NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET. - - - TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $8 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XIV. MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1862. NUMBER 275.

Particular Notices.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Jan. 25, 1862.

☞ At an election for Directors on Monday last, 20th instant, the following gentlemen were elected:
B. Bisso,
Alf. Penn,
N. Williamson,
Edw. Walle,
E. F. Lavilleberve,
Edw. Farrelly,
Hu. Wilson,
A. Glass,
J. B. Slawson.
And at a meeting of the Board this day, Alf. Penn, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
jn27 1tu

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, Jan. 25, 1862.

☞ An election for nine Directors of this Bank by the Stockholders thereof, will be held in conformity to law, at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 3d day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.
L. BERNARD, Cashier.
jn27 6t11

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Jan. 23, 1862.

☞ According to recommendation of his Honor Governor Moore, this Bank will be closed on MONDAY, FEBRUARY the 27th. Notes due on that day will be payable on day Saturday.
GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.
jn23 2t

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
New Orleans, Jan. 25, 1862.

☞ In compliance with the Governor's proclamation, this Bank will be closed on MONDAY NEXT, the 27th instant.
G. CHIRAT, Cashier.
jn25 2t

CRESCENT CITY BANK,
New Orleans, Jan. 24, 1862.

☞ In conformity with the Governor's proclamation, this Bank will be closed on MONDAY, the 27th instant.
JULES BASSARD, Cashier.
jn 25 2t

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Jan. 25, 1862.

☞ This Bank will be closed on Monday, the 27th instant.
BEG. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.
jn25 2t

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Jan. 23, 1862.

☞ In compliance with the Governor's proclamation, this Bank will be closed on MONDAY, 27th inst., Bills and Notes maturing on that day must be provided for on Saturday, 25th inst.
AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.
jn24 3t

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1862.

☞ The annual election for Directors of this Institution, to serve for the ensuing year, is postponed to TUESDAY, 28th instant, in consequence of the Governor's proclamation under date of 20th instant, and will be held at the Banking House, between the hours of 10 and 2 P. M.
AUST. MONTREUIL, Cashier.
jn24 12t

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
New Orleans, Jan. 22, 1862.

☞ At an election for Directors of this Bank held on the 20th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve during the ensuing year:
Walter G. Robinson,
John Fall,
Jos. Hoy,
F. A. Boyle,
Jno. J. Noble,
G. S. Hawkins,
W. H. Kruttschnitt,
C. Harrupe,
Samuel Jamison.
And at a meeting of the Board this day, Walter G. Robinson, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
G. CHIRAT, Cashier.
jn23 6t

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
January 22, 1862.

☞ In conformity with the Governor's proclamation, this Bank will be closed on MONDAY NEXT, the 27th instant, anniversary of the Secession of the State of Louisiana.
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.
jn23 3t

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, January 22, 1862.

☞ In compliance with the Governor's proclamation, dated January 20th, this Bank will be closed on MONDAY, 27th instant. Bills and notes maturing on that day must be provided for on Saturday, 25th.
L. BERNARD, Cashier.
jn23 4t

GRAND RECEPTACLE'S OFFICE,
R. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana I. O. O. F.,
New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1862.

☞ The regular semi-annual communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana, I. O. O. F., will take place in the Grand Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M.
SIDNEY BIER, Grand Secretary.
jn16 2t

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
January 16, 1862.

☞ At the annual election, held on the 15th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the present year:
Frank Williams,
L. C. Jerry, firm of Jerry, Moses & Co.
R. M. Hansel, firm of Harrell, Gayle & Co.
John S. Walle, firm of Jno. S. Walle & Co.
N. N. Beckett, firm of Beckett, Beckett & Co.
W. H. Bonneron, firm of Payne, Huntington & Co.
Jos. Meinhof, firm of Meinhof & Vigurat.
W. A. Simon, firm of Simon & Kley.
W. T. Hartley, firm of Hartley, Johnson & Co.
J. P. Doyle, firm of Davis, Jenkins & Co.
Gideon K. Dunning, firm of McRae, Vance & Co.
Peter Anderson, firm of G. B. Graham & Co.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Frank Williams, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.
jn16 1m

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, Jan. 14, 1862.

