THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE, E. HARRY,
E. DUVERGER, H. SUPOUR.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Tri-Weekly Paper, semi-weekly.....5
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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1861.
Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,937.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines in each insertion on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and to extent not exceeding square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription advertisements 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 F. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 and 47 Old Levee, a lot of rich wines and dry goods; also, 1 to 5 shoe, brogans, ready made clothing and white goods.

By J. E. Purcell, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 631 Love street, a handsome furniture.

By M Bennett, Jr., at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, property in McDonoghville.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The sale by the Sheriff of the effects of B Durand's store, at the corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, Second District, will be continued to-day, at 11 o'clock, A M., on the premises. Catalogues can be had at the Sheriff's office.

Our Constitution Judged by a Black Republican.

The Constitution of the Confederate States must certainly be a production of consummate wisdom, since it has the rare good fortune to extort praises from the enemies of the South. That the Charleston *Mercury* should regard it as the best Constitution ever devised by man is natural enough, but that the New York *Tribune* should be constrained to acknowledge that it contains some excellent features, which might be incorporated to advantage in the Constitution of the United States, is, indeed, marvelous. Who could possibly imagine that the subjoined remarks on the modifications of the old Constitution introduced into the one adopted at Montgomery emanated from a red hot Black Republican journal?

Among these the most important in its practical consequences is the provision which makes only the great officers, such as the heads of departments and the chief foreign ministers, removable at the will of the President, but the tenure of all subordinate officers independently of the executive pleasure. The great source of demoralization in our politics is the clean sweep made throughout all the ramifications of the Executive Department of the Government on the accession of a new party to power. This is the Pandora's box whence flows a great portion of our evils. It debases the Government into a grand agent of corruption. It exaggerates the importance of all our political issues; it distorts the truth, and wilfully deceives the people, it inflames party strife, it exasperates sectional passions, introduces corruption into the elections, and surrounds the President, when elected, with infinite swarms of clamorous cormorants, who allow him no quiet day nor night, and tug at every piece of patronage, pulling in opposite directions, like the pack of hungry curs in Homer over the fragment of a hide. The practice of turning out all the office holders at the beginning of a new Administration, and thus setting the whole country by the ears in a mighty struggle between the out and the outs for the Presidential election, is contrary to the early usage of the Government, and was never in the contemplation of the founders of the Constitution. This infamous spoils system has done more than all other causes combined to bring the country into its present deplorable condition, and a constitutional provision which should put an end to it would be a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Other provisions of the Southern Constitution which have unqualified approbation are those intended to guard the public treasury and prevent fraudulent legislation. Congress cannot, except by a two thirds vote of both houses, make any appropriations not asked for by the head of some department or the President, no extra compensation can be allowed to any officer, contractor, or agent, after contracts are made, or services rendered, and every law must relate to one subject, which must be designated in its title. Provisions similar to these, if inserted in the Constitution, would operate as a powerful check on legislative corruption. Improvident and dishonest appropriations, and other abuses, are hatched under other bills, and covered up under their titles, in the hurry and jell mell in which Congressional business commonly gets involved near the close of a session.

In this panegyric the *Tribune* has gone very far indeed much farther than the South had any reason to expect. Still, had it desired to be rigorously just and impartial, it might have noticed some other prominent features in the Southern Constitution. For instance, the provision empowering the President to approve or disapprove any specific appropriation in the same bill, by which wise measures may be preserved under irrelevant riders are thrown out. Moreover, the *Tribune* completely overlooks a most important clause prohibiting the grant of bounties from the Treasury, or the laying of taxes and duties on importations to promote or foster any branch of industry. We presume the direct assault on the very foundation of a system of protection is not embraced in the category of improvements which our New York cotemporary would be pleased to see incorporated into the Constitution of the United States. There is likewise a provision expressly denying to Congress the power to appropriate money for any internal improvements. This is a favorite hobby of the above journal, and we apprehend that the action of the Confederate Congress in this respect must materially detract from the pleasure the Black Republican organ derives from the perusal of the document.

The attention, as well of the *Tribune* as of other anti slavery journals, is particularly directed to the following provision

Sec IX 1 The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country, other than the slaveholding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

Now the *Tribune* has much to urge in favor of the Constitution of the Confederate States, and some few objections to make to our Constitution but strange to say, it entirely forgets to notice the foregoing provision. When we bear in mind that the Black Republican prints have invariably affirmed that the leading motive for secession was the desire and determination of the cotton States to revive the slave trade, we should have imagined that the clear, explicit and indisputable evidence of their error exhibited in the first article of the ninth section quoted above, would have given them unqualified delight, and that the *Tribune* would have hastened to lay this monumental fact before its readers, and would have expressed infinite pleasure at the opportunity of withdrawing its unjust and unfounded charge. But no! that astute journal had not the magnanimity to acknowledge it had wronged the South, and therefore uneasily omitted all reference to the subject. This is a fair illustration of Black Republican honesty.

