

Southern Manifesto.

The following important information came by telegraph to the city since our last issue. When such names as are appended below, explain that "all argument is exhausted!" it is time we should think, for the people of each State to be looking out and "preparing to put their house in order."

New York, Dec. 14.—The Herald correspondence says that at the request of Hon. Reuben Davis, a member of the convention of states, the southern members of Congress assembled at his rooms to-night, and adjourned at 11 o'clock, at which the following declaration was made and signed by those present. It had already been presented to the committee of thirty-three:

The Southern Manifesto.—To our Constituents: The argument is exhausted. All hope of relief in the Union, through the agency of the committee, and congressional legislation or constitutional amendments is extinguished, and we hope the south will not be deceived by appearances or the presence of guarantees. The republicans are resolute in their purpose to grant nothing that will or ought to satisfy the south. In our judgment the honor, safety and independence of the southern people are to be found only in a southern confederacy, the inevitable result of state secession; that the sole and primary aim of each slaveholding state ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from an unnatural and hostile Union.

Signed by Pugh, Clopton, Moore, Curry and Stalworth, of Alabama; Iverson, Underwood, Cartrell, Jackson, Jones and Crawford, of Georgia; Hawkins, of Florida; Hindman, of Arkansas; Brown, Barksdale, Singleton and Reuben Davis, of Mississippi; Craig and Luffin, of North Carolina; Benjamin and Landrum, of Louisiana; Senators Yule, Sebastian, Johnson of Arkansas, Sidel, Wigfall and Humphill, will sign it.

The manifesto will be immediately communicated to the several constituencies of the gentlemen named, by telegraph.

COUNTERFEIT TEN DOLLAR BILLS ON THE LOUISIANA STATE BANK.—The counterfeiters have been quite successful of late in flooding the community with ten dollar bills on the Louisiana State Bank of this city. The bills, at a cursory glance, are well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting. There are, however, three points about them which, if scrutinized, will at once distinguish the bogus from the genuine. The name of C. A. F. Roudan, cashier on the counterfeit note, is spelled C. A. F. Rincher. The hat or cap of the figure under the words New Orleans in the genuine notes does not touch the words New Orleans, and in the counterfeit it does; and the engraving and coloring on the back of the bogus bill are coarse and heavy.—N. O. True Delta.

EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG.—The Scientific American, referring to the fact that children are overtaken with school studies, says:

A New York school commissioner, with leather lungs and a cast iron head, may insist that a child who has been boxed up six hours in school shall spend the next four hours in study, but it is impossible to develop the child's intellect in this way. The laws of nature are inexorable. By dint of great and painful labor, the child may succeed in repeating a lot of words, like a parrot, but, with the power of its brain all exhausted, it is out of the question for it to really master and comprehend its lessons. The effect of the system is to enfeeble the intellect even more than the body. We never see a little girl staggering home under a load of books, or knitting her brow over at seven or eight o'clock in the evening, without wondering that our citizens do not arm themselves at once with carving knives, pokers, clubs, paving stones or any weapons at hand, and chase out the managers of our common schools, as they would wild beasts, that were devouring their children. Indeed they are worse than wild beasts, for these devours only the body, but these fiends consume both body and mind of the helpless innocents who fall into their clutches.

In Boston the system of studying out of school has been prohibited in relation to the girls, and we should be rejoiced to this city take the lead in extending this prohibition to all the schools. We are very glad to see that the time for gymnastic exercises is to be taken from the study hours, and not from those given to play—"Experience having shown," says the superintendent, "that the scholars learn more when a portion of the time is given to these exercises than when all is devoted to study."

EFFECT AT THE NORTH.—We hear of large establishments reducing work which it may not be proper now to name. In Bridgeport, upwards of 1000 employees are out of work, and in New Haven 2000.

Dunbar's hoop skirt factory at Bristol has stopped work.

The Plantation Hoe Company, and the Southern Carriage Company, both of Winsted, have had large Southern orders countermanded.

The stoppage of the Birmingham Iron and Steel Works is the worst blow to that village which Birmingham has ever experienced.

The prospect is that many branches of business in this and other Northern States will be prostrated the coming winter.—Hart. Times.

VIRGINIA—MYSTERIOUS MILITARY ORGANIZATION AT NORFOLK.—A dispatch dated Norfolk, Dec. 1, says: "A paper is being mysteriously circulated here for some days for signatures. From the source where it is said to have originated, I have no doubt that something serious is contemplated. Those whose signatures are canvassed are chiefly young men who are skilled in military tactics, and known to be thoroughly Southern in feeling. I obtained a slight clue to the contents of the document. It is simply a pledge to be ready at a moment's warning to start for a given point—Richmond, as I understand—and there join a force of chosen men, who are to battle in the front ranks in defense of Southern rights. It is supposed that a similar movement is on foot in every part of the State. It is surmised that this picked force will visit Washington the day of the inauguration. This organization is distinct from the regular military organization of the State.—Boston Herald Advocate.