☞ Notice—The purchasers of the McDonough property from the city of New Orleans, will find their notes deposited for collection in the Citizens' Bank.
ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer McD. S. S.
jn15 1m

☞ Crescent Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F.—By a dispensation of the M. W. Grand, the meetings of this Lodge will be held on the first THURSDAY in every month.
Officers for the ensuing term—M. Mitchell, N. Grand; H. Leith, V. G.; Thos. Moran, Rec. Sec.; M. H. Meyer, Treasurer; A. N. Jones, Per. Sec.
Members of sister Lodges are fraternally invited to attend.
jn15 6m

☞ F. A. M.—Concord Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., meets every SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in the Chapter room, in the Masonic Grand Lodge Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets. Officers for the year 1862—P. W. Dresslerbier, M. E. H. P.; Jno. Phillips, E. K.; R. L. Bruce, E. S.; S. Pennington, C. of H.; Saml. Myers, P. S.; J. H. Estes, R. A. C.; B. DeLutes, Treas.; Jas. Finnegan, Sec'y.
jn13 1y

MERCHANTS' BANK,
New Orleans, January 6, 1862.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four per cent. was declared, payable on the 5th instant.
WM. S. MOUNT, Cashier.
jn7 4t

☞ Notice—The public are hereby notified that the Licenses for the following Trades, Callings, and Professions, and on all Cabs and Carriages, public and private. Also on all Trucks, Drays, Wagons, Carts and vehicles of all descriptions, are now due and payable at my office, City Hall, during the month of January only; after that time by the City Attorney.
ADAM GIFFEN, City Treasurer.
jn1 1m

SOUTHERN COTTON COMPANY,
New Orleans, Dec. 14, 1861.

☞ Stockholders are notified that this Company will make the return to the Confederate States Authorities of its capital stock for the War Tax.
GEORGE NATHAN, Vice-President.
dn17

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1861.

☞ In compliance with the recommendation of his Excellency the Governor of the State, this Bank will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. from this date until further notice.
L. BERNARD, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
September 30, 1861.

☞ In conformity with the request of the Governor, this Bank will hereafter be closed daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, Aug. 15, 1861.

☞ In conformity with the recommendation of the Confederate States, this Bank will be closed on MONDAY, 19th instant, Bills and Notes maturing on that day must be provided for on Saturday, 17th instant.
AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1862.

☞ The annual election for Directors of this Institution, to serve for the ensuing year, is postponed to TUESDAY, 28th instant, in consequence of the Governor's proclamation under date of 20th instant, and will be held at the Banking House, between the hours of 10 and 2 P. M.
AUST. MONTREUIL, Cashier.
jn24 12t

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
New Orleans, Jan. 22, 1862.

☞ At an election for Directors of this Bank held on the 20th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve during the ensuing year:
Walter G. Robinson,
John Fall,
Jos. Hoy,
F. A. Boyle,
Jno. J. Noble,
G. S. Hawkins,
W. H. Kruttschnitt,
C. Harrupe,
Samuel Jamison.
And at a meeting of the Board this day, Walter G. Robinson, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
G. CHIRAT, Cashier.
jn23 6t

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
January 22, 1862.

☞ In conformity with the Governor's proclamation, this Bank will be closed on MONDAY NEXT, the 27th instant, anniversary of the Secession of the State of Louisiana.
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.
jn23 3t

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, January 22, 1862.

☞ In compliance with the Governor's proclamation, dated January 20th, this Bank will be closed on MONDAY, 27th instant. Bills and notes maturing on that day must be provided for on Saturday, 25th.
L. BERNARD, Cashier.
jn23 4t

GRAND RECEPTACLE'S OFFICE,
R. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana I. O. O. F.,
New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1862.

☞ The regular semi-annual communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana, I. O. O. F., will take place in the Grand Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M.
SIDNEY BIER, Grand Secretary.
jn16 2t

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
January 16, 1862.

☞ At the annual election, held on the 15th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the present year:
Frank Williams,
L. C. Jerry, firm of Jerry, Moses & Co.
R. M. Hansel, firm of Harrell, Gayle & Co.
John S. Walle, firm of Jno. S. Walle & Co.
N. N. Beckett, firm of Beckett, Beckett & Co.
W. H. Bonneron, firm of Payne, Huntington & Co.
Jos. Meinhof, firm of Meinhof & Vigurat.
W. A. Simon, firm of Simon & Kley.
W. T. Hartley, firm of Hartley, Johnson & Co.
J. P. Doyle, firm of Davis, Jenkins & Co.
Gideon K. Dunning, firm of McRae, Vance & Co.
Peter Anderson, firm of G. B. Graham & Co.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Frank Williams, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.
jn16 1m

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, Jan. 14, 1862.

