New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF THE—

CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY, March 7, 1861.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The Hon. Alexander Mouton in the chair, and seventy-seven delegates present.

The journal of yesterday's sitting was read and approved.

Mr. DeBlanc offered a resolution to this effect, "that without disclaiming the intention to dictate any course to the Confederate States, the Representatives of Louisiana, in this Convention, are of opinion that the pride and dignity of the Southern people now command that the Commissioners sent to Washington should be recalled."

Which resolution was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Bermudez offered a resolution that the U. S. Assistant Treasurer in New Orleans be authorized to pay John Gauche, on his warrant, nineteen hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-three cents, for rent of rooms occupied by the U. S. Courts and offices in New Orleans.

And the same, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance and Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Walker submitted a communication from S. W. Dalton, Pension Agent in New Orleans, relative to a dishonored U. S. Treasury warrant, etc.

Which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance and Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Slawson submitted the memorial and vouchers of W. J. Pottevent, through W. P. Thompson, requesting payment of $2589 59, due him for lumber furnished for Fort St. Philip, under contract with the late U. S. Government.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance and Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Elgee introduced a resolution "that the hour of the assembling of this Convention shall be 12 o'clock each day," and, after a suspension of the rules, the same was adopted.

On motion of Mr. McNeely, the resolution of Mr. Elgee, fixing the hour of the assembling of the Convention, was reconsidered.

Mr. O'Bryan moved to lay the resolution on the table, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, with this result:

The yeas were Messrs. Anderson, Bonner, Briscoe, Conner of St. Tammany, DeBlanc, Dorsey, Fuqua, Duffel, Gandet, Graves, Gray, Herron, Magee, McCollam, Melançon, Meredith, Monton, O'Bryan, Patterson, Pugh, Richardson, Roman, Scott of Ind. Pélicians, Smart, Stocker, Thomasson, Todd, Verret, Williams of Ste. Helene—30.

The nays were Messrs. Adams, Barrow, Bermudez, Bienvenu, Bonford, Bush, Butler, Caldwell, Cook, Connelly, Conner of Concordia, Davidson of Sabine, Dupré, Elam, Elgee, Fuseller, Garrett, Gardere, Gladden, Girard, Griffin, Hough, Hodge, Hodges, Kennedy, Labatut, LeBlanc, Lewis of Bienville, Lewis of Orleans, Manning, Marks of Caddo, Marks of Orleans, Martin of Carroll, McCloskey, McNeely, Miles, Miller, Olivier, Perkins of Lafourche, Perkins of Orleans, Peck, Pemberton, Pope, Provosty, Rozier, Semmes, Slawson, Smith, Sompayrac, Swayze, Tappan, Taylor of St. Landry, Texada, Towles, Tucker, Valentine, Warren, Walker, Williamson and York—59.

Yeas, 30; nays, 59.

Consequently the motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Thomasson moved to amend Mr. Elgee's resolution by striking out the words "twelve o'clock," and inserting the words "eleven o'clock precisely," which did not prevail.

Mr. Cannon offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Resolved, That we, the honorable members of the Convention, meet every day at 12 o'clock precisely, for the transaction of the people's business.

Which amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Elgee, the resolution was amended by adding thereto the words "and that the hour of taking up the orders of the day shall be fixed at one o'clock."

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Hough submitted an ordinance amendatory of articles 56, 78 and 80 of the Constitution, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on State Constitution.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being an ordinance reported from the Committee on Public Lands, was then taken up, and the 15th section, being the additional one offered by Mr. Fuqua, was adopted.

Mr. McCollam moved a reconsideration of the 10th section of the ordinance.

Which, on motion by Mr. Swayze, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Swayze, the ordinance as amended, was adopted as a whole, and reads as follows:

8. *Be it further ordained*, That all further locations of military bounty, land warrants, issued by, or under the authority of the late Government of the United States, within this State, be and the same are hereby prohibited.

9. *Be it further ordained*, That there shall be a Department of Public Lands, the office whereof shall be fixed as the seat of Government for this State, and there shall be an officer appointed to preside over the same, whose title shall be the Commissioner of Public Lands; provided, that the Legislature may, by a vote of three-fifths of the members elected to both branches, discontinue said office, whenever in their opinion the necessity for the same shall no longer exist.

10. *Be it further ordained*, That the Commissioner of Public Lands be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the Governor. His salary, duties and powers shall be regulated by law, and he shall not receive any fees.

11. *Be it further ordained*, That the State of Louisiana does hereby assume all arrearages due by the late Government of the United States to her surveyor-General, or any of the employés of the Land offices within the limits of this State, for their salaries or services, and the same shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State, from the fund created by the sales of public lands, upon the warrants of said Surveyor-General, said warrants being first approved by the Governor.

