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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1861

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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ALABAMA AND KENTUCKY.

The correspondence between S. F. HALE, Commissioner from the State of Alabama to Kentucky, and Governor MCGOFFIN is exceedingly interesting in view particularly of the relative position of Kentucky as a border State. Mr. HALE presents an elaborate and able argument on various points involved in the correspondence, demonstrating the absolute equality of the South and the right of secession. He then submits a formidable array of grievances, and wrongs inflicted on the South by the North, laying stress on the nullification of the Fugitive Slave law, the universal spread of anti-slavery opinions, the crusade against the South preached from Northern pulpits, the kidnapping and abduction of Southern property, the abolition raids in Kansas, the John Brown foray in Virginia, and finally, as the crowning act of insult and outrage, the election as President of an avowed advocate of the irrepressible conflict doctrine. Mr. HALE then points out the consequences of the triumph of LINCOLN, and concludes that the acquiescence and submission of the South must inevitably bring her ultimate ruin and vassalage. He maintains that disunion has now become an act of self-preservation. Alabama, he declares, is pledged to this policy, and solicits the co-operation and sympathy of Kentucky. The following passages from the letter will give a correct idea of its character:

The deliberate judgment of Alabama, as indicated by the joint resolutions of her General Assembly, approved February 24th, 1860, is, that prudence, patriotism and fidelity to all the great principles of civil liberty incorporated in our Constitution, and consecrated by the memories of the past, demand that all the Southern States should resume their delegated powers, maintain the rights, interest and honor of their citizens, and vindicate their own sovereignty.

And she most earnestly invites you respectfully to unite with her in the State, Kentucky, who so gallantly vindicated the sovereignty of the State in 1798, to the consideration of these grave and vital questions, hoping she may meet you in the State of Alabama in the conclusions to which she has been driven by the impending dangers that now surround the Southern States. But if, on mature deliberation, your dissents on any point from the conclusions to which the State of Alabama has arrived, on behalf of that State I most respectfully ask a declaration by the venerable Commonwealth of her conclusions and position on all the issues discussed in this communication. And Alabama most respectfully urges upon the people and authorities of Kentucky the immediate, final submission, or acquiescence on the part of the Southern States at this perilous hour, will enable Black Republicanism to realize all its nefarious policies, and accomplish all its flagitious ends; and that hesitation or delay in their action will be misconceived and misconstrued by their adversaries, and will not be met to that elevated patriotism that would sacrifice all but their honor to save the Union of their fathers, but to drivers and discussion among themselves and their consequent weakness; that prompt, bold and decided action is dominated alike by prudence, patriotism, and the safety of their citizens.

Gov MCGOFFIN's reply is in a more Southern spirit than might have been anticipated. He opens with a declaration of the necessity of a full and frank conference among the Southern members of the Confederacy. He acknowledges that Mr. HALE has not exaggerated the grievous wrongs, injuries and indignities to which the people of the South have long submitted with so much patience and forbearance, on account of their devoted attachment to the Union. The people of Kentucky have suffered very severely from them in their intolerable extent, and are ready to give to the necessity of arresting them. They will demand the unqualified recognition of the right of African slavery in the United States, and the relation of the Federal Government to it, as an institution in the States and Territories. A settlement upon a basis of perfect security to the South, with ample power to conserve slavery where it now exists, and to extend it under no other restrictions than such as may be imposed by the laws of nature, will alone satisfy them. "Our safety, our honor, and our self preservation," says the Governor, "alike demand that our interests be placed beyond the reach of further assault." He then proceeds as follows:

The people of Kentucky may differ variously touching the nature and theory of our complex system of government, but when called up to pass upon these questions at the polls, I think such an expression would develop no material variance of sentiment touching the wrongs you recite, and the necessity of their prompt adjustment. They fully realize the fatal result of longer forbearance, and appreciate the value of submission at this juncture. Kentucky would leave no effort untried to preserve the Union of the States on the basis of the Constitution, as it comes to it, but Kentucky will never submit to wrong and dishonor, let resistance cost what it may. Unqualified acquiescence in the administration of the government, on the Chicago platform, in spite of the movements already inaugurated at the South, and the avowed purposes of the representative men of the Republican party, would, I feel assured, receive no favor in this State, whether her citizens shall, in the last resort, throw themselves upon the right of revolution as the inherent right of a free people, never surrendered, or shall assert the doctrine of secession can be of little practical import. When the time of action comes—and it is now fearfully near at hand—Kentucky will be found rallied as a unit under the flag of resistance to intolerable wrong, and being thus consolidated in feeling and action, I may well forego any discussion of the character that the wrong or one party or another may hold to cover their resistance.

