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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5.

The New Orleans Bee.

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ADVERTISING.
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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to all business matters strictly within the line of their business and to contract only against every other day.
No advertisements taken for less than one year. No exceptions to the above rule will be accepted, and no agents employed. Payment at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, by the Sheriff, of valuable improved property situate on Chartres street, First District of this city. For particulars and terms see advertisement this day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, fresh and desirable dry goods.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

The border slave States are entitled to the sincere respect and the unqualified sympathy of the States of the extreme South. We can fully appreciate the difficulty of their position in the thorny issues which have arisen between the North and South. It is not unreasonable or strange that Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Virginia should be perplexed in the extreme at the aspect of political affairs, and should hesitate in profound embarrassment as to the course they are required to pursue. Every one is aware that their geographical position connects them equally with the North and South, while their domestic institutions identify them with the latter. It is perfectly true and undeniable that, should these states join their fortunes to those of the South, and should the North decline to make war upon us, they would be compelled to bear much of the brunt of the conflict, and would be regarded as the occupants of Southern outposts, and necessarily exposed to perpetual insult. Under such circumstances it is but fair to allow the border States ample time to deliberate upon the attitude they should assume, and we should be chary of unkindness or suspicion of their fealty because they do not immediately follow in the traces of the cotton States.

Nevertheless we are well satisfied that in the end the border States, and, indeed, all the slave-holding Commonwealths, will discover that their safety and strength are alone to be secured within the fraternal union of a Southern Confederacy. When a solid and systematic political organization shall have bound together those States which have resumed their sovereignty, the border slave States will clearly perceive that their further connection with the North will prove alike unpleasant and unprofitable. At his particular juncture, they still imagine that a permanent separation between the North and South may be averted, and that an adjustment of the quarrel may be possibly effected. With this view, honestly entertained, but which we deem entirely fallacious, they have proposed to the sister States of the North, appointed delegates to a conference or convention which assembled at Washington yesterday. The object of this meeting is to devise some plan of conciliation and settlement, and to urge its adoption by Congress with all the moral power which must emanate from a body of citizens representing populous and powerful constituencies. But while we applaud the earnestness with which the border States cling to the hope of preserving the Union, we cannot cherish the slightest expectation of a prosperous result to their deliberations. Their delegates will have to contend against two obstacles, one of which is certain to prove insurmountable. In the first place, it is next to impossible that the representatives of the different States can agree upon a project of settlement such as will satisfy the South. Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland will doubtless propose something tangible, something at least as just to the South as the propositions contained in the Crittenden amendments, but New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts—which States are represented in the Convention at Washington—will in all probability object. Thus then there is small chance of the adoption of any compromise to bring back the seceding States into the Union.

But if, contrary to our anticipation, the border States should succeed in passing through the Convention an equitable plan of settlement, can any rational mind, cognizant of the proceedings of Congress since the opening of the session, believe for one moment in the possibility of such project receiving the assent of two-thirds of the members of both Houses? Is it not absolutely manifest that Congress has no intention whatever of tendering the olive branch to the South. Do not the Republicans know that such a course on their part would disorganize and destroy them, and that their sole hope of future triumph is based on an inflexible adherence to the creed promulgated at Chicago last spring? To our mind it does not admit of a doubt that the border State Convention at Washington will prove a melancholy abortion. Either it will be unable to adopt any proposition of a nature to content the South, or its recommendations will be summarily rejected by the Black Republican majority in Congress. The South is entirely willing that the Union-loving people of the border States should make this final experiment upon the patriotism and sense of justice of the North, as the unmitigated failure which must follow may do much towards unsealing the eyes of our brethren, and enable them to behold the truth in its true and just proportions.

When the border States are, as they soon will be, thoroughly convinced of the futility of relying on Northern justice, they must from the necessity of the case take part with the South. They cannot do otherwise. To join the South will be to unite with brothers; to link themselves with kindred institutions, sentiments and principles; to provide for their own safety, prosperity and honor; to command sympathy and support, and to go where duty and self-evident interest call them. To remain with the North would be to incur constant peril; to submit to perpetual encroachment and aggression; gradually to lose their slave property, and be despoiled of the chief element of their wealth; to war against their own interests, and to alienate forever the friendship and fraternal sympathies of the South. Between the two can the border States long hesitate?

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Halevy's beautiful opera of "La Juive" will be performed, with Philippe, Genibrel and Matthieu for the principal characters. To-morrow evening Mlle Patti reappears as Gilda, in Verdi's favorite opera of Rigoletto.

