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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1861.

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ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in continuance on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent insertion.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion.
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No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless 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.

By O. Lee Mount Bache & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Chartres street, black silks, linen cambric handkerchiefs and drawers.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas streets, damaged stock of Messrs Smith Copperk Stebins; also, at 11½ o'clock on Tchoupitoulas street, No. 68, corn, flour and hams.

The sales to be made this day by the Sheriff comprise, 1st, At 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the residence of B. Durand's store, situate at the corner of Bourbon and St. Peter streets, Second District. Catalogues can be had at the Sheriff's office. 2d, At 5 o'clock, P. M., in the premises Rampart street, between Toulouse and St. Peter, Second District, lease, shed, furniture, &c. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

IN A BAD WAY.

In yesterday's paper we took occasion to refer to the gradual process of enlightenment respecting Southern affairs which was in progress at the North. We find in our exchanges some additional and highly interesting evidences of the fact. Not only are the Black Republicans beginning to understand that the South is in earnest, and that the Southern Confederacy is something more real and tangible than a nominal government, but they are ruminating with trouble I minds over certain marked commercial advantages about to accrue to the South in consequence of the system of moderate revenue duties recently established at Montgomery. Hitherto the Black Republicans have mooted the question of Southern independence as one of principle alone, contending that the United States Government could not possibly consent to recognize the doctrine of secession, but now they take a more practical and far more interested view of the subject, and are for forcibly interfering with the South, because its larger and cheaper mode bid fair to curtail the prosperity of the North. They have discovered that secession is no laughing matter, and that by its operation their pockets are sorely threatened with depletion.

One of the shrewdest Lincoln organs in New York furnishes ample testimony of the truth of our remarks. The New York *Times* of the 13th has a lugubrious article on the imperative necessity of collecting the revenues in the Southern ports, and of an early session of Congress. It declares that the last Congress passed all the requisite appropriation bills, and made through its Tariff and Loan bills provision which it deemed adequate for the current expenses of the Government. We may remark, *en passant*, that this is an error, since it has been clearly demonstrated that with the very highest estimates the Tariff and Loan bills will fall short many millions of producing a sufficient amount for the disbursements of the public service. But, according to the *Times*, one half of the seaboard of the Union is in the hands of an insurgent Government, which repudiates the laws of the United States, and will oppose their execution by armed resistance. This is very hard indeed. For the stubborn independence of the Southern States will deprive the treasury of the United States of a considerable part of the sum relied upon by Congress to meet the expenses of that Government. We should say that the fault lies with the late Congress, which was silly enough to imagine either that the cotton States would remain in the Union, or, that seceding, they would continue to pay revenue into the national exchequer. But this catalogue of grievances is merely the prologue to the woes and sorrows of the *Times*. The real cause of its anguish and that of its Black Republican friends may be gleaned from the annexed luminous passage:

"Coming to the necessity of the case, the new Confederacy having been obliged to postpone its free trade experiment, has adopted as its basis a tariff nearly equal to that of 1857, and all articles of goods and manufactures of nearly every description will find admission under that scale of duties, and the revenue will go to enrich the treasury of secession. In any ordinary circumstances such loss of revenue might be submitted to, because the cost of collecting it would pretty fairly exhaust the gross product. But the new and very serious tariff Bill adopted in the Thirty-sixth Congress makes the affair a very much more serious one, for its largely augmented duties all act as prohibitory duties, and tend to induce their merchandise at Southern rather than at Northern ports, where they may either be sold or carried overland to the Northern consumers. The effect of this perfectly feasible and legal proceeding would be to cut off the Federal States of the Union at the expense of the loyal, to cripple the foreign trade of the Northern cities, and leave the treasury at Washington in a far less satisfactory condition than if the late tariff had been undisturbed.

We admire the candor of the *Times*. It makes a frank admission affirming that our tariff will enrich the treasury of secession, and cripple foreign trade of the Northern cities. This is precisely what was expected and aimed at in the adoption of the revenue laws of the Confederate States. The latter have no desire to wage any other war with the North than results from the legitimate competition of trade. It by a sound commercial policy we can build up our agriculture Southern cities, so much the better. The North will then learn, and appreciate the importance of that section of the Union which has hitherto contributed with such liberality and whose decline and downfall she has been predicting with savage exultation.

