New Orleans Daily Crescent.
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1861.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

FRIDAY, February 8, 1861.—The Convention assembled shortly before 11 o'clock A. M. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Father J. Moynihan, of the Dryades street (St. John's) Catholic Church.

The roll being called, 85 members answered to their names. The journal was read and approved.

Letter from the Collector.

A letter from Collector Hatch was read, explaining the light-house system of this State, asking the immediate attention of the Convention to the necessity for keeping the light-houses going, and suggesting the appointment of Lieut. Fry, late of the United States service in that department, as the proper officer to be vested with the necessary authority in this matter. The letter was referred to the Committee on Commerce, etc.

New Orleans Post-office.

Mr. I. N. Marks, of Orleans, offered a resolution that the Committee on Postal Affairs be instructed to inquire into the alleged abuses in the New Orleans Post-office, and, should such abuses be found to exist, to report upon some method of correcting them. Referred to the committee named.

Payment of Bills.

Mr. Lawrence, of Plaquemines, offered a resolution that the Committee on Contingent Expenses be instructed to report an ordinance for the payment of the officers of the Convention for their services. Referred to said committee.

Mr. Davidson, of Sabine, offered a resolution that Wm. Bloomfield, Sr., the Postmaster for the Convention at Baton Rouge, be paid for his services. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Michel, of Orleans, offered a resolution that the State Depository and Treasurer of the Mint be authorized to pay, out of the funds deposited to the credit of the public revenues of the United States anterior to the 31st of January, 1861, the sum of $243.12, being the amount of treasury warrant No. 2952, issued by the Treasury Department at Washington City, on the 30th day of January, 1861, in favor of Capt. James Davis, of New Orleans, in part payment for the construction of the Government wharf at the Quarantine Station on the Mississippi river, below the city of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Oath of Office.

Mr. Bonner, of Franklin, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of this Convention to forward to the Secretary of State a certified copy of the oath of allegiance to the State. He stated that numerous officers, properly qualified, were standing idle because the Secretary of State was not prepared to administer the oath.

Mr. Olivier, of St. Mary, moved to amend, that the Secretary send with the above a copy of the ordinance amending article 126 of the Constitution, having an important bearing on the oath of office.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Commissioner's Salary.

Mr. Texada, of Rapides, offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report that salary shall be paid the Commissioner to Texas. Referred to said Committee.

Postal Affairs.

Mr. Cottman, of Ascension, offered a resolution that the Committee on Postal Affairs employ a clerk, in order to ensure a report from the committee before the adjournment of the Convention.

Mr. Walker, of Orleans, on behalf of that committee, hardly knew how to take the gentleman's proposition; whether as a voluntary act of generosity, or as an insinuation of neglect on the part of the committee. He stated that the committee had no need of a Secretary, and that for reasons satisfactory to the committee, he would prefer lay the resolution on the table; and his motion carried.

Protection to Sugar, etc.

Mr. Johnston, of Iberville, offered a resolution inviting the Committee on Commerce, etc., to report upon the expediency of so modifying the revenue laws as to admit, free of duty, India bagging and other fabrics used in the baling of cotton; also, to report upon the expediency of imposing a specific duty instead of an ad valorem duty on foreign sugars, such as will protect the sugar interest of this State. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Late U. S. Courts.

The unfinished business being in order, Mr. Bonford's ordinance concerning the late U. S. District and Circuit Courts in Louisiana, (the first section of which was adopted the day before) was called up.

Mr. Bonford moved the reading and adoption of the second section.

Mr. Miles moved the postponement of the ordinance to the 5th of March; giving as his reason, his belief that the Convention at Montgomery would almost certainly establish a judicial system applicable to the public wants here.

Mr. Bonford spoke of the serious nature of the delays caused by the stoppage of the U. S. Courts, and believed that if the ordinance were passed now, it would to a certain extent aid the Provisional Government in their action on the subject.

Mr. DeBlanc, of St. Martin, spoke of the great importance of the ordinance, and urged its immediate passage.

Mr. Miles, for reasons which he gave, then withdrew his motion for a postponement.

Mr. Rozier, stating that he recognized as readily as any the great necessity of the courts going on with their business, still believed it was too delicate a question to be dealt with hastily, and that action of the Convention should be of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of difficulties arising from it in future. He was in favor of waiting a while before acting on so important a matter.

Mr. Hodge moved immediate action on the ordinance. He did not see why the courts could not continue their working under the State authority the same as the Customhouse and Mint.

