The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1861

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By G. Leaumont, Blanche & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 66 Chartres street, boots, shoes and brogans; also wines and clothing.

By N. Vignie, at 11 o'clock, A. M., opposite his office, corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley, a lot of fine furniture, looking glasses, &c.

OPENING THEIR EYES.

The progress of reason among the secessionists of the North has been lamentably slow. Until very recently they were unwilling or unable to recognize the convictions of the public mind at the South, or to appreciate the course of conduct likely to be pursued. They seemed indeed incapable of conceiving the possibility of the *bona fide* secession of a State, and when South Carolina formally withdrew from the Union, they treated the act as one rather provocative of jest than of serious and solemn reflection. Nor indeed did they clearly and fully understand what the South was about, even when Florida followed South Carolina, and Mississippi and Alabama dissolved their connection with the rest of the confederacy. It is only since the accession of Georgia, and especially since Louisiana, to their astonishment and consternation, has abandoned them, that they are disposed to look upon secession as a fixed fact.

In the incipiency of this movement for Southern independence the Black Republicans were clamorous for coercion. Regarding the conduct of the Southern States as rebellious, they were eager at once to invoke the strong arm of the Federal Government to punish the traitors who had dared to defy their supremacy. After a while, however, they discovered that threats of violence and fertility of invective failed utterly to advance their cause—that the States which had seceded were by no means frightened from their propriety, while the border States were rendered malignant, and induced at once to proclaim their immutable determination to resist coercion. The masterly inactivity or *ca'm sacrifice* of the President continued likewise towards calming the fury of the Republicans for Southern blood, by giving time for cool reflection. The result of all this has been that Black Republicanism is gradually changing its views and purposes. It still beholds secession "as in a glass, darkly," but nevertheless it recognizes the doctrine, and even contemplates a possible condition of things when it will be compelled to treat with the seceding States as equals. It is horribly disagreeable for the Northern negrophilists to give up their cherished idea of chastising the South into submission, and they continue to make awful grimaces at the thought of the eventual necessity; but we discern certain indications that they are preparing to accept a Southern Confederacy sooner than beg at themselves by war.

We have been led to these reflections by perusing an article of marked significance in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of the 2d inst. That journal is one of the ablest in the West, and is decided in its Republican proclivities, though little given to the coarse and vulgar language in which kindred sheets indulge. In the article in question the *Commercial*, "with many a weary sigh, and many a groan," buckles itself to the painful duty of pronouncing against coercion. Its declaration, however, is prefaced by a notable quantity of reproachful epithets hurled against South Carolina and Florida for their rumored attempts upon Forts Sumter and Pickens, and against secession. Having thus unpacked its heart, it proceeds to affirm that though the Republicans must not recognize the right of secession, they must recognize, at some time and in some form, the facts of revolution. "If," says the *Commercial*, "the Southern Confederacies, or otherwise divided, the work must be done by a Convention of the States decently and in order." Are you there old Truepenny! This is a huge stride in advance of the blood and thunder organs of Black Republicanism which appear to be literally "spoiling for a fight." But the *Commercial* makes more and more sensible Witness the annexed passages from its article

But if one State cannot withdraw from the Union, a Convention of the people of all the States can take the general welfare into consideration, and yield the disaffected States the independence that they seem to covet. It is vain to talk of coercing the people of the States from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and the Ohio to the Gulf. The General Assemblies of New York and Ohio, by almost unanimous votes, tendered the General Government money and men to enforce the laws. Virginia and Kentucky, instead of responding to this movement by the passage of similar resolutions, defiantly took the side of rebellion against the Union, and of the banks that robbed the Federal Government of its property in States that had not pretended to withdraw from the Union. This, we fear, is decisive. We must, therefore, permit the establishment of a cotton empire, and if the border slave States prefer the dominion of the peculiar politicians who possess authority under King Cotton to the old fashioned American Republic, they must be permitted to go their way, and in peace, if peace is possible. If madness will make it war, it must be met, but we must make peace if we can. If they will go with South Carolina, New York and Ohio, and other great Northern States have tendered money and military force to sustain the Government, and the only hesitation has been to assist Mr Yancey in firing the Southern heart. Now Commissioners are sent to a Conference called by Virginia, and every lover of the Union will pray that a good understanding may be reached and a fair and honorable base of a settlement of sectional difficulties wrought out, and that the border States may be brought to consider their interest and rights in the Union. If the event should be otherwise, let New York and Ohio see whether Virginia and Kentucky will join in the call for a Convention of all the States with the view of preventing the armed conflict of antagonisms that are irreconcilable, by the peaceable separation of discordant and belligerent sections.

