New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1861.

### A SOUTHERN TRAITOR.

The name of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, is synonymous with everything that is politically infamous. Driven to desperation by repeated personal insults which he had not the manliness to resent, and by the unmixed contempt of every Southern gentleman, he loses no opportunity now to belittle his own section, to falsify and misrepresent the sentiment of the South, and to play willingly into the hands of Northern Abolitionists. Not content with venting his spleen against the South on the floor of the Senate, he improves every other occasion that is offered him to make his infamy still more conspicuous. The other day he addressed a mass meeting in Washington, and thus he is reported:

Mr. Johnson expressed his gratitude for such a manifestation of their appreciation of his efforts to save the Union. He did not believe that there was the least shadow of a reason justifying secession. The South had a majority in Congress and could withhold money and cripple the Administration, if withhold money and crippled the Administration, if they had been so disposed. But they had gone out of the Union simply because they thought they had the right, without either consulting their own or the nation's interest. They had gained nothing, and lost all. The people had been hurried and dragged into secession by disappointed politicians, who were seeking after office and the emoluments of place, and when these men found that they must go down they made this desperate struggle to elevate themselves at home. He pitied the people who had to submit to such rulers. He had met with them daily for many months; he had known them intimately for years, and was perfectly acquainted with their ideas of Government, and for himself he would rather be a subject merely, and for himself he would rather be a subject to the autocrat of Russia than a citizen of the Southern Confederacy. He felt confident that Tennessee would remain firm and true to the Union. She had fought the battles of the South on many a field, and she felt that she had been wronged by them. He believed that the South could get more in the Union than they would ever obtain out of it, and he was willing to remain and battle with fanatics for the Union. He was confident that Tennessee could get all her rights secured to her by the North, and she would not yet sacrifice herself for a mere abstraction. If she could not get her just dues from the North, she would never join a Southern anarchy, but would unite with the other Border States and set up a Government of their own.

The people, says Johnson, have been hurried into secession by disappointed politicians who wanted office—men who found they "must go down" unless they made some desperate struggle. How ridiculously false this is, everybody knows. The President, Col. Davis, had any office that Mississippi could give him at his command for the remainder of his natural life. The Vice-President voluntarily resigned office, when he was besought by his people to continue. Benjamin, Mallory, Toombs, all resigned seats in the United States Senate to enter into the Southern cause. How this man, Johnson, can have the hardihood to get up before intelligent people and say that the Southern movement is managed by office-seekers who would otherwise "go down," surpasses our comprehension. Evidently the poor selfish creature thinks that "office" is the chief object of desire, and, judging others by himself, cannot understand how any one can be prompted by any higher motive.

Mr. Johnson also expresses his preference for being "subject to the autocrat of Russia rather than a citizen of the Southern Confederacy." Very well. The repugnance, we take pleasure in saying, is mutual. We have heard intelligent gentlemen, not in passion but in cool earnestness, declare that they hoped Tennessee would stay out of the Southern Confederacy as long as Andrew Johnson was a citizen of that State. Tennessee without Johnson they would welcome—with him, the infliction would be too grievous to be borne.

So, also, he is pleased to proclaim that "anarchy" exists at the South—that the South has "gained nothing and lost all." If she has gained nothing else but the enmity of Andrew Johnson, that at least is no inconsiderable advantage. But we need not pursue the subject farther. We will do the people of Tennessee the justice to say that with rare unanimity they repudiate and denounce their recreant representative, and that no plummet will ever reach the depth to which he will sink in that State as soon as the popular voice can reach him.

### Arrival of the Habana.

The steamship Habana, Capt. J. B. McConnell, left New Orleans for Havana at 8 o'clock on the 8th inst. Encountered heavy weather, with strong north and north-east winds on her outward passage. Arrived at Havana on the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M. Sailed on the 15th, at 4 o'clock P. M.; crossed the bar at 9 o'clock P. M.; was detained coming up the river by a dark and stormy night, and arrived at her wharf at noon yesterday.

The brigs Chapman and M. A. Stevens, hence, had arrived at Havana. The Chapman was to leave on the 20th March for this port.

The British steamer Karnak arrived on the 15th from New York, and would sail on the 16th for Bermuda.

The Spanish mail steamer Union sailed for Vera Cruz on the 15th.

No American steamer had arrived when the Habana left.

The weather in Havana was stormy from the 9th to the 13th. Several coasters were wrecked, and one boat capsized in the harbor, and two men drowned. The harbor was full of vessels. Weather cool, with occasional showers of heavy rain.

### COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, March 15, 1861.

*Mr. Editor*—The Clayed Sugar market is quiet, although holders are firm upon the basis of 6¼ reals per arroba for D. S. No. 12. There has not been, as yet, sufficient rain to injure the quality of the produce now being made, although, from the appearances and indications of the weather, we shall have the spring rains unusually early this year, and then there will be a great deterioration in the staple manufactured.