Mr. Marks, of Caddo, also favored immediate action; and, as U. S. District Attorney, for his part of the State, alluded to the numbers of people who were in prison awaiting trial, and who ought to be released as speedily as possible.

Mr. Semmes spoke upon the subject, and offered, as a substitute for the ordinance, an ordinance modeled from the ordinance of South Carolina on this question, by which the powers delegated by this State to the Federal Government are declared to have reverted to the State, and are to be exercised by such courts as the General Assembly may direct.

Mr. Rozier and Mr. Bonford both spoke in reply to Mr. Semmes; Mr. Bonford spoke at length.

Mr. Hodge next spoke; then Mr. Semmes again, and finally, Mr. Rascins spoke at length and powerfully in opposition to Mr. Semmes' substitute.

A vote was taken upon the said substitute, and it was laid on the table.

Mr. Rozier's motion to postpone to the 5th of March was next voted upon, and laid on the table.

The second, third, fourth and fifth sections were then read and adopted, with a few slight amendments, without debate.

Mr. Miles offered an additional section, prohibiting the institution of suits in the courts aforesaid by citizens of any State which had opposed the laws and violated the Constitution of the United States by passing personal liberty bills.

Mr. Ham objected to this, as being unjust to many people in the North who had taken no part in passing personal liberty bills or electing Lincoln. Besides, it would be impossible to discriminate between the offending and unoffending citizens of the offending States.

Mr. Manning also offered strong objections to the proposition. The section, if adopted, would necessarily involve two troublesome legal inquiries—first, as to whether the Northern man suing was an abolitionist or not, and secondly, whether his State had or had not actually passed a personal liberty bill.

Mr. Miles replied, that he made the proposition to compel the people of the States to whom it applied, had, by their fanatical outrages of law and violations of the Constitution, brought the country to its present condition, and he was, therefore, for punishing them by all the means in his power.

Mr. Lawrence could not believe that the Convention would do so violent an act of injustice to the conservative men of the North as to adopt this proposition of Gen. Miles. He moved to lay it on the table.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET. · · · TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $3 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XIII. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1861. NUMBER 292.

The vote was taken, and the amendment laid on the table by 76 yeas to 22 nays.

Mr. Semmes offered as an amendment to the ordinance, an additional section, providing that suits pending in the courts aforesaid, at the time of secession, be carried on and settled in the name of the State, and that all decrees in favor of the late United States be enforced in the name of the State of Louisiana. Adopted.

Mr. Michel offered, as another amendment, still another additional section, that the clerks of the courts aforesaid be authorized to devise and use new seals, instead of the old ones of the United States, upon their official documents.

Mr. Elgee thought this an unimportant matter to act upon at present. Final action regarding the seal of the State or the Southern Confederacy, might be such as to render useless, as soon as made, any seal left to the discretion of clerks of Courts.

Mr. Michel maintained that it was quite important that a seal for the State should be affixed to all documents hereafter emanating from the Courts lately under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Elgee thought the Convention might just as well abolish the U. S. postage stamps, or the coin of the United States, which, as he understood, was yet being coined after the old fashion at the Mint in this city.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost; and then it was adopted, as the seventh section of the ordinance.

Mr. Miles offered still another amendment, as an additional section, "that the Legislature shall have power to repeal this ordinance whenever the public good shall require it." Laid on the table.

Mr. Bush moved a reconsideration of the fifth section, in order to substitute for the words "taking the appeal," in the proviso, the words "applying for a writ of error or appeal." The reconsideration was had, and the amendment adopted.

Mr. Semmes moved that the words "decisions of" be inserted next preceding the words substituted on motion of Mr. Bush. Mr. Bush accepted the amendment to his amendment, and it was adopted.

The ordinance was then, on motion, adopted as a whole. In its amended and complete form, it reads as follows:

AN ORDINANCE concerning the Circuit and District Courts established in the State of Louisiana by the late Government of the United States.

The people of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, do ordain and it is hereby ordained as follows:

SECTION 1. All acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the late United States of America, relating to the organization and jurisdiction of the Circuit and District Courts established by said Congress within the territorial limits of the State of Louisiana, and relating to the administration of justice in said Courts, which were in force in this State at the time of the separation of this State from the said Confederacy, are hereby reenacted and declared to be in full force and effect as laws of the State of Louisiana, so far as the same are not inconsistent with any of the ordinances of this Convention, or incompatible with the sovereignty of the State of Louisiana; and all writs and process from said Courts shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana.

