, though the dispatches say the advance was unexpected in Liverpool. The cotton market opened on the 7th quite brisk in Liverpool. The demand was checked on Tuesday, the 8th, by the enhanced rate of interest. A different influence prevailed here yesterday: in fact, the old grandmarm's howling was only partially alluded to. All that is required now is about one hundred to one hundred and fifty sail of burthensome British vessels to transport the staple. £4 6d. sterling ⅌ ℔ freight to Liverpool is something to be talked of, as well as very enticing to foreign shipowners.

The question of Black Republican vessels was again brought up yesterday. Some folks say it is very difficult to keep clear of them, though there are many good captains who say they are opposed *to their* owners' politics, and many that voted did so in favor of Messrs. Bell and Everett. Some captains and co-owners happen to have some of these Black Republicans as co-owners, of which they are innocent, as in the case of the ship Webster Clark, Capt. Kopperholdt. This ship hails from New Orleans, and is registered at our Custom-house, is owned in part by our fellow-citizen, R. B. Sumner, with Capt. Kopperholdt. The other owner or owners reside in Maine. Their politics, of the Black Republican school, is not denied, though when Messrs. Sumner and Kopperholdt became owners the question of Black Republicanism had not been mooted, or started, nor were politics thought of. It is very fortunate for those owners of the Clark in Maine that they have fallen into such good company as our ex-New Orleans merchant, Mr. Sumner, and Capt. Kopperholdt. The captain, we learn, is also a property-holder in our city.

Our marine register denotes continued heavy receipts of produce, with more expected. The waters above are moving.

The mails received yesterday comprised some back bags. We are without anything from the Charleston and Savannah markets.

The Galveston receipts of cotton last week are given in the following table:

GALVESTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

	This year.	Last year.
Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1860	3,568	2,725
Received at this port to date	19,360	19,268
" at other ports	18,911	22,262
Total	41,842	44,255
Exported to Great Britain to date	20,184	27,471
" to France	1,001	1,796
" to other Continental ports	3,325	3,773
" to New Orleans	12,675	12,842
" to New York	13,071	13,276
" to Boston	1,749	9,298
Total	17,209	51,235
On hand and shipboard not cleared	24,633	29,071
Decrease in receipts from last year		22,420

Sinking of the Cora Anderson.

The following particulars relative to the sinking of the steamer Cora Anderson, we clip from the Memphis Avalanche of the 23d inst.:

We learn from passengers by this city on the steamer John Rhine that on Friday night last, when about forty miles above Vicksburg, the St. Louis and New Orleans steamer Cora Anderson, Captain John H. Singer, struck a snag, which caused her to leak so badly that she sunk in a short time. So rapid was the leak that it was apprehended no time was left to land safely, and the boat kept on her way up the river, not stopping to save things so rapidly that she was off on her, where she sank in about water at the bow, with nine feet at the stern. When the Rhine passed the scene of the disaster the Kentucky was engaged in removing the deck load of the Cora Anderson, which was composed of about 200 bales of cotton belonging to the firm. That part of her freight was uninjured. She was bound from New Orleans to St. Louis, with a home and miscellaneous cargo, the principal item of which was 1,000 hogsheads of sugar and 800 sacks of rye, besides a lot of miscellaneous freight, nearly all of which—probably that stowed in the hold—was lost or injuriously damaged.

We hear the Anderson can be raised or not, according as some the pecuniary aids may be afforded to accomplish that. She is easily, because she is resting down well under her capacious hull, at least, so it was, at the time of the accident. Nearly all the freight belonging to the Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company, in the Cora Anderson, was saved, and forwarded on the Kentucky, to Louisville, and vice versa.

The Cora Anderson was about fifty days old, and was owned by her commander, Capt. J. H. Singer, one others, of St. Louis, Mo., and others, of St. Louis. Parties in Memphis should have her insured, as she was insured in the Mutual Insurance Company, of Louisville, and in the Louisville Packet Company, Louisville offices.