It is true that as sovereign political communities the States must determine, each for itself, the grave issues now presented, and it may be that when driven to the dire extremity of severing their relations with the General Government, formal independent separate State action will be proper and necessary. But resting, as do these political communities, upon a common social organization, constituted the sole guard of attack and invasion, confronted by a common enemy, encompassed by a common peril, in a word, involved in one common cause, it does seem to me that the mode and manner of redress and redress should be determined in a full and free conference of all the Southern States, and that their mutual safety requires it in every extension in carrying out the measures there agreed upon. The source whence oppression is now to be apprehended is an organized power, a political government in operation, to which we have no nature delinquent, but ultimately successful—and I do not for a moment question the issue—might be costly and destructive. We should look these facts in the face, nor close our eyes to what we may reasonably expect to encounter. I have, therefore, thought that a due regard to the opinions of all the slaveholding States would require that those measures which, if successful, must ultimately involve all, should be agreed upon in common convention, and sustained by armed action.

The Governor does not entirely abandon the hope that the North will yield to the firm representations and ultimatum of the united South; but if it should not, he contends that our position would be far stronger, fortified as it would be by the whole conservative sentiment of the country, and supported by a host of North ern friends. He suggests a convention of authorized delegates from the several Southern States. He refers to the approaching inauguration of LINCOLN, and to the probability of the adoption by the new President of the policy of coercion, in which event civil war will assuredly follow. It is of the utmost importance that such a policy is attempted, the voice of the South should be heard in potential, official and united protest. If our enemies be crazed with victory, and madly persist in their purpose, the South will then be better prepared to resist. The annexed passage comprehends in brief the views embraced in the Governor's letter:

You ask the cooperation of the Southern States in order to redress our wrongs: so do we. You have the hope of redress in the Union. We yet look hopefully to assurances that a powerful reaction is going on at the North. You seek a remedy in secession from the Union. We wish the united action of the slave States assembled in convention within the Union. You would act separately: we unitedly. If Alabama and the other slave States would meet us in council, as you ask, in Alabama or elsewhere, as early as the 4th day of February, I do not doubt that we would agree in forty-eight hours upon such reasonable guarantees, by way of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as would command at least the acquiescence of our numerous friends in the free States, and by giving them time to make the question with the people there, such a reaction in public opinion might yet take place as to secure us our rights and save the Government. If the effort failed, then we should be united as a man, the North divided, the horrors of civil war would be averted—if any thing can avert the calamity—and if that be not possible, we would be in a better position to meet the dreadful collision. By such action, too, if it failed to preserve the Government, the basis of another Confederacy would be laid, upon which the new government would in this mode be launched into operation much more speedily and easily than by the action you propose.

The correspondence closes with a short note from Mr HALE, assuring Gov MCGOFFIN that his communication shall be promptly laid before the Executive of Alabama, and expressing how acknowledgments of the kindly welcome with which he has been received.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—*The A. H. Sevier Sunk in the Arkansas River.*—Says the Memphis *Enquirer* of the 5th inst: We learned from Capt. Windsor, who arrived in the city last evening, that the steamer A. H. Sevier struck a snag on Tuesday night last about four miles below Pine Bluff, in the Arkansas river, and sank in twelve feet water. She was on her return trip to Memphis, and had on board at the time about two hundred bales of cotton. The Sevier was a new boat, only off the stocks some five or six months, and one of the finest and best furnished in the trade. She was owned by Capt. William Windsor, Capt. John D. Adams, who had charge of her for the trip, and T. Hale, who was built at Cincinnati, and cost $20,000—insured for $12,000. It is thought that very little of her freight will be saved. No lives are lost.

RHEUMATISM AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite attention to the card of Dr. DUMAS BROTHERS, in another column, offering their services to the public in the treatment of Rheumatism and Diarrhœa. Dr. DUMAS is well known to the public as the discoverer of the remedy for Diarrhœa which bears his name, and which has proved so successful in the hands of himself and brother.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,875.

