New Orleans Daily Crescent.
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1861.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XIV. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1861. NUMBER 9.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

The New York Herald of the 8th inst. has the following remarks concerning the military resources of the Southern States:

An erroneous idea generally prevails at the North that the new Confederacy, in preparing for military defence, will experience some difficulty in procuring a supply of artillery stores and munitions of war. For the information of that class to whom we refer, we say that the Anderson Iron works, near Richmond, Va., are working their furnaces night and day, casting Dahlgren guns and columbiads of the heaviest calibre and exquisite finish. Several of these guns and five ten-inch mortars have already been forwarded to Charleston, and before this are in battery, ready to participate in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The Tredegar Iron works, near Richmond, are also busily employed in casting hollow shot and shell. Several tons have already been forwarded to Charleston. The machine shop of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, near Newbern, N. C., has been transformed into a military arsenal, where several hundred hands are now employed in altering muskets and casting shot and shell. The alterations of the old style musket to the Minie style, compared with similar alterations in this State, give the superiority to the former in every respect. The samples of shot recently exhibited included a sixty-four-pounder and a six-pounder, and forty-pound shells. The casting was faultless. The railroad company have offered to contract with the Confederated States for an indefinite supply of both guns and missiles, guaranteeing to do the work equal to any done at the North, and at a less price. There is a foundry near Petersburg, Virginia, also engaged in casting mortars and cannon for Charleston. Only a day or two ago a mortar from this foundry, weighing 5750 pounds, was placed in battery near Fort Sumter. As for powder, both North Carolina and Virginia have numerous mills for the manufacture of this explosive agent, and already have sent 230,000 pounds, per contract, to South Carolina. After this statement of facts, who will doubt the ability of the South to provide itself with munitions of war?

The Tredegar Iron Works, to which the Herald alludes, at Richmond, Va., are capable of turning out guns in any quantity, and of any calibre. That the South may need. There will be no difficulty about that. In the mountains of Virginia and Tennessee are inexhaustible beds of iron ore—producing the best iron in the world, as has been proved by tests made by officers of the army, not only for guns, but for railroads and the ordinary uses of life. Coal, too, in abundance, can be had in almost every Southern State. The idea that the South has no military resources is one of those miserable fictions which Black Republican malice has created, and which is, of course, cheerfully believed by the masses of the party.

The South is, to-day, much better armed than the North, and has stronger resources for either defence or attack. Her people are more military by education and training than those of the North; and not even the most infamous Black Republican has ever had the hardihood to accuse us of cowardice. In no spirit of boast, but simply as stating a fact, we may say that the conquest of the South by Northern arms is so utter an impossibility, that even the suggestion of such a thing savors of the ridiculous.

No doubt, when the Black Republican police of New York city seized certain arms belonging to the State of Georgia, they thought that the State would thus be altogether deprived of the means of defence. How much they were mistaken they will discover to their cost, should they ever undertake the invasion of Georgia or any other State of the South. They will find out, also, that Georgia, from the sale of New York vessels and New York stock in the Macon Railroad, seized in reprisal by Gov. Brown, will be abundantly able to reimburse the loss and to supply herself, elsewhere, with more arms and munitions of war than were stolen from her by a Black Republican police, at the instigation of a Black Republican Governor. These people seem to forget, also, that if the South possessed, within herself, no military resources whatever, she has money, and money in abundance, to buy arms and munitions of war in all the markets of the world.

THOSE COMMITTEES.

We referred yesterday to the composition of the Committees in the Senate of the United States, and the way in which the Southern Senators were altogether ignored in the chairmanships. Further inspection of them shows that a new rule has been adopted, whereby all the Black Republican Senators are put first on the Committees, and the Opposition Senators last—the latter, of course, being always in the minority. Individual cases of meanness are also visible in the constitution of nearly every Committee. Thus, Senator Hunter of Virginia, who has been chairman of the Finance Committee for eight or ten years, and universally admitted to be one of the most efficient chairmen in the Senate, is degraded to the position of fifth on the list, and, as if to make the insult still more patent, Powell of Kentucky, a gentleman, but a new Senator, is placed ahead of him. Breckinridge, who has for four years occupied the second office of the Nation, is placed on two Committees, but made the last man on each. Virginia, for the first time, we expect, since the organization of the Government, is not represented on the Committee on the District of Columbia at all, though she lies alongside of it. We do not see Mason's name upon any Committee whatever. There are other cases of insult and meanness. The former Black Republican Speaker of the House, N. P. Banks, had the decency to make Gen. Quitman chairman of the Military Committee, but the Black Republicans of the Senate have carried proscription farther than we have ever before known. This may be regarded as a small matter, but it is large enough to show the spirit of Abolitionism, and what it would do if it had the whole South in its clutches.

