New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1861.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF THE—

CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY, January 29, 1861.

This being the day fixed by the Convention at Baton Rouge, on which it should meet in New Orleans, the Convention assembled according to adjournment at the City Hall.

Hon. A. Mouton in the chair and 113 delegates present.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Palmer.

The minutes of last meeting having been read, they were approved without objection.

It being past the hour for the regular business, the President called up the report of standing committees.

Mr. Provosty introduced a report on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, and, on motion, it was ordered to lie on the table subject to call.

Mr. Elgee moved that all reports relative to Federal Affairs be presented with closed doors, but accepted the amendment of Mr. Walker, that this matter should be left to the discretion of the chairman of each committee.

The motion thus amended was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the following resolution was then adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed to receive and introduce the Commissioners from other States that may be accredited to this Convention.

The President appointed on said committee Messrs. Moore, Conner, of Concordia, and Roman.

The report of the Committee on Judiciary being called up, its chairman, Mr. Bonford, stated that it, as yet, had no report to make.

Mr. Perkins, as chairman, submitted the following ordinance, reported on behalf of the Committee on the Formation of a Southern Confederacy:

AN ORDINANCE to provide for the appointment of Delegates to a Convention to form a Southern Confederacy.

We, the people of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained,

1st. That this Convention will, on the 30th day of January instant, at the hour of 12 M., proceed to elect by ballot six delegates, two from the State at large, and one from each Congressional District, to represent this State in the Convention of seceding States proposed to be held at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the fourth day of February, 1861, for the purpose of securing concerted and harmonious action, and also of forming a Provisional Government for those States which have seceded and which may secede, and intend to form a Southern Confederacy.

2d. That the said delegates be instructed to aid in forming a Provisional Government on the basis of the Constitution of the United States for such States as have seceded or may secede, to be established and put into operation before the fourth day of March, 1861, and that the same Convention of seceding States shall proceed forthwith to consider and propose a Constitution and plan for a permanent Government for such States, which proposed plan shall be referred back to the several State Conventions for their adoption or rejection.

3d. That this Convention accepts the recommendation of the State of South Carolina, that each State be entitled to one vote in the said Convention upon all questions which may be voted upon therein; and that each State send as many delegates as are equal in number to the number of Senators and Representatives to which it was entitled in the Congress of the United States.

4th. That if from any cause the said Convention should not assemble at the time and place above mentioned, then, and in that event, the said delegates be, and they are hereby accredited to any Convention of seceding States which may meet at any other time and place, having for its object the formation of a Government, and the establishing of a Confederacy, as herein before prescribed, and which may adjourn to meet at any other time and place.

Mr. Perkins then asked the privilege and was permitted to read the following joint letter from the commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama:

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 28 1861.

Hon. A. Mouton, President of the Convention:

SIR—Permit us to correct an omission on our part in addressing the Convention in one particular. The States of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi have named the 4th day of February, 1861, as the time for the assemblage of the Convention of the States which have and may dissolve their connection with the Government of the United States, and the place, Montgomery, Ala.

Many important questions will necessarily come up immediately upon the assemblage of that body for its consideration, upon which it will be very desirable for the State of Louisiana to be heard, and her influence felt and recognized. It is of paramount importance that many measures shall be acted on with all dispatch possible.

Prominent amongst others will be an early communication with foreign nations, and a consequent recognition by them of the new Confederacy. Allow us too to express a hope that should the State of Louisiana place herself in line with the States which have announced their purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy, she may appreciate the imperious importance of having her voice heard at the very commencement of the deliberations of the Southern Convention, and that delegates be appointed by the Convention over which you preside, in time to meet us.

Very respectfully, your obt'nt serv'ts,
JOHN A. WINSTON,
JOHN J. MANNING.

Mr. Perkins, of Madison, moved to postpone any action upon the report of the committee on the formation of a Southern Confederacy, until copies of said report were printed, and that it be made the especial order of business at 4 o'clock, P. M., which motion was adopted.

Mr. Semmes then moved, as chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, that the doors of the Convention be closed before the reading of his report, which was carried.

The Convention then went into secret session, and remained in session until 3 o'clock, P. M., when, on motion, the doors having been opened.

On motion by Mr. Estlin, the Convention adjourned to meet again at 6 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Hon. A. Mouton and 98 delegates.

The unfinished business being called up, Mr. Semmes moved that the house be cleared, and that the Convention go into secret session, which was adopted.

The Convention accordingly went into secret session, and remained sitting until 8 o'clock,

When, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, the doors of the House were opened.

