THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. E. WILSON & CO.
G. P. WILSON, L. E. SLOCUM,
E. DUVERGE, J. E. LEGRAND.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....
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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1861. Vol. XVII.—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,903.

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.

The Sheriff will sell at auction this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the foot of Eighth street, Fourth District, Dan Rice's Great Show.

By J. H. Walton, at 12 o'clock, of the St. Louis Exchange, twelve desirable lots of ground in the Third District.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a mulatto girl, washer, ironer and house servant.

By Chas. E. Foestall, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a negro boy, aged 15 years.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Gravier and Magazine streets, tobacco.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c.

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

The proclivity of the British press and people to periodical panics has been of late repeatedly illustrated. Every now and then they become awfully alarmed at the prospect of some peril which no one less ingenious than these persist evil self-tormentors is enabled to discern. The fear of a French invasion may be considered a chronic case of panic. It seldom disappears entirely, but sometimes it lies dormant for years, and sometimes is greatly mitigated by friendly assurances from LOUIS NAPOLEON. When the fortifications at Cherbourg were completed, England suffered from an intensely severe fit of the disease, and the London press pronounced those famous works a standing menace against Great Britain. A year or two later the reorganization of a portion of the French army threw JOHN BULL into spasms, filled the loyal burghers with military ardor, and even incited the poet TENNYSON to the composition of a patriotic ode beginning "Forte, rifleman, forte." We suppose that the information received of the immense preparation for war which France is making, especially the new contingent of a hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, and the twenty steel-plated frigates, will be accepted in Great Britain as evidence of a highly suspicious scheme, involving the conquest and subjugation of the fast anchored isle.

But the self-created apprehensions of mother England have been recently quickened into the sharpest pangs by the dread of the decline of her manufacturing supremacy, and of all the troubles, misery and insubordination of the working classes which would be apt to follow. In other words, England has conceived the notion that the secession of the cotton States of the South must necessarily entail the production of a staple essential to the prosperity of the British Empire, and that such curtailment will ruin her manufactures, plunge her operatives into beggary, cripple the fortunes of her largest capitalists, and engender discontent, disorder, and perhaps civil strife. The acknowledgment of her utter, and at present exclusive, dependence upon the agriculture of the South for an ample supply of an article of trade which much of her national wealth is founded is worthy of note. Nothing would have extorted this confession save the dire fear of forfeiting her commercial position. Meanwhile the London *Times* and other journals seem to take for granted an inevitable and marked diminution in the supply of cotton. In one breath they bitterly lament their compulsory dependence upon a slaveholding community, and in the next counsel increased energy and activity on the part of the various British societies which for some years have been vainly endeavoring to promote the cultivation of cotton elsewhere, with a view of diminishing that dependence. In short, there is a cotton panic of a highly violent and inflammatory type now raging throughout the realm of Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA.

We are almost at a loss to imagine any real cause for this epidemic of terror. Great Britain cannot possibly fear a serious interruption in the cultivation of cotton. The political disturbances of the times have not impaired Southern capital, abridged Southern resources, or destroyed Southern labor. The chief of the fiscal staple is likely to proceed just as regularly as before, and to command the same attention. As long as planters can make money by growing cotton they are unlikely to abandon the business, and as long as Europe and England particularly needs the article and is willing to pay for it at a just valuation, its production bids fair to be stimulated to the highest point. There is indeed every probability that year by year the cotton culture will extend. Within the region in which the plant readily thrives there are yet millions of acres of virgin soil which industry will gradually subject to the ploughshare and the harrow for the production of cotton. It must be remembered that with occasional exceptions—the result of untimely frosts or the ravages of insects—the amount of cotton has been steadily increasing for the last twenty years, and there is every reason to believe that this will continue for the future. The sole obstacle to the more rapid expansion of the cotton culture will be the limit assigned to the supply of labor.