☞ Notice—The purchasers of the McDonough property from the city of New Orleans, will find their notes deposited for collection in the Citizens' Bank.
ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer McD. S. S.
jn15 1m

☞ Crescent Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F.—By a dispensation of the M. W. Grand, the meetings of this Lodge will be held on the first THURSDAY in every month.
Officers for the ensuing term—M. Mitchell, N. Grand; H. Leith, V. G.; Thos. Moran, Rec. Sec.; M. H. Meyer, Treasurer; A. N. Jones, Per. Sec.
Members of sister Lodges are fraternally invited to attend.
jn15 6m

☞ F. A. M.—Concord Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., meets every SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in the Chapter room, in the Masonic Grand Lodge Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets. Officers for the year 1862—P. W. Dresslerbier, M. E. H. P.; Jno. Phillips, E. K.; R. L. Bruce, E. S.; S. Pennington, C. of H.; Saml. Myers, P. S.; J. H. Estes, R. A. C.; B. DeLutes, Treas.; Jas. Finnegan, Sec'y.
jn13 1y

MERCHANTS' BANK,
New Orleans, January 6, 1862.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four per cent. was declared, payable on the 5th instant.
WM. S. MOUNT, Cashier.
jn7 4t

☞ Notice—The public are hereby notified that the Licenses for the following Trades, Callings, and Professions, and on all Cabs and Carriages, public and private. Also on all Trucks, Drays, Wagons, Carts and vehicles of all descriptions, are now due and payable at my office, City Hall, during the month of January only; after that time by the City Attorney.
ADAM GIFFEN, City Treasurer.
jn1 1m

SOUTHERN COTTON COMPANY,
New Orleans, Dec. 14, 1861.

☞ Stockholders are notified that this Company will make the return to the Confederate States Authorities of its capital stock for the War Tax.
GEORGE NATHAN, Vice-President.
dn17

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1861.

☞ In compliance with the recommendation of his Excellency the Governor of the State, this Bank will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. from this date until further notice.
L. BERNARD, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
September 30, 1861.

☞ In conformity with the request of the Governor, this Bank will hereafter be closed daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, Aug. 15, 1861.

☞ In conformity with the recommendation of the Confederate States, this Bank will be closed on MONDAY, 19th instant, Bills and Notes maturing on that day must be provided for on Saturday, 17th instant.
AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1861.

☞ This Bank, in conformity with the recommendation of the Government, has suspended specie payment on all its liabilities. Hereafter, Confederate Treasury Notes will be accepted in payment and receipt for deposits. Parties holding paper on collection in this Bank are hereby notified that unless they consent to receive Treasury Notes of the Confederate States, or Bank Notes in lieu, payment will not be made, or withdrawn the same, and no paper shall hereafter be received for collection where the owners require other than Treasury Notes or bank notes in payment of the same.
By order:
L. BERNARD, Cashier.
(Sentinel.)

SPAR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15, Commercial Place,
New Orleans, Aug. 27, 1861.

☞ This Company will continue to insure against the Losses by Damage by Fire, the perils of the sea and Rivers, at the current rates of premium.
DIRECTORS:
P. A. Gimard, firm of Gimard & Co.
A. Watt, firm of Jno. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan, firm of Logan, Spaid & Claiborne.
A. F. Hillen, firm of Hillen & Kilgourey.
F. Laing, firm of Mumby, Laing & Co.
B. Duplantier, firm of Hunter & Co.
Lloyd R. Coleman, firm of Coleman, Britton & Withers.
W. Quatrelli, firm of Wm. Prehn & Co.
W. C. Claiborne.
Chas. A. Castille, firm of W. A. Gordon & Castille.
J. Ho. Fenstermaker, firm of S. Oser & Co.
EMILE DERUYS, President.
J. F. BREAUX, Secretary pro tem. jn21 1y

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, May 31, 1861.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, on the 23d inst., LEWIS BERNARD was elected Cashier, vice G. A. F. ROMDENHAR, resigned.
J. M. LAFERTE, President.
jn4 3t

☞ Dudley Lodge No. 66, F. and A. M.—Regular Communications of this Lodge are held EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in their Lodge Room at the GRAND LODGE HALL, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets. Members of the Craft are fraternally invited to attend.
Officers—S. L. Gutlet, W. M.; H. F. Hall, S. W.; E. M. Jones, J. W.; Theodore D. Vaulkier, Treasurer; J. W. Sheets, Secretary; E. H. Bailey, S. D.; J. H. Gendron, J. D.; Jas. B. Scot, Tyler.
s3 1y