The ordinance reported by Mr. Perkins, of Madison, as chairman of Committee on the Formation of a Southern Confederacy, was then taken up, section by section.

The first section being read, Mr. Walker moved to amend by striking out of third line, first section, all after the word "delegates," to the words "to represent" in the fourth line, making it read as follows:

1. That this Convention will, on the 30th day of January instant, at the hour of 12 M., proceed to elect by ballot six delegates, to represent this State in the Convention of seceding States, proposed to be held at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the fourth day of February, 1861, for the purpose of securing concerted and harmonious action, and also of forming a Provisional Government for those States which have seceded, and which may secede, and intend to form a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Kidd moved to lay this amendment on the table.

Mr. Walker demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows: Yeas, 74; nays, 32.

Therefore the said amendment was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McCollom offered to amend the same section by striking out the word "seceding," and inserting the word "Southern," in the fifth line; and striking out the words "have seceded and which may secede and intend," and inserting the word "intend," making the said section read as follows, viz:

1. That this Convention will, on the 30th day of January instant, at the hour of 12 M., proceed to elect by ballot six delegates, two from the State at large, and one from each Congressional District, to represent this State in the Convention of Southern States proposed to be held at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the fourth day of February, 1861, for the purpose of securing concerted and harmonious action, and also of forming a Provisional Government for those States which intend to form a Southern Confederacy.

On motion by Mr. Sparrow, Mr. McCollom's amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Herron then moved the following amendment:

And that those Southern States which have not seceded, be invited to send delegates, for the purpose of consulting in said Convention with the delegates of the States which have seceded.

Which amendment, on motion by Mr. Hodge, was laid on the table.

The question recurring upon the section as originally offered, it was, on motion by Mr. Semmes, adopted.

The second section being next in order, Mr. Hough offered to amend the same by striking out all after the words "secede" in the fourth line, all of the fifth line, and the words "the same" in the sixth line, and insert the words "such," making the said second section read as follows:

2. That the said delegates be instructed to aid in forming a Provisional Government on the basis of the Constitution of the United States, for such States as have seceded or may secede, and that such Convention of seceding States shall proceed forthwith to consider and propose a Constitution and plan for a Permanent Government for such States, which proposed plan shall be referred back to the several State Conventions for their adoption or rejection.

Which amendment, on motion by Mr. Williamson, was laid on the table.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the second section of the ordinance, as originally reported, was adopted.

The third section, on motion by Mr. Elgee, was adopted, and the fourth section, on motion by Mr. Semmes, was also adopted.

When, on motion by Mr. Williamson, the ordinance was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Lawrence introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to procure for the members and Secretaries of this Convention, eight copies of such daily papers, or their equivalent in weeklies, as may be selected by them.

Mr. Kidd moved to amend the foregoing resolution by inserting, instead of "eight," the word "five," which was accepted by Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Perkins, of Orleans, moved to lay said resolution on the table, which was lost.

And the vote being taken upon the resolution as amended, it was adopted.

On motion by Mr. Walker, the Convention then adjourned, to meet again to-morrow, at 12 o'clock,

J. T. WHEAT, Sec'y.

JOURNAL OFFICIEL

—DE LA—

CONVENTION DE L'ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

MARDI, 29 janvier 1861.

Ce jour étant celui fixé par la Convention à Baton Rouge pour sa réunion à la Nouvelle-Orléans, la Convention se réunit conformément à l'ajournement, à l'Hotel de Ville.

Présents: l'honorable Alexandre Mouton, président, et 113 délégués.

La séance est ouverte par une prière du révérend Palmer.

Le procès-verbal de la dernière séance est lu et approuvé.

L'heure fixée pour les affaires régulières étant passée, le Président appelle les comités permanents.

M. Provosty, au nom du comité d'arrangements, présente un rapport qui, sur motion, reste déposé sur le bureau.

M. Elgee propose que tous les rapports relatifs aux affaires fédérales soient présentés à huis-clos, mais accepte l'amendement de M. Walker que cette question soit laissée à la discrétion du rapporteur de chaque comité.—Cette motion, ainsi amendée, est adoptée.

Sur motion de M. Moore, la résolution suivante est adoptée:

"*Résolu*, Qu'un comité de trois délégués soit nommé à l'effet de recevoir et de présenter les commissaires des autres Etats qui pourront être accrédités auprès de cette Convention.

Le président nomme de ce comité MM. Moore, Conner de Concordia, et Roman.

M. Bonford, rapporteur du comité judiciaire, informe la Convention qu'il n'avait pas de rapport à faire pour le moment.

M. Perkins, de la part du comité sur la formation d'une Confédération du Sud, rapporte l'ordonnance qui suit:

ORDONNANCE pour pourvoir à la nomination de délégués à une Convention pour former une Confédération du Sud.