12. *Be it further ordained*, That the Legislature shall have power to repeal or modify the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections of this ordinance.

Mr. Thomasson, with leave, called up his resolution declaratory of the opposition of the people of Louisiana to the abolition of the tariff system, and specially as to its reduction below a revenue standard.

And the same was, on motion by Mr. Texada, referred to the Committee on Commerce, Revenue and Navigation.

The resolution of Mr. Thomasson, presented yesterday, and calling for the appointment of a special committee of nine "to examine the ordinances heretofore passed by this Convention, and report by ordinance, or otherwise, what action on the part of this Convention is necessary in order to make them conform to the Constitution and laws of the Provisional Government, and also as to what powers over said ordinances should be conferred on the Legislature of this State," was, with leave, taken up and adopted.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Anderson, and declaratory that "the State of Louisiana, in exercising her sovereignty and in asserting her right to all Federal property within her limits, intend no slight or obstacle should thereby be thrown in the way of a Confederation of the Seceding States," was, on his motion, and with leave of the Convention, taken up and referred to the Committee on the Formation of a Southern Confederacy."

Mr. Valentine offered a resolution "that the Committee on the State Constitution be instructed to report to this Convention what amendments, if any, are necessary in the instrument for the better government of the State," which was ordered to lie over under the rules.

Mr. Valentine asked for a suspension of the rules to enable him to take up the foregoing resolution, which was refused.

Mr. Elgee moved to recall from the Committee on Public Lands, to which it had been referred, and replaced in here the Convention, the resolution heretofore offered by him, expressive of the opinion of this Convention in relevance to the action of the Montgomery Convention on the matter of the public domain in the State of Louisiana.

And, on motion of Mr. Tappan, the same was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Hodge, the Convention went into secret session.

The doors having been opened, on motion of Mr. DeBlanc, the Convention adjourned.

J. THOS. WHEAT, Secretary.

JOURNAL OFFICIEL

—DE LA—

CONVENTION DE L'ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

JEUDI, le 7 mars 1861.

La Convention se réunit conformément à l'ajournement.

L'honorable Alexandre Mouton est au fauteuil et 77 délégués sont présents.

Le journal de la séance d'hier est lu et approuvé.

M. DeBlanc présente une résolution déclarant "que tout en désavouant l'intention de dicter une conduite quelconque aux Etats confédérés, les représentants de la Louisiane dans cette Convention sont d'avis que la dignité et la dignité du peuple du Sud commandent le rappel immédiat des commissaires envoyés à Washington."

Cette résolution est déposée suivant le réglement.

M. Bermudez présente une résolution pour que le trésorier assistant des Etats-Unis à la Nouvelle-Orléans soit autorisé à payer à John Gauche, sur son mandat, dix-neuf-cent-quarante-quatre piastres quarante-trois sous pour loyer des chambres occupées par les Cours des Etats-Unis, et leurs bureaux à la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Sur motion, le sujet est référé au comité des finances et des dépenses casuelles.

M. Walker présente une communication de S. W. Dalton, agent des pensions à la Nouvelle-Orléans, au sujet d'un mandat protesté du trésor des Etats-Unis, etc.

Elle est référée au comité des finances et des dépenses casuelles.

M. Slawson présente le mémoire avec pièces justificatives de W. J. Pointevent par W. P. Thompson, demandant le paiement de $2,589 59 qui lui sont dus pour des fournitures de bois faites au fort St-Philippe en vertu d'un contrat passé avec le ci-devant gouvernement des Etats-Unis.

Il est référé au comité des finances et des dépenses casuelles.

M. Elgee présente une résolution à l'effet que "la réunion quotidienne de cette Convention ait lieu à midi," et après la suspension des réglements, la dite résolution est adoptée.

Sur motion de M. McNeely, la résolution de M. Elgee pour fixer l'heure des réunions de la Convention est reconsidérée.

M. O'Bryan propose de déposer la résolution sur le bureau, et demande l'appel nominal:

MM. Anderson, Bonner, Briscoe, Conner de St-Tammany, DeBlanc, Dorsey, Fuqua, Duffel, Gandet, Graves, Gray, Herron, Magee, McCollom, Melançon, Meredith, Monton, O'Bryan, Patterson, Pugh, Richardson, Roman, Scott d'Ind. Pélicians, Smart, Stocker, Thomasson, Todd, Verret, Williams de Ste-Hélène votent oui—30 oui.

Et MM. Adams, Barrow, Bermudez, Bienvenu, Bonford, Bush, Butler, Caldwell, Cook, Connelly, Conner de Concordia, Davidson de Sabine, Dupré, Elam, Elgee, Fuseller, Garrett, Gardère, Gladden, Girard, Griffin, Hough, Hodge, Hodges, Kennedy, Labatut, LeBlanc, Lewis de Bienville, Lewis d'Orléans, Manning, Marks de Caddo, Marks d'Orléans, Martin de Carroll, McCloskey, McNeely, Miles, Miller, Olivier, Perkins de Lafourche, Perkins d'Orléans, Peck, Pemberton, Pope, Provosty, Rozier, Semmes, Slawson, Smith, Sompayrac, Swaye, Tappan, Taylor de St-Landry, Texada, Towles, Tucker, Valentine, Warren, Walker, Williamson et York votent non—30 non.

RECAPITULATION.

Oui.....30
Non.....30

En conséquence, la motion de dépôt sur le bureau est rejetée.

M. Thomasson propose d'amender la résolution de M. Elgee en effaçant le mot "midi," et en y substituant ceux de "onze heures précises," ce qui est rejeté.

M. Cannon présente l'amendement suivant à la résolution:

Resolu, Que nous, les honorables membres de cette Convention, nous nous réunissions chaque jour à midi précis, pour nous occuper des affaires du peuple.

Cet amendement est déposé sur le bureau.

Sur motion de M. Elgee, la résolution est amendée en y ajoutant les mots "et que les ordres de jour seront pris en considération à une heure."

Et la résolution ainsi amendée est adoptée.

M. Hough présente une ordonnance amendant les articles 56, 78 et 80 de la constitution, laquelle sur sa motion, est référée au comité sur la constitution d'Etat.

L'affaire non terminée d'hier étant l'ordonnance rapportée par le comité des terres publiques, celle-ci est alors prise en considération.

Et la 15ème section, qui est la section additionnelle présentée par M. Fuqua, est adoptée.

M. McCollom demande le reconsidération de la 10ème section de l'ordonnance.

Sur motion de M. Swayze, cette proposition est déposée sur le bureau.

Sur motion de M. Swayze, l'ordonnance ainsi amendée est adoptée en entier en ces termes:

8. Il est de plus ordonné, Que les certificats de donnation de terres pour services militaires ou certificats de terre émis par le ci-devant gouvernement des Etats-Unis, ou en vertu de son autorité, ne pourront plus à l'avenir être reçus en donnés en paiement des terres publiques dans cet Etat.

9. Il est de plus ordonné, Qu'il aura un département des terres publiques dont le bureau sera établi au siége du gouvernement de cet Etat; et il sera nommé un officier qui en aura la direction et sera pour titre "le commissaire des terres publiques." Bien entendu, que la législature pourra, par un vote des trois cinquièmes des membres élus des deux chambres abolir le dit bureau, si elle juge que le dit bureau n'est plus nécessaire.

10. Il est de plus ordonné, Que le commissaire des terres publiques sera nommé par le gouverneur de l'avis et du consentement du sénat, pour le terme de quatre années, à moins qu'il ne soit destitué plutôt par le gouverneur. Son salaire, ses devoirs et ses pouvoirs seront déterminés par la loi, et il n'aura droit à aucuns honoraires.

11. Il est de plus ordonné, Que l'Etat de la Louisiane assume, par la présente, tous les arrérages dûs par le ci-devant gouvernement des Etats-Unis à l'arpenteur général ou à tout autre employé des bureaux des terres qui se trouvent dans les limites de cet Etat, soit pour leurs salaires ou services rendus par eux; lesquels seront payés par le trésorier de l'Etat du fonds provenant de la vente des terres publiques, sur les mandats du dit arpenteur général, approuvés d'abord par le gouverneur.

12. Il est de plus ordonné, Que la législature aura le droit d'abroger ou de modifier les seconde, troisième, quatrième, cinquième, sixième, septième sections de l'ordonnance à laquelle la présente est supplémentaire et la première de cette ordonnance.

M. Thomasson demande et obtient la prise en considération de sa résolution déclarant l'opposition du peuple de la Louisiane à l'abolition du système de tarif ainsi qu'à sa réduction au-dessous des besoins du revenu.

Sur motion de M. Texada, la dite résolution est référée au comité de commerce, de revenu et de navigation.

La résolution de M. Thomasson, présentée hier, et demandant la nomination d'un comité spécial de neuf membres "pour examiner les ordonnances adoptées jusqu'à ce jour par la Convention, et faire un rapport par ordonnance ou autrement sur ce que la Convention peut être dans la nécessité de faire pour les rendre conformes à la constitution et aux lois du gouvernement provisoire, et aussi quant aux pouvoirs à conférer à la législature de cet Etat relativement aux dites ordonnances," est sur motion, prise en considération et adoptée.

La résolution présentée hier par M. Anderson et déclarant que "l'Etat de la Louisiane, en reprenant sa souveraineté et en proclamant ses droits à toutes les propriétés fédérales comprises dans ses limites, n'a point entendu par là jeter le moindre obstacle à une confédération des Etats sécessionnaires," est sur sa motion, et avec le consentement de la Convention, prise en considération et référée au comité sur la formation d'une confédération du Sud.

M. Valentine présente une résolution afin que "le comité sur la Constitution d'Etat soit requis de rapporter à cette Convention les amendements qui pourraient être faits à cette charte pour améliorer le gouvernement de l'Etat," et la dite résolution est déposée suivant le réglement.

M. Valentine demande la suspension du réglement pour la prise en considération de sa précédente résolution, et cette demande ne lui est point accordée.

M. Elgee propose de référer du comité des terres publiques, auquel elle avait été référée, et de remettre devant la Convention, la résolution antécédemment présentée par lui exprimant l'opinion de cette Convention relativement aux actes de la Convention de Montgomery au sujet du domaine public dans l'Etat de la Louisiane.

Sur motion de M. Tappan, cette résolution est déposée sur le bureau.

Sur motion de M. Hodge, la Convention entre en séance secrète.

Les portes étant ouvertes, sur motion de M. DeBlanc la Convention s'ajourne.

J. THOS. WHEAT, Secrétaire.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, March 7, 1861.

Mr. Editor—The thoughtful man is very apt to endeavor to trace effects to their causes, and thus I have been led to strive to trace the sad state of mercantile discredit under which this island at present so unfortunately labors to its original cause, which I believe to be a natural consequence of the conduct of the late "Supreme Authority" of the island.

Some three or four years ago we were almost daily entertained with announcements of conspiracies having been discovered, intended to overthrow the Government of this island, or of "expeditions" said to be fitting out in the United States, to come and capture Cuba and to keep up a semblance of there being a numerical consequence of the kind intended; I have it from good authority that General Concha sent large sums of money to the United States. Then, indeed, there existed in this island a perfect "reign of terror." The most respectable citizens were dragged from their beds, their dwellings ransacked for documentary evidence with which to convict them, their persons immured in "dungeon deep," and the *finale* was their being conveyed to the "Vile Garrotte," there to suffer an ignominious death. Passports were refused to the sons of respectable citizens to go to the United States to receive their education. No man dare give expression to the feelings of his heart, because he knew not but that his dearest friend was a spy in the employ of the Government, who would forthwith report what he had said, denouncing him as a *traitor* to the throne of Spain, and without further evidence a prison and banishment from the loved isle of his birth was sure to follow. I remember one morning soon after the arrest of poor Rafael Pinto, who, you know, suffered by the "Vile Garrotte," upon making a morning visit to the ladies of a family with whom I was at that time on terms of intimacy, being surprized at finding the house, to use a common and somewhat vulgar phrase "all sixes and sevens." Being sufficiently intimate to inquire the cause, I was told they had been searching to see if an enemy had deposited in their dwelling any scrap of paper that might serve to convict the master of the house of disloyalty to Spain. "You know, Señor," said the mother of the family, addressing your correspondent, "in these sad times one scarcely knows who to trust; our very servants, born and nurtured beneath our roof, may be bribed to testify against us—so I and my girls have been having a thorough rummage to see if some false friend has not left behind him or *her* (for females were also employed as spies) some paper that might serve to get us into difficulty." Verily, that was what I have before termed it—a "reign of terror." That charming family now reside in the United States, where I had the pleasure of seeing them last summer. The result of all this was to produce a bad feeling in the minds of European capitalists.

One alternative presented itself—either the country was discontented with the Government, or there was to be feared, sooner or later, a general "break" or burst up.

A reaction on the part of foreign capitalists began to take place, and they thought Cuba more or less like Morocco, or at least like Mexico, where wealthy men have been robbed in a single day.

An arbitrary imprisonment for a mere denouncement of the acts of the Government was the first step taken in the administration of *justice*, rendered still more arbitrary because ordered by the *military authority*.

The number of Africans introduced into Cuba during each of the last two years of the administration of Gen. Concha were more than treble the number introduced during several previous years. But yet there remained doubts in some quarters as to the actual condition of the island.

In 1858, when the then Captain-General was at the end of his term of office, he returned to Spain, but the system he had inaugurated remained in full force.

Can a country so situated expect to possess any credit in foreign countries? That commerce in this island is reduced to its lowest ebb we know full well, and though that event may have been hastened by the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States and the events that have followed that election, yet it must have come, sooner or later. There is not, I fully believe, an old Spanish name engaged in the commerce of Cuba, more particularly those who rendered aid to General Concha, that is not at this time, I have reason to believe, in a state of bankruptcy!

That race of men have proved, since the year 1857, that they are not as strong as bankers as they are as African slave traders. The Spanish Bank of Havana, although it declares large dividends, is understood to have lost at least a third of its capital, and being unable to pay said dividends in cash, the six millions of "bones" it has been authorized to issue, bearing an interest of 6 per cent., are, I am told, used as the only means the bank possesses of paying its shareholders their dividends.

The Spanish Bank of Havana, during the three weeks ending the 2d inst., has decreased its line of discounts to the extent of $144,874 22. This is affording aid to struggling commerce with a witness.

A short time ago a person living in Rastro street, in this city, had a hundred and eleven onzas in his press. He was robbed of seventy-nine of them, as is suspected, by one of his brothers and a friend who lived next door to him.

The baritone Manuesi, who was sent to the United States by the Empressario of the Teatro Tacon to engage a prima donna and a tenore, has returned to this city without having engaged either.

It is said he communicated from your city by telegraph with Ogison, who returned him by the same means a Spanish prima donna. He thereupon hastened to New York, and found upon his arrival there the terms he was authorized to offer did not suit Madame, and she gave him a decided negative about her coming to this city. Won't you have compassion on us and send bitter *la pettite* Patti, if it be only for a single week. She shall carry away with her hence a goodly share of our golden onzas.

Frezzolini is queen of cantatrices here at present. She created quite a *furore* last week by her impersonation of *Elvira* in "I Puritani." "Il Ballo in Maschero," Verdi's last opera, is promised us shortly, and it is understood the *tenore* Musiani has been engaged to appear as *Nabuco* and *Arturo Toliero*.

There has, happily, been rain at Matanzas, and at Pinar del Rio and its neighborhood. It extended six miles from the latter place and greatly benefitted the growing crops of tobacco, etc.

The weather here has been extremely warm for the season. On the afternoon of the 5th inst. the wind shifted to the north-ward, and there was a smart rain for two or three hours. To-day it is cool and hazy.

The Spanish steamer Union has arrived from Vera Cruz. Her dates are not so late as those of the Tennessee at your port. The only items of interest in the published intelligence received by her is that a line of steamers was about to be established by the Government, to run along the Mexican coast to San Francisco, touching at the chief Mexican ports on the Pacific.

The British Minister, Mr. Matthews, and Captain Oldham, of the British ship-of-war Valorous, had arrived at the City of Mexico.

Mrs. Miramon arrived here a few days since, in the Spanish war steamer Isabel la Catolica, from Vera Cruz, with two young sons.

She was somewhat disappointed at her husband not being there to receive her, having gone to Cardenas. He has taken a house outside the walls, and it is said they intend to reside here until next New Years, when they will go to Spain. He keeps himself very quiet here, and perhaps acts wisely in doing so.

There was a fire on the night of the 5th inst., in Teniente Rey, corner of Compostela street, opposite the Santa Teresa Convent. It scared the poor nuns out of their wits. The doors of the Convent being opened they could not be restrained, and Abbess and all rushed out into the street. It was some time before they could be reassured, and then only by high authority that their Convent was not endangered, when they reentered it, many of them for twenty years not having before been outside its pal-ilike walls.

By the exertions of a body of sailors chiefly who came from a man-of-war (Spanish) in the harbor, with their engine, the fire was confined to the house in which it occurred.

We have had visits from the U. S. steamers Wyandotte and Pocahontas, both from Vera Cruz; also from the U. S. schooners Tortugas and A. Appleton, from Key West. The latter I saw in this harbor yesterday. I suppose they just dropped in *a la* Paul Pry, to see if there was a "Palmetto," or that new and beautiful flag adopted by Louisiana, to be seen in this harbor. "Don't they wish they may catch a weasle asleep," and to get a supply of *genuine Havanas*?

The public health is excellent.

A. ✱

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—A large consignment of these goods, embracing every variety and style of the varied articles in the make-up of a gentleman, are now on sale at S. N. Moody's emporium, corner of Canal and Royal streets. Great inducements are offered to purchasers, as the goods will be sold at New York manufacturers prices, free of duty and expense of freight and insurance. The goods are of the latest Paris fashions, have been carefully selected, and are warranted in every respect equal to any first-class city goods. We refer to the advertisement appearing in another column.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, March 7, 1861.