ORLEANS LIGHT GUARDS.—This company will assemble at their drill-room to-day and to-morrow evening for company drill, and on Thursday and Saturday for squad drill. See advertisement.

We have been requested to publish that there was no performance at the Academy of Music last night, on account of the non-arrival of Geo Christy's Minstrels, who were detained by the break on the Jackson Railroad. They will make their first appearance this evening.

The Houma *Civic Guard* says: Our town, heretofore so quiet and peaceable, was the scene of quite a deplorable accident a few days ago, while engaged in the sport of jumping. Mr. Homer Lirett was accidentally shot with his own weapon, supposed to have been discharged by the weights coming in contact with said weapon. We are happy to learn, however, that the nature of his wound is less severe than was at first anticipated. We hope to be soon able to announce his complete recovery.

FIRE.—The St. James *Messenger* states that on last Wednesday evening the bakery of Mr. Theophile Landry, together with his residence, was destroyed by fire. Mr. L. had his furniture, clothing, and the entire contents of his dwelling.

NO FIGHTING AT PENSACOLA.—The Mobile *Advertiser* of Sunday publishes the following dispatch:

PENSACOLA, February 2.

A truce has been concluded.

The Mississippians will leave here for home on Monday.

The Alabama troops are to remain until relieved.

BEN LAKE POSEY.

Jafanese Tourey, according to a letter in the *Home Journal* from Kanagawa, is a very inferior custom house official, and "lives in a large compound back of the Custom-House, behind a high board fence, painted black and looking very somber, where are huddled together custom house officials by the score. Under the roof, a neat one-story cottage, with tiled roof, papered screens and mat floors, Tommy has a place where he may eat by day and sleep in quite a deep by night. The only furniture such a gentleman has or needs in Japan is a cupboard to put his bedding in by day and a chest of drawers for loose articles. These mats are at the same time carpet, chairs, sofa and dining table. His income is free rent, a per diem allowance of rice, and eight *ninibus*, or two dollars and sixty-seven cents a month.

The Caddo *Gazette* has the following:

THE ARMS HAVE ARRIVED.—Capt. Beard of the Shreveport Grays, has received from Baton Rouge with 200 muskets and 60 rifles, to be distributed by order of the Governor of the State. He also received 80 lances for his company, with all the accoutrements, embracing 5000 round of cartridges. The services of the Grays have been accepted by the Governor, and are now subject to his order.

These arms were taken from the United States Arsenals, and will be used for the purpose for which they were made—that is, to protect the lives and property of the citizens of Louisiana. Fresh military order has been exhibited in the breasts of our gallant volunteers since the arms have arrived, and they have received the laborious duties of the drill with redoubled energy.

Whether the dissolution of this confederacy produces war or sunshine peacefully, still it is absolutely necessary that organized military companies, with arms in their hands, should be ready for action in every county and parishes throughout the slave States. The safety of our institutions and the dangers which environ us must eventually make us one of the first military powers.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

THIRTY DAY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1861.

The Convention was called to order at ten minutes past eleven o'clock, A. M., President Moseley in the chair. The Rev. J. C. Goodrich, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, delivered an eloquent prayer. The roll being called, ninety-five members answered to their names. The minutes of Saturday's proceedings were then read and accepted. Mr. J. K. Elgee, of Rapides, said there was one subject which seemed to have escaped the attention of the Convention, and he offered a resolution directing a committee of three to report on the adoption of a flag for the State of Louisiana. The speaker said that it was somewhat singular that no device had ever been adopted by Louisiana as symbolic of her government. Even the device on the State seal has never received legislative sanction. In 1830 the Governor was authorized by the Legislature to adopt a seal for the State at his own option, and he chose the pelican, as a fabled feeder her young with the blood dropping from her own breast. This he thought highly appropriate, for, perhaps, no State feeds her young more liberally than Louisiana. But from extensive certain historical works, he was led to understand this device as representing the maternal government of the United States, and that the young pelicans did not, as the popular story relates, represent the members of our Legislature who feed on the public offices, but the sovereign States. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Elgee, Hornsby, of St. James, and Briscoe, of Madison, were appointed upon it.

Mr. Stocker, of Orleans, offered a resolution doing away with secret session, except by two-thirds vote. As this was an amendment to the rules, it had to be laid over a day.