Nous, le peuple de la Louisiane, assemblé en Convention, déclarons et ordonnons, et il est par ces présentes déclaré et ordonné:

1. Que le 30 de janvier courant, à midi, cette Convention procédera au scrutin à l'élection de six délégués, dont deux pris dans tout l'Etat et un dans chaque district congressionnel, lesquels représenteront cet Etat dans la Convention des Etats sécessionnaires qui doit se réunir à Montgomery, dans l'Etat de l'Alabama, le quatrième jour de février 1861, pour assurer la concorde et l'harmonie de leurs actes et aussi pour former un gouvernement provisoire pour les Etats qui se sont séparés ou qui pourraient se séparer, lequel devra être établi et mis en activité avant le quatrième jour de mars 1861; et que la même Convention des Etats sécessionnaires devra prendre immédiatement en considération et proposer une Constitution et un plan de gouvernement permanent pour les dits Etats; lequel plan devra être renvoyé aux diverses Conventions d'Etat pour être accepté ou rejeté.

3. Que cette Convention accepte la recommandation de l'Etat de la Caroline du Sud que chaque Etat ait droit à un vote dans la dite Convention sur toutes les questions qui pourront y être mises aux voix; et que chaque Etat envoie un nombre de délégués égal au nombre de sénateurs et de représentants auxquels ils avaient droit au Congrès des Etats-Unis.

4. Que, si pour une cause quelconque, la dite Convention venait à ne pas s'assembler à l'époque et au lieu ci-dessus désignés, les dits délégués sont par les présentes accrédités auprès de toute Convention des Etats sécessionnaires qui pourraient s'assembler à toute autre époque et en tout autre lieu, dans le but de former un gouvernement et d'établir une Confédération comme il est prescrit ci-dessus, et qui pourrait s'ajourner pour se réunir à toute autre époque et en tout autre lieu.

M. Perkins demande la permission, qui lui est accordée, de lire la suivante émanant des commissaires de la Caroline du Sud et de l'Alabama.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANE,
Janvier 28, 1861.

Honorable A. Mouton, Président de la Convention.

Monsieur—Permettez-nous de corriger une omission sur un point que nous avons commise en nous adressant à la Convention. Les Etats de la Caroline du Sud, de l'Alabama, du Mississipi, de la Floride et de la Géorgie ont désigné le quatrième jour de février comme l'époque de la réunion de la Convention des Etats qui ont déjà et qui pourraient, dans la suite, rompre leur union avec le gouvernement des Etats Unis d'Amérique, et ont désigné Montgomery, dans l'Alabama, pour lieu de réunion.

Plusieurs questions importantes seront présentées immédiatement aux délibérations de ce corps, et il est très désirable que l'Etat de la Louisiane soit entendu et que son influence se fasse sentir dans la discussion de ces questions. Il est d'une importance majeure qu'on agisse sur beaucoup de mesures avec toute la promptitude possible.

Une des questions les plus importantes sera une prompte communication avec les nations étrangères dans le but d'arriver à leur faire reconnaître la nouvelle confédération.

Permettez-nous d'exprimer l'espoir que si l'Etat de la Louisiane s'associe aux Etats qui ont annoncé leur intention de former une Confédération du Sud, il apprécie l'importance urgente de faire entendre sa voix dès le commencement des délibérations de la Convention du Sud, et que des délégués seront nommés par la Convention que vous présidez à temps pour s'y trouver.

Très respectueusement,
Vos obéissants serviteurs, etc.,
JOHN A. WINSTON,
JOHN J. MANNING.

Sur motion de M. Perkins de Madison, la considération du rapport du comité sur la formation d'une Confédération du Sud est renvoyée jusqu'à ce que le dit rapport soit imprimé, et il est mis à l'ordre spécial du jour pour aujourd'hui à 4 heures P. M.

M. Semmes, rapporteur du comité de commerce et de navigation, fait la motion de siéger à huis-clos avant la lecture de son rapport.

Les portes sont fermées et ne s'ouvrent qu'à 3 heures P. M.

Sur motion de M. Estlin, la Convention s'ajourne à 6 heures P. M.

SEANCE DU SOIR.

La Convention se réunit conformément à l'ajournement.

Présents: l'honorable A. Mouton, président, et 98 délégués.

Sur motion de M. Semmes, la Convention siége à huis-clos pour reprendre les affaires non-terminées.

Les portes s'ouvrent à 8 heures P. M., et

La Convention prend en considération l'ordonnance rapportée par M. Perkins de Madison, rapporteur du comité sur la formation d'une Confédération du Sud.