Gleams of Light.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.

While in the Southern States the political sky continues to gather blackness, and each day grows more threatening, gleams of light are seen in the North. Whenever an opportunity offers for an expression of public sentiment, whether by means of public assemblages or at the ballot-box, there is, with few exceptions, an encouraging change in favor of justice to the South, and against unconstitutional or unfriendly legislation. The annual messages of most of the Northern Governors breathe a better spirit than has been usual in the same quarters for some years past. The following are specimens:

BY GOV. MORGAN, OF NEW YORK.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, decided that all State laws, even though subordinate to the Federal enactment, and favorable to the extradition of fugitives, were inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void; and so this statute of our State, which created a trial by jury, became inoperative. It has been universally acted upon by our courts, our commissioners and all our public authorities, although now improperly classed among what are technically called "personal liberty laws," and made occasion for exciting jealousies and discontents. I therefore recommend its repeal.

In this connection, and while disavowing any disposition to interfere with what exclusively pertains to the individual States, and in a spirit of entire kindness, I would respectfully invite to these States which have upon their statute-books any laws of this character, conflicting with the Federal Constitution, to repeal them at the earliest opportunity: not upon condition that a more equitable fugitive slave law be passed, nor upon any other condition, but relying for the proper modification of this enactment upon the justice and wisdom of the Federal authorities. Let the free States fulfill all the obligations of the Federal Constitution and laws; then, with propriety, they may exact like obedience from all the other States.

BY GOVERNOR WASHBURN, OF MAINE.

As a general thing, I believe they (the personal liberty laws of the free States) were passed in good faith to accomplish two legitimate purposes: first, to prevent the kidnapping or illegal removal of free persons from the States; and, secondly, to bring their action into entire harmony with the line of constitutional power and obligation as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg vs. the State of Pennsylvania. So far as this has been the case, and where the legislation of the State has not in fact transcended these limits, there can be no just cause of exception to what has been done. But if, passing this boundary, laws have been enacted which are in violation of the Constitution of the United States, or of any Constitutional law of Congress, although they may be mere waste paper and void, and would be so declared by our courts, they ought not to remain on the statute-books.

BY GOV. PICKER, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and its stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven and the civilized world without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of government that has ever been devised by the wisdom of man.

BY GOV. BANKS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

I cannot but regard the maintenance, in a statute, whether constitutional or not, which is so unnecessary to the public service, and so detrimental to the public peace, as an unexcusable public wrong. I hope, by common consent, it may be removed from the statute-book, and such guarantee as constitutional freedom demands be sought in new legislation.

GOV. DENNISON, OF OHIO.

suggests the repeal of the obnoxious features of the Fugitive Slave law, and the repeal of any personal liberty bills subversive of the Fugitive law would thus be secured: at the same time, the Southern States should repeal their laws in contravention of the constitutional right of citizens of free States, who cannot be satisfied with less, and who will insist upon their constitutional rights in every State and Territory of the Confederacy. These they cheerfully accord to citizens of Southern States.

BY GOV. WOOD, OF ILLINOIS.

Let us be just to ourselves and each other, allowing neither threats to drive us from what we deem to be our duty, nor pride of opinion prevent us from correcting whereon we may have erred. He recommends that if Illinois has passed any laws tending to obstruct the operation of the Federal authority, or conflicting with the constitutional rights of others, that they at once be repealed.

These, we may say, are gleams of light. They indicate a returning sense of justice and fairness, but we fear they come too late to save the country from fearful civil commotion. Several of the Southern States have proceeded towards disruption with such precipitancy that there is reason to fear; no show of loyalty on the part of the North, no remonstrance, no consultation, no display of conservative strength will suffice to arrest the movement. In this they are unwise and unpatriotic. If they can get their rights in the Union, it is madness to pursue the course marked out for them by extremists, and thus needlessly sacrifice the fairest political fabric which has ever existed.

