The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

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

IN WATSON'S BUILDING—UP-STAIRS.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY,.....JUNE 26, 1861.

The river opposite this place continues to rise slowly. Since our last, the Fleta, Homer, Eleanor, Dr. Buffington and Osceola, from New Orleans, have arrived.

FLATTERING.—We profess as rather leaning towards modesty, therefore seldom speak of our success or the prospects of our paper, but for the once, we admit that our modesty has yielded to acknowledge unsolicited patronage from the interior of Texas; we therefore give publicity to the letter below, dated "Greenville, Hunt county, Texas, June 19th," containing a list of 12 "responsible and wealthy" subscribers. It is flattering indeed, to receive so large an addition of names to our books from an interior town—it is solacing to our feelings to have merited the good-will of substantial and law-abiding citizens. Since the commencement of the late presidential election to the present time, we have not lost more than 20 subscribers, and have added to our list at least 200, and that without ever having solicited a subscriber (but always extremely glad when gentlemen voluntarily subscribe) or sent out an agent to "drum-up subscribers or other patronage for us. The latter custom took its rise in the north, and it is a matter of record that we have opposed and declaimed against it ever since its introduction into the State of Louisiana. The South-Western is now nearly nine years old, and we defy one to point out a begging article or an appeal to our subscribers to come forward and "pay up," though we are always thankful to receive money from those indebted to us. And we never have offered our paper to "clubs" at a reduced price to induce people to subscribe. If our paper is not worth what we ask for it, all we have to say is, do not take it.

"TO THE EDITORS:—Since myself and Mr. S— subscribed to your paper there has been a wish expressed by a great many to get the paper. One cause is they were and now are of your way of thinking. Your paper gives us more correct news than we can get from any other source. The list of names embraces some of the wealthiest citizens of our county. I send you part of the money, not having any thing on hand at present but silver, the balance I will send you by some friend in a few days. I refer you to the old firm of White, Smith & Baldwin. W. T."

SECCESSION SALE.—By reference to the advertisement, it will be seen that H. Hunsicker, auctioneer, sells this day, at the market-house, the land belonging to the succession of Allen R. Wright, deceased.

Many thanks to Mr. John E. Riley, of the steamer Fleta, for files of late papers, &c.

LESLIE'S INFIRMARY.—A few days since, by invitation, we visited this institution, and found it fitted up for the reception of patients. The rooms are large, airy and well adapted, and we were informed that good and experienced nurses have been engaged. An institution of this kind has for years been much needed, and we hope it will receive a liberal patronage.

SUMMER PACKET.—Capt. Sam. Applegate has taken command of his staunch and light draught steamer Homer, and will, during low water, run her (in place of the Grand Duke) as a regular passenger packet between this place and New Orleans, leaving every alternate Saturday evening, on the arrival of the stages.—With our young friend, F.V. Cellos, in the office, and the accommodating and accomplished steward of the Grand Duke, passengers may rest assured of receiving every attention. The Homer leaves for New Orleans on Saturday, July 6th.

Many thanks to a kind friend for the very latest New Orleans and Memphis papers.

Postmaster-general Reagan and family left here on the steamer Homer last Monday, en route for Richmond, Virginia.

We learn, says the Vicksburg Whig, that Mr. John Marshall, who was sent on to Richmond by governor Clark, of Texas, to obtain the assent of the president for that young and chivalrous State being represented by her troops in the war in Virginia, has fully succeeded in his mission, and it is likely that Texas will be permitted to furnish a brigade. This is an act of justice which she well deserves.

We are extremely sorry to learn that Wm. Marston, eldest son of our old friend, Henry Marston, Esq., of East Feliciana, had his clothes caught in a saw mill on his father's plantation, in the parish of DeSoto on the 7th inst., and being drawn into the circular saw, was killed. We most sincerely sympathise with the afflicted and kind-hearted parents.

The New Orleans Delta informs us that J. M. Martin, a school teacher by profession and a native of Pennsylvania; Mr. Zeitzman, a German, who taught music; and a Mr. Sabin, a yankee trafficker, have been compelled to leave Hinds county, Mississippi, as they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. They were all allowed to settle their affairs and depart peaceably. The latter part, reflects much to the credit of the citizens of Hinds county—if we have suspicious or bad men in our midst, let them be examined, the proof of their guilt fully and clearly established, before any violent or unlawful punishment is inflicted. No government—no people can prosper, without law and order. Many dark wolves in sheeps clothing, with deceitful countenances, would, if they thought it could tend to their own aggrandisement, bear false evidence against the brightest angels in heaven. Let our committees and officers be vigilant, but let them act with justice and moderation, bearing in mind that the All-seeing eye is upon every thing on earth and in heaven.

A large number of the planters of Brazoria county, Texas, have signed an agreement to loan half of their coming crop of cotton to the Confederate States government. We hope some of our planters of Caddo and the adjoining parishes, will follow the praise-worthy example set by the planters of Brazoria.