La première section est lue.

M. Walker fait la motion d'amender la dite section en effaçant dans la troisième ligne de la première section, après le mot "délégués" les mots "dont deux dans tout l'Etat et un dans chaque district congressionel," de manière à être ainsi conçue:

"Que le 30 de janvier courant, à midi, cette Convention procédera au scrutin à l'élection de six délégués, lesquels représenteront cet Etat dans la Convention des Etats sécessionnaires qui doit se réunir à Montgomery, dans l'Etat de l'Alabama, le quatrième jour de février 1861, pour assurer la concorde et l'harmonie de leurs actes, et aussi pour former un gouvernement provisoire pour les Etats qui se sont séparés ou qui pourraient se séparer et ont l'intention de former une Confédération du Sud."

Sur motion de M. Williamson cet amendement reste déposé sur le bureau.

M. Walker réclame l'appel nominal qui donne le résultat suivant: 74 délégués votent dans l'affirmative et 32 délégués votent dans la négative.

En conséquence l'amendement reste déposé sur le bureau.

M. McCollom fait la motion d'amender la dite section en effaçant le mot "sécessionnaires" et en y insérant les mots "du Sud," dans la cinquième ligne, et en effaçant les mots "se sont séparés ou qui pourraient se séparer et," de manière à être ainsi conçue:

"Que le 30 de janvier courant, à midi, cette Convention procédera au scrutin à l'élection de six délégués dont deux pris dans tout l'Etat et un dans chaque district congressionnel, lesquels représenteront cet Etat dans la Convention des Etats du Sud qui doit se réunir à Montgomery, dans l'Etat de l'Alabama, le quatrième jour de février 1861, pour assurer la concorde et l'harmonie de leurs actes et aussi pour former un gouvernement provisoire pour les Etats qui ont l'intention de former une Confédération du Sud."

Sur motion de M. Sparrow, l'amendement de M. McCollom reste déposé sur le bureau.

M. Herron propose d'amender la dite section en y ajoutant les mots "et que les Etats du Sud qui ne se sont pas séparés soient invités à envoyer des délégués à l'effet de s'entendre dans la dite Convention avec les délégués des Etats qui se sont séparés."

Sur motion de M. Hodge, cet amendement reste déposé sur le bureau.

Et sur motion de M. Semmes, la section telle qu'elle a été présentée primitivement est adoptée.

La seconde section est lue, et M. Hough propose de l'amender en effaçant après les mots "se séparer" les mots "lequel devra être établi et mis en activité avant le quatrième jour de mars 1861" et en effaçant les mots "la même" et en insérant à leur place le mot "toute," de manière à être ainsi conçue:

"Qu'il est enjoint aux dits délégués d'aider à former un gouvernement provisoire sur la base de la Constitution des Etats-Unis pour les Etats qui se sont séparés ou qui pourraient se séparer et que toute Convention des Etats sécessionnaires devra prendre immédiatement en considération et proposer une constitution et un plan de gouvernement permanent pour les dits Etats, lequel plan devra être renvoyé aux diverses Conventions d'Etat pour être accepté ou rejeté."

Sur motion de M. Williamson cet amendement reste déposé sur le bureau.

Et sur motion de M. Semmes, la seconde section, telle qu'elle a été présentée primitivement, est adoptée.

Sur motion de M. Elgee, la 3ème section est adoptée, et

Sur motion de M. Semmes la 4ème section est adoptée, et

Sur motion de M. Williamson, l'ordonnance en entier est adoptée.

M. Lawrence présente la résolution suivante:

Résolu, Que le sergent-d'armes soit requis de fournir aux membres et aux secrétaires de cette Convention huit journaux quotidiens ou leur équivalent en journaux hebdomadaires qu'ils choisiront.

M. Kidd propose d'amender la dite résolution en insérant au lieu du mot "huit," le mot "cinq."

M. Perkins fait la motion de déposer la dite résolution sur le bureau; cette motion ne prévaut pas.

Et sur motion, la résolution ainsi amendée est adoptée.

Sur motion de M. Walker, la Convention s'ajourne à demain à midi.

J. T. WHEAT, Secrétaire.

Patrick O'Flanigan, being in an uncertain state and not quite able to distinguish, at a late hour of the night, his own house from his neighbor's, in a row of similar ones, concluded to make a bold push 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.

"Can you t-t-tell me where P-P-Patrick O'Flanigan lives?" said he.

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

"R-h-h-hotheration! I didn't ask ye who Patrick O'Flanigan is—I want to know where the old chap lives?"