Mr. Editor—Since my advices per Purser Hamburger, of the steamship Habana, of date 2d inst., the Clayed Sugar market has exhibited considerable activity; the transactions having been made upon the basis of 6¾ to 6¾ reals per arroba for good current quality D. S. No. 12, whilst particularly bright parcels obtain ¼ to ½ real per arroba above that quotation. Sugars below No. 11 have been sold proportionately cheaper. Good Nos. 9 to 10 at 5¼ to 5½ reals per arroba, but Nos. 11 to 14 have only been obtained at the above rates. Low qualities and damp Sugars are quite a drag, and when sold are at rates named by the buyer. My quotations, based on actual transactions, are as follows: D. S. Nos. 5 to 10, 4 to 5¾ reals; Nos. 11 to 12, 6 to 6¾ reals; Nos. 13 to 14, 7 to 7½ reals; Nos. 15 to 17, 7¾ to 9 reals; Nos. 18 to 20, 9¼ to 10½ reals. Whites, according to quality, 10 to 12½ reals per arroba, f. o. b. The stock of clayed here and at Matanzas is estimated at about 190,000 boxes against 115,000 boxes this time last year. Muscovadoes dull at 4½ to 5 reals for refining, and 6¼ to 6¾ reals for ordinary descriptions. A crop has been sold, to be delivered at Sagua la Grande, at 5 1-16 reals per arroba, the quality to be from good refinery to low grocery. The stock on hand here and at Matanzas is upwards of 13,000 hhds. During the month of February there arrived in this market more than 150,000 boxes and 3000 hhds., being more than double the quantity received during same time last year. The shipments hence and from Matanzas during February were 73,884 boxes and 8944 hhds. against 38,622 boxes and 7405 hhds. during same month last year. The shipments last month were divided as follows: To the United States, (but were) 19,276 boxes and 6120 hhds.; to Great Britain, 21,778 boxes and 2681 hhds.; to North of Europe, 8411 boxes and 115 hhds.; to France, 4184 boxes; to Spain and the ports of the Mediterranean, 30,675 boxes and 23 hhds.; and 590 boxes to the river Plate.

From conversations with various mercantile firms, I find an opinion prevails that if Mr. Lincoln's inauguration has gone off quietly, there will be an immediate advance in the rates of our principal staple products.

MOLASSES—Still nothing doing; dealers anxious to realize, but intending purchasers refuse to accede to their pretensions. My quotations, based on latest transactions of which I have heard, are, Clayed 2 reals, and Muscovado 2 reals per keg of 5½ gallons.

LARD—Still declining; 150 bbls. are reported to have been sold at $16 75 per quintal, yesterday; but that is a single case, and cannot be taken as a criterion. The daily sales for several days past have been at $17 to $17 25, and kegs at $19 per quintal.

BUTTER—27 kegs ex Quaker City from New York on the 4th inst., sold at $30 per quintal.

CHEESE—12 Cheeses ex same ship, sold same day (all round) at $12, and 40 Cheeses (Chester) ex same ship, next day at $28 per quintal.

HAMS—14 bbls. ex same ship, sold 4th inst. at $14 75; 18 bbls. yellow covered out of store yesterday at $15, and 54 do. do. do. at $16 75 per quintal, and 25 bbls. ex. Gen. Miramon on 5th inst. at a rate not made public.

CLEAR PORK—5 boxes out of store sold 2d inst. at $19; 6 boxes ex Mary Lucretia from New York, on 5th inst. at same rate, and 10 boxes ex Eveline from Philadelphia yesterday, at $18 per quintal.

SOAP—113 boxes yellow, ex Mary Lucretia from New York, sold 4th inst. at $7 50, and 247 boxes ex Eveline from New York, on 5th at same rate.

BRANS—156 bbls. White, ex Randolph from Boston, sold 2d inst. at $1 25 per arroba.

PEANUTS—Several parcels Eastern have sold at about $4 per bbl., and 900 bbls. ex Gen. Miramon, at about same rate.

ONIONS—Two parcels Eastern sold; one at $5 per bbl., the other at a rate not made public; also 10 boxes of strings, at $10 per 100 strings.

CORN—500 sacks ex Gen. Miramon from New Orleans, sold at 56¼c., and 350 sacks ex Eveline from Philadelphia, at 4; reals (nearly 60c.) per arroba, yesterday.

RICE—75 bbls. and 20 half do., ex Highlit from Charleston yesterday, at 12½ reals per arroba.

No other sales American produce to advise.

A. ✱

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1861.

Mr. Editor—To an American writing home from this great metropolis, in the swarming population of which he feels himself quite lost, the first ideas that enter his mind relate to home troubles. These, indeed, are beginning to be discussed here with much interest, for all whose thoughts or business relations are touched by the disturbing influences of our quarrel are anxious to be informed in the premises. Our own countrymen—especially those long resident here—profess to believe that it is all but the offspring of political craft, and that when once the new administration gets fairly installed, things will return to their accustomed balance. Even our Minister resident here encourages this interpretation, and the English journals take the words of encouragement for their text. But I am not so sanguine. I am too recent from the scene of conflict. Besides, I have witnessed and studied its growth for the past thirty years. The real source of the evil lies deeper than resistance to the fugitive slave law, the passage of personal liberty bills, the denial of right to the common territories, or even the raid of John Brown. Though all these causes of just complaint were removed, there would still remain that bitter spirit of discord which has been evoked by the fanaticism, the bigotry, intolerance, continuously and unmeasured abuse of the North, which even a people less sensitive than the South could not bear. You know as well as I do, that the English language has been exhausted of its vilest and fiercest phrases to give expression to the denunciations of Southern men by Northern anti-slavery agitators; that insurrection, slaughter, fire, and the most frightful barbarities have been, and still are, invoked upon our brethren. History scarcely furnishes us with a parallel of like animosity and wholesale persistent detraction. How can men and women live in peace and amity with such neighbors? If here in England, the license of a few of the newspapers and one or two fiery members of Parliament, giving vent to their feelings of hostility to the Emperor of France, alarmed the nation and drew from ministers public remonstrances, for fear that the irritation thereby caused should lead to war—if this temporary disturbance was thought a provocative to a national quarrel, what should we think of a thirty years' crusade of menace and abuse, attended by acts of violence and incessant intermeddling?