The Memphis Avalanche says the railroad between that city and Little Rock is rapidly progressing to completion. The grading has been finished beyond Madison, and it is believed that the entire line will be finished to Little Rock by the first of November.

The Lafourche Union says that a disease has lately made its appearance among the horses and mules in certain localities in Lafourche parish, and that a number of cases have resulted fatally. The characteristics of the disease are said to be a vertigo in the head, and a swelling of the body.

We learn by the New Orleans Bulletin, that a soldier in a communication to the Pensacola Observer, states that the merchants of that city, not satisfied with exacting enormous prices for every article of merchandise needed by the soldiers, have adopted a systematic scheme of swindling, by first paying out bank bills in change for gold, and then asking five per cent discount on the very bills they pay out. Let us have the names of these Shylocks that we may lash the scoundrels naked through the world.

We learn by the Charleston Courier that the privateer Savannah has been captured off that port by the blockading squadron. A gentleman of Charleston visited the squadron on business, and on his return made the following report:

"He was informed while on board the ships of war, that the pilot boat Savannah, a privateer fitted out at Charleston, had been captured by the brig Perry, and that the privateer, with a prize crew, had been sent to New York. No information was received concerning the crew, thirty-five in number, but there is some reason to believe that they are on board the flag ship Minnesota."

On the 15th inst., the Savannah arrived at New York in charge of a prize master and crew. All of the privateer's officers and crew were immediately put in irons after their capture.

A Baltimore dispatch says there are now 114 ships of war afloat, all of which will be stationed at the different southern ports of entry.

The Boston Post of the 13th instant, says captain Chauncey, of the retired list, has taken the command of the ship Susquehanna, and hoisted his broad pennant. The ship Colorado has sailing orders. The destination of these ships are unknown.

Cassius M. Clay in England.

The New Orleans Picayune remarks, we had a few words to say in a previous number of our paper on the exhibition which this representative of Lincolnism abroad made of himself and his government at Paris. We have since received a copy in full of the letter which, when in England, he addressed to the editor of the London Times, to correct what he alleges to be misunderstandings of the "complications of the affairs of the United States."

By way of enlightening Europe on the nature of our government, he commences by assuring them that this is a consolidated government, like that of Great Britain, England and Ireland; that we are "one people," and the idea of any State sovereignty is "utterly delusive." The States have been "deprived" by the constitution of "all the rights of independent sovereigns," and they "can no more secede from the Union than Scotland or Ireland can secede from England."

With this basis of doctrine laid down to start upon, he proceeds, with a corresponding accuracy of facts, to expound the actual condition of affairs between the United States and the Confederate States. We here are a set of malefactors, who have "overthrown the constitution of the United States," by illegal violence, and enormous crimes. In so doing we have violated all the principles of liberty, and overthrown, in addition, the constitutions of the Confederate States themselves, one and all. In "every case," the seceders have refused to refer their usurpations to the vote of their own people, and by mob violence, standing armies and the suppression of the liberty of speech and of the press, have silenced the voices of the friends of the Union. He tells the people of England that the population of the slave States "is nearly equally divided, for and against the Union," the loyal citizens being for the time overawed by "the organised conspiracy of the traitors," and that the north is coming to the rescue of these loyalists—the "Union-loving people of the south, who will of themselves send back their representatives to congress, and the Union will be reconstructed without the change of a letter in the construction of the United States."

When Mr. Clay was writing there were but seven Confederated States, and there were no Unionists in them all. Since then, four more, by votes of the people all but unanimous, have added themselves to the Confederacy, and these four States contained the little all which was remaining of Unionism in the whole eleven States. This ex post facto illustration of Mr. Clay's appreciation of southern sentiment, or his candor in stating it, may not affect the confidence with which he will reiterate his gross falsification of notorious facts, but it will supply a commentary of which English sagacity will not fail to make the proper application. Having in this manner misrepresented the whole character of American institutions, and falsified the conduct and cause of the south, Mr. Clay proceeds to appeal to British aid on these grounds. They are:

1st. That British honor calls upon Great Britain to take ground for the north, because the north is now fighting England's old battle against slavery.

2nd. That it is her interest to do so, because the north is the producer and manufacturer, and has money to spend, is a better customer than the south, and that British commerce with America is supported by the north, and not by the south. This part of Mr. Clay's proposition implies the continuance of the Union by force, and the engrossement by the north of all its late power of using and appropriating southern products.

3rd. It is the interest of England to strictly adhere to the north, for even if divided, the north is going to be the master empire.

This extraordinary production closes with something like a menace to England that if she is not wise, she will plant the seeds of revenge against her in the minds of such a people as the north is destined to be; and he hints at "revolt" at home, and the perils from "foreign ambition," if she does not come to the side of the north in "time of need."