Convention of the State of Louisiana.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1861.—Pursuant to adjournment on Saturday, the Convention met at noon; President Moulton in the chair, and 85 members present. The journal was read and approved.

The President submitted to the Convention a communication from Gov. Moore, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, inquiring about the transfer of State troops to the service of the said Confederate States—the Governor asking the Convention to instruct him what reply to make.

A resolution was offered, and unanimously adopted, instructing the Governor to send word that the State troops would be transferred to the service of the Confederate Government as soon as practicable.

A memorial from J. R. Marks, praying the payment of $177 50, was read; he having acted as the special messenger who took to Washington the electoral vote of this State for President, and the sum claimed being just as much less than what was paid to his predecessor for similar services. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Lawrence also presented a memorial, which was referred to the same committee.

A resolution relative to admitting duty-free all tools and machinery required by mechanics and manufacturers, and all books, etc., required by schools, colleges, and libraries, was read and referred.

Mr. Cannon, of Avoyelles, submitted the following ordinance, which was read and ordered to be printed:

AN ORDINANCE to provide for submitting the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America to the People of this State for adoption.

1. *Be it ordained, etc.*, That the Permanent Constitution for the Confederate States, adopted by the Provisional Congress at Montgomery, on the — day of March, 1861, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Louisiana, for their ratification or rejection.

2. That for this purpose an election shall be holden at the different election precincts throughout the State on Monday, the 6th May, 1861; which election shall be holden and conducted in all respects, and the returns thereof be made in the same manner as now provided by law for the election of members of the Federal Assembly.

3. That the said Constitution, together with this ordinance, shall be published in the official journal of this Convention in French and English, for at least thirty days prior to the date of said election.

4. That at least thirty days prior to the 6th day of May, 1861, the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation for holding said election.

5. That at said election the electors shall indorse on their ballots, "Constitution accepted," or "Constitution rejected," and it, from the returns made, it shall appear that a majority of the qualified voters of the State have accepted the Constitution, then the Governor shall issue his proclamation declaring that fact, and shall notify the President of the Confederate States that said Constitution has been ratified by the people of the State of Louisiana. And in case of its rejection, then the Governor shall immediately notify the President of this Convention of the fact, and the President shall call together this Convention at as early a day as practicable, with the view of determining upon the best course of action for the future welfare of the State.

Mr. Moore, of the Committee on Southern Confederacy, reported unfavorably upon the resolution declaring that Louisiana, in assuming her sovereignty and asserting her right to Federal property within her limits, meant to throw no obstacle in the way of the formation of the Southern Confederacy, etc.; he explaining that the resolution was unnecessary, as the other acts of the Convention had shown satisfactorily enough how Louisiana stood in her relations to the Confederacy.

Mr. DeBlanc, of the Committee on Enrollment, submitted a number of documents which had been duly enrolled.

The Convention then, on motion, adjourned.

Mississippi Intelligence.

From the Vicksburg Whig of Wednesday last we extract the following:

We learn that Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, and Brigadier-Generals Clark and Gillith, of the Army of Mississippi, contracted in New Orleans last week with the agent of the Belgian Government, for seven thousand rifles and muskets, with the sabre bayonet. The amount to be paid our informant did not remember. The gun is said to be a most efficient arm.

The up train on the New Orleans road Sunday, ran over a cow, precipitating the engine and baggage car from the track and completely demolishing them. The fireman was badly injured. A similar accident occurred to the down train on Thursday, but nobody was hurt.

The trimmings of the uniform (grey) has been changed by the Military Board. The trimmings for Infantry, Light Infantry, and Rifles are now green, for Artillery red, and Cavalry yellow or orange. This change is made in order to conform regulation prescribed for the Infantry, etc., yellow for Artillery, and orange for Cavalry.

The Military Board have contracted for the delivery, at a very early day, of 4000 Enfield muskets and bayonets, 3000 short rifled muskets, with sword bayonets, and 40 pieces and equipments for full battery of light Artillery, the latter for instruction, etc.

The Pike county Magnolias of the 7th says:

The weather has been beautiful and exhilarating. The nights and mornings have been rather cool, but when old Sol dares he makes his appearance earth assumes a smiling and pleasant spring appearance. On the nights of the 6th and 7th we had very heavy frosts, though we are happy to learn that vegetation was not destroyed. Some, who are also in judge, think that the fruit will be materially injured. Our farmers are rapidly preparing their ground for planting, and acting upon the suggestions of numerous agricultural papers, will cultivate an unusual amount of corn.

