The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office....Corner of Texas and Market Streets,

IN WATSON'S BUILDING—UP-STAIRS.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY,..........FEBRUARY 20, 1861.

The river opposite this place is on a stand. Since our last the Wm. M. Levy, Sallie Robinson, Grand Duke, Countess, Louis D'Or, Gen. Hodges, Vigo, and Starlight, from New Orleans; Harmonia from St. Louis; P. E. Bonford, Fleta and Texas, from Jefferson; Era No. 5, Era No. 4, W. S. Johnston and O. J. Wells from upper Red River; have arrived.

The congregation of St. Mark's church will meet on Sunday mornings, at 10 A. M. at the new court-house, and on Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

Next Friday being the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, the Shreveport Greys, Capt. Beard, will turn out in commemoration of that event. As many of the members of our military companies are employees in our commercial houses, it has been suggested to us that their employers would voluntarily dispense with their services on the afternoon of that day, so that the companies may turn out with full ranks.

WEEKLY PACKETS.—By referring to the advertisement it will be seen that the splendid passenger packets Grand Duke and DeSoto, will hereafter, run as regular weekly packets between New Orleans and this place.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—We have been requested to state that the ladies of our city will present the Caddo Rifles a flag on Friday, next. The presentation will take place at the court-house, at half-past 3 o'clock.

The concert at the court-house, last Thursday evening, given for the benefit of the methodist church, by the ladies of our city, was well attended, and gave universal satisfaction. The performers all acquitted themselves in a truly creditable manner.

JUDGE ROLAND JONES.—By reference to another column of our paper, it will be perceived that this gentleman is a candidate for district judge at the ensuing election. Heretofore, whilst this gentleman has been before the public as a democratic candidate, we have conscientiously opposed him on account of principle.—Now, without any party nomination, he stands before us in a very different light. We have always thought the election of judges by the people impolitic and dangerous. The judiciary, in our opinion, should be entirely independent of the masses, only responsible to the governor and legislature for their conduct in office. Hon. Roland Jones, as district judge, heretofore has given general satisfaction both as to ability and the dispatch of business.

R. J. LOONEY, ESQ.—At the solicitation of many friends, in Bossier parish, this gentleman has consented to become a candidate for judge of the 18th judicial district court. Mr. Looney is well known, and as a lawyer, has but few equals in this section of country.—See announcement.

J. T. HEATH, ESQ.—It will be seen from a correspondence which we publish to-day that this gentleman is a candidate for the judgeship of the 18th judicial district court.

MORE CORN.—The steamer Harmonia, direct from St. Louis, reached this port a few days since, freighted with 10,000 bushels of corn. This is the second trip this season she has made to Shreveport, laden entirely with western produce.

SADDLERY &C.—By reference to the advertisement it will be seen that Mr. E. Schaeffer has opened a shop on Texas street, near Market, and is prepared to make to order, every description of saddles, bridles, harness &c., at the lowest prices.

STEAMBOATS SUNK.—We learn that the steamboats Moro, captain Moore, and Gipsy, captain Alban, have sunk—the former near Spanish Bluffs, and the latter in Black Bayou. Both boats a total loss.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.—Although this dear emblem of our country lays folded up, it is destined to float triumphantly again in the breeze. In recommending our new flag, Mr. Elgee remarked, that the Pelican has always been considered by the most eminent American ornithologist, Audubon, as "an unsightly and filthy bird," found to be an unworthy emblem for a chivalrous people. "While the female was more quiet, she was more courageous than the male bird." In the time of danger, they will stick their heads in the bull-rushes and mud, and expose their bodies.

Another cheering sign is, that the Montgomery convention adopted in most part, the constitution of the United States. All this is cheering.

CORN.—No one but an observant can form the least idea of the quantity of corn that has been sold at this place during the last two months. Some estimate the quantity at 200,000 bushels, at from $1 to $1 10 per bushel. Last Thursday, about 1½ o'clock, P. M., we noticed 23 wagons within about two squares on Texas street, all chiefly loaded with corn! Neither cotton or whiskey is king any longer—corn proclaims its powerful influence over both man and beast.

We hope most sincerely that our planters will take warning from sad experience, and plant more corn, raise more hogs, mules, cattle and sheep. Should civil war ensue, provisions will be king, and not cotton.—The new tariff may bring us silks, cloths, laces and toys, but cannot furnish us with provisions to prevent starvation. Let the planters look forward.

The lieutenant-general of the army of Mississippi receives $770 per month for his services, and the major-general $469 per month. Fine times for officers, but rather hard on planters to support them in their gay apparel.

Our State convention has adjourned until the 4th of March next.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Tribune, writes about ex-president John Tyler as follows: He bears his great age with remarkable grace; he is still the same slim, tall-looking, high-bred Virginia gentleman, his striking features still showing a high degree of mental activity. He has that characteristic which Napoleon I. considered the mark of intellectual superiority—a prominent nose. His eye is keen and gentle, and reflects the animal vigor which is undiminished by age. He has a large number of children by his first and several children by his second wife, the youngest of whom is an infant six months old. He is accompanied by a sweet looking boy, the offspring of his second wife. Mr. T. together with his wife, while in Washington will stay at Brown's hotel, his old and favorite headquarters.

MEXICO.—The steamship Arizona, from Brazos Santiago, on the 7th, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th instant. The most important item of news is copied from the Brownsville paper of the 6th, which says, last evening the important intelligence reached us to the effect that Gen. Mejia, of the church party in Mexico, was marching with a large force on the city of Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, to the great consternation of the inhabitants. Gen. Garcia, the commanding officer at Matamoros, marched to-day with his whole command to meet Mejia.

If our young braves cannot be restrained from fighting, would it not look better if they were to cross the Rio Grande and fight to their hearts satisfaction, the half civilised Mexicans and Indians, rather than talk about putting our own kindred to the sword?

MR. BOULIGNY.—Under date of the 5th instant, the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says, speaking of our old creole friend of thirty years standing:

"The speech of Mr. Bouligny, of Louisiana, in refusing to accede to the request of his legislature, to withdraw from the house, not only produced a tremendous sensation at the time among the members and spectators, but has won for him the praises of conservative Union-loving men everywhere. After the house adjourned, Mr. Crittenden met Mr. Bouligny, and after grasping him with both hands, invoked God's blessing upon him, assuring him that however much he might be cursed now by those who are disloyal to their country, he (Bouligny) would outlive them all in the affectionate memory of a glorious, Union-loving, and law abiding people. The gallant old Kentuckian was very impressive in his manner and speech, and wept as he spoke."

THE STAY LAW.—The legislature of Texas has passed a law staying all debts for twelve months.

The Progress of Events.