☞ Crystal Fount Division, No. 4, S. of T., meets every THURSDAY EVENING, in the Hall of the F. M. O. A., 93 Camp street. Officers for the present term—W. F. H. Dreyfuss, W. P.; E. W. Cooper, R. S.; D. Longworth, A. R. S.; D. B. Wells, F. S.; A. Jones, Tr.; Ad. Baath, C.; Joseph Gibson, A. C.; E. W. Wallace, I. S.; Chas. Amoreux, O. S.; S. M. Angell, Chap.; James Govan, P. W. P.; J. O. Nobert, Visiting Committee; H. F. Dreyfuss, W. W. Conner, D. Longworth, Ed. Smith, Jos. Gibson, A. Anderson.
jv11 1y D. LONGWORTH, R. S.

A. T. ASKEW. | S. F. SMOOTE. | J. J. AUSTIN.

ASKEW, SMOOTE & AUSTIN—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Magnolia, Columbia Co., Ark.

—References—

Henderson, Terry & Co., | C. Yale Jr., & Co.,
A. Hawkins, | W. H. Smith. (s221

ENGLISH CANNEL COAL—

10 TONS, For sale by

D. S. DEWEES,

jn3 1m 124 Magazine street.

PERRY'S COAL OIL LAMPS,

And the Original MAYSVILLE COAL OIL

AT PERRY'S OLD LAMP STORE, (of 20 years standing)

No. 112 Tchoupitoulas,

Where you can't find 20,000 gallons of Oil nor 5000 Lamps, but where you can find about 500 Coal Oil Lamps, of all the Coal Oil Lamp makers; together with a great variety of Camphene, Spirit Gas and Solar Lamps.

I generally have on hand Coal Oil by the barrel, which I guarantee pure, and, as usual, continue to supply the trade with from one to twenty barrels at a time, and four or more such as common Coal Oil Lamps as the trade requires, at below prices as can be found elsewhere.

mh2 1y H. PERRY.

MOORE & CO., SAMUEL E. DEALERS IN China, Glass and Crockery Ware, and House Furnishing Goods, 94 Camp street.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1862.

ANNIVERSARY OF SECESSION.

Yesterday, one year ago, about the hour of meridian, the people of Louisiana, through their delegates in Constitutional Convention assembled, passed an Ordinance of Secession and formally dissolved their connection with the Government of the United States. The act was deliberately and solemnly performed, and the consequences that followed have been faithfully, bravely and gloriously met. All possible results and contingencies had been carefully considered beforehand, and our people entered upon a new career, calmly but inflexibly, determined to maintain their freedom or die as freemen.

Nobly have they vindicated that determination. Among the first to send soldiers to the field, they will be the last to retire. The arms of Louisiana have been gallantly maintained on many a battlefield, since Abraham Lincoln and his wicked Congress inaugurated a ferocious war of extermination upon the South. At Bull Run, Manassas, Oak Hills, Belmont, Pensacola and wherever else opportunity permitted, Louisianians have shown themselves brave in battle, patient in camp, indomitable in energy and inexhaustible in patriotism. Occupying one of the most exposed situations on the Confederate seaboard, they have sent more than a score of thousands of gallant men to fight the battles of the Confederacy in distant States, and yet are fully prepared, from their own resources, to defend their own commonwealth against any invasion the common foe may contemplate, without assistance from any quarter whatever. While the record of all the States is clean, and makes Southerners proud of the noble peoples with whom they have linked their destinies, that of Louisiana presents peculiar lustres and interests. According to population the number of soldiers we have furnished, equals if it does not exceed, that of any other State. Our contributions in the way of money and supplies—in means and credits—probably surpass those of any other commonwealth in the Confederacy, and instead of diminishing, they are increasing in strength and volume. And, we feel positively assured that there will be no ebb in the full tide of the patriotism and benevolence of our people, until the independence of the South shall be an acknowledged fact throughout the realms of Christendom, and even in those benighted regions that own the sway of the Gorilla usurpation.

We mention these facts, not because we hold that we are any better than others, or that we have done as much as we should, but still with honest, unobtrusive pride. Our geographical situation may have had something to do with it; but our record "still lives," and will live unto the end of time. Let us strive to make it brighter and more lustrous before the war closes.

We are almost tempted to recapitulate the leading events which have occurred since the war began, but, as these are familiar to our readers, it would be a work of supererogation. We will, therefore, make but two or three illustrations, showing that the act of dissolution did not take place a moment too soon.

