THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17

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.

Auction Sales This Day.

By G. Lecompte, Bienvie & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Chartres street, boots, shoes, and hosiery. At 11 o'clock, estate sketches.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

It may and doubtless must appear singular to many persons that so extraordinary and rapid a change of sentiment in regard to the Union should have taken place in a city so proverbial for its staunch nationality as ours went to be New Orleans. But we have simply been subjected to the same wonderful process of transformation which is visible all over the South. If prior to the election of Lincoln the majority of our citizens were warmly attached to the Union, and believed sincerely that a Black Republican triumph would not justify a separation of the States, it was because they could not possibly imagine that such an event would be followed by a violent and almost unparalleled revolution in public opinion. The result of the contest of the 6th November was scarcely made ere thousands of citizens who had previously proclaimed themselves conservatives hastened to rally under the standard of Secession, which prominent among them were men who, a few days previous, had been uncompromising advocates of the "Constitution of the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws." It was evident, indeed, that amid all the lip service professed for the Union, there had ever in the hearts of Southerners a tacit determination to regard the election of LINCOLN as proof of a contrived and immutable policy of hostility and aggression by the North towards the South, and to refuse further political allegiance with those who by that act should declare themselves our enemies. In no other way can we account for the perfect whirlwind of public feeling which swept every thing before it, either utterly annihilating conservatism and nationality, or rendering so impotence the few who still ventured to make a timid stand against the current.

We sometimes were about to give away. For very many years we had been attached to a party which had ever claimed the proud distinction of sustaining the Union and the Constitution. We knew that popular opinion in Louisiana had been invariably against schemes of secession and other State Rights doctrines, and in all honesty we were *for* from anticipating the terrible explosion which followed the announcement of LINCOLN'S success. We thought for a while that the perturbation of the political elements would gradually subside, and that the voice of calm reason and friendly expostulation would again be heard. We underestimated the strength of Southern feeling, and the irresistible excitement produced by the conviction of the hatred of the South by the North. In these ideas there was more apt to be guided by conviction than by unimpassioned judgment. They beheld the evil nearing them; they saw it advancing with gigantic strides, and they naturally and instinctively look around for the swiftest and surest means of repelling its approach. The secession movement which sprung up in Louisiana almost simultaneously with the vibration of the telegraphic wires as they flashed upon us the intelligence of the first Tuesday in November, grew too fast from the grinds of infancy to the firmness and well knit proportions of manhood, to warrant the faintest hope of retarding its progress. We became satisfied of the impossibility of turning back the overpowering tide of resistance. All that could be done by moderate, dispassionate, prudent and experienced men was to go with the current, and endeavor to subdue its boiling and seething energies, and direct it into channels where it might flow without danger of inundation and mischief.

At this period it is entirely safe to declare that there exists no Union party in Louisiana, and that New Orleans, formerly the most conservative portion of the State, is into the hottest of Secession. Deep-rooted ideas of friends amongst us who, with their lingering love of country which, even when she proves a heartless stepmother, becomes a noble infirmity, to be viewed with sympathy instead of censure, regard the existing crisis with extreme solicitude and painful apprehension, and anticipate with fearful forebodings the future of the South with feelings akin to those they would experience at witnessing some crushing national calamity. We are not free from emotions assimilating these, and which, in spite of our better judgment, fill our hearts with regret at the prospect of disunion. But we are satisfied that there is scarcely a hope of a remedy. The South has assumed a position which should she cannot maintain will not recede. It is universally acknowledged, even by the few who still profess to care for the Union, that the sole hope of its preservation is based upon the possibility of securing from the North the most ample and satisfactory guarantees of future safety and equality. Now there is no impartial citizen who pays any attention to the general tone and temper of the Northern expressions of public sentiment but must perceive that, with isolated and inconsiderable exceptions, the Northern people have no idea whatever of making any material concessions to the South. Many of their statesmen are unwilling or incompetent to appreciate the peculiarity of division; and those of them who are better informed are either indisposed to redress their grievances, or proffer some paltry and unsatisfying expedients, such as are unworthy even of consideration. Under these circumstances it may be easily understood how the former lovers of the Union now despair of its preservation. All they can do, and all indeed for which they are striving, is consent of action between the several States of the South; so that, if possible, we may not drift away, each like a flying meteor, from the magnetic sphere, without settled aim or object, but may unite our strength and influence, and organize ourselves into a political Confederation possessing power, prodigality of resources, and dignity of position in the eyes of the world. We know this or the theory of separate action be deemed most expedient, we hold the existence of both to be equally honest and sincere, and that the question should be argued in neither a captious nor a dogmatic and dictatorial spirit.