This is sound advice, though it comes from an enemy. We trust the opinions of the *Commercial* will prevail. Whether blood be shed or not, to the complexion must it come at last. Is it not better for the North to recognize the facts of revolution at once than to be constrained to do so after losing thousands of lives, spending millions of money, and involving herself in almost irretrievable commercial ruin?

The steamship Habana, Capt. J. B. McConnell, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for Havana, with a full list of passengers and $18,000 in specie.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Grand Secretary Samuel G. Risk gives notice that the annual grand communication of the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons will commence on Monday evening, the 11th inst. at the hall of the Grand Lodge Hall. Punctual attendance is requested.

The Washington *Constitution* has ceased to exist.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.—The following dispatch to the Mobile *Register* gives the organization of the Southern Congress:

MONTGOMERY, February 4.

The Southern Congress organized to day by the election of the Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, as President, and J. J. Hooper, Esq., of Alabama, as Secretary.

Mr. Cobb, on taking the chair, said he regarded our separation as certain, perfect and perpetual.

All the seceding States are represented.

A FEARFUL SCENE.—From the London *Post*, received by the Etna, we take the following terribly descriptive of a scene in London, which is published without comment in the course of local reports. Why will not English philanthropists graduate their visions to see things nearer at home, instead of straining it to discover imaginary misery across the ocean When the labor system of the South presents an instance approaching in horror to the scene of the frightful army of *three thousand* starving *women* drawn up in one array in one city, then we will grant it is not the most beneficent of labor systems, as we know it now to be.

It was announced that on Wednesday only women would be relieved At noon a vast number of poor women, thinly clad, many suffering from cold and hunger, assembled in the streets. they continued to increase until three hours after four o'clock their numbers had increased to 3000. The work of relieving them lasted many hours.

A dispatch of the 4th instant from Helena Arkansas, to the Memphis *Avalanche*, says:

A company of sixty five men left yesterday on the steamer Notrebe for Little Rock, to aid in taking the Arsenal. Four companies mustered men left to day to reinforce those who left yesterday, under command of Captains Glat and Scaife.

THE DRUSES OF SYRIA AND THE SECESSIONISTS.—The Brooklyn meteorologist, Mr. Merriam, publishes the following paragraph in the *Journal of Commerce*: The atmospheric waves that produced such a frantic state in the human mind in Syria has passed slowly westward in the path of the sun, and its influences are seen in the same parallels on this Continent Syria is between 31 and 37 degrees north latitude.

DURATION OF LIFE.—By calculation, it is shown that of 1000 individuals, 23 die in their birth, 27 from teething, convulsions and worms 7 at maturity, 2 women in child birth, 195 of consumptions, asthma and other chronic complaints, 250 of fever, 12 of apoplexy, and 41 of dropsy Or, in another point of view, of 1000 persons, 300 die within the first year, 80 in the second, 40 in the third, 30 in the fourth, and within the first eight years of life, 445 or almost one half of the number, are cut off by premature death.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of Steamship Anglo-Saxon—Liverpool Cotton Market Quiet—Hostilities Renewed at Gaeta.

Portland, February 7.—The Canadian mail steamship Anglo-Saxon, Capt. Ballantine, from Liverpool at noon Thursday, the 24th, via Londonderry on Friday evening, the 25th ult., has arrived at this port.

Her accounts are three days later than those by the Kedar at New York.

Steamships Arrived Out.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship Kangaroo, from New York, whence she sailed the 12th ult., arrived out at Liverpool the 24th.

The Canadian mail steamer North American arrived in the Mersey on the 24th, from Portland, with advices thence to the 12th ult.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, January 25.—The brokers' circular reports the sales of Cotton the past week at 87,000 bales, including 29,000 taken on speculation and 17,000 for export.

The business opened buoyant at an advance of ⅛d., which was subsequently lost, the market closing dull at last week's rates

To day's business amounted to 8000 bales, of which 3000 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 5¾d.; Fair Mobile, 7¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; Middling Mobile, 7¾d.; Middling Uplands, 7¼d. The stock of Cotton in Liverpool figures up 350,000 bales, of which 252,000 are of American description. Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. say the prices of Cotton have declined 1-16 to ⅛d., but that holders refuse to concede.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool, January 25.—The week's business in Breadstuffs closed dull and with a downward tendency. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote mixed Indian Corn at 37s. Provisions closed quiet at unchanged quotations.

London, January 25.—The Money market is without change. Consols closed at 91⅛ to 91⅜.

European Political News—Later from China.

The renewal of hostilities at Gaeta took place on the 22d by a heavy fire from the besieged. The Sardinians promptly replied.

Later advices from China state that all was quiet. The first installment of indemnity had been paid.

Important from Washington.

Final Response to South Carolina—Fort Sumter to be Defended to the Last.

Washington, February 7.—Col. Hayne, the Commissioner from South Carolina, to day received final instructions from his State in reference to Fort Sumter.

He immediately waited upon the President, who informed him that it was his duty to defend the Federal fortresses to the best of his ability.

Col. Hayne returns home immediately to South Carolina.

More Troops for Washington.

Washington, February 7.—The artillery company recently arrived at New York from Augusta, Georgia, has been ordered to Washington.

Important from Northern Texas—Seizure of Several Forts.

Washington, February 7.—Advices from Fort Smith, Arkansas, say the Texas volunteers, under Gen. Van Dorn, Col. Cobb and Arbuckle, in the Indian Territory.

The conductor of the mail reports that the Little Rock Arsenal was taken possession of by State troops on the 23d inst.

Latest from the Peace Convention—Indiana Against a Compromise.

Washington, February 7.—The Commissioners to the Peace Congress are prohibited to divulge the proceedings to outsiders.

The Indiana Commissioners are reported to be opposed to any compromise.

Proceedings of Congress.

Washington, February 7.—The bill suspending the United States mail service to the seceding States passed the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 121 ayes to 58 nays.

The report from the Committee of Thirty three is under consideration.

In the Senate Mr. Johnson concluded his speech.

A committee of conference has been appointed on the Deficiency bill.

New York Saluting Virginia.

New York, February 7.—A salute was fired to day in honor of the State of Virginia, and her efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment of our political differences.

Union Meeting in St. Louis.

St. Louis, February 7.—A grand Union meeting was held in this city last night. Francis P. Blair, Jr., made a speech in which he urged the Union-loving men to support the ticket for delegates to the State Convention.

Arrival of Troops.

St. Louis, February 7.—A body of troops, numbering in all 340 men arrived to day, destined for United States arsenals in this city.

Extensive Failures in New York.

New York, February 7.—The well known firms of Graydon, McCready & Strange and Adriance & Co. have suspended payment.

The liabilities of each firm are said to amount to about a million of dollars. Their assets are large.

Further European Intelligence.

By the Steamer Anglo-Saxon—Great Warlike Preparations of France—Difficulties between Denmark—The Cotton Question in England.

Portland, Me., February 7.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool the 24th, and Londonderry the 25th, brings the following general and political intelligence:

Great Britain—American Vessels Registering Under British Flag.

A conference of influential merchants held in the city of Manchester for the purpose of devising measures to relieve the cotton trade from the anxiety resulting from their dependence on the American supply.

Resolutions were passed recommending measures to commensurate with the danger apprehended.

Several American vessels have registered at Liverpool under the British flag, to enable them to carry salt to South Carolina and bring back cotton without fear of capture.

France.

The French Government is making extraordinary military and naval preparations. Its excuse is that Germany is menacing Denmark, and the recent speech of the King of Prussia.

Immense activity is being carried on at the Toulon arsenal.

The Government intends to send thirty four ships to sea, with twenty steel clad frigates.

The Paris Bourse rules steady. The three per cent rentes closed at 68 50.

Denmark.

Advices from Copenhagen say the Danish Minister of Marine has ordered the equipment of twenty two steamers by the 21st of March next.

Italy.

Sardinian troops are being dispatched to Abruzzo and Calabria, where the reactionary movements were suppressed

Gen. Garibaldi asks fresh donations to enable King Victor Emanuel to extranchise the rest of Italy.

Colonel Tarr has returned to Turin from a visit to Garibaldi. He says Gen. Garibaldi has sent a complimentary message to Count Cavour and gave up his attack on Venetia as being inexpedient.

Later from China.

Latest advices from China, by the overland mail, at Alexandria, state that the rebels were rapidly gaining ground at Shanghai.

Kentucky Legislature—Adjournment till March.

Frankfort, Ky., February 7.—Both branches of the Kentucky Legislature have agreed to adjourn on Monday next till the twentieth of March.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, February 7.—The Ohio river at the point is stationary, with 10 feet 6 inches water in the canal, by the mark

New York Markets.

New York, February 6.—Cotton closed dull and heavy, at a decline of ⅛c. since yesterday. The sales of Flour comprised 12,000 bbls., at $5 10 @ $5 15 for Superfine State; the turn in favor of the buyer. Pork rules dull at $17 75 for Mess.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, February 6.—Flour closed steady, with sales at $4 60 to $4 75 for Superfine Whisky sells at 24c per gallon Lard closed dull at 8½c to 9¼c per lb. Pork closed very dull at $16 75 to $17 per bbl for Mess. Sugar brown at 5½c to 7½c per lb. Coffee—Sales at 13 to 13¾c. Molasses is selling at 29 to 30c.

Steamboats Ordered to Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, February 7.—The steamer L. M. Kennett passed down at 7 P. M. yesterday, the Monarch at 2, and the J. S. Pringle at 10 o'clock this morning.

DUBUQUE, N. Y., January 31.—A fire at Jamestown last night burned over thirty houses of business, including the Allen House, Chatsworth and Jamestown Banks, and the Hawley Block. The papers, books and funds of the banks were all saved. Loss from $150,000 to $200,000.

ENGLISH HYMNS.—A writer in *Fraser's Magazine* says there are about 5000 hymns in the English language, whereof Watt wrote 600, Doddridge 375, Cowper 348, Toplady 134, Newton, about 400, Montgomery, Cooper and but it is doubtful if there are 200 of them that are fit to rank among the classics of the national poetry.

"EIGHT MORE AS TWELVE."—A Dutchman in Columbus county, Ohio, leased his lands to an oil company last year, on condition of receiving one-eighth of the oil procured. The well proved to be a pretty good one, and the former began to think that the oil men should give him a better chance and received a visit from one. They asked him what he wanted. He said they ought to give him one-twelfth. The agreement was finally made, with the understanding that the Dutchman was to tell no one. All went on smooth until the next division day came, when our friend was early on hand, to see how much better he would be off under the new bargain. Eleven barrels were rolled to one side for the oil men, and one for him. This did not suit him by any means, he says he: "I think I was to get more as before. By jinks, you take eleven barrels." The matter was explained to him that he formerly got one barrel of every eight, but it was his own opposition to only take one of every twelve. This revelation took him aback. He scratched his head, looked cross, and relieved his swelling breast of feelings of self-reproach by indulging in remarkably strong Dutch, by dander! dat ish de first time as ever I knowed eight was more as twelve."

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1861.

The Convention came to order at ten minutes before eleven o'clock, A. M., President Mouton in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Howard, of the Baptist Church. The roll being called, 86 members answered to their names. The minutes of the twelfth day were read and accepted.

The first business in order was the ordinance presented by Mr. Briscoe, of Madison, from the Committee on the Judiciary, providing for the publication of the ordinances and journal in the official paper and in book form, particulars of which we have already published. Adopted.

The ordinance offered by Mr. Wilkinson, of Plaquemines, resolving that we are opposed to the admission of any States into the Southern Confederacy unless they conform to the new Constitution, &c., came up and was, on his motion, by suggestion of Mr. Egan, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Saturday, at noon.

The resolution of Mr. Dorsey, of Tensas, that members shall receive *no* additional mileage on account of adjourning from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, now came up, and Mr. Davidson, of Orleans, moved to amend by striking out the word "no." Mr. McNeely, of Pointe Coupee, thought that a committee of three should be appointed to investigate the subject of mileage, for he understood that some point members residing only 50 or 60 miles from the Capitol who were drawing mileage for 200 and 300 miles. On the adoption of the amendment Mr. Dorsey called for the ayes and noes. Mr. Miles, of Orleans, was excused from voting, as while he thought the members ought to have country additional mileage,those from Orleans should not be paid extra for coming home. Mr. Semmes, of Orleans, voted yes, with an explanation similar to that of Mr. Miles. Mr. Wilkinson, of Plaquemines, did the same. Several motions were made, but a substitute for them, offered by Mr. Herron, of East Baton Rouge, that mileage be allowed and paid to members of this Convention for the additional miles they have to travel in consequence of the adjournment from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Polk, of Morehouse, to the effect that this Convention is unalterably opposed to any further alterations of the Constitution, was now called up. Mr. Olivier, of St. Mary, of the Committee on Constitution, stated that the committee were opposed to making amendments to the Constitution necessitated by the new state of affairs but there were some further amendments of the same nature absolutely necessary. Mr. Marks, of Caddo, of the same committee, thought this resolution would be a reflection upon the committee. Mr. Polk supported his resolution, disclaiming any reflection upon the committee. Mr. Simmons, of Claiborne, spoke of an amendment necessary to permit of the trial of recused cases of law. Mr. Herron, of East Baton Rouge, spoke to the same effect. Mr. Olivier moved to lay the resolution upon the table, and Mr. Polk thereupon called for the ayes and noes. This motion was carried by a vote of 83 to 10.