INDEPENDENT TICKET.—We publish in our advertising columns this morning a list of candidates for District Judges, under the title of "Independent Ticket." There are likewise announced a "Citizens' Ticket," a "Louisianian Ticket," a ticket of the "Jefferson Davis Association," a ticket simply headed "For District Judges," and numerous individual nominations. The voters will therefore have abundant material from which to choose.

MR. RUFFIER'S BENEFIT.—We take pleasure in announcing that the performances at the Opera House this evening are for the benefit of Mr H. Ruffier, comptroller, who, at the first time this season, Grisar's amusing and highly original opera of "Les Amours du Diable" will be represented. The leading characters will be personated by Mesdes Cabel, Delamare, Vanlair and Carrier, and Mesdames Fauré and Pretti Mr Ruffier has occupied for many years the responsible position of comptroller of the French Opera House, and has invariably acquitted himself of his onerous duties in the most impartial, upright and courteous manner. We trust the public will appreciate his services by giving him this evening an overwhelming house.

GEN. TWIGGS.—We understand that Gen. Twiggs has been offered by the President the military grade of Brigadier-General, but has declined, in consequence of feeble health.

SUTTERLEY'S NEWS DEPOT.—Our thanks are due Mr Sutterley, of the news depot, basement of St. Charles Hotel, for a copy of the Charleston *Mercury* in advance of the mail.

LIGHT. Governor Hyams has our thanks for courteous attentions.

We copy the following from last evening's *Delta*:

MONTGOMERY, March 20.

The following appointments from Louisiana, in the Confederate Army, have been made and confirmed:

George Deas, Lieutenant-Colonel Adjutant-General's Department.

A C Myers, Lieutenant-Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

W F Harrell, Captain Subsistence Department.

J K Duncan, Captain of Artillery.

L D Langridge, Second Lieutenant of Infantry.

George H. Frost, Second Lieutenant of Infantry.

A A Monton, Captain of Infantry.

W. C. Porter, First Lieutenant of Infantry.

The whole number of the Engineer Corps is 110. Artillery, 252. Cavalry, 563. Infantry, 1,254.

The appointments from abroad in the Confederate Army are 8 from the District of Columbia, 3 Virginia, 2 Florida, 1 North Carolina, 2 Delaware, 1 Oregon, 1.

The appointments in the Navy will be published on Thursday. The Alabama Convention adjourned to day.

HORRIBLE CASE OF POISONING AT ROCKFORD, ILL.—*Extract of Personal Read.*—We have reports of a horrible case of poisoning at Rockford, Illinois, by which a whole family, consisting of father, mother and eleven children have been destroyed. The poisoning was produced by eating pork, in the curing of which some deadly substance (probably blue vitriol) had been used by mistake for saltpetre. The father, who died first, was buried on Saturday, on which day the rest of the family died They were buried on Sunday, hearses having to be procured from the neighboring towns.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.—*Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Clothing and Shirts*—The particulars of a very rare chance to buy, appear in our advertising columns, to-day, at 10 o'clock, at the auctioneers of R. Roger & Co., Nos 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the Confederate Commissioners.

Washington, March 20.—The Commissioners from the Confederate States, Messrs. Crawford, Forsyth and Roman, expect no answer from the Administration for ten or twelve days. They believe that, meanwhile, the military *status* in the seceded States will remain without change.

The Commissioners have received telegraphic assurances from Montgomery of ample arrangements to avoid trouble at Fort Pickens.

The Turkish Mission.

New York, March 20.—Mr. James Watson Webb has declined the mission to Turkey.

The Vessels of Pensacola.

New York, March 20.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says the Administration have instructed the commanders of the vessels lying in the offing of Pensacola not to make a move till further advised.

An armistice of ten days has been agreed on between the Southern Commissioners and the Administration.

Orders to Evacuate Fort Sumter.

Washington, March 20.—Orders have been forwarded for the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

Charleston Items.

New York, March 20.—A dispatch to the *Herald*, from Charleston, says Major Anderson's command will leave by the steamer Columbia on Saturday.

The French and Spanish Governments will recognize the Southern Confederacy. No reconstruction, even by the extinction of the Black Republican party, will restore the South to the Union.

Commander Ingraham and Captain Harstein have left on secret service.

Some excitement was caused by the appearance of a Northern steamer off the harbor. The steamer Excel left to reconnoitre.

