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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12.

The New Orleans Bee.

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Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Rogers & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, French organdies, cottonades and other dry goods.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the levee, head of Carondelet street, flour and sundries.

By E. Rogers & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their auction rooms, Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, damaged dry goods.

Errors Abroad and at Home.

The comments of some of the foreign journals on the political troubles of this country betray profound and amazing ignorance of the fundamental principles which underlie republican institutions. For instance, the Paris *Journal des Debats*—a sheet noted for its intelligence and information—in a recent article on American affairs expresses its astonishment at the neglect of the Federal authorities and the people of the North to suppress the rebellious movements at the South. It is evident that these critics have never read or never understood the Constitution of the United States, and that they have no adequate conception of a confederated government. The English papers are somewhat more enlightened on these subjects but even among them are found certain points which appear determined to ventilate their ignorance by effusions of a similar character to that of the *Journal des Debats*. In these cases the error springs from the custom of over looking completely one of the aspects of our republican system. European papers see clearly enough the features in our government which tend to produce consolidation, but are blind to those which provide for the independent powers of the several commonwealths composing it. They can comprehend the powers and privileges of the Federal Administration, but they are blind to those of the States. They see the South Carolina secession act which South Carolina separated herself from the rest of the Union as one of pure and simple rebellion. In the eyes of a Paris editor, South Carolina occupies just about the same position as La Vendee did during the French Revolution, or as Lyons or Marseilles would at the present time were they to attempt to set aside the edicts of the reigning Emperor. Viewing the topic in so false and deceptive a light, it is not strange that they should consider immediate and stringent coercive measures the sole available remedy, and should manifest surprise at what appears to them the inadequate and tardiness of the President and Congress.

The mistakes which originate among foreigners in superficial and erroneous theories of the nature of the American Confederacy are entitled to a fair share of indulgence. We cannot reasonably expect French and English journalism to be fully familiar with the workings of a political system to which there is scarcely a parallel in the Old World. True it is that observant and impartial travelers have contributed their mite towards dispelling the almost Cimmerian darkness in which the people of Europe were plunged touching the United States, by clear and copious disquisitions on the complex and duplicate nature of our Government, and on the nicely adjusted system of checks and balances by which its equilibrium was maintained, but the abstract essays of De Tocqueville and a Chavalier were "caviare to the million"—read by few and appreciated by scarcely any. Why, indeed, should we complain of ignorance abroad respecting the rights of the Federal Government, when in certain quarters an almost equal amount can be discovered at home. We must, in the exercise of ordinary charity, presume that those amongst the people of the North who persist in stigmatizing the inhabitants of the cotton States of the South as traitors and rebels, and in calling with frantic zeal upon the Government to send armies and fleets to punish and subdue them, are as little conversant with the questions they decide so flippantly as the people of Europe. Popular ignorance may, to some extent, be pleaded in extenuation of such acrimonious judgment, but it is impossible to advance the same excuse for public men like Seward and Sumner, and Wilmot and Wade, and the rest of the Abolition leaders who, whether with bated breath and courteous blandishment, like the New York Senator, or with blatant and brutal memoes, like those who represent Massachusetts, agree in the doctrine that no other mode of settling sectional differences exists than a resort to the devilish enginery of war. These men know better. They are men of capacity and information. They have studied the theories of our Government. They are perfectly aware of the impossibility of maintaining the Union by compulsory means, but they are blinded by intense hatred towards the South, and by the reckless determination to extend their rule over a section which repudiates and disowns them. They would a thousand times rather accept the horrors of civil war than relinquish authority over a single rood of land in the Southern States. For I make would be for themselves and the country at large if the future shall prove that these concectors of mischief are in a minority.

Loss of the Steamer Charmer.

By the Old City—Total Loss—Several Lives Lost—List of the Missing, Wounded and Saved.

The steamer Charmer, Captain Wilson, one of the regular line of mail steamers which run between this port and Vicksburg, caught fire, and was totally destroyed, together with her cargo, on last Sunday night, which about eight miles below Donaldsonville.

The Charmer was on her way from Vicksburg to this port, with a cargo of 3828 bales cotton and 500 sacks cotton seed.

The Charmer was a fine steamer, and about two years old. She was built at Cincinnati, and owned by Captains Wilson and Holmes, the latter being in command at the time of the accident. Captain Wilson being ill. She was valued at $115,000, and was insured for $50,000 in Western offices. Her cargo, we believe, was but partially insured.

From Mr. J. K. Carell, a passenger on the ill fated steamer, we have the following particulars of the burning of the boat:

At about 11 o'clock, P. M., the alarm of fire was given, and such was the rapidity of the flames that neither the starting point nor the origin of the fire could be ascertained, and in about 15 minutes the boat and cotton was a mass of flames. To the cool and intrepid conduct of Mr Charles Yates, her pilot, who ran the boat ashore and held her there until the flames reached him and compelled him to quit his post, and, also, to Mr Henry Mertimun, the engineer on watch at the time, those who were saved in all probability owe their lives.

Yet, notwithstanding every exertion that was made on the part of the officers of the boat, the following persons lost their lives: Dr Millikens and wife, got on at Vicksburg, and are supposed to be from Mississippi. Mr. Daniel and lady of Tennessee. Mr D. Lady was seen shortly after the discovery of the fire, in the water, about distance below the boat, and nothing was seen or heard of them afterwards, it is generally supposed that they were drowned. There are also three negro women known to be lost.

The following are all the passengers that were seriously injured:

Dr Thom, leg broken. Mrs. White, leg broken, a young Irish girl, badly burned.

The sufferers were left at the place of the accident.

The following is a list of the passengers known to have been saved:

Dr Rose, of Texas, Thomas Affleck, Texas, J. C. Farrar, Texas; James R. Cowell, New Orleans, Reuben Lewis, J. Aroni, George W. Williams, J. W. Collier and mother, Dr. Dog, C. Harvey Brown, C. A. Dog, Dr. Brown, Caleb Snyder, G. Dog, all of Texas; parish W. J. Ker, Rapides; Thomas Hale, Hale, Dancan Metcalfe, Walter Wood and Nelson, R. F. Trabue, Vicksburg, Capt. Hare, Richard and all the officers and crew of the boat, R. P. Wilson, Mississippi, three nieces and two nephews, John Clark, Watt Cowie, Dr. Hudson, John Hamilton, all of Point Coupee; Mr. Wilkinson, Wilkinson county, Miss; A. M. Lee, Richmond, Va; R. Rodgers, Rapides; Sam Aaron, Rapides, Church Hill Miss. Mr. Lawrence and two ladies, Rapides; Mr. Mason and his wife, H. A. Partridge, St. Louis.

There may have been other passengers aboard, but as all the books and papers of the boat were destroyed except the ledger, it is impossible to give any further information in regard to them.

Mardi Gras.—The festivities of the carnival were close to night with the intense jollification of Shrove Tuesday. The evening will be devoted to mirth and amusement. Prominent among the spectacles will be the picturesque exhibition of the Mystick Krewe of Comus, and their magnificent tableaux at the Varieties Theatre. Happy they who are recipients of invitations. At the Opera House there will be a grand ball, another at the St. Charles, and a third at Odd Fellows Hall. Be must be fastidious indeed who can find no place to night where he can secure an hour or two of pleasure

Venapile Polka.—This is the title of a new and very pretty piece of music just published by P. P. Werlein, No 5 Camp street. It is composed by a young gentleman of New Orleans named A. D. Stanley, and is dedicated to Richard L. Venables, Esq.

An enthusiastic and coercion Union meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, in the city of Boston, on the morning and evening of the 5th instant. The interest and enthusiasm of the occasion were more than usually intense. Strong grounds were taken against coercing the South, and twoadmirable speeches were delivered by Messrs. Curtis and Sprague. A patriotic letter from the Hon. Edward Everett was also received and read, in which that gentleman expressed regret at being unable to be present.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

IMPORTANT FROM NEW YORK.

The Georgia Arms Delivered Up—Release of the New York Vessels.

New York, February 11.—The muskets lately seized by the police of this city were on Saturday placed unconditionally in the hands of G. B. Lamar, Esq., of Georgia, who telegraphed the fact immediately to the Collector of Savannah.

Release of New York Vessels at Savannah.

Washington, February 11.—A dispatch from Savannah says the New York vessels lately seized by orders of Gov. Brown have been released.

Alabama Commissioner at Washington.

Washington, February 11.—Col. Judge, the Commissioner from Alabama, arrived in this city yesterday, and was this morning received by the President. Mr Buchanan would not, however, give consideration to the special object of his mission, which was a determinate arrangement in regard to the cession of Alabama forts and arsenals to the State.

Latest from Washington—Reopening of the Tehuantepec Route.

Washington, February 11.—There are rumors afloat that some new scheme is being arranged for the reopening of the Tehuantepec Transit Route.

Several millions are said to have been subscribed in New York for that purpose.

Defense of the Federal Capital.

General Scott has ordered all the District forces to be ready for duty on the 12th. No difficulty is, however, anticipated.

Arrival of Ex-Secretary Floyd.

Ex-Secretary Floyd is expected here next week. He declares all the charges preferred against him as being frivolous and malicious.

Congressional Proceedings—Proposition to Recognize the Southern Republic.

Washington, February 11.—In the House of Representatives to day Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, offered a resolution that the President acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy as soon as officially informed of its establishment, and that he receive such Commissioners as that Government may appoint for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute.

On Mr. Craige's motion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Seizure of Property.

Mr. McClernand's resolution was adopted, asking the President what steps had been taken to recover the property lately seized by the Secessionists.

In the Senate another Committee on the Deficiency bill was appointed.

Various petitions were presented from different sections praying Congress to make some settlement of the existing difficulties in the country.

The Naval Appropriation bill and several appropriations for the Pensacola navy yard were stricken out.

Mr. Hale's amendment to build seven steam sloops of war was carried by—ayes 30, nays 18.

In the House, Mr. Sickles, of New York, offered a resolution recommending the celebration of the 22d of February as a national holiday. Adopted.

A resolution that neither the Federal Government nor the people, nor the Government of any slaveholding State had a purpose or Constitutional right to legislate on or interfere with slavery in any State of the Union, passed by 105 to 7.

The last part was altered so as to read "any slaveholding State in the Union, and passed by 115 to 4.

The vote was reconsidered, and a resolution that neither Congress, nor the people, nor the Governments of non slaveholding States have Constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any slaveholding State in the Union, passed by yeas 161, the vote being unanimous.

The question was not taken on the other resolution, it being superseded by this substitute.

Mr Kean offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire whether the border States contemplate the plan of purchase of their slaves by the Government, in order to prevent their following the example of the Gulf States, and for report a bill for that purpose. The resolution was laid over for debate

A resolution passed asking information as to the obstructions in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, in the collection of the revenue, also, what measures had been taken to prevent the seizure of revenue cutters, and the protection of property.

Mr Barnett added an amendment to ask the reasons which induced the President to concentrate troops in Washington, and whether he has information that there is a conspiracy to seize the Capital and prevent the inauguration of Lincoln.

Lincoln en route for Washington.

Springfield, Ill., February 11.—Hon. Abraham Lincoln left this morning on the half past ten o'clock train *en route* for Washington

Messenger to Announce the Montgomery Elections.

Montgomery, February 9.—Mr Brown, late editor of the Washington *Constitution*, left this night for Virginia, bearer of conveying a letter to Washington announcing the election of Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Southern Confederated States of North America.

The Peace Conference—Plan of Adjustment.

Washington, February 11. The Peace Conference will probably report to morrow the border State resolutions, which seem to meet with the most favor.

It is the general impression that the Conference will adopt a compromise plan, including the prohibition of slavery north of Sedeg 36 mile, the existence thereof south of that line to be determined by the people.

Dispatch from President Davis.

Hon. Jeff. Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, reached here to-day advising against any attack on Fort Sumter.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, February 11.—The Ohio river at this point was shut falling this evening, with eight feet water in the canal, by the mark.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, February 11.—The steamer Iowa passed down at 8 P. M. Saturday at 10, and the Atlantic at 11 P. M yesterday, the Memphis at 2, the Judge Fletcher at 5, the Hallman at 7, and the Champion at 9 o'clock this morning.

From Brazos Santiago.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARIZONA.

The steamship Arizona, Captain Smith, from Brazos Santiago, via Indianola, arrived yesterday. She brings $111,072 in specie on freight, consigned to the undermentioned firms:

Cramer & Co.	$36,736
H Fox & Co.	11,232
Avendano Bros.	11,736
A A Forrest & Co.	11,178
Cabanne & Bannon	9,907
Thomas Hale	4,560
J M Hall	4,612
Dubois & Sons	4,476
E Graham & Co.	2,580
Pres. A Cochran	2,580
Stevenson & Lesparre	2,019
J Phillips	1,296
Richard Aldridge & Co.	1,064
Stephens & Co.	1,000
J N Cotton	792
Jas. Hooks & Co.	792
S Heiger	150
John Morgan	2,460
Frank A. Dupuy	1,000
Total	$111,072

We copy the following from the Brownsville *Sentinel* of the 6th:

Last evening the important intelligence reached us to the effect that General Mejia, of the Church party in Mexico, was marching with a large force upon the city of Victoria, the capital of this State of Tamaulipas, to the great consternation of the inhabitants. We understand that General Garza, the commanding officer at Matamoras, marched to day with his whole command to meet Mejia.

We take the following from the Pensacola *Gazette* of the 9th inst:

Home Squadron.—A portion of this much talked of force has at length made its appearance off the mouth of our harbor. It consists, so far, of the Macedonian, Brooklyn, Sabine, St. Louis and Pawhattan.

Although creating much excitement among the troops at the forts and navy yard, and considerable stir among the inhabitants of Warrington, we have not yet heard of any one being scared, or anything in the shape of a stampedo came up to the city yesterday, but we did not learn the nature of her mission.

The work on the battery situated near the lighthouse for gunning down ships, under the superintendence of Captain William H. James and Major Forney. The latter gentleman was lately in this city, but, we have resigned his position to off r his services to the State of Alabama. As this battery commands Fort Pickens, it would be of immense assistance in case of an attack.

Murder.—From the Palestine *Advocate* we learn that, on the 28th ult., a negro boy named Martin was arrested for some connection with the murder of a citizen named William H. Wescott, of the New Orleans firm of McStea, Vance & Co., who was found dead in his bed in a third story room of the Hunter House, in Palestine, with a pistol ball through the forehead, from temple to temple. On the inquest the inmates of the hotel testified that some had heard the report of the shot. The negro said he found Mr. Wescott dead in bed, and he took and concealed deceased's pistole and money. A $10 gold piece and the pistol were found where he stated he had hidden them. One of the pistols was loaded; the other empty, with blood on it.

From a letter received this morning, by a resident here, we learn that Martin was taken out of the Palestine jail on the night of the 28th, and flung by parties unknown.—*Galveston News, 7th.*

The First Town Lighted with Water Gas.—Aurora, a town about twenty five miles from Cincinnati, has been successfully illuminated with water gas during the past two weeks. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The gas works, capable of supplying the consumption of Aurora for many years to come, have been in steady operation for two weeks, producing a pure, brilliant, and almost odorless light. At present there are nearly five hundred burners, supplied through seven thousand feet of main pipe in the streets. Water gas works cost one third less than coal gas works of the same capabilities, as we are informed, and can be manufactured one third the number of men. In addition to these facts, the experiment at Aurora has demonstrated, we are informed, that the water gas can be made cheaper than coal gas; it is almost odorless, the works being no offense to their immediate neighborhoods; it does not leave deposits of any kind in the pipes, for which they and their meters may be affected. We understand that Salem, near Boston, will shortly be lighted with Sanders's water gas.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1861.

The Convention came to order at a quarter past eleven o'clock, A. M., President Moutoi in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Moore. The minutes were then read and accepted. Mr. Michel, of Orleans, offered a resolution providing for the payment of $335 to Henry C. Miller, Esq., arrears of salary due him at the time he resigned his office as U. S. District Attorney. Referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. York, of Concordia, offered a resolution amending article 107 of the Constitution, by adding the words: "This provision shall not apply during the session of the Convention which convened on the 26th of January, 1861." This was laid over. Mr. Manning, of Rapides, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report upon the expediency of continuing the public lands system. Laid over. Mr York offered a resolution fixing the pay of employés of the Convention the same as that paid by the Legislature. Laid over.

Mr. Elgee, of the special committee appointed to determine upon a flag for the State of Louisiana, reported the following ordinance, and spoke at length in its behalf. The flag made as described was hoisted at the end of the hall, and received great applause from the lobbies and galleries.

ORDINANCE

Establishing a National Flag for Louisiana.

We, the people of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, do ordain and establish that the flag of the State of Louisiana shall consist and be composed of thirteen horizontal stripes of the colors hereinafter described, and to be disposed of in the order following, commencing from the upper side or edge of the flag, to wit: first stripe blue, second white, third red, fourth white, fifth blue, sixth white, seventh red, eighth white, ninth blue, tenth white, eleventh red, twelfth white, and thirteenth, or bottom stripe, blue.

We do further ordain and establish that there shall be in the upper or chief corner of the flag a square field, the color whereof shall be red, and the size thereof equal to the width of seven stripes, and that in the centre of the saidfield there shall be a star of due and proportionate size, having five points, and that the color of said star shall be a pale yellow.

We do further ordain and establish that the said flag, and no other, shall be the national flag of Louisiana.

Mr. Elgee then spoke in substance as follows, frequently interrupted by applause from the body of spectators.

"The first impression of the committee was that it would not meet the favor of the Convention or the people, were the device or the flag cau to be rejected.

"On consultation, and especially with those descended from the ancient colonists of the country, the committee found that what has been considered the symbol of Louisiana from time immemorial, was the pelican in her nest. The pelican is no form unsightly, in habits filthy, in nature cowardly.

"Authors says that the females, though quiet and gentle on ordinary occasions, are more courageous than the males."

"Again, he says: 'Its habits are so impure should he never try to have it near me for a pet.'

"The story of feeding its young, it is hardly necessary to say, is mythical.

"The attention of the committee was called to the flags of other countries as well as of the late national ensign, and we found that, with hardly an exception, no device was worth except what might be called the royal or imperial standard. And perhaps there is a good reason to be found in this: that a device painted on a flag soon becomes effaced, whereas one composed of bunting simply will last as long as the material.

"Discarding, then, the idea of retaining any symbol or device of birds or beasts, our attention was directed to a class of flags which run into a flag symbols and colors familiar to the people and endeared by a thousand recollections. The gorgeous ensign of the once 'great Republic' lay at our feet, its stripes were defaced; its stars had faded, and the glorious constellation had disappeared, which had borne our name from the terrible storms of the great Northern sea to the very verge of the Southern pole. Let us, we said, with one accord, retain these stripes, for however discord, dissension and treacherous hate may have torn the country asunder, still the memory of the *twelve thirteen still lives*. Their struggles, their trials, and the crowning achievement of their labors shall live while civilization lives in the memory of the philosopher, the statesman, the philanthropist and the Christian, and can only be forgotten when we cease to turn with affectionate reverence to the sun and, we trust, myriads of him who still, I would fain believe, is *first* in the hearts of his countrymen.

"We dedicate, then, these nine stripes to the memory of those whose unconquerable love of freedom has taught us this day how peacefully to vindicate our rights and protect our liberties.

"We could not forget, too, that another race, bold, warlike and adventurous, had planted the first colony of white men on the lower of Louisiana. The name of our State, that of our city may, even the roll call of the Convention each morning, as it summoned us to our duties, bade us remember that some tribute was due to the children and descendants of the founders of the colony—the *blue, white* and *red*, emblems of Hope, Virtue and Valor—we dedicate to the memory of those who first on this soil laid the foundation of empire.

"And yet still another nation and another race remain, who equally demanded a place in a flag intended to be national.

"If to France we are indebted for the foundation of the colony, let us not forget that Spain built up the structure. Its mild and paternal rule was seen in the spirit of amongst the old inhabitants, whilst the great body of our laws stand this day a monument of its wisdom. To the children of Spain we dedicate the colors red and yellow, to be found in the field, and in the star springs from these nationalities. The star of Louisiana has arisen to take her place in the political firmament.

"Whilst to all united we present a flag which shows that, whether it be at the last hour of dissolution or the dawning of a new era, there is one word which to American can utter with out feeling—that word is Union.

"What the future fortunes of this our flag may be is of course known alone to Him who holds in his hands the destinies of nations. Should the violence of enemies force us to the battle field, may it be found, as of old, in the foremost ranks of the conflict—but our mission is that of peace and brotherhood. So let me, as I conceive this emblem of our nationality, speak aloud the wish dearest to my heart, that it now and forever may wave over a peaceful, a happy, a united and independent Louisiana.

The report of the committee and the ordinance establishing this flag was then unanimously adopted, the pelican being spread and put aside. Mr Tappan, moved, undertook to befriend the chastised bird, but he gave way, and the flag was sustained and adopted by the Messrs. Bienvenu and Bermudez Resolutions, by Mr. Elgee, authorizing the Military Committee to take such measures as were proper for the inauguration of the flag, by Mr Tappan, to spread on the minutes as explanatory to the world Mr. Elgee's remarks, and by Mr Bienvenu, instructing the Secretary of the Convention to officially inform the Governor of Louisiana of the adoption of this flag, were all adopted

Mr. Swayze, of St Landry, offered a report from the Committee on Public Lands, which was ordered to be printed and made the order of business for to day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Gardere, of Jefferson, offered two reports from the Committee on Finance in regard to claims which were ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-day, at 12 o'clock, M. Mr. Eslin, of Orleans, offered the report of the special committee appointed to make an inventory of the Federal property in the State which was adopted. Mr. Kennedy, of Orleans, of the Committee on Constitution, offered an ordinance declaring the oath of allegiance, which was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for one o'clock, P. M., to day. Mr. Girard, of Lafayette, reported the following

ORDINANCE.