The Attala County Caronicle has the following in regard to the prospective wheat crop in portions of the State:

From late personal observations in Calithehia, in Choctaw, in Attala, and from the information we have from other counties in Central Mississippi, we entertain no doubt that the growing wheat crop in this portion of the State is now in the most flourishing condition ever known, and promises to yield a most abundant harvest. Many of the above-named counties will raise a sufficiency to do them and some to spare, and what is also gratifying, especially to us of Attala, we shall not have to take our wheat abroad to have it ground into superior flour, our two Merchant Mills, the Phœnix and Rochester, being equal to any in the State in this respect.

The Oxiliman Advertiser says:

We learn that Mr. Silver Howze recently gave Gov. Pettus one thousand dollars to buy arms. If all others would show such generosity, in proportion to their means, we would soon be prepared for any emergency.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

CITY HOTEL.—M G Purdam, W A Pulliam, Ark; W J Vilmont, Jr, Miss; N J Sulewouls, Ala; Gen Moore, Miss; Miss Hage, Texas; R K Dillard, Ark; H J Brown, La; F M day and lady, J R Bradfield, S A Cook, Miss; I Cook, Miss; W Chambers, Mo; Logan, Texas; I Bell, City; G P Scruggs, Wm G Crump, Miss; H Thomas, do; W D Boyce, La; J Smith, G D Edwards, Miss; J Edmo, Ky; L Pierce, Miss; C C Clay, La; F T Cooper, Mobile; M Fox, Hazelhurst; M E Whitman, Philadelphia; E J Harvey, J C Chiamon, B S Chaney, F X Gaudet, H M White, J H McDowdey, W S Satcher, J C Bates, J M Wells, J W Creath, Miss; J M Scott, Franklin; Thos Humphreys, Louisville; Mrs Eno, A W H Norris, Miss; J J Garrett, Ky; D Parker, M J A Kuts, Ala; De Witt Carter, Robt Watkins, Tenn; J S Hadley, La; W B Montgomery, Ark; Geo Caldwell, La; M Luther and lady, Miss Julia Luther, Miss A Luther, Red river; R F Coffi, Mary E Morrow, Mobile; Miss V Pollard, Texas; G W Thompson, Red river; G H Pulliam, Miss; H Bonner, Ky; Jas Bonner, Miss; Miss H Bonner, Ky; Capt C H Meekin, Ky; Jas Irvin, Ala; P Dickey, La; L Handsborough, L K Moseley, G W Harris, R D McCormick, Miss; O P Greenwood, R H Perkins, Ark; J H Lawrence, J J Pabard, Iva Miller, Miss Miller, J Miller, F Miller, R C Lipscomb, W P Veasey, Miss; L Morgan, Miss M Duncan, J K Robinson, J O Bell, Ark; Miss Eugenia Irvin, Chas E Gentry, R J Pumbee, R P Stanley, N Smilly, J J Graves, Miss; S Gregory, N O; Mr Pierce, Mr Stein, Ala; Capt L Lawshe, Miss; Jas Sheppard, Ark.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—W L Brandon, Miss; D Snedecor, N Y; C P Gage, A J Milton, Ala; E W Shannan, N Y; B Torrey, Miss; W H Mann and wife, Ala; Gen A Gaines and wife, Ga; J L Gaines, Ms; R R Beardin and wife, Ga; C S Lindsy, Mo; H L Crair, Miss; W A Alsey, S Miss, Va; J A Kilby, S S Johnson, Mrs Isaac Johnson, Ark; Wm A Logan Baird, Miss; C J Bell, La; Jas White, N Y; F W Emanuel, Miss; Capt Stephens, England; S W Cayce, Capt Newberry, E W Tarleton, Ala; Mrs Smith, E Richardson, Jas R Stevens, Miss; R G Lowe, C C Young, La; W M Pickett, A B Carson, W Steele, Miss; J W Davis, Ky; A Hopper, Miss; P B Wright, W C Dana, W T Hall, Miss A Hall, Miss J R Hall, Tenn; W J Grant, Miss; U Monroe, La; B Stout, Mo; D B LeBourgeois, La; S Hollingsworth.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—W J Darling, Va; D Morrison, E M Butler, C L Gibbons, W Hatch, L Rich and lady, Thos H Ellis and lady, Miss Donldson, Miss L Donldson, H O Butler, La; Jno H Smith, Mr and Mrs Ethel, Ala; J G Forbes, England; W P Johnson and lady, Miss H Cardwell, Chas Stephens, England; Rev Jas A Fox and wife, Miss; Miss M D Barzile, N Y; De Fox and lady, Miss Fox, La.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—J W Conklin, H L Winters, W C Winters, Miss; A Lumlesberg, La; H Harris, Ala; C S Harris, A S Harris, Miss T Harris, Miss Ware, Ga; Miss Smith, Miss Hall, Miss Cundy, Mrs Robertson, Mr Curtis and lady, Mrs Reese, Ma, L Young, L Reese, Mr Gunter, D H Simonton, Ala; A S Harrington, Texas; S B Decker, J R Lindsay, Ark; F P Prather, A R Prather, S C Prather, Nacogdoches; M J A Kerth, Ala; H M Payne, A Richardson, New Mexico; C Lidell, Thos Randle, F W Goff, Ala; W M Jordan, Wm McAdams, La; S H Kent, Miss; E Wilson, Mexico; C K Farley, A S Carrith, A Glenn, La; L Swagelly, J F Tille, Jr, Ark; Wm Boyle, Miss.

