New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. Delarousse, Blache & Co. sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 68 Chartres street, boots, shoes, &c.

Mackey & Day sell at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Cotton Press, damaged cotton.

Particulars in advertisements under auction heads, 5th page.

COPIES OF THE CRESCENT, containing the official proceedings of the Convention, can be had at our counter, in wrappers for mailing.

The official enactments of the Louisiana Convention, in part, will be found on our second page. To-morrow, and after, the remaining ordinances and resolutions will follow.

Mr. W. H. Lindo has placed us under obligations for late Texas papers.

We are also indebted to Mr. J. J. McKeever for sheet favors.

THE DESOTO RIFLES.—This company, the organization of which we noticed yesterday, we learn, is rapidly filling up its ranks from among the elite of our citizens. And what is equally encouraging is, that the members are regular in attendance at drill, and are working hard to perfect themselves in the weapon they have chosen to arm themselves with—the Maynard rifle. They practice at a target at regular intervals, and are improving so rapidly that in a few weeks they will compare with any body of skirmishers in any service.

The Maynard rifle is a weapon which has elicited the highest praise wherever it has been tried. The inventor, Dr. Edward Maynard, of Washington, D. C., has been complimented with the "Great Medal of Merit" by the King of Sweden, and created a "Chevalier of the Red Eagle" by the King of Prussia. Gen. Scott says that it is the greatest improvement in firearms made within a century; "that it does all that can be required of a military rifle, and does it in the best possible manner." These guns load at the breech with a cartridge, which any one of ordinary intelligence can easily prepare; they weigh only six pounds, and can be fired from twelve to fifteen times in a minute. From a report made by Capt. Dahlgren, dated November 9, 1859, we learn that a trial was made of these rifles by him, which resulted in striking a target five hundred yards distant, every time in two hundred and fifty rounds, and that four-fifths of the shots were within the space of four feet square, every one of them passing through a pine board one inch thick. From these facts it will be easily understood that the Maynard rifle in the hands of such men as compose this new company, would do valuable service, and we would rejoice to see other companies adopting them.

AMUSEMENTS.—*Varieties.*—"Dot" and "Pocahontas" last night went off beautifully and gloriously as ever, before a large and fashionable audience. None of the company appeared to be wounded or in the least disabled from the fire of the porter-house batteries, whose ramparts are printed paper, and whose guns are quills, and whose ammunition is ink—in other words, the "phunny phellows" and terrible squibsters of New York and other stupendous cities, who miss their oysters whenever the Varieties' company is in New Orleans. To-night will be reproduced that beautiful drama, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," with the usual powerful cast, and all the splendid sceneries, which have this season made the drama so immensely popular.

St. Charles.—We regretted to see the slim attendance at this theater last night; for Eddy's rendition of "The Corsican Brothers" is one of the most effective and best-acted things that he has yet offered. To-night he appears in one of his other great and absorbing plays, "Jean Remy," Mrs. Perrin assisting him.

Academy.—The Christy Minstrels last night gave a jolly entertainment to a full house, and offer another varied and attractive performance for to-night.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, LOUISIANA STATE ARMY.—Sealed proposals to furnish army subsistence at prices will be received at the office of the Department, No. 128 Camp street, until Monday, the 18th inst., at noon. See notice published elsewhere.

LOUISIANA VOLUNTEER STATE TROOPS.—The Volunteer State Troops of the First Division will parade on the 22d instant, fully armed and equipped, for inspection and review. See general order, published in another column of to-day's issue.

WARNING ON FIRE COMPANY NO. 20.—A meeting of this company will be held next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for the transaction of business of importance.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CAMBRIDGE.—The Prince of Wales made quite a brilliant entry into Cambridge on the 10th ultimo, on his way to his college. The bells of the town were rung and flags and banners displayed, while the municipal authorities, in the servile phraseology in use abroad, humbly craved permission to offer to his Royal Highness their congratulations. The Prince was then duly matriculated a member of the university, swearing to maintain the supremacy of the Sovereign, her heirs and successors, the Church of England, as by law established, and the privileges and immunities of the university. After this there was a regular scramble among the ladies present for the pen with which the Prince signed the matriculation book.

