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

Convention of the State of Louisiana.

FRIDAY, March 8, 1861.—The Convention assembled at noon; President Mouton in the chair, and eighty members present. The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Moore presented a supplementary section to the Public Land Ordinance. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Gardere presented a communication from the City Surveyor, which was referred.

The President appointed the following gentlemen on the special committee to revise the ordinances of the Convention, as called for by Mr. Thomassen's resolution: Messrs. Fuqua, Thomassen, Melançon, Taliaferro, Williams of East Baton Rouge, Williamson, LeBourgeois, Gaudet and Wilkinson.

Mr. Marks, of Caddo, offered an ordinance to amend the Constitution with regard to the Judges of the Courts. After a debate by Messrs. Olivier, Herron, Lewis of Claiborne, Elgee, Rozier and others, and after an ineffectual motion to lay the ordinance on the table, it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Provosty offered a resolution to authorize the General Assembly, in 1862, to revise the judiciary system of the State. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Elgee offered a resolution that the President be requested to notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States not to draw upon the funds appropriated the day before to the Confederate Government, until further advices. He said that when he mentioned this appropriation to Mr. Guirot, the State Depositary, the latter manifested some alarm, saying that there were no funds ready to send, that he was in an awkward position, etc.

Mr. Hodge moved that Mr. Guirot be requested to make a report on the subject, as he could do it very readily; and stating that arrangements could be made with the bank, who would accept drafts on the Bullion Fund; he moved to lay Mr. Elgee's resolution on the table, and the motion carried.

Mr. Lewis, of Claiborne, called up the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention approve the action of the Montgomery Convention in relation to the African slave trade, and will not, under any circumstances, consent that the African slave trade be reopened.

Mr. Lewis spoke at length upon this resolution, and a lengthy debate followed.

Mr. Estlin move to strike out all after the words slave trade; this motion was lost.

Mr. Marks, of Caddo, moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost. Ayes, 36; nays, 59.

Mr. Walker opposed the resolution at length, and moved to strike out all after the words Montgomery Convention, in the second line.

Mr. Elam spoke at length in opposition to the resolution, characterizing it as premature and inopportune, and seconded Mr. Walker's motion.

Mr. Lewis responded to Messrs. Walker and Elam, defending his resolution vigorously; asserting that some expression of opinion regarding the African slave trade was at this time proper and necessary; and expressing his surprise at the opposition offered.

Mr. Elgee offered as a substitute a resolution to this effect: That it is inexpedient to express at this time any opinion upon the proceedings of the Convention at Montgomery; and expressed his views thereon.

A motion to lay the substitute on the table was lost; ayes, 41; nays, 51.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Martin of Assumption, Elgee, Lewis and Cooper.

There being no probability of the Convention soon coming to an agreement, after a debate of about two hours, Mr. Elgee moved an adjournment, and the motion carried.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

We are indebted to the Hon. John B. Leefe for a copy of the following important act, which passed the State Senate on Wednesday last:

AN ACT Relative to the Law of Evidence.

Whereas, the inquiry after truth in the Courts of Justice is often obstructed by incapacities created by the present law of evidence; and whereas, it is desirable that full information as to the facts in issue, both in criminal and in civil cases, should be laid before the persons appointed to decide upon them, and that such persons should exercise their judgment on the credit of the witnesses adduced, and on the truth of their testimony;

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, No person shall be incompetent as a witness because of his or her conviction of crime, or his or her interest in any issue or question before any court or officer authorized to administer oaths.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, Nothing herein shall render any person, who in any criminal proceeding is charged with the commission of any offense against law, competent or compellable to give evidence for or against himself or herself, or shall render any person compellable to answer any question tending to criminate himself or herself.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, Parties shall be competent and compellable to testify on behalf of themselves or others, in any suit or other proceeding pending in a court, or before any person authorized to administer oaths. And the husbands and wives of the parties shall, except as hereinafter excepted, be competent and compellable to testify on behalf of any party to the suit or other proceedings.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, Nothing herein shall render any husband compellable to give evidence for or against his wife, nor any wife compellable to give evidence for or against her husband, in any criminal proceeding, or in any proceeding instituted in consequence of adultery.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, No husband shall be competent or compellable to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during the marriage, and no wife shall be competent or compellable to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during the marriage.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, Ascendants and descendants shall be severally competent witnesses for or against each other in all suits or proceedings, civil or criminal.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