Dr. Charles E. Kells, Dentist, No. 159 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne, New Orleans.

MR. LINCOLN'S FLIGHT. President Buchanan was threatened with assassination in Baltimore four years ago, and he was consequently taken through without stopping three hours in advance of the proposed time. It is well for this nearly forgotten fact now to be recalled. [Cin. Gazette.

On the contrary, if the "fact" is to be realized in that form, the longer it remains forgotten the better will it be for the cause of truth and fair dealing. Mr. Buchanan arrived here at the advertised hour, was formally received by an immense throng of citizens and soldiers, and met with no insult of any kind that we have ever heard of from a reliable source. [Baltimore American.

AUGUSTA A PORT OF DELIVERY.—The committee sent on to Montgomery announce positively that the prayer of the merchants of Augusta has been granted, and in future, duties on goods imported by them may be paid at Augusta, coming through Savannah, Charleston, or any other port in the Confederate States, or by rail from the West. [Augusta Dispatch.

A country gentleman for the first time attended an execution at Tyburn, and told Garrick that he thought Jack Keach was dressed very shabby. "Do you think so, sir," "that public officer sought to wear a gown?" "By all means," replied Garrick, "but be sure to let him have longing sleeve to it."

SNODGRASS DINES WITH OLD ABE.

[Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1861.

The President yesterday entertained a few select friends at his hospitable board, among whom was your esteemed correspondent. Under the present truly Republican rule we do not bend beneath the vile ceremonies and senseless etiquette with which the bloody-minded tyrants of Europe are wont to oppress their fawning minions. No! here every movement partakes of the patriarchal simplicity that characterizes H. O. A., and marks him as a genuine Sucker and an A1 Rallsplitter. Instead of the formal style of invitation that formerly emanated from previous heads of the nation, Mr. Lincoln, with his usual simple dignity, thus addressed the party of gentlemen with whom he had been affably conversing: "Say, come up to the White House and grab with me to-day. I guess the old woman won't mind. You must take pot-luck, you know, and then, after all, if the dinner is a little slim, they have a slimmer (Skimmer) at Pickens."

At this exquisite sally all present were convulsed with laughter except Judd, who, having his appointment, feels independent, and preserved a gravity of countenance that was embarrassing. He fervently swore he would be at the House at half-past one punctually, that being Old Abe's dinner hour, and at that time he accordingly arrived.

Upon being ushered into the dining-room, we had the honor of taking Mrs. L. by the hand and were formally introduced to Mr. Bob Lincoln, who opened the conversation with "my eyes, fellers, ain't the old woman been a givin the Guvnor fits about inviting you up to-day; she was a most a goin' to pull them whiskers of hisn." Mamma said, "Oh, Bobby, my son," while Mr. L., in a tone of firmness, remarked, "Robert!" whereupon, son and heir, temporarily subsided. We then adjourned to the dining-room, where it was easy to perceive, from the tasteful arrangement of the knives and forks, and the judicious distribution of pickles, that Mrs. Lincoln is one of those worldly fine ladies who leave such matters to their servants, but a thrifty, notable housewife.

The meal was not luxurious but very substantial, consisting of boiled beef and cabbage and pork and beans; which latter dish, Mr. Lincoln, we are told, is very partial to. The company present were our friends Cameron, Lovejoy, Sumner, Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, and your correspondent. Judd came in a little late, having been spending the morning in a larger beer saloon, with the view of studying the manners and customs of the Germans, previous to his departure for Berlin. He carries a copy of Ollendorff's book on that language, which he is most diligently studying, and persisted in asking for everything in Teutonic phrases, to the huge embarrassment of all present.

We are happy to be able to state that Mr. Lincoln's appetite and digests are excellent, especially the former. He refused to us in thrilling terms the circumstances of his escape from the imminent danger that threatened him in Baltimore. Mr. Sumner, during the dessert, was anxious to read for the edification of the company the annual report of "Am-I-not-a-man-and-a-brother-Society" of Boston, and was only deterred therefrom by the urgent and, I am bound to add, somewhat uncivil remonstrances of Mr. Bob, who had become somewhat inebriated, and who stated that he was sick of hearing that kind of stuff. He then proceeded to give his views on the state of the country, and declared that he thought it was darned mean of the old man not to give him a commission, so that he might go down and whip some of the concern out of them there darned Southerners.