Since hostilities commenced, the Northern people, whom many of us, to a great extent, were wont to regard as brothers, have manifested such a disposition towards us as makes further Governmental association with them out of the question. The malignity they have shown has never been equaled. The diabolism they have proclaimed is without a precedent. The cruelties, enormities and outrages they have perpetrated, have no parallel in the annals of civilization. Neither the Sepoys of India nor the wild Indians of our frontiers, have ever committed the crimes against God and Nature that they have been guilty of; but what they have done bears no comparison in enormity to what they openly say they will do, if victory attends upon their arms. It would have been better had we got rid of these caressing Judasses years ago. As it is, we barely escaped being kissed into political and personal crucifixion. Bless the good stars for our escape!

Our arms and armies are in a highly promising condition. We are much stronger than we ever have been before. We have larger and better appointed armies than the most enthusiastic dreamed of a few short months ago. Our strength is constantly augmenting, both in men, discipline, numbers and military material. We have gained great victories, and have, in all respects, more than held our own. We are on the verge of recognition by the great European powers, and our independence must shortly follow. We are prepared to repulse the enemy from our shores whenever an advance in force is made; and when the spring and summer campaign opens, our cruel foes, unless they make peace on our own terms in the meantime, will taste the bitter fruits of invasion about their own hearthstones. Our friend, "Yellow Jack," will take care of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards, and enable us to forward every man and arm to the Northern border. So, in a military view, we have a clear right to congratulate ourselves.

Our agricultural and commercial affairs have suffered a great deal by the war and blockade; but there is light, bright light, shining ahead. We believe that the blockade will be removed in less than ninety days, and that our ports will be opened to the commerce of the world. Then the $275,000,000 products the Old World wants, now lying idle in the South, will find a ready market, and thrift, prosperity and profit will attend upon all branches of Southern industry.

We have taken a hopeful view of affairs, because all things look auspicious. We have got rid of a dangerous political connection; we have learned that professed friends were the deadliest foes; we have whipped them on every field of importance; we are better able to whip them now than ever before, being infinitely stronger in every element of military efficiency; we are about taking our proper place among the nations of the earth; and when our ports are opened, as they shortly will be, a full tide of prosperity will flow in upon all our people.

Therefore, let the anniversary be duly celebrated by a grateful people. We all have ample reasons for devoutly thanking Providence for the manifold blessings that have been vouchsafed us.

The Governor has seen fit to order out the military to-day to celebrate the occasion—the anniversary coming, this year, on a Sunday. The 26th, therefore, will be celebrated on the 27th. We expect to witness a magnificent display, and a fervent outpouring of the patriotism of our citizens.

Debate on the Cotton Bill.

SPEECH OF THE HON. E. LAWRENCE, OF PLAQUEMINES.

[From the Baton Rouge Advocate, of the 25th.

The bill for the relief of cotton planters being still under discussion, Mr. Lawrence having the floor, went on to speak of politicians who could always expound the Constitution to their advantage. He desired to know if the Constitution gives this Legislature the power to enter into financial schemes for the benefit of privileged classes at the expense of others. The Constitution is founded in right, and he asked if the Senator from Iberville thought the Constitution gave the Legislature the power to legislate for any privileged class. A portion of the people, as it appeared to him by this bill, are to be taxed because they are not able to furnish the Navy Department, the Treasury of the State and Confederacy, which had contributed 46 per cent. to the revenue of the State. We see 1800 families dependent upon the charity of the noble hearted citizens of that city. Our legislators are here, without expectation on the part of the people to legislate thus, and these poor people—widows, whose husbands are fallen on the field of battle, and the wives of those fighting the battles of the Confederacy, are to be taxed for this privileged class. He asked if the Senator from Iberville could doubt as to his duty; as for himself, he was here to discharge his duty and to aid in every manner possible the interests of the people of the whole State and the Confederacy. He called upon Senators to beware lest they involve themselves in a worse revolution than that in which they are now engaged. It was our sacred regard for our credit which was the secret of our prosperity. He was fearful that this issue of $10,000,000 would be fruitful of the greatest evil for future generations. The people never dreamed of such a wild scheme when they elected their legislators. They had been guarding in every manner against any infringement upon the credit of the State, and as for himself he had no doubt of his duty.

He was willing to do all in his power to aid the cotton planters, but they were able to pay the interest required for procuring money, the fertile soil of our beautiful State enabled them to do so. Never was a land more generously and bountifully productive.