[illegible] but a casual glance, retrospective and present, to amply justify the assertion that we live in an eventful age. Day after day the public press teems with stirring events, each successive one more momentous than the other, until our appetites thus pampered, are not only prepared to receive, but actually yearn for something still more exciting. Events, which one short year ago would have paralyzed us with horror are now hailed as acts worthy of all emulation! That which but yesterday was black, to-day is whiter than the whitest! The times call for it, and circumstances justify it—such are the progress of events.

While in the act of making these eventful strides, preparatory only to others still more eventful, let us turn and view the ground we have passed over, as a whole, and see how we stand affected. The mind is hardly prepared for the great change which has taken place, viewed in this light, at the first glance. One by one, seven sovereign States have thrown off the yoke which bound them to a selfish majority, and proclaimed to the world their rightful freedom and independence! Actuated by the first principle implanted in the bosom of man, they have, through their respective conventions, inaugurated a provisional federative government at Montgomery, in every respect compatible with the exigencies of the times. At the head of this government we find the honorable Jefferson Davis, who in times past has served his country, both in the field and council chamber, with patriotic devotion and marked ability. We think the young confederacy truly fortunate in placing at their head a gentleman so eminently qualified to discharge the duties of an executive with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his constituents. The second in position is the honorable Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, a gentleman well known for his eminent abilities as a statesman and orator. Up to this time but few of the proceedings have been made public, yet what we have seen, leads us to the belief that a vigorous government is at work. The adoption of the old federal constitution, with such alterations on certain points as to do away with anything like an ambiguous construction, giving to it a clear and distinct phraseology in accordance with the interpretation heretofore given by southern statesmen, is peculiarly gratifying.

It strikes a death blow to that pet institution of the north, a protective tariff, by designating that congress shall collect taxes and levy duties, imposts and excises for only what revenue is necessary to pay the debts and carry on the government of the confederacy.—The two clauses in the old constitution relating to the duty or tax laid on articles exported from any State have been omitted in the new one.

The veto power is still in vogue, with the very important addition of giving the president power to veto one appropriation and approve another in the same bill. This will be the means of removing a great source of corrupt legislation by allowing the president to disapprove all that is dishonest and improper in a bill, where some parts, the passage of which, are extremely necessary.

The African slave trade is more effectually laid on the shelf by the Montgomery constitution than by the old one. It is as follows:

"1. The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of the United States, is hereby forbidden; and congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

"2. The congress shall also have the power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of the confederacy."

The word slave has been introduced in the place of "persons held to service," as in the old constitution.

These are pretty much all the material alterations, which will be likely to be engrafted into the permanent confederacy upon which the people will have an opportunity of expressing an opinion through the ballot box.

The members of the southern congress have an arduous task before them. In addition to setting in motion the intricate machinery of a provisional federative government, they have an interest in the succession of Uncle Sam, deceased, to look after, upon the management of which, our immediate prosperity depends in a great measure. It stands us in hand then, to throw no obstacles in their way, but like good law-abiding citizens, obey their mandates with alacrity and in good faith.

The New Albany (Indiana) Ledger learns by a letter from southern Illinois, that the city council of Cairo has passed an ordinance appropriating a considerable sum of money for the purpose of purchasing arms for the use of the city, and that an agent has started east for the purpose of procuring the arms. The object of this movement is not to fight the south, (the bad one trust them, for we will not) but to repel any attempt that the abolitionists of northern Illinois may make to convert their city into a camp from which to carry on a predatory warfare against the south. The correspondent further states that so great is the indignation of all parties in southern Illinois against governor Yates, on account of his late message, that were he to go there now his person would hardly be safe.

We would remind our readers that Cairo and the railroad belong to an English company. We have heretofore stated, that if that point was well fortified, all the troops south of the Mississippi could not take it—and thus all the supplies of the great grainery of the west might be cut off. England has always been treacherous—some of our readers remember how she obtained possession of Gibraltar, and how she has retained it since. Let her once obtain possession of this strong point by nature, with her facilities of railroads to Canada, it would be almost impossible to dislodge her. In these troublesome times, we cannot be too vigilant.

Under the provisions of the military ordinance of this State, his excellency governor Moore, has appointed the following officers:

Major-general, Braxton Bragg, late captain of artillery under general Taylor. Captain Bragg is most undoubtedly a brave man and an excellent artillery officer, but whether he understands any thing about the manœuvring of an army of infantry and cavalry, we are not prepared to say. Gen. John L. Lewis, the son of judge Lewis, born in New Orleans, a defender of that city in 1814, '15, and who the veteran Gen. E. Pendleton Gaines pronounced the best drilled militia officer he ever saw, is laid on the old shelf to make room for a new-comer. General Lewis is the oldest major-general in the State—always been a Jackson democratic leader—a man who has spent the most of the last forty years and a rich inheritance in drilling the volunteers of New Orleans.

Adjutant-general, George Deas; of this gentleman, we know but little.

Quarter-master-general, A. C. Myers.

Colonel of engineers, G. T. Beauregard. This is an excellent appointment. Colonel Beauregard is the son of one of the oldest and most respectable creole families of New Orleans, and a regular graduate of the West point military academy.

THE MILITARY TAX.—The Vicksburg Sun says the action of the Mississippi State convention in levying a military tax is regarded by some as rather an oppressive policy, consequent upon the secession of the State.

We hope the friends of secession will stand up with boldness and cheerfulness to the crisis which has been so precipitately brought upon us. The number of civil and military offices will be increased—a navy must be created, fortifications erected—postal arrangements made—commissioners or ambassadors and consuls sent abroad; favors to bestow. It will cost millions of dollars The owners of land, houses, and negroes, will have to be taxed to meet the current expenses. The taxes heretofore, we have been informed, did not amount to one per cent. Under the new order of things, it is estimated that the taxes will have to be increased to at least five per cent. Bear it cheerfully.

In Texas, it is estimated that her withdrawal from the Union and assuming self-government, will cost at least six millions of dollars.

A Boston paper informs us that 30,000 bales of cotton passed through Worcester, Massachusetts, recently during one week, on its way to the numerous manufacturing towns, most of which came from Memphis by railroad, at an expense of $1 75 per bale. The Grand Trunk company are making the most extensive arrangements for the transportation of cotton direct from Mississippi to the east. Next season they confidently expect to transport from Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, at least 100,000 bales. The Michigan Central road is doing an immense business in connection with the Illinois and Indiana, in the transportation of produce from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, etc.

The Border State Conferences.

At the same moment when the southern seceding States are uniting in convention at Montgomery to create a new government for a new Union, the border States are holding another convention at Washington city for the purpose of restoring, if possible, the old order of things.

The convention was invited by the legislature of Virginia, in order, as expressed in the preamble to the resolutions which contain the proposal, "to make a final effort to restore the Union and the constitution in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the republic."