A COCKADE IN BROADWAY.—We see from the local columns of the New York Tribune, that quite an interesting circumstance occurred in Broadway street, New York, a few days ago, in reference to the cockade. It seems that a Southern gentleman temporarily stopping in Gotham, put a cockade upon his hat and sauntered down Broadway. After going but a short distance, an "irrepressible" man (our informant says that he "is one of the most respectable mechanics") rushed from his store, snatched the hat from the head of the wearer, tore off the offensive emblem of Southern equality and independence, trampled it in the slush on the side walk, and finally kicked hat and cockade into the gutter. The Southerner of course attempted to punish these outrages, but a crowd disarmed him, held him fast till "one of the most respectable mechanics" in New York, finished his task of vindictive spite, and having completed it he received the cheers of a crowd of on-lookers. Isn't this quite a novel exhibition of the fraternal love which "Union-savers" find so much of in "Conservative New York?"

SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS IN THE FRENCH IMPERIAL PALACE.—Twenty millions of francs have been expended in embellishing the imperial apartments at the Tuilleries. A favorite saloon in the apartments occupied by the Empress, named the flower-room, has just been finished, and it would be difficult to imagine any thing more graceful than the paintings with which the walls and ceiling have been decorated by the artist Chaplin, and which represent flowers fancifully idealized and developed into female heads. The ceiling contains a group of allegorical figures—painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, history, and imagination—surrounding the Empress and doing homage to her as their protectress; under the group is the motto, "Super grana es universis"—the famous, "Thou hast excelled them all," addressed in the "Song of Solomon," to the most virtuous of women. This piece of biblical flattery was suggested by a village curate, who most assuredly possesses the instinct of courtly adulation.

In the room adjoining, Dufibe has painted, above the doors, the portraits of Mesdames de Morny, de Walewski—wives of the brother, and cousin of the Emperor, in virtue of the "bar sinister"—de Malakoff, cousin of the Empress, de Bassano and de Cadore. The walls of this room are charmingly ornamented with panels of birds and flowers by Appert.

In the Empress's private parlor is the Louis XVII, of Wappers. The Empress's dressing room, like that of Marie Antoinette at Fontainebleau, is fitted with mirrors, adorned with exquisite paintings executed upon the surface of the mirrors. The entire suite is furnished in the most luxurious and magnificent style and enriched with innumerable works of art, and the most splendid productions of Sevres.

A YOUNG LADY IN HOMESPUN.—A gay and fashionable young lady attracted considerable attention at the Georgia Fair, held at Atlanta last week, because of a most handsome and neatly fitting copperas homespun dress which she seemed justly proud. She is said to be wealthy and of a fine family, and for her dress, which really was among the handsomest of any kind on the ground, she certainly deserves a grand premium, and we insist upon the Agricultural Society's awarding her one.

An exchange says, we heard a number of ladies wish for a dress like it, but whether they wished it because of the style of goods, or because they discovered it to be so popular, we will not say. But most assuredly we were delighted to see this one Southern lady rigged out in home-made cloth, Southern manufacture, and we predict that in a short time it will be all the go. The North then will learn that our Southern ladies can dress neatly and look sweetly without calling upon them for fine silks and muslins of Northern manufactured goods of any kind.

Secession.

The following is the conclusion of the eloquent speech of Senator Toombs, of Georgia, delivered before the Legislature of his State, upon the present crisis of our political affairs. For its grave historical facts, rhetorical beauty and argumentative ability, if for no other reason, we regret we have not space for the entire speech:

Nothing but ruin will follow delay. The enemy on the 4th of March will trench himself behind a quagmire wall of defense—Executive power, judiciary, (Mr. Seward has already proclaimed its formation,) army, navy and treasury. Twenty years of labor and toil, and taxes all expended upon preparation, would not make up for the advantage your enemies would gain if the rising sun on the 5th of March should find you in the Union. Then strike, while it is yet time!

But we are told that secession would destroy the fairest fabric of liberty the world ever saw, and that we are the most prosperous people in the world under it. The arguments of tyranny, as well as its acts, always reneget themselves. The arguments now heard in favor of this Northern connection are identical in substance, and almost in the same words, as those which were used in 1775 and 1776 to sustain the British connection. We won liberty, sovereignty and independence by the American Revolution—we endeavored to secure and perpetuate these blessings by means of our Constitution. The very men who use these arguments admit that this Constitution, this compact, is violated, broken and trampled under foot by the Abolition party. Shall we surrender the jewels because their robes and incense have broken the casing? Is this the way to preserve liberty? I would as lief surrender it back to the British crown as to the Abolitionists. I will defend it from both. Our purpose is to defend these liberties. What baser fate could befall us or this great experiment of free government than to have written upon its tomb, "Fell by the hands of Abolitionists and the cowardice of its natural defenders." If we quail now this will be its epitaph.