THE CUTTING FORWARD AND OUR PORTS.—The extract which we make from the Washington Constitution confirms us in the opinion formerly entertained and expressed, that the cutter Forward had been secretly ordered South with troops, and that their destination was Cape Fear. Lieut. Nones, her commander, had long experience on this coast and in this river. Whether he belonged to the celebrated beef-bone crew or not we do not know. They do *say* that some revenue cutter, many years ago, lay so long at her anchorage here, that she got aground upon the beef-bones that her crew threw overboard! We do not vouch for the story further than to say we have heard it. [Wilmington Jour.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT HALIFAX, N. S.—*Halifax, N. S.*, Jan. 14.—A fire on Saturday night destroyed 50 establishments in Hollis, George and Prince streets and Cheapside, including the American Consulate and Exchange Rooms, Fuller's Express, the Journal, Chronicle, Gazette and Express newspaper offices, the Halifax Library, Stewart's Saloon, the Irish Volunteer Room, the Halifax Insurance office, the Marine Insurance office, the Scotia Marine Insurance office, the Sheriff's office, the Odd Fellows' Hall, stores and lawyers' offices.

One man is known to be killed. Many were injured.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

(Special to the New Orleans Crescent.)

IN MY ATTIC, New York, Jan 15, 1861.

Mon Cher Colonel.—Political excitement, which was at fever heat last week, has begun to subside. People comfort themselves with the delusion that the secession movement is a humbug; that the South will be glad to get back into the Union, and that the new Administration will offer such concessions as will heal up the difficulty. For my own part, I do not believe in the latter part of this proposition. You can decide as to the former better than any of us here. With the exception of a few rabid Black Republicans, everybody expresses the kindest feeling toward the South, and if praying, or singing, or shouting, or cheering for the Union would save it, the work might be considered as already accomplished. Last Saturday night the National Guard band gave a concert at the Academy of Music before an audience of more than four thousand persons. Toward the end of the second part, the vocal artists who assisted the band sung the solos of the "Star Spangled Banner," the chorus being taken up by the whole audience, who rose and stood uncovered during this exciting episode. Cheer upon cheer for the Union succeeded the song, and the boys and girls went home in high spirits. Then, as you will perceive, the distinguished Helper had his nose put out of joint last night. A few days ago, Helper, the author of that delightful work, "The Impending Crisis in the South," thought he would take advantage of the prevailing excitement and turn a dirty penny or two, by lecturing upon the "Two Systems of Labor." He hired the hall of the Mercantile Library Association, Astor Place, put out his posters—admission 25 cents, of course—and was duly puffed in the Times and Tribune. The police commissioners, anticipating trouble, sent a platoon of men to preserve order; but the audience was very slim, and no disturbance occurred. Helper postponed his lecture to a more convenient season, and the public, numbering forty-two persons, went about its business. Helper resolved to try it on again, and announced his lecture for last night, when the trustees of the hall refused permission for him to speak in it. A pretty large crowd assembled about the place, and while the police were engaged in dispersing the people, one "Colonel" Titus, who has distinguished himself in various ways in Nicaragua, Kansas and Arizona, resisted the officers, and was taken to the station-house, where, very much to his disgust, he was locked up all night. Titus gave another name, and tried to pass himself off for a Jerseyman; but the dodge wouldn't work. He declared also that he was not armed; but, upon searching him, the officers found a revolver in his pocket. Bad look out for Titus; he may have to go and see his friend Mulligan at Sing Sing prison.