CITY HOTEL.—W Hunter, J G Miller, Miss; Rev W Doyle, H Wilkinson, La; S J Mayes, A Wilkinson, S R McDowell, Miss; Miss L Bartlett, Dr J Garrison, La; W W Carlose, city; H Carroll, Tenn; J A Marin, Texas; T S McStory, city; J H Stockly, H Stevens, W M Outerson, N S Greenwood, La; J Clanton and lady, Ala; C C Burns, M C Lovell, La; W Denny, J A Griffin, L Randall, Miss; W H Lee, Texas; D W Roberts, Ky; L N Chuck and lady, Misses Bostie and Jordan, W J Jordan and lady, L B Williams, Mo; Wm H Scales and lady, Ark; Wm Bateman, city; Jas Harlan, Ky; J O Clarke, M Keller, Mrs N E Singleton, La; J R Low, T N Adair, Miss; J W B Nelson, La; R B Whitney, W R Myers, N C.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—R Tillotson and lady, Miss L Bartlett, Dr J Garrettson, La; G W Clark and wife, Mo; J G Stafford, S B Haynes, A J Smith, C C Ward, M D Warren, La; T A Stoyner, N Y; R G Johnston, Jno L Pell, Miss; Wm Hart, Ark; J E Darden, Texas; A Wild, Miss; J A Power, Ky; C A Alden, S H Fox, Miss; R B Smith, Jno C Logan, A C Morgan, Ark; J F Taylor, W B Nicholson, La; W G Matthews, W H Nichols, Tex; Capt J Sloane, J C Frost, Ark; R F Hargus, La.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—T S Savage, Miss; J T Dowell and wife, Va; Col Chase, R J Boykin, J G Tibeald, La; Dr Sutherland, U S A; J J Miller, Pa; Saml Adams, Miss; H Hardie, Va; J Bernard, Jr, Miss D Bernard, Miss R A Bernard, E P Fowler, La; E W Smith, Va; J H Frost, Texas; J Ferguson, La; T Campbell, W Ferguson, F E N Ferguson, J Ferguson, S A Ferguson, J A Ferguson, A W Ferguson, Texas.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—J T Tillar, Ark; J L Dallas, W T English, Texas; T Tapper, Dr G W Tucker, J G Richardson, La; M J D Mistrean, Miss D McMahon, Miss Miller, G B Warren, Miss; Judge Hise, Ky; D M Hayden, La; J S T Gibbs, R Gibson, J C Humphreys, Miss; G M Gray, Chicago; B Hardaway, Mr Walton, Mr Shackleford, A M Sessions, Miss; J H Huid, N Y; Miss Tuller, Dr D W Goodman and lady, Mobile; B Hagel, St Louis; T D Goodman, J H Goodman, Ala; E H Martin, J McMullen, N C Bonner, La; Chas Grant, Ala; E C Preston, Mr Dessan and lady, Ga; M S McElwain, Holly Springs; J B Scruggs, Mo; A B Howard, W G Parks, A T Hamilton, N Y; Mrs J E Moncum, A M Glasgow, A M Hamilton, Va; P M Noonan, M C B; J B Randolph, J P Harper, J R Collins, La; E Smith, Va; Geo Reid, Miss; W S Lewis, Rice River; Mr and Mrs R C McDowell, Tenn; J H Cunningham, La; R Gibson, Miss; E T Powell, L E Baker, T C Brown, La; J H Ferguson, Texas; T Cottman, J H Stockley, D Moore, Dr T S Garrett, La.

Dr. Charles E. Kelly, Dentist, No. 132 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne, New Orleans.

MESSRS. C. E. GRANBURY & Co. sell this day at the City Hotel, for account of the succession of Jas. H. Riggle, two valuable three story brick houses on Royal, between New Levee and Telemachus streets; also, a lot of valuable slaves. See advertisement for full particulars.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

Spring once more—the spring of the most eventful year in American history since 1776. It is a soft, hazy day, full of mellow, light and fleecy clouds, rolling their white bulk athwart the dreamy blue welkin. But it is too warm for comfort, and if it were not, the dense volumes of dust raised aloft by the true March wind, would render this first day of spring excessively disagreeable.

Yet a little while—barely more than forty-eight hours, and the all-important moment will have arrived—the moment that is to see the tall frame of Abraham Lincoln lifted on the east portico of the Capitol, to speak forth words more fraught with weal or woe to the dismembered nation, aye! to the whole civilized world, than any which have issued from mortal lips during the last century—perhaps during any century. In anticipation of this most solemn event, and with the assurance of safety under the bayonets of Scott's janissaries, thousands on thousands have already assembled in the national metropolis. Tens of thousands more are on the way. The West, teeming with an adventurous, impoverished and unscrupulous people, overjoyed at the election of one of themselves to the Chief Magistracy of the once great Republic, has disgorged vast shoals of overgrown, awkward, eager and untiring hunters of place.