We give space to a summary of the points of this extraordinary production, not so much for any comment we desire to make upon it, as to draw attention to the answer which it received from the London Times, which we reproduce below. The "Thunderer," with a perspicacity which we were not yet prepared to find exhibited—for in these affairs there is much which a British mind cannot embrace without a great deal of study—sees clear through the flimsiness of Mr. Clay's statements and prophecies, and responds in a tone of dignity, tinged with some indignation, to the ill-concealed insolence of Mr. Clay's threats.

The subsequent outbreak of the same functionary, in his Paris demonstrations against England, shows that the London journals thoroughly understood the man it had to deal with.

The comments below are part of a longer editorial in the London Times of the 20th of May:

"Turning from these speculations, we call attention to the letter of Mr. Clay, minister of the United States to St. Petersburg. This lively letter-writer proposes six questions—three relating to his own country, three relating to England. The first question he is more successful in asking than answering—"What are we fighting for?" We are fighting," says Mr. Clay, "for nationality and liberty." We can understand a fight for nationality between different races, but a fight for nationality between men of the same nationality is to us, we candidly confess it, an inexplicable enigma—nor can we better understand how a people fighting to put down rebellion, to force their fellow-citizens to remain in a Confederacy which they detest, and to submit to institutions which they repudiate, can be called the champions of liberty. If the south seriously threatened to conquer the north, to put down trial by jury, freedom of the press and representative government, the contest might be for liberty; but, as this is not so, the introduction of such topics is mere rhetorical amplification. "Can you subdue the revolted States?"—"Of course we can," says Mr. Clay. So on that point there is no more to be said. "Can you reconstruct the Union when one-half of it has conquered the other?" "Nothing easier," says Mr. Clay. The victim of to-day will become the Confederate of to-morrow; the traitors will be cast out, and the Union firmer than before—witness the happy results of the conquest of Ireland by England, repeated over and over again and always repeated in vain.

Having answered the questions which he supposes to be addressed to him by England, Mr. Clay becomes the questioner, and asks us where our honor would place us in this contest. Clearly by the side of the Union, because, he says, if slavery be extended in America, it must be restored in the West Indies. If any one doubts the force of this demonstration, we are sorry for it, for Mr. Clay has no other to offer. Our examiner next asks us to consider our interest. Clearly, he says, it is to stand by the Union, because they are our best customers, and because, though they have done all they can, since the separation of the south gave them the power, to ruin their trade with us, they will, in spite of their own hostile tariff, remain our best customers.

Lastly comes the momentous question, "can England afford to offend the United States?" "Certainly not," says Mr. Clay, "for in half a century they will amount to a hundred millions of people, and will have railways four thousand miles long." But is Mr. Clay quite sure that, even if we should offend them now, the people of America will bear malice for half a century; and, if they do, is he quite certain that his hundred millions will all be members of one confederacy, and that we may not then, as we might now, secure either half of the Union as our ally in a war against the other? Mr. Clay must really allow us to give our own version of the honor and interest of England. Our honor and interest is to stand aloof from contests which in no way concern us, to be content with our own laws and liberties, without seeking to impose them upon others, "to seek peace and insure it," and to leave those who take to the sword to fall by the sword. In war we will be strictly neutral; in peace we will be the friends of whatever power may emerge out of the frightful chaos through which Mr. Clay sees his way so clearly. And that neutrality which is recommended alike by our interest and our honor, we will not violate through fear—no, not of a hundred millions of unborn men. Let Mr. Clay and his countrymen look well to the present, and they will find enough to occupy their attention without troubling themselves with long visions of humiliation and retribution, which no man now alive will ever see accomplished.

NOBLE EXAMPLE.—The New Orleans Christian Advocate informs us that Centenary college, at Jackson, Louisiana, has laid down books and taken up arms.—All but the preparatory department has closed. More than one hundred graduates and students of Centenary were in camp Moore a few days since—one of them a young methodist preacher, who is a captain—captain Hilliard. President Miller went up, as volunteer preliminary commissary, with a fine company, a few days since.

Another preacher, by the name of Stewart, of Iberville, has raised a company and gone to the wars; the same individual, during the Mexican war, raised a company and repaired to the Rio Grande, and was one of the most popular officers in the army, always ready to crack a good joke or offer a devout prayer. He was called the "fighting preacher."

The American baptist union, now in session in New York, have adopted strong resolutions to uphold the government in prosecuting the civil war.

Battle of Bethel Church.

From Virginia papers, of the 12th, we glean the following details of our great victory at Bethel church, June 10th. The Richmond Dispatch furnishes the following account of the Skirmish on Saturday:

The Confederate forces, under Col. Magruder, were stationed at Bethel church, on the line between Elizabeth city and York counties. This place is six miles from Newport News, sixteen from Yorktown, and eight miles from Hampton.