SEC. 2. All offices held within this State, under and by virtue of the acts of Congress aforesaid, shall continue as organized under said acts; and the functions and duties thereof shall be performed by the respective officers who have had charge of the same under the said laws: *Provided* said officers shall recognize the sole and exclusive authority of the State of Louisiana, by accepting and receiving commissions from the Governor as officers of the State of Louisiana, and by taking the oath of office prescribed by the ordinance passed by this Convention, amending the 93th article of the constitution of this State.

SEC. 3. Should any person in charge of any such office refuse to comply with the proviso to the foregoing section, the said office shall be deemed vacant, and the books, records and effects thereof, of every kind whatsoever thereto appertaining, or in any wise belonging, shall be delivered to such other person as the Governor shall commission to hold and perform the duties of the said office; and should any office heretofore held in this State, under and by virtue of the laws of the United States mentioned in the first section of this ordinance, become vacant from any cause whatsoever, the Governor shall have authority, and he is hereby directed to commission some competent and experienced person to perform the duties thereof: *Provided* that all such appointees shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the second section of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. All officers commissioned by the Governor, by virtue of this ordinance, shall, within twenty days after the date of their commission, execute, in favor of the State of Louisiana, bonds analogous to those which have been heretofore required to be executed in favor of the United States in similar cases and with like security; and said bonds shall be deposited in the archives of the State in the office of the Secretary of State. And all accounts, abstracts, funds, vouchers or reports of any kind whatsoever, required by the laws of the United States, or by instructions from the Executive Department of the Government, to be transmitted to said Government, shall be transmitted at the time prescribed by said laws or instructions to the Corresponding Executive Department of the Government of the State of Louisiana. And the State of Louisiana doth hereby guarantee and indemnify all the officers who comply with the provisions of this ordinance, against all claims and demands of the United States arising out of such compliance.

SEC. 5. That all suits, actions or proceedings of any description whatsoever pending in said courts at the time the Ordinance of Secession was passed, shall continue, and be carried on, as if no interruption to the business of the said courts had taken place, and in all cases pending in the Circuit Court, mentioned in the first section of this Ordinance, wherein a final judgment or decree has been or may be rendered, from which judgment or decree a writ of error or appeal would lie, under the provisions of the acts hereinbefore described, as also in all cases in the several courts of this State, from the judgments or decrees in which a writ of error would lie to the Supreme Court of the United States under the acts in force, as aforesaid, exercised upon the said judgments or decrees shall be stayed: *Provided* the party desirous of applying for a writ of error or appeal, shall, within ten days, exclusive of Sundays, after the rendition of the judgment or passing the decree complained of, file his petition addressed to the said court, stating his intention to apply for a writ of error or appeal, as the case may require, to have the said cause reexamined by the court to be constituted for that purpose; and shall within three days after the organization of said court, perfect his said application; and, provided, further, that the said party shall give bond, with good and sufficient security conditioned to perfect and prosecute said writ of error or appeal, with such other conditions and in such amount as are prescribed in similar cases by the laws hereby reenacted.

SEC. 6. That all suits and actions pending in the said Circuit or District Courts, or in any Court of the State heretofore instituted by the United States, shall be carried on and prosecuted in the name and for the benefit of the State of Louisiana, and all decrees and judgments heretofore rendered in said Courts in favor of the United States, shall be executed and enforced in the name and for the benefit of this State.

SEC. 7. That the clerk or clerks to be appointed under the provisions of this ordinance, shall be authorized to cause a suitable seal or seals to be made for the use of said Court or Courts, a full description whereof shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State.

Concerning Crimes and Offences.

Mr. Tappan, of Orleans, offered the following ordinance concerning crimes and offences under the laws of the late United States:

AN ORDINANCE concerning crimes and offences in for the laws of the late Government of the United States.

The people of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, as follows:

1. That all laws of the late United States of America in force in this State, on the 26th day of January, A. D., 1861, defining crimes and offences, and providing punishments for the same, are hereby reenacted and adopted as laws of the State of Louisiana, except such laws as punish and define treason and other offences against the Government of the late United States, and such other laws as are inconsistent with any of the ordinances of this Convention.

2. That all prosecutions for said crimes and offences shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

3. That all prosecutions for said crimes and offences shall be carried on in the courts adopted by this Convention under an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance concerning the Circuit and District Courts, established in the State of Louisiana by the late Government of the United States," and in accordance with the jurisdiction therein defined.