Under the head of unfinished business, the ordinance of citizenship, reported in yesterday's *Bee*, came up. The amendment of Mr Todd, of Morehouse, to section 6, providing that no person coming in to reside after the secession shall be required to take an oath of allegiance, was accepted by the committee and adopted An amendment of Mr. Egan, of De Soto, striking out the words "within sixty days," was also carried, by a vote of 46 to 34 Mr Rozier, of Orleans, moved to recommit the whole ordinance to the committee. Lost by a vote of 36 yeas to 41 nays The sixth section was then adopted, as thus amended

On motion of Mr. Bermudez, of Orleans, the third section, (which was passed over on Wednesday,) was reconsidered and adopted as it stood originally.

Mr. Herron, of East Baton Rouge, offered an additional section, No 8, empowering the Legislature to pass laws for the naturalization of foreigners. A motion of Mr. York, of Concordia, to lay this upon the table was carried, after being called for by Mr. Herron was carried by a vote of 66 to 29.

Mr. Tappan, of Orleans, offered an additional section, providing that all citizens of other slaveholding States may become citizens of Louisiana by acquiring the residence required by the laws of this State, and upon taking the oath of allegiance to Louisiana.

Mr Kennedy, of Orleans, chairman of the Committee, thought this unnecessary. Mr York, of Concordia, offered an amendment, "providing those who come into the Southern Confederacy." Mr. Bermudez, of Orleans, offered another amendment, substituting the words "slaveholding citizens" for "citizens." Its motion was adopted as section nine, and all the amendments were laid on the table The whole ordinance was then adopted, and a motion from Mr Dawson, of Sabine, to reconsider the vote, was lost.

Mr. Lewis, of Claiborne, called up the resolution of Mr Davidson, of Sabine, to adjourn from the 9th instant to the 13th, inclusive, of Texada, of Rapides, offered a resolution that ordinances reported by standing committees should have precedence over every other business, which was laid over. Mr Walker, of Orleans, spoke against the resolution to adjourn, and thought the action of the Convention had been too hasty and inconsiderate, particularly in the case of the ordinance on citizenship, which he thought to contain errors. The chair Mr Talbot, of Iberville, sitting at the request of President Mouton remarked that the Convention had every opportunity to act with mature deliberation, and he thought they had done so.

Mr Semmes, of Orleans, offered an amendment, to adjourn on Tuesday, the 12th of M., instead of the 13th of March. Three motions to amend dates, and one by Mr Herron to amend by reassembling at Baton Rouge, were lost. An amendment by Mr Sexton, of Lafayette, to reassemble on the 4th proximo, instead of the 13th, was carried. An amendment by Mr Egan, of De Soto, to leave the calling of the Convention entirely to the President, was laid on the table. By vote of 80 to 29 it was then resolved to adjourn from 2 o clock, P M., on the 12th instant to the 4th proximo.

The Convention suspended for a two third votes for the purpose of considering the resolution of Mr. Texada, of Rapides, mentioned above, which was adopted.

The order of the day now came up—the following ordinance, which was read:

AN ORDINANCE

Concerning the Current and District Courts established in the State of Louisiana by the late Convention of the United States.

The people of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, do ordain, and it is hereby ordained as follows:

SECTION 1. All acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the late United States of America relating to the organization and jurisdiction of the Circuit and District Courts established by the Congress of the United States within the limits of the State of Louisiana, and relating to the administration of justice in said Courts, which were in force in this State at the time of the separation of this State from the United States, are hereby re enacted and declared to be in full force and effect as laws of the State of Louisiana, so far as the same are not inconsistent with any of the ordinances of this Convention, or incompatible with the sovereignty of the State of Louisiana; and all writs and process from said Courts shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana.