STATE CONVENTION—ELECTION RETURNS.

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

Chief Districts.	Representative District.	SOUTHERN RIGHTS. President.	Pol.	J. J. Michel.	H. Kennedy, Jr.	W. W. Adams.	Felix Labatut.	F. E. Bonford.	UNITED SOUTHERN ACTION. S. F. Jones.	C. Dubuis.	Randall Hunt.	Dr. Smith.
FIRST.....	I.....One.....	1	130	130	130	130	130	61	65	66	65	65
		2	159	159	159	159	159	82	87	87	88	88
	II.....Two.....	1	152	152	152	152	152	77	87	87	88	88
		2	134	134	134	133	133	133	134	129	134	134
	III.....Three.....	1	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
		2	101	101	101	102	102	127	129	129	130	130
		3	94	94	94	94	94	105	105	101	105	105
	IV.....Four.....	1	174	174	174	175	175	158	154	149	153	153
		2	168	172	167	170	170	177	175	170	167	179
		3	107	105	107	107	107	91	87	87	87	87
	V.....Five.....	1	92	94	93	93	93	89	89	90	97	97
		2	161	163	163	163	163	117	120	120	107	109
	VI.....Six.....	1	179	178	179	179	179	108	118	118	118	118
		2	107	107	107	107	107	141	141	141	141	141
	VII.....Seven.....	1	107	107	100	100	100	110	110	109	110	110
		2	92	92	90	90	90	81	81	78	82	82
SECOND.....	IV.....Eight.....	1	138	138	138	138	138	58	58	58	58	58
		2	115	115	115	117	117	51	52	48	51	51
		3	79	79	79	79	79	62	61	61	61	61
		4	69	70	70	70	70	58	58	58	58	58
		5	64	64	64	67	67	54	54	54	54	54
	V.....Ten.....	1	79	82	79	84	78	54	54	54	54	54
		2	82	82	82	82	82	20	20	20	20	20
		3	75	76	77	75	78	37	39	39	37	37
		4	76	76	76	76	76	38	38	38	38	38
	VI.....Eleven.....	1	155	155	155	155	155	85	84	85	85	85
		2	92	92	92	94	88	69	69	69	69	69
		3	72	73	73	73	73	116	116	103	108	108
	VII.....Twelve.....	1	53	53	53	53	53	101	101	101	101	101
		2	49	52	51	53	51	103	103	103	103	103
		3	91	100	98	98	98	72	69	70	70	70
	VIII.....Thirteen.....	1	44	41	45	45	45	62	64	61	61	61
		2	37	36	36	36	36	64	64	64	64	64
		3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
	IX.....Fourteen.....	1	30	30	29	30	30	124	124	124	124	124
		2	31	29	31	31	31	93	93	93	93	93
		3	11	11	11	11	11	30	30	30	30	30
		4	8	8	8	8	8	45	45	44	45	45
		5	74	73	71	76	76	65	68	64	64	64
		6	78	77	76	78	77	56	56	56	56	56
		7	89	89	89	89	89	16	16	15	16	14
		8	45	45	45	45	45	93	93	93	93	93
FOURTH.....	X.....Twenty-two.....	1	224	224	223	221	226	161	161	157	159	159
		2	120	118	118	118	118	119	119	117	119	119
		3	118	118	118	118	118	184	188	180	183	183
		4	107	107	106	106	106	144	142	143	145	145
Totals.....			6286	6320	6279	6325	6321	5972	5953	5918	5966	5970

Representative Delegates.

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	Precinct 1. Poll 1.	Poll 2.	Precinct 2. Poll 1.	Poll 2.
Southern Rights.				
T. Jefferson.....	129	130	121	113
I. N. Marks.....	107	127	127	141
D. Tappan.....	123	131	129	125
L. B. Lane.....	25	28	18	23
United Action.				
Geo. C. Pinckard.....	57	56	131	113
S. H. Terry.....	51	50	120	103
R. H. Marr.....	49	49	129	106

Messrs. Semmes, Marks and Tappan elected.

SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	Precinct 3. Poll 1.	Poll 2.	Precinct 4. Poll 1.	Poll 2.
Southern Rights.				
Dani. W. Adams.....	98	84	167	166
J. F. Toppan.....	98	84	167	163
United S. Action.				
Ad. Roman.....	123	103	135	170
W. T. Sherman.....	123	102	135	169

Messrs. Roster and Stocker elected.

THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	Precincts. Poll.	Hawkins.	Gardenier.	Cole.	Lacey.
Southern Rights.					
Fitch.....	1	80	79	76	82
	2	53	55	56	55
Sixth.....	1	118	115	116	109
	2	118	108	107	109
Seventh.....	1	139	139	140	137
	2	107	107	106	107
	3	76	77	82	78

Messrs. Gladden, McCloskey, Estlin and Slawson elected.

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	Precinct 2. Poll 1.	Poll 2.	Precinct 3. Poll 1.	Poll 2.
Southern Rights.				
M. O. H. Norton.....	149	123	96	73
United Southern Action.				
E. J. Forstall.....	80	42	99	48

Mr. Norton elected.

Vote of Algiers.

The election passed off as quietly, but quite as spiritedly in Algiers yesterday as in this city. The result was about as expected by all parties—a very large majority for the cause of United Southern Action. The Senatorial Delegates voted for were those who came running in the parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard and Jefferson. The total number of votes polled was 477, and they were cast as follows:

Senatorial Delegates.—United Southern Action—Fergus Gardere, 350. Charles Bienvenu, 317. Southern Rights—Charles J. Villeré, 86; E. Warren Moise, 66. Majority of Gardere over Villeré, 264.

Representative Districts.—George Washington Lewis, 177; Norbert Trepagnier, 165. John McGee, 77. Messrs. Lewis and Trepagnier were each nominated by the friends of United Southern Action, and Mr. McGee by the friends of Immediate Secession.

Muster Roll of Surviving Veterans of 1814-15.

—We have been kindly furnished by Brigadier General Palfrey with the names of the citizen soldiers of New Orleans (now living) who were engaged in the campaign of 1814-15, on the *left* bank of the Mississippi:

Capt. Beale's Company of Riflemen (61 men)—Charles Parsons, 2d sergeant; A. W. Gordon, do., and John Mitchell, do.

Planche's Battalion of Orleans Volunteers, now called Louisiana Legion, five companies, effective force, 515 men.

Carabiniers—A. Lanaux, 6th sergeant; E. J. Forstall, 6th corporal. Tricou, private; P. Lanaux, do.; St. Cyr, do.; F. Duplessis, do.; J. B. Perrault, do.; Jacques Deverges, do.; J. B. D. Voisin, do; P. Debuys, do.; J. B. Fagot, musician. A. Fernandez, do.; and Edward Tréné, do.

Dragons à Pied—F. Correjolles, private. M. Barnett, do., and J. R. Raymond, do.

France—C. Toledano, private. J. Toledano, do. R. Toledano, do.; P. D. Henry, do., and P. Landreaux, do.

Louisiana Blues—Maunsel White, captain, and H. W. Palfrey, 3d corporal.

Chasseurs—J. B. Lamothe, 4th sergeant; L. S. St. Cyr, 5th do.; C. W. Duby, private. J. B. Lepretre, do.; A. Meunier, do.; Gervais, do.; Deslonges, do., and P. M. Lapice, do.

Ogden's Company of Cavalry (40 strong)—Alfred Hennen, corporal; Henry Johnson, private, and James Hopkins, do.

Recapitulation.—1 commissioned officer, Captain White; 5 non-commissioned officers, 3 musicians and 28 privates. Total, 37 now living out of 576 mustered into service in December, 1814.

Besides the above, Capt. Chauveau's Company of Cavalry, about 30 men, and Major Lacoste and Dajuin's Battalion of Colored Men, about 400 strong, were also engaged in the battle of the 23d of December, 1814, and 8th of January, 1815. Several detachments of City Militia Men were also stationed at General Morgan's lines, on the right bank, at Chef Menteur and at Fort St. John.

W. W. Montgomery, Charles Harrod and others were employed in the Paymaster and Quartermaster's departments in the city.

Texas Items.

We copy the following from the Galveston *News* of the 5th instant:

THE CONVENTION.—From all parts of the State have come prompt responses to the call for a convention of delegates of the people to consider the political emergency and determine what action Texas shall take.