The like of Hoosiers, Buckeyes, and beings from unnamed and inconceivable holes and corners of the Northwest, was never seen before in Washington. Every cormorant of them is arrayed in his Sunday best—a well preserved suit of shiny broadcloth, of an obsolete cut and venerable age. There are also numerous herds of codfish-faced Yankees, laden each one with the inevitable carpet-bag, and vociferously distributive of the unadulterated wooden-nutmeg, horn-gun-flint accent. All of them carry canes, and doubtless deadlier weapons, for here they are in a newly conquered province, filled with bloody-handed and murder-loving barbarians; the stout, carnivorous Marylander on one side, and the bony, ghastly and demoniacal Virginian on the other. What son of "Freedom" is safe in the midst of these assassins? What though a thousand trained soldiers, with their red artillery, are at hand?

In an instant, ere he suspects danger—perhaps to the full blaze of noonday and in the sacred presence of the mighty Railsplitter himself, the peaceful son of Connecticut may be stabbed to the heart by some infuriated keeper of a slave-pen, who laps the mild blood from his fifteen inch bowie, and then hurries away into the herbless and uninhabited wilds near Bladensburg. Or, mayhap, in the dead hour of night, when the impatient Chicagoan is hastening home from an interview with the men who is to get him a snug office in one of the Departments—perhaps then, some raving Secessionist may bring him down with an ounce ball from a Derringer, or, having emptied one barrel of a revolver into his unoffending breast, will distribute the rest promiscuously into the nearest crowd, and make off for his lair in the mountains of Culpeper.

No wonder, then, that the enterprising strangers keep together in squads and carry crooked-head canes, and try to frown down terrifically all the other Yankees and Hoosiers they meet, mistaking them for implacable knife-wielding Southerners, because they in their turn are frowning terrifically too. No wonder that as soon as they find they can't get an office that day, they heap themselves into the omnibusses running to the steamboat that goes to Mount Vernon, and come back hot, weary, perspiring and hungry—ready to eat everything on the table, and inclined not to be so particular about this or that place as they were when they first got to town. Poor, greedy, grasping, unwashed, coarse-grained devils! Why could they not stay at home and pursue their cheating and their fanaticism in peace, selling their worthless gimcracks for double value to simple-minded, cold-blooded Southerners, and attending the *seances* of their howling lecturers with steady devotion? Why precipitate themselves into this bottomless quagmire of corruption and meanness? Washington was bad enough before, Heaven knows; but what it will be after four years occupation by these pumpkin-fed, scum-covered, demi-decorous, scab-hatched, free-love enthusiasts and nigger-maniacs, mortal man can only conjecture. When Lincoln descends the throne he shall have befouled for "twice two times the rolling year," let Dante rise from the dead and return to the earth, for there will be a new hell for him to paint!

Ask me for no news. You have the telegraph; what more do you want? A hazy web has been woven by the old women of the Peace Conference, with which they hope to bind up the fragments of a broken nation. The new seat in the breeches of the Union may last for a day, but ere the going down of the sun the rotten threads will have parted, and the rearward vacuum will gape more horribly than before. The natural damage is beyond the tailor's art. Something fresh, strong, whole from the loom of time is needed.

Lincoln has made a speech to a gang of Washington lickspittles who gave him a serenade last night. Using the imperial *Ego*, the unmannered, ill-taught tool of an unprincipled party, told his serenaders that he would give the South all the rights to which it was entitled under the Constitution. Summing up all his speeches, and taking in view the fact that Chase and Blair are to be in the Cabinet, I am now convinced that what, for a week or two I doubted, is true, viz: that Lincoln is going to coerce. And let me tell you that there are thousands in the slave States who will sustain him. Recent disclosures made in the Virginia Convention leave no room to doubt that, so far as the old federalists are concerned, they are perfectly willing to see the central despotism maintained by force of arms. The same is true of the "Blue-lights" in Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee. They think secession is anarchy, and anything is better than that. They *honestly* think so. And this, more than all things else, is making war a certainty. Be prepared for it.

I shall remain for a few days after the Fourth of March to see the drift of events, and, after one or two more letters, will close my labors for the Crescent.

NALOR.

Second Annual Report of the House of the Good Shepherd.

For the year ending February 5th, 1861.

It is with sentiments of great pleasure the Second Annual Report of the House of the Good Shepherd is presented to the public by the Sisters who have the direction of the institution.