INFANTS' FAIR.—We take pleasure in directing public attention to the Infants' Fair to be held at Armory Hall, commencing to-day, the 17th instant, and continuing till the following Saturday night. The proceeds of the fair will be for the benefit of Saint Vincent's Infant Asylum—an institution which contains a vast number of little orphans, dependent wholly on eleemosynary aid and private benevolence. We trust the citizens generally will bear in mind the claims of these helpless innocents, and provide munificently the noble ladies who superintend the asylum with the means of supporting its destute inmates.

DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By reference to our advertisements of auction sales it will be seen that the extensive and very valuable property of the late Jean de Reggio will be offered at public auction by H. Vignie, on the 29th January next, and the following days, at the Rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange. The succession consists of a large sugar plantation on Bayou Lafourche, together with 294 slaves; a fine cotton plantation at Grand Isle, Barrataria, divided into tracts of one square each; one hundred and sixteen slaves to be sold in families; eight hundred and ten shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank, and three lots and buildings in the Third District. This opportunity for an eligible investment of capital is one which has perhaps never been surpassed; and as the sale is positive, no doubt some expedient bargains may be effected.

FONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders of the Fonchartrain Railroad Company are invited to meet at the office of the company, next Saturday, 22d inst.

SIGNOR & JAUSON.—These gentlemen have received lately a large invoice of dry goods, which they will sell at prices to suit the present hard times. See their advertisement, in another column.

BATES' ROUGE.—The *Advocate* proposes Mount Hawkens and Bynum as Senatorial candidates from that parish, and Messrs. Conner and Robertson as Senatorial candidates for the District.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.—The citizens of Jefferson City have nominated as Senatorial candidates for the Convention Messrs. F. Gardere and C. Roselius, and as Representative Delegates, G. LaBay and C. T. Legroue. Excellent nominations all of them!

LILLIPUTIAN HORSES.—Queen Victoria has been presented with four of the smallest horses in the world. They are entire beasts, of perfect symmetry, well matched, being all of a color (dark brown), and the tallest of them was barely thirty-one inch. They are from Africa.

The Nashville *Banner* is authorized to state that the rumors in circulation as to the offer of a place to John Bell in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet are without the slightest foundation. No information of such intention has been communicated to Mr. Bell, either by Mr. Lincoln himself or through any of his friends.

OUTRAGES IN MISSOURI.—Independence, Missouri, December 11.—A party of law and order, headed by the brave of Mr. Morgan Walker, resident of Kansas, and one of this city, and dismissed a negro cabin occupied by Mr. Walker, in which they have resided yesterday that such a demand should be made, called some of his neighbors to assist him, and on some of the robbers coming in sight of the premises, fired upon them, killing one and wounding another. The others escaped. The ribbons were from Kansas Territory.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1860.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,858.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, December 15.—There are well-authenticated rumors that Mr. Dickinson will succeed Mr. Cass as Secretary of State.

The assurance that South Carolina will not resist the Federal authorities during Mr. Buchanan's administration meets with but little credence.

Lieutenant-General Scott has expressed it as his opinion that additional forces should be sent to South Carolina for the protection of the public property. The President, however, opposed the measure on Presidential grounds.

The Committee of Thirty-three has adjourned till Monday. It is intimated that its deliberations shall be kept private in the future.