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—J L Chapman, Black River; C Belcher, Lafourche; W W Martin, Assumption; John McCollom, Terrebonne; J J Neat and lady, G H Osborne, J C Wise, R B Hackett, T Leake, C T Howell, W C Gillespie and lady, H H Carver, W B Ratcliff, G W Tackey, Rev E R B Trader, G L Lester, La; D P Kerry, W C Sherrod, Ala; W S Balfour, T C B Weissinger, John Sinckleford, W Holmes, N R Stedman, Miss; W S Wright, Ohio; Mrs Cubb, Chas L Roberts, J H McReynolds, Tex; P B Bell, Mo; R H Mobley, J H Gaines, Ark; J D Johnson, Thos A Davis, coast; W O Neill, Ky; J P Hano; W H Scarborough, C Steuffer, S C; Jas T Wyche.

CITY HOTEL.—E Fisher, J P Tatum, J L Hardy, D A Moncreith, A V McClure, H C McClure, Miss; O C Eccles, La; H A Hornby, J D English, J J Linton; P H Oliver, A Tour, R C Oliver, Ga; T S Coates and lady, Mrs John M Carr, La; Miss Mary Brooks, Va; W D Beal, W K Howell, La; N M Jones, Ark; Mrs M A Baker, Fla; Judge R C Downes, La; C W Hunter, Texas; W A Kellogg, W Waterman, city; W W Wyatt, M Cook, John Carter, Miss; Dr J H McGuan, Mo; Colon F Warren and lady, Ala; J J Hebert, La; B J Hall, W A Ellison, S C; Dr J C Truly, Miss N H Truly, F Cleveland, La; Wm Robinson, Pa; Jas E Stubbs, Ala; John Caddall, Va; D Lindsey, Miss; N Alpod; B R Truly, La.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Mr Crow; R L Gibson, A S Lawrea, S P Hoard and lady, L Tanner, L D Nichols, R H Barrin, G B Shepherd, E J Lapice, P M B Lapice, L Bush, F S Gondey, R H Righton, S Hamilton, La; C H Jordan, Mrs Wood, Jas Cook, J W Baker, Mrs Randell, W Talbert, Miss F Rogers, J S Sellers and lady, Texas; J G Keegan; N C Cretchen, Mrs A P Williamson, Miss; T T Cobry, Alexandria; Geo Carr, coast; A Arnal, St Louis; R Williamson, N Y; W Isley and family; J P Tweed, Ohio; Lieut H T Jones; Sra de Georgiana DeChapen; D A Diagnat.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—J A Miller and lady, Va; R D Kent; O P Moss, J M Spratt, H F Bridges, H S Cobb, L R Ford, J M Thompson, G Roller, W T J Barbin, Texas; S Osborne, city; C H Drummond, H Bermelein, Ala; H G Darcy, S E Sims, Lewis Phillips, R T Mall, H J Harris, La; J M Callaway, R H Wynn, B S Askew, Judge Moss, C B Morgan, B Williams, Dr J W Davis, T E De Marbes, Ark; J H Mollett, Cal; Miss E Ford, Ky.

☞ Dr. Charles E. Nelis, Dentist, No. 154 Road street, between Carondelet and Baronne, New Orleans.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS OF THE BORDER STATES.

THE ARRIVAL OF MORE FEDERAL TROOPS.

LANDING OF FEDERAL TROOPS AT CHARLESTON.

RUMORED ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.

NEWS FROM HOME SQUADRON.

DESTITUTE CONDITION OF THE SHIPS.

RESIGNATION OF THE OFFICERS.

NEW ORLEANS MINT UNDER CONSIDERATION

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

Congress of Border States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The commissioners to the Congress of Border States, which assembles on the 4th, are rapidly arriving.

Arrival of More Federal Troops.

An additional body of Federal troops arrived in the morning train, bringing artillery, arms and munitions of war.

Official Dispatches to Charleston.

Lieut. Hall's departure for Charleston with official dispatches has been postponed.

The New Orleans Mint.

The Cabinet is considering the refusal of the Assistant-Treasurer at New Orleans to give up the coin and bullion in the Branch Mint, which amount to $350,000.

Rumored Attack on Fort Sumter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A Washington correspondent of one of the New York papers intimates that Fort Sumter has been reinforced by the sloop Brooklyn's having landed upwards of 300 men (?) by boats, with muffled oars.

A rumor of an attack on Fort Sumter is current. No dispatch has been received from Major Anderson at the War Department for three days.

Action of Virginia.

It is said that the Virginia Commissioners to the Congress of Border States will offer, the first thing, a resolution deprecating the use of force against the seceding States. Should this resolution be voted down, the Southern States will surely secede.