Mr. Elgee offered a resolution conferring upon the State Legislature all the powers delegated to Congress by the Constitution of the United States. He supported this in a speech in which he said that he thought this Convention showed a disposition to make itself a legislative body. According to all law, and every principle of republican government, legislative bodies must consist of two houses, whereas this Convention is but one, and if any laws passed by this Convention do not work well, how can they be amended or expunged except by the calling of another Convention? Here is a body meeting the State $3000 a week, and the Legislature is doing actually nothing, for they do not know what laws to pass, in consequence of not knowing what action the Convention intends taking, which brings an expense of about $10,000 a week on the State. Leave all legislative enactments to the General Assembly, and the Convention can adjourn to meet again on call. It is the practice for this body to leave too much of the work to committees, and members are too willing to put the labor on the shoulders of others, which is not productive of good results. Sometimes there is great imperfection in the deliberation of committees, and their work is too hastily done, and too hastily adopted. Instance the report of the Committee on State Constitution.

Mr. J. G. Olivier, of St. Mary, arose to say that the gentleman from Rapides had gone too far in charging that this Convention had failed to perform one-third of their legitimate duties. Mr. Elgee interrupted to say the gentleman misunderstood him; he had merely observed that he thought there was a disposition in the Convention to act as a legislative body. Mr. Olivier continued: The Convention has only passed such legislative enactments as were imperatively demanded by the withdrawal of the State from the Union. Mr. Texada, of Rapides, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Judiciary, which, with an amendment by Mr. Moore, of St. Martin, to print it and distribute copies, was adopted.

Mr Marks, of Caddo, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary to have 500 copies of the ordinances and resolutions adopted by the Convention printed in pamphlet form, for the use of the members. Lost.

Mr. H. Richardson, of Washington, offered a resolution adjourning the Convention from Saturday, February 9th, to Monday, March 4th, unless the President calls an earlier session. Laid over one day under the rules.

Mr. Texada offered a resolution appointing a council to aid the Governor in the performance of the new duties imposed upon him by this Convention. On motion of Mr. J. G. Morris, of St. Charles, this was referred to the committee appointed already to confer with and advise the Governor.

Mr. T. H. Kennedy, of Orleans, chairman of the Committee on Citizenship, offered the report of that committee, which was embodied in an ordinance of citizenship. Mr. Kennedy moved that 1000 copies be printed. Mr. C. Bienvenu, of St. Bernard, moved to make it the special business for Wednesday, at one o'clock. Mr. A. Talbot, of Iberville, spoke against the necessity of printing the report of this and all other ordinances in the hands of members a day in advance of any action being taken upon them. Mr. Elam offered a substitute that it be printed and distributed to members before noon of to-day (Tuesday), to be acted on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. This was accepted by Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Rozier, of New Orleans, then moved to amend by bringing up at the same time the first article of the ordinance amending the State Constitution. This amended the motion was carried.

The ordinance contains seven sections, as follows: Every free white male shall be a citizen of the State of Louisiana under the following provisions and restrictions, to wit: 1. Every person who, on the 26th of January, 1861, was a citizen of the State by birth, residence, naturalization or other means. 2 All persons who are now married to, or may hereafter marry, citizens of the State, and shall take the oath of allegiance. 3. Every person born out of the limits or jurisdiction of the State whose father is a citizen of the State at the time of his birth. 4. Those of foreign birth who, at the date of secession, had declared their intention of becoming citizens under the naturalization laws of the United States, which are adopted for the State of Louisiana, except in substituting State of Louisiana for United States in the oath of allegiance. 5. Minors of foreign birth who have resided in the State six years from the passage of the act of allegiance within sixty days after reaching their majority. 6. Citizens of the United States who have resided in the State six days from the passage of the act, and shall take the oath of allegiance within sixty days after the ordinance passed. 7. Any District Court is empowered to administer the oath of allegiance in term time.

Mr. R. Taylor, of St Charles, of the Military Committee, stated that he was instructed by his committee to report unfavorably on the resolution offered by Mr Davidson, of Orleans, inquiring into the expediency of purchasing the war steamers Gen. Miramon and Marquis de la Habana, with the amendment from Mr Wilkinson, of Plaquemines, substituting the towboat Wells for the Marquis.

Mr. M. E. Girard, of Lafayette, of the Committee on Patents, reported an ordinance declaring that all patents and copyrights issued by the United States of America in force in Louisiana on the 26th of January, 1861, shall be continued as the laws of this State. On motion of Mr. Morse, this was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gludden, of Orleans, called up his resolution requiring that only resolutions and ordinances passed in secret session should be entered upon the journal. This was lost. Mr. S. S. Conner (St. Tammany) resolution that all ordinances affecting the future policy of Louisiana should lay over a day for consideration, was called up and carried with an amendment by Mr. J. L. Lewis, of Claiborne, that they must also be printed. On motion of Mr. Rozier, the Convention then adjourned until noon to-day.