MOLASSES—Is now held at 2½ reals for Clayed, and 2 reals for Muscovado, per keg of 5½ gallons. Very little doing.

LARD—Is still declining, bbls. and tierces have been sold as low as $16 25 per quintal. Yesterday's sales are reported at $16 50 to $16 75 for bbls. and tierces, and $18 50 for kegs, per quintal. Stock, about 1800 tierces and bbls., and 2600 kegs.

BUTTER—In fair demand. Sales 27 kegs, ex-Quaker City, from New York, on 4th inst., at $30; 23 kegs, ex-Philadelphia, from Philadelphia, on 8th; 19 bbls., ex-Sidonia, from New Orleans, on 12th, at $25, and 20 bbls., ex-Jas. Cook, from New York, same day, at $25 50 per quintal.

CHEESE—Very abundant. Sales, 12 Cheeses, (all round) ex-Quaker City, from New York, on 4th inst., at $12, and 120 Cheeses, ex-Habana, from New Orleans, on 12th, at $16 25 per quintal.

HAMS—American, very abundant and dull of sale. Sales, 15 bbls., ex-DeSoto, from New Orleans, at $16, and 30 bbls., out of store, on 12th inst., at $16 per quintal.

CIGAR PORP—In good demand. Sales, 6 boxes, out of store, on 2d inst., at $12; 10 boxes, ex-Eveline, from Philadelphia, on 4th, at a rate not made public; 3 boxes, out of store, on 9th, at $18 50, and 8 boxes, ex-Mary Lucretia, from New York, on 12th, at $19 per quintal.

BRANS—Are rather scarce. Sales, 136 bbls., ex-Randolph, from Boston, on 2d, at $1 25; 35 bbls., white, ex-Maugham, from New York, on 8th, at $1 37½, and 70 bbls., ex same vessel, next day, at same rate.

CORN—Very abundant, in first hands, 350 sacks, from Philadelphia, sold last week at 4½ reals; 1500 sacks, ex-M. A. Stevens, from New Orleans, on 12th inst., at a rate not made public, and 1200 sacks from "Porto Rico," on 13th, at 3¾ cents per arroba.

POTATOES—Have continued in good demand, but in consequence of recent large arrivals rates have declined; 680 bbls., from Boston, sold yesterday at $3 25 per bbl.

SOAP—American, in good demand, although sales have declined about a dollar per quintal; 120 boxes, from Philadelphia, sold yesterday at $6 50 per quintal.

TALLOW—Several parcels, recently arrived, await purchasers.

CANDLES—Composition, very abundant, at lower rates of mould; none in first hands.

PIGS FEET—20 bbls., ex-A. A. Chapman, from New Orleans, sold, 13th inst., at $2 75 per bbl.

FREIGHTS—Continue to rule high, to British Channel, etc., 3s. to 35s. 6d. per ton. Coastwise, $7 to $8 per hhd., and $1 25 per box sugar, and $5 to $6 per 110 gallons, Molasses. Tonnage is more abundant. Exchange is languid. I quote, Sterling 10 to 10½ premium; New Orleans, short, 4 to 5 prem.; New York, etc., 60 day Bills, 2 to 3 premium. Money market very tight.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XIV. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1861. NUMBER 13.

### Convention of the State of Louisiana.

MONDAY, March 18, 1861.—The Convention assembled at noon; President Mouton in the chair, and eighty members present. The journal was read, corrected in one particular, and approved.

The President presented to the Convention a communication from Gov. Moore, transmitting a printed copy of a lengthy address and resolutions, which had been presented to the Senate and Representatives of the Choctaw Nation for their consideration, by Geo. Hudson, Chief of said Nation, and transmitted by the said body to the Governor of this State. The address treated of the separation between the North and the South, and of what the Indians ought to do and be entitled to under such circumstances; and one of the resolutions called for a Grand Council of the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Seminoles and Choctaws, to consider what action should be taken by the tribes jointly, in view of the secession of the Southern States, with which they are so friendly.

Owing to the great length of the document, a motion was made to dispense with the reading; but so great was its interest that the motion was lost, and it was read entire.

Mr. Lawrence moved its reference to the Committee on Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Fuqua conceded this message from the Choctaws a most important and able one; and after paying a high tribute to the advanced civilization and enlightenment of the tribes named, and to that of the Choctaws in particular, he moved that besides referring the address to the Committee on Southern Confederacy, there be 500 copies of it printed for the use of the Convention, and that the Committee be instructed to make such a report as would fully express the sense of the Convention upon a matter so important. The motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Marks, of Caddo, offered a resolution that the Texas delegates to the Montgomery Convention be invited to seats within the bar. Amended so that the invitation stand open to all delegates from seceded states, and thus amended, adopted.