A SELF-SACRIFICING DEBT COLLECTOR.—A jobbing house in Philadelphia employed a lawyer in North Carolina to collect a debt of $30. In the course of time they received from him the remittance of $95. Having been unable to collect the debt in the regular way, he had "boarded it out." In concluding his letter to the firm, he wrote:

I have retained $5 for my services, though the commission is but $1 50. I have only to say that if you knew the abdominal anguish I have suffered while boarding out your bill, you wouldn't begrudge the extra half dollar.

EX-President Tyler is described as bearing his great age with remarkable grace. He is the same slim, tall-looking, high-bred Virginia gentleman, his striking features still showing a high degree of mental activity. He has that characteristic which Napoleon I considered the mark of intellectual superiority—a prominent nose. His eye is keen and gentle, and reflects the animated vigor which is undimmed by age.

HOW TO WIN AT POKER.—The St. Louis Evening News says that on Tuesday night a party of gamblers were engaged in playing at a den on Locust street, when one of the party lost a considerable amount of money. The last money of the losing gambler was placed upon the table, and his opponent reaching the cards to him told him to "cut." He immediately did so by sticking his knife through the gamboler's hand and pinning it to the table. He then grasped the money and in the excitement escaped.

MURDERED.—A finely-dressed young German woman was murdered in St. Louis on the night of the 6th inst. by some person unknown. Her cries were heard, and next morning her body, stripped almost naked, was found under a bridge, her torn and soiled clothes lying near. She had evidently died from strangulation, the mark of fingers remaining plainly upon her throat.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

Events of so great importance and significance are transpiring around us every day that we are apt to lose sight, to some extent, of those which are taking place at Washington, the Capital of the late Union. Yet, some of these latter are not altogether without interest.

Prominent among these is the admission of Kansas into the Northern Union, as a State. After long trial and tribulation, after being for seven years the football of politicians and parties, after giving more trouble than any other Territory ever did, after being "cussed and discussed" until the popular heart became sick at the mere mention of the name, Kansas at last reaches the goal for which she has so long struggled—that of admission into the Union. But she reaches it just as the Union itself is disrupted. Just as she enters the Union by the back door, seven of the sisters State have walked out at the front.

She is admitted, too, without any attention being paid to the provisions of the English bill. That wonderful piece of legislation, notwithstanding the Old Public Functionary was pledged to it, seemed to have been altogether ignored. Kansas has been admitted with the Abolition Constitution, and according to the Abolition schedule; and therefore the act of admission is a triumph of Abolition over the Old Public Functionary, and one, too, which, by his signature to the bill, he himself tacitly admits.

Why Kansas should have been so anxious to get into the Union is, however, something of a mystery. As a territory, all her expenses of legislation, and of civil administration generally, were paid out of the Federal treasury. As a State, she will have to pay this out of her own pocket. We have before us the late message of her Governor, in which he states that the entire revenues for the year preceding were only a little over three thousand dollars! This message was written before Kansas was admitted, and the Governor, discussing the political troubles of the times, recommended that, if the Union be dissolved, Kansas should go with neither section, but erect herself into an independent nation! An independent nation, with an annual revenue of three thousand dollars, would be a splendid spectacle indeed. This is the State which has just been admitted into the Union; her people in a most deplorable condition for want of the necessaries of life, and general distress pervading the whole population. This is the State whose two Senators will sit side by side with those of Virginia and Kentucky, their votes equally potential in shaping the legislation of the country! How do Virginia and Kentucky relish the association?

Besides the admission of Kansas, a new Tariff bill, proposed by one Morrill, of Vermont, has been presented, and will doubtless become a law. This bill gives immense dissatisfaction to the commercial interests of the North, and the mutterings of the storm of remonstrance in that quarter are already heard. We are glad of it. We suppose, of course, it makes everything else subsidiary and tributary to the manufacturing interests of New England. We suppose, of course, it repeals, or reduces, the duty on sugar, by way of spite to Louisiana—these wonderful statesmen and economists not reflecting, perhaps, that Louisiana can get along without the duty on sugar a great deal better than *they* can get along without the five millions of revenue a year which that duty puts into their Treasury—particularly as their revenue will be cut down seriously by the prohibitory duties which they have put upon certain articles of Northern manufacture.