The acts of the convention will be submitted to the people for ratification, so that those who have opposed this movement to ascertain the wishes of the people, can and will have not a word to say. The Governor opposes it, because he fears that the convention will oust him from office. There has been no provision made in calling the convention, or in nominating candidates. He feels that the people do not trust him and he fears to meet their delegates face to face.

STORY WITH THE INDIANS.—The *White Man* of the 28th ult. has an extra, containing the news of a fight on the 19th. Captain Rose, with 25 U. S. Cavalry, had a fight with sixteen Comanches, in which three of the latter were killed. The chief's young son was captured, together with a white woman and her child, the woman having been among the Indians since childhood.

The Indians had Mrs Sherman's bible, with her name in it; copies of the *White Man*, with the name of Mr. Ribby (one of the Jack county settlers killed by Indians), and other articles, indicating that they were of the party that committed the recent depredations.

A few days before the fight, a party of thirty-five warriors left the camp, on a marauding expedition to the settlements.

Triumph of Secession in Augusta, Ga.—

Augusta, January 2.—The city of Augusta has just carried for the Secession ticket by a majority of seven hundred and twenty four.

Benjamin Mordecai, a citizen of Charleston, has subscribed $40,000 in aid of the finances of South Carolina at the present crisis.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—The contested election in the First Congressional District is undergoing a preliminary examination. The boxes are being opened and the votes recounted. Thus far 2 votes have been thrown out for Kelley (of the Native) (Republican), including 35 in a single precinct, thus greatly reducing Mr. Lehman's small majority.

Hon. Henry M. Fuller, late ofRepresentative in Congress from the Honesdale District, Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening last, from the effects of typhoid fever. Of him the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* truly says, that as a legislator, both in the State and national councils, he displayed rare talents as a debater and as a man of business. Of large, generous and comprehensive views on all public questions, he never took a strict party man. His judgment commended the whole country, and all its diversified interests. When the extraordinary political campaign of 1859 was opened up, Mr. Fuller placed himself on the platform of the Constitutional-Union party, and gave a most zealous and efficient support to Bell and Everett, the candidates of that party, and the chairman of the Union State Committee. Resident in Philadelphia for the last four or five years, he was nominated on the ticket of the Native party for Congress from the First and Congressional District last, in common with all the nominees of the party, he was defeated.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of Sunday contains the following in reference to the seizure of the Government forts:

Military Movements.

SEIZURE OF FORT MORGAN AND MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL.

The movement of the Mobile companies on Mount Vernon Arsenal, up the river, and Fort Morgan down the bay, kept the city in a ferment of excited interest yesterday, and it was not until late in the day that intelligence arrived that both these points of Federal occupation and defense were in the hands of the soldiery of the State of Alabama. These events will create a lively sensation throughout the country, and we should, even by the time, be in receipt of whatever edict a prompt exercise of Executive authority may inaugurate in relation to the high act of sovereignty on the part of the State. Without attempting to foreshadow the position which the Federal Government may assume, we record the belief that it will be appalled into utter inaction and inscrutable by the magnitude of the concerted character of this ignoring of its empire in the cotton States, for at the same time that it is advised of the seizure of the strongholds in Alabama, it will have news of like import from Georgia, and perhaps from other States. The strong array of armed hostility to the policy of coercion, if developed, will be, we hope, sufficient to deter its attempt, and reduce the quarrel to the treatings of diplomacy and a peaceable adjustment of matters between the Federal Government and the States that have exercised the right of secession, and the States which throw off its authority. The worst has been dared and is looked squarely in the face. Its alternative is left to the Federal Executive, and may be, we think, with reason. Let every patriot, North and South, devote himself to the end that our accounts with the Federal Government may be speedily, before its power pass into the hands of the next administration. Before the end of the month the Commissioners of the many confederated States will be, should be, or have been duly commissioned by a united authority, treating with the Governments at Washington. The alternative of war or peace is forced upon the Administration, and it will decide which shall be transmitted to its successor.