Numerous members rose to offer resolutions; but 1 o'clock having arrived, the President announced that the only business in order was the special order of the day, to-wit: Mr. Ritchie's ordinance of banks and banking. [We published the ordinance in full on Saturday.]

The ordinance was taken up; the reading of it in whole was dispensed with; and a motion was made and carried, that it be read and acted upon section by section.

Mr. Elgee moved to strike out from the first section the date "1863," and to insert therefor the date "1885;" explaining as his reason, that the proposed extension of the bank charters was too long for the progressive state of the country.

Mr. Girard, of Lafayette, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the ordinance; and as this necessarily brought up the ordinance for discussion as a whole, the motion to discuss section by section was overruled, and the ordinance debated upon its general merits.

Mr. Dupré opposed the ordinance as a whole, on the ground that this was a matter exclusively for the action of the State Legislature; and he gave his views as to the difference of authority between the Legislature and the Convention, and as to the impropriety of the members of this Convention taking action upon any matter not specially delegated to them by the people. He next, in a speech of some length, reviewed the ordinance in detail, and opposed every section of it, from first to last. He saw in some of its provisions a scheme for the greatest banking monopoly he ever heard of; in others, a scheme to engrandize city capitalists and merchants at the expense of the agriculturists of the country. He did not think that any constitutional restrictions or laws could make the banks any more honest or safe than they now are; and explained, as the basis of his whole opposition to the ordinance, that he was opposed to all banks and banking systems.

Mr. Hodge stated that upon a careful examination of the Constitution with reference to the banks, he found that it was necessary for the Convention to take the action proposed by the ordinance. He was very far from wishing to deal with anything which the Constitution left to the Legislature. He proceeded to speak ably and at length upon the merits of the ordinance. The Legislature, he maintained, had not the power to put the free banks on a footing with the old chartered banks. He reviewed the history of banking in Louisiana from 1842 up to the present time, pointing out the defects of the free banking system as shown in times of commercial distress and panic, and the stability and integrity of the old chartered system at all times. Time and experience had demonstrated it, the whole United States had acknowledged it, and even in Europe it was acknowledged, that the chartered banking system of Louisiana was one of the very best in the world. The ordinance before the Convention involved no clashing between the great commercial and agricultural interests of the State; the one interest reflected the greatness of the other. The charters of the old banks, except one, would expire in 1867; and unless we passed this ordinance, we would after that time have to depend on free banks, with all their uncertainties, as heretofore. If a bank gets into trouble or panic, there is but one thingthat can save the note-holders, and that is, money in the vaults. The great object of the Committee in presenting the ordinance was to provide a safe and sound currency for the State of Louisiana. He (the speaker) would propose to add to the ordinance the conservative clause of the act of 1853, which provides that when a bank fails to redeem its paper, it shall not have power to transfer its property or assets. Mr. Hodge concluded by defining what he held to be the legitimate duties of this Convention, and by reasserting that the Convention has the right to take the action proposed in the ordinance.

Mr. Pipes stated that he did not now propose to discuss the ordinance in detail. He was in favor of the measure, though he objected to a few of the points. He thought that some of the members were too much oppressed with the feeling of self-abnegation; were too backward in acting upon matters which of right belonged to them, and which it was necessary they should act upon. He held that the financial condition of the State was intimately connected with the revolutionary times which had called this body into existence. If the late banking system has been found to be defective, it is clearly our duty to take it up. The free banking system does not work well. Too much attention was paid by members to the Constitutional enactment of 1852. The speaker reviewed the course of Conventions heretofore with regard to banking. At one time the people wanted to abolish banking altogether. Years passed, and the opposite extreme was rushed into, of desiring too much banking. Now, said the speaker, is the happy medium—the proper time to decide between no banks at all, and free banks. He thought it proper and right for this Convention to act in the matter.

Mr. Bush thought it improper for the Convention to consider the measure proposed. He believed the Constitution granted all necessary powers to the Legislature, and thought especially that the action of the Legislature, in repeatedly refusing the petitions of the free banks for extra privileges, had left nothing for this Convention to modify in the existing system.

Mr. Rozier stated that he agreed to the merits of the bill, inasmuch as experience had shown that the free banking system was of little use in tight times; but he wanted only this modification, that the question be submitted to the people for them to consider and act upon in November next.