On Saturday afternoon, captain McDowell's company from Asheville, North Carolina, one hundred strong, were out on a reconnoitering expedition, with Lieut. Gregory, and ten men some distance in advance. Coming within a mile and three-quarters of Hampton they encountered 200 of the enemy on a similar excursion, who also had an advance guard in front. Lieut. Gregory and his guard of ten men approached within thirty-five steps of the enemy, when a parley took place between them, each party endeavoring to quiz the other. Finally, a large man of the enemy, who stood near Lieut. Gregory, cried out, "I know you are friends! I belong to the second New York regiment!" whereupon Lieut. Gregory placed his pistol near the New Yorker's head, and exclaimed, "Drop your musket, or I'll blow your brains out! You are my prisoner!" at the same time calling upon his men to fire.

The order was obeyed by Lieut. Gregory's guard; and twenty-five of captain McDowell's command, some eight steps in the rear, also fired. The yankees returned the fire, but none of our men were injured. From twelve to fifteen of the yankees were killed and wounded by this discharge, and Lieut. Gregory secured the prisoner. Captain McDowell, observing the retreat of the northern party, thought it proper to withdraw his command, as a large body of federal troops were within half a mile, and our little handful would have fallen an easy prey.

The northern soldiers fired very badly.

In their retreat the yankees carried their dead and wounded in two carts and a buggy to Hampton.

The Dispatch also gives the following account of the battle at Bethel church, "prepared under the eye of an officer of high rank, who had a distinguished command on the occasion:"

BATTLE AT BETHEL CHURCH.—The road from Bethel church to Hampton runs south. The confederates posted themselves on both sides of it at the church, facing down the road to Hampton. The United States troops came up it until within artillery range, and planted their battery in the road, but screened from sight by a small house and by woods. The Confederate battery on the right and close to the road opened on the United States battery and on the column in the rear. The United States battery replied, and columns of United States troops wheeled to the right and left, circled around the position of the Confederates, and assaulted it on the right and left. On the right of the confederates there was an outer line of defense consisting of a battery of one howitzer, supported by Col. Stuart's battalion entrenched on the right, and a company of North Carolina infantry entrenched on the left. The howitzer becoming spiked by the breaking of a priming wire, was run back into the bushes, and the infantry supports retired. The outer line being lost, the United States troops approached and opened a heavy fire of musketry on the Confederates concentrated on the hill at the church; but owing to thick growth of woods intervening the fire was not effective. At the same time the left of the Confederates was assaulted by a column which approached to within about fifty or sixty yards undercover of woods and deployed in front of them. This fire took the main battery of the howitzer battalion in the flank, wounding three men, and killed and wounded a fine horse; struck their pieces and ammunition chests. The howitzer battery, could not, however, return their fire without firing over the North Carolina infantry, entrenched on the left and risking them. The fire of the battery was, therefore, maintained to the front on the troops and battery of the enemy in the road, and the North Carolina infantry repulsed the assault on the left. Another howitzer arriving from three miles in the rear, was run out to the outer line on the right, which had been previously reoccupied by Confederate infantry, the enemy falling back. The howitzer immediately opened with shell on a house occupied by the enemy's Sharp shooters, and which also served to screen the United States battery from view. The United States battery replied with round shot, all of which passed over the howitzer, while the shells from the howitzer fired the house, and ranged on towards the United States battery, and probably crippled it; for, after five or six shots on each side, the fire of the enemy ceased, and the battle ended.

The boasted Zouaves did not wait to cross bayonets with the North Carolina regiment. They fled, the first fire, and could not be brought to toe the mark a second. An officer of the 7th regiment of New York was killed endeavoring to induce a company (not of Zouaves, however,) to follow him. He mounted a fence that separated his company from our infantry, and with gallantry, waving his sword and calling on his men to follow him, when he received a musket shot in his breast, and fell dead. His men immediately fled.

The general characteristic of all our late battles was not wanting on this occasion. The howitzers lost not a man killed, and but three wounded. The North Carolina regiment lost one man killed and two or three wounded. The other troops lost two or three wounded.

MOVEMENT OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer thus notes the grand movement of troops from the capital:

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 10.—The great movements have begun. At six o'clock last evening a special train of twenty-one cars left the Washington depot, containing the battery, horses, wagons and camp equipage of the Rhode Island artillery regiment, Col. Burnside. This battery consists of six pieces of general James' rifle patent, with caissons attached. About one hundred men accompanied the train on its arrival in Baltimore. The cars of the train were sent to the Baltimore depot, and from thence to Chambersburg, Pa. At daybreak this morning the remainder of the Rhode Island regiment broke up camp; and left by the cars for Baltimore, en route for Chambersburg.

Three battalions of district of Columbia volunteers passed through Georgetown at an early hour this morning, accompanied by government wagons with camp equipage, ammunition, baggage, etc.; they numbered over one thousand men, and presented a martial appearance—each train of wagons being protected by a military guard. They passed up the Rockville (Maryland) road, and the supposed destination is Edward's ferry, on the Potomac. This point is about thirty miles from Georgetown, or equi-distant from Harper's Ferry. It is the only crossing place for teams between the Point of Rocks and the district. The road passes from Frederick, Maryland, across a bridge over the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the established ferry across the Potomac.—The road terminates in Leesburg, Virginia, which is only four miles distant from the crossing.