Among the reasons for the uneasiness which afflicts Great Britain on the subject is the belief that a bloody war will be waged between the North and South, and that it will nearly completely suspend agricultural operations. We think this apprehension singularly exaggerated. It is more than doubtful whether the North will attempt an armed invasion of the South. Public opinion in the North itself would rebuke any such enterprise. An effort at blockading the mouth of the Mississippi and other harbors of the South may indeed be made, in which event we presume that England and other European States having important interest at stake would not fail to adopt such measures as would secure the free egress of cotton from the blockaded ports. But even looking at the case in its worst aspect, war itself would not cut short the supply of cotton. There is quite sufficient martial spirit among the sons of the South to furnish the materials for our armies, yet leave the planters and their slaves free to pursue their agricultural industry. There can be no objection to England's experimenting in Africa, South America and the East Indies for the enhanced production of cotton, but in the mean time she may dismiss her causeless fear of the diminution of the annual supply from the Southern States. The chances are we shall send her as much as she can consume.

CONTINENTAL GUARDS—*Anniversary Ball.* By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a military and fancy dress ball will be given by the Continental Guards, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday evening, 22d February, in honor of the anniversary of George Washington. The names of the managers from whom tickets may be procured are published in the advertisement. This ball promises to be one of the most brilliant ever given in New Orleans.

We tender our thanks to Messrs. Waldauer and Corn for tickets of invitation to the Mardi Gras society mask and fancy dress ball, to be given at the St Charles Theatre on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst.

Six or seven hundred Abolitionists and Infidels celebrated the birthday of Tom Paine, in Cincinnati, on the 29th ult. The speeches, toasts and resolutions are so blasphemous and so shocking that we cannot pollute our columns with them.

MARSHAL RYNDERS ON THE CRISIS—Marshal Rynders made a speech in New York the other day. We quote from it a single passage, which will show where the famous Marshal is:

True Democrats at the North will never fight against the South. It is the Abolitionists that indict me for treason—it is misprision of treason, let me be doubly indicted. The Democrat who would fight against the South is more than half a Republican. If a Democratic regiment volunteers to go South to conquerate the South, I say to them, you are traitors to your country, and I trust that the avenging angel will pass over you in the night time, like the angel of Sennacherib and that the rising sun will look down upon the upturned faces and fixed, glazing eyeballs of your corpses.

A voice—"You are a political demagogue."

Rynders—I want you to tell that man is put out. Are you afraid to hear the truth? I am comfortable as I am. Man is put out. Tree cheers are given for Rynders, who proceeds. Who brought this trouble on our land? Not our slaves. Who put the idea of dissolving the Union? We did all we could to avoid these troubles. But if war comes, and I have to fight, I would rather be the death for South Carolina.—[Harper's Weekly.]

JOHN TYLER—The Richmond (Va.) correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes of John Tyler:

He bears his great age with remarkable grace. He is still the same slim, tall looking, high-bred Virginia gentleman, his striking features still showing a high degree of mental activity. He has that intellectual cast which Napoleon I considered the mark of intellectual superiority—a prominent nose. His eye is keen and gentle, and reflects the amiable temper which is unfortunately so rare. He has a large mass of hair, by no means white, and a large number of teeth. He is the youngest of whom it is about six months old. He is accompanied by a sweet looking boy, who is the offspring of his second marriage, and his wife is soon to leave him for Washington. He is to stay at Brown's Hotel, his old and favorite headquarters, but where he will find to be filled now is a story with those politicians opposed to the Union.

DISTRESS FROM LAKE ERIE—*Dreadful Mortality.* On Monday night a young man named Mackey, one of a party of seamen on Lake Erie, from Buffalo, was saved from a cold death by a very simple arrangement of his associates. He was lashed to a spar, upon which he was placed, and he then rested on the edge. The friends formed a human chain, laid out upon the lee rail, and pushed their other lee out of the boat until the lowest at it was near enough to young Mackey to throw the end of a rope to him. By this means they drew him forth from the jaws of cold death. He is the oldest son of Dr. Mackey.

Latest from Washington—Governor Letcher's Report from Virginia.

Washington, February 8—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, was in the House yesterday, and greeted by both the Northern and Southern Representatives.

He said Virginia would not accept any other guarantee than Mr. Crittenden's resolution, and added that his State would ultimately secede unless this demand was complied with.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, February 8—The proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives yesterday were of an unimportant character.

Military Preparations in Massachusetts.

Boston, February 8—The Governor of Massachusetts has issued orders to the military to prepare itself for active service.

Tremendous Gale North.

New York, February 8—This city, Philadelphia and Baltimore were last night visited by a tremendous gale, unroofing houses, prostrating trees to the ground, and doing other serious damage.