4. That all judgments of the courts of the late United States, in this State, heretofore rendered, condemning under said laws any person to punishment, shall remain in full force and effect; and all persons now in custody in any prison or the penitentiary of this State by virtue of said judgments, shall remain in custody until the full and complete execution of said judgment, unless sooner discharged, as hereinafter provided.

5. That the power to grant reprieves and pardons for said crimes and offences, heretofore belonging to the President of the late United States, is hereby conferred upon the Governor of this State, with the approval of the Senate.

6. That the Legislature shall have the power to amend, alter or abolish, any of the provisions of this ordinance.

7. That no ordinance passed by this Convention shall operate as a discontinuance of any prosecution already commenced under laws of the late Government of the United States; and the same shall be continued, prosecuted and punished in the same manner as if no alteration had been made in the form of Government, merely changing what ought to be changed to conform to the present ordinance.

The Ordinance was, on motion, ordered to be printed, and was made the special order for Saturday (this day) at 1 o'clock.

Ordinance on Public Lands.

Mr. Elgee's ordinance regarding the public lands of Louisiana was called up, and the Convention proceeded to act upon it.

On the motion to adopt the first section, several amendments were offered and debate set in; upon which, the hour being late,

Mr. Elgee moved an adjournment, and the motion carried.

Texas State Convention.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 31, 1861.

Mr. Editor—On yesterday the Commissioner from South Carolina (Gen. McQueen) was invited to take his seat alongside of the President of the Convention, to which he was escorted by a committee of three, nominated by the President.

Last evening the Convention met in secret session to determine upon the Ordinance of Secession, but came to no conclusion as to the form of the Ordinance.

There seems to me to be a strong inclination on the part of a large majority of the Convention to refer back to the people, for their approval, the Ordinance of Secession, when passed, which will, I think, be done. This arises from the fact that many of the delegates pledged themselves to that course.

Gen. McQueen will probably address the Convention this evening. The Convention is composed of a fine and intelligent body of citizens.

BLANCO.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Feb. 3, 1861.

The Convention was in secret session during most of yesterday. The doors being opened, nothing of importance was transacted, if I may except the consideration of the resolution having for its object the sending of Commissioners or Delegates (as you please,) to the "Convention of seceded or seceding States of the South," to be held in Montgomery, Ala., on to-morrow, "4th Feb." inst. Pending the consideration of this resolution, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

It is presumed the Convention will adjourn, in a few days, to March 23, prox.

BLANCO.

Letter from Texas.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 1, 1861.

Mr. Editor—Gen. Houston has receded from his Union position and now acts in the greatest harmony with the Convention.

He announces himself in readiness to place himself at the head of the Texas military to defend the action of the people on the Ordinance of Secession. Gen. Houston is the most expedient man that ever lived.

The ordinance meets with general approbation.

WALTON.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—Jas Clark, A D Martin, M Harrison, T J Harrison, A Marsh, Miss W Blackburn, C Marsh, B Blackburn, Mrs J G Miller, H S Reicks, H Lore, J Lore, Geo Washington, Mrs H P Washington, Miss; D Green, R M Gilchrist, Ala; H A Lyons, J Delony, H G Wyle, R G Harper, J Powers, B Johnson, E P Powell, E White, J D Thompson, J P Stone and family, L Harding, Miss Fanny Harding, Mrs Randolph, Lu; Mrs E A Sampson, Fla; S R Reid and lady, R Rolling, Warren co; Dr W H Childress, Ark; Mrs Louis Le Bourgeois, Joseph Le Bourgeois; L Greenleaf, N O; F C Gilreath, S Bosley, D J Little, Ky; J E Comfort, NY; W W R R Beall, Lieut Jackson, Lieut Cunningham, U S A; B W McColough, J Wilson, B A Fleming, Texas; E Lawrence, Coast; O Belrne, Va; E Richardson, Miss.