It appears, however, that the *Times* and others of kindred sentiments are by no means willing quietly to endure the prospective losses and embarrassments they have brought upon themselves. "The revenue must be collected, exclaims our bellicose contemporary. "Each harbor must have its attendant frigate and its floating warehouse, armed and manned to resist the assault of an enraged and implacable people." Brave words, but mere breath until condensed into action. The *Times* must acknowledge that the President has neither the means nor the right to attempt the task. Hence it

He may well decline to attempt without the direct warrant of the Legislative Department. Last duty, which he has never shirked, is still supported by the special authority of a force bill, attended with an offer of concession to the insurgents. And we must not forget that Jackson had only to contend with a single and ridiculous State. Suppose a trifling sea board, while the coast line of an empire is to be blockaded by the shipping of the present day. Or it, applicable for the magnitude of the under taking, the President be disposed to provide such a method of escape, the act of Congress would be instantly necessary. Not a moment could be lost in restoring the tariff of 1857, and perhaps in falling even below that standard. Equal energy and promptitude would be demanded in bringing the frontier dividing the Union from the Confederation with custom houses to collect revenue on upon products passing northward from the latter.

The very statement of the case presents insurmountable objections to the enforcement of the plan advocated. What resources has the United States Government to blockade the coast line from Charleston to Galveston? Does any sane man believe that the Government could command ships and men sufficient for this gigantic enterprise? Does not the unwise journal which proposes it reflect that if the scheme were practicable, its execution would be fatal to the amount of the revenue to be collected? It is conceivable that it could be accomplished without bloodshed, that no retaliation would take place, that the border States would remain in the Union, and either aid in coercing their Southern sisters, or occupy a dastardly and ignoble attitude of neutrality? Is it not apparent to the most superficial understanding that the effort to collect the revenue on the glorious scale suggested by the *Times* would prove a huge abortive, would only for the time bring the United States and would create irreconcilable antagonism permanently between the North and the South? If Jackson, with his indomitable courage, almost shrank from the responsibility of contending with a single contumacious State, how will Lincoln face the fearful alternative of making war upon seven? Why the *Times* itself, with all its Black Republican zeal, quickened into intensity by the stimulus of interest, is compelled to consider the possibility of the President being appalled by the magnitude of the under taking, and to recommend a restoration of the Tariff of 1857.

This is the only judicious and sensible reflection in the entire article. If the North wishes to counteract the marked advantage which the South derives from the tariff enacted at Montgomery, the Congress of the United States must modify the revenue system by materially lowering the rates of duties. And if this can be done, the question then arises how are the expenses of the Government to be paid? If the present tariff will not produce sufficient revenue for the purpose, by what arithmetical process is a reduction of duties to effect the object? Truly our Black Republican friends are in a sad quandary. In their secret hearts we suspect they already regret having driven the South out of the Union. This repentance, however, will come too late.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—We take pleasure in referring our readers to the annual statement in our columns of this prudently conducted and prosperous company. It will be seen that in spite of the numerous conflagrations during the past year, the net earned profits amount to $213,759 74, and the assets of the company exceed $850,000. Six per cent interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after the second Monday in May, and 50 per cent of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed. The Board of Trustees have moreover declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent on the net earned premiums of the past year.

We are continually under obligations to the Hon. J. B. Leake of the Louisiana House of Representatives, for his attention in promptly sending to us public documents of interest and value. He will please accept our thanks.

CARL SCHURZ.—We presume our readers became familiar with this Teutonic appellation during the last Presidential campaign. Carl Schurz worked very hard for Lincoln, and doubtless obtained for him an immense number of German votes—the more so as he is indisputably a man of talent, a linguist of extraordinary attainments, and an orator at once powerful and persuasive. Now that Lincoln is President, Carl Schurz is extremely anxious for a reward, and has fixed his eyes on the mission to Berlin as a guerdon worthy of his services. We see, however, that there is a violent opposition to his appointment, and if it be true that the President of the United States will not confer a diplomatic post on a foreigner, Mr. Schurz's ambitious aspirations will remain ungratified. We trust, for the credit of our late country, that this will be the case. This man Schurz is a most ultra and uncompromising Abolitionist; but that is the least of his failings, for it is one shared by most of Honest Abe's supporters. But he is a Red Republican, a revolutionist and refugee, who could not be tolerated in his own land, and fled to this, where he abuses the freedom of speech for the dissemination of the most incendiary principles. Worst of all he is a wretched, scoffing, boastful infidel and Atheist. In one of his speeches last summer this man Schurz derided the notion of the existence of God, and spoke of the being through whose infinite mercy he is enabled to wag his wicked tongue, and utter horrible blasphemy as "the imaginary old gentleman who lived beyond the skies." If Lincoln bestows office on such a man he will imprint the stigma of an indelible disgrace on his administration.