Orders Countermanded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President has again countermanded Gen. Scott's orders for additional troops in Washington.

Affairs at Pensacola.

An officer of the navy, just from Pensacola, says great insubordination was prevalent among the volunteers; some were dispersing and returning home disgusted with the general state of affairs.

Orders to the African Squadron.

The orders to the African Squadron were for the return only of the steam-sloop Mohican and the steamers Sumter and Mystic.

Army Resignation.

Col. Hardy, of the U. S. army, has sent in his resignation to the President.

The Attempted Arrest of Captain Breshwood.

The dispatch of Secretary Dix to Mr. Hemphill Jones, the special agent sent from Washington to arrest Capt. Breshwood, was stopped on the 29th ult. by the Governor of Alabama at Montgomery, and forwarded to the Governor of Louisiana.

Revenue at the Mouth of the Mississippi.

A report says that a resolution will be introduced in the House of Representatives on the 7th, providing for a revenue at the mouth of the Mississippi, and repealing the law making New Orleans a port of entry.

News from the Home Squadron.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—We are in receipt of late news from the Home Squadron.

On the 10th of January, the commander of the fleet received orders, through Col. Pickens at Washington, to send immediately to Florida the steamer Powhattan, the frigate Sabine and the corvette St. Louis.

A critical examination of the position of the squadron showed that every ship was short of provisions.

The impression prevailed that the ships would go to Havana for provisions and obey Secretary Toucey's instructions.

Serious disaffection was manifested by the Powhattan's officers when the destination of the vessel was made known to them. The first and third lieutenants and purser tendered their resignations. The Captain conditionally accepted them, but prohibited their return to the steamer.

An order was issued prohibiting the officers, sailors and marines from writing political news.

Storeship Supply at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The U. S. storeship Supply has arrived with the wives and children of the U. S. officers, in command of Fort Sumter, etc.

Steamers Outward Bound.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—All the outward bound European steamers sailed from this port yesterday.

Counterfeits in Circulation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Brighton Market Bank are in circulation.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—The Flour market closed active at $4.00@4.70 for Superfine. Whisky is quoted at 14c. per gallon. Lard, in tierces, is worth 9½c. per lb.

LATER FROM PANAMA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Pacific and Atlantic Mail Company's steamship Northern Light, Capt. Finkleapugh, has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, bringing upwards of $1,000,000 of treasure on freight.

She brings intelligence of the defeat of Gen. Mosquera by Gen. Paris, on the Cayote Plains.

TEXAS STATE CONVENTION.

Special Correspondence of the Crescent.]

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 29, 1861.

The Convention met in the House of Representatives' Hall on yesterday, (28th inst.) at 2 o'clock P. M., when, on motion of Gen. W. P. Rogers, Col. J. D. Sneed, of Leon, took the chair and called the Convention to order.

The Throne of Grace was then addressed in a fervent prayer by the Rt. Rev. Alexander Gregg, Bishop of this Diocese.

On motion of Hon. P. W. Gray, Hon. O. M. Roberts, (one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State) was nominated as President of the Convention, and elected by acclamation.

R. T. Brownrigg, of Travis, was then elected Secretary of the Convention, W. D. Schoolfield, of Waco, first Assistant, and R. H. Landy, of Dallas, second Assistant Secretary. B. F. Durham, of Rusk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and A. T. Logan, of Travis, Assistant. J. W. Johnson, of Cherokee, Doorkeeper, and W. Randal, of Travis, Assistant.

The Convention, fully organized, then adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M., to-day.

BLANCO.

MOBILE MAIL LINE.—Shippers of corn, wheat, oats and bran, by the Mobile Mail Line, will find an advertised rate in the schedule of freights, and the reason therefor, in another column.

GOOD CHANCES.—A chance for a genteel youth, residing in his own family, is advertised in another col umn.

Also, a chance for an enterprising barber, to buy the old-established and well-known barber-shop in Arcade Passage, back of the St. James Hotel. See the advertisement.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XIII. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1861. NUMBER 288.

Local Intelligence.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

There were 156 interments in the city cemeteries last week. Of the number, 64 were children. Of the adults, 20 died by consumption, and 1 of old age.

MILITARY REVIEW.

Gen. Tracy's brigade (the up-town companies) turned out yesterday afternoon for a brigade inspection and review, on Lafayette Square. The turnout was uncommonly fine; the different companies being each and all out in strong force, looking as bright and ready as so many hair-triggers. The following companies were on the ground:

Washington Artillery Battalion, (two companies) under Major Walton.
Continental Guards, Capt. Clark.
Louisiana Guards, Capt. Todd.
Orleans Cadets, Capt. Chas. D. Drew.
Louisiana Grays, Capt. Dean.
Sarsfield Guards, Capt. O'Hara.
Jefferson Rifles, Capt. Jules Drew.