Memphis, December 15.—The Colbert Block, in this city, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The adjoining buildings were much injured by falling walls. Loss $100,000, on which there was insurance to the amount of $30,000.

Washington, December 15.—The immediate cause of General Cass sending in his resignation as Secretary of State was the refusal of the President to send additional reinforcements to Fort Moultrie.

On the other hand, Mr. Floyd, the Secretary of War, would have resigned if the President had done so.

In the meantime Colonel Hagner, of South Carolina, gives assurances that no danger is apprehended, and that troops are needed.

New York, December 15.—The breaking up of the Cabinet, by the resignation of General Cass, and the alarming condition of the country, caused another decline in stocks to-day. The decline in several per cent. all around.

Washington, December 15.—It is authoritatively stated that the Committee of Thirty-three on the political crisis, one from each State of the Union, is in favor of a compromise.

In the meantime some of the Southern members have signed a card advising immediate secession.

New York, December 15.—A large and enthusiastic Union meeting of Individual citizens was held in this city at noon to-day, to take into consideration the present political condition of this country, and to adopt measures to pacify the South.

The proposition which seemed to meet with the most general approval was to request ex-President Fillmore to proceed to Washington as a commissioner in their behalf, to ascertain the state of public opinion.

The proposition ultimately prevailed, and Judge Greene C. Bronson, of New York, and Richard Lathers were subsequently appointed as associate commissioners.

Charleston, December 15.—It is understood here that the U. S. steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn is to be prepared for sea forthwith and to be held in readiness to proceed to the defense of the Government forts near Charleston at a moment's warning.

Boston, December 15.—The Royal mail steamship Europa, before telegraphed from Cape Race and Halifax, arrived at this port to-day. Her mails have been fully delivered here and those for the South were sent off in this city yesterday. They will be due in New Orleans Tuesday next.

New York, December 15.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship City of Washington sailed from this port to-day for Liverpool, via Queenstown, having $5,000 in specie on board.

The latest New Orleans mail dates taken out by her are those of Monday, the 10th instant. The telegraphic dispatches are those of yesterday, the 14th.

New York, December 15.—The steamship Vigo, which sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 5th inst., and touched at Queenstown the evening of the following day, reached here dock to-day.

Her news has been anticipated by the steamships Europa and the Arabia.

Independence, December 15.—The New Mexican mail which left Santa Fé on the 20th ult. arrived here to-day.

Reports were current that the Camanche Indians had attacked the United States mail, but were repulsed with great loss.

Toronto, December 15.—In the extradition case of the slave Jones, the Queen's Bench has decided to give up the prisoner to the United States.

Washington, December 15.—Senator Bright, of Indiana, contemplates making a speech shortly, in which he will advocate the principles of secession.

Washington, December 15.—The secessionists assert that several European Governments will promptly recognize the independence of any of the seceding States.

Washington, December 15.—It is reported in certain quarters here that the French line of steamers designed to run between Havre and New York will make New Orleans a terminus instead of the former place.

Washington, December 15.—The President has appointed the 4th of January next as a day of fasting and prayer.

New Jersey Union Convention.

TRENTON, N.J., December 11.—A Convention to consider the dangers which threaten the Union met in this city to-day. A large number of people were present.

Colonel Wm. C. Alexander presided, assisted by a vice-president from each county in the State. A committee on an address to the people of these was appointed, of which Commodore Stockton was made chairman. After an able and eloquent speech by Colonel Alexander, in favor of the Union, which thrilled the audience, calling forth immense applause, Com. Stockton submitted a series of resolutions preliminary remarks on the impending danger of the Union, and read the address, which is a very strong and able document.

The address declares that the North has committed great wrongs, and must retrace her steps by the repeal of all laws preventing the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law; that the institutions of the Southern States must be allowed to travel through other States with their property, and that slaves must be surrendered to their owners when demanded from them. All this the South has a clear right to. She looks not to indemnity for the past, but for protection in the future.

The North is in the majority, and unless new ground, and what has been wrongfully done must be undone.