The sudden stroke of policy in Alabama, the *coup d'etat* and *coup de guerre*, was quietly and effectively carried out this morning. Acting under the Governor's orders, at eleven o'clock on Thursday night, the following companies departed from the city of the line of the railroad for Fort Morgan. The "Cadets," Capt. Sands; the "Fusiliers," Lieutenant Emrick commanding; the "Independent Rifles," Capt. Stokes; and the "Artillery," Lieutenant Cox, embarking down the bay they arrived at the fort about 3 o'clock, and quietly occupied it, its only garrison being an Ordnance Sergeant and his family, and a lighthouse keeper. The fort is now held by the greater portion of the force which took possession, about two hundred men being under arms. The works are being put in more defensible condition.

The detachment detailed for the seizure of the Mount Vernon U. S. Arsenal, located forty five miles up the river, consisted of the "Mobile Rifles," Capt. Woodruff; the "Washington Light Infantry," Capt. Gracie, and the "Gardes Lafayette," Captain Belloc. They embarked about the same time as the detachment for Fort Morgan. They arrived at the Arsenal about daybreak, and being provided with ladders for the purpose, escaladed the walls of the premises in the rear, effecting a lodgment simultaneously, and formed around the armory in the center. The garrison, consisting of a squad of about thirteen soldiers and as many Government employees, made no resistance, being taken entirely by surprise before they knew of the presence of an enemy. Had they not been taken by surprise, however, and had it been necessary, they might have given some trouble and shed some blood, as the arsenal is defensible against musketry and their number was more than a third of that of their assailants. The arsenal contains 20,000 stand of arms, 1500 barrels (*not kegs*) of powder, 300,000 rounds of cartridge, and other munitions. It is now held by thirty men of the "Washington Light Infantry," who are having pleasant picnic duty we suspect.

Further by the Australasian.

New York papers of the 3d contain full details to the 23d ult. by the steamship Australasian. We append a few items in addition to the summary already given:

FRANCE.—Two significant articles had appeared in the *Constitutionnel*, from the pen of M. Grandguillot, relative to Austria and Venetia. In these articles it is openly intimated that Austria must consent to sell Venetia, or be prepared for a new war in the spring. It is also asserted that France will never suffer Austria to turn to an offensive policy by Austria in Lombardy.

The *Monsteur* publishes a report by General Montauban, giving an account of the late disastrous incursions in the account of the plunder ing of the palace of the Emperor of China. The General states that the booty was divided between the allies.

The *Monsteur* contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offenses against the law of the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced.

A new expedition of 2400 men was ready to start from Cochin China.

M. de Lesseps's paternal estate of Mehly had at length been sold.

AUSTRIA.—The war party at Vienna is said to have become very violent, and M. Schmerling had been obliged to threaten to resign in order to keep them within bounds.

The Hungarian were stationed in every part of the country in small detachments, so as to be able to form flying columns in all directions.

Count Ladislaus Jeleki, the Hungarian refugee, arrived at Dresden with a false English passport, and was arrested and given up to Austria.

SERIA.—It was reported at Paris that the French Ambassador at Constantinople was on the point of concluding an agreement, in virtue of which the French army in Syria would protect the Christians for six months beyond the time originally agreed upon.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says France certainly will not withdraw her troops from Syria at the end of the six months named in the convention, and will as certainly keep them there after the proposed extended period.

CHINA.—The British Foreign Office, on Thursday, the 20th, issued the two following notifications to the newspapers:

"FOREIGN OFFICE, December 20.—Sir John Crampton reports yesterday that Lord Elgin, in a letter of the 23d November, informs him of the ratification and publication of the treaty with China, and of the march of the army to Tien-tsin. Sir Hope Grant had met and all its diversified interests. When the extraordinary political campaign of 1859 was opened up, Mr. Fuller placed himself on the platform of the Constitutional-Union party, and gave a most zealous and efficient support to Bell and Everett, the candidates of that party, and the chairman of the Union State Committee. Resident in Philadelphia for the last four or five years, he was nominated on the ticket of the Native party for Congress from the First and Congressional District last, in common with all the nominees of the party, he was defeated.

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Military Movements.

SEIZURE OF FORT MORGAN AND MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL.