The Portuguese Mission.

New York, March 20.—The *Tribune* says that Carl Schurz has been offered the Portuguese or any South American mission.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

House Proceedings.

Baton Rouge, March 20.—In the House today, the act granting additional powers to the Clerks of the District Courts, excepting those in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, East Baton Rouge, St John the Baptist and St Bernard, passed.

Mr Allen introduced an act to pay Messrs Bloomfield & Steel for stationery, &c., furnished the Board of Public Works. Passed.

The Joint Committee of Conference on the land bill reported in favor of retaining the third section as originally passed by the House. Adopted.

The act empowering the Governor to appoint a commissioner to revise the criminal code was debated at some length and lost.

The act to regulate the issuing of bonds to railroad companies passed.

The Senate bill appropriating $70,000 to carry out the provisions of the act relative to public lands passed.

The act to refund certain expenses incurred in taking Fort St. Philip passed.

Mr Martin offered a resolution requesting the Convention to be called upon to issue an order for the election of delegates equal to the number of the State representation, to consider the Montgomery Constitution. Much discussion followed, during which a motion to suspend the rules to pass the resolution was lost.

The House then adjourned.

Important from Arkansas—The Secession Ordinance Voted Down.

Little Rock, March 20.—The ordinance dissolving the connection of Arkansas with the Federal Union was voted down in the Convention to day. Great excitement followed. A compromise was made which provides that the people are to vote on the first Monday of August for or against the ordinance, and to be sent to a border State Convention, and to report to an adjourned meeting on the third Monday of August, to which time the Convention has adjourned.

Later from Texas—Gen. Houston Rejects the Oath Action of the Convention.

Galveston, March 19.—Gen Houston and the Secretary of State refused to appear on the 16th before the Convention when summoned, after one notice, to take the oath of allegiance. The other State officers have taken the oath.

Lieut Clark was to assume the Governor's powers on the 18th. It was not known what course Gen. Houston would pursue.

The Convention is rapidly maturing a defensive force for Texas. Indians, in large numbers, are committing depredations on the Western frontier

Col Ford is organizing a military force to protect the Rio Grande

The Convention has passed an ordinance continuing the State Government officers who take the oath.

The United States Supreme Court.

Washington, March 20.—The Hon J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, will be undoubtedly tendered the vacant seat in the United States Supreme Court.

Recall of the Nicaraguan Minister.

Washington, March 20.—Mr Dimitry, United States Minister to Nicaragua, has been recalled.

South American Advices—Affairs in Venezuela.

Washington, March 20.—Late advices received from New Granada say that the principal towns in that Republic are in the hands of Gen Mosquera.

The Panama delegation to the Congress at Bogota had been made prisoners.

The Case of the Schooner Restless.

Washington, March 20.—The case of the schooner Restless, which arrived at New York on Tuesday, 12th, from Mobile, and was confiscated by the Collector of the former port for having no United States register, is before the Cabinet.

The Portuguese Mission.

New York, March 20.—The *World* of this morning says Mr Carl Schurz will accept the mission to Portugal, to which he has been nominated by the President.

Sailing of the Niagara.

Boston, March 20 The Cunard Royal mail steamship Niagara took her departure at noon to-day for Halifax and Liverpool.

She took out no treasure or freight

The Election in New Jersey.

Burlington, N. J., March 20 The whole Democratic Union ticket was elected. The gain over the opposition is quite large.

Proceedings of Federal Congress.

Washington, March 20 – In the Senate to day Mr Hale offered a resolution, which lies over, that the Senate adjourn *sine die* on Saturday.

Mr Bayard, (D) of Delaware, considered resolution impracticable He intended offering a resolution authorizing the President to consolidate for the election of delegates the Southern States, acknowledging their independence. He argued that secession was a breach of contract, but it is a revolution by the people themselves, and that war or peaceful negotiation are the only alternatives.

Adjourned

New Appointments.

Washington, March 20 – The following are the appointments made to-day by the President. Joseph J Dryer, of Oregon, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands

James O Putnam, of New York, Consul at Havre

R King, of Milwaukie, Consul at Rome

Ex Gov Boutwell, of Massachusetts, declines the Treasury Controllership.

Anson Burlingame, Minister to Austria. B R Wood, to Denmark. H S Sanford, to Belgium

Talmon H. Morse, Consul to London.

Case of Ex-Governor Floyd.

Washington, March 20 – It is understood that a *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of ex Secretary Floyd.

Cotton Going North.

Washington, March 20 Large quantities of cotton have arrived at Alexandria, Va., via Memphis going North

River Intelligence.

St Louis, March 20 – The Mississippi river at this point is swelling slowly.