The invitation has brought together a representation highly respectable in the character and public influence of the delegates appointed from the border slave States, and from a considerable number of northern border States. Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky are powerfully represented. Ohio and New Jersey have sent delegations, and we believe Pennsylvania and New York, North Carolina and Tennesssee. States not represented directly will doubtless be consulted through their leading citizens whom the alarming state of public affairs will have brought together at Washington. There will be no want of outside and inside effort to find a basis for conciliation upon which it may be hoped that a new Union, including all the States, may be constructed.

The preservation of the Union by any of the forms of the present constitution, is so plainly impossible that the first and fundamental idea of any convention which looks to a further associations of these thirty-four States under one government, must be that the old constitution is suspended in fact as to six of the States, and that its powers can never be renewed over them but by the result of negotiations commenced and concluded with them as independent States. They have taken positions from which it is impossible to retreat if they desired it. The dissolution of the relation of each with the federal authorities has constituted each, by her own theory of right, an integer State, no longer to take part in the deliberations of the adhering States on questions of change in the government she has thrown off. If they desire to make changes to meet her views, it must be done without her, and whatever they do cannot be presented for her concurence as one of themselves, but for her acceptance as an independent State, free to negotiate, and as free to reject as to accept. This is the position of all the seceded States now seven in number. They have left themselves no longer the capacity to vote as States in the Union, or any proposition for amending the constitution. Whatever is done that way in the way of conciliation, must be done without them, and submitted to them afterwards, as the original constitution was submitted to the original thirteen. Each State will be competent to accede to the amended constitution as absolutely as if it were an intirely new instrument, and as absolutely free to decline it, and remain independent.

If it were otherwise, and it be conceded by the seceding States that they can vote on proffered changes, under the forms of the constitution as when they were members of the Union, the corresponding obligation would follow, to submit to the adverse decision of the tribunal to which they had consented. To amend the constitution, requires three-fourths of the thirty-four States—now Kansas is admitted; that is to say, twenty-six States. Nine States could defeat any amendment. It follows, that if the seceding States, which have left the government because eighteen States have pronounced against them—which eighteen have since become nineteen—on a matter of life and death to them, should consent to refer the same question to a tribunal in which nineteen can foreclose the chance against them, by refusing to vote for the amendment, and nine can defeat any proposition they please, it would be equivalent to an agreement to surrender themselves to the judgment of nine of the abolition States, with the pledge, necessarily implied, to acquiesce in the verdict.

Acts of secession have given formal notice that seven of the States will have no part whatever in proceedings which carry their case before such a tribunal, and which give, by implication, a right to expect that they will submit to such a verdict. They are out of the reach of being outvoted by the abolition States, and there is no way of dealing with them but by negotiating with them separately or conjointly as individual States, who may perhaps be willing to confer upon a fair plan for a reconstructed Union, and perhaps not.

The adhering States do not, however, agree in considering these seven States as actually out of the Union; but persist in shaping their measures—as if they were to be retained by some measure either of compulsion or concession. In the border State convention a difference of opinion on this head will be developed very soon. Some of the States there will hold that a State may rightfully secede; and several, including all the southern delegations, will be resolute in asserting that there shall be no attempt to assert federal supremacy by force. These differences may obstruct the action of the convention in limine, and prevent them from considering any plan for conciliation at all.

But these considerations waved or overcome, the real difficulties commence.

They are manifold. They may not agree on what shall be proposed. Congress may not consent to pass them by a two-thirds vote for the action of the State legislatures. Three-fourths of the State legislatures may not agree to them; and if they should, the seceding States may refuse to accept them as satisfactory and prefer to remain separated.

If the other form be tried, of calling a convention by the demands of three-fourths of the States to consider the border State plan, three-fourths of the legislatures may not concur; a general convention, is called, may fail to agree; or, if agreeing, the plan may still be rejected by the seceding States, each of whom can act for itself.

These difficulties are made insuperable by the fact that seven of these States, which were interested, while in the Union, in amending the form of government so that they could remain, are out of it, and can take no part in the deliberations, or no action, while the theory of the adhering States, through the representatives in congress, is that these seven States must be counted in the determining of the result. In all movements for amending the constitution, thirty-four States are still reckoned as parts of the Union, and for constitutional amendments, twenty-six are necessary in order to make three-fourths.

The secession of seven States leaves only twenty-seven to deliberate and act, and of these nineteen are non-slaveholding and eight slaveholding. On the federal theory that the Union is not and cannot be dissolved but by the assent of a general convention, every proposition for amendment must obtain the concurrence of twenty-six States, and the whole number of States which can act being but twenty-seven, it is obvious that the vote of any two of the twenty-seven will defeat any proposition whatever. Kansas and Vermont can overrule the other twenty-five, and thus settle all chance for restoration of harmony among the thirty four by shutting out the possibility of even a submission of terms for adjustment of any kind by the subsisting government, even to the adhering States.

A chance for settlement which depends so entirely on the all but unanimous support, throughout all its stages, of the black republican States, is too remote a vision of credulous hope or unsubstantial figment of the imagination to be the basis of any acts by the southern people either compromising their rights, or their powers and modes for protecting them.

Who ever has seen any where the signs that eighteen black republican States will acceed to such terms as will be satisfactory to the eight adhering southern States or tolerated by the seven seceding States, may have faith in a propitious close of these border State propositions, within the frame of the old constitution, and he would have the further faith that the same converted majority will deal with secessionism as a conceded fact, and submit their propositions to free negotiation. That would be to concede at last what is denied at the outset—the right of independent action. Why, then, should it not be acknowledged at once, and dealt with as a basis for all attemps at conciliation, that the Union is dissolved, pro tanto, and the adhering States should take all steps needful for their own facility in acting, to negotiate fairly upon the grounds of re-union, or the terms for separation.

If conducted in that spirit, the border conference may result in good by presenting the ultimata of concessions in regard to the disputed questions on both sides, and preparing the way either for a fair presentation of a basis for reconstruction, or a general abandonment of the effort as hopeless, with a perfect agreement for each section to pursue it happiness in its own way.

In any other point of view, the border State convention will prove a total failure, in its main design, for conciliation, although we cannot doubt that it will be of service in preparing the public mind for acquiescence in the necessities which it shall show to be beyond the control of the wisest and most moderate men of the nation. [Picayune.

WAR TAXES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A legislative committee to whom was referred the subject of raising supplies for the present fiscal year report a deficiency of $1,647,496, to which sum they have submitted a bill of taxation which will produce, it is estimated, $1,724,000. Among the items of taxation are as follows:

Upon every one hundred dollars of the value of all lands an ad valorem tax of $2; on all slaves a tax of $1,66 per head; $3,25 on each free negro, mulatto, or mestizo between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, except such as are incapable of procuring a livelihood; twenty-seven cents ad valorem on every one hundred dollars on all lots, lands, and buildings within any city, town, or village; one hundred cents per $100 on factorage, and all professions and employments, except clergymen and mechanics; the same on commissions, &c., forty-five cents per $100 on capital stock of all incorporated gas companies, and one and a half per centum on all premiums taken by insurance companies; twenty-eight cents on every $100 of the sales of merchandise, &c., made between the 1st, of January, 1861, and January 1st, 1862; (the products of the State and the unmanufactured products of any of the United States are excepted from this provision;) $100 per day for all circus exhibitions, and $20 per day for all theatrical or other shows; $1,50 on every $100 of interest received during the past year on all bonds and notes $2,50 on every private carriage (not kept for sale,) and $1,50 on each buggy, provided that not more than one tax of this kind shall be charged against any one individual; $1 upon every gold watch and fifty cents upon every silver watch used in the State, &c. &c.