SEC. 2. All offices held within this State, under and by virtue of the acts of Congress aforesaid, shall continue as organized under said acts, and the functions and duties thereof shall be performed by the respective officers who have had charge of the same under the said laws, provided said officers shall recognize the sole and exclusive authority of the State of Louisiana, by accepting and receiving commissions from the Governor as officers of the State of Louisiana, and by taking the oath of office prescribed by the ordinance passed by this Convention, amending the 90th article of the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 3. Should any person in charge of any such office refuse to comply with the provisions of the foregoing section, the said office shall be deemed vacant, and the books, records and effects thereof, of every kind whatsoever pertaining appertaining, or in any wise belonging, shall be delivered to such other person as the Governor shall commission to hold and perform the duties of the said office, who shall enter upon the duties before held in this State, under and by virtue of the laws of the United States mentioned in the first section of this ordinance. Should vacancy from any cause whatsoever, the Governor shall have authority, and he is hereby directed to commission some competent and experienced person to perform the duties thereof, provided that all such appointees shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the second section of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. All officers commissioned by the Governor, by virtue of this ordinance, shall, within twenty days after the date of their commission, execute, in favor of the State of Louisiana, bonds with security to those in which bonds heretofore required to be executed in favor of the United States in similar cases and with like security; and said bonds shall be deposited among the archives of the State in the office of the Secretary of State. And all accounts, abstracts, funds, vouchers or reports of any kind whatsoever, required by law of the United States, or by instructions from the Executive Department of the Government, to be transmitted to said Government, shall be transmitted at the time prescribed by law or by instructions to the Corresponding Executive Department of the Government of the State of Louisiana. And the State of Louisiana doth hereby guarantee and indemnify the United States to comply with the provisions of this ordinance against all claims and demands of the United States arising out of such compliance.

SEC. 5. That all rules, actions or proceedings of any description whatsoever pending in said Courts at the time the Ordinance of Secession was passed, shall continue as if no such act had been passed, subject to the business of the said Courts had taken place, and in all cases pending in the Circuit Court, mentioned in the first section of this ordinance, wherein a final judgment or decree has been or may be rendered, from which judgment or decree a writ of error or appeal would lie, under the provisions of the acts hereinbefore described, such writ may issue to the next general Court of this State, from the judgments or decrees in which a writ of error would lie to the Supreme Court of the United States under the acts in force aforesaid, or execution upon the said judgments or decrees shall be stayed; provided the party cast therein shall, within ten days, exclusive of Sundays, file his petition addressed to the Court in which the decree complained of, file his petition addressed to the said Court, stating his intention to apply to a writ of error or appeal, as the case may be, together with such security as is required by the Court to be constituted for that purpose; said shall, within ten days after the organization of said Court, perfect his said application; and, provided, further, that the said party shall give bond, with good and sufficient security conditioned, to perfect and prosecute said writ of error or appeal, with such other conditions and in such amount as are required in similar cases by the laws hereby re-enacted.

Mr. Bonford, of Orleans, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, explained the ordinance. Mr. Thomasson, of Claiborne, thought that the Convention at Montgomery might be acting on the very subject at the present time, and that action by this Convention might be unnecessary. Mr. Rozier, of Orleans, seconded these views, and moved to postpone its consideration until the 4th of March. Mr. Bonford stated that there were cases before the Courts which required immediate trial, and if we are to await the action of the Montgomery Convention in this matter we should do so in every other case. Mr Rozier made what seemed to be a rather rambling speech, and was called to order by Mr. Texada, apparently by a decision of the chair that he was not speaking to the point at issue. Mr. Rozier continued that we should await the action of the Convention at Montgomery before putting into operation the machinery of our own. On motion of Mr. Taylor, of St. Landry, Mr. Rozier's motion to postpone consideration was laid on the table.

Two motions to adjourn were lost, and the ordinance was then taken up again and the first section adopted. Another motion to adjourn was now carried.

The following important ordinance concerning the vast domain of public lands reported by Mr. J. K Elgee, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, was to have been acted upon, but had to lie over. It will come up to-day:

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the people of Louisiana, in Convention assembled,

That the title to all of the unappropriated public domain within the limits of the State of Louisiana is of right the property of the said State, and all control and jurisdiction over the same is hereby declared to be vested in and assumed by the State.

Be it further ordained, &c., That the Surveyor-General and the Registers and Receivers of the several Land Offices at New Orleans, Opelousas, Natchitoches, Monroe and Greensburg, within this State, be required to surrender forthwith to the Governor of the State, or to some person authorized by him, all of the public records, books, bands, and all of the books, records, papers and archives of, and belonging to their respective offices, and in so doing shall be held harmless against all loss or damage which may accrue to them or their sureties, by reason of the obligations contracted by them in respect of the late Government of the United States.

Be it further ordained, That the Surveyor-General, and the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices aforesaid, shall be continued in their respective offices, provided they forthwith take the oath of allegiance to this State, and execute new official bonds in favor of the State, to be approved of by the Governor. But if they refuse to do so, then and in that event the action of this Convention all of the powers, duties, rights and emoluments which by the existing laws of the late Government of the United States are held, possessed or enjoyed by the said Surveyor-General, and the said Registers and Receivers, and which are not inconsistent with the laws of this State, or of the ordinance passed by this Convention entitled "An Ordinance of Secession," shall continue to be held, possessed, enjoyed and exercised by the said Surveyor-General, and the said Registers and Receivers.