The upper Mississippi is open for navigation to Prairie du Chien.

Louisville, March 20.– There are this evening in the canal 10 feet 9 inches water, and the river is falling.

New York Markets.

New York, March 20 – Cotton active sales to-day 3,000 bales at 12½ to 12½c for Middling Uplands Flour active, 12,700 bbls changed hands at $5 10 to $5 15 for Superfine State. Pork closed dull with sales of 300 barrels at prime $17 75 to $18 for Mess Corn active, sales 35,5 sacks Rio at 11¾ to 12c the lb. The sales of Sugar amounted to 920 hhds at 4¾ c for Cuba and 5c for New Orleans. Cuba Molasses is quoted at 20 to 25c for old.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, March 20.—The Flour market closed dull, with sales at $4 50 to $4 55 for Superfine. Whisky—Sales 1000 barrels at 13½c per gallon. Lard is quiet at 9 to 10c the pound. Linseed Oil is quoted at 62 to 65c. The annual statement of Pork shows a decrease in the number of hogs of 280 thousand. The decrease in weight is 14½ per cent. The increase in Lard is 4 pounds per hog. The statement is regarded as being favorable by the trade

MR SECRETARY CHASE OPEN TO CONVICTION. Our new Secretary of the Treasury, ex-Gov. Chase, of Ohio, an inflexible man in the cause of Freedom, was one of the first members of the Cabinet, it appears, who was convinced of the expediency of abandoning Fort Sumter. Something more powerful than the declaration of Chicago platform was brought to bear upon him—to wit, an empty treasury Mr Chase is in the market for money; but Wall street threatened to shut down upon him if the foolish experiment of reinforcing Fort Sumter were attempted. And so the almighty dollar has something to do with the policy of the Administration as well as the almighty nigger "The love of money is the root of all evil." Pass round the plate.—*New York Herald.*

THE SCATTERED BOURBONS.—The Bourbons are now a family of exiles, not fewer than fifty-five out of the seventy four who ruled the direct line of France, descendants of Louis XIV being in exile. Thirty five are these: The Bourbons of Naples, consisting of King Francis, five brothers and four sisters, his Majesty's uncle, Prince de Capua and two children, Count d'Aquila and two children, Count de Trapani and five; his Majesty's aunts—Queen Marie Amelie, widow of Louis Philippe; the Duchess de Berry and the Duchess de Salerno; and lastly, a cousin german, the Duchess d'Aumale—total, 20. The Bourbons of Spain—the Infante Don Juan and two children—total, 3. The Bourbons of France—Count de Chambord, the Duchess de Parma and four children—total, 6. The Parma branch of the French Bourbons—the Count de Parma, the Duchess Dowager, Duke de Nemours and four children, the Prince de Joinville and two, the Duke d'Aumale and two, the Duke de Montpensier and six—total, 23. Nineteen Bourbons are exiled collectively The royal family of Spain, sixteen in number, the Empress of Brazil (née Princess of Naples), the Duchess Augusta of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (née Princess d Orleans); and the Duke Charles III of Parma, Infante of Spain, who abdicated.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

THIRTIETH DAY.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 20.

The Convention was called to order at the mid day hour by President Mouton. Eighty two members answered to their names and the journal was read and adopted. A resolution was adopted fixing the hour of meeting at ten instead of twelve. Mr. Moore, of the committee to which was referred the communication from the Chief of the Choctaws, made a report in which he paid a high tribute to that nation, spoke of the importance to us of a close alliance and the high appreciation of their patriotic feelings and friendship. It was adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

The permanent Constitution now coming up for consideration, Mr. Miles, of Orleans, arose and resumed his argument of yesterday, speaking for a considerable time against several of its provisions. When he concluded, Mr. Roxier, of Orleans, offered an ordinance providing for the calling of a new Convention, fresh from the people, to consider the permanent Constitution. Before this was disposed of it became time to take up the special order of the day, which was the Bank ordinance.

Mr. Elgee, of Rapides moved to amend the first section, by making the time for charters to expire 1890. Mr. Tappan, of Orleans, was in favor of the year 1896. Mr. Semmes, of Orleans, argued that the charters ought to expire all at the same time, lest should they not be continued their sudden stoppage might have a serious effect on the community. Mr. Tappan moved to make the time February 1st, 1886. Carried. Mr. Dupré, of St Landry, moved to strike out the words, "which shall accept the provisions of this ordinance." Carried. Mr. Semmes offered a substitute to the effect that all the bank charters be extended twenty years, but not to continue in power after the year 1890. Mr. Hodge said this would have the effect of ending them all at once, as it would carry their charters over the year 1890, at which time Mr. Semmes withdrew his substitute.