BENTON'S ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.—The fifteenth volume of this admirable work has been laid on our table by W. C. Morrell, the agent. Of the value of this condensed history of our parliamentary annals we have spoken so frequently, as to render further panegyric superfluous. We are glad, however, to be able to avail ourselves of the opportunity to recommend to the public our friend, Mr. Morrell, who has established himself at No. 131 Canal street, as agent for this valuable publication for the New American Cyclopedia, and numerous other works, and has always on hand the latest issues of the popular periodicals and current literature of the day. We take pleasure in recommending him to public confidence as a worthy, upright and industrious gentleman, who has had extensive experience in his line of business.

MUSICAL SOIREE.—Madame Macé has our thanks for polite invitations to attend the musical soiree to be given by the pupils of the St. Charles Institute, on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—The commencement exercises of the graduating class of the Medical Department of the University will take place to-day at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 12 o'clock, M. The exercises will be public.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mlle Patti appears this evening in her charming *rôle* of Dinorah, in the "Pardon of Ploermel." No doubt she will be again greeted by a crowded audience.

SUTTERIT'S NEWS DEPOT.—We are indebted to Mr Sutterly, of the news depot at the basement of the St Charles Hotel, for a copy of the New York *Herald* of the 15th, in advance of the mail.

A VAUDEVILLE INVENTION.—We have seen, says the Mobile *Advertiser*, drawings and specifications of an invulnerable propeller patented, we believe, by a gentleman of this city, which we hold to be worthy the attention of the Government. It could be built for about fifty to seven hundred dollars, and with dispatch, and equipped with an eleven inch Columbiad it could drive off a blockading fleet of wooden ships, no matter how numerous. It could lay right under their broadsides unharmed, and tear them to pieces with its immense projectiles, discharged from a gun which would only be exposed at the moment firing. The model will be without a parallel and utterly unassailable. A few of these gunboats would hold for us the command of the Gulf. We understand that the inventor intends submitting his plan to the Government at Montgomery.

A NICE SET.—The Hon. Abe Lincoln and suite, on their journey to Washington, passed a single day in Albany, where they were entertained at the Delavan House by the State of New York. From the annexed little account we should presume that the Hon. Abe and his friends must have been engaged in a tremendous frolic. The broken furniture is a pretty clear indication of what must have been the condition of his party.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1861.
The State of New York, To T. Rossile & Son, Dr.
To guests having no baggage bills will be prosecuted daily.
For due date's board, Hon. A Lincoln and suite, including parlors, rooms, dinner and breakfasts.....$576 50
Wines and liquors.....357 00
Cigars.....16 00
Sundrys.....1 13
Coughing water.....2 00
Cigars.....4 00
Sundrys.....12 10
Sundry stock, glasses, other bottles, &c.....100 00
Total.....$1,069 00

NEW YORK, March 15—The Contrazocotos, the fourth steamer chartered by the Federal Government to take United States troops out of Texas, will leave this port for her destination on Saturday next. She will carry the same quantity of provisions as her predecessors.

A little disaster will be required for the Government to bring back a few hundred troops that cannot be accommodated by the four others, and if one can be obtained she will probably leave next week. The United States steamer Crusader is reported to be the vessel which is to go to Charleston to take off Major Anderson's command, but the news was authoritatively denied.

NEW YORK, March 15—Sterling Exchange has advanced to 9 to 9¼ per cent for bankers bills.

A fire in Thorp's United States Hotel building this morning destroyed the wardrobes and regalias of Hollands, Pacific, Crescent, Benevolent and Arcadia Lodges of Masons, and the Metropolitan Chapter and Council of Masons, and Circle de Lion and Columbia Encampment of Knights Templars. The building was entirely destroyed. Total loss from $20,000 to $25,000.

A fire occurred on Orange street this morning, on the premises of the American Hoop Skirt Co. Susannah Wilson, daughter of the painter of the building, jumped to the ground, five stories, and was killed. Anna Trainor was so injured that she died by a fireman, in an insensible state. Her recovery is doubtful.

LATES FROM CALIFORNIA.—Fort Kearney, March 15—By Pony Express—Left here San Francisco advices to the 24 instant. A change of venue being refused Horace Smith, who killed Newell, Judge of the 1st, both members of the Legislature, by more than two thirds majority, changed the venue to Placer county, Smith's place of residence. The Governor will vete the bill.