And the Montgomery Guards, a new company that made its first appearance in brigade, and was received with due military honors.

Gen. Tracy and staff reviewed the brigade, in presence of a great crowd of people. We never before saw Lafayette Square so densely surrounded by the civic populace on any occasion.

After the review at the Square, the brigade marched through the principal streets, not only the observed, but the admired and esteemed of all observers. It was by far the finest display of the up-town brigade within our remembrance.

ROBBERIES UP TOWN.

The burglars made a descent upon three houses in one neighborhood on Sunday night.

About 7½ o'clock the house of Mr. D. C. Labatt, at the corner of St. Andrew and St. Charles streets, was entered and robbed of an overcoat and gold-headed cane, marked on the top "California."

About 11 o'clock, the residence of Mr. L. A. Wetton, at the corner of St. Andrew and Prytania streets, was visited and plundered of $10, two dozen ivory-handle table knives and a gold pen and pencil.

At 1½ o'clock Mr. Pope's drug store, at the corner of Jackson and Prytania streets, was found open by Sergeant Hagar, and upon examination he discovered that the money drawer had been broken open, but the thief only made forty cents, not caring to carry off any of the other stuff.

STUPIDITY OF AN OMNIBUS DRIVER.

It often occurs to us that drivers of mules become possessed or afflicted with a great deal of the stubbornness characteristic of their quadrupeds. It may be from constant association, or it may be from an innate nature, the same as with the mule, we know not which. A case occurred last evening, which demonstrated entirely, to our mind, the aptness of the association, and the doubt as to which was really the most intelligent of the two—the driver or his team. A party of ladies and gentlemen, with their children, got into No. 4 Dryades street omnibus to visit the theater. One of the gentlemen bought a bunch of ten tickets and deposited the whole number in the box for their fare, though it did not require all of them. The driver had no light upon his box and of course could not see how many tickets were put in, but, on being told by disinterested persons inside, stubbornly refused to believe there were more than two, instead of the ten tickets. His manner and language were grossly insulting, and no asseveration of those inside could induce him to move on. Finally, he got down and lit his lamp and scrutinized, when, of course, his bull-headedness was apparent. It is more than likely that the presence of the ladies saved his boorship from merited chastisement.

FIRES.

The alarm of fire about 7 o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by a defective stove-pipe acting the incendiary in a house on New Levee street, between Jackson and Philip streets, Fourth district. But little damage was done.

At a quarter-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, fire broke out in the upper part of a two-story house on Carondelet street, between Clio and Erato streets, occupied by Mrs. Walters, dressmaker. The flames spread in the adjoining residence of Dr. Ready, and both places were pretty much burnt out. The next house above occupied by Dr. Cross was also injured in the roof, and the adjoining one occupied by Mr. George Murphy, though it escaped fire, is drenched as thoroughly as it could be. Mrs. Walters and Dr. Ready's houses are owned by Mr. Thos. Askew, the other two by P. Casanave, f. m. c. The whole loss amounted to about $3500.

At about 1 o'clock, another alarm sounded; a terrific alarm; no less alarm than that the Shippers' Cotton Press, corner of New Levee and Henderson streets, was on fire. A cotton bale or two, near the gate, were found aflame, but squelched by a fire company on its return from one of the other fires above mentioned. This fire was started during the absence of the hands at dinner. But for the lucky circumstance of firemen being just then on their way home from another fire, this would have been a very disastrous fire; for the bales found on fire were contiguous to tiers of other bales, and a half hour's delay might have caused the loss of many thousand dollars to "King Cotton."

MURDER ON ST. THOMAS STREET.

An Irish drayman named Matthew Daley was taken to the Charity Hospital between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, being wounded in the abdomen, but while waiting for admission he expired. George Pope, the proprietor of Daley's boarding-house, then removed the body to the First District police station.

Before this, it was ascertained from Daley himself, that he had been stabbed the previous night in Fallon's grocery, on St. Thomas street, by one Daniel Callaghan; but it appears that he gave no information of the occurrence until late at night, or rather early in the morning, when he was heard groaning, and found to be wounded in a shocking manner. He was then brought to the Charity Hospital, but too late.

Before Callaghan was taken out of Pope's house, acting Corporal Flee, of the upper station, had arrested Callaghan, and brought him to Daley for identification. The man who did the prisoner was the man who did it; but it seems, so far as we can learn, that no further information was obtained from him at the time, nor subsequently, we suppose.