Be it further, ordained, That all laws and parts of laws of the late Government of the United States respecting the sales and surveys of the public lands in the State, and all laws and ordinances concerning the administration of the same, which were in force in this State on the 26th of January, A. D. 1861, and which are not inconsistent with the ordinance passed by this Convention on that day, commonly called the Ordinance of Secession, shall continue to be in full force within this State, until the further action of this Convention.

Be it further ordained, That all moneys arising from the sales of public lands shall be paid over by the Receiver of the several Land Offices before mentioned to the Treasurer of the State, at such times and in such forms as the said officers pursued in paying over public moneys to the late Government of the United States.

Provided, however, that any warrants which may have been drawn on the said Receivers as disbursing officers by the late Government of the United States prior to the 26th of January, A. D. 1861, shall and may be paid at once by the said Receivers; provided, however, before the said payment is made, the said warrant shall be approved of by the Governor, or the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands

Be it further ordained, That the Governor of this State shall have authority to remove any of the land officers aforesaid, whenever he may consider said officer unfaithful to the public interests, and he shall have authority to fill all vacancies which may occur by death, resignation or removal.

Convention of Seceding States.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 4, 1861.—The Convention met to-day at 12½ o'clock in the Senate Chamber of the capitol.

W. P Chilton, of Alabama, called the Convention to order, and moved that the Hon R. Barnwell, of South Carolina, be selected as temporary President, which motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr Barnwell took the chair, and said that he thanked the Convention for the confidence reposed and honor conferred in calling him to the position of chairman. Prayer was offered by the Rev Dr Manley

A. R. Lamar acted as temporary Secretary

The following delegates presented their credentials:

Alabama—R W Walker, R H Smith, J L M Curry, S F Hale, Colin J McRae, Jno Gill Shorter, W P Chilton

Florida—J B Owens, J Patton Anderson

Georgia—Henry Jewett Hooth, Cobb, Francis S. Bartow, Martin J Crawford, Eugenius A Nisbet, Benj H Hill, A R Wright, Thomas R R Cobb, Augustus H Kenna, Alex H Stephens

Louisiana—John Perkins, Jr., A Iverlonet, Charles M Conrad, D F Kenner, Gen Edwd Sparrow, Henry Marshall.

Mississippi—W P Harris, Walter Brooke, W S Barry, J T Harrison, N S Wilson

South Carolina—R B Rhett, Sr., R W Barnwell, L M Keitt, James Chesnut, Jr., A D Memminger, Christopher Miles, Thomas J Withers, W W Boyce

Hon. Howell Cobb was elected Chairman by acclamation

After taking the chair, Mr. Cobb addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION, my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. I shall endeavor, by a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the chair, to merit in some degree at least the confidence you have reposed in me.

The occasion which assembles us together is one of no ordinary character We meet as representatives of sovereign and independent States, each State acting in its separate capacity, and for their future judgment. Have dissolved the political association which connected them with the Government of the United States Of the causes which have led to this decision I deem it unnecessary now to speak.

It is sufficient to announce that by the judgment of our constituents they have been pronounced ample and sufficient It is upon their united decision that [Applause] The separation is perfect, complete and perpetual [Applause]

The great duty is now imposed upon us of providing for these States a government for their future security and prosperity We can and should extend to our sister States our late associates, whatever sympathy we can in their interest, feeling and institutions, a cordial welcome to unite with us in a common destiny—decision at the same time of maintaining with firmness the position we have assumed, that most peaceful and friendly relations, both political and commercial. [Applause]

Our responsibilities, gentlemen, are great, and I doubt not fully appreciated by us on this occasion. [Applause] Let us assume all the responsibility which may be necessary for the successful completion of the great work committed to our care, placing before our countrymen and the world our acts and their results, as the justification for the course we may pursue, and this policy we may adopt With a consciousness of the justice of our cause, and with confidence in the guidance and blessings of a kind Providence, we will this day inaugurate for the South a new era of peace, security and prosperity. [Applause]

Mr. Toombs—I move that the nomination of J. J. Hooper for Secretary be made by acclamation.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Withers—I move that the President be authorized to appoint a doorkeeper and other necessary officers. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, the President was requested to appoint a committee of five to report rules for the government of the Convention. Adopted. Adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

NEW YORK, February 1—The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool the 19th, via Queenstown the 20th January, is coming up the bay. Her news is unimportant.