The chairman of the Breckinridge Central Committee has called a meeting of that body at Sacramento on the 26th instant, to consider the perilous crisis in our national affairs.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 14—Hon. David Wilmot was elected United States Senator to-day in place of Mr Cameron. He received 15 Senatorial and 69 Representative votes. Hon. Wm H. Welsh received five Senatorial and 29 Representative votes. Scattering 2.

LIST OF UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTERS. Those marked thus (*) have been given up to the State authorities.

Name.	Location.
Harriet Lane (steamer)	New York.
James Campbell (w boomer)	New London, Ct.
Caleb Cushing	Portland, Me.
Morris	Boston, Mass.
Washington*	New Orleans, La.
Jackson*	Wilmington, Del.
Aiken	Norfolk, Va.
J. C. Dobbin	Norfolk, Va.
Jackson	Eastport, Me.
Robert Mc'elland	New Orleans, La.
Sc. Hunt	Key West, Fla.
W. J. Murray	San Francisco, Cal.
Jeff Davis	Galveston, Texas.
Jos. Lane	Oregon.
Lewis Cass*	Mobile, Ala.
Dr. Rush	Galveston, Texas.
Jos. Allen	Baltimore, Md.
Howell Cobb*	Oswego.

SECESSION FEELING IN VIRGINIA.—The *Virginia Sentinel* of Saturday afternoon says:

A gentleman who was in Fredericksburg last night informs us that at a very large meeting of the citizens there, resolutions in favor of the immediate secession of Virginia were unanimously adopted. The meeting was addressed by John L. Marye, son of the delegate to the Convention, and by Mr. Rowe, Douglas elector in the late election, and perhaps others.

We are informed also that a perfect revolution of opinion has likewise taken place in Petersburg and Lynchburg, and that the country is boiling. Lincoln's inaugural has exhausted their patience and roused their indignation.

Our exchanges bring similar intelligence from other portions of the State. The *reaction* has come!

The Lafourche *Union* has the following:

The carriage repository owned by Mr. Michel Duc was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning of this week. It was a large wooden building, and contained a number of vehicles that were also burnt. It is the second have time Mr. Duc has sustained lately, for it is not twelve months since his carriage repository was blown down by a heavy gale of which. The loss is estimated at $3000, and nothing was insured. The Thibodaux McAllister Fire Company was quickly on the spot, and battled bravely the flames that were raging within a few yards of Mr. Duc's house.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—A difficulty occurred at Wheeling on Wednesday night, between two young men, well known in that city, named J. P. McLane and R. Hadden, which resulted in the latter's being shot. It seems that both the parties implicated had been drinking, and were quarrelsome, at the time the difficulty took place, with some friends in the office of the hotel. Some dispute concerning a disreputable female arose between Hadden and a stranger, whose name we could not learn, in which the latter, it is said, insulted Hadden without his resenting it. After the conversation McLane retreated some distance, and fired at Hadden, who still followed him, drew a revolver and fired one shot, which took effect in Hadden's left breast, the ball penetrating in the region of the heart, inflicting a dangerous and probably a fatal wound. McLane then crossed over to Bellair, and after wandering around some time, apparently quite excited, he finally proceeded up the railroad track and deliberately shot himself with a pistol, killing himself instantly.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, March, 19.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., President Mouton in the chair and 76 members present.

Mr. Texada, of Rapides, offered an ordinance relative to the registering of voters in the parish of Orleans, which was laid over.

Mr. Moore, of St. Martin, offered a resolution providing for the equitable division of the State into six Congressional Districts, in conformity with the apportionment of Congressmen to Montgomery. Mr. Briscoe, of Madison, thought there would be time for this resolution after the Constitution was ratified. Mr. Moore thought the Constitution would be accepted by a two-thirds, if not by a unanimous vote, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Texada offered a resolution continuing the session of the Legislature for fifteen days. Laid over. Mr. Miles, of Orleans, moved to refer the Constitution to a special committee with instructions to report upon it. Mr. Butler, of Iberville, was in favor of going into secret session. Mr. Herron, of East Baton Rouge, moved to take up the Constitution at once for consideration. This was carried.

Mr. Herron then made some extended remarks upon the subject, of a general nature, saying that he supposed there was nothing to do but to ratify the Constitution after the vote which was taken on Saturday. Mr. Briscoe announced his willingness to vote for the adoption of the Constitution, although he thought the clause prohibiting the African slave trade should never have been inserted. Mr. Miles, of Orleans, spoke at great length, arguing forcibly against permitting Cabinet officers to take part in the proceedings of Congress, and refusing the right to appropriate any but such moneys as are called for by the departments.