Another battalion of district volunteers formed in the first ward this morning, and marched about 10 o'clock. The companies included one of sappers and miners, armed with spades, axes and other implements peculiar to their line of service. A wagon train with military stores, camp equipage and baggage, also accompanied the battalion. It was reported that the troops were proceeded by a battery, but I have not been able to verify the rumor. The troops started with twelve days provisions.

A train of wagons passed into Virginia at the government ferry, in Georgetown, this morning, and from the bustle on the heights about Alexandria aqueduct, it is supposed that one or more of the regiments stationed there have received marching orders.

The first Pennsylvania regiment broke up their camp this morning, and left by turnpike also in the direction of Rockville. We hear that three or four other regiments are under marching orders to move to-day. The New York ninth regiment is under orders to move at 4 o'clock to-morrow. The Washington light infantry, stationed about one-fourth of a mile above the chain-bridge on the Maryland side, are to-day entering upon the work of intrenching their position. Four pieces of artillery have been sent up to be mounted here. The first New York and sixty-ninth regiments have left also in the direction of Rockville. The nineteenth New York regiment is under marching orders for some time this afternoon; they know not in what direction.

After several long cabinet discussions, Gen. Butler has been ordered to receive no more contraband negroes, and no more fugitive slaves to be protected in the United States camps.

[Communicated.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There can be too much of a good thing, too much pudding will choke a dog, and too many worthless and newsless (see Webster abridged) extras will at length disgust the most patient and long suffering public. Each evening we buy an extra with the hope, however dim, that it may possibly by a mere scratch, contain something of interest, but each evening's experience is but a repetition of the last. The mere investment of a five cent piece is a trifle, for there is nothing else in this town that coin will pay for, but it is the disappointment that vexes a fellow. The long and short of it is, these extras are a snare and a swindle upon the community—a taking advantage of the natural desire of the people to hear something from the seat of war, a practising upon the best feelings of the heart.

The Mobile Tribune complains of the postal annoyances resulting from the failure of the Confederate government to issue stamps up to the present, remarks that the postmasters of this city and Montgomery have issued stamps of their own, and adds:

For instance, the mail boat, which arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans, brought outside of the mail a batch of letters to the address of parties here, prepaid by stamps issued by the New Orleans postmaster—five cents each. These letters were sent back by our postmaster to be mailed as they should have been at the New Orleans post-office.

The Louisiana regiment, which had been encamped at the arsenal since the 28th ult., left on the steamers Lady Walton, Julia Roane, Leon and Alamo, for fort Smith on Wednesday, the 4th inst. This regiment is one of the finest bodies of men ever called together and reflect great credit on the gallant State from which they hailed.

The remaining companies of Col. Churchill's cavalry regiment left on Tuesday for the western frontier.

[Little Rock Gazette, 8th.

One very great absurdity attending the hurrying of raw militia men into actual service, is that the sabers, both of officers of foot and even of cavalry soldiers, are not sharpened. A sword blade not sharpened, is of little more use than a cudgel. The point is, of course, its most deadly applications, but the edge is also terrible when accurately applied. A saber blade should be made very sharp for about fifteen to eighteen inches on the front edge, and for about six inches on the back.

Major Tochman to his Countrymen.

This distinguished Polander, who has for many years been in this country, and who is one of the most accomplished soldiers and engineers now in it, has, as we have already noticed, cast in his fortunes with and determined to give his aid to the Confederate States in their present struggle for independence.

Fellow countrymen of the Old World:

Whether driven from the home of our birth by the oppression of our native land, or revolting from the tyrannic despotisms, or to the pretended constitutional monarchies of Europe, we have sought and found new homes and asylums in the far-famed, prosperous, and hitherto happy States of the American Union—founded upon the sacred principles of self-government and of State sovereignty, which principles for eighty years have been the bulwark and custodian of the personal liberties of the American people, north, south, east and west, as well as ourselves—the sons of their adoption. The constitution which once united these sovereign States, neither knew a northern nor a southern section of this great country; it only knew its creators, these sovereign States, to be equal and supreme in their political copartnership, united together for the specific purposes of common defence and external protection. This magnificent temple of human liberty was established and cemented by the precious blood of revolutionary sires, who were as well Americans as Frenchmen, Germans, Poles and Irishmen. Its structure, indeed, belongs to the American people; but its material, the sacred principle of self-government, which underlies it, as well as that of State sovereignty, is the property of all mankind. Its flag, which was adopted eighty-two years ago, was designed to be the emblem of no other Union. It is no longer its consecrated ægis. It was not the banner of our revolutionary sires; and it is not now the banner of human liberty, but the symbol of a despotic tyranny.—Those great principles of self-government and State sovereignty, upon which alone the individual liberty of man could have been perpetuated, have been gradually overturned by the selfish and unprincipled agency of northern politicians, who, for their own purposes, have inaugurated a false policy, utterly adverse to the principles of the constitution, and tending directly to the consolidation of all power in the federal government—thus establishing a despotism precisely similar to those of Europe, which we had so indignantly abandoned.

The artful agitation of the African slavery question was only an instrument cunningly devised and employed for their own purposes, by selfish political schemers of the north, which for long years past, have been undermining and working out the destruction of the once glorious Union of these sovereign States. Every sincere patriot and lover of human liberty must hope that the people of the north may yet discover (in time to arrest the awful calamity of internecine strife, which their mad rulers have commenced) that the inconsiderate support which they furnish to those rulers, who have so insanely rejected every amicable proposition for settling these questions of State sovereignty, would ultimately end in the destruction of their own individual liberties, without the probability of ever restoring the Union they have thus destroyed. Before, however, this expectation can become a reality, and can possibly effect a termination of this dreadful civil strife by rational and christian principles, it is our sacred duty, ensuing alike from our oath of allegiance to support the constitution in its purity, as well as from our obligations to human liberty to take sides with those States which, judging it impossible to secure their fundamental principles of State sovereignty within that Union, have now seceded from its perverted and descrated association. Guided by these principles and these considerations, which I earnestly and sincerely believe to be right and true, I have offered my services to the Confederate States of America, and have accepted a commission under their authority, directing me to raise, for the period of the war, twenty companies of soldiers, to be formed into a brigade, or to raise two regiments, to be received into their service, with the proper complement of men.

Respectfully submitting for your consideration and approval the foregoing views, which constitute the principles of my determination and my action, I now most earnestly invoke and call upon you, my fellow-exiles from the despotism of Europe, to unite yourselves with me in defence of these same principles of self-government and of State sovereignty which the glorious sires of the first American revolution confided to the special guardianship of our American fellow-citizens, as well as of the descendants of all those liberty-loving foreigners whose ancestors mingled their blood with those American sires in their original establishment. It is a legacy bequeathed to us all alike. Eighty years of its peaceful enjoyment has proved its priceless value. It should be upheld with all our devotion until the people of the north shall discover and understand the selfish machinations of their unprincipled political rulers, and shall finally comprehend their own delusion, and return repentant to that glorious temple of worship created by Washington, Lafayette, Kosciusko, Pulaski, DeKalb, and all the illustrious compeers of revolutionary glory.

Your affectionate and liberty-loving fellow-citizen,

G. TOCHMAN,

Major of the Polish army in 1831.

BAYOU SARA, LA., May 22d, 1861.

Having seen a request made through one of the papers of the Confederate States of America, that information would be thankfully received from any person having a knowledge of the principal caves from which saltpetre was made with success during the war of 1812, I cheerfully avail myself of the opportunity through your columns of rendering the important service to my country in giving the required information.

In Tennessee, on the Caney fork of the Cumberland river, some ten miles south of Sparta, in White county, there is an extensive cave, at which large quantities were made.

There is another extensive cave near Collins' river, in Warren county, south-east of McMinnsville. I have been three and a half miles in the cave, and know it to be almost inexhaustible, having a number of large rooms well stored with dirt strongly impregnated with saltpetre. There are other caves in the neighboring county at which a quantity of this article was made.

In Smith county, eight miles from Carthage, is a cave formerly called Chambers' cave, owned and worked by a respectable farmer of that name, in the same county, on the long fork of Big Barren, near the original line of Kentucky and Tennessee. There are two small caves, from which considerable quantities were obtained, in Kentucky, on Skeggs' creek, ten miles south of Glascow, in Barren county. There is a large cave called Spotswood's cave, at which a large quantity has been made. In the county of Hart, near Green river, on the north side of said river, is the Mammoth cave, known to almost all the world. Its resources are pretty well exhausted. The knobs and mountains of Cumberland are the region in which the richest caves are to be found, and they richly merit investigation.

I submit these remarks to you, and if you think them worthy of notice, you will, of course, give them a place in your columns. Yours, truly, JOEL B. HARPER.

SALTPETRE FROM ARKANSAS.—We were shown a few days since by Mr. Moses Greenwood, of this city, some saltpetre taken from a cave in Izard county, Arkansas, where there is enough of it, we are informed, to make all the powder that the Southern Confederacy is likely to use for half a century. It is the genuine article, beyond a doubt. Lead, also, we are told, is found in the upper counties of Arkansas, and the Indians of that country formerly made both powder and ball, without having to buy them. We are not, therefore, dependent upon old Abe's dominions for even the ammunition necessary to drive his invaders from our soil.

[New Orleans Crescent.

ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.—We have had occasion recently to look to the law passed at the extra session of our congress for the election of members of congress and president and vice-president. We find that the act providing for the permanent organisation of the government requires that in all those States in which no provision has been made for the election of members of congress under the new constitution, an election shall be held on the first Wednesday in November next, at which time the election of electors for president and vice-president shall also be held. The electors are required to meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December thereafter, and proceed to cast their votes for president and vice-president.