CITY HOTEL.—A Hopkins, J M Grafton, Dr W Burr, Jas Weatherly, L Alens, J Hawes, J Lichtenstein, P H Wofield, M D, S S Montgomery, S P Glover, Waddy Tate, Robt Tate, J Rodgers, W A Jones, C Beck, S Rollins, A Shields, J T Ward, J W Brown, S D Hicks, E S Brown, J A Rogers, J G Beall, Mrs Fellows, Miss; J P Cunningham, M Prendergrast, D Haley, M D Dixon, P C Robinson, O V Robinson, Mrs M H Whitestone, L Carpenter, J A Brareville, C Robertson, W C Pharis, E P Petting, S Benjamin, D Hall, H Skipwith, Dr W J Sandels, Wm Beard, A H Hatch, T M Grigsby, N R Selser, W C Bacon, E S Burk, Lu; W A Ashlock, D S Durall and lady, Miss Durall, Ky; E Kennedy, John Dowr, John R Ryan, W M Thompson, Ala; Thos C Cerry, J S Whitehead, Wm Tate and lady, Texas; Mr Boyd, City; Wm Forrest; P H Scott, Va; A T Corcoran, K O, J W McManus, La.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—J C Chastant, Miss Chastant, Iberville, F V Hopkins, Dr Merrill, Geo Carr, Mrs Rouan, Miss Wood, Miss Fannie Smith, Miss Mary A Miller, J P Smith, La; Mrs Pallice, Miss; J S Hyatt, Ky; J W Lindsey, Jr, Coast.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—J R Wilson, E H Murphy, P Bethen, J Bloom, B H McNulty, G M Simpson, T Barnes, E Harvey, G H Wells, Miss; B K Rodgers, W C Adams, W J Wallace, Capt Thams, Ark; C W Long, City; E L Ruggs; S C Irving and lady, S G Davis and lady, La; D W Campbell, Texas; J A Morris, F Vaughan, T Vaughan, J F Montgomery, E G Carver, H A Henderson and lady, Ala; P Steelton, U S A; S C Lewis, Ky; C J Bourlaus; H H Coulter, J S Brauler, Jr; E H Read, III; W H Bayburn, N C; Miss J S Chester, John Ingram, Wm Patterson and lady, Tenn.

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

A SLAVER CAPTURED.—*New York, Jan. 31.*—The schooner W. H. Tillotson was captured this morning in forty days from Sierra Leone.

A Spanish brig had been taken by H. B. M. steamer Impeticuse, and taken into Sierra Leone. There were no slaves on board at the time. The captain had landed his money the day previous to his arrival.

Many men die martyrs, and then have an impartial judgment passed upon their lives, just as the poor whales are killed first and tried afterwards.

It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. Burch, whose divorce suit recently created so much excitement, are about to come together again, *à la* Mr. and Mrs. Sickles.

GOING TO JAIL AS A SPECULATION.—The Boston Traveler notices an incident which could hardly have occurred out of Yankee land. One of the witnesses for the defence in a robbery case at Roxbury, declined obtaining bonds, although he could probably have done so, but allowed himself to be committed to jail. He will have to stay there three months, receiving $1 per day and his board. He will have about $40 at the end of his term of imprisonment, while the sum which he would have been able to earn, above his board, as a common laborer.

Somebody gives the following receipt for making bonnets of the winter style:

Take a bundle of rye straw, four pounds of ribbons, some black paint and a feather, and soak them well; then stir them up with a quill, and run this through a kettle of Spalding's Prepared Glue, and you will have one of the latest style of winter hats.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

Liverpool Cotton Market Dull.

CONTINUED BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA.

Political and Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

HALIFAX, Feb. 8.—The Cunard royal mail steamship Canada, Capt. Anderson, from Liverpool at noon Saturday, the 26th, and Queenstown on Sunday evening the 27th ult., arrived at this port today, *en route* for Boston.

The Canada has on board £37,000 in specie on freight.

She brings two days later news than that received by the Anglo Saxon, and the regular weekly commercial circulars for the business week ending Friday evening the 25th.

The steamer Australasian, with New York dates to January 16th, had arrived at Queenstown.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27, P. M.—The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday (Saturday) consisted of 6000 bales, including 1000 taken by speculators and for export.

All qualities of cotton, especially the lower grades, have experienced a slight decline, and the market generally closed dull.

Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. in their circular say holders generally refused concessions.

Breadstuffs dull and declining. Provisions dull.

LONDON, January 27.—The closing quotations for Consols to-day were 91¼ to ⅞ for money, and 91⅝ for the account.

Political Intelligence.

The London Times says few men called to play an important political part have been found so utterly unequal to their situation as President Buchanan.

A prospectus has been received of an India Cotton Company. It is proposed to purchase cotton of the growers direct, and endeavor to improve the process of picking and cleaning by machinery.

The Galway Steamship Company's mail contract is suspended till the 20th of March.

Great activity is being carried on in the French arsenals. The camp at Chalons is to be formed early in the coming spring. Gen. McMahon has 60,000 men under his command.

The Bourse rules firm. Rentes 67f. 50c.