General Woolin Washington.

New York, February 8—Gen. Wool passed through this city yesterday, en route for Washington, as a member of the Peace Convention.

Latest Naval Movements.

Washington, February 8—The U. S. steamer Mohawk is now taking in coal, and, as soon as ready, will proceed to Tortugas and Pensacola. The steamer Powhatan will take her departure in the course of a few days.

The resignation of Captain D. N. Ingraham has been accepted.

Commodore Wm. B. Shubrick will probably retain his commission.

Marine Disaster.

Para e Lontre, February 8—The ship Valentia, Austin, master, from Havre, arrived here this morning, having on board Captain O. G. Lane and the crew of the bark Nimrod, of Boston.

The Valentia fell in with the bark Nimrod Saturday, February 2d, full of water and with her main and mizzen masts gone. The vessel had previously been capsized.

Montgomery Convention—Constitution of the Seceded States.

Montgomery, February 8—The Constitution of the United States has been adopted by the Southern Congress, with the sole addition of free trade with all the world.

The Congress has received an official copy of the act of Alabama making an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to support the Provisional Government of the seceded States. But a very short time is spent in open session.

The committee on the plan for a Provisional Government presented their report while in secret session. After a discussion of five hours the Convention adjourned over till eleven to morrow.

It is said that there is great unanimity in the Congress on the plan reported.

Nothing else worthy of interest has transpired.

Latest from Montgomery.

Montgomery, February 8—The Congress sat in secret session four hours to-day, and met again this evening, and it is probable that important results will be made during the night or to morrow morning.

Only a half hour was spent in public session.

The early portion of the morning was occupied in prayer and in the introduction of some national business resolutions.

General Bonneau is ill at present in the city.

Affairs at Pensacola.

Montgomery, February 8—Later advices from Pensacola represent matters as being at a stand still.

Commissioners from Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., February 8—The Legislature of Wisconsin has appointed Commissioners to the Peace Conference now in session in Washington city.

Arrival of the Steamer Bremen.

New York, February 8—The North German Lloyd's steamer Bremen, from Southampton on the 23d ult., has been signaled off Sandy Hook.

Return of the South Carolina Commissioners.

Washington, February 8—Messrs Hayne and Hall, the Commissioners to Washington from South Carolina to negotiate with the Federal Government for the surrender of Fort Sumter, left this city to day for Charleston. The result of their joint mission is already known.

Charge against the Mobile Postmaster.

Washington, February 8—The Postmaster at Mobile positively denies the violation of letters in his office.

The Coldest Yet.

Washington, February 8—Meteorological dispatches from the North represent this day as being the coldest experienced for several years.

Duel on the Tapis.

New York, February 8—A telegraphic message from Washington says—rumors are afloat that Senators Johnson and Wigfall are arranging the preliminaries for a duel.

The Tehuantepec Transit Route.

Several Secessionists are meditating a demonstration upon the Tehuantepec transit route, on which, we hear, Mr. Slidell and others claim to have a lien under grants.

Secession Procession in Memphis.

Memphis, February 8, 9 P. M. An immense secession torchlight procession, the largest ever seen in this city, is parading the streets to night. The utmost enthusiasm prevails.

News from the Pacific—Arrival of the California Pony Express.

Fort Kearney, February 8—We are in possession of San Francisco dates to the 23d ult., by express, and have forwarded California Pony Express at this point to-day.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Uncle Sam sailed on the 23d ult. from San Francisco for Panama, taking out $1,014,000 of treasure on freight.

Business in San Francisco.

Business in every branch of trade was quiet. Cattles were worth 20 cents the pound. There was no change in the price of sugar. Provisions closed dull and with a downward tendency.

General Intelligence.

A great Union military demonstration was advertised to take place in Portland.

A vast number of ship wrecks are reported to have taken place in Northern waters.

Advices from Oregon and Washington Territories are of no importance.

Late Sandwich Islands advices state that the sugar crop is coming in promingly, but business was extremely dull.

Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of Steamer Canada—Liverpool Cotton Market Dull—Continental Bombardment of Gaeta.

Halifax, February 8—The Cunard Royal mail steamship Canada, Capt Anderson, from Liverpool at noon Saturday, the 26th, and Queenstown on Sunday evening, the 27th ult., arrived at this port to-day, en route for Boston.