Mr. Bonford, as a member of the committee presenting the bill, addressed the Convention. He spoke of the two systems of banking. The system of 1842 was infinitely superior to that of 1852; experience had proven this. Their merits had been amply tested. In 1857, which were the banks that went by the board? Free banks, it has been shown, *cannot* sustain themselves in times of trouble; then why should this Convention hesitate to decide which is the best system? The speaker dwelt upon the act of 1842 and its beneficial effects, and set forth the measure of safety provided in the bill before the Convention, in not allowing any bank to issue a circulation greater than 75 per cent. of its capital. As to what the gentleman from St. Landry had said, about there being no safeguards against inflated paper circulations, he would state that there are safeguards of the most binding kind. The officers of banks are put under oath, and there are legal modes of prosecution and punishment for such officers if they should violate their oaths or in any manner defraud the public. In reply to the gentleman who had said that this Convention had nothing to do with the banking system, he would state that it is the sense of the Legislature that they have no power under the Constitution of 1852 to act on this question. He here read the majority report of the Joint Committee of the Legislature on a question connected with the subject under debate.

Messrs. Walker and Bush interrupted the speaker to ask questions not material to the main issue. Mr. Bonford answered these questions; and reasserting that the Convention certainly *has* the power to act on the matter before it, and concluded by hoping that the motion of Mr. Girard (to strike out the enacting clause) would be rejected by the Convention.

Mr. Bush rose to make an explanation concerning something said in his previous remarks, and proceeded to reiterate his opposition to the Convention acting upon the bill before it. The measure had not been discussed by the people when this Convention was elected; and he maintained that the whole question belonged to the Legislature.

Mr. Ritchie rose, and said that as the hour was late, and that as it was apparent that gentlemen had much to say upon the measure before them, he would move an adjournment, to meet to-morrow (to-day) two hours earlier than usual; that is, at 10 o'clock.

The motion was put, and the Convention so adjourned.

### AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATER—*Emma Walker.*—This lady made her first appearance last night, to a not very full house. We had not the opportunity of attending to see her *Meg Merrilies*, but heard that the audience were well satisfied with it. We shall take an early opportunity of seeing the lady and speaking of her as she deserves. The same play and the same farce, "A Race for a Widow," are to be repeated to-night.

VARIETIES THEATER—*The Wife's Secret.*—A fine house was present last night to see the old (but now new) play of "The Wife's Secret." The play was well put upon the stage and well acted; pleased the auditory so thoroughly, that we may add it as still another to the string of brilliant successes whose laurels have honored and adorned the Varieties this season. It is now fairly demonstrated, we think, that no play can be presented at this theater without fairly earning the name of a success in the fullest sense of that word. The liberal and tasteful management, and the capital delineations of the leading ladies and gentlemen of the company, will achieve success for any respectable play, no matter what might be its failure. "The Wife's Secret" is to be repeated to-night, with the farce, "The Happiest Day of my Life," in which John Owens appears. The play is to be repeated to-morrow night, and seats may be secured to-day.

ACADEMY—*The Zouaves.*—The Zouaves, in their new and improved programme of performances, gave the most immense satisfaction last night. Without dwelling upon the performances, we will simply state that to be appreciated they must be seen, and that the same things may be seen again to-night.

ST OPERA HOUSE—*A Variety Bill.*—The comic opera of "Le Chalet," a two-act comedy, and a vaudeville, all lively, bright and sparkling, will constitute to-night's entertainment at the Opera House.

BALLS TO-NIGHT.—At Odd Fellows' Hall, grand fancy dress and mask ball of the Young Men's Benevolent Association. At the hall of the New Louisiana Benevolent Association, in the Third District, the grand mask and fancy dress ball of the association named. At Union Hall, in the Fourth District, the gentlemen's society and ladies' calico ball, which has been so long talked of. This being St. Joseph's Day, or *Mi-carême*, all these balls will be scenes of the greatest festivity, and merrious devotion to Terpsichore and Momus.

BENEFIT OF MR. RUFFIER.—Mr. H. Ruffier, the comptroller of the New Opera House, takes his benefit on Thursday night. Many splendid benefits have been given at the Opera House, but none of them have been bestowed upon any beneficiary more worthy than Mr. Ruffier, who has grown gray in his gentlemanly service to the public amusements of New Orleans, and especially to the Creole population. The simple announcement of Ruffier's benefit should fill the house, no matter what the bill might be; the simple announcement that "Les Amours du Diable" is to be brought out, with the whole strength of the company, should fill the house, no matter who the beneficiary may be. These two considerations should, and we hope will, ensure to our good old friend the substantial and complimentary benefit, which he so honestly deserves.

PATTI AS DINORAH.—M'lle Adelina Patti appears to-morrow night as *Dinorah*, in "The Pardon of Ploermel," her last appearance in this character, and her last appearance but one in this city in any character, positively. The patrons of the opera will understand and govern themselves accordingly.