Upon the adoption of the address, objection was made by O. S. Halstead, Jr., who regarded the wrong about equal on both sides. He thought the address was too timid to declare against any attempt to trample down the authority of the General Government.

Commodore Stockton replied eloquently at considerable length. The address, he said, was then laid upon the table and the resolutions adopted amid much confusion, but by a large vote.

Mr. J. S. Green, of Morris, moved to amend, to speak on the resolutions, and was proceeding to argue that there was no wrong at all on the part of the North, and that the wrong was all on the part of the South, when great confusion ensued. The speaker's voice was drowned by the hisses and applause.

The chairman arose and said that it was evident that the Convention did not desire to hear the gentleman. He then put the question on the adoption of the resolutions, which was carried.

The address was then adopted by a large vote.

Remarks were made, pending the adoption of these resolutions, by Messrs. Wm. Halstead, O. B. Halstead, Jr., Judge Pearson and others. The tone and temper of the meeting indicated a union on the doctrines of the address, but thought they wanted modification.

Several Republicans were appointed from each county, and the Convention adjourned until the 26th resolution, a Commission to consult and confer with the other States: Hon. Robert F. Stockton, Hon. A. C. Baldwin, Hon. Foster D. Vroome, Hon. Jas. Randolph, Hon. Benj. Williamson and Hon. Wm. C. Alexander. O. S. Halstead, Jr., offering a resolution to the effect that both the North and South had committed wrongs against each other and the Federal Government, and that New Jersey proposes to call to do all in her power to preserve the rights of the South under the Federal Government and the Constitution. Adopted.

The Convention adjourned in the midst of confusion, Mr. Ewing claiming the right to speak.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—A good deal has been said of late about the way the body of officers who command the army and navy is constituted with reference to the North and South, and though speculation has been rife as to the course those gentlemen would pursue in case of a conflict between the two sections of the country, Mr. Seward and his political associates on the one hand, and slave-holding fanatics on the other, have succeeded in keeping their own counsels as unquestionable faith, and which would furnish advantage enough to start the reading public for the remainder of the century. Let some of them try it.

What is done with assassins after their arrival is not positively known. Rumors of the Chatham street and Bowery sixpenny shows usually have the agents constantly on hand, however, to secure all public exhibition is made of the most promising of them. Anacondas, when they grown, attain the size of about thirty-five feet; they are without venom, but possess immense muscular power, enabling them to crush large animals with their folds.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Morning.—Opera House: "Cinderella."

Varieties Theatre: "The Four Gentlemen" and "Fo-to-lodion."

St. Charles Theatre:—Lyster; or, the Lion of St. Mark," and "Grand Ballet."

Academy of Music:—Dan Rice's Great Show—"The Four Quarters of the World."

Spalding & Rogers' Museum:—The Hippopotamus and Learned Dog.

Verandah's Museum:—Wax Statuary, &c.

Secession Meeting in Jefferson Parish.—Last evening there was a large and very enthusiastic meeting at the Centreville Hotel, presided over by Pierre Soulé, Esq., Gen. T. B. Wilson, Col. Alexander P. S. Ashbrook, of Texas, Attorney-General R. W. Moise, and Mr. Robt. H. Isaac addressed the speakers, and they took their seats amid the cheers of the audience. The roll from the Jefferson Secession Association was then called, and resolved a large additional number of citizens.

Sudden Death in the Midst of Revelry.—On Saturday evening the German Mechanics' Society then gave a ball at Odd Fellows' Hall, which was a very successful and brilliant affair, and the enjoyment was interrupted in a high degree of revelry when it was announced that a member of the society had suddenly died of one of the dancers. Mr. Louis Pinchot, a native of Prussia, 45 years of age, but for some time a resident of this city, went to the hall with his wife and little daughter. At a quarter past one o'clock in the morning, just as Mr. Pinchot had finished dancing with his little daughter, and while he was engaged in conversation with her before he took a promenade, he fell upon the hall room floor. He subsequently picked up and carried to the dressing room, where he was attended by Dr. Gessner, who was summoned by those gentlemen around him, but without effect, and he was carried across the street to his residence, where he breathed his last. The wife and daughter of the deceased, who had been in the room during the sad occurrence, were thrown into the most distressing paroxysms of grief, which were painful to witness. The deceased was a member of the Mechanics' Society, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Burglary Committed.—Last night, about nine o'clock, Mr. Alexander Smith's room, No. 42 Saint street, was entered by a thief, who stole his overcoat, gold watch and certain dollars in money. The room fronts on the street, but the burglar effected his entrance through the door opening upon an alleyway.