Mr. Estlin, of Orleans, moved to postpone the consideration of the Constitution until Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, M. Carried.

Mr. Kidd, of Jackson, offered a resolution adjourning the Convention *sine die* on Saturday next at 12 o'clock, M. Laid over.

Mr. Cottman, of Assumption, offered a resolution authorizing the State Depository to pay two certain warrants. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Stocker, of Orleans, offered a resolution requesting Mr. Williamson, the Commissioner to Texas, to report to the Convention the result of his mission. Laid over.

Mr. Williamson, of Plaquemine, offered a claims for work done at one of the forts, which, on his motion was referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Pugsley, of East Feliciana, of the Committee of Nine to Revise the Ordinances, his ordinance was taken up, and eight sections were adopted, in the following form:

AN ORDINANCE.

To repeal certain Ordinances, and to amend others hereafter adopted.

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled—

1st. That ordinance number 5, adopted on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1861, entitled "An Ordinance relative to Federal Laws and Officers in the State of Louisiana at the time of the passage of the Ordinance of Secession," be and the same is hereby repealed.

2d. Be it further ordained, That ordinance number 7, adopted on the same day, and entitled "An Ordinance relative to the Revenue collectors at the port of New Orleans," be and the same is hereby repealed.

3d. Be it further ordained, That ordinance number 7, amending article ninety, of the State Constitution, adopted on the same day, and entitled "An Ordinance to alter the Constitution of the State of Louisiana in reference to the oath of office," be so amended that said article ninety shall read as follows, to wit:

Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and true allegiance to the State of Louisiana, and to the Confederate States of America, and that I am qualified according to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I will, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties pertaining to my office, and will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this State and of the Confederate States. So help me God.

4th. Be it further ordained, That the text and ordinance number 9, repealing article thirty four of the State Constitution, adopted on the 28 day of January, A. D. 1861, and entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Constitution of the State of Louisiana," be and the same is hereby repealed, and said article shall be and remain as follows, to wit: In the year in which a regular census is taken by the State or the United States to be taken place, the members of the General Assembly shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the Monday following the meeting of the Legislature, and proceed to reapportion, provided, that the additional representatives shall be elected at the general election next ensuing.

5th. Be it further ordained, That the fourth section of the Ordinance which constitutes article 3 of the State Constitution, be so amended that said article 48 shall read as follows, to wit: He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this State and of the militia thereof, except when called into the service of the Confederate States.

6. Be it further ordained, That ordinance number 13 adopted on the 28 day of February, A. D. 1861, and entitled "An Ordinance concerning Citizenship" be and the same is hereby repealed. Provided, That said ordinance shall not be so construed as to impair the rights of those who were on the 28th State of the date of the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession, to wit, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1861.

7. Be it further ordained, That ordinance number 14, adopted on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1861, and entitled "An Ordinance concerning the Circuit and District Courts" be and the same is hereby repealed, and the act of the late Government of the United States" be and the same is hereby repealed. Provided, That the ordinance and ordinance relative to cases in the Supreme Court shall remain with appealed by the Congress of the Confederate States.

The Convention then took up the order of the day, the Judiciary Ordinance, it being one o'clock, when Mr Bonford moved to postpone its consideration until Friday, at one o'clock, which was carried.

The Bank Ordinance then came up, when the roll was called to see if there was a quorum present. 96 members answered to their names. Mr Walker, of Orleans, to speak upon it. Mr Walker spoke for more than an hour against the ordinance in an argument of great strength. Mr Eatlin replied, and the vote was then taken on Mr Girard's motion to strike out the enacting orders, tantamount to its rejection, and which was lost by the following vote of 50 to 36.

Ayes—Messrs. Bermudez, Bonneau, Bonner, Borden, Bush, Butler, Comeg, Cottman, Davidson, of Sabine, De Blanc, Duffel, Dupre, Fuselier, Fuqua, Garrett, Gaudet, Gray, Gill, Girard, Griffin, Herron, Leblanc, LeBourgeois, Levy, of Orleans, Marshall, Marrero, Martin, of Assumption, Mazeppi, Michel, McFarland, O'Bryan, Perkins, Martin, Richardson, Smart, Swayne, Scott, of East Feliciana, Sparrow, Sompayrac, Smith, Taliaferro, Taylor, of St. Landry, Texada, Tucker, Valentine, Wallace, Watson, Walker, Williams, of St. Helena, Wiltz—50.