Its continued progress and increasing success, though laboring under many serious difficulties, for a period of two years, must convince the most sceptical of its practicability and usefulness. When first opened in this city, many well disposed persons looked at the object of the institution as unattainable, and considered those engaged in it as persons led on by an ardent but mistaken charity. The happy result of two years of labor, patience and perseverance cannot fail to change their opinions, dissipate their doubts, enlist their sympathies, and obtain their aid and cooperation.

As it is our intention to give greater publicity to this Report than the first one, we deem it necessary to make a few extracts from the former one, as to the nature of the institution.

"The House of the Good Shepherd has for its principal object the reformation of unfortunate women, who having deviated from the path of virtue, wander outcasts of society—despised, unprotected, and uncared for. Its next object is, to afford shelter, protection, and a temporary home to those females whom peculiar circumstances (namely, persons in want and out of employment, sick and friendless, strangers, etc.) may expose to the danger of falling into vice.

"The institution is directed by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, a religious society of ladies, who voluntarily renounce the pleasures of the world, and separate themselves from their nearest and dearest friends, to devote themselves, unreservedly and disinterestedly, to the heroic, the God-like undertaking of reclaiming the erring ones of their own sex, from vice to virtue, seeking their reward from God alone.

"The House of the Good Shepherd is for all, irrespective of creed or clime; none of the class of unfortunates are ever refused admittance, while there can possibly be found room in the institution. No orders from directors, no letters, no formula whatsoever is necessary to gain admittance—the individual has but to knock; the door being opened, to say 'I am unfortunate;' no further information is sought—the stray one is instantly received, and provided for with a mother's care.

"The penitents, or, as they are more feelingly called, 'Children,' in the House of the Good Shepherd, are employed daily, for a certain number of hours, in sewing, embroidery, knitting, washing, etc., according to their health and ability; none are overtasked; many are unable to do any work, by reason of their debility; and others, because they never learned how to work. A portion of each day is set apart for their literary and moral education, and they also enjoy daily their hours of recreation.

"Those who are admitted must come voluntarily—none are retained against their will; but three days notice is generally required from those who desire to leave. This notice is for the town authorities, to protect them against the wiles of the common enemy of mankind; for many, at the impulse of the moment of temptation or passion, may seek to depart, when perhaps an hour would scarcely elapse before they would regret it; and if once out, shame or pride would prevent their return.

"In properly organized institutions of this kind, where buildings sufficiently large permit it, the 'Children' are placed in three divisions, and these subdivided into classes, according to their numbers, talents, dispositions, etc. The divisions are named Magdalens, senior division, and junior division. The Magdalens are those who desire to remain in the House for life; the senior division, those who have been three months or over in the institution; and the junior division are those who are less than three months entered.

"Besides these ordinary divisions, there is also a separate class called 'Children of Preservation,' where virtuous young women and orphan girls receive instruction and protection till provided for.

"When any of the 'Children' is about leaving the institution, she is furnished with necessary clothing, etc., and if she merit it, a testimonial of her good conduct while in the House; also, if possible, a suitable situation is procured for her where she is unknown to any of her former acquaintances, or she is sent to her friends, if living beyond the city or State."

On February 6, 1860, there were thirty-five penitents or "Children" in the institution. Now there are fifty-seven, and did not want of room prevent, there would be one hundred. Nothing gives more pain to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, than to be obliged to refuse admittance to the unfortunate ones who seek from them a shelter. In the last report, *want of room* was mentioned as the great obstacle. Then the House was considered crowded with thirty-five penitents, which indeed it was; the great number of applicants at last obliged the Sisters at a large inconvenience and risk, to increase that number by twenty-two. To form an idea of how the House is literally crowded, consider over forty single bedsteads in the attic story; a refectory composed of three small rooms, each eight by ten feet, and other necessaries in proportion. The Grand Jury, who visited the institution in last December, are witnesses of these facts.

As the Sisters who conduct the House of the Good Shepherd are bound by their rules to observe inclosure, therefore they cannot apply personally to the charitable to obtain the means necessary to erect buildings sufficiently commodious, wherefore, they make this appeal to all their fellow-citizens, to aid them in establishing an institution, than which none can be more laudable in the eyes of men, more honorable to an intelligent and enlightened people, and more meritorious in the sight of God.

They appeal most earnestly to the charitable and benevolent to aid them by contributions in the erection of suitable buildings, where the "lost ones" may return to their "Father's House," where they would be separated from many causes of temptation—where they might turn from their evil ways and repent for their sins, thus giving joy to the angels of heaven. Great must be the consolation of the Christian soul—great her reward, in contributing to erect such an asylum, where the anger of God is appeased by repentance, and where fallen humanity is elevated from despair to aspire once more to heaven as the child of God. For the sake of Him who said "thy sins are forgiven thee," we solicit your help to forward the work of God the Saviour—the convert of sinners. The prayers of many grateful hearts will daily ascend to heaven to invoke an hundred fold blessings on the benefactors who have by their contributions opened a home to the outcast and a harbor to the shipwrecked.