☞ Holiday sale of presents, rich goods, etc., at Messrs. Hall, commencing this morning, at 11 o'clock, and continuing daily until the entire stock is closed. Ladies are invited to call and see the largest variety of fancy goods ever offered at auction, and at prices even less than cost. See advertisement.

VALUABLE HORSES AT AUCTION THIS MORNING.—Hoffmann & Lemley will sell, in front of their auction store, Magazine Hall, one very stylish saddle horse, one fine family horse, one light four-grey horse, adapted for family use. Also, at the same time, one phaeton, nearly new, and in good order.

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots, shoes, hosiery, winter clothing, &c., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at G. Lecompte Bienvie & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

REFRESHING AND DIARRHEA.—We invite particular attention to the card found in our advertising columns of Dr. Sherman, the originator of the celebrated Refreshing and Diarrhea Powders, at No. 177 St. Louis street.

During and Successful Robbery of a Canal Street Store.

—Mr. Turner's *Midnight Extrication* himself *Secured by Burglars*.—$2000 Worth of *Loose and Bank-bills Carried Off*.—At an early hour yesterday morning, when the occupants were about sitting down to their breakfast, a gentleman called at the store of Mr. Charles Turner, No. 119 Canal street, near the corner of the above open. At once supposing that he had been robbed, he ran to the door, but the thieves were discovered in time to be extinguished without doing any damage.

Mr. Turner's friends called to congratulate him on his escape, and to express their sympathy with him for the loss of the money and valuable goods, the amount of loss, as near as she can there for ascertain, being about $2000. As soon as possible after the discovery of the transaction to the office of the Chief of Police, and Lieutenant Gallagher and Officer Farrell immediately went down to the store to make an examination of the premises and discover all they could about the matter with the view of tracing it out if possible. The officer was soon noticed about on the streets, and became the principal topic for the day, while many of Mr. Turner's friends called upon him to offer their sympathy, for such a severe loss it will be extremely embarrassing to him, and he will have to resort to extraordinary means to meet his pecuniary liabilities to-day. As action will be brought against the goods, the good lady Robbins, and the will be condemned and sold, one half of the proceeds going to Government and the other half to Custodienne and Master Robbins.

A Horrible Life and Worse Death.—On Saturday the Coroner was called to hold an inquest on the body of Mary Hamlin, a native of Ireland, about 30 years of age, who had been found dead by her little son. The circumstances of the death of the unfortunate woman and previous intoxication in one of the houses of ill-fame, No. 227 St. Louis street, with her little boy as the companion of her misery, and a dirty cur dog. When the Coroner and Constable arrived at the house, they found the poor woman's corpse in the most horrible condition. The room was very dirty, and in places heaped with filth. The stove was odious and also; the bed but a pile of dirty rags, to which the dog was tied. The unfortunate woman had called off the bed, and had fallen on the floor, bruising herself, and fallen into the filth upon the floor, between the bed and wall, where she had breathed her last. The little boy had the appearance of his parent even when the latter was not a corpse. Mrs. Catherine Reddy, a neighbor, was called to attend the funeral, without further notice, as had previously been done in the case of the unfortunate Irish and New York papers please copy.

THE FEMALE ORGANIZATION is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations with the most delicate organization and think of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year to this one cause. However, Dr. Colchester's Spanish Bitters will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with wonderful success in the treatment of people throughout the republic, and the testimonials are from persons of the highest standing. Ladies who are troubled with this debility, and who desire to be relieved of the misery of the sex, should read the pamphlet, which will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, as a tonic, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. They invigorate vitality into the frame, and strengthen the whole system, so that women who use them are enabled to go through with labors which, without them, would be certain to prostrate them.