We, the people of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, declare and ordain:

That we expressly recognize as valid all rights whatsoever that may have existed within the State of Louisiana on the 26th day of January, 1861, under any laws of the United States, on the subject of patents and copyrights, and that such rights (if any) shall be forever hereafter protected by the laws of this State.

That all laws heretofore passed by the United States Government, and in force on the 26th of January, 1861, on the subject of patents and copyrights (for the protection of any rights acquired under those laws) are hereby adopted as laws of the State of Louisiana, so far as they are not incompatible with the Ordinance of Secession, passed January 26th, 1861.

After some debate, on motion of Mr. Dimitry, of Sabine, seconded by Mr. Miles, of Orleans, the subject was postponed until the 26th of March. The order of the day now became the preamble and ordinance offered by the Committee on Postal Affairs. On motion of Mr. Sessums the preamble was stricken out and the ordinance was then adopted, as follows:

Be it ordained by the people of Louisiana, in convention assembled, That the existing postal contracts and arrangements will not be interrupted by the State of Louisiana, and the persons charged with the duties thereof may continue to discharge said duties until a postal convention between this State and the Confederacy, or other competent authority.

Mr. Tappan then called up the ordinance concerning crimes and offenses against the laws of the late Government of the United States, which we have published already. On motion, the 7th section was made the 6th, and the 6th was stricken out. An additional section, proposed by Mr. Rozier, of Orleans, providing that the Supreme Court of Louisiana shall have jurisdiction over points of law alone in these cases, was adopted, and the ordinance was then adopted as a whole.

Mr. Manning, of Rapides, now called up the ordinance to guard the State from invasion by sea. It was adopted as a whole, and reads as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

To Guard the State from Invasion by Sea.

We, the people of the State of Louisiana, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained,

1st. That any Pilot or Branch Pilot, holding a license or commission under the laws of this State, or any other resident and inhabitant of this State, or other person, who shall conduct any armed vessel belonging to the Government of the United States into either of the mouths of the Mississippi river or into the Atchafalaya river, or up said river or rivers, or into any bay or bayou leading into the interior of this State, shall be subject to indictment by the First District Court of New Orleans, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor not less than five years, nor more than ten years; provided, however, that the Governor of this State shall have power to suspend the operation of this ordinance whenever he may deem it advisable.

2d. That the Governor of this State is hereby empowered to cause all buoys and beacons in the channels leading into the rivers above mentioned, and all landmarks that may serve as guides for vessels entering said rivers, to be removed whenever in his opinion the public service may require such removal.

3d. That the Governor of this State is hereby authorised and empowered to remove any Pilot or Branch Pilot from office whenever he shall have good cause to suspect his fidelity to the State of Louisiana.

4th. That the General Assembly of this State is hereby authorized and empowered to repeal or modify this ordinance.

Mr. Patterson, of East Feliciana, offered a resolution inviting the members of the late Convention the late United States Senators, Hon. John Slidell and Hon. J. P. Benjamin, and appointing a committee of three to wait upon them. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Fusilier, Miles and Lawrence appointed to the committee.

The President announced a communication from the Constructive Department New Costomhouse, which was read. It asked $10,000 to protect the work until the new Government provided for its continuance. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Convention then adjourned.

VIRGINIA.

The telegraph has stated that at the election held throughout Virginia for members of the State Convention, on the 4th inst., a large majority of the delegates chosen were Union men. This piece of information seems to have filled with joy the Black Republicans of the North, and we learn that in their exultation at the fancied verdict of the Old Dominion against the South, they even fired cannon. It is a pity to spoil the fun of the Abolitionists, but the truth must be told, and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, albeit no friend of Secession, tells it manfully. Listen to the announced acknowledgment:

The Virginia election has been the topic of the day. There is no doubt that the straight Secessionists have been largely defeated in the State, but there is just as little doubt that a class of men has been chosen of a far more dangerous character to the existence of the Union unless prompt concession be made. Some twelve of those elected ran on the ultimatum of the Crittenden proposition, to be adopted by Congress before the 4th of March. It thus is rejected by Congress, they are pledged to Secession, immediate and unconditional, so that all the Virginia election means is simply wresting from the cotton States the opportunity of consummating of the State, and putting it under the control of calm, firm men, who enjoy the confidence of the people. The Republicans have now to act in good earnest, or, indeed, all is lost, for as goes Virginia, so will follow all the remaining slave States. It is a curious fact that a large number of the elected deputies were Douglas men in the late campaign.