If a building sufficiently large be once erected and paid for, no further appeal would then be made to public charity to maintain the Houses of the Good Shepherd, as the receipts for the labor of its inmates will be sufficient to defray the current expenses. For the past year scarcity of work increased the difficulties, and added to the embarrassments of this recently established charitable asylum. Washing and sewing of every description, plain and fancy, will be executed promptly and satisfactorily, and at the usual prices. If required, the work will be sent for to any part of the city, and returned when executed. Individuals or families who have washing or sewing to be done outside their houses, would aid the institution much by giving the work to be done.

During the past year, notwithstanding the crowded state of the House, and the excessively warm summer, there was but one solitary case of fever among the inmates. This remarkable exemption from sickness under the circumstances, may reasonably be recognized as a special favor from the hand of Divine Providence.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd cannot refrain here from publicly expressing their great indebtedness and thanks to Dr. Kennedy, for his professional services gratuitously rendered to the Institution since it was first opened.

Since the publication of last year's report the House of the Good Shepherd met with a great affliction in the death of its best friend, the late much lamented Archbishop Blanc. To his zeal it owes its existence—from his bounty and charity have the erring frail ones received a roof to cover them, a home to shelter them, and friends to succor them and rescue them from vice, shame and perdition. The house now occupied by the Institution was given by him free of all rent or payment to the Sisters, till a more suitable and commodious one could be procured.

To aid the good work a number of charitable ladies attached to St. Augustine's Church formed themselves into a society, called the "Auxiliary Society of the Ladies of the Good Shepherd." The object of the Society is to advance to completion the establishment of the House of the Good Shepherd by their influence, prayers and contributions. Each member pays a small monthly contribution, and offers up a short prayer each day for the conversion of sinners. This is an example worthy of imitation by the ladies of every church in the city, for no object can be more worthy the noble exertions of woman, or ought to be more dear to her heart, than rescuing those of her own sex from the haunts of vice, and restoring to them as far as possible that priceless jewel—chastity—which is the highest ornament of the soul.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd have also to express their grateful thanks to the several ladies who have so kindly and zealously collected subscriptions from their friends and acquaintances.

The institution is incorporated under the name of "The House of the Good Shepherd," and is thus legally competent to receive the bequests or legacies of those who desire to aid and encourage the noble work.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath to the House of the Good Shepherd, New Orleans, ( ) to be used in promoting the object for which it was instituted. A. B.

We recitate the bequest—if money, the amount.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, ETC.

Balance on hand Feb. 6, 1860	$ 95
Work done by the "Children"	2,268
Subscriptions, etc	4,753
	$3,416
Balance due Feb. 6, 1861	365
	$3,710

EXPENDITURES.

Second payment on the house, as purchased	$1,666
Provisions, clothing for the "Children"	1,020
Books, printing, stationery	227
Incidental expenses, repairs, etc	313
Furniture	484
	$3,710

MAGNOLIA JOCKEY CLUB.—At a meeting of the Club last night the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the present year:

President—Dr. F. A. Rose; Vice-Presidents—Z. C. Deas, T. R. Lynes, Esq.; Secretary—A. Brooks; Treasurer—W. Cottrill; Ladies' Committee—Dr. C. A. Ketchum, H. H. Sengstak, Col. J. Boykin, L. Durand, P. Kielchen, Esqs. [Mobile Advertiser.

DISASTERS IN EUROPE.—From Holland we have news that the disastrous inundations still continue to spread, causing great distress and anxiety. A dispatch from Kingston, (Ireland) dated the 4th inst., states that a terrific gale was then prevailing, and that while engaged in the humane efforts to save the crew of a stranded vessel, the commander and seven men of the steamer Ajax were swept off the pier by a wave and lost. Sixteen vessels had been wrecked when the dispatch closed.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL BY STEAMSHIP BREMEN.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

NEW YORK, March 8.—The steamer Bremen, which arrived at this port yesterday from Southampton the 20th ult., brings the following additional intelligence:

In the British parliament the income tax was carried against the government.

The Russian proclamation providing for the emancipation of the serfs would be made on the third of March.

Fresh disturbances had again sprung up against the Syrian Christians.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, March 8.—*House.*—Mr. Allen of the Special Committee, reported unfavorable upon the claim of Patrick Kennedy. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Beggs introduced an act to amend an act providing for the administration of the Government in New Orleans.