The Canada has on board $87,000 in specie on freight.

She brings two days' later news than that received by the Angle Saxon, and the regular weekly commercial circulars for the business week ending Friday evening, the 25th.

Steamer Australasian Arrived Out.

The steamer Australasian, with New York dates to January 16th, had arrived at Quebec down.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, January 27, P. M.—The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday amounted to 8000 bales, including 1000 taken by speculators and for export.

All qualities of Cotton, especially the lower grades, have experienced a slight decline, and the market generally closed dull.

Messrs James Hewett & Co., in their Circular, say holders generally refused concessions.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool, January 27—Breadstuffs dull and declining. Provisions dull.

London Money Market.

London, January 27—The closing quotations for Consols to day were 91¼ to 91⅜ for money and 91¼ for account.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Great Britain.

The London *Times* says few men called to play an important political part have been found so utterly unequal to their situation as President Buchanan.

A prospectus has been received at an India cotton company. It is proposed to purchase cotton of the growers direct, and endeavor to improve the process of picking and cleaning by machinery.

The Galway Steamship Company's mail contract is suspended till the 20th of March.

France.

Great activity being carried on in the French arsenals. The camp at Chalons is to be formed early the coming spring. Gen McMahon has 60,000 men under his command.

The Bourse rifles firm. Rentes 67f. 50c.

Italy.

The bombardment of Gaeta was being prosecuted with spirit vigor, and up to the latest accounts great damage had been done.

The Sardinians had entered the Roman Marches, but were attacked and driven back.

The reactionary troops burnt the Convent of Carmalo.

Prince Carignan is in the act of taking his departure for Turin.

It was rumored that negotiations were progressing to replace the French troops at Rome by Sardinians.

The typhoid fever is making ravages at Gaeta.

Spain.

There are rumors, which the correspondence of Autographs says are unfounded, of disturbances in certain provinces of Spain.

China and India.

A great portion of the expeditionary forces has reached Hong Kong, Canton, Hundred and fifty English and a quota of French troops were left at Tien-tsin.

Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant have gone to Japan. Baron Gros, the French Ambassador, and Minister Ward have been in Canton. The river Pekin was completely frozen up.

The rebel force was rapidly augmenting. Yangtsekiang infested with pirates.

Cabinets troops have been ordered to Darjeeling, a British sanitary station.

Little Rock, Ark., Arsenal.

St. Louis, Feb. 8—The conductor of the Overland Mail reports says the report of the seizure of the Little Rock Arsenal is totally false.

Proceedings of Congress.

Washington, February 8—No business of importance was transacted to day in either the Senate or House of Representatives.

New York Markets.

New York, February 8—Cotton closed dull and heavy at irregular prices, sales to day, 750 bales at 10¾ for Middling. Flour declined 5c., sales, 7,250 bbls at $5 10 to $5 15 for Superfine state. Corn dull and declined 1c., sales, 65,000 bushels at 43 to 67c. Pork firm, sales, 300 bbls. at $17 37½ to $17 50 for Mess. Lard dull; sales, 150 bbls at 9¾c to 10¼c. Sugar closed dull at yesterday's rates.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, February 8—The sales of Western Mess Pork included 800 bbls at $17. Lard is quoted at 9¾ to 9¾c. Flour—Sales of 1000 bbls. at $4 60 to $4 70 for Superfine. Oats—Sales 9000 bushels at 37 to 37½c. Whisky is quoted at 14c. the gallon.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, February 8—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with ten feet water in the canal by the mark.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, February 8—The steamer New Falls City passed down at 3, and the Yazoo at 8 P. M., yesterday; the James Johnston and Von Phul at 5, and the Autocrat at 6 o'clock this morning.

STATE CONVENTION.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1861.

The Convention came to order at five minutes before eleven o'clock, A. M. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Father Moynihan. 85 members were present. A communication from the Collector of the Port, stating that several offices in his department were vacant, was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Marks, of Orleans, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Postal Affairs to inquire into and report upon the manner in which postal affairs are now conducted. Referred to that committee. Mr. Lawrence, of Plaquemines, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report an ordinance providing for the payment of officers of this Convention. Referred to that committee. Mr. Davidson, of Sabine, offered a resolution appropriating ——dollars to the Baton Rouge Postmaster in reciprocation for his forwarding to New Orleans all the letters and documents for members of this Convention. Referred to Finance Committee. Mr. Bonner, of Franklin, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of this Convention to transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy of the oath of allegiance. Mr. Olivier, of St. Mary, moved to amend by adding also a certified copy of article 126 of the Constitution as amended by the Convention. Adopted as amended. Mr Texada, of Rapides, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report what compensation is allowed to the Commissioner to Texas. Referred to that committee.

Mr. Michel, of Orleans, offered a resolution providing for the payment of a United States draft for $2400 12, in favor of Capt Davis, for building a wharf at Quarantine. Referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Coffman, of Ascension, offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Postal Affairs to employ a clerk. Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Walker, of Orleans. Mr. Johnson, of Iberville, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce, Revenue and Navigation to report upon the expediency of admitting cotton bagging free of duty, and of laying specific instead of ad valorem duties upon sugar, to protect our own products. The motion of reference was lost by a tie vote of 41 to 41.

The ordinance concerning the Circuit and District Courts of the United States now came up as unfinished business. The ordinance will be found in our issue of yesterday, the first section having been adopted on Thursday. The ordinance was largely and able debate, the ordinance being defended by Messrs. Bonford, of Orleans, Dellame, of St Martin, and Hodge, of Caddo, and opposed by Messrs Miles, Semmes and Rozier, of Orleans, and Marks, of Caddo. Mr. Rozier moved to postpone the consideration of the ordinance until after the reassembling of the States called to take part in the Congress passed by the South Carolina Convention, leaving to the Legislature the power to vest the authority of these Courts in other Courts and staying executions until some appeal is provided for by the Legislature or other lawful authority.

After speeches on this question by Messrs. Rozier, Bonford and Semmes, of Orleans, Hodge, of Caddo, Roselius, of Jefferson, Semmes and Rozier again, and Elam, of De Soto, the amendment of Mr. Semmes, and motion to postpone of Mr. Rozier, were, on motion of Mr DeBlanc, both laid on the table. Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 were then adopted, and the ordinance was adopted as a whole with but four amendments to section 6, inserting "thirty" for "ten" days in the matter of appeal, and striking out the words "cast therein."

Mr Miles, of Orleans, offered an additional section, ordaining that the citizens of any of those States that have violated the Constitution of the late United States by passing permanent liberty bills or nullifying the fugitive slave law, shall not be permitted to bring suits in these Courts. Messrs Bonford, Elam and Manning spoke against this, and it was laid on the table by a vote of 52 to 22, Messrs Dorsey, Dupre, Garrett, Graves, Gray, Gill, Johnson, Marks of Caddo, Marks of Orleans, Miles, Michel, Miller, O'Bryan, Pick, Sawyer, Semmes, Stewart, Tarpley, Tarpon, Towles and Valentine voting in the negative.

Mr Semmes then offered the following additional section: "Section 5: That all suits and actions pending in the said Circuit or District Courts, or in any Court of this State heretofore instituted by the United States, shall be carried on and prosecuted in the name and for the benefit of the State of Louisiana, and all decrees and judgments heretofore rendered in said Courts in favor of the United States shall be executed and enforced in the name and for the benefit of this State." This section was accepted by Mr. Bonford and adopted.

Mr. Michel, of Orleans, offered an additional section, as follows: "Section 7. The clerks of these Courts shall have made a suitable seal or seals for the use of said Courts, with description of which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. This was accepted by Mr Bonford and adopted. Mr Miles then offered an additional section, empowering the Legislature to repeal or amend this ordinance whenever the public good and convenience shall demand it, but this was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr Bush, of Lafourche, a reconsideration of Section 4 was had to insert in the proviso, instead of the words, "provided the party shall, &c., the words "provided the party desirous of applying for a writ of error or of appeal, shall, &c." This was also accepted by Mr Bonford and adopted, and the ordinance as a whole was then adopted.

Mr Tappan, of the Committee on Judiciary, reported an ordinance concerning crimes and offenses under the laws of the late United States, supplanting those laws, excepting the offenses against that government. Mr Bush offered an amendment to this, when it was ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for to day (Saturday) at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The ordinance concerning public lands, published by us yesterday, then came up, but pending its discussion the Convention adjourned over to this morning at ten o'clock.

—THE BROOKLYN OFF PENSACOLA—The Mobile *Advertiser* publishes the following dispatch:

Pensacola, February 6—The steamer Brooklyn arrived here to day. Capt Barron, of the Navy, visited her in the steamer Wyandotte, and gave orders to her commander not to enter the port. She will therefore, not attempt to land reinforcement to Fort Pickens.

Capt Barron leaves for Washington to night.

All quiet here. Col. Chase is in Montgomery.

The following are the remarks made by Senators Slidell and Benjamin in withdrawing from Congress:

Mr. Slidell sent to be read by the Clerk the Ordinance of Secession of Louisiana. Mr Slidell said that the document placed on official record that Louisiana had ceased to be a component part of the United States, and terminates the connection of himself and colleagues with this body, and the occasion in parting for some words with those whom we leave, some of whom we hope to meet again in a new confederacy. The new confederacy would not attempt to improve the Constitution of the United States. It would recognize the obligations of all existing relations, and those especially relating to the African slave trade. It will be willing to assume a just proportion of the public debt, and to account for all the property of the United States which they were compelled to take for self-defense. It would recognize the right of the inhabitants of the Valley of the Mississippi to the free navigation of the Mississippi river without tax or toll of any kind. They hope for peace, but the decision of this question depends on the free States. He had no doubt that if the issue was fairly presented to the people of the Northern States, they might have a peaceful separation, with the probability of a complete or partial reconstruction of the Union, but with the present representation in the Federal Branch of Congress, he had no judge in no such hope, and they must be prepared to resist coercion under any pretext. The North might, if they chose, consider themselves bound to the Union and deny their right, he would not say of secession, but revolution, or rebellion, if it chose to call it so. It might ignore the Declaration of Independence, and attempt to reduce the South to subjugation; it might declare a blockade; but the South would meet them and permit no interruption of commerce, and would meet them on the sea under the cold flag of Cuba, if they intend to give up the flag. It belonged to the South as much as to the North. They could get vessels from the same places that now carry on the slave trade—New York and New England. He referred to a blockade of the ports, and thought that if foreign nations were not admitted they would interfere.

Mr. Slidell said the South would not commence the fight. He denied the charge that the movement was but the consummation of a long contemplated plot, and claimed that it was the calm and deliberate action of the people. He referred to the many kindnesses received in this chamber, and bade the Senate farewell.

Mr. Benjamin argued against the assertion that Louisiana could not go out of the Union because she was bought as the property of the United States. Louisiana was acquired under treaty, which guaranteed to the citizens of the Territory protection to property. He claimed that she had special reasons for going out because the treaty stipulations under which she was acquired were broken entirely by the Government. He claimed that the charge of rebellion against the South was an admission of oppression, for never in the history of the world did millions rise in rebellion against honour and justice, and when the people with common consent revolt, it must be criminals against whom the revolt is aimed. The people in the South glory in such treason as glowed in the breast of John Hampden, as burst from the lips of Patrick Henry and cast a halo round the name of Washington. He concluded with a tribute to the friends of the South in the Northern States, and bade the Senate farewell. (Applause in the gallery.)

NAPOLEON III SEATS OF THE CENTRAL PARK OF PARIS—The Paris correspondence of the London *Herald*, writing on the 13th, gives the following account of the manner in which Napoleon III sometimes diverts himself. The Emperor Napoleon arrived at the lake in the Bois de Boulogne about three P. M. on Friday, in a plain chariot, drawn by two horses, and unattended by any escort. He alighted from his carriage and crossed the lake on his skates. He was soon recognized by some men wearing blouses, who raised a cry of "Here is the Emperor; Vive l'Empereur!" The cry attracted universal attention, and everybody ran and everybody cheered. The Emperor continued to skate, apparently delighted with the enthusiastic reception he met with. The Emperor seeing a child in a sledge pushed forward by a nursery maid, took the place of the servant and drove the sledge. Having amused himself for about half an hour, more like a schoolboy enjoying a holiday than an Emperor, he left as quietly as he came, followed by a very several fashionably dressed English ladies among the skaters.

The Post-Office.