This is about all that the Northern Congress has discussed, besides the political events of the times. Meantime, Lincoln is arranging his Cabinet and preparing his inaugural, and threatening coercion and war, just as if the revolution in the South were a matter of but little moment, which will be easily suppressed, if it does not die, itself, of inanition. How grave a mistake he and his party are making, time will show. But, at present, they seem to be either stupidly ignorant or perversely blind. Let them go ahead with their admission of bankrupt States, and their plundering Tariffs. The South is delivered from their toils, and now and forever she is free.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The very fine weather yesterday brought out a large concourse of dealers, would-be buyers, operators and general lookers on. The flags of Carondelet street and environs were thronged at an early hour. The results in the way of business were not of as extended or important nature. The grand boulevard, Canal, was also crowded—crinolinedom made a great exhibit. If the great retail dry-goods trade, millinery and fancydom in general did not realize a benefit, then the great turnout must have been all show and shopping. It is manifest that the exchequers of the lords of creation do not vibrate; that a system of economy and retrenchment is now in its incipient state, which operate adversely to the general retail trade. Now and then we observe the value of two or three wagon loads of cotton going into the coffers of some of the large and gorgeous stores on the boulevard. But a traverse Canal street. Towards meridian later advices from Europe were announced. After some inquiries and many surmises, it proved one of the Bremen steamers had arrived at New York, with dates from Liverpool to the 20th ult. As instances before, by these irregular boats, there were no quotations of markets received. We had merely the remark that sales of cotton on Monday, the 28th, were 7000 bales, the market closing dull. These kind of dispatches are not very safe to move on. Among other dispatches received were several from the great Bear Garden, Washington City. The old woman of the metropolis, with Lieut. General Scott, were getting over their fright about an attack on the capital.

There was a good deal of talk towards the close of business yesterday on the downward tendency of the exchange market. There are splendid chances for dealers and operators to realize largely. The come-to-day and go-to-morrow gentlemen, if they have anything beyond bites to operate on, can make splendid investments. The great staple feels the effects of exchange at 100 on London, and 5.65 on Paris.

The receipts of cotton begin to fall off. From the bend above Vicksburg the crops are nearly all forwarded. The receipts up the river from Vicksburg to Northern markets are not in excess of last year. From Memphis up the Ohio and other points the total shipments for the season up to the 9th inst up to 149,000 bales against 76,000 bales same time last year—an increase of 46,000 bales. It is bruited about that planters in Northern Mississippi and in some parts of Tennessee have forwarded their cotton to Memphis, either for sale or shipment, instead of sending it to New Orleans to meet obligations and advances made in good faith that the crop should be forwarded hither.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a "stay law," notwithstanding the good crops of cereals raised last year, with a very highly remunerating return for the cotton crop. It is hoped the high standing of Tennessee will not be long tarnished with repudiation.

The following figures give the Galveston cotton statement for the week up to last Saturday, the 9th instant:

GALVESTON Feb. 9, 1861.	This year.	Last year.
Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1860	3,191	2,559
Received at this port to date	85,767	113,858
" at other ports	17,319	25,736
Total	105,877	142,151
Exported to Great Britain to date	51,745	44,477
" to France	3,057	1,458
" to other Continental ports	2,500	2,700
" to New Orleans	18,195	29,209
" to New York	22,011	21,804
" to Boston	10,491	10,411
Total	108,943	112,055
On hand and shipboard not cleared	4,934	30,096

The decrease in receipts from last year at all the Texas ports is 36,597 bales.

The mails were again delayed yesterday. Some backs of mails were ready for delivery.

We received last evening, through the new private arrangement, New York papers of last Saturday.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Marshals will hold an adjourned meeting this evening, at the office of the Association, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be acted upon. See notice.

"PREPARE FOR WAR."

The Louisville Courier states that a citizen of Kentucky, being recently on a visit to Springfield, Illinois, called on Mr. Lincoln, and had some conversation with him in regard to the political events of the times. In answer to Lincoln's inquiry whether Kentucky would make common cause with the other Southern States, in the event the Federal Government should attempt the recapture of the Southern forts, the Kentuckian replied in hesitatingly that she would. "Then," said Lincoln, "let Kentucky *prepare for war.*"

This corresponds with the declarations Lincoln is reported to have made at various points on his way to Washington City. He has intimated that the policy of his administration will be coercion, and that the South is to be compelled back into the old Union by force of arms, if the result be effected in no other way.