An act creating a portion of the parish of Carroll into a levee district. Passed.

Mr. Allen introduced an act regulating the furnishing of stationery to the legislature, by only allowing ten dollars worth to each member. Passed.

The resolution to pay the contractor the balance of the appropriation to build a levee in the parish of Plaquemines, was, after some debate, lost.

The act to incorporate the Clinton Female Seminary passed.

The act providing a mode for cancelling the bonds of executors, administrators, etc., passed; also, the act reappropriating $10,000 for building a levee on the right bank of Red river.

The act relative to the juries in the parish of St. Landry, caused an excited discussion among the members of that parish. The bill finally passed.

The bill to define the line between the parishes of Claiborne and Morehouse, passed.

The bill to reduce the *pro rata* of the school fund to five dollars on each child, passed.

The Senate bill, ordering a thousand copies of the school laws to be published for distribution in each school district, was concurred in.

Mr. Adams introduced an act that the Master Wardens of New Orleans be allowed the exclusive right to survey the damaged goods arrived from sea, authorizing their sale at auction, and fixing a penalty for infringement, passed.

The report of the Board of Health, and their expenses for 1860, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The act to allow the Police Jury in the parish of Livingston the right to levy a special tax for road purposes, passed.

The Financial Committee report favorably on the appropriation of $15,000 for the relief of the Mechanics' society of New Orleans. Laid over subject to call.

An act providing for the authentication of legal records and documents, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Martin introduced an act for the relief of the volunteer and regular soldiers of Louisiana. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate.—Mr. Patterson introduced an act relative to the Recorders in the city of New Orleans. Referred to the city delegation.

The same member also introduced an act relative to the Harbor-masters of the port of New Orleans.

Mr. Solomon offered an act for the relief of Armand Guyol. Referred to the Finance Committee. Also an act relative to the Medical University, which passed.

The same member, on behalf of the Finance Committee, reported a memorial from the Seamen's Home in New Orleans, which was unfavorably recommended to the favorable consideration of the next Legislature.

The bills relative to the management of the Charity Hospital and other institutions, were made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Lincoln, last night, in responding to a Southern gentleman said, his inaugural meant peace.

The Southern Confederacy Commissioners dined with Senator Wigfall yesterday. In conference this morning they agreed to postpone a few days their communication to President Lincoln, till Mr. Seward has an opportunity to develope his policy towards the Seceding States.

Senator Wigfall urges immediate action, so as to allow President Davis to capture Forts Sumter and Pickens, before reinforcements could reach them.

It is generally understood that Hon. Cassius M. Clay will receive the appointment of United States Minister to Mexico.

Senator Etheridge, of Tennessee, is strongly urged for the Spanish mission.

The army interest opposes the promotion of Maj. Anderson from the position he now holds, to the rank of Brigadier-General. Several official removals have been made.

[Lines interrupted East of Louisville. Ed.]

Resolutions in the Missouri Convention.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Among the resolutions submitted to the Convention yesterday, was one for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Border States concerning the best means of securing the Western States in the Confederacy, declaring secession a political heresy, and there is no excuse for coercion, and Missouri will not furnish men and arms for that purpose; that the Federal Government be requested to withdraw the troops from and surrender the customhouses and other offices in the seceding States to those States, and that a National Convention be called on the basis of the Crittenden resolutions.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, March, 8. The Ohio river at this point continues to swell this evening, with 8 feet 7 inches in the canal.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT ZANZIBAR HAULS HIS COLORS DOWN.—Advices from Zanzibar to Nov. 11, received in Salem, Mass., state that the English flag was hauled down from the English Consulate house a few days previous, in consequence of a native in the employ of the Consulate having been kidnapped, put on board a vessel, and sent to "Lamos." Capt. Rigby, the English Consul, demanded of the Governor, Said Sillermane, the man's release, but he heeded it not, and consequently John Bull will now have a shot at them. Business was dull and on the wane.

WHIPPED AND ORDERED TO LEAVE.—We learn from the Glasgow (Ky.) Free Press that a man named Castele, who has been living for some time in the vicinity of Dry Fork, Barren county, was whipped on Tuesday, 23th ultimo, and ordered to leave for other parts. His offence was stealing and tampering with the negro population. He was detected in both offences and tried by a committee, who sentenced him to receive twelve lashes and to *remove*, which he accepted in preference to a judicial examination.