Leading conservative men from Virginia, who arrived in the city to-night, declare that the Union party will be found in the Convention who will not make the Crittenden plan an ultimatum.

If further evidence is needed, that the following from the Virginia *Sentinel*:

So far as we have seen, the candidates nearly all agree in three propositions, viz: that Virginia must have additional guarantees of peace and security, such as will constitute "a settlement" of the questions at issue between the Northand the South. 2d. That Crittenden's propositions are the least that will be assented to as the substantial basis of this settlement. 3d That failing to obtain such settlement, Virginia must retire from the Union.

We say almost every candidate who has appeared before the people in every part of the State announces the above as platform. The number is very few that proclaim themselves for the Union under all circumstances, or that advocate war in the Union as the remedy against all wrongs. Some, perhaps, half a dozen, every candidate is for Secession if a suitable settlement be not obtained, and every candidate is against Secession if a suitable settlement be obtained. Nearly all are "conditional Unionists" in a contingency that seems certain to occur.

The difference between the candidates is chiefly one of time. They may be divided into quick step and slow step Secessionists, and of these there are various grades. Some consider that the hope of honorable and safe settlement is already gone. These are for Secession without a day's delay. Others wish—some with a faint hope, others with none—to test the effort in the Congress before they go out of the Union. Again from the different States That failing, they go for Secession before the 4th of March. Practically, these two are one, because the trial will be made before your Convention meets

Others, again, wish to wait indefinitely and without reference to the 4th of March, and they may consider every hope to be abandoned. Of these last are some who probably never would be convinced, and probably never intended to be, having taken position simply to catch the popular gale and secure political knowledge. My prerogatives vary according to the peculiar phase of the disease. I do not confine myself to any one form of inflammation, nor to any temperature of heat or cold in the administration. I use whatever is best adapted to the peculiarity of each case and in such manner as is best calculated to effect the desired end. The *materia medica* is as much in requisition in the treatment of Consumption by chlorination as it is in the treatment of dyspepsia by medicines—as much in the usual medicines. I am desirous of conveying to the public a correct idea of inhalation, of enabling them to understand it as a method of treatment in which the physician is able to reach the lungs by medicines directly, and thus render that organ accessible to his skill and experience as any other organ of the body

With reference to the manner of inhaling, I would observe that many substances are very volatile at the ordinary temperature of the air that ordinarily by far the greater number, can only be rendered so by heat. Few mineral substances can be inhaled at all. All gaseous inhalations are evaporated by heat into the room and breathed at the temperature of the air.

Our best remedies are vegetable extracts inhaled from a temperature of such temperature as to produce a vapor of the warmth of the blood, which, of all others, is the most natural and grateful to the lungs.

In my next I will explain more at length the means by which medicines are rendered volatile, and administered for the cure of pulmonary diseases.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

No 7 Camp street, near Baronne.

New Orleans, February 8, 1861.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—Opera House—Mme. Ponsin, Mlle Nov, Mr Bouche,"—"Les Rendezvous Bourgeois."

St. Charles Theatre—Mr. E. Eddy, the eminent tragedian—Grand Mardi Gras Ball,—"The Rag Picker of Paris," and a favorite farce.

Academy of Music—George Christy's celebrated Troupe of Minstrels.

Spalding & Rogers's Museum—Christine Milly, the two headed girl, with other attractions.

Vannuchi's Museum—Wax statues of Napoleon Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel, the Japanese Ambassadors, the Sapper, &c.

Inauguration of the New Flag.—It will be seen by the military orders, published in this morning's paper, that both brigades of the citizen soldiers are ordered out this morning for the purpose of inaugurating the new flag of independent Louisiana adopted yesterday by the Convention.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the morning was selected instead of the evening for this ceremony, as from the fact that many are at their business and others are busily engaged in business, they will not find it so easy to join in the parade as they would to go forth if there was danger before them. In consequence of this it may be feared that the demonstration will not be as imposing as it otherwise would have been.