COLLECTING NORTHERN DEBTS IN TEXAS.—The Waco Democrat has it, it says, from reliable sources that the Texas New York creditors have taken the alarm at the present condition of political affairs, and have manifested a disposition to collect without delay or mercy, all due claims, and to take steps to secure those not due.

Fatal Affray.

A young man cowhides another, and gets shot and killed.—Carondelet street, near the intersection of Union, was thrown into the greatest excitement last evening, by a rencounter between two worthy and well-known young gentlemen, which resulted in the killing of one by the other.

Thomas H. Uhlhorn and Eugene H. Levy, were the parties; both about 21 years of age; the former a clerk, and the latter the cashier, in the house of Messrs. Hawkins & Norwood No. 48 Carondelet street, near the corner of Union. Thomas H. Uhlhorn, the deceased, was a nephew of the Hunt family; Eugene H. Levy is the son of the note and exchange broker, Mr. J. L. Levy. Both the young gentlemen being so well known and so respectably connected, their tragic rencounter aroused more than the usual excitement appertaining to such meetings.

The best information we could gather was this: The young men were along time friends, working together, as they did, in the same house. A few days since Uhlhorn found himself accused of embezzling the amount of a bill which he had been sent to collect, but which bill he and his friends asserted was never collected. Day before yesterday he had an interview with Levy about this, and denounced him as a "lying Jew son of a b—h." Levy says he accepted the insult, not resenting it then and there, because the partners in the house were absent, and because if he had made fight he might have sacrificed his employers' interest, by being arrested and taken from his responsible position as per pro. Levy further says that he intended calling upon Uhlhorn for satisfaction yesterday morning, but was dissuaded from it by the advice of his father and other friends.

Yesterday morning, Uhlhorn was dismissed from his position as clerk in the house by one of the proprietors; as his friends say, for his abuse of Levy, and as Levy says, for dishonesty.

Uhlhorn then determined to have satisfaction of Levy. He got two of his friends to promise to meet him in the afternoon, and go with him to Hawkins & Norwood's office, to call Levy out and have a settlement with him. The two friends promised; one was punctual to the appointment, and went with Uhlhorn to the office; the other friend, arriving at the rendezvous ten minutes too late, missed it all. The friend who was punctual to the appointment, and who went with Uhlhorn to the office, was a young man named Salter.

It was about 5¼ o'clock when they visited the office. As Levy says, a young man unknown to him came to him in the counting-room whilst he was busy at his books, and informed him that Mr. Uhlhorn was outside, awaiting an interview with him. He declined going out; but his visitor insisted upon it, and taking him by the arm, informing him that if he refused the interview he would be denounced as a coward. Upon this he went out.

Though not in the habit of carrying weapons, as he says, he had armed himself with a revolver, and had it in his pantaloons pocket, believing that Uhlhorn would probably insult him again, and maybe attack him upon sight.

As he stepped out on the banquette, Uhlhorn drew a white cowhide and went at him. Levy says he received two violent cuts over the head; (he has a swelling on his crown to show for one of the cuts) he tried to catch the cowhide and take it away from Uhlhorn, but not succeeding in this he drew his revolver and fired twice. The first shot missed; the second shot, he thought, took effect. Uhlhorn fell, and he then went back into the office, where, in a few minutes, he was visited by officer Hays, who invited him to go to the lock-up, an invitation which he accepted willingly.

We have no further particulars of the rencounter, except from Mr. Donovan, a gentleman who upon hearing Levy's shots ran across the street and found Uhlhorn lying on the banquette, half raised, his face covered with blood, and a four-barrel revolver in his hand, which he was apparently trying to fire at somebody. Fearing that he would shoot wild and hurt somebody, he took the pistol out of his hand and left it at the office of the chief of police, with the above statement.

Soon after falling, Uhlhorn was picked up and carried into the back office of Perkins & Co., (Hawkins & Norwood's office being up stairs in the same building) and laid out on a cotton sampling table; where he breathed his last in about a quarter of an hour.

Coroner Beach, being notified, soon arrived and empanelled a jury. The post-mortem examination was held by Dr. Chastant, assisted by Dr. Hunt, uncle of the deceased. The fatal bullet had entered the right cheek, about an inch below the outer corner of the eye, and, as was shown by the probing, passed under the eye and upward obliquely through the brain to the skull at a point above and back of the left ear. The bullet did not come out, nor was it found, the probing showing satisfactorily that the perforation of the brain was the cause of death. The first knuckle of the ring finger of the right hand, and the second knuckle of the little finger, were found to be split open; probably by the first shot that Levy fired The coroner will finish his inquest as soon as he can get the witnesses together.

It was altogether a most unfortunate and sad affair; creating not a little excitement and discussion about town. [Crescent.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.—The story of the horrible treatment inflicted last month in Parker county, by a band of savages, on the person of the ill-fated Mrs. Sherman, has already been told; but the following narrative of her sufferings from the pen of her sister, Mrs. S. P. Martin, is absolutely harrowing. It was written to the brother of both sisters, who resides in Fayetteville, Fayette county. The letter is dated Parker county, December 17th, 1860:

My Dear Brother—The Indians have again come down upon us, murdering our dear sister, Martha A. Sherman. Her fate and sufferings are too horrid to relate—a thought of the affair sinks my soul into despair, and you see that these lines are nearly obliterated by tears. To sicken and die by the ordinary circumstances of Providence is but a moderate suffering—but to suffer the thousand deaths of a dying one at the hands of the pitiles savage, melts the heart to contemplate.

The Indians went to Mr. Sherman's house shook hands with all, and asked for something to eat. It was dinner time and they gave the Indians the table. They ate, and then ordered Mr. S to leave the house. He did so taking with him his wife and three little children. They had got off some five or six hundred yards, when the Indians overtook them; sister was carried back to the house by them alone, leaving Mr. S. and the children. The heartless wretches here began their brutal outrages, whipping her all the way to the house, over the face and head, with their whips. After reaching the house they took from it every aticle of value, even to the bed clothing; then took poor sister by the hair of the head, one of the brutes on either side of her dragging her along still beating and whipping her. They stuck pins in her flesh, took off her clothing, continuing to whip her till, nature exhausted, she sunk under the burden of relentless cruelty. They then scalped her, taking off every strand of her dear hair, leaving the skullbone bare. And then, to cap the climax, they shot her through the shoulder, leaving her, as they thought, to die struggling in her own life's blood. Here she was found by her husband, trying to drag her almost lifeless body to a mud-hole of water near by. In this mangled state she lived four days, suffering more than language can describe.