Noes—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Avegno, Barrow, Bonford, Briscoe, Caldwell, Cannon, Clark, Connelly, Conner, of St. Tammany, Dorsey, Elgee, Estlin, Gladden, Graves, Hernandez, Hodges, Hollingsworth, Johnson, Kidd, Labauve, Lagrange, Lagrion, Lewis, of Bienville, Lewis, of Claiborne, Manning, Marks, of Caddo, Marks, of Orleans, Martin, of Carroll, Miles, Miller, Moore, McGee, McCollam, McNerly, Norton, Olivier, Parkin, of Orleans, Peck, Pemberton, Pike, Provosty, Roselius, Rozier, Slawson, Stewart, Stocker, Scott, of Claiborne, Tappan, Talbot, Taylor, of St. Charles, Wilkinson, York—56.

Texas Items.

The Galveston *News* of the 16th has the following:

A few days ago, Mayor Joseph received from the New Orleans Chief of Police information that one Thomas Barlow, alias Spencer, was in Galveston, a fugitive from justice, charged with having a year ago murdered a New Orleans policeman and then escaped. A request to arrest him was sent.

The Mayor issued an order to the Marshal, Mr. Westerlage, to arrest Barlow, which that officer succeeded in executing to-day. The accused will be held subject to the New Orleans police, a member of which body is expected to come for him.

The steamship Gen. Rusk brought from Brazos Santiago yesterday five 18 pounders, one 24 pounder, six 8-inch howitzers, and a large quantity of 8-inch shell.

Gen. Sherman has now at his control seven 24 pounders, five 18 pounders, four 8 inch howitzers, two brass 6-inch howitzers, and two 8-inch mortars, with about 600 round of shot and shell for each.

The *Civilian* of the 15th gives the subjoined particulars connected with the surrender of Fort Brown to the Texan troops:

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, March 13, 1861.

Editor Civilian—The Rusk leaves for Galveston in a short time, and the noise and confusion attendant upon the departure of the troops afford but a moment's opportunity to drop you a hasty note.

As I anticipated, the authorities in command of Fort Brown have come to an amicable surrender of the property, with permission to leave the State on the war steamer Webster, taking with them their side arms and the battery of flying artillery stationed at the fort. There are 400 men, artillery, cavalry and infantry, now on the march down the river for embarkation. I understand that there was a strong disposition manifested on the part of Capt. Hill, U. S. A., to hold out, but through the courteous disposition of Capt. Stoneman, of the cavalry regiment stationed there, and the evident disenchantment of our Commander, and Col. Ford to be the first State in the Confederacy to bring on a collision, and plunge the country into civil war and bloodshed, an amicable arrangement was finally effected.

Out of the expedition which arrived here for the purpose of taking forcible possession of Fort Brown, if necessary, only about 250 will return home. They will leave this morning at 10 o'clock, on the Rusk. The balance have been distributed among six companies, under the command of Captains Redwood, Edwards, Waller, Donnelly, Phillips and Conner, the latter of whom remains here to garrison the place. The other five companies left yesterday for Brownsville, and will be stationed at the different military posts along the Rio Grande, hitherto garrisoned by U. States troops. Lieut. Colonel McLeod and Major Terry, of this staff, have resigned, and will return to-day with the troops.

Texas may well be proud of the class of men who rally to fight her battles. A majority of the men with us have left their homes and peaceful pursuits at great sacrifices. They return with a high reputation for good conduct and good discipline, probably never exhibited to so great an extent before by a similar number of men on a campaign. With one or two exceptions, I have scarcely seen a man intoxicated. Good feeling has prevailed throughout, and the men are in the enjoyment of good health and spirits.

The schooner Shark is lying at the wharf, taking in ordnance and ammunition for Galveston. Yours, truly,

E. F. GILBERT.

The Civilian adds:

The volunteers who remain on the Rio Grande have enlisted for a term of six months, and are officered as follows:

Col. John S. Ford, Commander of the whole force.

J. E. Love, Adjutant.

W. W. Reynolds, Quartermaster.

Captain Powers, Beaumont Dragoons, to be stationed at Brazos Santiago.

Captain Redwood, Lone Star Rifles.

Captain Edwards, Hiram Rifles.

Captain Tomlinson, Rangers.

These five companies will, it is presumed, be employed on the Rio Grande frontier.

BOSTON, March 15.—Returns from 192 towns in New Hampshire foot up for Berry 32,345; Stark 28,299. Majority for Berry thus far is about 4000.

TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The Evacuation of Fort Sumter—Mr. Breckinridge on Lincoln's Administration.

Washington, March 19—The order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter will be issued in a few days.

The troops will probably be sent to the Newport (R. I.) Barracks.

In his speech in the Senate yesterday Mr Breckinridge, of Kentucky, said he regarded the expressed policy of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, as also his acts, as meaning war.

In support of his views he particularly dwelt on the President's refusal to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, or that the Federal Union was in fact dissolved, and the political composition of his Cabinet.

As to the evacuation of Fort Sumter, he thought it was only a military necessity and not a peace offering.

New Orleans Mails for Europe.

New York, March 19—The royal mail steamship Niagara, which sails from Boston to morrow for Liverpool, will take out New Orleans mails of the 13th. They have already been forwarded from this city.

Sterling Exchange at New York.

New York, March 19—Sterling Exchange has again advanced. The asking rate to-day is 107.

Louisiana State Stocks.

New York, March 19—Louisiana Sixes were sold yesterday in the market at 77½.

More Federal Appointments.

Washington, March 19—The nominations of Charles Francis Adams as Minister to England, Geo. P. March to Sardinia, James Watson Webb to Turkey, and Wm L. Dayton to France, were sent into the Senate yesterday. The appointment of Wm L. Dayton as Minister to France is the only one as yet confirmed.

W. D. Thayer has received the appointment of Consul General for Egypt.

United States Senator from St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 19.—Wm H Johnson has been nominated United States Senator from Missouri, vice Green.

Louisiana Legislature.

Baton Rouge, March 19—In the House to-day the bill to pay $241 for furnishing the Executive mansion passed.

Mr. Gray called up the bill for the relief of Benjamin Ray, contractor of the Constitution Chute, appropriating nearly $4000. After much debate the bill was lost.

A message was received from the Governor stating that he had signed the bill to transfer the troops and arms in possession of Louisiana to the Confederate States, also, the act declaring rouge a banking game.

The act to create an improvement fund in New Orleans, and govern the same, was reported enrolled.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Adams's bill relative to steamboat captains, owners and engineers passed, gave rise to much discussion. It was, however, reconsidered.

The Senate has concurred in the House bill to adjourn *sine die* on Thursday.

The act for the relief of the officers of the Board of Public Works, paying them a year's salary, passed after much discussion.

The bill relative to the hiring of overseers for summer residences, if the servants are put under the control of a neighbor they are not compelled to hire an overseer, passed.

The Senate bill giving certain powers to the police jury of the parish of Jefferson (right bank) passed the House.

The act in relation to repairing the roof of the State House passed.

The bill relieving the property of enlisted soldiers in the State of Louisiana so that no final process in civil suit be entered while in the service, passed.

Mr Beggs's bill incorporating the Butchers and Drovers railroad passed.

The Militia bill passed as amended by the Senate.

The act requiring the Governor to appoint an engineer to take the place of the Board of Public Works, and fix the salary of the engineer, has his salary at $500 from the swamp land fund, passed.

Mr. Bradley offered a resolution that the Convention requests the State into a Congressional District, the Congressmen to be elected from the members of the Convention also, that said body be constituted a portion of the legislative assembly. The members favor the Convention very much They were disgusted with and considered the resolution an insult.

Mr. Bradley offered a resolution, that a committee, consisting of the President and Secretary, turn over the business of the House to the Convention.

The House adjourned pending the question.

In the Senate the bill repealing the Recorders of New Orleans not to dismiss any clerk of court appointed by the Recorders, and Mr. Dronet strongly advocated the passage of the bill in an eloquent speech, but it was, notwithstanding his efforts, lost.

The Senate is still in session.

Proceedings of the Federal Congress.

Washington, March 19—In the Senate Mr. Douglas a resolutions called up.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, thought the policy of the Administration was war. The silence of the Republicans indicated it. He had received information to the effect that heavy guns and reinforcements were going South to take possession of forts in North Carolina, Virginia and elsewhere, it so, he regarded it for the purpose to make war.

Mr Clark, R. of New Hampshire, and the Republicans were silent, because nobody knew more than was contained in the inaugural.

Mr Hale, R., of New Hampshire, denied knowing what the Administration intended to do. He presumed the President had judgment, prudence and courage to stem the storm assailing the ship of State. He thought the President would consult before he constitutional advisers.