The following ordinance, presented by Mr. A. DeBlanc, of St. Martin, will come up most probably to day or to morrow for consideration:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION

Expressing the causes for and necessity of Secession.

Whereas it is manifest that Abraham Lincoln, if inaugurated as President of the United States, will keep the promises he has made to the Abolitionists of the North; that those promises, if kept, will inevitably lead to the emancipation and amelioration of the slaves of the South, their equality with a superior race, and ere long to the irreparable ruin of this mighty Republic, the degradation of the American name and corruption of the American blood;

Fully convinced, as we are, that the slavery ingrafted on this land by France, Spain, England and the States of the North of America is the most humane of all existing servitudes; that to the slaves of the South it is far preferable to the condition of the barbarians of Africa or the thousands of those who have been liberated by the Powers of Europe; that it is in obedience to the laws of God, recognized by the Constitution of our country, sanctioned by the decisions of its tribunals; that it feeds and clothes its enemies and the world, leaves to the black laborer a more considerable sum of comfort, happiness and liberty than the industrial labor required from the free servants of the whole universe, and that each emancipation of an African, without being of any benefit to him, would necessarily condemn to slavery one of more fitted and our race;

Confident that we have strictly, faithfully and ever discharged all the duties and obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution of our country; that on the contrary, the members of the Republican party have already trampled under their feet, and have announced their determination to disregard the Constitution, laws, decisions and the judgments of the Courts of the Republic, and that they will soon have the power, as they always had the will, to destroy our individual and national rights;

Therefore, Be it Resolved by the Convention, that our honor, our legitimate pride, the interests of our slaves and of mankind command that we should, at the earliest practicable moment, invoke our laws and to her God, and that she is compelled by the injustice and bad faith of her sister of the North to abandon a Union in which she has loved, still loves and deeply regrets.

SCOTCH SURNAMES.—A very interesting little work has just appeared under the modest title of "Concerning Some Scotch Surnames." From its many curious details and anecdotes we select the following: A Dublin citizen, (I think a dealer in tobacco and snuff) about the end of last century, had lived to a good age and in good repute, under the name of *Halfpenny*, but wishing to retire from the business, he called on him in his latter years to change his name, which they thought undignified, and this he did by simply dropping the last letter. He died, and was buried as *Mr. Hap*—and the sons of the family did not recede, and the son of our citizen blossom proper to receive retail dealing, at the same time he looked about for a euphonious change of name. He made no scruple of dropping the annoyeanry A, and that being done, to go into the Celtic rage which Sir Walter Scott had let the Lady of the Lake had just raised to a great height; and he who had run the streets as little Kenny Halfpenny came out (in full Rob Roy tartan I trust) at the levees of the day as Kenneth MacAlpen, the descendant of a hundred kings!

BLOOMS OUTDOOR TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—In the "Diary" of the celebrated John Evelyn, September 15th, 1657, we find the following entry: "Going to London with some company, we went in to see a famous rope-dancer called the Turk. I saw him even to amazement the agility with which he performed. He walked barefooted, taking hold by his toes only of a rope fastened to the top of a tower, and so much as touching it with his hands. He danced blindfolded on the high rope, and with a boy twelve years old tied to one of his feet, about twenty feet beneath him, dangling and he danced; yet he moved as nimbly as if he had been a feather. Lastly, he stood on his head on the top of a tower, balancing with a rope that was very short, and finally now down the rope, sometimes on his brains, his head forward, his legs and arms extended, with divers other activities.—*Pope's Chronicle.*

A. A.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

News from Washington.

Congress of the Border States.

Washington, February 3.—The Commissioners to the Congress of border States, which assembles on the 4th, are rapidly arriving.

Arrival of More Federal Troops.

An additional body of Federal troops arrived in the morning train, bringing artillery arms and munitions of war.

Official Dispatches to Charleston.

Lieutenant Hall's departure for Charleston with official dispatches has been postponed.

The New Orleans Mint.

The Cabinet is considering the refusal of the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans to give up the coin and bullion in the branch Mint, which amounts to $350,000.

Steamers Outward Bound.

New York, February 3.—All the outward bound American steamers sailed from this port yesterday.

Counterfeits in Circulation.

New York, February 4.—Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Brighton Market Bank are in circulation.

Later from Panama—Arrival of the Northern Light.

New York, February 4.—The Pacific and Atlantic Mail Company's steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, has arrived at this port, from Aspinwall, bringing upwards of $1,500,000 of treasure on freight.

She brings intelligence of the defeat of Gen Mosquera by Gen. Paris, on the Cazote Plains.