MAGNOLIA HALL.—*Vulgar Entertainment.* This is not a place to take ladies; it is where the sterner sex may go and sit with their hats on, drink beer and smoke cigars, whilst a clever company of singers and dancers are performing all the time, on a stage at the end of the hall. The performances are pleasing, and some of them excellent. We have been there, and can vouch for the good order maintained. The place is over the Carrollton Railroad Depot, corner of Baronne and Perdido streets. We refer to the proprietor's card in another column.

DEATH OF A VERY OLD INDIAN WOMAN.—During the past month, the oldest person of the Onondaga tribe of Indians, a woman named Hannah, died at the supposed age of over 120 years! From the family traditions, it is believed that she was born as early as 1741.

INDIAN VENGEANCE.—Harrison Shultz shot an Indian, Oga-ng-ge-gee, in June last, at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, in cold blood, and escaped down the river. The Indian's son, eighteen years old, followed on his track, to wreak vengeance. He succeeded only on Thursday week, while Shultz and a comrade were cutting wood. The avenger waited over an hour to get a shot, and not wound the companion. When fired at, Shultz fell dead without a struggle.

VIGILANCE OF THE NEW YORK POLICE.—Vanity Fair relates an extraordinary instance of New York detective vigilance. The police discovered a box on the wharf, from the dimmed superscription of which they made out the words "cartridges" and "Pickens." Fired with zeal, they seized the incendiary packages, and reported a shipment of arms prevented. The owner appeared, however, and explained to their luminous understanding that "cartridges and Pickens" should read "partridges and chickens."

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

## LATER FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

### THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

### SECRET AGENTS TO EUROPE.

### THE FORT SUMTER QUESTION.

### COLLECTION OF THE REVENUES CONSIDERED.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

#### Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth, the Southern Confederacy Commissioners, entertain the strongest hopes of peaceful relations between the two Governments.

It is still unascertained whether the Administration has issued the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter, but the evacuation is expected soon to occur.

The reported attack on Fort Pickens is disbelieved.

It is rumored that the United States troops from Texas will be taken to Fort Pickens as reinforcements.

A discredited rumor says Brigadier-General Beauregard will not permit Major Anderson's command to depart except as prisoners of war.

The Southern question was discussed two hours in the Cabinet, but no definite result was arrived at.

#### Foreign Missions.

It is reported that Mr. Corwin has accepted the Mexican Ministry.

It is said that Charles Francis Adams has accepted the French.

Wm. H. Fry, the musical composer, is to be Secretary of Legation at Paris.

No foreign born citizens are to be appointed heads of diplomatic posts in Europe.

Mr. Fay will probably be continued Minister to Switzerland.

#### Indian Treaty.

The conclusion of a treaty with the Winnebago Indians is now confirmed.

#### Naval Resignation.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. Samuel Archbold, of Maryland, Engineer-in-Chief of the United Navy, has resigned.

#### Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, March 18.—In the House of Representatives to-day several relief bills passed.

An act to authorize the Common Council to fix the compensation to the Sheriff for the maintenance of the prisoners in the Parish Prison, passed.

The Senate bill granting the east wing of the University of Louisiana to the Medical Department, was amended by Mr. Beggs, that the Academy be still allowed to retain two rooms. Pending a discussion on the above, the House adjourned.

The bill relative to steamboat captains and engineers was lost.

*Evening Session.*—In the House this evening the bill in regard to the University building was again taken up. A communication from the Academy of Sciences was read. After considerable discussion the bill passed, with Mr. Beggs' amendment.

The bill providing for the military defence of the State was laid on the table.

The bill prohibiting the administrators of Insane Asylums from contracting new debts beyond the annual receipts, passed.

The act that no slave convicted of Penitentiary offence should never be sent for a term not less than life came up for discussion.

Mr. Lemle spoke against it, denouncing it as an act of inhumanity.

Mr. Brethauer favored the act strongly.

Mr. Allen offered as a substitute that no slave be sent to the Penitentiary, but that he be punished as the jury may decide.

Mr. Gray offered a substitute that any crime, petty larceny excepted, subjecting a white man to imprisonment, be subject to death. It was withdrawn on account of its being incomplete.

House voted on a resolution to lay the whole on the table subject to the call of the yeas and nays. Carried.

Mr. Delony's bill regarding the sale of certain State property—being the University buildings—to the Methodist Church, came up. Much discussion ensued, during which it was stated that the obligation was that the institution should never be sectarian.

Mr. Kilbourne explained the former act.

An amendment was offered that the State appropriate $10,000 to establish a chair of Theology. The whole affair was postponed, to be considered at some future time.

The Senate bill repealing the act creating a Military Board was repealed. No provision is made for the board in the Appropriation bill.

A bill to adjourn on Thursday passed.

In the Senate nothing but local business of an uninteresting nature was transacted.