This is a threat; and threats are not exactly the proper sort of persuasives to address to a free people. In individual intercourse a threat is an insult, and is always resented as such. Mr. Lincoln, therefore, in employing this style of address, has made a mistake not to be wondered at by one ignorant of Southern character and the present temper of the Southern people. But if it be addressed to an individual, excites still more will it do so when addressed to a whole South. Time will show the people, in the aggregate, are not to be threatened, than individuals.

But Mr. Lincoln evidently entertains the erroneous idea common to many persons in the North that the movement in the South is nothing more than a temporary ebullition of passion—that it is sporadic and irregular—that it is simply an outburst of popular excitement soon to be extinguished. He is evidently not aware that it is a deliberate purpose of the South, of the best and leading men in it, to maintain, at whatever cost, the independence which they have declared. He is not conscious of the profound depth to which the Southern heart has been stirred, and of the unanimity which prevails among the great masses of the Southern people. It is a fatal error that he and his partisans are committing.

We do not say this in deprecation of the "war" that he has proclaimed. The people of the Southern quarter from no man and from no nation. They know that they are able to defend themselves, or, if not, that they will die in the last ditch before they will yield. We have said this we do not want war, and we have warned the North against the fatal folly of commencing it. But if, despite our warnings—which they must of mistake for entreaties—they choose to undertake the enterprise of subduing us, upon their own heads let the consequences rest. In the meantime let Kentucky, as Mr. Lincoln advises her, "prepare for war"—and let the other Southern States that have not seceded do the same thing, and if they are willing to remain members of an Abolition Union. The proclamation has gone forth from the chief of the party. It remains to be seen whether or not the entire South will accept the challenge.

Good for Mr. Kunkel.

The following remarks passed in the House of Representatives on the 7th inst., between Mr. Kunkel of Maryland and the Speaker, Henry Winter Davis:

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, took the floor. He said six States had rebelled against the supreme law of the land, assuming independent powers, seizing ships and forts, and insulting the national flag.

He referred to the supplying of arms, by a Cabinet Minister, to those about to make war, commissioners wandering from State to State, flagrantly violating the Constitution by stirring up rebellion; and a Cabinet Minister, while holding his commission, and bound by oath to support the Constitution, going himself from one state to another, organizing another part of the scheme of rebellion.

We have seen the President neglecting the warnings of the first military officer in the age, allowing the forts to be taken, and subsequently making bargains for peace with citizens of a state, until he shall be relieved of the responsibility instead of defending and vindicating the public honor.

He considered the President incapable of filling his position. The Constitution of laws must be enforced, and those who stand across the path of enforcement must either destroy the power of the Government or it will destroy them. [Applause.] Revenue may be collected on shipboard and the laws of commerce be enforced, without allowing vessels to pass out without government papers, and postal facilities be continued or suppressed according to circumstances.

He said he should speak for Maryland, who has confidence in the strength of the great government which protects her.

Kunkel. If you speak for that State I desire to be heard. [Cries of order.]

Davis. I decline to yield the floor.

Kunkel. Speak for yourself, not for Maryland.

Davis continued, and said, Maryland does not recognize the right of secession nor the right to repeal the supreme law of the land. Those who should presume to inaugurate revolution would meet with revolutionary resistance on the soil of Maryland, under the stars and stripes.

STRANGE MERCANTILE PRACTICE.—The New York Evening Post relates the following:

It is said that a certain New York merchant recently found himself in possession of a quantity of linen wrappers of very good quality, but so short that no human being, not even a seamstress, could wear them with comfort. How to dispose of them to advantage was a question difficult of solution; but his wits were equal to the emergency, and he hit upon the following plan: If a stranger to a certain retail store with inquiries to inquire for short linen wrappers. The merchant could not supply him, and the stranger inferred where he could find the article. Next day another stranger was dispatched on the same mission, and the next day another, and so on, until the merchant became convinced that there was an extraordinary demand for short linen wrappers, and began to look about for a supply. He did not succeed until he came to the establishment of the merchant first mentioned, where he bought the entire lot. It is hardly necessary to add that there has been no demand for the article since."