Mr. Bush, of Lafourche, now arose and moved to lay the whole subject on the table. This was lost by a vote of 51 ayes to 52 nays. Two motions to adjourn were lost, and so was a motion from Mr. Butler, of Iberville, to recommit the subject to the committee. Mr. Moore, of St. Martin, now moved the adoption of the first section, as amended, which was carried by a vote of 51 ayes to 49 nays. A motion to adjourn was now put and carried. As passed, the first section stands as follows:

SECTION 1. That the charters of all the banks of this State, as well those created by special acts as those formed under general laws, are hereby extended and continued in full force and effect until the 1st of February, 1886.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN LOUISVILLE.—On the night of the 14th a Southern Rights meeting was held at the Court house in Louisville, in pursuance of a call signed by a large number of citizens. The assemblage was very large, and for some time the usual proceedings, such as the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions, addresses by various gentlemen, &c., were uninterrupted. What followed may be known from the following account in the Louisville *Courier* of the 16th:

After Mr. Barbour closed his remarks, Mr Gathright, Col. Duncan and other gentlemen were called for, and appeared on the stand, but by this time the instruments and minions of those dear friends of the people and of free speech, the Submission leaders, had congregated inside and outside of the hall in such numbers that they were enabled to drown with their clamors the voice of the speakers, and a scene of noise and confusion, at once humiliating and disgraceful, followed, until the Committee on Resolutions, through their chairman, Major Thomas H Hunt, appeared with their report. This report, which we give below, was read amidst great clamor. But with the conclusion of the report, the mob assumed such dimensions as to completely put an end to any deliberation. Hence, and after an hour of the most infernal and damnable demonstrations ever witnessed out of hell, the lights were put out and the meeting dispersed

We perceive that another meeting was called at the Court house for the afternoon of the 16th.

PEACE OR WAR.—The London *Star* of the 18th ult. devotes an essay to Mr. Seward, remarking Mr. Seward is a riddle. Until the present crisis in the United States arose he always enjoyed a reputation for directness of speech—for the transparent clearness and intelligibility of his language, but now that these qualities are required in a pre eminent degree, his sentences become so involved, and his ideas so obscure, that we have some difficulty in getting at his precise meaning.

In closing the *Star* says.

"To take a more cheerful view of the question, we think that if there is no hope of the reunion of the Union, there is at least a certainty of peace in the fact that Mr. Seward has self actually hoisted a flag of truce, and proposes to spend the next six months in discussion instead of war. Every day's delay in marching an army into the Southern States, or capturing Charleston or New Orleans by means of a fleet, renders the preservation of peace more probable And when the heat of passion has somewhat cooled, and the situation can be calmly surveyed, men will not only employ themselves in devising measures for preserving the Union, but they will also begin to consider whether war would not be a greater calamity than even a separation of the South from the North. Whether slavery is not really an incubus upon the latter, and at the same time a source of dishonor to the national flag, whether, in short, it will not be better for the free States to resume themselves to a dissolution of the old partnership, and hereafter to devote their undivided energies to the work of civilizing those vast Western Territories, which are alone capable of productive enough to form a great and powerful empire.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 15—The vote on the question of instruction or no instruction to Mr. Branch, our delegate to the State Convention, has been counted. The result is that instruction in favor of immediate secession has been triumphantly carried. Mr. Branch was elected as a Union man. The majority for instruction is 117. The vote in February resulted in a 62 majority for the Union. There has evidently been a change in the sentiments of our people since the election of delegates.

CHANGING THEIR TUNE.—A few weeks ago the Republicans were firing cannon to the honor of Major Anderson, and showering praise upon his name. We expected a reaction. It has commenced Already doubts are expressed in certain quarters respecting his fealty, and a correspondent of the *Tribune* all but charges him with treason. So we go Heroes to day, traitors to morrow.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Resignations of Cadets at West Point.

First Class—Samuel C. Williams, Tennessee.

Second Class—Charles P. Ball, Alabama, George H. Frost, Louisiana; John H. Kelly, Alabama, John Lane, Oregon and Jesse John W. Lea, Mississippi; John F O'Brien, Texas at large; George N Reynolds, South Carolina, Felix H Robertson, Texas; James D Sandifer, Louisiana, Edward S Willis, Georgia, Pierce B Young, Georgia.

Third Class—John A. Alexander, Georgia; James Barrow, Georgia; Joseph G Blount, Georgia; Joseph K Dixon, Mississippi; Henry S Farley, South Carolina; James Hamilton, South Carolina; George S. Lovejoy, North Carolina, Stephen A. Moreno, Florida; John A. West, Georgia.

Fourth Class—John R Brookes, South Carolina; Thomas J. Bruton, Georgia; Mathew T Nunnally, Georgia; Lennox S. Olivier, Louisiana; Colin McK Weatherly, South Carolina; William O. Winston, Jr., Alabama.

Fifth Class—[illegible] Cowan, Alabama, James B. Crews, Mississippi; —Lewis, Mississippi; —Sykes, Mississippi; John V. Wofford, South Carolina. Total, 32.

THE CAT AFTER THE RATS—The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

The town is all agog over a most amusing caricature of Lincoln and the seceding States, in which the latter are represented as a frisky circus looking cat, with one paw on that unfortunate rat, Virginia, whilst the rest of her sisters are scampering for dear life. Starch Carolina leads the race, Mississippi and Georgia come next, Alabama and Florida are going in neck and neck, then comes Louisiana, while Texas has barely escaped the ominous tail of Abraham, which nearly touches the tail of the fugitive prey. In one corner is a large rat lying on the flat of his back, with head off, the United States flag waving from, and beneath the inscription, "The Union must and shall be preserved." Virginia is held fairly in the cat's sinister paw, whilst out of his mouth come the words, "Nothing is gained by cowardly retreat, it hurts anybody. Nobody is suffering any thing," and the unhappy victim consoles himself with the exclamation, "We can go out on the 4th of July as well as on the 4th of March." This capital production is, we understand, the production of an accomplished young lady of our city, who gives fine promise of success as an artist.

FEARFUL STORM IN ENGLAND.—*Destruction of the Crystal Palace.*—The great storm in England, in the last week of February, caused immense damage to the shipping in the vicinity of Liverpool and Plymouth, as well as at other points on the coast. At Chichester, the beautiful stone spire of the cathedral, erected about 1387, fell. So strongly was it built, however, that it sank perpendicularly, preserving its exact position until its base disappeared beneath the roof. The cathedral, though much injured, is not damaged beyond repair. The Crystal Palace, near London, after resisting the fiercest blasts of the hurricane, at last gave way. With an appalling crash, the huge tower fell over among some trees, and lay smashed into mid floor of fragments on the ground. In the course of two or three minutes more, the rest of the wing went, by thirty or forty yards at a time, till a total length of 1,000 yards strewed the earth, a mere mass of splinters of glass, wood and iron. Any thing more complete than the destruction it would be difficult to imagine. The appearance of the ruin rather suggested that every part of the building has been carefully broken into small pieces than that it had been merely blown down. A tremendous explosion could not possibly have shattered the place more effectually.

A FRENCHWOMAN NOT DECEIVED BY THE SPEECH OF A UNITOAN.—Count D'Orsenne one day accompanied the Emperor on a hunting excursion. The Emperor had been complaining of thirst, and some one seeing a woman in a little distance, called to her. The woman did not know Napoleon or any of the escort. She gave the Emperor a glass of water mixed with a little brandy, and then cursed for pay. "Well, my good woman," said Napoleon, pointing to Count D'Orsenne, "there is the Emperor; ask him for money; he pays for us all." The woman blushed and looked astonished; then turning to the Count, she scanned his splendid uniform with the eye of a connoisseur, and said: "Ho! pooh, nonsense! Do you think I believe that? The Emperor is not such a coxcomb. You, sir, look more like him yourself." The Emperor was much amused at the joke, and gave the woman a double louis.

[From the Mobile Advertiser.]

A Contrast.

It may not be unprofitable to contrast our political condition at this time with that of our late sister States of the South. Those States now constitute a field of exciting interest, and to them is being transferred the attention which has been centered on our States during the revolutionary stages by which they have been peacefully transformed into an independent power. How gratifying is the contrast! We behold the border States convulsed with the direst diversities of opinion; hostile popular opinions culminating to a white heat of discord and fury. A heedless majority of their people declared recognition of a government at which even their own instincts rebel, and a strong minority refused such recognition. Deluded by the mysterious proposition that they would "fight the battle in the Union," they have acknowledged their loyalty to that Union under the new era of its sectional administration, and resistance to its obligations and authority now become mere treason and rebellion, not only against their Federal but their State fealty.

We know that there are tens and hundreds of thousands of men in those Southern States who cannot brook submission to Lincoln, and who will leave their States if they cannot bring them out of the Unionguilt with them We know that such as these are powerful elements and may induce revolutionary scenes—not such revolutionary scenes as in those States when the whole people rose at once against a foreign and distant opposition; but scenes of conflict among friends and brothers, among fellow citizens of a State. Each of those States will be "a house divided against itself"—not a house arrayed against another, as it was in our case They have admitted the enemy into their camp, and must cast him out We kept him out, and there is peace.