We copy the annexed article from yesterday's *Bulletin*:

Mr. Editor: The Postmaster of this city is pressing the collection of the rent of the boxes for the present year. Will those parties who pay for the year be guaranteed the use of their boxes for that term without further charge? If so, in what way?

Is the issue of checks or counters *by* the Postmaster, as representatives of coin, *legal?*

FROM A SUBSCRIBER.

We have questions of similar import asked us every day, which we are unable to answer. The Chamber of Commerce is or should be the organ of the merchants of the city, and whatever affects the interests of the commercial community, it strikes us, falls under their immediate cognizance. The Post-Office has become a positive nuisance, and should the Federal Government break it up root and branch so damage will be done to any one, except those who are receiving salaries for rendering no services to the public. We consider it entirely superfluous for us to specify abuses of the most grievous kind which are narrated to us every day, and which we ourselves are experiencing. Every one who receives letters and papers knows well and sees daily realizing those inconveniences and grievances. There is one universal denunciation, and curses loud and deep against the whole concern are in the mouths of all. Touching extra charges, we should like to know upon what authority it is done. Four dollars is charged for a box; and should there be more than one person in a concern, every additional member is charged a dollar. This has never been done before by any Postmaster. Why, again, the hot haste of collecting the money for boxes, when a change in the Department is daily expected? To what account is this money paid, and what guarantees can the Postmaster give that the holder of the box will possess it for the ensuing year? We hope that the proper committee of the Convention will give this subject immediate attention, for the management of the office has become such an abomination that it can no longer be tolerated.

It is not pleasant to be compelled to censure public officers, but truth and justice require us to endorse the language of our cotemporary. We have been greatly incommoded by the gross neglect in the administration of the Post Office, and especially in the mail department. Twice within a few days has a portion of the country mail of our paper, although placed in the Post Office long before the schedule time for the departure of the mail, been kept over for twenty-four hours, to the manifest annoyance and inconvenience of subscribers. A radical reform is needed in the Post Office, and we recommend the subject to the earnest attention of the Convention.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

"Waging War Upon the General Government."

The New York *Times* is dreadfully shocked to learn that large foundries on the Hudson river are actively engaged in manufacturing cannon and other arms "for States which are waging war upon the General Government."

This "waging war upon the Government" is a favorite expression of the Northern Republicans, and they are not without method in selecting it. The people of the South love the Government, and it is hoped, by covering up the real issue, and through the strategy of phraseology presenting a new issue having no foundation in fact, to lead the people to underrate the zeal of the designs of the South, and their own duty in the present crisis. It is all a fraud from beginning to end. The seceding States have no quarrel with the Government, and never had. They all stand on the defensive, and only ask to be let alone. They have no thought of invading the soil of a single State in the Union or elsewhere. True, they have taken possession, without bloodshed in any solitary instance, of certain military property of a permanent nature within their limits, and have declared their sovereignty, of which they recently formed a part, and which they have left without a scart lice of one iota of their title. This, by the common sense of mankind, is considered by their defense against invasion, and enlightened history will justify the act. In no case, though, have they sought to use the property of others without just compensation. We do not "South ern threaten, as the *Times* alleged in a late number. We have given formal receipts to the agents of the Federal Government for every dollar's worth of property so seized, and intend to pay down the cash for every portion of it that does not fall to our share in the final settlement of accounts.

No, the South is not for war. She is ready and able to defend herself when attacked, but others will strike the first blow, and it will be against her own hearts and firesides. We love peace, and hostilities will come at the peril of our invaders.

Away, then, with this hue and cry about "waging war upon the Government," which is only a trick of politicians to seduce the honest men of the North into a false position, and thereby induce them to take up arms against their former brethren of the South.

But a word, in conclusion, on the Union, which has suddenly become so sacred in the mouth of certain political Pharisees in the North. The South has loved and venerated the work of our fathers, and has done as much to protect and strengthen and beautify it as you of the North, if not more. For it we have poured out her blood on every battle field of its history, and with equal liberality and cheerfulness lavished her treasure at its feet. By these tangible evidences we have proved our fidelity to the Union, and letting those of all others alone, she has given the proudest proof of the sincerity of our devotion. Then, may it be supposed the Union now and ever hold upon our hearts? Is it from mere wantonness and depravity that she tears down the proud temple which, has been her pride and glory, the object of her affection will shed, since infancy, in her cradle, well passing through the heart of the eye, and letting the tone of the heart in a deep and direction, and the heart's blood, in a stream, in the direction of Lincoln's dangerous tool of the Northern Republicans, and bade the Senate farewell. (Applause in the gallery.)