A DEAD MAN FOUND.—*Suspicions of Foul Play.*—On Sunday last, the dead body of a man was found lying near the mouth of a little rivulet, on the road to Belair, about one hundred yards this side of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad depot, on the Ohio side of the river. The body had been buried, but the recent rains had washed away the dirt, and one arm and the face were exposed. The man was about 30 years of age, had black whiskers and hair, was well dressed, and did not appear to have been dead a great while. Nothing was found upon the body calculated to lead to the discovery of the name, except a dampened and obliterated letter, the only words of which that could be made out were "Baltimore, August 31," and signed "your wife, Margaret." It is supposed he was murdered for his money. Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.

THE DECISION OF TEXAS.—The Galveston News of Tuesday last says:

From present appearances, there will be no organized or decided opposition to secession, in the election to take place in Texas the 23d inst. The Union men find overtures from the North too slow and unsatisfactory to afford any encouragement of a settlement of our present difficulties in the Union; and the public mind seems to be no longer divided. The Southern Convention, now in session at Montgomery, organized on the 4th, by the election of Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, President, and J. J. Hooper, Esq., of Alabama, Secretary. Mr. Cobb, on taking the chair, said he regarded the separation of the seceding States as "perfect and perpetual." This is doubtless the idea of the whole Convention.

A SPECIMEN BRICK OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.—Henry Ward Beecher went to Boston a few days ago and addressed the citizens of that place at a meeting in Tremont Temple, as follows:

Under any General Government the South must take sides against the North. One side or the other shall feel it. I might conceive that the devil and an angel might ride together with one horse—Banks to the angel and not the devil. The North is not quite an angel, and the South is quite a devil, so they can't ride on the one Constitution. The Constitution cannot serve liberty and slavery at the same time. [Laughter, applause and hisses.] Put your personal liberty bills through the courts. If they cannot find their unconstitutionality, do not change them. [Applause.] Why not? Why should you change them? If they are constitutional, don't change a hair of them. It is not the time to change front. [Applause.] I hate and abhor that iniquitous instrument of hell, the fugitive slave law.

A FORMIDABLE JOURNEY.—The Galveston News says:

A Frenchman and his wife, with two little children, have arrived here from San Francisco via El Paso and San Antonio by the Overland route, without appearing to have experienced much trouble or fatigue in their long trip.

They leave on the Bremen steamer for New Orleans—bound for their native land, to receive a large fortune, just bequeathed them.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NEW YORK.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

THE SECESSION CONVENTION.

Commercial and Political Intelligence.

(SUBMARINE LINE AND AMERICAN LINES.)

HALIFAX, Feb. 13.—The North-German Lloyds' steamship New York, Capt. Wessels, from Southampton for New York, Tuesday, the 29th ult., reached her destination this day.

The European accounts are two days later than previously reported.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—Yesterday's (Monday) business in cotton amounted to 7000 bales, the market closing dull. The quotations of last Friday were generally maintained.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—American railroad shares have all slightly advanced. Quotations for Consols closed at 91½.

No Liverpool Breadstuffs in London. Wheat declined 1d. to 2d.

European Political Intelligence.

The Italian Parliamentary elections resulted favorably to the Liberators. Count Cavour is returned from Turin, and Garibaldi and Poerio from Naples.

Russia has ordered the formation of three corps d'armee on a war footing, to be ready by the 1st of March. One is to March to the Pruth, the second to the frontier of Poland, and the third to be held in reserve.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—By the arrival of the steamship New York, from Southampton the 29th ult., we glean the following from European exchanges:

The Army and Navy Gazetteer of France says, the Emperor has resolved upon the construction, with the greatest dispatch, of ten iron cased frigates of the La Gloire class.

La Patrie denies that France has encouraged Denmark to resist the demands of Germany. It also denies that France is organizing a squadron for the Baltic.

La Patrie says the bombardment continues to be carried on without result on either side.

The Marseillaise, a Russian frigate, has left Toulon. She goes to Villa Franca instead of Gaeta, when her commander will receive fresh orders.

The correspondence of *Autographe* says the Spanish Minister will stay with Francis as long as he remains on the Neapolitan Territory.

Tetuan is to be occupied by Spanish troops till the Moors entirely execute their treaty.

A Naples dispatch of the 26th, says a tremendous correspondence entertained with Gaeta, of high importance, has been discovered.