Mr Chandler, R. of Michigan, in replying to Mr Breckinridge, said the history of Pharaoh and Moses illustrates the irreprovable conflict he said there were unfortunately traitors who denounced Mr Breckinridge a shonnon plat form. He believed if a rattle snake batter were passed in Kentucky, it would find few supporters in that State.

Mr Simmons, R. of Rhode Island, offered a substitute for Mr Douglas resolutions, saying that no more dispatches should be called back. He presumed they would be sick of their experiment within a year.

Mr Clingman.—"This resolution to be tested" Mr Simmons said the Senate would settle it in six months, despite of restless politicians. We shall continue to collect the revenue, or the seceding States will pay money in the Treasury. We believed the President to be as kind and pacific as any of the former Presidents, and but for the agitation here and elsewhere, they would quietly pursue their daily avocations.

Gov. Pickens vs. the North Atlantic Steamship Company.

New York, March 19—In the case of Gov. Pickens against the North Atlantic Steamship Company, for the loss of baggage, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff.

Postmaster of Memphis.

New York, March 19—A Washington dispatch says R. W. Sanders has been appointed Postmaster at Memphis. A rest is apprehended when he takes his office.

Virginia State Convention.

Richmond, March 19—The Convention has reported the Franklin substitute, slightly amended, as an amendment to the Constitution.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

Fort Kearney, March 19—San Francisco dates to the 4th are received by the Pony Express, which passed here this evening.

The American bark Finas was wrecked January 15th near Hakodadi. Her crew was saved.

Trade in San Francisco continued to be dull. Crushed Sugar was firmer. Rio Coffee closed at 15½c. Flour, $5 75 to 6 25 per bbl. Wheat declined 5 to 10c.

Augustus Harrasethy, the alleged defaulter in the State Treasury, has been acquitted.

It is expected that some new man will have to be taken for U. S. Senator.

Accounts from the Nose Perce mines are still encouraging.

The British bark True Briton, with a cargo valued at $200,000, from Calcutta to Victoria, was seriously damaged off Cape Huron.

Smallmouth bass are in favorable.

Arrival of Gen. Rousan in Washington.

Washington, March 19—Ex Governor Roman of Louisiana, one of the Commissioners from the Confederate States, arrived here.

Destination of Anderson's Command.

Washington, March 19—It is rumored that Major Anderson's command have been ordered to proceed to Newport, Ky., after the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

Resignation.

Washington, March 19—Mr. George Orlatt, Chief Clerk in the Auditor's office, has resigned, and gone to Montgomery.

Rumor of Congress.

New York, March 19—A Washington correspondent says the opinion is universal that an extra session of Congress will soon be called.

The Reinforcement Question.

New York, March 19—The *Tribune* of this morning says the War Department has received a dispatch from Major Anderson that all the officers of Fort Sumter, saying that the fort cannot be reinforced without 20,000 men.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, March 19—The Ohio river at this point is still falling, with 8 feet water in the canal.

New York Markets.

New York, March 19—Cotton active, and all qualities slightly advanced; sales to-day 5000 bales at 12 to 12¼c. for Middling Uplands.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—The detective police have arrested and imprisoned in Buffalo, N. Y., one Andrews, and his associates, whom they caught in the act of making a counterfeit of AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Their detection was accomplished at the instance of Messrs. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, who have shown a commendable energy and promptitude in protecting the public from imposition through spu ious imitations of their invaluable medicines.

DR. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, CHERRY PECTORAL and Pills have become so staple necessities with the community, and the imposition upon the sick of spurious, worthless, if not injurious fabrications of them, is, in fact, the consummation of villainy. We hope the scoundrels will be caught in the act, and be kept back. He presumed they would be sick of their experiment within a year.

Mr Clingman.—"That remains to be tested" Mr Simmons said the Senate would settle it in six months, despite of restless politicians. We shall continue to collect the revenue, or the seceding States will pay money in the Treasury. We believed the President to be as kind and pacific as any of the former Presidents, and but for the agitation here and elsewhere, they would quietly pursue their daily avocations.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—St. Charles Theatre—"Day Mansering" and a favorite farce. Varieties Theatre—"The Wife's Secret"; "Omnibus," and a dance.

Academy of Music—The Inkerman Zouaves.

Church's Museum—Gallery of Art, 107 St. Charles street.

The Common Council.—The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Nixon in the chair. A communication from the Controller relative to the proposals for furnishing the Workhouse with meat was laid on the table subject to call. The lower Board announced concurrence in certain resolutions. That for the sale of a contract for repairing and keeping in repair during three years the bridges over Carondelet, Claiborne and Broad canals was concurred in. So was that for grading