News from the Home Squadron—Destitute Condition of the Ships—Resignation of Officers.

New York, February 4.—We are in receipt of late news from the Home Squadron. On the 19th of January the commander of the fleet received orders, through Col. Pickens, at Washington, to send immediately to Florida the steamer Powhattan, the frigate Sabine, and the corvette St. Louis.

A critical examination of the position of the squadron showed that every ship was short of provisions.

The impression prevailed that the ships would go to Havana for provisions, and obey Secretary Toucey's instructions.

Serious disaffection was manifested by the Powhattan's officers when the destination of the vessel was made known to them. The first and third lieutenants and purser tendered their resignations. The captain conditionally accepted them, but prohibited their return to the steamer.

An order was issued prohibiting the officers, sailors and marines from writing political news.

Federal Troops Landing at Charleston—Rumored Attack on Fort Sumter.

New York, February 4.—A Washington correspondent of one of the New York papers intimates that Fort Sumter has been reinforced by the sloop Brooklyn's having landed upwards of 300 men, by boats with muffled oars.

A rumor of an attack on Fort Sumter is current. No dispatch has been received from Major Anderson at the War Department for three days.

Action of Virginia.

It is said that the Virginia Commissioners to the Congress of border States will offer, the first thing, a resolution deprecating the use of force against the seceding States. Should this resolution be voted down, the Southern States will surely secede.

Orders Countermanded.

Washington, February 4—The President has again countermanded General Scott's orders for additional troops in Washington.

Affairs at Pensacola.

An officer of the navy just from Pensacola says great inebriety prevailed amongst the volunteers; some were dispersing and returning home, disgusted with the general state of affairs.

Orders to the African Squadron.

The orders to the African squadron were for the return with the frigate Sabine, Capt Mohlenan, and the steamers Sumter and Mystic.

Army Resignation.

Col. Hardy, of the U. S. army, has sent in his resignation to the President.

The Attempted Arrest of Captain Breckwood.

The dispatch of Secretary Dix to Mr. Hemphill Jones, the agent sent to Pensacola by Washington to arrest Capt. Breckwood, was stopped on the 29th ultimo by the Governor of Alabama, at Montgomery, and forwarded to the Governor of Louisiana.

Revenue at the Mouth of the Mississippi.

A report says that a resolution will be introduced in the House of Representatives on the 7th, providing for a revenue at the mouth of the Mississippi, and repealing the law making New Orleans a port of entry.

Storeship Supply at New York.

New York, February 4.—The United States storeship supply has arrived, with the wives and children of the United States officers in command at Fort Pickens, &c.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, February 4.—The Flour market closed active at $4 60 to $4 70 for Superfine. Whisky is quoted at 16c per gallon. Lard in tierces is worth 9½c per lb.

We take the following letter from the Richmond *Dispatch*:

A GRATIFYING LETTER.—The following letter is from a gentleman residing in Richmond for several years. He has left his home and address at our office (*Dispatch*) in order that persons who may desire further information regarding the interesting case described in his letter may be enabled to obtain it:

"The following is a statement of the illness and recovery of Mrs. Cornelia Cox, of a member of my family: Some years since she was violently affected with cold, followed by a disagreeable cough, which was increased by the slightest exertion. After a severe pain commenced in the left side, and region of the heart, accompanied with violent cough, night and day. Such was the severity of the cough, and the distress arising from a suffocating sensation on lying down, that she was compelled to sleep bolstered up in bed. There was a great difficulty in breathing. Yellow matter was frequently raised up from the lungs, occasionally mixed with blood, in quantity nearly half a pint daily.

Her strength was wasted, there was great oppression of the chest, with a rattling sound in breathing; her face was flushed with hectic fever, and the eyes burned with a peculiar brilliancy.

Under such circumstances we could not doubt that her lungs were much affected, and we had no hope of her recovery. Such was her state, with the symptoms increasing in violence, when we commenced inhaling "Medicated Vapors," under the direction of Dr. Hunter.

We had not long to wait for evidences of improvement. The coughing became less severe; the matter was raised from the lungs in large quantities without much effort; the oppression in breathing went off; hectic fever disappeared, and she became comfortable, and her appetite and strength returned.

In a month she was out of danger, and in two, perfectly restored to health. Several years have since elapsed, and she continues free from all trace of the disease.

This happy result we feel was due entirely to the use of inhalation, and under this conviction, I feel it my duty to give this statement of facts.

Richmond, June 19, 1860.

Poverty is England.