The *Courrier Marseille* says the bombardment of Gaeta continued with prodigious vigor from the batteries on the land side, combined with the powerful operation of the fleet. It was hoped that the besiegers would be successful. The fleet withdrew on the 24th to repair damages. After silencing nearly all the enemy's batteries, the bombardment was to recommence the same evening.

At Calcutta great discontent was manifested by the withdrawal of the ten millions of pounds sterling annually spent in the culture of indigo.

Lord Elgin was soon expected at Hong Kong. Baron Gros would soon go to Suez. American Minister Ward was to have left on the 16th of January in the steam frigate Niagara. Sir Hope Grant is visiting Japan.

Great alarm prevailed at Ningpo, from a renewal of movement of the rebels. Poo Chow was in a state of tranquility. Disturbances had, however, broken out in the north-east provinces.

The Cunard Royal steamship Australasian, arrived out at Liverpool the 27th inst. from New York, with advices thence to Jan. 16.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 14.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Shepherd, the assistant clerk, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The vacancy thus occasioned was filled by the election of Mr. J. H. Bills.

Mr. Degas, of Orleans, presented a report from the Orphans' Home, which was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

A resolution passed to procure a flag similar to the one adopted by the State Convention.

The rest of the business to-day was of an unimportant character.

The Senate spent much of its time in secret session.

We were yesterday visited by very heavy rains, which interrupted the working of the telegraph lines.]

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 14.—The House was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning. Several new members, not present before, took the new oath prescribed by the Convention.

Mr. Allen, of West Baton Rouge, offered a resolution that a joint committee be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of abolishing the Board of Public Works. Adopted.

Mr. Beasle, of Iberville, presented a resolution that a joint committee be required to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Superintendent of Education.

Mr. Herron, of East Baton Rouge, reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to repeal an act in regard to concealed weapons.

Several other bills were introduced, and all laid over under the rules.

Mr. McKee, of Morehouse, introduced an act to distribute the proceeds resulting from the sale of public lands, to the different parishes in which they are located, to be used for public improvements. Referred.

Mr. Austin, of Orleans, introduced an act of relief for the Charity Hospital, which was referred.

The Committee on Finance presented an act to create an additional levee district in the parish of Rapides and another in the parish of Carroll. Both were referred to the Committee on Lands and Levees.

Several bills were reported relating to various canals, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act incorporating Anite City passed.

The Senate bill allowing time to the securities of the defaulting Sheriff of Madison, was referred to Committee on Finance.

Several relief bills of an individual nature passed.

Mr. Waggaman, of Jefferson, introduced an act encouraging the casting of cannon in the State, by offering premiums of ten dollars for each caliber pound. Referred to the Committee on Militia.

The acts authorizing additional Notary Publics in the parishes of Avoyelles and Claiborne passed.

An act to prohibiting certain officers of the courts to act as attorneys passed.

An act to increase the pay of the jurors and witnesses in the parish of Carroll passed.

An act relative to the payment of licenses, by persons vending drugs and medicines, who were not regular druggists, caused much debate, and was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Austin offered a joint resolution, which was postponed till the 4th of March, that the State printer be required to furnish telegraphic dispatches.

Mr. Brusle made a motion to pay for such copies of the newspapers as were actually received.

An amendment was offered requesting the Sergeant-at-Arms to inform the House when the papers were not received more regularly. Laid over subject to call.

An act creating a Homestead Exemption Law was referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

A message from the Governor, with a report of the Military Board, including their late actions, expenses, etc., were received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bradley introduced an act amending an act relative to lands subject to total overflow, so that no single individual be allowed to enter more than 320 acres at 25c. per acre. Much debate ensued, during which many amendments were offered. The subject was finally referred to a special committee of nine to report a bill on the subject.

The House then adjourned over till to-morrow morning.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following appointments by the Governor:

Captain of Infantry—W. H. Scott.

First Lieutenants—J. H. Tressevant and Taylor Beatty.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas Butler and Thomas H. Tew.

Second Lieutenants of Artillery—Wm. V. Comstock and John H. Comstock.

Proceedings of the Federal Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the better organization of the military of the District of Columbia was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments, except one, to the Patent bill, which passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senate to-day was occupied in the reception of numerous petitions.

Consideration on the President's message was postponed till Tuesday.

The Tariff bill was then taken up. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, opposed it, saying that the present revenue was adequate to the proper administration of the Government.