DESPERATE AFFRAY AMONG KINSMEN.—The Louisville Journal of the 5th has the following:

We learn from Mr. Chas. W. Mumford, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, that a terrible and perhaps fatal affray occurred near Elizabethtown, Ky., on Saturday. Mr. Thomas H. Duncan, a merchant of Elizabethtown, paid a visit to his brother, Hewson Duncan, who resides near Stephensburg, with the view of seeing his mother, who had been an invalid for a number of years. While there an altercation occurred between the brothers in reference to the treatment which Mrs. Duncan had received, in the midst of which Hewson ordered Thomas away, at the same time presenting a shot-gun. Thomas drew a revolver and shot Hewson through the neck, inflicting in all probability a fatal wound. Hewson's son then caught up the gun, and beat his uncle Thomas most shockingly over the head with the weapon, whereupon Thomas fired upon the youth, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. None of the party were killed, although it is feared they are all fatally wounded.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—Hugh W. Hamer, of Lawrence county, Ind., while in a state of intoxication, was run over and killed by the train over the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, near Mitchell, on Saturday last. The deceased leaves a family and a large circle of friends and relatives.

On Tuesday evening last, a young man named Colgrove was killed on the L., N. A. & C. R. R., about a mile south of Bedford. He was a brakeman on the freight train, and in attempting to step from one car to the other, missed his foothold and fell to the track, the cars passing over his legs near his body. [Louisville Journal.

SUPERIOR COTTON SEED.—Messrs. Wright & Allen, No. 150 Gravier street, advertise for sale a few racks of Mexican cotton seed. Cotton, the production of this seed, has been sold this season at 20½c. per pound. We direct attention to the advertisement.

Local Intelligence.

MORE ABOUT PACKENHAM.

Somebody, who thinks the pieces of police rhyme about Packenham the police officer, recently published by us, were a little too binding on "Honest Pack," has sent us the following effort in Pack's behalf. Who would have thought we had so many "polcs" among us?

A PLEA FOR PACKENHAM.

In the Crescent of the 28th, a piece did florish fine,
It talked about one Packenham, but not the genuine;
It's well it's not the genuine, whom came we all did fear,
And not to have a Jackson now, to stop his hold career.

Ye say the bogus Packenham had met no Angel bright,
And yet ye say that Angel has done wicked deeds at night;
Ye blame the honest Pack because he did report the scene,
But had it been a Special, 'twould have more advanced his name.

Had some of these smart Specials once got upon the scent,
And found the honest Irishman in company with the Saint,
Safe or Angel, which o'er he is, might happen to get free,
"Has honest Pat, ye'll be in for that, so march along with me."

Dear friends, the times are sadly changed, when Angels smile sublime,
And tempt us in the Market-house, to do some hideous crime;
Yet we can't blame the Angel much, to tempt your Pack this way,
See Abraham, that chosen man, trying us to betray!

Now all ye fallen Angels who counterfeit, beware!
When you lead us into error, keep clear of Ridge Mecaire;
If you descend into our midst be sure to pick your man,
And never trust to any one whose name is Packenham.

Now fare ye well, my Angel dear—I must bid you good bye;
When you fell in with Packenham you did not skin your eye;
The only way to keep him was, when to him you did come,
Was to turn about and salt him, well, and soak him then in rum!

THE GREAT RACE.

CREOLE COURSE.—The sort of *melange* race that came off yesterday over this Course has been the *on dit* in horsedom for some weeks past. Our alternate rain and sunshine has for some days made it "a hope deferred;" but it culminated yesterday; and a blue sky, a balmy breeze, and a show for good sport, drew some two thousand trotting amateurs to the Course, and every nag seemed to have its friends; all seemed well-known to fame. *Ethan Allen* had gone his "quietly" way along, and proved the victor in many a hard contested field. *Reindeer* was considered good, "from the tap to the Day of Judgement." Little *Emma* had "trumped in" some $1500 lately, and matched again for $2000. *Gladiator* was looked upon as a "dead cork." With all on tip-toe of excitement, the tingle of the bell came, and away they went for the

First Heat.—Ethan, from the score, pulling out, with Emma making a good second; "Brockey," with Gladiator, footing around the turn side by side with Reindeer, who, by-the-by, had got a bad send-off, and broke up just after crossing the score, (check rein being out). At the three-quarter pole Emma went up, lapped, and at the head of the home stretch passed Ethan, coming in easy in 2:32.

Second Heat.—Ethan got a good bulge and settled quietly to his work, which, at the head of the straight stretch, placed him a good two lengths in the lead, which he maintained home; the balance alternating on every stretch. Time, 2:34. The heavens, meanwhile, were towering o'er them, and the

Third Heat was commenced in thunder, lightning and rain, the outcome of which we can only give. Reindeer, in a perfect avalanche of mud and slush, showing his nose at the score first, got the heat in 2:43. Reindeer was now hooked to win sure; and Cudney, who held the ribbons, was, by all, looked upon as the man who was to take down the "castings." But the indomitable Brockey, with the "grey pacing thing," was still in the ring, and they got off for the fourth heat with dollars to dimes in favor of the black gelding.