Oh pitying Heaven! grant that it may never be my lot again to weep over such another scene. Mother and brother were with her in her dying moments. Notwithstanding the severity of her treatment, she was sensible of everything that passed. My dear brother, can you stand this, and not resent the wrongs prepetrated upon your own sister? Can you see those three little children, and not pursue their mother's murders? Can you see her scalp in the hands of those savage brutes, and not rescue it though it cost you your life? Can you ever sleep while remembering her cries with uplifted hands, invoking the father of mercies to spare her life as she was struck down by the claw of the black-hearted wolves? No! never! never.

The brother to whom this letter was written is now, we understand, on the frontier, determined to avenge his unfortunate sister's wrong and death.

WHAT THE OCCASION DEMANDS.—The Union is dissolved. Regretting this sudden revolution as we may, and parting as reluctantly with glorious associations as we must, still the great American Union under which we as a people have prospered and grown great, has passed away and "gone forever." South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi have each in turn solemnly severed their connection with the federal Union. Unheeding the pressing solicitations and earnest entreaties of the border slave States, these their less exposed sisters have abandoned them to the full spirit of northern fanaticism. Louisiana, the offspring of the whole Union, will soon follow the seceded States. In point of fact, she is already a nation of herself.

To each and every citizen, the question now comes home. What must I do? It is useless to dwell upon the past, feeding fancy with visions of what might have been. There is no wisdom in that; we must look forward. What is best to be done? Shall we continue divided and grow estranged? Or shall we, seeing our destinities must be the same, unite our hearts and strong right arms in order to give direction and shape, harmony and dignity to the important events in the future? But one sensible course remains.

The fabric of our national prosperity and greatness is almost leveled with the dust. Revolution in its relentless fury will soon complete the ruin begun. Our situation, properly viewed, then, is one of confusion and want of regularly established government. We must not remain in such a condition, but go resolutely to work to erect another temple in which to enthrone the goddess of liberty. Let us begin the work as one man, giving to it all the dignity, care and attention its vast importance demands.

Contention, proscription and all unneighborly feelings should at once be silenced. We meet, each individual in society, upon a common purpose. Our interests are similar, and our destinities must be identical. Where then is the cause for further division?

Our people must now be united. A harmonious action will greatly lessen our burdens and soothe our anxious cares. It will give us peace at home, and dignity and respect abroad. Let party spirit subside, for it has been the fruitful source of all our woes. Let us join hands and march forward to our destined sphere of action, so that posterity may not impute to us the unnumbered ills which will inevitably spring from internal dissensions. [Southern Times.

THE TENNESSEE STAY LAW.—The legislature of Tennessee have passed a bill prescribing a remedy for the collection of debts, and staying executions for one year. The Memphis Enquirer intimates that there was no necessity for such a law, and adds that it is well assured that no mercantile firm in that city want any protection against the just demands of their creditors.

State Convention.

MONDAY, Feb. 11, 1861.

The convention was called to order at ten minutes past eleven.

A prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Moore, of the presbyterian church.

The roll being called 83 members answered to their names.

The journal of Saturday's proceedings was read, and after a correction by Mr. Estlin, were approved.

Mr. York offered a resolution to amend the 107th article of the State convention. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Mamming offered a resolution in regard to the public lands—moving that committee on public lands be instructed to report on the propriety of establishing a permanent State land office. Laid over under the rules.

A resolution was offered that the secretary, his assistants, and other officers or pages of the convention, receive the same compensation per diem as the same officials receive in the State legislature. Laid over under the rules.

Reports of committees being next in order.

Judge Elgee, chairman of the committee whose duty it was to prepare a flag for the independent sovereignty of Louisiana, reported an ordinance establishing a flag. Judge Elgee spoke for a few minutes in favor of the banner presented in such an eloquent and pathetic style, that we have not, in the few moments that we have before us, the power to do him justice. The pelican, said he, which has been lately so generally used, the committee, upon research, had found to be an unworthy emblem for a chivalrous people.

While the female was more quiet, she was more courageous than the male bird. The great American ornithologist deems it an unslightly and filthy bird. He could not see the propriety of using a device with all these disadvantages. He referred to the flag of other countries, in regard to the absence of any device of a bird or beast upon them. Only the flags displayed upon the presence of royalty, bearing their heraldic devices, were the exceptions.

On all other occasions bunting of different colors was used. He spoke feelingly of the recollections clustering around the now faded and desecrated flag of the old colonies—that dear old flag of the gallant thirteen—still endeared to every American heart, and never can be forgotten as long as the lives of the great statesmen, philosophers and and christians who have defended it are read by their descendants. And when we remember the fact that these colors were borne through war and famine, cold and hunger, by one who will ever hold the first place in the hearts of his countrymen, it is impossible for us in our hearts to surrender them. The thirteen stripes in the present flag were dedicated to the memory of those who had suffered so much to establish the liberty for which we are now striving.

He referred to the different elements of which Louisiana was composed. The red, white and blue was dear to every Frenchman, and to our French creoles were those colors dedicated.

To the descendants of Spain were given their favorite colors—red and yellow.

In combining these colors it was embodying one word that was still cherished by all—that word was "Union."

In concluding, judge Elgee hoped for this flag, that it might long wave over the free, united independent sovereignty of Louisiana.

The following are the remarks made by senator Slidell and Benjamin in withdrawing from congress:

Mr. Slidell sent to be read by the clerk the ordinance of secession of Louisiana. Mr. Slidell said that this document placed on effectual record that Louisiana had ceased to be a component part of the United States, and terminates the connection of himself and colleagues with this body, and the occasion in parting for some words with those whom we leave, some of whom we hope to meet again in a new confederacy. The new confederacy would not attempt to improve the constitution of the United States. It would recognise the obligation of all existing relations, and those especially relating to the African slave trade. It will be willing to assume a just proportion of the public debt, and to account for all the property of the United States which they were compelled to take for self-defense. They would recognise 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 hope for peace, but the decision of this question depends on the free States. He had no doubt that, if the issue was fairly presented to the people of the States, they might have a peaceful separation, with the probability of a complete or partial reconstruction of the Union, but with the present representation in either branch of congress, he could indulge in no such hope, and they must be prepared to resist coercion under any pretext. The north might, if they chose, consider them bound to the Union and deny their right, he would not say of secession, but revolution, or rebellion, if it choose to call it so. It might ignore the declaration of independence, and attempt to reduce the south to submission; it might declare a blockade; 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 a blockade of the ports, and thought that if foreign nations were not admitted they would interfere.