Says the *Courier and Enquirer*:

There is an amount of destitution in some portions of the English manufacturing districts exceeding any our more fortunate country has ever known. Each year and winter there seems to be alternate distress and plenty at the two great silk weaving centers—Spitalfields and Coventry. This season it is the latter which is suffering. From the last accounts we have that upwards of 40,000 individuals in and around Coventry are at this inclement time reduced to an appalling state of destitution. The ribbon and silk weavers, and their families, together with the host of small shopkeepers and trades men who derive three-fourths of their jentile business from the requirements of those operatives, and who, having trusted their poor customers far beyond the ability of their small capital, are reduced to a state of almost equal ruin with their debtors. An English newspaper says:

"Thousands without a bed to lie on, half their little wardrobe pawned for food, without a fire, and huddled together in one room upon the bare ground; numbers more homeless and totally destitute, too proud to beg or seek relief from the parish, and silently enduring all the pangs and sufferings of hunger and of cold. Such is but a poor idea of what some of the local journals assure us, that nearly 40,000 English artisans and their families are at this moment enduring in the very heart of the kingdom.

With a dispatch that reflects honor on their humanity, the gentry and nobility of the neighborhood of Coventry—embracing clergymen, professionals, members of the Corporation, and men of all creeds and ranks—as early as possible formed themselves into a Working Committee for Relief; and dividing the town and district into sections, and devoting themselves to their painful duties, went from house to house, inquiring into and authenticating every case of distress, and distributed to the utmost of their power the hastily collected funds at their disposal. But as such limited aid only revealed the real magnitude of the suffering, it became incumbent upon the upper to the benevolence of the country at large to relieve a distress far beyond the ability of one locality, and that impoverished by a stagnation of trade, to effect unaided. To this appeal the Queen, with her ever generous liberality, instantly replied by a donation of £100; and the fund already subscribed, we are informed, is now upwards of £2,000. This being, of course, irrespective of the large sums already expended in temporary relief.

This calamitous state of affairs is ascribed, among other special causes, first to the caprice of fashion in suddenly throwing out of vogue the various sorts of ribbons which formed the heaviest staple of the Coventry production, the other the *strike* which took place some time since, and which determined many employers to wind up their business, and divert their capital into other channels. Happily for America, she has as yet no class of workmen likely to be placed in so wretched a condition as these poor silk weavers.

HORSE BURNT.—We are just informed that the residence of Mr. Thomas Cocke, on Bayou Boeuf, in this parish, was entirely consumed, together with its contents, by fire, on Tuesday of last week. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. We are sorry to learn that Mr. C. lost all his household furniture and wearing apparel, a few articles of clothing belonging to himself and family.—*Franklin Register.*

RESTORATION AND DIARRŒA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for restoration and diarrhœa to be obtained at No. 137 St. Ann street, apadv tp

FALTBY SPITE.

Editors of the Bee:

There has been introduced in the Congress of the remnant of the late United States a proposition to repeal the import duty on sugar, designed, of course, to punish our State for its alleged indecity in secessionating, without their consent, its late copartnership with its malignant enemies. This happens to be a game at which two may play, since we have the power to retaliate in a tenfold degree. Should, therefore, this contemplated measure be conducted to a consummation, we can forthwith levy a duty upon iron, manufactured goods, hats, shoes, clothing, &c., imported from all non-slaveholding States, save over iron and faithful New Jersey, admitting them duty free from that and the slaveholding States, as well as from Europe.

Let Louisiana, through her constituted authorities, act promptly and decidedly in this important matter. Had the South confronted at the threshold the first invasion of her rights, the unprincipled foe would have been rebuked and driven back to obscurity, and the disastrous overthrow of our then cherished Union would have been averted. Let us then avail ourselves of the salutary lessons furnished at so much cost by experience.

It would seem to be eminently judicious for our State Convention to give a speedy expression of its views and determination on the subject, indicated by the action of the *people* of the non-slaveholding States of the prejudice to their interests which must inevitably result from their neglect to retaliate the demagogues in Congress are now attempting to foist upon the credulity of their constituents.

As the Black Republicans in the present and the next Congresses were elected under a false pretense—viz.: that the triumph of their party would result in uninterrupted peace and prosperity in all sections of the country, and as the experience of the last three months has given the lie to this assumption, the only way in which the people of that section can avert wide-spread ruin is by directing those who *now* misrepresent their views to relinquish their fraudulently procured positions, thus enabling their deluded constituents to elect successors who will reflect the revolutionized aspect of the popular sentiment there now entertained. LOUISIANA.

Louisiana Items.