#### An Arrival from Europe.

PORTLAND, March 18.—The Canadian mail steamer Palestine arrived at this port to day from Liverpool the 28th ult., via Queenstown the 1st instant. Her commercial and political news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Arabia at New York.

She brings $75,000 in specie on freight.

#### Counterfeits in Circulation.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Counterfeit five dollar bills on the Continental Bank of Boston are circulating.

#### Accident to a Pacific Steamer.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, reports that the steamship Uncle Sam lost a wheel at Acapulco, and would not reach San Francisco till the 5th of March.

#### Affairs at Charleston.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Herald's Charleston correspondent says the Montgomery Tariff and Constitution are unsatisfactory; also, that the South Carolinians would fill the channel up if reinforcements to Major Anderson were attempted.

#### Secret Agents to Europe.

It is understood that the Administration has sent secret agents to the European powers, to inform them of the future policy of the Federal Government.

The same will be pursued relative to Mexico as soon as the Southern forts question is settled.

#### Collection of the Revenue.

The Administration is considering the manner to collect the revenue in the seceded States. They all agreed that it ought to be collected, but the manner thereof is the trouble.

#### Missouri State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—In the Convention Saturday the amendment saying that Missouri will never countenance aid to the seceding States to make war on the Federal Government, nor provide men and money for the latter to coerce the seceding States, was voted down, by 61 against 39.

#### The Philadelphia Banks.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—All the Banks of this city having fully resumed from the temporary embarrassment, resume specie payment to-day.

#### Meetings in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—A large adjourned Southern Rights meeting Saturday afternoon passed, unanimously, the resolutions presented at the Friday night meeting. There was no disturbance whatever.

Hon. James Guthrie addressed the Union men on Saturday evening, advocating remaining in the Union, and opposing a Convention.

#### Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton firm; sales to-day of 3100 bales including 2000 in transitu, at 12c. for Middling Uplands. The Flour market closed quiet, with sales of 12,000 bbls. at $5 10 to $5 15 for Superfine. Pork dull; sales of 550 bbls. at $16 67½ $16 75 for Mess. Lard; sales of 679 bbls. at 9 to 10c. Sugar steady; 92 hhds. Cuba changed hands at 4½ to 6c. The sales of New Orleans Molasses included 100 bbls. at 38 to 37c. Coffee quiet; sales of Rio at 11½ to 12c.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—The Flour market to-day was active, while the sales comprised 1600 bbls. at $4 50 to $4 60 for Superfine. Whisky is quoted at 13½c. Sugar; sales of 230 hhds. at 6¼ to 7½c. Coffee is quoted at 11½ to 11c. Molasses is selling at 32 to 33c.

#### River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—The Ohio river continues to recede, with 8 feet 6 inches water in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The Mississippi river at this point is falling. All the upper steamers are declining.

### Southern Congress.

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.,) March 13, 1861.—Mr. Clayton, of Miss., said he had had a letter which he desired the Secretary to read.

The letter was as follows:

SALEM, Miss., March 9, 1861.—*Judge Clayton.*—I noticed that the Montgomery Congress had authorized a loan, but have seen nothing further on the subject.

I have just tendered to Gov. Pettus five thousand dollars for the use of our State, and have about the same amount in the hands of S. Apperson & Co., of Memphis, which is at the service of the Confederate States of America, if needed.

Yours truly, F. T. LEAKE.

As a fit appreciation, said Mr. Clayton, of the patriotism of that gentlemen, I ask that his letter be spread upon the journal of Congress. It was so ordered.

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing an *ad valorem* duty on all negroes imported into the Confederacy from the slaveholding States of the United States: and to report as early as convenient by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Barry said he proposed the resolution only for the purpose of obtaining revenue from that source. Our Constitution gives to Congress the "power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy." It may not be expedient at the present time, to exercise that power, but, sir, it is entirely proper that so large a branch of importation into this country, and which is destined in a year or two, on the account of the circumstances by which the Border States are surrounded, to be largely increased, should be made to contribute its full share to the revenues of our Government. It is not intended that Congress, by such duties, should exercise any coercion towards those States, to induce them to join this Confederacy, but the measure, as I before said, is simply intended by me as one of revenue. A trade that involves, perhaps, fifty millions of dollars per year, should contribute its proportion to the revenues of our Government. Whilst New England manufacturers and Pennsylvania iron are taxed, and those States, so far as nationality is concerned, are placed on the same footing, as other foreign nations, there is no reason why this trade from the Border States should be exempt. It is true we have exempted articles from duty, but it was more from regard to our necessities than from any regard to the States from whence those commodities were obtained. Some persons may regard a tax on slaves imported from the Border States as a measure of coercion or a policy to induce or compel those States to join this Confederacy; others may believe that the result of this policy will deter those States from joining us. I do not think that we are justified in looking at either of those consequences, or that we are responsible for them should they occur.