He (Slidell) said the south would not commence the fight. He denied the charge that the movement was but the consummation of a long-contemplated plot, and claimed that it was the calm and deliberate action of the people. He referred to the many kindnesses received in this chamber, and bade the senate farewell.

Mr. Benjamin argued against the assertion that Louisiana could not go out of the Union because she was bought as the property of the United States. Louisiana was acquired under treaty, which guarantied to the citizens of the territory protection to property. He claimed that she had special reasons for going out because the treaty stipulations under which she was acquired were broken entirely by the government. 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 revolt, it must be criminals against whom the revolt is aimed. The people in the south glory in such treason as glowed in the soul of John Hampden, as burst from the lips of Patrick Henry and cast a halo round the name of Washington. He concluded with a tribute to the friends of the south in the northern States, and bade the senate farewell.

LETTER FROM S. A. DOUGLAS.—The following letter has been addressed by senator Douglas to the editors of the Memphis Appeal, previously alluded to in our Washington dispatches:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I have this moment read with amazement an editorial in your paper of the 30th ult., in which you assume that I am favoring the immediate withdrawal of the remaining States from the confederacy, as a peace measure, to avert the horrors of civil war, and with the view of a reconstruction on a constitutional basis.

I implore you by all these kind relations which have so long existed between us, and which I still cherish with so much pleasure and gratitude, to do me the justice promptly to correct the unaccountable error into which you have been led. In regard to secession, whether viewed as a governmental theory or as a matter of political expediency, I have never had but one opinion, nor uttered but one language—that of unqualified opposition.

Nothing can be so fatal to the peace of the country, so destructive to the Union and of all hopes of reconstruction, as the secession of Tennessee and the border States under existing circumstances.

You must remember that there are disunionists among the party leaders at the north as well as at the south—men whose hostility to slavery is stronger than their fidelity to the constitution, and who believe that the disruption of the Union would draw after it, as an inevitable consequence, civil war, servile insurrection, and finally the utter extinction of slavery in the southern States. They are bold, daring, determined men; and believing, as they do, that the constitution of the United States is the great bulwark of slavery on this continent, and that the disruption of the American Union involves the inevitable destruction of slavery, and is an indispensable necessity to the attainment of that end, they are determined to accomplished their paramount object by any means in their power. For these reasons the northern disunionists, like the disunionists of the south, are violently opposed to all compromises, or constitutional amendments, or efforts at conciliation, whereby peace could be restored and the Union preserved.

They are striving to break up the Union under pretence of unbounded devotion to it. They are struggling to overthrow the constitution while professing undying attachment to it, and a willingness to make any sacrifice to maintain it. They are trying to plunge the country into civil war, as the surest means of destroying the Union, upon the plea of enforcing the laws and protecting the public property. If they can defeat any kind of adjustment or compromise, by which the points at issue may be satisfactorily settled, and keep up the irritation so as to induce the border States to follow the cotton States, they will feel certain of the accomplishment of their ultimate designs.

Nothing will gratify them so much, or contribute so effectually to their success, as the secession of Tennessee and the border States. Every State that withdraws from the Union increases the relative power of northern abolitionists to defeat a satisfactory adjustment and so bring on war, which, sooner or later, must end in final separation and recognition of the independence of the two contending sections. If on the contrary, Tennessee, North Carolina and the border States will remain in the Union, and will unite with the conservative and Union-loving men of all parties in the north, in an adoption of such a compromise as will be alike honorable, safe and just to the people of all the States, peace and fraternity will soon return, and the cotton States come back, and the Union be rendered perpetual.

Pardon the repetition, for it cannot be too strongly impressed upon all who love our country, that secession and war will be destructive not only of the present Union, but will blast all our hope of reconstruction upon a constitutional basis. I trust you will do me the justice to publish this note in your next issue. I am, yours truly,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. John Bell spoke in the hall of representatives in Nashville on the 22d ult., upon the almost ruinous condition of the country and the course which Tennessee ought to pursue. He took strong grounds against the secession of Tennessee from the Union, and declared that the Union was not dissolved, and he trusted in God it never would be. His remarks were greeted with frequent manifestations of applause.

Judge Williams, of the United States district court of Michigan, in a recent charge to a grand jury, said: "The shipbuilder who furnishes vessels to a rebellious portion of the Union, of the artisan or manufacturer who delivers cannon and muskets pursuant to contract, or the merchant who transmits to order the clothing for a rebellious soldiery, thus gives practical aid and comfort, and is amenable to the penalty of the law."

General Intelligence.

HALIFAX, Feb. 8.—The Cunard royal mail steamship Canad, Capt. Anderson, from Liverpool at noon Saturday the 26th and Queenstown on Sunday evening the 27th ult., arrived at this port to-day, en route for Boston.

The Canada has on board £87,000 in specie on freight.

She brings two days later news than that received by the Anglo Saxon, and the regular weekly commercial circulars for the business week ending Friday evening, the 25th.

The steamer Australasian, with New York dates to January 16, had arrived at Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27, P. M.—The sales in the Liverpool cotton market yesterday (Saturday) consisted of 6000 bales, including 1000 taken by speculators and for exports. All qualities of cotton, especially the lower grades, have experienced a slight decline, and the market generally closed dull.

Several serious riots prevailed in London on the 16th inst. The mobs broke open several baker shops, and took their contents. The police were unable to disperse the mobs. Great excitement prevailed, fearing there would be more riots on the night of the 17th.

A prospectus has been received of an India cotton company. It is proposed to purchase cotton of the growers direct, and endeavor to improve the process of picking and cleaning by machinery.

The London Times says few men, called to play an important political part, have been found so utterly unequal to their situation as president Buchanan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The well known firm of Graydon, McCrody & Strange, and Adriance & Co., have suspended payment.

The liabilities of each firm are said to amount to about million of dollars. Their assets are large

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that about the 18th inst. the secessionists will be ready for an attack on fort Sumter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The steamship Bremen, from Southampton on Tuesday the 29th ult., reached this port to-day. Her accounts are two days later.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—Yesterday business in cotton amounted to 7000 bales; the market closing dull. The quotations of last week were barely maintained.

Russia has ordered the formation of three corps of troops on a war footing, to be ready by the 1st day of March next. One is to march to the Pruth, the second to the frontier of Poland, and the third to be held in reserve.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Mr. Lamar made another demand on superintendent Kennedy for the Georgia muskets. Supt. Kennedy refused to surrender them up except on legal process, and said he would re-seize them after such delivery, if he found them being shipped to seceding States.

The U. S. revenue cutter Harriet Lane is being altered into a man-of-war, with a formidable armament.

Three boxes of ammunition, containing percussion caps and ball-cartridges for minnie rifles, destined for Savannah, were seized by the people, yesterday, on board the steamer Huntsville.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A bill guaranteeing $280,000 of the United States bonds of the $20,000,000 loan passed both branches of the legislature a few days since.

