

the mint and Custom-house at New Orleans, had been quietly taken possession of by the authorities of Louisiana, and the officials took the oath of office under the ordinance.

Fighting was reported to have commenced at Pensacola; but there was no particular authority for the report.

The convention at New Orleans had up some very important resolutions; among others, one to establish a standing army, which was made the special order for an early day.

The Texas House of Representatives had passed a resolution legalizing the call for a convention under a bill of rights.

The cutter Lewis Cass had been surrendered to the Alabama authorities, at Mobile on the 2nd.

On the 4th, a New York dispatch says that the store ship Supply had arrived from Pensacola with the wives and children of the officers at Washington navy yard, Lieut. Slimmer, a number of invalids from the naval hospital, and a number of marines from the naval barracks, who were captured by Florida State forces and released on parole.

Report says that a resolution will be introduced into the House on the 7th to repeal the law, making New Orleans the port of entry, and providing for the collection of revenue at the mouth of the Mississippi.

In the House, on the 4th, Mr. McClernand asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth the reports relative to the seizure of the mint and money at New Orleans, and the refusal of any drafts drawn by the United States on their own money, and concluding with a resolution calling on the President to communicate to the House, were it in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest, all the facts on the subject, and what steps, if any, had been taken to restore to the Government possession of the property and treasure. Several members objected, numerous petitions were presented and the consideration of the deficiency bill crowded Mr. McClernand's resolution aside.

The amendment to the deficiency bill, appropriating \$135,000 for Wendell's establishment for a public printing office was adopted.

In the Senate, numerous petitions were presented relative to the crisis. Mr. Slidell sent to be read by the Clerk, the ordinance of secession passed by Louisiana. Mr. Slidell then delivered his last speech in which he took leave of his colleagues, hoping, however, to meet with some of them again, in the noble task of constituting a new Confederation.—The South would be willing to assume a vast proportion of the public debt, and account for all the property of the United States, which they were compelled to take for self-defence. They would recognize the right of the inhabitants of the Valley of the Mississippi to the free navigation of the Mississippi river without tax or toll of any kind. They still hoped for peace, but that rested with the Free States. But while they indulged hope of a peaceful secession, they would be prepared to resist coercion under any pretext. The Senator becoming eloquent, told the North what it might attempt to do: coercion, blockade, etc., but the South would meet them on the sea under the old flag, for they did not intend to give up the flag: it belonged to the South as much as to the North. They could get vessels from the same places that now carry on the slave trade—New York and New England. He referred to the proposed blockade of southern ports, did not think that foreign nations would permit it; however, the South would not commence the fight. After further justifying the Southern movement, the Senator bade the Senate farewell.

Mr. Benjamin, his colleague, argued against the statement that Louisiana could not go out of the Union because she was bought as the property of the United States. He claimed that the charge of rebellion against the South was an admission of oppression, for never in the history of the world did millions rise in rebellion against honor and justice, and when the people with common consent revolted, it must be criminal against whom the revolt is aimed. The people in the revolt glory in such treason as glowed in the soul of Hampden, burst from the lips of Henry, and shed a halo around the name of Washington. He also bade farewell to the Senate. His speech was applauded in the galleries.

Mr. Clingman said he would do most anything to save the country, argued against coercion, disclaimed any knowledge of intention to make war on the capitol, but it might as

will begin there as elsewhere. He named oppressive measures to the south, and claimed that such drove many sensible men in the south into separation. He said that the republican senators carried with them peace or war. If they gave war, the south would meet them, and rather than submit, would go down, like Sampson, taking the edifice and the leaders of the Philistines with them.

Mr. Hale protested against the assertion that the North was making war; on the contrary, their position was such that they might be charged with cowardice. In the senator's remarks, he spoke of taking care of Northern traitors; on which Senator Lane sprung up and asked who he called traitors, which led to an explanation that bettered nothing.

The bill to provide for the government of Idaho came up, and Mr. Green's amendment, changing the boundary, was adopted; the name was likewise changed to Colorado, and the bill passed.

The convention met with closed doors, and a motion to admit the President was laid upon the table. It is understood that the entire proceedings will be conducted in secret session. The delegation from Ohio, save Gov. Chase, are in favor of conciliation—the Pennsylvania delegation are opposed to compromise. A great effort will be made to get the federal troops out of the city. Gen. Scott had been informed by letter that attempts would be made to poison the horses of the artillery company in the District.