The new Ministry of Great Kingdom, which sailed from Glasgow on Sunday, January 20th, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mr Gladstone is on board. From the Glasgow papers by this vessel handed in the lighthouse keeper, we derive the following intelligence: The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 25th.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* expresses the belief that the fire at Gaeta would be resumed on the 21st, and that an attack by sea would be accompanied without delay.

The new Ministry at Naples possesses the confidence of the people.

The French army is to be increased by seventeen regiments of infantry

Gen Klapka was preparing for a rising in Hungary.

The Glasgow papers at hand are probably only of the 19th, but still the markets may possibly be those of Saturday.

All was quiet at Gaeta, and it was reported that only 500 French vessel remained.

Garibaldi had announced his intention to go to Constantinople shortly. The tendency to war in the spring is reported to be slackening up.

It is rumored that a semi-official article is about to appear, declaring that if Piedmont makes war on Austria she must expect no aid from France The draw of gold from the Bank of France continued. Arrangements were made with the Imperial Bank at St. Petersburg, similar to that of England, for the exchange of 30,000,000 roubles for the gold. Bourse dull and drooping Rentes, 67f 20c.

Warlike preparations were active in Denmark. An address to the King is being signed calling on him to dismiss his present Ministry and abandon the Danish nationality to Schleswing

Russia protests against measures against Denmark.

FRANCE—SATURDAY.—The *Courrier Mercantile* publishes a letter from Naples, dated the 15th instant, stating that several thousand Bourbonists, under the command of General Louva, had entered the Neapolitan territory through the Roman territory, and defeated the less numerous Italian forces, compelling them to retire on Arezzano. Gen. Townes has left with reinforcements.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—It is stated that a treaty between Prussia and Austria has been signed.

In the King of Prussia's address of the 16th to the Generals, he says he has been called to the throne at an epoch of dangers and with prospects of combats in which he shall perhaps have all your devotedness to test. He can count in turning aside the storm which is rising, I shall have to look on all my forces to defend ourselves.

The speech caused a sensation in Paris, where it was reported that the King was aware that Denmark was only his nominal enemy. The real question is whether France is.

The Paris Bourse rules dull. Rentes for Naples. Two frigates have also left for Gaeta.

The Arabia passed the City of Manchester and Canada on the 20th instant.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—Fort Kearney, January 31.—The Pony Express has arrived, four days behind time, owing to storms in the mountains.

San Francisco, January 11.—The Legislature has transacted no business, because of the failure of the Assembly to elect a Speaker. Seventy two ballots had been taken without result.

So soon as an organization is effected, the Legislature will pass strong Union-loving resolutions, declaring inflexible opposition to secession.

The latest Oregon advices are unimportant The newspapers are discussing the probabilities of secession, but from the fact that most of the tribes manifest an unfriendly disposition.

St. Louis, January 31.—The House to-day passed a resolution appointing Waldo P. Johnson, Judge Hough, Col. Donighan, Judge Buckner and John D Coulter Commissioners to the Washington Convention. The Senate immediately concurred, and the Governor was requested to notify the Commissioners of their appointment without delay.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The Grand Jury found three cases against Bailey for larceny, one joint indictment against Bailey and Russell, three indictments against Russell for receiving stolen bonds, and one joint indictment against Bailey, Russell and Floyd, for conspiracy to defraud the Government.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 31.—Both branches of the Legislature have almost unanimously authorized the Governor to appoint Commissioners to the Convention at Washington on the 4th of February. The Governor will announce the appointments to-morrow.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 31.—Governor Sprague has appointed the following persons as Commissioners to the Washington Convention: Chief Justice Ames, Alex Duncan, Governor Burgess, and Gen. H. Brow and Samuel G. Arnold.

MILWAUKIE, January 31.—A fire broke out in the upper story of Seaman's furniture house last night. The building and nearly all the furniture was destroyed. Estimated loss at $40,000 to $100,000. Insured $10,000.

COLUMBUS, January 31.—The Commissioners appointed and confirmed by the Senate are Chase, Ewing, J. C. Wright, Groesbeck, V. B. Horton, Reuben Hitchcock and F. T. Backus.

A GAMBLER ROBBED IN RICHMOND.—At an early hour Friday morning Frank Allen, a well known sporting character of Richmond, Virginia, while proceeding home through Ninth street, was accosted by three men, who suddenly felled him with a bludgeon, while another covered his head with a towel saturated with chloroform. They then rifled his pockets of between $1100 and $1500 and fled. Mr. Allen had