His Excellency, the President, then got off a rapid succession several jokes, which we are unable to give you now, having not yet seen the several points; but we hope to have conquered them in time for our next letter. Mr. Johnson observed that Tennessee was still a Union-loving State, and began enlarging upon the charms of its climate; whereupon his Excellency, with that slyness for which he is so justly celebrated, remarked that Mr. J. if he ever went back there, would probably find it too hot for him; whereat we all laughed, except Mr. J., who didn't seem to appreciate the joke.

Just as we were vehemently applauding this last very successful effort, Mr. Bob broke out again in a fresh place, and pathetically demanded why he should not be called His Highness; that Queen Victoria's son was called by that title; and so he didn't see why the President's son should not have a handle to his name too. He likewise complained that the theater people wouldn't dead head him; and finally became so generally absurd and vinegarettee, that we were obliged to break up the party.

Judd had gone to sleep, but whether from having heard that the Prussians indulge in that habit after dinner, or from the large quantity of beer he had been drinking to improve his German accent, your correspondent cannot venture to determine. After sundry shakings to each of which he replied by muttering, "*ja, mein Herr, ein glass of beer,*" we at last succeeded in awaking him, and, having each shaken hands twice with the President, we prepared to leave the White House.

In the hall, I had some conversation with the servant who opens the door, and in whose judgment Mr. Lincoln is said to have much confidence, to whom I presented all my loose change, and who in return has faithfully promised to get me an office.

I am greatly elated at having succeeded in securing the gentleman's influence, and hope soon to send you news of my appointment to one of the foreign courts.

O. C. SNODGRASS.

OFFICIAL STUPIDITY.—A correspondent of the London Times mentions the following instance of great ignorance on the part of the Post-office officials:

In May last he posted a letter in London for Hungary; he addressed it "—— —— ——, near France," "dumsay," but forgot to add Austria." The letter never arrived. At the Post-office in London they seem to have taken it for granted that "Hungary" is somewhere in India, and that "via France" means it should go by way of Marseilles, and so to Calcutta it went; thence to Bombay, Kurrachee, Bombay, Madras, Galle, and finally to Hong-Kong. Here, at last, a mighty clerk in the Post-office pheasanteen wrote on it, "Try Hungary, part of Austria, Europe." So at last, after eight months travelling, it arrived at its destination.

FROM PENSACOLA.—Everything is going on briskly at Warrington. Preparations are being made for immediate service. Batteries are being erected and orders have been given to the squadron outside that they can no longer obtain supplies of provisions and water at the Navy Yard. Capt. O'Hara, in command of Fort McRae, is doing noble service, mounting those heavy guns, a fully equal of the calibre of which is heard here, at sunrise and sunset, sounding like a clap of thunder. By-the-by, we heard a joke in reference to them a day or two ago. During the day, Capt. O'Hara, having mounted one or two of these large Columbiads, concluded to try one of them and see how they fired. Accordingly, he belched forth one of those roaring Fort Pickens, which shook everything around and, of course, the whole Pensacola immediately beat to arms, and in a moment every gun on that fort was manned. Col. Forney was astonished at hearing the gun from Fort McRae during hours, and seeing Pickens manned, sent down to inquire what was the matter, but found nothing hurt.

Our boys are anxious to get at the Brooklyn. The crew of that vessel is composed almost entirely of abolitionists, and have become very obnoxious. They have not had decency enough to treat respectfully those who were kind enough to honor them with a visit.

The ladies of the Military Aid Society here are daily engaged in their patriotic work of making cartridges; and the exhibition of patriotism is manifested even in the little girls, some of whom we noticed, an evening or two ago, making miniature cartridges with perfect delight, little thinking or knowing what representations they were forming of the terrible weapons which are soon to be used. [Pla. Volunteer.

A witty man can make a jest, a wise man can take one.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

Governor Houston Refuses to Recognize the Convention.

THE CONVENTION OPPOSED TO HIS VIEWS.

Movements of the Federal Troops.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

GALVESTON, March 13. Governor Houston has refused to recognize the Convention now in session at Austin. He considers its functions terminated in submitting the Ordinance of Secession to the people. He tells the Convention that he and the Legislature, which meets on the 18th, will attend to the public questions now arising, and he favors a new Convention, to make such changes in the State Constitution as are necessary. He opposes that Texas should join the Southern Confederacy.

The Convention, in reply, passed an ordinance claiming full powers, promising to consummate as speedily as possible the connection of Texas with the Confederate States, and notifying the State officers of this course.