In the House the amendment, that the central route of the Pacific Railway go from the mouth of Kansas river, by Fort Riley, was stricken out.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-Three was taken up and discussed.

A select committee, of eight, was appointed to report that evidence does not prove the present existence of any combination to attack the capital or the District of Columbia. Mr. Branch, thereupon, submitted a resolution requiring the withdrawal of troops.

Ex-Secretary Floyd.

Ex-Secretary Floyd promises to meet the *ex parte* report of the House committee, against his official conduct, with a full response.

No Apprehension of an Attack.

The most perfect order prevailed at the capital yesterday. All apprehensions of an attack seem to be vanishing. Gov. Hicks, on examination before a select committee, said he believed, at the beginning of January, such an attack was contemplated, but for some time past he had been satisfied that the attempt was abandoned.

Eight Million Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for proposals till the 25th, for the eight million loan. Bidders must deposit by the 1st of March.

Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The Senate yesterday asked the committee of conference on the diplomatic appropriation bill to bring in their report.

Demand of the Georgia Arms.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Mr. Lamar made another demand on Superintendent Kennedy for the Georgia muskets. Supt. Kennedy refused to surrender them except on legal process, and said he would resecize them after such delivery, if he found them being shipped to seceding States.

The Cutter Harriet Lane.

The U. S. revenue cutter Harriet Lane is being altered into a man-of-war, with a formidable armament.

Forts Taylor and Jefferson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The engineer of the War Department has sent Congress modified estimates for furnishing forts Taylor and Jefferson. He says $150,000 for each the next fiscal year, will prepare them to serve at least as naval depots in the Gulf.

Seizure of Georgia Property in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Three boxes of ammunition, containing percussion caps and ball-cartridges for minnie rifles, destined for Savannah, were seized by the police yesterday on board the steamer Hantsville.

The Fowler Defalcation Case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The jury in the District Court rendered a verdict against the Government in the case of Postmaster Fowler's bondsmen, on the ground that Fowler was a defaulter in the sum of $90,000 when the bonds were signed.

The case now goes before the judges on the law questions.

Commissioners from Michigan.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 14.—It is the general impression that the State of Michigan will send Commissioners to the Washington Peace Conference.

Probable Attack on Fort Pickens.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Lieutenant Gilman arrived here to-day from Fort Pickens, bearing important dispatches.

He says the steam sloop of war Brooklyn, the St. Louis and Wyandotte, the frigate Sabine, and sloop Macedonian, are lying in the offing off Pensacola.

Lieut. Gilman adds that he would not be surprised if an attack upon Fort Pickens took place at any moment.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Cotton dull and drooping. Middling uplands are quoted at 11½c. Flour closed steadily, with sales of 12,750 bbls. at $5 10 to $5 20 for Superfine State. Corn rules firm at 64 to 77c. per bushel. Pork dull; sales 300 bbls. at $17 for Mess. Sugar steady; sales 1500 boxes Cuba at 5 to 7½c. New Orleans is worth 8½c. The sales of Molasses embraced 100 bbls. at 31 to 33c. per gallon.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Flour closed dull, with sales at $4 50 to $4 60 for Superfine. Corn dull at 32 to 35c. per bushel. Oats dull and are worth 27c. per bushel. Whiskey sales of 100 bbls. at 14 to 14½.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 11.—The steamer Alonzo Child passed down at 5 o'clock, and the Arriaga at 8 P. M. yesterday. The Grey Eagle passed down at 3 o'clock this morning.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—The Ohio river, was falling this evening with 7 feet 4 inches water in the canal, by the mark.

Spirit-Intercourse—Do the spirits of departed friends communicate? Nearly everybody says they have or believe they can. JAMES C. MANSFIELD, the Shakespeare of Test Mediums, who has created so many doubters of the reality of the intercourse, is now in this city. He gives tests of those who have passed from earth, and will remain a short time longer, at 154 Poydras, No. 192 Dryades street, between Dryades and Rampart. 6 11 2p5

To Southern Ladies—With an unprejudiced and impartial eye we look upon the Hoop Skirt Question. The Hoop Skirt Question has become a fixed fact, and is regarded by fashionable women as a necessity. The Hoop Skirt Question is one of great importance to the health of the wearer, and also to the comfort and convenience of the wearer