The members who may be elected, and the senators to be chosen by the States, shall assemble at the seat of government of the Confederate States on the 18th day of February, 1862, and proceed respectively to the election of speaker of the house and president of the senate. On the 20th day of February, the president of the senate shall open the certificates, the votes shall then be counted, and the president inaugurated on the 22d day of February, 1862. Alabama having no law contravening the act of congress, the election for members of congress will take place in this State the first Wednesday in November next. [Montgomery Advertiser.

AN IMPOSTOR.—Some time in August last, there came to this parish a kind of itinerant school teacher, saying his name was Thos. A. Tann; but who afterwards professed to be a methodist preacher (having license, either forged or genuine,) and who, after having committed many acts of an unchristian character, claudestinely left on a horse borrowed from the stable of one who had greatly befriended him. The last heard of him he was in the northern part of Morehouse parish and southern edge of Arkansas, but was there known as the Rev. Mr. Godfrey. He professes to hail from Linden, Alabama, and to be intimately acquainted with bishop Andrew, Rev. P. P. Neely, and other prominent preachers of that State.

Said Tann is about six feet two inches in height, weighs about two hundred and twenty pounds, is of red complexion, has black hair, dark eyes, and limps slightly. He is affable in manners, uses good language, is quite fond of music—though cannot sing—has some knowledge of Greek and Latin, is quite fluent in speech, and his conversation and preaching are of a speculative character. THOS. J. UPTON, P. C.

By order of the quarterly conference of Carroll circuit, Monroe district, Louisiana conference.

We learn on the very best authority that the following named individuals, pilots who have heretofore made their living by running the Mississippi river to New Orleans, have offered their services to the Lincoln forces at St. Louis for the purpose of piloting their transports for them. They should be held in remembrance by the southern people in all future time: J. Sellers, D. Duffy, R. McMahon, John Deming, John Riley, Sam. Williamson and Jack Downing. [Memphis Appeal.

The Sante Fe Gazette says Mexico desires to be let alone, and will not interfere with either of the sections, now waging war. She will say her say, the Gazette adds, at the proper time.

The Other Side.

If the whole American people were thoroughly informed on the subject which is now shaking the continent from centre to circumference, there would not be a corporal's guard who, by any possibility, could be induced to seriously discuss it; at all events, from the standpoints now so unhappily and perhaps fatally presented. The people generally, both north and south, mean well and desire only that which they believe best for the interests of the country; but here is the difficulty; that which seems best to some is thought to be utterly ruinous to others, and therefore they are willing to risk present prosperity and even the integrity of the Union to prevent it or to save posterity from what they fancy a "national evil." In one section of the republic there are subordinate social elements—some four million of negroes, whose social, industrial and moral condition is admitted to be immeasurably superior to that of any other portion of their race. Under the care and guidance of the white citizenship, they are happy and contented, while the product of their labor forms the basis of our foreign commerce, and in its relations with our manufacturing industry at the north, and with that of England, it constitutes a vital element in modern civilisation. Furthermore, this substratum in the grand work of our democratic institutions, and, as declared by McDuffie, is the corner stone of our republican edifice. The "slaveholder" is a producer—a planter—a laborer, whose interests are identical with those of the northern farmer, and therefore opposed to banks, and tariffs, and all those cunning schemes of speculation and legislative corruption which in England, and to a certain extent in the northern States, enable the few, who produce nothing, to live in ease and luxury at the expense of the many, who produce everything. The States that have this inferior race among them ask nothing, as indeed they need nothing from the common government. They have fought the battle of the northern producer against speculators—of the northern laborer against capital, while their great staples have furnished the basis of northern commerce and built up northern cities. How comes it, then, that a state of things so beneficient and so vital to the prosperity of the country could become, in the minds of multitudes of people, a "national evil"—that a great party should actually spring up in our midst avowedly to destroy the cause of all these benefits, that should even get possession of the common government of the States with the openly expressed design of using that for the "ultimate extinction" of a condition that lies at the basis of our national prosperity?

Because the northern people are ignorant of this condition, and worse still, because they really fancy it something else, and worst of all, perhaps, because the northern politicians, who have professed to stand on the constitution and by the rights of all sections, have been utterly faithless from the beginning, and, it is now apparent enough, were influenced alone by the hopes of office and plunder. The old democratic party, led by Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, came to its legitimate end with the administration of the latter, but the machinery fell into the hands of selfish and unprincipled men, who used it to advance their own paltry interests at the expense of the people. Under the lead of these men the "Missouri compromise" was repealed, not as a matter of justice to the south, but, as they declared, to carry out the "principle of popular sovereignty" in the territories; and now these men, casting aside the mask they have worn so long, are clamorous for crushing out popular sovereignty in sovereign States at the point of the bayonet.