The Convention will at once require all officers to take the oath of allegiance to support the new Government, and carry out the Convention ordinances.

It is reported that Clark will succeed Governor Houston in the administration of the Government, if the latter refuses to take the oath.

Gen. Houston is raising troops on his own account.

Fifteen hundred Texan troops are at and near Brownsville.

Brazos Santiago dates of the 5th say that arrangements have been made for the Federal troops to leave as soon as transportation is provided.

The steamer Daniel Webster was laying outside the bar.

The Convention has passed an ordinance to continue the Custom-house officers in duty until superseded by the State Government, or by the Provisional Government.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, March 13.—In the House to-day, the act to incorporate the Shreveport Insurance Trust Company passed.

A bill for the relief of Frank Huguet, for advancing money to the Internal Improvement Department during the last two years, passed.

The act introduced by Mr. Borge, relative to creating an improvement fund in New Orleans and regulating the same, was reported favorably upon.

An act authorizing the Governor to transfer the troops of Louisiana to the Confederate States, passed its first reading.

An act to more effectually carry into operation the militia system, that all males over the age of eighteen and under forty-five enrolled are liable to be called on, passed.

Mr. Phillips called up the bill to more effectually arrange the military system of the State. New Orleans being left out as the first district. Passed.

The act for the relief of the New Orleans Mechanical Society was recalled by the Finance Committee from twenty to fifteen thousand dollars. The conditions of the buildings must be insured at the highest figure to fit up the lower room for an armory. Messrs Austin, Adams and Boggs were warmly in favor of its passage, but it met with considerable opposition from the country members. The bill was, however, engrossed.

The act to provide for the sale of lands forfeited for the non payment of taxes gave rise to much discussion and was lost.

The bill relative to bayou Plaquemines came up, was considerably discussed and indefinitely postponed.

The House then adjourned till 5 o'clock. At 5, there being no quorum, it adjourned over till to-morrow.

In the Senate, Mr. Salomon's bill providing for the translation of the bills into French passed.

Mr. Patterson introduced an act to license gambling.

Mr. Goode introduced an act to exempt goods coming from the Confederate States from taxation.

Both were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The appointments of Fred. B. Brand and James R. Anderson, as captains of infantry, were this day confirmed by the Senate.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, March 13.—The action to be taken by the Virginia State Convention is still doubtful.

Sailing of the Adriatic.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamship Adriatic sailed from this port at noon to-day, for South Hampton and Havre.

Thomas Butler King is among the list of her passengers.

The Spanish and Mexican Mission.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It is stated that Hon. Cassius M. Clay has declined the appointment of U. S. Minister to Spain, and Hon. Thomas Corwin that of Minister to Mexico.

The Steamer Pawnee at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The United States steam-sloop of war Pawnee is still lying off the Washington Navy Yard, with her officers and supplies on board. They are ready for service.

In the Senate, Mr. Douglas offered a resolution asking information of the Secretary of War, whether it was necessary that she should remain in her present position. Messrs. Wilson and Mason objected to the resolution, which now lies over.

The Powhatan at New York.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamer of war Powhatan arrived opposite the city to-day.

Abandonment of Fort Sumter.

WASHINGTON, March 12. Prominent gentlemen assert that Fort Sumter will be abandoned Monday next, in accordance with Gen. Scott's peremptory opinion.

The Confederate Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, March 12. The operations of the Commissioners from the Confederate States are thus far informal and in favor of peace.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, has declined a conference with the Southern Confederacy. The latter will send him a formal official communication to-day.

New Hampshire gets Black Republican.

CONCORD, N. H., March 13.—The Black Republican candidates for the State Legislature and Representatives in Congress are all elected.

The Black Republican candidate for Governor is also elected by a large majority.

The U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Colonel Ellsworth has been appointed a Lieutenant in the army of the United States.

Capt. Chapper, of Alabama, late of the United States army, has gone to Montgomery for the purpose of tendering his services to the Confederate States.

Overland Mail to California.

WASHINGTON, March 13. The contract has been signed for a daily mail to California by the Central Route, and tri-weekly Pony Express.

The time by the former is to be made in sixteen and by the latter in eight days.

Maryland State Conference.

MARYLAND, March 13.—Governor Hicks is still unwilling to issue his call for a State Convention.

It is evident that the sentiments of the members of the State Conference are somewhat modified.

It is thought that a committee will be appointed to confer with the Virginia Convention.

Postmaster at Louisville.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The President has appointed Mr. James Speed Postmaster at Louisville.

The Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A report prevails that ex-Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, is almost sure for the appointment to the Supreme Bench.

The Affairs with Peru.

The French minister has offered Mr. Seward the services of his government to mediate between the Union and the Peruvian Government.