Sold by all druggists. dec17 6t

State Executive Committee
—OF THE—
Southern Rights Association
—OF—
LOUISIANA.
ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of this Committee, held on the 14th inst. the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That all voters in the Parish of Orleans affiliating with this Association, or maintaining the principles as set forth in Article Second of its Constitution, are hereby requested to assemble in their respective districts on Monday, the 17th day of December, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, P. M. at the places hereinafter named, for the purpose of nominating three Delegates to the State Convention.

Resolved, That the Captains of districts be requested to see that no persons take part in them to the exclusion of SECESSION and SEPARATE STATE ACTION; and that they recommend that a copy of the Constitution of this Association be presented for the signatures, and that no one be permitted to cast a vote unless he subscribes who refuses to first sign said Constitution.

Resolved, That it is earnestly requested of said managers to place no one in nomination whose opinions are not known to be sound and decided, as to the position of Louisiana in the present crisis, and on this great constitutional struggle for the rights of the South.

Resolved, That said meetings be further requested to appoint Ward or Parish Executive District Executive committees for the purpose of ensuring the election of the candidates nominated.

Places of Meeting.

First Representative District—Eagle Hall, corner of Bayou road and Dauphine street.

Second Representative District—At the room of the Mount Vernon Association, No. 9 New Basin.

Third Representative District—Hall over the Chapitoul Railroad depot, corner Burgundy and Port-de-streets.

Fourth Representative District—Rouet's Base Saloon, corner Bayou road, between Royal and Exchange Place.

Fifth Representative District—At the Coffee house corner of Toulouse and Bourgust streets.

Sixth Representative District—At Garcia's coffee-house, corner of Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

Seventh Representative District—At the Coffee-house corner of Frenchmen and Dauphin streets.

Eighth Representative District—At Valentin's Exchange, corner of Bayou road and Elysian Fields street.

Ninth Representative District—Corner of Lesseps and Annette.

Tenth Representative District—Union Hall, Jackson street.

dec17 2t EDMUND C. KELLY, Secretary.

SOUTH STATION.
PARISH OF ST. CHARLES, Dec. 1, 1860.

A meeting of the citizens of the Parish of St. Charles, will be held at Smith Station, on the 1st December, 1860, to nominate Delegates to the Convention. TIMOTHY WHITE is unanimously proclaimed President, Judge Fortier, Judge Wilkinson, Dr. P. S. Attorney-General R. W. Moise, and Mr. Robt. H. Isaac addressed the speakers, and they took their seats amid the cheers of the audience. The roll from the Jefferson Secession Association was then called, and resolved a large additional number of citizens.

Resolved, That this Company stand ready to march at a moment's notice to the defence of the State, or to the defence of the Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That this Company shall meet for drill every Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the corner of Bayou road and Rampart street, and that the Secretary notify the members of the Company.

The Chief Marshal was then called upon to address the meeting, and in a few appropriate remarks announced the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Lynch, and which were adopted by acclamation, viz:

Resolved, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

Resolved, further, That this Company stand ready to act in concert with the Chief Marshal and Executive Committee of the Company in the Parish of St. Charles, or in the State of Louisiana, or in the Southern Confederacy, in the enforcement of all Constitutional laws, as a break day approaches.

Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

2d. Resolved, further, That this Company stand ready to march at a moment's notice to the defence of the State, or to the defence of the Southern Confederacy.

3d. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

4th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

5th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

6th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

7th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

8th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

9th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

10th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

11th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

12th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

13th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

14th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

15th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

16th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

17th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

18th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

19th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

20th. Resolved, further, That this Company shall be organized as a conservative company, with the determination of Union as it is, but ready to defend our rights as a sovereign State, to the last extremity, and to march at the point of the bayonet or the mouth of the cannon if necessary.

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