They cannot fight the battle in the Union, which they have acknowledged since it took its present form, without being absolutely traitors and rebels. How fatal their delay! We, on the contrary, first went out of the Union by the most solemn and authoritative republican proceeding, and then held ourselves ready to fight the battle out of the Union, if it was forced upon us, not to fight against an acknowledged government of our own, but against a foreign government. We met the crisis at its birth with ready foresight We annihilated danger in its infancy by meeting it more than half way, and by at once strangling it before it had mustered strength or even proportion An infant Hercules who throttled the serpents in his cradle, we have surprised the United States and the world into respect for the ready valor and energy with which we combatted trouble in the outset

Now, in this short period of history passed since November, we have become an independent power, claiming peerage with any. The time and strait of trial and danger has been happily passed and is behind us, and before us lies the future, auspicious and glorious we have weathered the reef of trouble, and before us is outspread the calm and smiling sea of the future, inviting our Ship of State to sail on and on in security and prosperity. The national metaphor is apposite: We had daring and trusty seamen, they saw the breakers under our lee and that the storm was gathering in strength and fury, they crowded all sail to weather the danger while there was time, and close hauled to the wind, every spar and weather brace groaning and quivering beneath the fierce pressure, the troubled crisis into the pleasant places where we now find ourselves

But in the border States the seamen differed, and were timorous, some thought the storm would abate, and others that they could tack off and on, and crawl up to the windward and get off the lee shore and out of the quarter in some way or another But new jutting reefs of trouble oppose themselves, and, with the storm upon them harder and harder, they are drifting helplessly on to the disaster they might have avoided and escaped, if they had acted in time the brave and energetic policy by which we abundant. They are plainly drifting into anarchy and confusion—pray heaven it may not be civil war. Is it fallacious hope to hope that resist the appointees of a Government they have acknowledged, Virginia is aiming to fight the battle in the Union, as they call it. In all parts of the border States the excitement is becoming rampant, and the exhausting heat and strife of civil turmoil is becoming hotter

Their present is terrifying and portentous, their future ominous and fearful for the "battle in the Union" is before them We fought that battle in our place and generously, our middle and determined way, and before acknowledging the new Government, with them it is yet to come. With us "the empire is peace" How is it with them?

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—*A Turpie Mardiness Surrenders Herself to the Law.*—An extraordinary affair is related in the Cenius Journal. The wife of a small farmer went to the police of Montaix, and stating that she had murdered her three young children, begged to be taken into custody She said that she and her husband had long lived on bad terms, and that he had frequently beaten her, and even expressed a wish to see her dead Fearing that he would murder her, and that her children would be reduced to misery, she resolved to kill the latter Accordingly on that day she had taken the two elder, a girl aged seven and a boy aged five, to a place at a considerable distance, and had, in spite of their cries, thrown them in Whilst they were struggling in the water she went home and put her youngest child, a girl aged three months, into a tub of water Then she returned to the rivulet, and finding both children dead, got out the bodies and placed them on the bank next she went home, and finding her youngest child dead in the tub, placed it on a bed, after which she locked the door, and carried the key to her husband, who was working in a field at no great distance, she then entered the town and gave herself into custody. The story proved to be correct.

AWFUL GARDNER.—It is now several years since the gentleman whose name heads this article gave up all connection with the pugilistic world, and endeavored to lead a different life from that which he had been leading for years previous His reformation was doubted by some at the time, but we believed it to be sincere, as we stated at the time. Friends who took an interest in Mr. Gardner, urging him to do all they could to assist and encourage him, and through their exertions he took charge of a vending and coffee room in the New Bowery, which subsequently passed into Mr Gardner's management, has been the means of returning some of the worst characters we have ever had in this city to the path of crime. Mr Gardner has worked hard and zealously for the cause in which he embarked, and has the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts in the cause of temperance have been not unrewarded as he could could desire But the work has been too severe—his mental energies have undergone a severe trial, and of late he has given symptoms of a mind deranged. Some weeks past he has been unable to attend to his usual duties, and during a part of the time has been confined to his bed under medical attendance. Night before last he was seen to conduct himself in a manner not at all in character with his usual demeanor, and last week it was determined to remove him from the city On Saturday last, therefore, he was taken from his residence in part of Pennsylvania, where, it is to be hoped, a relaxation from the cares of business and a residence in a more healthy atmosphere may recuperate his physical and mental energies, and restore him to that balance of mind by which he has of late years devoted himself. In the meantime the Fourth Ward Institution will continue as heretofore, but under the superintendence of another gentleman.—*New York Clipper.*