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—The democratic State convention passed resolutions declaring their devotion to the Union, opposing coercion, and favoring a compromise.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.—Five vessels owned in the city of New York were yesterday seized by order of governor Brown of this State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Letters have been received here from Mr. Lincoln, in which he expressed his approbation of senator Seward's conciliatory course, and promises to take some steps towards bringing about an amicable arrangement so soon as the electoral votes shall have been counted out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The president has approved of the bill providing for a loan of twenty-five millions.

In the house Mr. Boctler's resolutions was adopted, asking the president for the correspondence between the United States government and Peru since 1853, regarding the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries.

Several distinguished Virginians have telegraphed Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, still to forbear the attack on fort Sumter. Gov. Pickens replied that he could not give a definite answer till he received the president's communication.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, will call up, on Monday, in the house, to press its passage, the bill he heretofore introduced, providing for a thorough execution of the federal revenue laws.

Mr. Hindman, of Ark., asked for a select committee of two to investigate whether any executive department officers have been guilty of improper interference in elections pending in each State. Objections was made from the black republican side of the house.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, moved to postpone the vote on the report of the committee of thirty-three till Thursday.

The senate is considering the Indian appropriation bill.

The committee of conference on the deficiency bill reported their inability to agree and were discharged.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, charged Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, with indecency, in a spicy speech. Mr. Fessenden retorted that he had placed himself on a par with Mr. Douglas or any body else in this regard.

The president's message, accompanying the correspondence with Col. Hayne, the South Carolina commissioner, was then brought in and ordered to be printed.

The tariff bill was then taken up and discussed at length, but no conclusion was arrived at.

In the house the president's message and the correspondence with Mr. Hayne were referred to a select committee of five.

The report from the committee of thirty-three was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Hatton protested against Tennessee being dragged into the wake of the cotton States.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, said the Union must and shall be preserved, no matter what the abandonment of a party or platform may cause, if honor is preserved.

Mr. Smith of North Carolina, strongly advocated the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden for an adjustment of the existing difficulties.

The president's communication concludes by saying if, with all the multiplied proofs of the president's anxiety for peace, the authorities of South Carolina assail fort Sumter and cause the peril of the lives of the handful of men therein, thus engendering civil war upon them and those they represent, on whom must the responsibilities rest?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Savannah says the New York vessels lately seized by order of Gov. Brown have been released.

Gen. Scott has ordered all the district forces to be ready for duty on the 12th. No difficulty is, however, anticipated.

Commissioner Hayne's reply to the president assumes the independence of South Carolina and her right to everything that lies within the limits of her borders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the house of representatives to-day, Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, offered a resolution that the president acknowledge the independence of the southern confederacy as soon as officially informed of its establishment, and that he receive such commissioners as that government may appoint for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute.

On Mr. Craig's motion, the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. McCleland's resolution was adopted, asking the president what steps had been taken to recover the property lately seized by the secessionists.

The peace congress will probably report to-morrow on the border State resolutions, which seem to meet with the most favor.

It is the general impression that the conference will adopt some such plan, including the prohibition of slavery north of 36° 30'; the existence thereof south of that line to be determined by the people.

Hon. Jeff. Davis, president of the southern republic, telegraphed here to-day, advising against any attack on fort Sumter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The seizure of New York vessels at Savannah, in retaliation for the seizure of Georgia arms and munitions at New York, has been the cause of much sensation here. And, notwithstanding the return of both arms and vessels, a formal call upon the president, for information on the whole subject, has been made in congress.

A resolution passed asking information as to the obstructions by the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, in the collection of the revenue; also, what measures had been taken to prevent the seizure of revenue cutters, or for the recovery of property.

Mr. Burnett added an amendment, to ask the reasons which induced the president to concentrate troops in Washington, and whether he has information that there is a conspiracy to seize the capital and prevent the inauguration of Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Both houses met to count the electoral votes, vice-president Breckinridge rose and said: "Hon. Abraham Lincoln having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, is duly elected president for four years from the 4th of March, A. D. 1861. Hannibal Hamlin is duly elected vice-president for the same term."

A committee was then appointed to inform Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin of their election to the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—A grand Union meeting was held in this city last night. Francis P. Blair, jr., made a speech, in which he urged the Union-loving men to support that ticket for delegates to the State convention.

A body of troops numbering in all 350 men, arrived to-day, destined for the U. S. arsenal in this city.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—Hon. Abraham Lincoln arrived here last evening from Springfield, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

In the course of his speech he asked: "Would marching an army into South Carolina be invasion? I think it would, and would be coercion also, if South Carolina were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake her own forts and collect her duties, or withhold the mails where they are habitually violated, would any or all these things be coercion or invasion? If the professional Union lovers resolved to resist coercion think so, then their idea of preservation is exceeding thin and airy.

Mr. Lincoln further took the ground that a State had no more right upon the principle to break the Union by withdrawal, than a county by withdrawal has a right to break the Union.

Lincoln concluded that he was not asserting anything, but asking questions for the audience to decide upon what was right or wrong.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.—Both branches of the Kentucky legislature adjourned yesterday at noon till the 20th of March, without transacting any business of a national character.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 9.—As far as heard from, all the Union candidates are elected by overwhelming majorities. The convention is defeated by a large majority.

The vote of Nashville stands as follows: Union candidates, 2,990; secession candidates, 555; Union majority 2,435.

The vote for a convention of the people stands up as follows; For the convention, 1,290; against the convention, 1,507.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 12.—The election returns which came in to-day are very meagre. There are indications that the Union candidates will have an aggregate majority of over 30,000. As far as heard from only two secession candidates are elected.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 9.—The city of Memphis gives between 300 and 500 majority for the Union candidates to the convention.

The returns from west Tennessee indicate the election of the Union candidates.

The U. S. arsenal located at Little Rock, Ark., containing 9000 stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition and forty cannon, including Capt. Bragg's battery, was quietly surrendered to the State authorities yesterday. The arsenal is at present garrisoned by one hundred volunteers.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 14.—In the house of representatives yesterday, Mr. Shepherd, the assistant clerk, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. J. H. Rills was elected in his place.

A resolution passed to procure a flag similar to the one adopted by the State convention. The rest of the business to-day was of an unimportant character.

The senate spent much of its time in secret session.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 9.—The congress of southern States which have seceded, last night unanimously agreed upon the constitution for a provisional government.

A strong and vigorous government will go into immediate operation with full powers and ample funds.

Neither proposition for compromise or a reconstruction of the old federal Union will be entertained.

The congress will remain in session to make all the necessary laws.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, has just unanimously been elected president of the confederate States of North America. Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, was elected vice-president by a similar vote.