In looking over the bill he could see no guard to restrict or to prevent speculation of the wildest character; we had begun like Mississippi, and he feared our fate would be like her's. We shall see in a few weeks, if this bill pass, that we shall have an inflated currency which can but bring disasters which it will take generations to overcome. He was not certain but that Louisiana would eventually be involved in repudiation and loss of character, should such a scheme be encouraged.

He has been informed that any cotton planter could sell cotton enough to pay expenses. He was a sugar planter, and the sugar planters had not asked for relief; they were willing to struggle through with prices which hardly paid for raising of the crop.

He had been informed by the Senator from Union that if this bill did not pass they had plenty of bread and meat for home consumption; not so with the sugar parishes of lower Louisiana and the mechanics and laboring classes of New Orleans. There were poor widows and wives of absent soldiers marching daily to the free market for their daily allowance. They were living in good houses and comfortable homes, but could not, were it not for the charity of the people of New Orleans, obtain a living. He was opposed to their taxation. He gloried in the great cotton interest of the State, but did not believe in fostering it at the expense of other interests. He was willing to pay 8 per cent. interest for money. The banks had some $10,000,000 surplus capital and they were willing to loan it to planters. He paid a high compliment to the integrity of the Senator from St. Martin. He believed him to be actuated by the purest of motives; and so were the other Senators who favored the bill; but he thought that their wishes had exceeded their judgment and prudence.

He would that this measure could be deferred for ninety days. He believed that by that time the planters would prefer to struggle through their difficulties, rather than ruin the credit of the State or jeopardize the glorious future of the commercial centre of our Confederacy. He appealed to the Senator from Iberville again if he could doubt as to his duty, if he was willing to see the poor of the city and all other interests and the country taxed for those who were in reality able to depend upon their own resources, and who had no right to special legislation in their behalf, which involved the future welfare of the State—her present proud position both at home and abroad.

The extension of the lien now now before the Legislature, which he hoped would now become a law, would enable the banks to furnish all reasonable necessities of the planting interest. The banks were willing and ready to do it, provided this measure is adopted. He concluded by saying that we were all engaged in the momentous struggle for independence and liberty. No one, however, doubts the result. Our energies and resources are taxed, and will be to the utmost extent. He appealed to Senators to preserve, if possible, in every way the proud financial credit of our State, and give for all time to come to our beautiful city, situated as she is at the very gates of the imperial centre of civilization, agriculture and commerce, that golden future which is now opening to her and to our glorious Confederacy.

An Abolitionist Rampant.

A bill was before the Federal House of Representatives, a few days ago, making an appropriation to carry into effect the act providing for the exhibition of Yankee products at the coming World's Fair in London. A highly characteristic debate ensued, from which we select the following precious specimen:

The House, in committee, took up the bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the act providing for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair.

Mr. Lovejoy, (Rep.) of Illinois—I am very decidedly opposed to this bill. I think it is enough for us, in all conscience, to have been humbugged and dishonored and disgraced by the British nation, without now appropriating thirty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of an American exhibition there.

Mr. Kellogg, (Rep.) of Illinois, inquired if it had been through the action of the British Government, or of our own Government, that we have been thus dishonored and disgraced?

Mr. Lovejoy—I understand how it was done. That disgrace was all that the traitor could bear. We marched up to it sweating great drops of blood. We came to it as Christ went to the cross, saying: "If it be possible, let this cup pass from us;" and yet we are required to say that we did it cheerfully—that we did it gladly—and that we now appropriate thankfully thirty-five thousand dollars to fit out Commissioners to appear at the Court of St. James. Inasmuch as we have submitted to that disgrace—as we have submitted to be thus dishonored by Great Britain, I think the least we can do is to acknowledge it, and to stay at home till the time comes that we can whip that nation. Then I will be willing to go and appear at their World's Exhibition. Every time I think of that surrender, the words come instinctively to me which Æneas used when requested by Queen Dido to rehearse the sufferings which had befallen the Trojans during the siege and capture of Troy—"Oh, Queen! you require me to renew the inclitable grief of that people by rehearsing it." Every time the subject comes up—every time that an allusion is made to it—every time that I have to think of it, that expression of the tormented and agonized Trojan exile comes to my lips—I am made to renew the horrors which I suffered when the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached us.