Our Brooklyn friends have two sensations at the same time—a new opera-house and a singular case of child murder. The opera house is to be opened with a concert this evening, and there will be an opera "season" of six whole nights, if the subscriptions justify such a hazardous speculation. As for the murder, its incidents seem more like those of a French novel than of real life. A man quarrels with his wife and threatens to beat her, when she declares that she will have him locked up. In a fit of frenzy, the husband rushes to the bed where his infant child was sleeping and cuts its throat. He then leaves the house, walks about till he finds a policeman and gives himself up. The officer proceeds to the murderer's house, and finds the wife sewing away as calmly as if nothing had happened. In reply to the inquiries of the policeman the woman declares that her husband's statement was false, and upon examination the child was found washed and dressed, composed in bed so as to appear to be sleeping, but quite dead, and killed in the manner above described. Evidently the woman hoped to screen her husband, even though he had been guilty of the murder of her child. This is one of the most curious cases on record. In New York city proper we get off this week with only two murders, both caused by rum. The number of petty thieves, and beggars and vagabonds, is largely on the increase, however. On an average, six hundred poor creatures apply for lodging, every night, at the several police stations, and several very bold attempts at highway robbery have been recorded during the past few days.

Trade is wofully dull and the newspaper business is the only branch of industry unaffected by the panic. The annual struggle for the post-office advertising develops the fact that the circulation of the Herald is 84,750, of the Sun 62,300. I hear from reliable sources that the Times prints from 17,000 to 20,000, the Tribune from 30,000 to 82,000 and the World from 10,000 to 15,000. The Herald's expenses are enormous. Bennett pays an average of $1000 per week for special telegraphic dispatches, and the Associated press bills are pretty heavy now, as you may be aware.

In the amusement way Barey is still the great attraction. He has converted a good many people who did not believe in him at first by his victory of a refractory horse owned by the Hudson River Railroad Company, and called Peacock. Peacock was a very ugly customer, an awful kicker, and so savage that his collar had not been taken off in several years. Barey had a hard fight with Peacock, but the latter gave in at last and became as meek as a kitten.

Barey makes a pretty good thing out of his exhibition. He gives three in each week, and the receipts so far have averaged $1000. Of this he gets sixty per cent., or $600 for each exhibition. At this rate he will be able to buy out Forrest, divorce suit and all. By the way, this interminable suit comes up for argument, that it is to be hoped, in the Court of Appeals this week. The question now is whether the report of the referee, allowing Mrs. Forrest $4000 per year alimony, with her back dues, amounting to near $20,000, shall be confirmed. Before the referee, Edwin was unable to recollect how much money he had earned between 1850 and 1856, when he stopped acting till 1860. So the books of the Broadway Theater have been overhauled, and it is ascertained that he took, as his share in four engagements, the handsome sum of $82,500. During this engagement he has played fifty nights and received, I hear, over $20,000. He can pay his wife off and still have a small balance in bank.

Forrest's last *role* is *Damon*, and in which he is, as the girls say, "perfectly splendid." He gives the patriotic speeches (father, they sound like to me) with infinite gusto, and the house applauds him to the echo.

Wallack's latest antique has a cheerful plot. A privateersman marries a nobleman's daughter, with a prior attachment. The villain of the play finds out that the wife has confessed her little weakness, and thereupon proceeds to poison the husband, claim his estate and throw the blame on the lady. Before the mariner dies, however, he detects and denounces the real assassin. The piece is all for one part, and it is hardly necessary to say that part is played by Mr. Lester Wallack. Jo Jefferson has not made a very good thing of it at Winter Garden, has cancelled all his engagements in the South, and is about to cut for California.

We are to have some Italian opera next week, but the secession fever has already broken out among the "associated artists." The fascinating Brignoli can't see the fun of singing for nothing and finding his own macaroni; so he draws out, peacefully, of course. Business at all the theaters except Niblo's is shaky, and will be worse yet.

Yours, L'ENFANT TERRIBLE.

Some waggish young fellow raised a Palmetto flag on Fort Hale, New Haven harbor, Saturday night of last week, and there it waved defiantly in the breeze of Sunday morning, till the citizens removed it.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP KEDAR.

THE MILITARY ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

A GREAT LOSS OF WAR VESSELS.

The Cotton Market Steady---Decline in Breadstuffs.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN BANK RATES.

Political and Commercial Intelligence.

BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND DIXIE LINES.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The steamship Kedar, with Liverpool advices to the 8th instant, has arrived at this port.

The advices by this arrival are two days later than those received by the Asia.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—The sales of Cotton Monday and Tuesday reached 14,000 bales, including 2000 taken on speculation. The week's business opened buoyant and active, but was checked Monday by the bank having increased its rates to 7 per cent. The market, however, closed quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—Breadstuffs declining and all prices slightly lower.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The closing quotations for Consols were 91 to 91¼.

The advance in bank rates was entirely unexpected. Its effect on business was severe.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Bank of France has also increased its rates to 7 per cent.

The ship Saratoga, from Mobile bound for Liverpool, laden with cotton, ran ashore at Crookhaven. She cut away her masts, and finally succeeded in getting off.

Further by the Steamship Kedar.

New York, Jan. 22.—The European mails by the steamship Kedar from Liverpool the 8th inst., were fully delivered to-day. Those for the Southern cities were sent off by the evening train.

Six brigs, besides the news already telegraphed, the following additional European items:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—The market for Breadstuffs closed with a downward tendency, and prices have, since Friday, declined 5d.

Indian Corn was declining, and prices were 6d. lower.

Sugar closed steady at previous rates. Coffee ruled quiet at unchanged prices.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Bourse is in a distressed condition. The three per cent. rentes closed at 67f. 20c.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that France will possess, by the 1st of March, an army of 140,000 men ready to march at once, besides 40,000 composing the Imperial Guard. There are at present in the French garrisons 400,000 men under arms.

Three new from-cased ships had been ordered to be commenced at Toulon.

France has agreed to withdraw her ships from before Gaeta, if the Sardinians would cease firing until the 15th or 16th.

One Minister in the Saxony Chambers asserted that all Federal Governments were ready to act, and, if necessary, to take the field with Prussia on the Danish question.

A questionable report prevails that eleven English and seven French gun boats had been wrecked in a hurricane on Peiho river.

The weather throughout England has of late been quite severe.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

Fears of an Invasion from Secession Sympathizers.

PROJECTED DESCENT UPON THE NAVY-YARD.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

HER LOYALTY TO THE SOUTH.

SHE WILL RESIST INVASION AT ALL HAZARDS.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT MEMPHIS.

THE ERECTION OF BATTERIES.

UNCLE IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A SUSPENSION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

SLAVERY TO BE CRUCIFIED!

Louisiana Legislature--First Day.

BATON ROUGE, Dec. 22.—*Senate.*—There were twenty-one members present upon the organization of the Senate.

Hon. A. Tete was introduced to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. A. Walloit, member for the parishes of Ascension, Assumption and Terrebonne.

House.—In the House Mr. Fletcher, of Livingston, was elected door-keeper.

Various bills from last session were placed upon the calendar; also, a communication from the Auditor containing a list of delinquents, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 22, 11 A. M.—*Second Day's Proceedings.*—A resolution was offered by Mr. Caddo, thanking Gov. Moore for his prompt action in seizing upon the forts of the Federal Government situated within the limits of Louisiana, which was objected to by Mr. Berry, and finally laid over.

Bill 648, providing for the annexation of the parish of Madison to that of Tensas, was placed on the calendar.

A resolution was offered to abolish traveling committees, which was objected to and referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Beggs asked leave of absence for Col. Jaquess, who was absent upon military duty. Granted.

Acts for the relief of several sheriffs and tax collectors passed, and various bills from the last session were placed upon the calendar.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 22.—The Governor's message was read and ordered to be printed; five thousand copies in English and twenty-five hundred copies in French.

Mr. Beggs introduced a bill incorporating the Agricultural and Mechanics' Fair Association.

A bill was also introduced for the relief of G. W. Collin & Co., which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Various bills passed, when the Legislature adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Excitement at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22. The city of Brooklyn was thrown into great excitement last night, in consequence of a rumor which had gained considerable credence that the sympathisers with the secession movement were about to make a descent upon the navy-yard.