PENSACOLA.—Five U. S. men of war were reported to be in the offing of Pensacola Friday the 8th inst.—They were doubtless the Brooklyn, Wyandotte, Powhatan, Sabine and St. Louis, the last three from Vera Cruz. It is believed that the orders given to the Brooklyn not to attempt to enter the harbor extended to all.

STEAMER CHARMER BURNT.—The Delta of the 11th instant, contains the following account of the destruction of this fine boat, which cost in the first instant $115,000, besides the large load of cotton she had on board:

"The Vicksburg and New Orleans packet steamer Charmer, Capt. Holmes in command, from Vicksburg bound to this port, with a large number of passengers and some 3828 bales of cotton on board, when eight miles below Donaldsonville, on the 10th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at night, caught on fire and in a few minutes burnt to the water's edge, completely destroying the boat and most of the cotton, the remainder being damaged and floating in the river. Several lives were lost.

The Charmer was some two years old, and originally built at a cost of $115,000, but was only insured for some $35,000 in one or two western offices. She was principally owned by Capts. Holmes and Wilson, the latter being ill, and compelled to remain in the city on her last trip—he again missing to witness another terrible calamity similar to that of the explosion and burning of the steamer Princess, some three years since, and but a few miles above where the burning of the Charmer took place. The most of the cotton on the Charmer was taken aboard between Vicksburg and Natchez, the greater portion being uninsured."

SECESSION IN ILLINOIS.—The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago Times says that, at the session of the present legislature, the collection of persons from all parts of the State reveals some startling facts. In case a southern confederacy is formed of all the slave States, there is a strong probability that the State of Illinois will be divided. The people of northern Illinois have been in the habit of taunting the Egyptians with ignorance, and pharasaically arrogating to themselves all the intelligence and virtue. These things rankle in the minds of the citizens of southern Illinois, and create no little hostility. A large share of southern Illinois is peopled with men from or descending from citizens of slave States, and they naturally sympathise with the south. The opinion is freely expressed that an army of ten thousand men from northern Illinois, marching against the south, could not reach the Ohio river. Hundreds are ready to fight in the defence of the south, and are tendering their services.

MONEY.—Really: to hear people talk about the scarcity of money, one would imagine that there was not a ten dollar bill in the country. But this is a mistake, altogether. Money enough is in the country, but the fortunate holders grip it with fingers of steel, fearing it will not come again if they let it go. Now this is all wrong. It is this fear of tight times that makes times tight; [illegible] if our people would only exercise that degree of confidence that duty calls for, there would be no hard times. It is very true that affairs wear rather threatening aspects, and the future may develope not only hard times but very bad times. Still, it is useless to make a probability out of a possibility and until there is a necessity for it, our people ought not to clutch their money. There are many men who have worked faithfully all the year and now they ought to be paid. Very few think of paying anything. Our merchants have sold their goods at fair prices and now begin to need money. They should be paid—they must be sustained. Every planter can pay a part if not all of his store accounts and he should not neglect, now it is, those who have accommodated him. [Prairie News.

HOME MADE CLOTHING.—It is becoming very fashionable in our town and country to wear clothing, the products of our own looms. Men dress themselves in jeans of various colors, and of simple dyes made by their wives and daughters and sisters, and a spirit of rivalry begins to show itself as to which can make the finest, softest and most elegant fabric. This is a commendable spirit at any time, and particularly now, in these decidedly revolutionary times, when each separate sovereignty feels that it must look to its own resources—that we must depend our own looms and discard, as far as possible all foreign fabrics.

There is no State, which has composed a part of the old Union, now dismembered, in a better condition to inaugurate a system of home dependence for all articles of wear, than Texas. Cotton and wool are produced in the greatest abundance, and our forests abound with simple and cheap dye stuffs, and our wives and daughters are both able and willing to spin and weave without detracting from their ornamental qualities. A lady may play with as much skill upon the piano, and her voice be as sweet, and full of compass, and as thrilling, if she knows how to handle the skuttle, or turn the humming wheel, as though she did not have the latter necessary accomplishments.

The surest way for a people to become rich, happy and independent is to export more than they import—to manufacture as far as possible all the articles they use, and only to buy foreign fabrics when they can be obtained cheaper than at home, and then in exchange for surplus products. All things have a beginning and we regard this proclivity to wear home made jeans, as but the beginning of a system of manufactures in Texas which is to result in a complete independence of Europe an and northern pauper labor. We have the means in their greatest abundance—the raw material, the capital to introduce machinery, and the labor our own, and to the manor born." Then what have we to fear? A few years of fancied deprivation may come upon us, and some may regret the necessity which imposes upon them the wearing of homespun, but out of such a state of things will eventually spring an empire of unexampled prosperity and greatness. [Texas Enquirer.

PREVENTION OF RAIN.—The surprising announcement in the following translation from a French newspaper is worthy of being embalmed in the newspapers as an example of the "wonders" of the age, if not as a tale for the special perusal of the mariners:

"NO MORE RAIN."—There is before the academy of science at Paris a wonderful invention of Mons. Helvetius Otto, of Leipsic, by which he promises to insure fine weather—in fact by making use of his invention rain cannot fall unless desired. His plan is simple enough. He erects a platform at a considerable height in the air, on which he places a 'propellor,' or huge bellows, worked by steam. With these bellows, which are very powerful he blows away the clouds, it must necessarily follow that where clouds are not allowed to gather there can be no rain. He maintains that if a certain number of his 'rain propellors,' or 'pluvifuges,' as he has named them, are placed at intervals over the city, he can provide for the inhabitants a continuance of fine weather, and a certain protection from sudden showers and muddy streets, so long in the terror of fair pedestrians. The academy have received the proposition of Mons. Otto with acclamation, so we trust it will soon be put into execution. The invention is scarcely more wonderful than Franklin's discovery of lightning conductors, and as the American succeeded by attraction, why should not Mons. Otto by repulsion?

THE SUN GOING OUT.—There are now more spots on the sun than have been seen before for many years, some of these are visible through a smoked glass to the naked eye. Several stars—some of them of great brilliancy, which from their ascertained distance, must have been as large as our sun—have totally disappeared from the sky; and the question has been raised among astronomers whether the light and heat of the sun are gradually fading away. As this would be accompanied by the destruction of all the plants and animals on the earth it is rather an interesting question. The sun's light and heat are diminished by the dark spots at the present time above one per cent.

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

A company of people at Galveston (Texas) took yesterday 1000 stand of arms, 250, six shooters and a lot of cavalry equipments, belonging to the United States government, destined for San Antonio. [Houston Telegraph, 22d ult.

The Vermilionville (Lafayette) Echo says the Cavalry company of Vermilionville, elected their officers on the 26th ult., and as soon as they receive their arms and equipments from the State will be ready for any emergency.

A volunteer military company has been organised at Vernon, Jackson parish.

The United States senate has passed a bill forming the country around Pike's peak into a territory with the name of "Idaho."