We copy the annexed items from the Harrisonburg (La.) *Independent*:

FATAL AFFRAY.—We learn that at the house of a Mrs. Campbell, near White Sulphur Springs, in this parish, that in a general melee, in which both men and women participated, Mr. Peter Usery was shot and instantly killed by Mrs. Campbell. This fracas occurred near ten days since, and we have not as yet had any particulars, save that Mr. Usery was the killed.

GIN BURNT.—We learn that the gin-house of John S. Hooter, Esq., was last week destroyed by fire. The loss which Mr. Hooter sustains by the accident we have not learned, though, it is said the building contained his entire crop. The fire originated from a match being scraped in the lint room. Carelessness of this kind should be punished as premeditated incendiarism.

MELANCHOLY FATALITY.—An accident which terminated in the death of one of the parties, occurred on board the steamer Calhoun, just before reaching this place, on her upward trip on Saturday last. The several passengers were on the hurricane roof shooting ducks, when a pistol in the hands of one, by some means, was discharged and its contents entered the abdomen of a bystander. When the boat arrived at this place, medical aid was procured, and the wounded man was not thought to be seriously hurt. We have since learned, however, that he died between this place and Columbia. His name was Baldridge and resided on the Ouachita, near the Alabama settlement. Another sad lesson resulting from the careless handling of fire arms.

The Bastrop (La.) *Dispatch* has the following:

GIN MILL AND COTTON BURNT.—The steam gin and saw mill belonging to Dr. Kemp, on Bayou Bartholomew, four miles from this place, was consumed by fire on Tuesday evening last, together with 40 bales of cotton. The property was but partially insured, consequently Mr. K. is now all the loser by the fire was clearly the result of accident.

On the 30th ult., the dwelling of Mr. J. V. Fourney, a respectable citizen of Franklin, La., was destroyed by fire. The loss is $4000, and there was no insurance on the property.

Extraordinary Adventures of an English Lord.

HE KILLS INDIANS, DRINKS CATTLE, BELLS DRUGS, EDITS A NEWSPAPER, AND ACTS AS COUNTY CLERK.

[From the Chicago Democrat, Jan. 23.]

We have just been furnished with the particulars of one of the most extraordinary historical incidents ever occurring, continuing, in a very remarkable manner the tribe adage that truth is stranger than fiction. The most remarkable portion of the history we are about to relate is, that it is entirely true.

In the year 1837 or 1838, Sir John N. Fenwick, of Fenwick Hall England, a wealthy nobleman, married the beautiful and accomplished daughter of a Cumbrian who lived on the Cumberland Hills, and at whose house Sir John had been detained for some weeks by an accident, received while out hunting. Immediately the father of Clara Seymour died a short time before her marriage, and she brought to her husband no dower but her beauty and her love. The wedded pair left immediately for the continent, and soon after their return to England, Lady Fenwick presented her lord with a son and heir, who was named John Hudson Fenwick and who became the heir presumptive to his father's title and wealth.

Sir John had no other relatives save two sisters, who reside with Hugh, Earl of Lonsdale, and who never approve of the match he had made, and to love and esteem his beautiful young wife. Were in reality scheming against her, and determined to destroy her. But their machinations produced no effect, save to occasionally render Sir John morose and cold towards his wife, until the boy had reached the age of seventeen years, when a quarrel between the two sisters, in the presence of Sir John and Lady Clara, accused the latter of the most horrible crimes, and declared that she had herself confessed that her child was the fruit of an illicit amour between herself and a certain French Count, to whom Sir John had introduced her at Venice, during the honey moon.

Stunned and bewildered at the unexpected accusations, Lady Clara swooned; and her husband, completely carried away by passion, and convinced that the accusation of his sister must be true, ordered her and the boy to be expelled from the hall, and immediately hurried to the seaboard and embarked for the continent.

The shock had rendered poor Lady Clara and mother insane, and in this condition her sisters in law called her to be removed from the hall and conveyed to a neighboring village, where she remained for months on the very brink of the grave. Her only friend, during this sad period, was a certain Captain Edward O'Neil, of the Enniskillen Dragoons, at that time quartered near Fenwick Hall, and who had seen Lady Clara often enough to love her. He nursed her through her illness, and when her health and reason had returned, brought her to accompany him to his home in Ireland, and share it with him. For a long time she resisted his appeals, but finally, ascertaining that her husband had taken steps to obtain a divorce from her, and that Clarence O'Neil was her only friend, she consented. They went to Galway, Ireland, where they were married privately, and took up their residence. Her son, in the meantime, manifested a desire to travel, and his mother furnished him with five thousand pounds, which she obtained by the sale of her jewels, and placed him on board the steamer Adriatic, with instructions to sail to New York, and from thence to Texas, to visit a cousin of her's named Somerville, who resided there as a wealthy planter.