The Orleans Cadets.—This admirable corps has become so numerous that convenience required two additional lieutenants, the election of which took place last evening. Orderly sergeant W. R. Collins was elected, junior lieutenant, and Adjutant Theodore Jarvis was chosen as junior second lieutenant. First corporal J. R. Alexander was then elected orderly sergeant, vice Collins, promoted. As an instance of the continued prosperity of this corps, twenty new members were elected into the ranks at last evening.

The Carondelet Street Homicide—Coroner's Investigation.—Coroner Beach last evening commenced his investigation into the circumstances of the fatal rencontre last Friday evening, corner of Union and Carondelet streets, between Messrs. Robert Kelleher of the Southern States—a Pelican for Louisiana, a Palmetto for South Carolina, &c.; also, Ben Flake, Buckles and Shanks

Testimony of Military Buttons, Gold Gilt Buttons and Plating, and also Hilts and Trimmings of all kinds

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNES,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 33 Carondelet street.

FOULON & BROCARD,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
Royal Street.

FOR RENT.

A DWELLING HOUSE on the south side of Kerlerec street, near Robertson, street, containing seven rooms, with kitchen, waterroom, &c. Rent $12 per month.

Apply at No. 117 St. Ann street, or at the Capital Stock of the Banking Department has been declared, payable to the cash Stockholders on and after Monday, the 11th inst.

E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier

Louisiana State Bank.

Instituted the 1st February, 1861.

THIS Bank has declared a Dividend of Seven per cent out of the profits for the last six months payable on and after the 11th inst.

C. A. F. RONDEAU, Cashier.

Office Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company,

NEW ORLEANS, February 4th, 1861

AT the election for Directors, held on the 21st ult a majority of the capital stock of the Company not being represented, the following was the Article Thirteen of the Charter. Notice is hereby given that a new election will be held at the office of the Company on Thursday, the 14th of February next, between the hours of 10 A M and 2 o'clock P M

By order of the President,

LOUIS GAONET, Secretary.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans, Water Works Building,

NEW ORLEANS, February 3 1861.

THE annual election for SIX DIRECTORS of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office, on Monday, the 11th day of March next, between the hours of 10 A M and 2 o'clock P M

R. F. PERCY, Secretary.

OFFICE

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21st, 1861.

In accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 17th, 1859, public notice is hereby given that the following certificates of Scrip for the year 1857, and accruing interest thereon, remain unclaimed in the office of the Company

Certificate No. Amount

B. Autogiron 20
E. Bouchard 20
E. Burke 20
Belvedere Iron Works 20
Bancel & Gaudet 20
Cook & Fulton 20
Cook & Fulton 20
J. B. Cady Squire 20
Dunbar & Vince 20
Dunbar & Vince 20
Dr. E. Fenner 20
J. N. Goudeau 20
Gaudin & Gaudin 20
Dr. H. Hunter 20
Kaup, Bard & Co. 20
Kaup, Bard & Co. 20
E. Lemaire 20
P. Ida Cox 20
Mrs. Ann Mackenzie 20
H. M. Mason 20
Marsh Dunham & Co. 20
Michael Morris 20
No. 50 20
Paul, Sommers & Co. 20
P. & E. Resch & Co. 20
Rogers & Co. 20
Chas. Raymond 20
H. Rowland 20
Sewell, Kendall & Fabian 20
Chas. Stoddard 20
C. M. Snipes & Co. 20
Smith & Ayres 20
St. Charles Hotel Co. 20
Thos. Tilton 20
Thos. Tilton 20
A. A. Trowbridge & Co. 20
J. L. Wendnagel 20
J. L. Wendnagel 20
F. Zerega's Sons 20

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF JEFFERSON, RIGHT BANK.

Personally came and appeared before me D. E. Murphy, Second Ward Assessor, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the following is a true and correct transcript from the books of the said company

GAILLARD, President.

A. SCHRIEVER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, 1861.

P. GUMA & CO.

Tax Collector of Parish of Jefferson, Right Bank.

Bank of Louisiana,

NEW ORLEANS, 30 Ind.

A Dividend of Five per cent has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 11th inst.

MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given to those who State and Parish taxes, that I will be at the Parish Office, New Orleans, on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st days of January, 1861.

ST CERAN, Collector.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

DISEASES OF THE

THROAT, LUNGS AND HEART.

DR ROBERT HUNTER of New York, continues to devote his time to the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Chest Diseases, at his Office, No. 7 Camp street, near Baronne, in the same building as his residence.

Consultation free. Engagements made