I acknowledge it. I have sadly wept tears of vexation. I hate it, and I hate the British Government. I here now publicly avow and record that hate, and declare that it shall be unextinguishable. I mean to cherish it while I live, and to bequeath it to my children when I die, and if I am alive when the next British Government comes to carry a musket in that war, I will carry it. I have two sons, and I mean to charge them, and do now charge them, that, if they shall have at that time reached the years of manhood and strength, they shall enter into that war. I believe there was no need for that surrender, and I believe that the nation would rather have gone to war with Great Britain than have suffered the disgrace of being insulted and being thus unavenged. I have not reached the sublimation of Christianity—that exaltation of Christianity which allows me to be insulted, abused and dishonored. I bear all that as a Christian, but to say that I do it cheerfully, is more than I can bring myself to do. I trust in God that the time is not far distant when we shall have suppressed the rebellion, and be prepared to avenge and wipe out this insult that we have received.

We will then stir up Ireland, we will appeal to the Chartists of England, we will go to the old French *habitans* of Canada, we will join hands with Prussia and Russia to take away the Eastern possessions of that proud empire, and will take away the crown from that Government before we cease. I trust in God that that time will come. I trust the appropriation will be voted down. One of our Commissioners, I understand, is the individual who writes those pleasant letters, asking us to submit to insult cheerfully—to smile at this bitter cup, drugged with the bitterest ingredients that were ever pressed to human lips, and not to make a face about it. I don't believe there was any necessity for this surrender. I am strongly inclined to believe that we would have been all the stronger for this difficulty with Great Britain, for it would have made us feel the necessity of making short work with the rebels.

After further debate, the House passed the bill by a large majority.

Anecdote of Simon Cameron.—A Pennsylvanian, now in the army, relates to us a traditional anecdote of the Secretary of War, which is probably as true as the posthumous stories of the juvenile days of great men generally are; and we therefore put it on record for the benefit of his future biographer.

It was the custom aforetime in Pennsylvania for mothers to place an apple, a silver dollar, and a Bible before their children, as soon as they were able to toddle about, and, with a mother's interest and sagacity, she took care to place those who, while it was considered indicative of their more matured predilections. In accordance with this custom the mother of the infantile Simon, as soon as he was able to stand on his pins, produced the articles and set them before the child, hoping in her heart he would select the Bible. But not so Simon. The future Secretary of War took a somewhat deliberate view, and with less reverence than King Alfred, mounted atop the Holy Writ, pocketed the dollar, and commenced munching the apple. It is needless to add that he has been at that business ever since. [Cincinnati Commercial.

Local Intelligence.

Celebration of the First Anniversary of our Independence Day.—Yesterday, the first anniversary of the independence of the State of Louisiana, was celebrated in fine style by the Regiment of Orleans Guard, Col. Numa Augustin, and the Battalion of Chasseurs-a-Pied, Major C. S. Mellieur. These corps got under arms at an early hour, and forming in line together, paraded the principal streets of the First and Second Districts, presenting a most imposing appearance. After their march was over, they adjourned to Congo Square, where a collation was set out under spacious tents, and the gallant gentlemen refreshed themselves after their fatiguing exercises. We like the spirit which these corps have exhibited in thus setting an example for the celebration of our national holidays, and we are sure that it will produce a happy result.

Launch of the Trent.—The new gunboat Trent, being constructed on the Bayou St. John by Capt. Sidney Porter, was launched on Saturday afternoon most successfully, in the presence of a vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen. Everything passed off satisfactorily and agreeably, and the new vessel sits upon the water in a style which gives every promise of future usefulness. It is expected that she will be ready for her armament in two or three weeks, and as soon as these are mounted she will go immediately into commission and give some of those piratical craft of the Hessians in the Sound a little work. The only regret we have is, that there is not a dozen more like her on the stocks in the Bayou, for they would all find work enough to do in opening our trade with Mobile and the Mississippi coast.

Arrival of Troops.—The steamer Era No. 4, Capt. Kountz, arrived last evening bringing down Capt. Stauly's company, the Shelby Guards, who form a portion of the Texas battalion attached to the regiment of Planters' Life Guard. We take pleasure in noticing the arrival of such a fine body of men, and we predict that the reputation of Texas will lose nothing in their hands. The regiment is indebted to Col. Marshall J. Smith, of the Crescent Regiment, and Capt. Tarleton, of the Twiggs Guard, of the same regiment, for the use of their armory for quarters, until proper provision could be made.

We understand they will remain until the arrival of the Roebuck, now hourly expected, with the remainder of the battalion, when they will at once proceed to Memphis for active service. This regiment, under command of Col. Hy. de Vaure, is under marching orders of Gen. A. Sydney Johnston for Bowling Green, Ky.