One rumor said that 20,000 men under James Kerrigan were about to make an attack upon the navy-yard, simultaneously by land and water.

The supposed cause of the difficulty is the recent discharge of a number of workmen, to whom the Federal Government is indebted for two months' pay.

The Fifth brigade assembled for immediate action. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth companies of the Twenth-eighth regiment are at the City Armory, and the Seventh regiment at the State Arsenal.

Up to a late hour last night, however, there were no indications of any serious disturbance.

Important from Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.—The Legislature of Kentucky is still in session.

In the House to-day resolutions were offered—in view of money and men being tendered the General Government by the Northern States—that the people of Kentucky will unite with her Southern brethren to resist the invasion of Southern soil at all hazards.

Whatever attempt be made of a warlike character against the South, Kentucky will be with her sister slaveholding States in defending our section against the raids of the common enemy.

The resolutions passed by a vote of 87 to 6.

Preparations in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 22.—A battery of sixteen 32 pounders is being erected here, and a foundry for the manufacture of shells and cannon will shortly be established in this vicinity.

Tidings from Maryland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A telegram just received from Baltimore says that the secession of Georgia has struck a melancholy blow to the hopes of Maryland.

If Virginia secedes, and Congress passes no compromise measures at an early day, the people of Maryland will prepare to withdraw before the 4th of March.

Further from Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 22.—The Convention had adjourned.

Hon. S. R. Mallory has been appointed—and the appointment has been confirmed—Judge of Admiralty at Key West.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Cabinet is now in session, considering the object of Ex-President Tyler's mission to Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—General Dix says it will require twenty millions of dollars in the Federal treasury, in addition to the income deliverable from all sources, to maintain the Government until the first of July next. He says Secretary Cobb's report entirely misrepresents the state of the finances.

Enthusiasm in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 22, 10 P. M.—A very large procession is parading the streets to-night, in honor of the general prevalence of the secession sentiment throughout the South.

The prominent places of the city are brilliantly illuminated.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. The Senate was occupied today in discussing the Crittenden compromise resolutions.

In the House to-day, Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, reported back the bill for the suspension of mail facilities in the seceding States.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, offered a substitute, providing for the suspension of the Federal laws in the seceding States until January next, which was not accepted by Mr. Colfax, when a second was proposed by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, declaring the ports situated in the seceding States not ports of entry, by proclamation of the President, and to stop the mails on the lines of the seceding States.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed until Thursday of next week.

The consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was resumed.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, thought that slavery could be crucified if a dissolution of the Federal Union ensues.

Mr. Martin, his colleague, arose much excited and expressed the hope that Mr. Clemens would not be allowed to continue his remarks, when the House adjourned.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22. Flour dull at $4 50 to $4 60 for Superfine. Oats sold at 27c. Corn quoted at 35 to 40c. Whisky, sales 1200 bbls. at 13½c. Pork firm; sales 3000 bbls. at $17 00 to $17 25 for Mess. Lard quoted at 9½ to 10c. Sugar declined ½c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Cotton dull; sales of 1800 bales at 12c. for Middling. Flour declined 5c.; sales of 9500 bbls. at $5 15 to $5 20 for Superfine State. Pork firm; sales of 1200 bbls. at $17 75 to $18 00 for mess. Sugar quiet; sales of 540 hoxes Cuba at 4½ to 5¾c; New Orleans at 6½ to 8½c; 150 hhds. New Orleans sold at auction for 4½ to 6½c. Molasses: sales of 125 bbls. New Orleans at auction for 37 to 38c.; 500 do. privately at 30 to 36c.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 22. The Bullitt passed down at 8, the Mohrotte at 9, the Queen of the West at 12 o'clock last night; the Alonzo Child at 1 and the Fairchild at 9 o'clock this morning.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—The river was falling this evening, with 12 feet 6 inches water over the rocks.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—J J Reynolds, Ind; J R Allen, Ky; R D Sinclair, Ga; J W Hill, Tex; J E Compton, Miss; W L Sledge, Tex; N L Garfield, La; R B Hubbard and wife, Detroit; V H Maudine and lady, Ark; H Martin, Tenn; J J Craig, J C Kirk, Miss; Dr E Arthur, Phila; A G Powers, C R Dunlop; Mrs McFarland, La; Wm N Mervo, Va; Wm P Francis, Miss; A Rorrer, N Y; M C Iago, Miss; Chas Polk, J W Polk, Mo; W O Lea, La; J B Murray, Mo; Geo Washington, Mt Vernon; J S Hutchinson, Tex; W H Harris, Miss; Wm Masterson, Tex; C Adams, N Y; R J Lackland, Saint Louis; A Withers, Ill; P D Gates, N Y; V L Maclean, Va; R J Lawrence, Miss; Robt J Goode, Mrs Hefford, Miss Bellard, Tex; J C Cameron and lady, St Louis; P C Martin, Md; A B Reading, Miss; W B Holman, Ala; A J Holman, J P Holman, Miss; E Meling, N Y; J Harlan, Ala; Jas Givens, Mo; W F Petelt, Mrs Mary J Petelt, Miss A Petelt, J M Petelt, Tex; A J Porter, Tenn; R M Lewis, Jr, Rockville, Md; Mahaon; J Hingrold, La; E Atkinson, Tex; T W Pence, Mass; Miss M Morris, Mrs W P Ballenger, T M Jack and lady, R Wells, Tex; W Barrow, J B Pugh, W Pugh, B B Rather.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Capt. Jno Duncan, J F Ware, Tex; J Planbegen, N Y; T Beatty, Lafourche; Dr Wright and lady, Tex; Z G Olivier, La; J E Zonts, Coast; P Y Duralides, G Scalater, Wm H Ely, La; E O Remsen; C L Perkins, N Y; Samuel Wilson, Va; J Aubo and lady, Ala; Jno East, Wm Young, La; H Douglas, Ky; S E Beauchamp, La; Mrs R C Carter, Ala; A Williams, L Pullian, Jas Bailey, O Jewell, La; J F Chaw, N Y.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—A L Conklin, N Y; E Coullin, Tex; R F George, N Y; H S Baldwin, L S Bearce, S Cook, Tex; J C Beatie, Mo; A F Smith and lady, Tex; B Dotiss; Jno Collins, J L Logan, La; J J McKeever, City; J A Foster, Tex; E Green; M Wait, Tenn; J J Sibley, J W Hoffman, Thos Rollins, S A Foxworth, Miss; A H Parrish and lady, Tex; C D King and daughter; H R Payne, J M Thomhill, Miss; J M Bolger, W R Miller, N Y; W B Edmondson, Thos A Nicoll, Ala; G Newton, Jas Aiken, N Bussey, J W Nolan and family, Miss D J Arther, Ark; P M Fortson, Tex; Jno J Neilson, Jos Weittington, C M Redwine, J M Brown, J Jones, Jno Potts, J T Means, P Holston, La; P Lambert, Ark; R A Manning and lady, Tenn; Wm Sleeman, Havana; E Armorer, F M Wells, S M Wells, M G Kemp, J L Nettle, La; Jas Timms, N Boyd, Ark; J B Pearc, city; B Dobby, La; Dr Moore, U S A; A E Watt, Miss; Judge A Riley, Mo; R R Riggs, La; E F Greenlord, Mo.

CITY HOTEL.—Jos Hardgrass, J M Terry, J A Reid, B Jones, Mr A Banks, Dr W Weatherely, W B Chandler, F Olmsted, J W Emes and son, Miss; R G Walker, Ala; Thos Dyer, city; B Barrett, Wis; R J Browne, Ky; Wm M Bennell, Ark; E A Foster, Tex; M B Barley, J R Dickinson, Ark; B P McCrary, Ark; W H Teagarden, Miss; Thomas E Stratton, Tenn; Jas A Hoskins, Miss; Wm A Shewalter, A D Aldridge and lady, F B Hearn, Miss; S P Lewis, Ala; Wm L Southern, N Y; H Lewis, Ark; Thos Hickle, Miss; G Hine and lady, La; Wm Alexander, lady and two daughters; Y M Graves, La; J Hepburn, city; K N Power and lady, La; A Thomas, jr, city; A M Newman, Isaac Stone, W W Moore, Dr Armstead, Dr M C Ruper, Ed G H Gordon, Capt C Posey, J M Cooss and lady, P D Cross, P H Davis, J Davis, Jas Cagle, W F Davis, Jno W Pine and wife, A G Buford, Miss; Mrs Winston, La; Dr J S Clark, Miss; Wm Suckess, Va; E Smith, Thos W Anderson, La.

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

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER was treacherous enough yesterday. The day, from morning till night, was cloudy and chilly but dry; just after nightfall the rain came on again, and the crowds who went dryshod to the places of amusement had afterwards to shell out to the Johns or go home wetshod. The sun has not been distinctly seen since last Friday.

MORE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS—The work goes bravely on. Besides the numerous new military organizations which we have mentioned, a movement is on foot among the Germans to form a corps of riflemen for the protection of the city, a portion of which will be ready to march to any part of the State. The French have started a Zouave battalion for active service, which, we learn, is progressing finely. The Spaniards have called meetings to adopt a plan of organization.

The Italians of the Second District are now organizing a corps, to be styled the Garibaldi Legion; the first call was made last Saturday, and already 270 names appear on the roll. They are now preparing by-laws and dividing into companies, and will soon be completely organized. This unanimity of feeling is a pleasing sign and bodes well for the future.

We also hear that many of our free colored population, the descendants of those who fought side by side with Jackson's little band, on the plains of Chalmette, have expressed their readiness to form a battalion for the defense of the State, whenever their services may be required by the Governor.

THE FIREMEN'S MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—At a full meeting held last night of the delegates, one from each company, appointed to consider the project of a military organization of the Fire Department, the subject received the most favorable consideration, and we may announce that the Department will positively be placed on a military footing. As the plan we published some days ago, though adopted in the main, was amended to some extent, we present it in its present and binding form:

The Plan for the Military Organization of the Fire Department.—1. The twenty-four fire companies composing the New Orleans Fire Department shall be armed and equipped as militia, to serve as such at the call of the Governor of the State of Louisiana, or the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, within the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans.

2. Such militia service shall not exempt any company, or the members thereof from the faithful and zealous performance of their duties under the fire contract.

3. The Fire Department, in its auxiliary militia organization, shall be known as the Fire Brigade.

4. The Fire Brigade shall consist of not more than twenty-four companies of light infantry, to be drilled according to Hardee's tactics. No company shall have more than one hundred men rank and file.

5. The rules, regulations, and laws governing the militia of the State of Louisiana, and those adopted by the Military Board, shall be adopted for the government of the Fire Brigade, excepting in so far as they may conflict with this plan of organization.

6. The meeting-room of each company shall be the arsenal and drill-room of the same, and the arms and accoutrements shall be kept there. A small magazine, containing twenty rounds of ball cartridges for each member, shall be kept in the feed-room or some other safe and convenient place. Unless otherwise provided for, each housekeeper shall perform the duties of an armorer.

7. There shall be one style of uniform adopted for the Fire Brigade, which shall be Army blue flannel jacket, pants, and cap, Zouave style.

8. The military organization of each company shall be so separate and distinct from its regular organization as a fire company as to permit members to join or remain in the company as firemen without belonging to the Fire Brigade, and also to permit of members being received into the military organization who shall not be members of the fire company nor be liable to perform fire duties.

9. Twelve blows repeated upon the fire-alarm bells shall be a signal directing the members of the Fire Br