The movement of the Mobile companies on Mount Vernon Arsenal, up the river, and Fort Morgan down the bay, kept the city in a ferment of excited interest yesterday, and it was not until late in the day that intelligence arrived that both these points of Federal occupation and defense were in the hands of the soldiery of the State of Alabama. These events will create a lively sensation throughout the country, and we should, even by the time, be in receipt of whatever edict a prompt exercise of Executive authority may inaugurate in relation to the high act of sovereignty on the part of the State. Without attempting to foreshadow the position which the Federal Government may assume, we record the belief that it will be appalled into utter inaction and inscrutable by the magnitude of the concerted character of this ignoring of its empire in the cotton States, for at the same time that it is advised of the seizure of the strongholds in Alabama, it will have news of like import from Georgia, and perhaps from other States. The strong array of armed hostility to the policy of coercion, if developed, will be, we hope, sufficient to deter its attempt, and reduce the quarrel to the treatings of diplomacy and a peaceable adjustment of matters between the Federal Government and the States that have exercised the right of secession, and the States which throw off its authority. The worst has been dared and is looked squarely in the face. Its alternative is left to the Federal Executive, and may be, we think, with reason. Let every patriot, North and South, devote himself to the end that our accounts with the Federal Government may be speedily, before its power pass into the hands of the next administration. Before the end of the month the Commissioners of the many confederated States will be, should be, or have been duly commissioned by a united authority, treating with the Governments at Washington. The alternative of war or peace is forced upon the Administration, and it will decide which shall be transmitted to its successor.

The sudden stroke of policy in Alabama, the *coup d'etat* and *coup de guerre*, was quietly and effectively carried out this morning. Acting under the Governor's orders, at eleven o'clock on Thursday night, the following companies departed from the city of the line of the railroad for Fort Morgan. The "Cadets," Capt. Sands; the "Fusiliers," Lieutenant Emrick commanding; the "Independent Rifles," Capt. Stokes; and the "Artillery," Lieutenant Cox. Embarking down the bay they arrived at the fort about 3 o'clock, and quietly occupied it, its only garrison being an Ordnance Sergeant and his family, and a lighthouse keeper. The fort is now held by the greater portion of the force which took possession, about two hundred men being under arms. The works are being put in more defensible condition.

The detachment detailed for the seizure of the Mount Vernon U. S. Arsenal, located forty five miles up the river, consisted of the "Mobile Rifles," Capt. Woodruff; the "Washington Light Infantry," Capt. Gracie, and the "Gardes Lafayette," Captain Belloc. They embarked about the same time as the detachment for Fort Morgan. They arrived at the Arsenal about daybreak, and being provided with ladders for the purpose, escaladed the walls of the premises in the rear, effecting a lodgment simultaneously, and formed around the armory in the center. The garrison, consisting of a squad of about thirteen soldiers and as many Government employees, made no resistance, being taken entirely by surprise before they knew of the presence of an enemy. Had they not been taken by surprise, however, and had it been necessary, they might have given some trouble and shed some blood, as the arsenal is defensible against musketry and their number was more than a third of that of their assailants. The arsenal contains 20,000 stand of arms, 1500 barrels (*not kegs*) of powder, 300,000 rounds of cartridge, and other munitions. It is now held by thirty men of the "Washington Light Infantry," who are having pleasant picnic duty we suspect.

Further by the Australasian.

New York papers of the 3d contain full details to the 23d ult. by the steamship Australasian. We append a few items in addition to the summary already given:

FRANCE.—Two significant articles had appeared in the *Constitutionnel*, from the pen of M. Grandguillot, relative to Austria and Venetia. In these articles it is openly intimated that Austria must consent to sell Venetia, or be prepared for a new war in the spring. It is also asserted that France will never suffer Austria to turn to an offensive policy by Austria in Lombardy.

The *Monsteur* publishes a report by General Montauban, giving an account of the late disastrous incursions in the account of the plundering of the palace of the Emperor of China. The General states that the booty was divided between the allies.

The *Monsteur* contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offenses against the law of the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced.

A new expedition of 2400 men was ready to start from Cochin China.

M. de Lesseps's paternal estate of Mehly had at length been sold.

AUSTRIA.—The war party at Vienna is said to have become very violent, and M. Schmerling had been obliged to threaten to resign in order to keep them within bounds.

The Hungarian were stationed in every part of the country in small detachments, so as to be able to form flying columns in all directions.

Count Ladislaus Jeleki, the Hungarian refugee, arrived at Dresden with a false English passport, and was arrested and given up to Austria.