The Wooden Sword Presentation.—The danger in practical jokes is the subject of more than one proverb; but, somehow or other, the human family seem to be particularly prone to them. We have known them to be the cause of many a serious quarrel among friends—of bloodshed—and death. The practical joke which was played off upon Lieut. Marshall last Monday night, in which he was presented, after a great deal of speechifying and ceremony, with a sword made of wood, came very near terminating seriously. Though fond enough of a joke, Mr. Marshall could not appreciate this one as good natured—for he had been ridiculed in the presence of a crowd of entire strangers, and considering it also an imputation upon his honor as a soldier, he demanded satisfaction from the originators of the affair, Messrs. Michael Hahn and J. W. Black. These gentlemen were both surprised and pained at the unfortunate turn affairs had taken, and were willing to make every proper reparation, and forwarded to him a letter disclaiming any intention of wronging or insulting him or his company in practicing their joke. A copy of this letter will be found in another column, and we trust that its publication will smother the least spark of ill-feeling engendered by the disagreeable affair.

Fires.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning the rear of Mr. H. H. Hansell's saddlery store, No. 24 Magazine street, caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished they communicated with the trunk manufactory of Mr. F. Baur, next door below, and with the hardware store of Messrs. C. C. Gaines & Co., next door above. The store and stock of Mr. Hansell was almost entirely destroyed. The third and fourth stories of Mr. Baur, with their contents, also shared the same fate; and the upper part of Messrs. Gaines & Co.'s store was burned and their whole stock badly damaged by water. The loss by this fire must exceed a hundred thousand dollars, most of which is covered by insurance in the city offices. We noticed during the fire a large number of bystanders looking on idly, while the firemen were toiling at their engines with a short force, and it struck us that if all the able-bodied men who were loitering about this fire had taken hold of the breaks, the loss might have been decreased very materially. It is a well-known fact that the majority of our fire companies have been much crippled by their members going off to the war, and that at this time every citizen should make it a duty to assist all in his power at every fire. We hope that our people will take this view of the case; and that hereafter there will be no more idle men standing about fires.

There was another fire about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in an old park warehouse on Commerce street, between Girod and Julia. The building was destroyed, but as it was empty and much dilapidated, the loss was small. There were two other alarms of fire during the morning, but as the bells only rang a few minutes, we presume they were false alarms.

Another Accident on the City Railroad.—A youth of 16 years of age, named Allen Hill, whose parents reside at the corner of Nayades and Seventh streets, was run over by one of the city cars on Saturday afternoon, near Calliope street, and had one of his ankles badly crushed. He was taken home. We understand that it was altogether an accident.

Oleaginous Rogue.—Sam, a negro man belonging to Mrs. Heckman, was arrested on Saturday by special officer Miller, for stealing cotton seed oil from his employer, Mr. F. M. Fisk, the proprietor of the cotton seed oil manufactory on New Levee street. Sam has for some time past been in the habit of pilfering oil from the manufactory by filling his dinner bucket during the day, and at night taking it home, or disposing of it to small grocers. His principal customer for stolen oil was a grocer named Patrick Gannon, who keeps on the corner of Franklin and Lafayette streets, and as Sam owned up after being arrested, and blowed on Gannon, he was arrested also, and upon searching his store, quite a quantity of oil was discovered and identified by Mr. Fisk. Both were locked up for examination.

Baby Found Dead.—A dead infant was found under the wharf opposite Clouet street, Third District, on Saturday afternoon. How it got there is a mystery which has not yet been explained.

First District Court.—The following business was done in this court on Saturday:

Jack, a slave of Mr. Armstrong, was tried for assaulting a white person and drawing blood. As there was only one witness against the negro, and as the evidence of that witness was not corroborated by any circumstance, he was acquitted.

Judge Collens delivered the following sentences:

John Schnaffer, convicted of being a dangerous and suspicious character—three months in the Workhouse.

S. Ayles, convicted of stealing $150 worth of jewelry from the house of Dr. D'Aquin—two years in the Penitentiary and an additional year if he does not pay a fine of $1000.

F. Carreau, for larceny—one year in the Penitentiary.

Mrs. Perdinand, assault and battery—$25 fine or Parish Prison one week.

Wm. McElvoy and his negro son and daughter, for keeping a disorderly house—three days in the Parish Prison, provided they afterwards remove to a fitting locality.

In the case of F. Steele, a new trial was refused.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

DISPATCHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS