THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 23.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By D. E. Murphy, on the Levee, opposite Jackson Square, at 10 o'clock, coffee, salt chambers and butter. At 11 o'clock, at 131 Magazine street, saddles.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 1 o'clock, at 93 Camp street, 100 bales cotton.

By Phinney & Amory, at 12 o'clock, at 202 St. Peter street, Third District, sundries.

By McCreen & Landry, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, lots of ground.

By R. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, several improved lots of ground.

By J. S. Cromt, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, lots of ground.

The Late John C. Rives.

John C. Rives, who died in Washington on the 10th, at the age of 69, had been for upwards of thirty years publisher of the *Globe*, known of late years as the *Congressional of the Globe*. Until Mr. Polk's administration, he was associated in the proprietary ship and conduct of that journal with Francis P. Blair, the elder, still living in Montgomery county, Md. Blair was called to Washington by Gen. Jackson to use his pen against the nullification doctrine, and from that time as editor of the central organ of the Democratic party and an intimate personal as well as political friend of Jackson and Van Buren, he wielded and extraordinary power in public affairs, scarcely second to that of the President himself.

Meantime Rives was an invaluable auxiliary in attending to the details of editing and publishing the paper and studying its pecuniary interests. Under these two conductors the *Globe* soon acquired ascendant fame for ability combined with virulence, and was equally feared and hated by the Whig and Anti-Jackson leaders. Blair was shooting and conspiring in his treatment of political opponents, and was not supposed to be very scrupulous as regards fairness in argument and respect for facts. It was while he was writing in the *Globe* that Prentice of the Louisville *Journal* aimed at the former paper one of his happiest squibs, which was to this effect:

The *Globe* says: "How the world is given to lying."

The world says: "How the *Globe* is given to lying."

On the accession of Mr. Polk to the Presidency, in 1845, Blair, having become obnoxious to the reactionary Democratic party by his subserviency to Mr. Van Buren, was displaced as editor of the central organ of the party, and that position was given by President Polk to Mr. Ritchie. The *Union* was then established under Administration auspices; Blair retired from the *Globe*, and, under Mr. Rives, that once famous and dreaded journal gradually subsided into a quiet, well-behaved, discreet, business like and not unprofitable daily, known as the *Congressional Globe*.

We are obliged to the officers of the large and splendid new steamer Mississippi from Louisville and Cairo, for the latest Western papers.

The sales advertised for this day by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, are worthy the attention of buyers, viz: at 10 o'clock, bacon shoulders; at 11 o'clock, machinery, &c.; and 114 butter.—See his another advertisements.

RESIDENCE—A lovely spot for the building of a residence can be secured on easy terms, by attending sale of McCarren & Landry, this day at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange. Those valuable lots of ground on Esplanade street, between Chiborne and Derbigny, will be offered at auction. See their advertisement.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from the publisher, V. Wise, 56 Court street the "Elegy on the death of Mrs. G. T. Beauregard for the piano forte, by Theodore Von la Hache."

The attention of cotton dealers is called to R. T. Montgomery's sale of 225 bales cotton, this day, (Saturday,) the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, at salesroom, 89 Camp street. The lot consists of desirable grades, and the largest portion are original. Samples for inspection early on the morning of sale.

GREEN MEAT, FLOUR, HAMS, &c.—J. B. Vanhorn, corner of Magazine and Poydras streets, advertises a large invoice of choice green shoulders, green sides, sugar-cured hams, 500 barrels superfine and extra flour, together with fresh cord wood and star candles.

ARRIVAL FROM THE WEST.—The new steamer Missouri, J. Y. Hurd, master, arrived yesterday with Memphis dates to the 18th, which contain, however, no later intelligence of importance than we have already published. The officers of the Missouri have our thanks for newspaper favors.

The steamship Columbia, D. B. Barton, commander, will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock for New York via Havana with a full freight, the U. S. Mail, ($38,500 in specie for Havana,) and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—Mrs A McGirk, 2 children and servant, 2 Leavy of Missouri, Mrs Lawrence, Mrs Lawrence Barrett and wife, Jos Barrett and wife, C Kinkead, Chas H Jones, Jr, Dr McDonnell, W P Slate, Mrs W Dalzell, Jr, 2 Child and servant, M Barnes, J M Young, Chas Hall, W Williams, C H Young, J Meek and son and lady, H D Mellon, Mrs D Cousin, Geo De Zober, Miss Kate Vincent, Mrs W Leonard and child and servant, D Livingston, Mrs J Bridges and servant, W B Draper, F F Foster, Jno W Lowber, Mrs Lowber and child, Mrs Jno Hall, Mrs Jno Hall, Mrs Hawsham, Miss Williams, F Goins, Col Beaubien, Mrs Mrs M C Beaubien and child, Mrs Kelsey, Lieut Sargent and lady, F Brown & wife, Sister of Charity, Sister Mary Genevieve, Rev Father Shields, E E Maltby, Mrs W H Brown and child, Mrs W Douglas, Jas C Hamilton, Geo Doughty, Jos Sellers, Miss Emma Davis, Miss A Bagley, Miss Jennie Bagley, Miss Mary Bagley, Manville, The Fenris, C B Wood & wife and child, Jos Bell, C E Lovell, Mrs Lovell & family, Wm D Spangler, Jno M Simmonsdale, F Lesher et.

FOR HAVANA—J D Danger, Edward Sachs, C H Mitchell.

BLOWN UP BY A TORPEDO.—The Maple Leaf, a Federal wheeler steamer, was blown up on the 31st March, in St. John's river, Florida, by a torpedo planted in the channel. Her entire bow was blown off, and she sank almost instantly. Four of her crew were drowned, and all the property on board of her was lost, including personal effects of Gen. Gilmore.

FROM RED RIVER.—Last evening's *Era* says:

The steamer Universe, Capt. Watts, arrived this morning from Red River. She left Alexandria on the evening of the 13th instant, and reports all quiet there up to that time.

Squads of guerrillas and rebel cavalry have made their appearance on Red River, between Grand Ecore and Alexandria, and fired on several boats, but no damage has resulted from their operations as yet. There has been no firing below Alexandria.

A battle is said to be imminent above Grand Ecore, between the opposing armies. The advance pickets of the Union army had come upon the rebel cavalry, and brisk skirmishing ensued, and sharpshooting was going on almost constantly.

A highly important rumor comes to us by the arrival of the Universe. At the mouth of Red River her officers communicated with the gunboats stationed at that point, and were informed that General Banks had resolved and taken possession of Shreveport, and was throwing up fortifications.

THE RIVER AT MEMPHIS.—The Memphis *Monday Morning Avalanche* of the 18th says:

The river slowly rising. Boats have been hard at it during the past few days, but the arrival of a large number of boats from above yesterday evening gave the levee quite an animated appearance, and we anticipate lively time this morning.

The new steamer Missouri made her first appearance at our landing yesterday and created quite a sensation.

The river is on a stand at St. Louis. The Ohio is rising slowly.

Two Days Later via the River.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE EAST AND WEST.

Evacuation of Fort Pillow Confirmed

VARIOUS MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FROM MEXICO VIA WASHINGTON.

Important Financial News.

GOLD 77¾—IN NEW YORK.

By the arrival last evening of the Louisville, Cairo and New Orleans packet steamer Mississippi, Captain Good, we have dates from St. Louis to the 19th, giving five days later advices than before received.

Federals and Fort Pillow—Evacuation of the Latter Confirmed.

CAIRO, April 16.—The steamer Swallow, which left Fulton at 5 o'clock last night, reports all quiet there. No fighting had occurred up to the time of the job.

Washington, April 16.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Spotsilvo were received here from General Sherman concerning the surrender of Fort Pillow. The brutal conduct of the rebels immediately after the capture, which fair to be amply punished in that quarter in due time.

The *Star* says: Assuming to General Sherman, there were fifty-three white troops killed and 100 wounded, and 200 black troops murdered in cold blood after the surrender.

Cairo, April 16.—The steamer Glendale, the first boat from below since the temporary blockade, had just arrived from Memphis. Her officers inform us that no obtainable by the rebels between this place and Memphis.

The rebels have evacuated Fort Pillow, after destroying every thing destructible which seemed to distinguish it as a military post. They burned every building and completely tore down the fortifications, barracks and quarters.

Cairo, April 17.—The steamer Argus has just been in sight in coming from Memphis to Fort Pillow. No damage done. The Confederates appeared to be in considerable force.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF NAVAL PRIZE COTTON—CAPTURE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS AND BLACK BY WIRT ADAMS.

Cairo, April 17.—The officers of the steamer Swon, from New Orleans, report that Wirt Adams's force drove our men in from the Big Black a week since, and took several hundred prisoners.

The steamer Hope was fired into on the 12th, three miles below Memphis, by a gang of guerrillas. No one was hurt. The fire was returned from on board, dispersing the guerrillas.

The Ike Hannah from Alexandria, Red River, 2d inst., arrived with four more guns from Port De Russey, and two barges containing 800 bales of cotton, a prize for the navy. One thousand bales are reported up the Black and Yazoo rivers. The Avenger, Choctaw, Chickhipin and Lafayette, gunboats, have gone up to secure it. Two other gunboats are ordered to assist them. The gunboats are up Red river. This may account for but one gunboat being present at the Fort Pillow massacre.

THE WAR IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, April 17.—On Thursday, Colonel Gallup, falling back upon an advantageous position, attacked 1000 rebels, killing and wounding 45, including a rebel Colonel, and capturing 40. Col. Brooks, with 1000 soldiers, near Hall Station, met Dudley, Jr.'s Kentucky rebel cavalry. The rebel advance ran into Colonel Trod's advance, which was going from West Liberty to Salyersville, which captured six, and pursued for ten miles to join Dallup.

Forty citizens of Boonville whipped Gray's guerrillas numbering seventy-five. They rescued their rebels in Perry or Breathitt counties. Whitesburg, in Letcher county, has been evacuated by the rebels' Jack May, their Colonel, recalled them to reinforce the rebel Colonel Edwards near Pikeville.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Chattanooga, April 16.—All quiet at the front, and no change in the situation.

A rebel lieutenant and fifty-two non-commissioned officers and privates came into our lines last night. They report Hardee's corps ordered away from Dalton. Several trains left before they came away. It is believed in rebel camps that they were going to Virginia.

MILITARY CONSULTATION OF GOVERNORS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Cincinnati, April 16.—Indianapolis specials represent military matters active. A large number of recruits leave for the front daily. Governors Brough, Yates and Martin were in consultation with General Heintzelman yesterday.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

Knoxville, April 15.—The Convention adjourned *sine die*, this evening at four o'clock, without accomplishing anything. There is much talk of Governor Johnson will address a mass meeting to-morrow.

Knoxville, April 16.—There is a large mass meeting in front of the court-house.

Rebel cavalry are crossing the French Broad, destroying every thing destructible which seemed to distinguish it as a military post. They burned every building and completely tore down the fortifications, barracks and quarters.

Governor Johnson made a speech, rebuking in severe terms the Copperheads of the late convention.

The celebrated guerilla; Reynolds, and his command, were surprised yesterday by a small force of our cavalry. Ten were killed, and Reynolds, with fifteen others, were captured, with horses, equipments and arms.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—LEE REINFORCED AT RACCOON FORD.

Washington, April 16.—Dispatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac state that yesterday about noon a party of rebel cavalry made an attack on the pickets at Bristow Station, but were driven off after a brisk skirmish. One man was killed and two wounded, belonging to the Thirteenth Pennsylvania. Several of the rebels were wounded, but were carried off by their comrades. The mail train, with General Grant on board, had just passed a few moments before the attack was made, and it is supposed the intention was to capture him.

New York, April 15.—There is said to be no truth in the reported postponement of the draft. The accession of three or four brigades to the enemy's force opposite Raccoon Ford is reported on good authority.

From Richmond via New York.

New York, April 17.—The Richmond *Examiner* has a rumor that Burnside was landing at Newport News. The rebels place the strength of Grant's army at 44,000 infantry, and say 30,000 reinforcements will be the extent of his present force.

ITEMS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, April 17th.—The steamers New York and Express, have arrived with five hundred and sixty bales of cotton, consigned.

A Port Royal paper of the 14th reports the capture of the side wheel blockade runner Alliance on the 13th, near Dafuskie Island, in the Savannah river, where she run aground. She was from Nassau, with a cargo of assorted stores for the rebel Government, valued at $85,000.

Nassau papers of the 5th state that Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington, are less tightly blockaded than ever. The papers also say fast steamers are coming in with supplies for the rebels, which promise large profit.

A fire broke out on Folly Island on the 8th, destroying a large amount of stores. The Government loss is $200,000.

FRENCH TOBACCO.

Fortress Monroe, April 14.—French armed transports with a ship in tow gone up James river intending to bring down tobacco from Richmond belonging to the French Government.

SALE OF GOLD CERTIFICATES STOPPED IN NEW YORK.

New York April 16.—The sale of gold certificates so far is about $7,000,000. It is said they are exceeding their limit and the resumption of gold dealers must soon take place, at least until July.

The sale of gold certificates is stopped by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The subscriptions to the 10 40 loan at the First National Bank to-day were $530 000. Receipts at the Custom House $1,048,000, of which $968,000 were in gold certificates.

SEMI-OFFICIAL FROM MEXICO VIA WASHINGTON.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.)

Washington, April 15.—Semi official news has been received from Saltillo, the present seat of Government of the Mexican Republic dated 22d of March.

Vidaurri's invasion is confirmed. Vidauri had not been moving on Monterey. General Doblado was marching with a large force from Saltillo, to give him battle, and General Carbajal was on the way from Durango with the same object.

The inhabitants of Nuevo Leon and Coahuilla had acknowledged President Juarez's authority, and were raising a large force to subdue Vidauri's rebellion. When last was established the Mariscia Government will have about 10,000 men ready to march upon San Luis Potosi to suppress that city.

In the State of Oaxales Gen. Diez had sight thousand men, perfectly well organized, under his command and the force was thought of such importance that Gen. Bazaine was going to attack him in person.

The French had been driven from the States of Chiapas and Tobasco, as well as from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

New York Markets.

New York, April 16, P. M.—Money—Decidedly firmer and in active demand. Sterling lower and very scarce at 160 to 168. Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 71¾, advancing to 72, declining to 70¾, advancing to 73⅛, and closing quiet and steady at 72¾ to 72⅝.

Cotton—Heavy and drooping, 90c. for middling uplands and 75c. for low middling.

Flour—Receipts 9,000 bbls. Sales 5,000 bbls. Market 5@10c. lower, with a fair demand for export and the trade. Sales State at $6 30@6 50 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio at $6 60@7 10, and trade brands at $7 15@7 50. Southern dull and heavy. Sales at $6 50@8 50 for mixed to good family. Canadian dull and heavy. Sales at $6 50@7 50.

Wheat—Receipts 12,000 bushels. Sales 30,000 bushels. Market heavy and 1@2c. lower. Sales Chicago spring at $1 30@1 31. Milwaukee club at $1 35@1 36. Amber Iowa at $1 40@1 41. Winter red Western at $1 40@1 41. Amber Michigan at $1 42@1 43. White Canada at $1 50@1 55.

Corn—Receipts 15,000 bushels. Sales 30,000 bushels. Market 1@2c. lower. Sales at 1 10@1 11 for Western mixed. Yellow at 1 12@1 13.

Oats—Receipts 15,000 bushels. Sales 10,000 bushels. Market 1@2c. lower. Sales at 70@71c. for Western.

Beef—Quiet and unchanged.

Pork—Dull and heavy. Sales at $21 50@22 for new mess. Prime mess at $17 50@18 for old. Prime at $15 50@16.

Lard—Dull and heavy at 12½@13c.

Whiskey—Heavy and 2 to 3c. lower—$1 15 to 1 20 for State and Western, closing at $1 15 to $1 16.

Groceries—Coffee firm; Rio 45c.; sugar 15⅜ to 15⅝c. for Cuba Muscovado and 17½c. for Porto Rico; Petroleum quiet and firm.

Items from Havana.

The newboat Boston, says a private correspondence from Havana on the 18th, arrived here yesterday from Mobile, with cotton. Gen. Sibley was passenger, *en route* for Texas.

A Federal dispatch boat fired into the schooner Belle, from Mobile, 2500 yards from the Mave, and trouble is expected to grow out of it.

Maximilian is daily expected. Gen. Preston is still waiting for him.

Captain Thompson, of the brig T. B. Watson, arrived yesterday from New York, reports that he had sometimes gales from the west and southwest the entire passage. Lost boat's davits, and every bread rail and knees, sprung bowsprit and lost sails, and doing other damage. On the 2d inst., during a hurricane, shipped heavy seas, decks full of water and lee rail completely under water. Had to keep pumps constantly going, and was compelled to throw overboard a part of the deck load to save the vessel.

Secretary Chase arrived in New York on the night of the 16th. His visit is said to have connection with the Government loan, and it is also supposed that it was part of his object to allay the agitation in the gold market, and protect the national currency from depreciation.

The New York Press on the Late Proceedings in Congress Against Mr. Long.

The Press of New York is almost unanimous in condemnation of Mr. Colfax and the other members of the House in reference to Mr. Long, of Ohio. Some of the leading Republican papers are not behind the Democratic and Conservative journals in expressing this condemnation. Indeed, no journal has yet spoken on the subject with so much plainness and emphasis as the New York *Times*, a recognized Administration and Republican organ. Commenting the matter on the 11th and 12th, the *Times* a third time takes it up in a long article on the 13th, of which the following are the salient passages:

Gold at 175, and Congress, with tax bills, tariff bills, bank bills, every financial measure, down freedom of speech suppressed in putting down freedom of speech in the National Congress! In the name of every people we protest. It is a disparagement to outrage.

We hail the light now on Washington that persecution in Washington must fail in its absolute intention that has caused them. Their words carried upon the seas of the people, that is the spirit of Boston. When have the acts of Congressmen gone that they don't realize the terrible burdens that rest upon the people, and in a fearful degree that consigns the Government? Do they call themselves loyal men, and yet play these pestilential tricks? By their foolish, the prices of everything that means life are rapidly increasing. The currency is constantly narrowing into worthless rags. Look by look, foot by foot, the Government moves on, straight before the eyes of its guardians, toward the bottomless pit of bankruptcy—not distant, but unless they act, inevitable. And men dare do they yet raise to save it. If they had but done the duty they were put to do, the credit of the Government would still be standing on its old foundations. They have neither done it, nor made any rational effort to do it. It is not mistake, but guilt, that rests upon them; not failure, simply, but faithlessness.

Not content with the fatal dereliction of neglecting indispensable action, the body must amended an equally fatal positive one. Unsatisfied with helping on the Southern rebels by depriving our Government of the sound credit which it is its life, they must put into the hands of the Northern Copperheads a weapon of more deadly potency than they have ever yet handled or hoped for. How it is possible for treason to do misunderstand the Constitutional rule, as to suppose they will submit quietly to this destruction of free debate in the council halls of the nation? What ballstone have they been distributing in Washington that has dragged their self perceptions? Are we to be told that American liberty is of the lowest type which men would make it? Has it, indeed, so degenerated since it was transported from its native land? Is our National Capitol so much below Parliament House, that men may talk in it "by the card," and with bated breath? For the last hundred years who has heard of a parliamentary surprises, or a demand for words spoken in debate? If the House of Representatives can expel Mr. Long, as attempted, it will prove beyond all possibility of question that the Government of the United States under our boasted republicanism, is not even what it was under the British monarchy, against the tyranny of which we revolted. Every American school boy knows that the language used in Parliament against the Government in favor of the American rebels, was a hundred times stronger than any that has been used in Congress against our Government in favor of the Southern rebels, and that it was used with perfect impunity in the very face of overwhelming Government majorities. Said Lord Chatham, in the House of Commons in 1777, 'If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms—never, never, never!' Has anything like that been heard in Congress from the sympathizers with our rebellion? Said Fox, "There is no Englishman but must reject and resist the principle and the rule." The worst that Mr. Long said falls far short of that. Nothing is gained by saying that the American rebellion was right, and the Southern rebellion wrong—that Chatham's arguments were good and Long's arguments bad.

The strong majorities in Parliament our rebellion was just as baneful, and the necessity of supporting Government, as it was already undertaken for the maintenance of its authority, just as imperative as can be here even with our own Congressional majorities in respect to our own rebellion. They did not curb the spirit of the sympathizers with our rebellion, simply and solely because they did not have the constitutional power to do it. Neither does our Constitution give any such power.

We see plain language, because the crisis demands it. It is no time for honeyed speech, either toward men or parties. The cause of the country alone has claims. We will look upon severity on while that cause is crippled, either by the taken friends or malignant foes. It is arm of triumph if those who are solemnly deputed to save it, the leaders in the field, the legislators and administrators in civil life, and the constituents of the public press through which public opinion mainly speaks, do their duty faithfully and well. But if there be unfaithfulness in any of these spheres of action, untold calamity may come.

Constitutional Convention.

FRIDAY, April 22d, 1864

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Judge E. H. Durell, President, in the chair, and a quorum present.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Jones.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following resolutions were presented and laid over under the rules:

By Mr. Terry, a resolution defining the qualifications of all State and other officers to be the same as those exacted of members of this Convention, which we think means that they must take the "Iron Clad Oath" the resolution also declares that all officers not so qualified should be at once removed.

By Mr. Gorlinski, a resolution to the effect that it shall be in order for members, without notice, to propose amendments to or substitutes for an original motion.

Mr. Schroeder brought up the per diem question by another rescinding resolution. Mr. Stocker rose for information. He wished to know if there is to be no end to this continued "harping on my daughter" by the renewal of propositions which have been time and again settled by the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Abell, it was ordered that all reports of committees on amendments shall be printed, and lay over at least two days before being acted upon.

The hereinafter named members on behalf of their respective committees reported as hereinafter stated:

Mr. Mann, on behalf of the Committee on General Provisions, submitted a lengthy written report, recommending some unessential changes to the head of the Constitution of 1852, the most important of which are the omission of the duelling clause contained in article 120, and the article requiring the laws to be promulgated in the French language. Order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Hills, on behalf of the committee on Public Education submitted a report which was signed by a number of the committee with qualifications, while others gave notice of their intention to make minority reports. Order of day for Saturday next.

Mr. Howell on behalf of the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the following radical changes, the Judiciary including Clerks and Sheriffs to be appointed instead of election, the tenure is during good behavior, the end of a term of years, the salary of the Chief Justice increased to ten thousand dollars, per annum, and the Associate justice to nine thousand dollars, per annum. Order of day for Friday next.

Mr. M. W. Murphy, on behalf of the special Committe to fix the compensation of the officers, reported in favor of allowing the following per diem: To the President $20 per day, to the Secretary $15; the Assistant Secretaries $10 each; the Reporter $12, his three Assistants $10 each; the Sergeant at Arms $15, his Assistants each $6; the Messengers each $5; the Post Master and Door Keeper each $8; the Warrant Clerk $10; and the Enrolling Clerks each $6.

Mr. Fredrich submitted a minority report materially reducing the above. These reports were made the order of the day for 1 o'clock, P. M. to-morrow.

The President laid before the Convention a communication from the Secretary of State enclosing the returns of the recent election in Assumption, wherein it appears that Mr. Knille was elected; the communication was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Duke the other delegate from Ascension and Mr. Wells a delegate from Rapides, appeared for the first time and took their seats.

The Convention then took up the resolutions of yesterday, the first being one of thanks to General Shaler and Colonel Payne, which was indefinitely postponed, as was also the resolution granting a bounty to volunteers in the First and Second Louisiana Volunteers for the defense of the city.

On motion the Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock M., to-morrow (to day).

(FROM OUR EDITION OF YESTERDAY EVENING.)

Purser Wm. D. Hempstead, of the steamship George Cromwell, has our thanks for acceptable favors.

THE STEAMER EMPRESS.—This fine passenger steamer between New Orleans and St. Louis arrived this morning, and is announced to leave on her return trip Sunday next at 10 A. M. We are indebted to the politeness of her officers for Western papers of the 16th.

Arrival of the Geo. Cromwell.

THE FLORIDA AT CARDENAS.

The steamship Geo. Cromwell, Post, commander, from New York April 9th, arrived last night. We are indebted to her obliging purser, Wm. D. Hempstead, for the following report:

Thursday, 14th at 9 A. M., Lat. 37:45, Long. 74:25 passed steamship Creole; Thompson, hence for New York.

Monday, 15th at 1 P. M., Cape Lookout bearing N. W. distance 25 miles was boarded from U. S. steamer Connecticut, J. J. Almy, commanding, cruising, reports the night previous "chased a large side wheel blockade runner (the largest yet seen by them), night coming on it being very dark and having run the steamer into 5 fathoms water, was compelled to give up the chase. Also Wednesday, 13th, A. M., off Frying Pan shoals boarded steamship George Washington, Gaar, hence for New York. The C. would enter Beaufort, N. C., on Saturday, 16th, for supplies.

Wednesday 15th at 12 M., 12 miles north from Carryo foot Light, exchanged signals with Steamship Star of the South, Schenck hence for New York.

Same day at 8 P. M., Lat. 32.21, Long. 80.57 passed Steamship Mississippi, hence for New York.

Tuesday, 19th at 12 M. Lat. 24.47. Long. 83.29, was boarded from U. S Steamer Clyde Quuney A. Cooper, commanding, cruising. All well. Reports the Florida, (Rebel) at Cardenas.

Wreck of the City of New York.

The Cork *Examiner* of the 30th of March says:

The first serious accident which has befallen the American steamers running to and from this port occurred this morning. The City of New York, after a splendid passage from New York, struck upon Dunnt's Rock as she was entering the harbor, and great fears are entertained that she will become a total wreck. Fortunately the accident has not been attended by loss of life. The ship ran right on the centre of the ridge of rocks, and remained firmly seated in it, so that no immediate danger to the passengers arose. The weather was exceedingly favorable. Had the ship struck on one of the ledges of the rock, there is every reason to believe that the utmost speed would have been brought with the most terrible consequences. The particulars of the unfortunate occurrence are these:

The ship had on extraordinary fine passage across. Her average rate of speed was up to three hundred miles a day. Before two o'clock this morning she sighted the harbor, and as the weather was exceedingly clear, she kept going at the rate of fourteen miles an hour as she approached it. The moon was shining brightly at the time. The wind was nor-west, that is blowing off the land, and it is stated that Capt. Kennedy, in order to keep to the windward of the road in coming in, took the inner passage, the breadth of which is about three quarters of a mile. All was going on fairly when at 2 40 or so, the ship ran with a loud crash right upon the rock known as Dunnt's Rock. The concussion shook all the passengers who had retired to sleep. An effort was made to reverse the engine, but it was found that the ship seemed literally to have got lodge after leaving, as, impelled at such great speed, she dashed upon the rocks.

Water rushed into her compartments in immense volumes, and in a very short time it had risen to the level of the sea.

Rorke's Point—1. 35 P. M.—The City of New York is now stripped of her top-gallant mast and yard, mizen top sail yard, with foremast. Still she has of her Mizen's gaffsails in addition to those already in attendance, have arrived at the scene of the disaster.

Queenstown, April 9.—The Cork *Examiner* gives the following additional particulars of the loss of the vessel:

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The strong majorities in Parliament our rebellion was just as baneful, and the necessity of supporting Government, as it was already undertaken for the maintenance of its authority, just as imperative as can be here even with our own Congressional majorities in respect to our own rebellion. They did not curb the spirit of the sympathizers with our rebellion, simply and solely because they did not have the constitutional power to do it. Neither does our Constitution give any such power.

We see plain language, because the crisis demands it. It is no time for honeyed speech, either toward men or parties. The cause of the country alone has claims. We will look upon severity on while that cause is crippled, either by the taken friends or malignant foes. It is arm of triumph if those who are solemnly deputed to save it, the leaders in the field, the legislators and administrators in civil life, and the constituents of the public press through which public opinion mainly speaks, do their duty faithfully and well. But if there be unfaithfulness in any of these spheres of action, untold calamity may come.

Constitutional Convention.

FRIDAY, April 22d, 1864

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Judge E. H. Durell, President, in the chair, and a quorum present.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Jones.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following resolutions were presented and laid over under the rules:

By Mr. Terry, a resolution defining the qualifications of all State and other officers to be the same as those exacted of members of this Convention, which we think means that they must take the "Iron Clad Oath" the resolution also declares that all officers not so qualified should be at once removed.

By Mr. Gorlinski, a resolution to the effect that it shall be in order for members, without notice, to propose amendments to or substitutes for an original motion.

Mr. Schroeder brought up the per diem question by another rescinding resolution. Mr. Stocker rose for information. He wished to know if there is to be no end to this continued "harping on my daughter" by the renewal of propositions which have been time and again settled by the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Abell, it was ordered that all reports of committees on amendments shall be printed, and lay over at least two days before being acted upon.

The hereinafter named members on behalf of their respective committees reported as hereinafter stated:

Mr. Mann, on behalf of the Committee on General Provisions, submitted a lengthy written report, recommending some unessential changes to the head of the Constitution of 1852, the most important of which are the omission of the duelling clause contained in article 120, and the article requiring the laws to be promulgated in the French language. Order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Hills, on behalf of the committee on Public Education submitted a report which was signed by a number of the committee with qualifications, while others gave notice of their intention to make minority reports. Order of day for Saturday next.

Mr. Howell on behalf of the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the following radical changes, the Judiciary including Clerks and Sheriffs to be appointed instead of election, the tenure is during good behavior, the end of a term of years, the salary of the Chief Justice increased to ten thousand dollars, per annum, and the Associate justice to nine thousand dollars, per annum. Order of day for Friday next.

Mr. M. W. Murphy, on behalf of the special Committe to fix the compensation of the officers, reported in favor of allowing the following per diem: To the President $20 per day, to the Secretary $15; the Assistant Secretaries $10 each; the Reporter $12, his three Assistants $10 each; the Sergeant at Arms $15, his Assistants each $6; the Messengers each $5; the Post Master and Door Keeper each $8; the Warrant Clerk $10; and the Enrolling Clerks each $6.

Mr. Fredrich submitted a minority report materially reducing the above. These reports were made the order of the day for 1 o'clock, P. M. to-morrow.

The President laid before the Convention a communication from the Secretary of State enclosing the returns of the recent election in Assumption, wherein it appears that Mr. Knille was elected; the communication was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Duke the other delegate from Ascension and Mr. Wells a delegate from Rapides, appeared for the first time and took their seats.

The Convention then took up the resolutions of yesterday, the first being one of thanks to General Shaler and Colonel Payne, which was indefinitely postponed, as was also the resolution granting a bounty to volunteers in the First and Second Louisiana Volunteers for the defense of the city.

On motion the Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock M., to-morrow (to day).

(FROM OUR EDITION OF YESTERDAY EVENING.)

Purser Wm. D. Hempstead, of the steamship George Cromwell, has our thanks for acceptable favors.

THE STEAMER EMPRESS.—This fine passenger steamer between New Orleans and St. Louis arrived this morning, and is announced to leave on her return trip Sunday next at 10 A. M. We are indebted to the politeness of her officers for Western papers of the 16th.

Arrival of the Geo. Cromwell.

THE FLORIDA AT CARDENAS.

The steamship Geo. Cromwell, Post, commander, from New York April 9th, arrived last night. We are indebted to her obliging purser, Wm. D. Hempstead, for the following report:

Thursday, 14th at 9 A. M., Lat. 37:45, Long. 74:25 passed steamship Creole; Thompson, hence for New York.

Monday, 15th at 1 P. M., Cape Lookout bearing N. W. distance 25 miles was boarded from U. S. steamer Connecticut, J. J. Almy, commanding, cruising, reports the night previous "chased a large side wheel blockade runner (the largest yet seen by them), night coming on it being very dark and having run the steamer into 5 fathoms water, was compelled to give up the chase. Also Wednesday, 13th, A. M., off Frying Pan shoals boarded steamship George Washington, Gaar, hence for New York. The C. would enter Beaufort, N. C., on Saturday, 16th, for supplies.

Wednesday 15th at 12 M., 12 miles north from Carryo foot Light, exchanged signals with Steamship Star of the South, Schenck hence for New York.

Same day at 8 P. M., Lat. 32.21, Long. 80.57 passed Steamship Mississippi, hence for New York.

Tuesday, 19th at 12 M. Lat. 24.47. Long. 83.29, was boarded from U. S Steamer Clyde Quuney A. Cooper, commanding, cruising. All well. Reports the Florida, (Rebel) at Cardenas.

Wreck of the City of New York.

The Cork *Examiner* of the 30th of March says:

The first serious accident which has befallen the American steamers running to and from this port occurred this morning. The City of New York, after a splendid passage from New York, struck upon Dunnt's Rock as she was entering the harbor, and great fears are entertained that she will become a total wreck. Fortunately the accident has not been attended by loss of life. The ship ran right on the centre of the ridge of rocks, and remained firmly seated in it, so that no immediate danger to the passengers arose. The weather was exceedingly favorable. Had the ship struck on one of the ledges of the rock, there is every reason to believe that the utmost speed would have been brought with the most terrible consequences. The particulars of the unfortunate occurrence are these:

The ship had on extraordinary fine passage across. Her average rate of speed was up to three hundred miles a day. Before two o'clock this morning she sighted the harbor, and as the weather was exceedingly clear, she kept going at the rate of fourteen miles an hour as she approached it. The moon was shining brightly at the time. The wind was nor-west, that is blowing off the land, and it is stated that Capt. Kennedy, in order to keep to the windward of the road in coming in, took the inner passage, the breadth of which is about three quarters of a mile. All was going on fairly when at 2 40 or so, the ship ran with a loud crash right upon the rock known as Dunnt's Rock. The concussion shook all the passengers who had retired to sleep. An effort was made to reverse the engine, but it was found that the ship seemed literally to have got lodge after leaving, as, impelled at such great speed, she dashed upon the rocks.

Water rushed into her compartments in immense volumes, and in a very short time it had risen to the level of the sea.

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