The next performance was to force "slavery" on the people of Kansas, and a large majority of members of congress, politicians and newspapers of the party that supported popular sovereignty, and admitted "slavery" to be wrong, actually sustained president Buchanan's preposterous scheme for admitting that delectable community into the Union as a "slave" State, in order to settle the question! Indeed, this journal, which never supported the humbug of popular sovereignty, and that holds "slavery" to be right, always and everywhere, where the people desire it, was, perhaps, the only democratic journal in the northern States that, on principle, repudiated Lecomptonism; for, while Forney's press and others who bitterly attacked it, were influenced merely by hatred to the administration, we opposed it because it violated the fundamental principles of self-government. Of course, the south had to suffer for all this folly, humbug and corruption of the northern politicians, who were affiliated with it, and there being no effort made to set the people right, except what the Day-Book has done, the majority at the north went headlong into the support of Lincoln, and to punish the south for sins committed alone by their northern allies. The people were tired and disgusted, their patience utterly exhausted with compromises and contrivancies—popular sovereignty, Lecompton, &c.—and the result is, the election of a president who is not merely sectional, but whose principles are fatally and forever at war with the union of these States. [N. Y. Day Book.

There is a rumor that the Zouaves regiment from Louisiana, have refused to move farther than Montgomery until they have received their pay. We hope this report is not true; but if it is, we trust the Confederate government will disband them immediately. We must confess that we have no particular fancy for these foreign names, or names adopted by our black republican enemies. If our own citizens form themselves into regiments, let them adopt American names—something indicating home attachments, and not ape either foreign names or manners; and if our foreign cities choose to form themselves into regiments, so as to be associated with each other, let them at least adopt names which indicate that they are in earnest in our cause.

We earnestly desire our citizens, one and all, to join us in discountenancing everything, in name or practice, aping or following foreign customs, and to encourage everything tending to southernise our army. Broken down circus-men and yankee itinerants, will be perambulating our country, reaping rich rewards from our own generous and enthusiastic people, unless we set our faces against all such humbuggery and charlatanism; and we hope our people will at once refuse to countenance, encourage, or patronise them, and keep their money for a better cause.

Some persons here in Mississippi seem to be impatient at what they deem a culpable delay on the part of the Confederate States in precipitating a decisive battle.—Such persons seem to think that campaigns can be planned in an hour, and executed in a day! A little reflection will convince us that great military combinations are necessarily slow in development. Reflect upon the ten thousand acts to be performed, in arming, equipping, transporting, and drilling troops, and it will be seen that every thing is going on prosperously. Have patience, good friend! we will log our vile oppressors soon enough.

In this connection we remark, that there are certain chimney-corner generals, sitting down at home, who have a proclivity for censuring certain military movements. They are free to declare, "this is wrong"—"that ought certainly to be done." Warlike operations and military combinations constitute a great whole—a mighty system, scientifically planned, each part connected, and all looking to final results to be produced by the working out of the system. Much of the plan is necessarily secret. It is absurd, therefore, for a mere civilian, unitiated in the details of the campaign, and unskilled in military science, to be lavish in censuring that which he has not comprehended, and thus impugn the capacity of the noble chieftains who guide our armies through the perilous conflict in which we are engaged. Let us all have faith and confidence in our government, and hoping that all is for the best, zealously aid in the glorious work in which we are engaged.

[Vicksburg Whig.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.—The Baltimore South says: The Steamer Adelaide arrived this morning from fortress Monroe, but she brings but little additional intelligence. The State of Georgia arrived there yesterday with the first regiment of New York State militia, Col. Allen, which was added to Gen. Butler's forces.—Two propellers of the Ericsson line also landed a number of horses and gun carriages, sent by way of Perryville.

The soldier charged with ravishing a young lady near fortress Monroe has been convicted and shot. His name, and the other particulars of the case, other than those already given, we were unable to obtain, in consequence of the efforts used to confine all knowledge of the facts within the garrison.

General Butler returned on Tuesday night to Newport News point, to superintend the erection of batteries there, and to survey the surrounding country with a view to the possessing himself of other prominent positions.

From the remarks made by the troops at the fortress, it is believed to be the intention of Gen. Butler to land his forces at Ocean View, Hampton roads, some six miles from Sewell's point, and ten from Norfolk. At this point there is a fine sandy beach, and the guns of the steamers can there cover the landing of the troops. By this movement, unless intercepted by an advancing army, Gen. Butler expects to move on Norfolk by regular siege movements.

A WAR PROGRAMME FOR MAJOR-GENERAL FREMONT.—A Washington dispatch to a New York paper lays down the programme of major-general Fremont as follows:

I am enable to send you a sketch of the work which will be assigned to major-general Fremont, on his acceptance of the position tendered him. He is expected to reach this country by the steamer which left Liverpool about the 21st ult. He will be placed in command of the western division of the army, which is to move down the Mississippi river. The force will go down in a flotilla or gun-boats. Part of it will land, forming an attacking party in the rear of the fort or fortification, while the gun-boats will engage the same in front. His instructions will be discretionary as to details, but positive as to the repossessing and occupying of all territory now held by sec