Without any misfortune, our youth arrived at his cousin's ranche, situated on the frontier of Texas, where he was cordially received and made welcome to the hospitalities of his cousin, named Estelle, of about his own age, and very handsome, with whom he fell in love, and in whose society he passed six months. But on one fatal night the ranche was attacked by a party of Camanche Indians; his cousin and Estelle were murdered, and he carried off into captivity. He remained in captivity for four years, when seizing a favorable opportunity and an I with a tomahawk, he killed the Indian with whom he was, and made his escape to Brownsville, Texas.

Here he met three Texan drovers, who were about to start with an immense drove of cattle to Carlinville, Macoupin county, in this State. Being short of funds, they offered to hire him to go with them and help them drive. Rendered destitute by being deprived of every thing by the marauders, he gladly accepted their offer and went.

Fires and Alarms.—At half past 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire burst out in a building on New Levee street between Jackson and Philip streets, originating from a defective stove pipe. It was put out, with little damage.

At half-past 9 o'clock the bells again rung for a fire on Apollo street, between Clio and Erato. It originated in the garret of a two-story double frame house, belonging to Mr. Thomas Ashew, and occupied on the lower side by Mr. Samuel Walters, and on the upper by Dr. Haug. The building was badly damaged, and all the upper part destroyed. The fire extended thence to an adjoining two-story frame house, owned by the estate of Woods, and occupied by Dr. Cross and Mr. Geo. Murphy. The roof was partially damaged on the side occupied by Dr. Cross.

The greater portion of the furniture in these various residences was saved. Mr. Ashew only had $1000 insurance on his property. The adjoining building was, we believe, fully insured. Mr. Walters had no insurance on his furniture. Dr. Haug was fully insured, and also, we believe, Dr. Cross. Mr. Murphy's furniture was all saved.

At a quarter-past twelve o'clock there was a third alarm for district two, station one, caused by a boy hoisting out of a chimney, and at a quarter before one there was a fourth alarm for district three, station three, caused by a fire in the Shippers' Cotton Press. A bale of cotton near one of the gates had been set on fire at the sample hole. Fortunately this was discovered in time to extinguish the flame with damage to but two bales.

Last Saturday morning, at five o'clock, an officer Armor was passing down Poydras street he discovered a villainous arrangement for incendiarism at the door of Sutton and Co's yard and bacon store, No. 54. A bag of cotton, some splinters and a ball of yarn, all saturated with camphene, were so placed as to ignite, and the door itself was heavily sprinkled with camphene. This preparation, afterward set on fire on the open batten, burned furiously for nearly two hours. No doubt the incendiary had got the fire in his bullet pipe, but was frightened off by the approach of a watchman.

Burglaries.—About 7½ on Saturday night, the house of Mr. D. C. Lubart, at the corner of St. Andrew and St. Charles streets, was robbed of an overcoat and gold-headed cane, marked on the top "California." and about half an hour later, the residence of Mr. L. Wetzen, at the corner of St. Andrew and Prytania streets, was visited and plundered of $10, two dozen ivory-handle table knives and a gold pen and pencils. At half past 1 o'clock, Mr. Pepe's drug store, at the corner of Jackson and Prytania streets, was visited and plundered of a quantity of Cologne water, and upon examination he discovered that the money drawer had been broken open, but the thief only made forty cents, not caring to carry off any of the other stuff.

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st

Have received, from Medellinn, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Superfine Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, Stair Rods, Cocoa Matting, Window Curtains, and Damask Lining for smooth ceiling; Window Cornice, Mahogany Cornice, Gilt Cornice, Cord and Tassels, Hollow Cornice, Hollow Gilt Cornice, Table and Piano Covers, &c. &c. Cheap for cash or approved credit.

feb4 tw A. BROUSSARD & CO

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RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE, Tuesday, February 5, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

Opelousas.....J. D. Swain, Labarthe.....3 P. M.
Vermillion.....Tensas, Hay.....5 P. M.
Ouachita river.....Jedediah Tooze, Langhorne.....5 P. M.
Red river.....Homer, Perry.....5 P. M.
Red river.....Texas, Shinn.....5 P. M.
Red river.....Rapides, Dowty.....5 P. M.
Tensas and Bayou Macon, Indian No 2, Greenlee 5 P. M.
Tensas river.....Ashland, Dye.....5 P. M.
Tensas river.....Flora Temple, Glasscock.....5 P. M.
Arkansas river.....Tallyrand, Newland.....5 P. M.
Attakapas.....