Our tariff at present is intended to raise revenue, and we should not reject any legitimate means to effect it. The time may come when it will be expedient for Congress to prohibit entirely the importation of slaves from any of the slave States of the late Union "not a member of this Confederacy." There is no reason why we should continue to be the recipient of the surplus slave population, whilst they preferring a connection with an anti-slavery Government, would soon transport their slaves hither, swelling our slave population several millions, and thus bring abolition rule to our own borders. The Border States should not be allowed to find a market for their slaves in the Confederate States, without taxation. It should be our inexorable policy, if those Border States should prefer a Black Republican Union to a Union with us, to exclude their slaves, or obtain a fair revenue for their introduction.

If we are to import a few millions more of slaves, it would be better to import them from Africa, at $100 each, than to obtain them from the Border States at $1000 each; for, although there may be measurable danger in African importations to our own negroes, still there is a political consideration that overrules and outweighs entirely such dangers, and that is, that we should not permit those States to bring their negroes in our borders, thereby doubling our negro population, and freeing them of that institution, and causing them, in time, to become the enemies of the slave States. I trust the resolution will be adopted.

After some discussion on the subject Congress went into secret session.

### Later from Arizona—Eleven Men Burned at the Stake.

From the St. Louis Republican we extract the following letter:

TUCSON, Feb. 22, 1861.—I have the satisfaction of beginning of reporting the road open, and the overland coaches performing their journeys as formerly.

The bodies of Wallace and three other Americans, who were prisoners with the Indians, were found lanced by the dragoons, who went out to Apache Pass from Fort Breckinridge. The unfortunate victims to savage barbarity had evidently been burned several days. Some of the bodies were found; the flesh had been eaten from their bones by coyotes, and only skeletons remained. They were buried by the soldiers, and the officers immediately held a consultation as to the proper retaliatory measures. It was decided to hang the six Indian prisoners, and they were accordingly brought out. The wife and child of one chief, who were also captives, were taken along to witness the execution. Indians dislike to be hung. *Who don't?* But these savages have a superstitious dread of meeting death on the gallows, and begged lustily for the privilege of being shot. They also plead to have citizens perform the work; but the military would not yield, and the six ghastly corses were swinging in the air, a warning to all the tribe, at last accounts.

The Indians fled precipitately as they learned from their sentinels that the dragoons, seventy in number, were approaching, and long before Lieut. Moore had arrived at the station with his command they were miles away. The dragoons pursued, and we have not since heard from them, but trust that they will effect something that will cause the savages to be more guarded in future.

It now appears that there were eleven men burned with the train. The horrid details were given last week. But it would seem the entire party were tortured by being burned at the stake, instead of two, as we at first heard.

After the road became clear, the infantry started for Fort Buchanan, leaving twenty-five men behind to keep open the pass and protect the station. Twenty men were also left at Dragoon Springs, forty miles this side. They took the wounded along with them to Fort Buchanan, where they will receive every attention. All are doing well.

A squad of twenty-five men was sent out from Fort Floyd with orders to form a camp near Stein's Peak, in order to guard trains and stages through "Doubtful Pass." Their instructions are, not to be saving of powder and lead if Indians should be seen. The officers commanding our several military posts are desirous of doing everything in their power for the protection of settlers in these trying times, and are determined to keep open the great overland highway at all hazards.

Our rangers from Tucson heard of beigora of the Indians before they had crossed the Plaza, and are now scouting in the mountain ranges near the boundary line at the head waters of the San Pedro.

I am informed that Capt. R. S. Ewell is ordered back to Fort Breckinridge, his leave of absence having been rescinded. He will command the post, and while we regret the denial to him of the recreation he had hoped for, we rejoice to have him with us in times which call for the exercise of commanding courage.

I will not attempt to recite the numerous accounts of Indian depredations committed here since my last. Let it suffice that they are still actively engaged, and every day adds several new outrages to the long category of depositions suffered at their hands by our settlers. We are becoming discouraged, and the indifference with which our wants are listened to by Government has almost caused us to despair of having our desperate fortunes mended.

From Sonora there was little of interest. Congress was still in session, occupied principally in considering the question of granting a right of way through the State for the proposed railway connecting Guaymas and El Paso. It had received the recommendation of the Governor, and the official paper was advocating the project. The Governor has issued a proclamation guaranteeing the right of transit of American goods through the State until six months after a repeal of the right, should the Government at any time see proper to repeal it. This is a safeguard which was greatly required, and now there is no obstacle in the way of merchants at once sending themselves of the privileges afforded by the right of transit.

The passengers in the Overland coaches from California, who were detained here last week by the difficulties at Apache Pass, have all gone forward, and, notwithstanding the recent heavy losses of stock on this section of the road, stages are running with very nearly their accustomed regularity.