The Collection of the Revenue.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A special dispatch from Washington says Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, favors the collection of the revenues outside the forts of the seceding States.

Later from California.

FORT KEARNEY, March 13.—The Overland Pony Express passed this point to-day, on route from St. Joseph, with dates from San Francisco to the 27th ult.

The markets for goods of various descriptions were dull, but prices were, however, steady. Candles were selling at 20c. the lb. Crushed Sugar was a little easier. Liquors advancing.

G. B. Post, of San Francisco, died on the 26th of February.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Cotton market is a shade firmer. The sales to-day amounted to 1800 bales at 11½ to 11¾c. the lb. for Middling Uplands. Flour: the tone is in favor of the buyer; sales 9500 barrels at $5 00 to $5 10 for Superfine State. Corn: sales amount to 71,000 bushels at 59½ to 71c. Pork: sales dull at $16 75 to $17 00 per barrel for Mess. Coffee: sales at auction of 1100 at 12½c. the lb. Sugar: the tone is in favor of the buyer; sales 1050 hhds. at 5½ to 6c. per lb. New Orleans Molasses is selling at 33c. the gallon.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—The sales of Flour to-day included 1000 barrels at $4 50 to $4 55 for Superfine. Whisky is quoted at 18½c. the gallon.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, March, 13.—The Ohio river at this point is stationary, with 9 feet 4 inches water in the canal.

Action of Alabama.

The following important ordinances were passed in secret session (secrecy being afterwards removed) of the Alabama State Convention on 8th and 9th inst. The propriety and wisdom of these measures are too obvious to require comment:

AN ORDINANCE to Cede Jurisdiction over the Forts and Arsenals in the State of Alabama upon the Confederate States of America.

Be it ordained by the People of Alabama, in Convention assembled, That the Provisional Government of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to use, occupy and hold possession of all the forts, navy-yards and arsenals, and their appurtenances in this State, and shall repair and rebuild said forts and arsenals at its discretion, until this ordinance is repealed by a Convention of the people of this State.

Adopted March 8, 1861.

Attest: W. H. BROOKS, President.

A. G. HORN, Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE to turn over to the Government of the Confederate States the arms and munitions of war belonging to this State, and for other purposes.

Be it ordained by the People of Alabama, in Convention assembled, That the control of all military operations in this State, having reference to or connected with questions between this State and other States, or any power forming to them, shall be turned over to the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, to be exercised by said Government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further ordained*, That the State of Alabama hereby turns over to the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, all arms and munitions of war which have been acquired from the late United States, and which are now in the forts and arsenals in this State and that the Governor of the State shall have power to make a similar disposition of any other arms and munitions of war which belong to this State, excepting muskets, rifles and small arms: *Provided*, That the said Government of the Confederate States shall account for all such arms and munitions of war as are hereby turned over.

SEC. 3. *And be it further ordained*, The transfers provided for in this ordinance shall be conducted on the part of this State, by the Governor thereof.

Adopted March 9, 1861.

Mobile Races.

The Register furnishes the following report of the race over the Magnolia Course on Monday last:

The contest for the Jockey Club purse of $700, three-mile heats, yesterday, was one of the most exciting races we have ever witnessed on the Magnolia Course. Many persons were present, a number of ladies lending the attraction of their bright eyes and charming smiles to the occasion. We enjoyed this race throughout, and we enjoyed it so much indeed that we are not, we confess, competent to give such a description of it as it deserves. We were so greatly interested in the struggles of the gallant steeds that really we forget some of the incidents of the race, which we might work up into a lengthy account of it. Suffice it, that Henry Washington was the favorite against the field with those who "sported" their money on the race, but Neil Robinson had some strong friends who stood up to him, and took the current odds quite freely; while Mogul and Joe Stoner found but few backers.

The above named horses came to the score and got off at the first tap of the bugle. (Goodwood being lame was withdrawn) Mogul leading to the first turn, when Fanny took the track and kept it, close pressed by Neil Robinson to the score, Stoner third and Mogul distanced.

The second and third heats were won by Neil, who took the track at the signal to go and kept it throughout, Fanny being a close runner in close company, and playing for the first place from end to end.

The race was productive of a vast deal of excitement to all, and, particularly to those who were on the right horse, a vast deal of pleasure.

The meeting, so far, has been a most successful one, and this day it will wind up in a blaze of glory. "So mote it be."

SUMMARY:

MONDAY, March 11.—Jockey Club Purse $700—Three mile heats.