The bombardment of Gaeta was being prosecuted with great vigor, and up to the latest accounts great damage had been done.

The Sardinians had entered the Roman States, but were attacked and dispersed.

The reactionary troops burnt the Convent of Carmalie.

Prince Carignan is in the act of taking his departure for Gaeta.

It was rumored that negotiations were progressing to replace the French troops at Rome by Sardinians.

The typhoid is making ravages at Gaeta.

There are rumors, which the correspondence of Autografa says are unfounded, of disturbances in certain provinces of Spain.

A great portion of the expeditionary forces has reached Hong Kong. Two hundred and fifty English and a quota of French were left at Tien-tsin.

Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant have gone to Japan. Baron Gros, the French Ambassador, and Minister Ward, have been in Canton. The river Peiho was completely frozen up.

The rebel force was rapidly augmenting.

Yangtsekiang is infested with pirates. Calcutta troops have been ordered to Darjeeling, a British sanatory station.

LATEST FROM MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SECEDED STATES.

FREE TRADE WITH ALL THE WORLD.

DUEL ON THE TAPIS.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN LINE.]

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 7.—The Constitution of the United States has been adopted by the Southern Congress, with the sole addition of free trade with all the world.

The Congress has received an official copy of the act of Alabama, making an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to support the Provisional Government of the seceded States. But a very short time is spent in open session.

The Committee on the plan for a Provisional Government, presented their report while in secret session. After a discussion of five hours, the Convention adjourned over till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

It is said that there is great unanimity in the Congress on the plan reported.

Nothing else worthy of interest has transpired.

Latest from Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 8.—The Congress sat in secret session four hours to-day.

It met again this evening, and it is probable that important results will be made known during the night or to-morrow morning.

Only a half hour was spent in public session.

The early portion of the morning was consumed in prayer, and in the introduction of some formal business resolutions.

Gen. Henningsen is at present in the city.

Affairs at Pensacola.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 8.—Later advices from Pensacola represent matters as being at a stand still.

Commissioners from Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 8.—The Legislature of Wisconsin has appointed Commissioners to the Peace Conference now in session in Washington City.

Secession Procession in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 8, 9 P. M.—An immense secession torchlight procession, the largest ever held in this city, is parading the streets to-night. The utmost enthusiasm prevails.

Commissioner to Washington.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Gen. Wool passed through this city yesterday en route for Washington as a member of the Peace Convention.

Gov. Letcher in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Gov. Letcher, in the House yesterday, was greeted by both the Northern and Southern Representatives. He said Virginia would not accept any less guarantee than Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, and added that his State would, ultimately secede, unless the demand was complied with.

The Little Rock, Ark., Arsenal.

VAN BUREN, ARK., Feb. 8.—The conductor of the Overland mail coach, says the report of the seizure of Little Rock arsenal is totally false.

A vast number of shipwrecks are reported to have taken place in northern waters.

Advices from Oregon and Washington Territory are of no importance.

Late Sandwich Island advices state that the sugar crop is coming in promisingly, but business was extremely dull.

Return of the South Carolina Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Messrs. Hayne and Hall, the Commissioners to Washington, from South Carolina, to negotiate with the Federal Government for the surrender of Fort Sumter, left this city to-day for Charleston. The result of their joint mission is already known.

Charges Against the Mobile Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Postmaster at Mobile positively denies the violation of letters in his office.

The Coldest Yet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Meteorological dispatches from the North represent this day as being the coldest experienced for several years.

Duel on the Tapis.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A telegraphic message from Washington says that rumors are afloat that Senators Johnson and Wigfall are arranging the preliminaries for a duel.

The Tehuantepec Transit Route.

Several secessionists are meditating a demonstration upon the Tehuantepec Transit Route, on which Senator Benjamin and others claim to have a lien under the grants.

Marine Disaster.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Feb. 8.—The ship Valentia, Austin, master, from Havre, arrived here this morning, having on board Capt. O. G. Lane and the crew of the bark Nimrod, of Boston. The Valentia fell in with the bark Nimrod Saturday, Feb. 2d, full of water, and with her main and mizzen masts gone. The vessel had previously been capsized.

Arrival of the Steamer Bremen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The North German Lloyd's steamer Bremen, from Southampton the 23d. ult., has been signaled off Sandy Hook.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27, P. M.—The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday (Saturday) consisted of 6000 bales, including 1000 taken by speculators and for export.

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The bombardment of Gaeta was being prosecuted with great vigor, and up to the latest accounts great damage had been done.