A mutiny had occurred on board the ship Devonshire, from Liverpool to New Orleans. The captain and 1st and 2nd mates were wounded.

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour had been nominated by the democrats of New York for United States Senator.

The latest dates from Pensacola speak of the withdrawal of the troops. The Southern papers speak of it as a thing fixed upon. A correspondent writes, that it is impossible to take Fort Pickens unless supported by war vessels.

The steamers Arabia and United Kingdom had arrived, with Liverpool dates up to the 20th Jan., which are also highly interesting.

General Lora had passed through the Roman territory into the Neapolitan provinces, and defeated a lesser number of Italians at Tagliacozza, and forced them to retire on Avezzano. General Tourz had left with reinforcements for the north.

It was stated that a treaty had been concluded between Prussia and Austria, guaranteeing Venetia to the latter.

The new king of Prussia, in an address to his generals on the 16th, is reported to have said that he had been called to the throne at an epoch of dangers and much prospect of combat, in which he might require all their devotedness. Should the storm that was then rising not be set aside, he would probably require all his own troops at home to defend themselves. The king's speech raised a sensation in Paris, where it was reported that the king was aware that Denmark was his nominal enemy; but the real question of the day was whether France is to have the Rhine.

Warlike preparations were active in Denmark. An address to the king was being signed calling upon his majesty to resist external pressure and not to abandon the Danish nationality to Schleswic.

Russia protests against German menaces towards Denmark.

It is rumored that a semi-official article was about to appear declaring that if Piedmont makes war on Austria she will have to expect no aid from France.

Troops had left Genoa for Naples. Frigates had also left for Gaeta.

The French army was to be increased by seventeen regiments of infantry.

General Klapka was preparing for a rising in Hungary.

The trial of Beyrout assassins was concluded; the prisoners had been sentenced to death, and the Turkish prisoners to exile.

It was reported that Garibaldi had announced his intention to go to Constantinople shortly.

The French Admiral had left the waters of Gaeta with the remainder of the fleet on the 19th.

**HONORABLY ACQUITTED.**—An attorney, on being called to account for having acted unprofessionally in taking less than the usual fees from his client, pleaded that he had taken all the man had. He was therefore honorably acquitted.

### The Crittenden Resolutions.

Among the many plans and schemes suggested by members of congress and others, for the adjustment of existing difficulties and for the preservation of the Union, the most noted is that brought in the Senate, on the 3d of January, by Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, embodied in the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, The Union is in danger, and it is difficult, if not impossible, for Congress to concur by the requisite majority so as to enable it to take such measures to recommend the States such amendments to the Constitution as are necessary to avert the danger.

*Whereas*, In so great an emergency the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That provision be made by law, without delay, for taking the sense of the people, and submitting to them the following resolution:

*Whereas*, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the northern and southern States, as to the rights of the common territory of the United States, and it is eminently desirable and proper that the dissensions be settled by the Constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore peace. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That by the Senate and House of Representatives, the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the convention of three-fourths of the people of the States:

*First*, In all the territories now or hereafter acquired north of latitude 30 deg. 30 min. slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment for crime, is prohibited; while in all the territory south of that latitude slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the territorial government during its continuance. All the territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a republican form of government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State shall prescribe.

*Second*, Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the States permitting slavery.

*Third*, Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia and Maryland, or either; nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, from bringing slaves there, or holding them as such.

*Fourth*, Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers, or sea.

*Fifth*, Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner who shall apply the full value for a fugitive slave in all cases when the marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force, or rescue made after arrest. In all such cases, the owner shall have power to sue the county in which the violence or rescue was made, and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue.

*Sixth*, No further amendment or amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

The last resolution declares that the southern States have a right to the faithful execution of the law for the recovery of slaves; and such laws ought not to be repealed or modified so as to impair their efficiency. All laws in conflict with the fugitive slave law it shall not be deemed improper for Congress to ask the repeal of. The fugitive slave law ought to be so altered as to make the fee of the Commissioner equal whether he decides for or against the claimant; and the clause authorizing the person holding the warrant to summon a posse comitatus to be so as to restrict it to cases where violence or rescue is attempted. The laws for the suppression of the African slave trade ought to be effectually executed.