Of the four men murdered at Apache Pass by the Indians, one was a half-breed Cherokee, named Wm. H. Saunders. The others were Jas. F. Wallack, a driver on the Overland mail route, Frank Brunner, a German teamster, and — Whitfield. Wallace leaves a young wife in this desolate country, to weep his untimely loss and horrible fate.

It would be hard to convince the magnetic needle that a loadstone is not the most diverting thing in the world.

## Local Intelligence.

### THE WEATHER

Was wet enough and cold enough up to yesterday morning. During the afterpart of the day there was a dry-up, and a little sunshine, but no abatement of the chill. The town, however, does'nt gramble, in the belief that the present cool snap is winter's farewell benefit.

### THE MILITARY.

RETURN OF CAPT. JAQUESS' COMPANY.—The second company of Louisiana Infantry, Capt. Jaquess, after two months and eight days' service at Fort St. Philip, received their pay and were discharged on Sunday, being relieved at the Fort by one of the companies enlisted for a longer period. Capt. Jaquess and his men returned to the city on Sunday night, looking none the worse for wear, and apparently quite glad to see the city by way of a change.

THE GARIBALDI LEGION.—Company A of the Garibaldi Legion, Capt. Santini, were out on drill last night, appearing in strong force, and for the first time in their handsome and dashing Garibaldi uniform. For the halt and serenade in front of the Crescent office, we return to the gallant Italians our warmest acknowledgements.

THE ORLEANS CADETS.—Capt. Droux and his men were out on drill last night, and in full force. We learn that yesterday one of the members of this company, in honor of his achievement on Canal street, on a late celebrated occasion, was elected "Captain of the Mortar Practice," and that he received the honor meekly, not deeming himself immortalized by the distinction.

### DOINGS OF THE KNIFE.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.—James G. Brennan, the keeper of a small animal show on Tchoupitoulas street, between Lafayette and Girod, was dangerously stabbed in front of his show by one Patrick Quinlan, aided by Matthew McHugh as an accessory. The two were arrested by officers Ryan and Armor. How the difficulty began we did not hear. Officer Ryan says he saw the difficulty from across the street; saw Brennan pushing the two accused away from his door; and, as he ran over, heard McHugh say, "Cut the son of a b—h," and saw Quinlan draw a knife and cut him. This was all he knew about it. Brennan, believed to be dangerously stabbed, was carried away to receive medical attendance.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Last evening, in an Irish laborers' boarding-house on Delord street, near Leeds' Foundry, two steamboat hands, named John Holloran and Patrick Kennedy, had an affray, in which the latter was stabbed and instantly killed by the former. Mr. Lockrey, the keeper of the boarding-house, arrested Holloran and took him to the lock-up, and was then, (very harshly and improperly, as we think) himself locked up as a witness. Three or four of the other boarders were also locked up as witnesses. Lockrey says that Holloran was in the kitchen chipping meat off the head bone of a hog with a carving-knife, by way of an afternoon snack, when Kennedy got into a fuss with him and stapped him once or twice, upon which Holloran plunged the carving-knife into the lower part of his right side.

One of the boarders ran for a doctor, but Kennedy died in two or three minutes, without saying a word. Holloran ran out at the back-door, but he (Lockrey) watched at the gate till he came out, when he arrested him. Holloran admits the stabbing freely, but says he did not use the knife until after Kennedy had struck him and forcibly taken a hundred dollars out of his pocket. He says Kennedy assaulted him because he refused to treat to liquor. Lockrey, on the contrary, declares that he knows very well that Holloran hadn't five cents to his name. The Coroner was notified, and the inquest will take place to-day.

### THE ARREST OF BARLOW.

We are indebted to Wilbur & Burge's Express, (per Opelousas Railroad) for Galveston and Indianola papers of Saturday.

From the Galveston News we clip the following item:

A few days ago, Mayor Joseph received from the New Orleans Chief of Police information that one Thomas Barlow, alias Spencer, was in Galveston—a fugitive from justice, charged with having a year ago murdered a New Orleans policeman, and then escaped. A request to arrest him was sent.

The Mayor issued an order to the Marshal, Mr. Westerlage, to arrest Barlow, which that officer succeeded in executing to-day. The accused will be held subject to the New Orleans police, a member of which body is expected to come for him.

### UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

The annual commencement of the Medical Department takes place to-morrow, at Odd Fellows' Hall, the exercises beginning at 12 o'clock, M. There will be music, addresses and other exercises appropriate to the occasion. Prof. Warren Stone is to deliver the address to the graduating class.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A destructive and most exciting fire broke out at about half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the undertaking establishment of Mr. Smith, on Chippewa street, between Toledano and Louisiana avenue, in Jefferson