SERIA.—It was reported at Paris that the French Ambassador at Constantinople was on the point of concluding an agreement, in virtue of which the French army in Syria would protect the Christians for six months beyond the time originally agreed upon.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says France certainly will not withdraw her troops from Syria at the end of the six months named in the convention, and will as certainly keep them there after the proposed extended period.

CHINA.—The British Foreign Office, on Thursday, the 20th, issued the two following notifications to the newspapers:

"FOREIGN OFFICE, December 20.—Sir John Crampton reports yesterday that Lord Elgin, in a letter of the 23d November, informs him of the ratification and publication of the treaty with China, and of the march of the army to Tien-tsin. Sir Hope Grant had met no opposition on the journey, but says that he is informed by General Ignatieff for the manner in which that Minister had promoted the object of his negotiation."

The London *Times* denounces the rash course of Mr Parkes, and charges him with having caused the capture of the prisoners. The *Globe* defends Mr. Parkes from the charge, and says the capture was from no fault of his.

By the last steamer we received particulars of the French treaty, but nothing has been received relative to the terms obtained by Lord Elgin.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Mississippi State Convention—Military Orders by the Governor.

Jackson, Miss., January 7.—All the delegates to the State Convention, which meets in this city to-day, have arrived.

Governor Pettus has issued orders to the military under his command for the immediate preparation of ball cartridges.

Florida State Convention.

Tallahassee, January 5.—Judge McGehee, of Madison, was elected permanent President of the Convention to-day.

The morning session was consumed in perfecting the organization of the Convention and in preparing for business.

During the afternoon session a resolution was offered setting forth the political condition of the country and declaring it to be the duty of the State to prepare for the crisis.

A discussion thereupon ensued which resulted in the introduction of resolutions providing for the immediate secession of the State, which were finally made the special order for Monday.

The Convention then adjourned over till Monday.

Affairs at Charleston—The Soldiers Suffering from Sickness—Business Stagnant.

Washington, January 7.—Accounts from Charleston say the condition of affairs is intolerable. The soldiers are suffering from sickness and exposure, the merchants are without business, and the mechanics without work.

Plan of Settlement.

It is reported here that Mr. Lincoln gave Messrs. Seward and Thurlow Weed *carte blanche* to agree on any plan of settlement acceptable to New York and Pennsylvania.

Arrival of Hon. C. C. Clay.

Hon. C. C. Clay, U. S. Senator from Alabama, has arrived at the Federal capital. His presence is considered a omen of peace.

The Alabama and Mississippi Delegations.

The members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives telegraphed their States to secede immediately from the Federal Union.

Committee of the Border States.

The Committee on the part of the border States, both North and South, Mr. Crittenden, chairman, adopted provisions to repeal the Personal Liberty bills, providing for the amendment of the Fugitive Slave law to prevent kidnapping, equalizing the commissioners' fees, prohibiting Congress to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, the coasting trade and arsenals, nor in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the inhabitants of the District and the State of Maryland, nor without compensation.

The same committee also adopted provisions that Congress shall not interfere with the inter State slave trade; that the Fugitive slave law must be faithfully executed, and that the thirty-six thirty line be run through Territories dividing into slave and free border States.

The plan is said to have a considerable favor, but a Republican caucus subsequently decided avowedly to all compromises.

A National Convention.

At a meeting of the House Committee Mr Hamilton, of Texas, submitted a proposition in favor of calling a National Convention fresh from the people with a view of altering the Constition to meet the requirements of all sections.

Loss of the Sloop Levant.

Accounts of the loss of the United States sloop of war Levant have reached the Navy depot.

Missouri State Convention.

St. Louis, January 7.—The State Senate has adopted resolutions in favor of a State Convention to consider the present political condition of the country and what course Missouri must follow.

Extra Session of the Virginia Legislature.

Richmond, January 7.—The members of the Virginia Legislature, which convenes in extra session to-morrow, are arriving here rapidly. A call for a Convention of the people will very lamely be issued on the first or second day of the session.

Secession Majority in Georgia.

Macon, January 7.—There will be a large secession majority in the Georgia Convention.

Garrisoning Fort Washington.

Alexandria, Va., January 5.—The steamer Philadelphia, having on board United States troops en route for protection against invasion, passed this point to day. They go