Hence, I cannot see how the South and the North can ever come together again upon any common arrangement. The conduct of the Republicans has been not merely aggressive; it has been deceptive, tortuous, disingenuous; and the great leader of that party, William H. Seward, who, to promote his own ambitious views, has misled the minds and inflamed the passions of his supporters, being about to be placed at the head of the State Department, we can hope for nothing in the way of concession, or, indeed, of honest and open handed dealing. From the tone of the press in support of the incoming administration, I can augur nothing but war; and, in the language of Sarragosa, "War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." The plentiful denunciations of rebel, traitor, disunionist, etc., indicate the temper and purpose of your assailants.

But none of this is understood here. Nobody can be made to see that, though slavery were all its enemies describe it to be, it is in no sense amenable to Northern sentiment; nor, in a perfect union of the States under common constitutional guarantees, is it the business or the right of one State to take exceptions to the institutions of another State. Hence the want of sympathy that is displayed in England, and hence the "cant" that is accepted for humanity and reason. That able and malignant sheet, the London Times, is jubilant on the occasion. It recalls to mind the many boastful sayings of the Americans in the days of their prosperity, the many triumphs decreed over Old England's prowess and enterprise, and the taunts hurled against her time-honored institutions, and it thinks that many a prayer might now be put up that the waters of oblivion might wash away the remembrance of them. I cannot deny that there is some justice—though more of vengeance—in what is said, and I blush to own it, for whatever may be the causes assigned for this rupture, the charge will be made upon the ground of the incapacity of men for self-government.

Oddly enough, however, the English people have been, for a long time, flattered by the present government with promises of Parliamentary reform—that is, a further extension of the right of suffrage; and now that Palmerston is backing our, the Derby or tory party propose to take up those promises—not, indeed, with any serious intention of keeping them, but as a lever to lift out the ministry and help themselves into their places. If a resolution of want of confidence should be voted, it would either break up the Cabinet or compel a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the people. Should the latter act be resorted to, it is said that the people would send in a stronger opposition than the present. Hence a break up is predicted, which, leading thus prematurely to speculations respecting the future, there is an evident puzzle in regard to who is to succeed to the Queen's confidence. Their Albert, man, Disraeli, holds a position very much like that of Douglas in the United States Senate—respected, hated and feared by his own friends.

The tendency of the English people is to the adoption of a less expensive and more popular government. And to help forward this tendency, England does not want for agitators. It is possible that the troubles of the American republic may, in some degree, check it. But, on the other hand, society is so constituted here as to be in danger, in any event, of permanent rupture and dislocation. The legal disabilities on one side, and hereditary distinctions and privileges on the other, are prone to bear discontent and, from discontent, to swell into an irrepressible animosity. As the laboring classes become more enlightened, more sensible to the burthens that rest upon them, more indoctrinated with ideas of "liberty, equality, fraternity," they will become, in like degree, more tumultuous, more free in their demands, and then, if they have access to the ballot box, there will be such radical changes as no man now dreams of; or, and this is not an improbable alternative, they will be put down by the bayonet. Certain it is, that universal suffrage and monarchial representative government cannot thrive together in perfect harmony.

In regard to the supply of cotton, public opinion seems to have settled down upon this conclusion—that if they can get it through Northern ports, it will satisfy them just as well as if they sent their ships to the Gulf ports. I doubt that the South will look upon the project with the same favor, for it must necessarily, in the event of a blockade of those ports, ruin their commerce. I apprehend this subject will require very adroit, delicate, and yet prompt handling. To be sure, I cannot speak in reference to the degree of unanimity that may exist among your people on the subject of secession, for your papers give forth very uncertain sounds. Every thing will depend upon that. I hope nevertheless, that you will act in entire harmony, and thus vindicate your character and your cause.

The commercial and monetary relations of England with America are very intimate and very extensive; and I feel disposed to hazard the conjecture that they will compel the interference of that country in your favor should there—as it seems to me they must—derange those relations. However much the newspapers may protest that the English nation can never enter into friendly treaties with a slave power, you must rest assured that trade and manufactures will disregard any such silly sentimentalism. The talk about looking elsewhere for cotton is not so minimized as it was. The project is not, nor will it be, abandoned, but the Manchester men will turn much of the labor and expense over to the old women of Exeter Hall.