MARRIAGE OF A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH HEIRESS TO AN ITALIAN.—Miss Mary Margaret Lea Bevan, a young lady of great beauty and influential connections, has brought a single bar suit for divorce before the English courts

She pleads that a certain Count, her husband, to whom she had entered on the 23d of July, 1858, may be declared null and void, on the ground that the license was obtained by fraud Miss Lea Bevan is the daughter of a surgeon in extensive practice, and living at a place called Clayton Lodge, in the parish of Child wall, near Liverpool. The respondent, named McMahon, has been represented Miss Lea Bevan but was, in fact, a conductor of an omnibus, between Childwall and Liverpool

In this manner the young lady first Miss Bevan had occasionally ridden, and that she had had a few interviews with Mr. McMahon, but there was no reason to think that she knew much about him, or that she had any strong affections for him at all Yet it was an undoubted fact that she had consented to a marriage with him on two conditions—first, that it should be clandestine; and secondly, that she should not live with her till after an interval of two years

The evidence introduced substantiated the story, but it appeared that the fair plaintiff herself was a party to the fraud, which was the giving of wrong names and wrong places of residence, in obtaining a license. The presiding judge expressed his opinion that the divorce could be granted, but said he would hear what the defendant had to say before giving a decision.

FRENCH SPOILS FROM CHINA.—The articles taken from the Summer Palace at Pekin and offered to the Emperor and Empress by the army in China, are now exhibited in the gallery of the Pavilion Marsan, in the Tuileries Visitors especially remark the immense number and extraordinary rare in enamel of different colors; a magnificent pagoda in bronze gilt chased, and several vases in bronze and enamel, with singular features and postures; also, a Chinese Pekin and its attitude, with the splendid costume of a Chinese Emperor, consisting of several garments placed one above the other, some of which are of gold, others with steel, and all surmounted by a silk mantle of the imperial yellow color, richly embroidered, and decked with buttons of gold and precious stones, the head dress of which is rather a helmet in gold and steel, having somewhat the shape of a tiara, and terminating in a long steel point. Two sceptres of gold, ornamented with jade, are to be seen in the hands of the idol of the letter C very much lengthened There are likewise two figures of monsters in gilt copper, each of which weighs at least 300 kilogrammes, and is of such complicated workmanship that wonder is felt how it could have been cast in one piece, as it evidently has been.

A WOMAN KILLS TWELVE WOLVES.—We are indebted to Ephrain Brown, Esq, for the particulars of a fight, which occurred on Saturday night of this week, at Bridget creek, between Mrs. T. C. Higgins and about a dozen wolves. Early in the evening Mrs Higgins heard an unusual noise at the calf pen, and going out found that something like a dozen wolves were contemplating an attack upon the calf. Upon her approaching they retreated a short distance. Mrs. H. is a good shot with a rifle and she first determined to shoot at least one of the intruders with her husband's loaded rifle; upon reflection she concluded to put a pistol upon some meat she had in the house, and place it to her unwelcome visitors. She did so, and upon the return of her husband, who was absent on the forepart of the evening, he found twelve wolves lying dead within a few rods of the house.—*Eau Claire (Wis) Free Press.*

THE SCOTCH ARE ADDICTED TO METAPHYSICS AND JOKES.—Here is one of Ramsay's anecdotes: A countryman, on business with the late Duke of Hamilton, at Hamilton Palace, was invited by "His Grace" to take lunch with him. While sitting at the table a liveried servant was most assiduous to the Duke and his guest. At last the countryman lost patience, and, looking at the bustling waiter, addressed him thus: "What the deil for are ye dance, dancing about the room, that gait? Can ye no' draw in your chair an' sit down? I'm sure there's *plenty on the table for three.*"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—Opera House—"Les Amours du Diable"

St. Charles Theatre—"The Duchess of Malfi"—Aunt Charlotte's Maid."

Varieties Theatre—"The Wife's Secret"—"The Old Guard"—Pas de Nymphe.

Academy of Music—The Inkermann Zouaves.

Vannuchi's Museum—The Scotch Giantess and other wonders.

Musical Soirée—We have been invited to attend a musical soirée to be given by the pupils of the St Charles Institute, at Greenville, under the direction of Miss Cora Pratt, on the 29th instant, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., and we have no doubt but it will be a delightful affair, worthy of the young ladies in this selected institution.

Children's Fancy Dress Ball.—This evening at Hibernia's fancy dress ball at Odd Fellows' Hall the company

University of Louisiana—Annual Commencement of the Medical Department—At noon yesterday Odd Fellows' Hall was filled with a brilliant assemblage, attracted by the second medical commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Louisi