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NAPOLEON III SEATS OF THE CENTRAL PARK OF PARIS—The Paris correspondence of the London *Herald*, writing on the 13th, gives the following account of the manner in which Napoleon III sometimes diverts himself. The Emperor Napoleon arrived at the lake in the Bois de Boulogne about three P. M. on Friday, in a plain chariot, drawn by two horses, and unattended by any escort. He alighted from his carriage and crossed the lake on his skates. He was soon recognized by some men wearing blouses, who raised a cry of "Here is the Emperor; Vive l'Empereur!" The cry attracted universal attention, and everybody ran and everybody cheered. The Emperor continued to skate, apparently delighted with the enthusiastic reception he met with. The Emperor seeing a child in a sledge pushed forward by a nursery maid, took the place of the servant and drove the sledge. Having amused himself for about half an hour, more like a schoolboy enjoying a holiday than an Emperor, he left as quietly as he came, followed by several fashionably dressed English ladies among the skaters.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY IN THE CHINESE EMPEROR'S PALACE—Among the most curious discoveries made by the allies in the Chinese Emperor's summer palace was a suit of magnificent armor, inlaid with gold, and the helmet surmounted with an enormous pearl, (this suit is to be sent to the Emperor Napoleon) a saloon furnished in exact imitation of the style of Louis XV, decorated with portraits of the ladies of that sovereign, the name of each lady being inscribed at the bottom of their frame. The immense apartments were furnished and ornamented in the most splendid manner, and contained numerous articles in gilt, bronze, porcelain, &c., all covered with a thick coating of dust. Among the porcelain were some immense vases, which had passed more than a century at the bottom of the sea, and to which marine vegetation had clung in such a manner as to produce the most singular ornament.

Gold and silver statues, representing the fantastic incarnations of Buddha, were in great numbers. Of silks, velvets, linens, carpets, and other tissues, for the most part spoiled through neglect, there were enough to cover the walls of a palace larger than the Louvre or Tuileries. This favorite dwelling of the Tartar sovereign stood in the Imperial Pleasure Ground, which contained an extent of nearly eight miles each way.

MUNCHAUSEN REDIVIVUS—An Illinois paper—the Lake county *Democrat*—has a South Carolina correspondent, who Munchausen it, among other things, with the following:

They have recently invented some refined cruelties for testing how strongly suspected strangers may be tinctured with abolitionism. It is true that they barrel up men and throw them into the rivers, but this is only done after they are proved to be abolitionists; prior to this they undergo the following formula of trial, which has been in use for nearly two years: They take the unfortunate and tie him by the feet to the tail of a cart, and let the horse run away; then they fasten him down to the side walk, pin back his eyelids, and compel the passers by (men and women) to spit tobacco juice in his eyes; they then stand him up, bore holes into him with small augers, fill the holes with chicken crackers and touch them off, finally, they take off the top of his head, scoop out his brains, and fill the cavity with Republican ideas and principles. It he survives these tests, they confidde he is "sound on the goose," and, after unjoining his legs, allow him to travel!

THE QUEEN OF NAPLES ASSISTING IN PERSON AT THE SIEGE OF GAETA—Ever since the Piedmontese troops have taken up a position at Gaeta, the Neapolitan soldiers in Gaeta have concentrated their efforts to arrest the progress of the works of their besiegers, since the city is so dangerously commanded by some of the batteries that a nearer approach would be terribly destructive.

During a portion of each morning, however, it was noticed by the officers who occupied the extreme point of the Gaetan line, that the fire from the Neapolitan batteries very considerably slackened, and it was some time before they discovered the cause.

They found at last that a young woman, dressed in a modification of the Calabrian costume, came every morning to the Queen's battery and assisted in the firing. Sometimes she served in a coach, sometimes loading muskets. This young woman, whose presence in the midst of the artillerists seemed to recall their courage and spirit, was recognized by some of their enemies, is no other than the Queen of Naples, who, dressed in the picturesque attire of a Calabrian, seems to present to the troops of Francis II the very genius of resistance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Amusements This Evening