Neil Robinson entered b. c. Neil Robinson, by Wagner, out of Bess Lewis, 5 yrs old 2 1 1

Thos. Jones's b. m. Fanny, by Sovereign, out of Fanny Hodgson, 6 yrs old 1 2 2

Wm. Wilson's ch. c. Mogul, by Sovereign, out of Sarah Bladen, 4 yrs old ..... 3 3 d

H. H. Dupre's ch. h. Joe Stoner, by Sovereign, out of Lady Stoner, 5 yrs old ..... d

J. S. J. S. Dupre's ch. h. Henry Washington, by Lexington, out of Kitty Clover, by Glencoe, 5 yrs old ..... w.o.

Time: 5:00 5:22 5:18.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND HER COUNSELLORS.—From Motley's History of the Netherlands we take this extract:

The commissioners arrived at Greenwich Stairs, and were at once ushered into the palace, a residence which had been much enlarged and decorated by Henry VIII. They were received with stately ceremony. The presence chamber was hung with Gobelin tapestry, its floor strewn with rushes. Fifty gentlemen pensioners, with gilt battle-axes, and a throng of footmen, or beef eaters, in that quaint old garb which has survived so many centuries, were in attendance, while the counsellors of the Queen, in their robes of state, walked round the turnpike.

There, in close skull cap and dark flowing gown, was the subtle, monastic looking Walsingham, with long, grave, melancholy face and Spanish eyes.

There too, white staff in hand, was Lord High Treasurer Burghley, then 65 years of age, with serene brow, large, smooth, pale, secure wrinkled face and forehead; seeming, with his plastic symmetrical features, and great velvet bonnet, under which such silver hairs as remained were soberly turned away, and with his long dark robes, which swept the ground, more like a dignified gentleman than a statesman, but for the wintry beard, which lay like a snow drift on his ancient breast.

The Queen was then in the 45th (this year of her age, and considered herself in the full bloom of her beauty. Her garments were of satin and velvet, with fringes of pearl as big as beans. A small gold crown was upon her head, and her red hair, throughout its multiplicity of curls, blazed with diamonds and emeralds. Her forehead was tall, her face was long, her complexion fair, her eyes small, dark and glittering, her nose high and hooked, her lips thin, her teeth black, her bosom white and liberally exposed.

As she passed through the antichamber to the presence hall, supplicants presented petitions upon their knees. Wherever she glanced, all prostrated themselves on the ground. The cry of "Long live the Queen Elizabeth," was spontaneous and perpetual; the reply, "I thank you, my good people," was constant and cordial.

She spoke to various foreigners in their respective languages, being mistress, besides the Latin and Greek, of French, Spanish, Italian and German. As the commissioners were presented to her by Lord Robert Dudley, she observed that she was perpetually growing and unglowing, as if to attract attention to her hand, which was esteemed a wonder of beauty. She spoke French with purity and elegance, her with a drawling, somewhat affected accent, saying "*Pour mon fil; pour le Roi espousé*" and so forth, in a style that was ridiculed by Parisians, as she sometimes, to her extreme annoyance, discovered.

WANTED TO SEE THE EDITOR.—The St. Louis Republican relates the following incident:

An honest looking individual, clothed in blue jeans, slowly opened the sanctum door, gazed confusedly around, came in, and walking kindly up to our seat inquired "Is the Editor in?" "He is not at present," we replied. Our friend seemed much disappointed, picked his teeth, expectorated tobacco juice, paced the floor, and again inquired, "Expect he'll be back in a hurry?" We replied that it was altogether impossible to determine, as we did not keep a strict watch on the Editor's movements. The blue jean visitor seemed more disappointed than ever, and remarked that he came "a purpose to see the Editor." We ventured to inquire what might be the nature of his business. He seemed reluctant to reveal it, as we were not Editor, but by the honesty of our countenance he concluded we were trustworthy, and said:

"Well, you see I've got a handsum hoss, and I want folks to know it, so I thought I'd *git the editor to write me off some handbills!*"

Andrew Johnson, the patriotic Senator from Tennessee, commenced life as a practical shoemaker. [Chicago Journal.

Yes; he made the first pair of Sunday boots that we ever wore. [Nashville Patriot.

He must be a "Jack of all trades," as well as a quack in politics, for he was, if we are not wrongly informed, a tailor in South Carolina once, and a very bad tailor. [Charleston Courier.

It is not always the most ragged man that is the most shabby fellow.

Local Intelligence.

A CANARD.

Several of yesterday's papers aroused not a little sympathy and concern for the Crescent, by stating that the owners or captain of the ship Adelaide Bell had sued said paper for $20,000, as damages sustained in our publication about "that Black Republican flag." We assure our sympathetic friends that the story is no more than "the baseless fabric of a vision"—a thing never intended on the one side, or dreamt of on the other.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

Mr. Hayne, the polite warrant clerk of the State Convention, after an absence of some days, yesterday showed his agreeable face at his office in the City Hall. The numerous gentlemen who had been pati