The Sardinians had entered the Roman States, but were attacked and dispersed.

The reactionary troops burnt the Convent of Carmalie.

Prince Carignan is in the act of taking his departure for Gaeta.

It was rumored that negotiations were progressing to replace the French troops at Rome by Sardinians.

The typhoid is making ravages at Gaeta.

There are rumors, which the correspondence of Autografa says are unfounded, of disturbances in certain provinces of Spain.

A great portion of the expeditionary forces has reached Hong Kong. Two hundred and fifty English and a quota of French were left at Tien-tsin.

Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant have gone to Japan. Baron Gros, the French Ambassador, and Minister Ward, have been in Canton. The river Peiho was completely frozen up.

The rebel force was rapidly augmenting.

Yangtsekiang is infested with pirates. Calcutta troops have been ordered to Darjeeling, a British sanatory station.

Texas Intelligence.

From the commercial article in the Galveston News of Tuesday last we extract the following:

The sales in our market were retarded, from the opening of the week, under the favorable advices per steamship Nagara, by advance pretensions of holders; they amounted to 550 bales on Saturday, 700 on Monday, 1150 bales in the three days from Tuesday to Thursday, and to-day about 100 bales only.

On Thursday, most vessels in port took clearance, although several of them have none, or but little cargo on board. We have now but two vessels in port, both foreign, that have not cleared, and it is very much desired that portion of the large fleet of vessels now due and overdue, should arrive so as to reduce the extravagant demands for room. Most shippers seem to consider clearance by U. S. Customhouse desirable for safety of their shipments, and hence the clearances in advance.

The table of receipts and exports embraces, as reported, the full requirement of vessels that cleared without being loaded, reducing stock to 4543 bales, against 26,634 bales same date of last season.

The receipts of the week amounted to 4044 bales, and we have many evidences that they would be larger but from impossibility of hauling and lowness of Trinity river. Prices appear to be satisfactory to the majority of planters who are now sending forward.

The News collates the following intelligence:

The mild winter has been interrupted by another snow in many parts of the State, followed by heavy, soaking rains, which were much needed, and by a sudden rise in some of the rivers. Preparations for planting cotton generally with unusual spirit, and the prospect for a large crop of small grain is very encouraging.

Montague county is overrun with Indians. They steal horses, and conduct themselves with exceeding boldness, going near enough to the public square to be seen and heard. The White Man thinks, from some indications, that a abolition emissaries are among them.

The Indians are plentiful in Young and Palo Pinto counties. A Minute Men company has been formed in the latter county, under Lieut. Slaughter. A company, under Dr. Corger, from Parker county, has gone to Palo Pinto, well armed and provisioned.

The White Man urges on the Legislature to bring settlers to the Northern and Western frontier, by making them donations of 640 acres of good land—thousands of acres of which are now worthless from unoccupancy. The settler to take oath, before the land is surveyed, that he is an actual settler, is a Southern man, and is in favor of slavery.

The news of the secession movements of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, has at last reached the upper counties, and creates great excitement.

The editor of the Grayson County Monitor, published at Sherman, has just returned from a tour through Collin and Grayson counties. The farmers were all busy; the wheat, barley, corn and oat fields were in thriving condition, and the stock all doing well. The town of McKinney is improving; a large, three-story hotel is going up, and the building of a stone court house, to cost $10,000, has been let out. The little town of Western is described as progressing.

The White Man, of the 25th ult., has received news from Col. Baylor's camp, on the 20th. The hunters were en route for the Round Timbers, on the Brazos, all well and in good spirits. The spies reported the Indians at a point 150 miles beyond the Timbers.

IMPORTANT FROM SYRIA.—Letters from Syria, received at Boston, state that new conspiracies have been discovered there, and another explosion of Mohammedan fanaticism is feared. A plot has been discovered at Aleppo, and fourteen persons have been arrested. It is evident that if the European troops were withdrawn, that there would be no safety for Christians in the land. But the most important fact is that the French Emperor refuses to withdraw his army at the end of the six months agreed upon, and it is thought may insist upon a permanent occupation of the country.

Local Intelligence.

TRAGIC AND FATAL AFFRAY.

AN ATTEMPT AT COWHIDING.

A YOUNG MAN SHOT AND KILLED.

An Important Arrest of Robbers.

A LARGE AMOUNT IN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

FATAL AFFRAY.