The Coroner was notified, and Dr. Drew held the post-mortem examination, which went to show that the deceased came to his death from an inclosed wound, one and a half inches long, in the left side of the abdomen, above the crest of the ilium, which caused a large portion of the intestines to protrude and become strangulated, thus causing death. The examination of witnesses was deferred. Two brothers named Claley were yesterday arrested as accessories or witnesses, and locked up.

AN IMPORTANT HAUL.

Chief McClelland and his special officers Howard and others, last night arrested, in the Second District, whilst they were quietly and sociably playing an honest game of cards amongst themselves; the game being honest, on the principle of "honor among thieves!" Hugh McGeary alias Henry Allen, M. C. Wells, Louis Marrow, J. S. Denver, Thos. Wilson, J. H. Joslin, Wm. Murray, Thos. Duffy and Henry Baker.

Said gentlemen were arrested on the charge of being dangerous and suspicious characters. The importance of the arrest will be understood, when we state that the above names are those of some of the most accomplished burglars, hotel thieves, confidence men, California ball-players and penitentiary birds, ever caught together in this city. They were locked up in the Second District, and Recorder Blache will overhaul their pedigrees.

THE COURTS.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—Dr. D. J. Johnson was arraigned upon the charge of manslaughter, and pleading not guilty was remanded to prison to await his trial.

Lawrence DeLaine plead guilty to the charge of larceny, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. He was remanded to prison to await the sentence of the law.

E. W. Ember being arraigned, plead not guilty to the charge of larceny, and was remanded to prison to await his trial.

On motion of the District Attorney, Chas. Austin, charged with assault and battery, was discharged by the Court.

The following informations were filed by the District Attorney, viz: John Brennan, entering in the night time without breaking; D. Paul, assault with intent to kill; John Henry and Mrs. Henry, receiving stolen goods knowingly; Luke Dillon, shooting with intent to murder.

Henry Levy plead guilty to the charge of assault and battery, and was remanded until Friday next, then to receive the sentence of the law.

Daniel Tieman was convicted, by jury trial, of the charge of assault and battery, and remanded to await the sentence of the law, on Friday next.

John Reaster, alias Joseph Schneider, stabbing with intent to murder; William Pickett, assault with intent to kill; Robert Lewis, assault with intent to kill; John Capton, obtaining money under false pretences; B. Edwards, larceny; John McLaughlin, larceny; Tom Sampson, carrying concealed weapons; Joseph Elliott, carrying concealed weapons.

RECORDER ERAMSON'S COURT.—The "Monday morning blues" were on hand in strong force yesterday morning, and not a few of them were sent to the already overcrowded Work-house.

Richard Wilson, charged with stealing two shirts from John Murphy, was committed to the First District Court.

John Clark, for being in the house of John Conway under suspicious circumstances, was held in bonds of $500 to appear when notified.

Peter Conway was held to await the result of a bad beating he gave to John Doyle.

Wm. Hanley, for carrying concealed weapons, was committed to the First District Court in bonds of $500.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—*Recorder Blache Acting.*—Mr. S. G. Stevens, captain of ship Oswego, made affidavit, charging Uriah Owens with committing a breach of the peace, in unprovokedly insulting, abusing and threatening him.

Louis Schadwill charged, by affidavit, William Rose with assault and battery, in striking and kicking him several times on Saturday last; the said assault and battery being committed on board of the ship Mott. Arrest and proceedings according to law are therefore prayed for.

Mrs. Dorothy Rice filed an affidavit charging her husband, Henry Rice, with habitual drunkenness, and whilst in that state with ill-treating and using violence toward her. Deponent alleges that she stands in fear of great bodily injury, and prays that the said Rice be arrested and restrained by law.

Anna Cleavy made affidavit against one John Bernard, charging him with assault and battery, in choking, striking and kicking her on Saturday last. Bernard's arrest is accordingly prayed for, and should the charge be proven he will deservedly suffer the penalty of the law.

RECORDER ADAMS' COURT.—Thomas McMillon and F. Brown were arrested on Saturday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, on Second street, between New Levee and Rousseau streets, on the charge of insulting and striking Henry Brand in his own house.

George Thompson was charged by Barney Ryan with being (yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock) found in his premises on New Levee street, between First and Second streets, under suspicious circumstances. Remanded to prison to await trial.

Henry Jones was charged by Joseph Cohn with stealing a linen shirt worth about $1.50, on Sunday evening, at ½ o'clock, on New Levee street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. His trial is fixed for the 9th inst. Bond $200.

James Mar