### The Florida Ordinance of Secession.

The following is the ordinance adopted by the convention in Florida:

*We, the people of the State of Florida, in Convention assembled, do solemnly ordain, publish and declare*, That the state of Florida hereby withdraws herself from the confederacy of states existing under the name of the United States of America, and from the existing government of said states, and that all political connection between her and the government of said states ought to be and the same is hereby totally annulled, and said Union of States dissolved, and the state of Florida is hereby declared a sovereign and independent nation; and that all ordinances heretofore adopted, in so far they create or recognize said Union, are rescinded, and all laws or parts of laws in force in this state, in so far as they recognize or assent to said Union, be and they are hereby repealed.

### The Mississippi Ordinance of Secession.

*The people of Mississippi, in Convention assembled, do ordain and declare, and it is hereby ordained and declared, as follows, to wit:*

"Sec. 1. That all the laws and ordinances by which the said state of Mississippi became a member of the Federal Union of the United States of America, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that all obligations on the part of the said state, or the people thereof, be withdrawn, and that the said state doth hereby resume all the rights, functions and powers, which, by any of said laws and ordinances, were conveyed to the Government of the said United States, and is absolved from all the obligations, restraints, and duties incurred to the said Federal Union and shall henceforth be a free, sovereign and independent state.

"Sec. 2. That so much of the first section of the seventh article of the constitution of this state as requires members of the legislature, and all officers, both legislative and judicial, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, abrogated and annulled.

### TABERNACLE.

SUNDAY, Feb. 10, a.m.

Elder George Sims reviewed his experience in the church, and made many appropriate remarks on the subject of the vision, contained in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants.

Afternoon.—Elder Albert Carrington addressed the congregation on the evils of intemperance, and the meanness and sinfulness of stealing.

President Brigham Young spoke of the wisdom that God has made manifest to the children of men in various ages of the world; said that God is the fountain of all knowledge and wisdom. Remarked that there is no principle inherent in man to drink liquor, to steal, or do anything else that is evil. People deny their own judgment when they reason with themselves in this way. He said a man who is guilty of swearing can desist, if he chooses; but that people indulge in evil practices, until they become accustomed to do evil, and delight in it. The wicked tremble at the truths revealed from the heavens, in these last days, because their sins are brought to light. To those who drink, lie, steal, and do other evils, he said, cease to do evil, and learn to do well.

Speaking of the government of the United States, he observed, that ere long it will be as water that is spilled upon the ground, not seen and unknown, and another government will arise that will stand forever. Commanded the Elders to cease trying to make friends between God and Baal, for it can never be done. Counseled the Saints to cleave to God with all their hearts, that they might have his holy spirit to guide them in the path of life.

### Marine Disasters.

The following summary of the American vessels reported lost during each month of the past year, we clip from the Sun:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Br'gs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Total Vessels.	Total Value.
January . . .	1	8	6	10	13	—	38	465 000
February . .	1	15	6	8	17	1	48	518 000
March . . .	3	7	12	5	14	1	32	700 000
April . . .	—	3	6	4	16	—	29	440 000
May . . .	—	7	4	1	15	1	28	525 000
June . . .	1	2	1	1	5	—	10	200 000
July . . .	2	4	5	1	7	—	19	435 000
August . . .	2	3	3	3	15	—	25	330 000
September .	—	2	3	2	22	—	35	550 000
October . .	—	8	2	6	14	—	30	520 000
November .	1	6	4	1	25	—	37	600 000
December .	2	3	4	2	21	—	32	620 000
	12	63	56	44	184	3	355	\$5,763,000

The character of the above disasters were as follows:

	Wrecked.	Missing.	Burnt.	Run down.	Captured.	Foundered.	Abandoned.
January . .	15	1	4	1	—	4	5
February .	25	3	2	2	1	3	2
March . .	18	7	7	6	1	1	3
April . .	16	2	2	2	1	2	3
May . . .	13	2	2	2	—	2	7
June . . .	4	1	—	1	1	1	2
July . . .	11	2	—	—	1	2	1
August .	18	—	2	1	2	—	2
September.	21	—	2	3	2	4	3
October .	23	1	—	—	1	3	2
November.	23	2	4	2	1	5	—
December.	13	2	7	3	2	2	3
	200	23	34	23	13	30	32

**WON'T SECEDE.**—The editor of the Louisville Journal gives notice that he will print his paper in the Union till the 4th of March, 1861. He says he don't like the idea of collecting New Albany, Ind., and Jeffersonville items under the head of foreign news.

—Ellen Ryan died of want and exposure in a wretched hovel at West Troy, N.Y., recently. When found the next day, her little boy was calling to his dead mother to get up, and give him some food.