A YOUNG MAN COWHIDES ANOTHER, AND GETS SHOT AND KILLED.—Carondelet street, near the intersection of Union, was thrown into the greatest excitement last evening, by a rencounter between two worthy and well-known young gentlemen, which resulted in the killing of one by the other.

Thomas H. Uhlhorn and Eugene H. Levy, were the parties; both about 21 years of age; the former a clerk, and the latter the cashier, in the house of Messrs. Hawkins & Norwood, No. 48 Carondelet street, near the corner of Union. Thomas H. Uhlhorn, the deceased, was a nephew of the Hunt family; Eugene H. Levy is the son of the note and exchange broker, Mr. J. L. Levy. Both the young gentlemen being so well known and so respectably connected, their tragic rencontre aroused more than the usual excitement appertaining to such meetings.

The best information we could gather was this: The young men were a long time friends, working together, as they did, in the same house. A few days since Uhlhorn found himself accused of embezzling the amount of a bill which he had been sent to collect, but which bill he and his friends asserted was never collected. Day before yesterday he had an interview with Levy about this, and denounced him as a "lying Jew son of a b—h." Levy says he accepted the insult, not resenting it then and there, because the partners in the house were absent, and because if he had made fight he might have sacrificed his employers' interest, by being arrested and taken from his responsible position as *per pro*. Levy further says that he intended calling upon Uhlhorn for satisfaction yesterday morning, but was dissuaded from it by the advice of his father and other friends.

Yesterday morning, Uhlhorn was dismissed from his position as clerk in the house by one of the proprietors; as his friends say, for his abuse of Levy, and as Levy says, for dishonesty.

Uhlhorn then determined to have satisfaction of Levy. He got two of his friends to promise to meet him in the afternoon, and go with him to Hawkins & Norwood's office, to call Levy out and have a settlement with him. The two friends promised; one was punctual to the appointment, and went with Uhlhorn to the office; the other friend, arriving at the rendezvous ten minutes too late, missed it all. The friend who was punctual to the appointment, and who went with Uhlhorn to the office, was a young man named Salter.

It was about 5½ o'clock when they visited the office. As Levy says, a young man unknown to him came to him in the counting-room whilst he was busy at his books, and informed him that Mr. Uhlhorn was outside, awaiting an interview with him. He declined going out; but his visitor insisted upon it, and taking him by the arm, informed him that if he refused the interview he would be denounced as a coward. Upon this he went out.

Though not in the habit of carrying weapons, as he says, he had armed himself with a revolver, and had it in his pantaloons pocket, believing that Uhlhorn would probably insult him again, and maybe attack him upon sight.

As he stepped out in the banquette, Uhlhorn drew a white cowhide and went at him. Levy says he received two violent cuts over the head; (he has a swelling on his crown to show for one of the cuts) he tried to catch the cowhide and take it away from Uhlhorn, but not succeeding in this he drew his revolver and fired twice. The first shot missed; the second shot, he thought, took effect. Uhlhorn fell, and he then went back into the office, where, in a few minutes, he was visited by officer Hays, who invited him to go to the lock-up, an invitation which he accepted willingly.

We have no further particulars of the rencontre, except from Mr. Donovan, a gentleman who upon hearing Levy's shots ran across the street and found Uhlhorn lying on the banquette, half raised, his face covered with blood, and a four-barrel revolver in his hand, which he was apparently trying to fire at somebody. Fearing that he would shoot wild and hurt somebody, he took the pistol out of his hand and left it at the office of the Chief of Police, with the above statement.

Soon after falling, Uhlhorn was picked up and carried into the back office of Perkins & Co., (Hawkins & Norwood's office being up stairs in the same building) and laid out on a cotton sampling table, where he breathed his last in about a quarter of an hour.

Coroner Roach, being notified, soon arrived and empanelled a jury. The post-mortem examination was held by Dr. Chastant, assisted by Dr. Hunt, uncle of the deceased. The fatal bullet had entered the right cheek, about an inch below the outer corner of the eye, and, as was shown by the probing, passed under the eye and upward obliquely through the brain to the skull at a point above and back of the left ear. The bullet did not come out, nor was it found, the probing showing satisfactorily that the perforation of the brain was the cause of death. The first knuckle of the ring finger of the right hand, and the second knuckle of the little finger, were found to be split open; probably by the first shot that Levy fired. The Coroner will finish his inquest as soon as he can get the witnesses together.

It was altogether a most unfortunate and sad affair; creating not a little excitement and discussion about town.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

THE ROBBERS IN BAD LUCK.—