Much to the disgust of these pious people, that old friend and ally of her most gracious Majesty, the sable monarch of Dahomey, is as zealous as ever in buying and selling "niggers." Seven thousand is the number he is said to have slaughtered recently as a sacrifice to the *manes* of his father. It is to the neighborhood of this delightful specimen of royalty the Commissioners propose to send the present black population of Canada. Certainly there will be an increased production of wool in this case, whatever may become of the cotton.

The news from the Continent is more pacific. Prince Napoleon has spoken openly in the Senate in favor of Italian unity and adversely as to the temporal claims of the Pope. Much importance, however, need not attach to this, for the Prince, though a man of ability, is very impulsive and sometimes imprudent. But if it be true that the author of the *brochure* known as the "Congress and the Pope" is about to put forth another under the head of "Napoleon III and the Pope," then we may have some safe ground of speculation respecting Italian affairs, for it is admitted that M. Laguerronière has at least a semi-official tone, and will foreshadow the Imperial policy. A. F. K.

THURLOW WEED AND THE COTTON STATES.—Thurlow Weed, while professing the utmost anxiety for the settlement of the sectional troubles, continues to be as bitter as ever against the cotton States. Through the columns of the Albany Evening Journal, runs this strain: "D—n the cotton States. Let us keep in the border States, and hold on to the spoils, but d—d the cotton States." Weed comes down to New York, and at every station on the way his followers get the cue, "Save the border States, but d—n the cotton States." Arrived in the metropolis, Weed makes a straight path to the Astor House, walks about all the purlieus thereof, repeating the same old song, "D—n the cotton States." Flitting off to Washington, he brings up at Willard's, sounding the eternal cry, "Save the border States, d—n the cotton States." And the same tune is sung all the way down Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Capitol to the White House, "D—n the cotton States." This is all very fine, but Master Weed would do well to keep a sharp look out. His worst enemies are the codfish States; and, if he S'ts very careful, Greeley, Garrison, Phillips & Co. will upset him entirely, and he will find only dry pickings in the Lincoln kitchen. Then the tune will be changed to "D—n the codfish States." [N. Y. Herald.

Letter from "the Little Widow."

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1861.

Dear Crescent—Some time since—way last spring, in truth—I wrote you a letter, with the promise that, if it found favor in your august eyes, I would write again. You were kind enough to view it in its most roseate hue, and yet, ingrate that I am, I have let circumstances stand between me and my promise. I can only hope you will overlook my remissness, and permit me again to sport my wit, or want of wit, (as you choose) in your popular columns, fully assured that *there* it will certainly meet all the eyes that I need care for. I will give you a description of a pleasant evening lately enjoyed by me, tell you of my beaux, all the witty words breathed in my ears, *all* the sensible remarks and *some* of the foolish ones—the latter being so greatly predominant, I dare not say all, lest I frigat you.

I attended the Continental ball on Friday night week, by far the most pleasant evening I have passed this winter. The gaily decorated room, the brilliant costumes alone, would amuse and interest one so fond of life and fun and frolic as myself. Unite to these good partners in the journal dance, witty and most agreeable companions in the promenade, breathing soft nonsense or brilliant nothings in my ear, while every nerve was thrilled or soothed by music, and tell me what more was requisite to make that the ball of the season. To me it was. Various were the parties quizzed and quizzing whom I met, and under the kind protection of mask and domino I even found courage to address several real live editors, yourself included.

A thousand hearts at a leap by, and when
Mine came with its whole to meet them,
Still only felt and knew they had—one pulse,
And all went merry as one glad ball.

Amid the joyous throng, I met fair Kate Coventry and her adorable and adoring cousin, Bob Whiffles; the latter a merry-eyed and fond of fun young soger boy, to whom Kate has sang "My Lawyer is a Sojer Boy, Gallant and Bold," until he is rather inclined to think all the girls should join in the tune. Take care, Katy, darling, I think "in the glance of his eye" you should see danger and fly. Your Cousin Bob is not only very exigent while the fit is on him, but as fickle as the wind, if I am any judge; and if a widow is not competent to judge in these matters, may I be permitted to ask who is? I wonder if he ever figured at a Continental ball as "Ben;" if so, "I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word" would shame him, or any other Ben. A fair friend of mine, about nineteen, witty, pretty and rich, lost her heart to some mysterious domino last ten, two years ago at a Continental ball, and has never been able to trace its wheretabouts since. Well! well! "sich is life." There must be some silly ones, or who would the wise and knavish deceive? When she has lived as long as I have, she will never lose her heart to a shadow, when she can find a reality—very nonsensical, in my opinion.

But I will not