Fourth Heat.—Mizzle, mist and taller humanity prevented our seeing more than the quarter-stretch portion of this heat, at the head of which Reindeer had some good three lengths lead; but whether from over confidence or not, Cudney seemed to shorten up the stride of his horse, and when lapped by the indomitable Gladiator at the distance stand, could not extend himself quick enough to take a front place, the grey winning the heat in the mud in 2:41.

Each horse having taken a heat, it seemed to be the earnest desire of all, that as the coming darkness prevented a fair show, an adjournment should be made; and it was announced from the stand that the contest should be resumed this day at 3 o'clock, rain or shine, when an additional to the following summary and the grand finale to this *fracas* in trotting and pacing will be given.

SUMMARY:

Creole Course, New Orleans, March 8, 1861.—Purse and stake of $500; three in five; (no fee for all; gates free to the K. K. Bonnet's Eleven)	1	2	3
Henry Clay's ch. m. Emma	4	4	4
Ethan Allen's b. g.	2	1	3
Compère Rose's ch. g.	3	2	1
Mr. Brockey's b. g. Gladiator	6	3	2

Time: 2:32—2:34—2:43—2:41.

KING'S ENGLISH ON THE SHELF.

A noticable feature of the present flush times among our theaters is the fact that except in the farces the legitimate English language holds no place in any of the theaters. It is all Scotch brogue at the Varieties; all Irish brogue at the St. Charles; French at the Academy and the Opera House; Spanish, once a week, at the Old Opera House; and German at the theater on Poydras street. We cannot remember any previous coincidence like this. It is some comfort, however, to know that our language will not spoil by being thus shelved at the theaters.

OUTRAGEOUS.

The proprietor of the grocery at the corner of Magazine and Erato streets, has returned to the City Telegraph Office the key of the fire-alarm box at his corner. He states that on Wednesday night he was assaulted and knocked down by a fireman, who charged him with having unnecessarily given an alarm for a chimney on fire. The gentleman stated further, that the alarm had not been given by him, but by another person having also a key, and that this is the second time he has been thus grossly abused.

FIRE.

Yesterday morning, at about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in a building at the corner of Laharpe and St. Bernard streets. A stable and three old shanties were destroyed before the conflagration could be stopped.

ACCIDENT.

Officer McIntyre reports that at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two bales of cotton fell from between decks into the hold of the ship Lizzie Southard, and that one of the bales struck James Thompson, a screwman, injuring him seriously in the hip. He was sent to the hospital.

A BLACK REPUBLICAN FLAG IN PORT.

Quite a commotion was created on the levee yesterday, in the Third District, by the sight of a Black Republican flag flying from the ship Adelaide Bell, lying at post 35, in that District. The ship is from New Hampshire, and is taking on cotton for a European port.

Some neighboring ship captains, as we hear it, noticing the flag, told Capt. ——— that he had better take it down, as it was offensive to the people here, and might get him into trouble. His reply was that he would not take the flag down, and that he would shoot any one who attempted to take it down.

The news of this spread, and several men went down to take a look at this flag, and ascertained that it was really a Black Republican flag. It is so much like the flag of the late United States that few would notice the difference. It is the old "stars and stripes," with this difference, that the stripes are reversed, there being a red stripe next below the union, whilst in the Government flag a white stripe comes next to the union.

In the afternoon a party of men went down to the ship, but, the rain having set in, the flag had been taken down, and the Captain, probably smelling a rat, was absent. The mate was questioned, but declared he knew nothing about it—did'nt know whether it was a Black Republican flag or not.

After the party left the ship and separated, one of them met the Captain, and asked him if that was the Federal flag he had had flying. He answered that it was not. He was then asked what sort of a flag it was. He replied that it was a Black Republican flag. His inquisitor then notified him of the visit of the party to the ship, and notified him further that if he hoisted that flag again, it would be taken down and destroyed, and not another bale of cotton would be allowed to go on board his ship. The Captain will probably pay heed to these hints. His audacity was altogether remarkable.

A CORRECTION.

We have received from Mr. Hughes, General Agent of the Southern Mail Route, the following note, which we publish with pleasure:

Editor Crescent—In your list of "Black Republican Misrepresentations" of yesterday morning, there is one extract referring to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company's action towards their employés at Huntsville. Please deny it positively, as I assure you no such tyranny was exercised. The employés of our company are all loyal men to Southern