We are said to be a happy and prosperous people. We have been, because we have hitherto maintained our ancient rights and liberties—we will be until we surrender them. They are in danger; come, freemen, to the rescue. If we are prosperous, it is due to God, ourselves, and the wisdom of our State government. We have an executive, legislative and judicial department at home, possessing and entitled to the confidence of the people. I have already vainly asked for the law of the Federal Government that promotes our prosperity. I have shown you many that retard that prosperity—many that drain our coffers for the benefit of our bitterest foes—I say bitterest foes. Show me the nation in the world that hates, despises, vilifies and plunders us like our Abolition "brethren" in the North. There is none. I can go to England or France, or any other country in Europe, with my slave, without modestation, or violating any law. I can go anywhere except in my own country, which called "the glorious Union," here alone am I stigmatized as a felon; here alone am I under the ban of the empire; here alone I have neither security nor tranquility; here alone are recognized governments ready to protect the incendiary, the assassin who burns my dwelling or takes my life, or those of my wife and children; here alone are hired emissaries, paid by brethren to glide through the domestic circle and intrigue insurrection, with all its nameless horrors. My countrymen, "if you have nature in you, bear it not." Withdraw yourselves from such a confederacy; it is your right to do so; your duty to do so. I know not why the Abolitionists should object to it, unless they want to torture and plunder you. If they resist this great sovereign right, make another war of the question; for that then will be the question; fight its battles over again; reconquer liberty and independence. As for me, I will take any place in the great conflict for rights which you may assign. I will take none in the Federal Administration during Mr. Lincoln's Administration.

If you desire a Senator after the 4th of March, you must elect one in my place. I have served you in the State and National Councils, for nearly a quarter of a century, without once losing your confidence. I am yet ready for the public service, when honor and duty call. I will serve you anywhere, where it will not degrade and dishonor my country. Make my name infamous forever, if you will, but save Georgia. I have pointed out your wrongs, your danger, your duty. You have claimed nothing but that rights be respected, and that justice be done. Emblazon it on your banner—fight for it, win it, or perish in the effort!

Several interesting items and articles are unavoidably laid over till next week.

CORONAS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PELLAGRA, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, a course should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Trochoc" or Lozenges, be the Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

Press and Types for Sale.

A SECOND HAND IMPERIAL PRESS, 24 by 32. Also a large quantity of types of various kinds, sufficient to establish a small country office.

The above is the Press and principal part of the types which are now used by the "Gazette & Sentinel." As the undersigned calculates to have no further use for them in a short time, (anticipating getting a large press and new types) those materials will be sold low for cash. For further particulars apply by letter to W. P. BRADBURN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROSS & GALLAGHER. IN LIQUIDATION.

Selling Off at Prime Cost.

THE undersigned will offer for sale "At Prime Cost" their Large, Varied and Extensive Stock of FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE & SADDLERY, from this date, until the 1st day of January next, when the balance then on hand, will be closed out at auction.

The present offers "A Rare Chance" for buyers to procure their Fall and Winter Supplies at extremely low prices.

The Stock is very complete and consists in part of the following articles:

- Fancy, Staple, House Furnishing and Plantation Dry Goods. Rich Dress Goods, of the new styles. Embroideries, of all descriptions. Silk, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, all sizes. Gents', Ladies' and Children's Silk and Merino Vests. Silk and Cloth Bagnous and Cloaks, for Ladies and Children. Cashmeres, Merinos, Delaines, of the best makes. Black and Colored Silks, all colors and new styles. Irish and French Poplins, very handsome. Plain & Embroidered Engl. Bareges, Grezilles, plain and embroidered. Pail de Chevre, very handsome—figured and plain. Valencia and Cashmere Plaids. Very beautiful styles Chints Cashmeres.

French, English & American Prints, Shirting, Linens, & Linen Sheatings. Table Damask, all widths, at all prices. Linen Towels and Towelings, of every description. White and Colored Cloths. Large assortment of Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans and Cottonades.

French Cloth, Black and Colored. Large invoice of Plantation and Family Blankets, at very low figures. Plain and Plaid Jaconets & Cambrics. Swiss Mull and Nainsook Muslin. Plaid and Figured Bobbinets and Wash Blaud. Thread and Valenciennes Edging and Insertion.

Swiss & Jaconet Bands & Flouncing. Silk, Woolen, Buck and Kid Gloves. Shirt Bosoms, very cheap. Checks, Denims, Kerseys, Linseys and Lowells. Ky. Jeans and Marlborough Plaids. Brown and White Sheatings and Shirtings, hickory stripe.

Valenciennes Sets, Collar & Sleeves. Swiss and Jaconet do do. Black Alpaca, Bobbinette & Tamies. Flannels, figured & plain—all colors and prices.

Fall and Winter Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

- Black Cloth Frock Coats of every grade. Superfine Black Cloth Dress Coats. do. Black and colored Cassimere Sacks and Business Coats. Reversible Cassimere Business Sacs. Black and colored Union Cassimere Paletots, Sacs and Business Coats. Black and colored Sateen Paletots and Sacs. Superfine colored Cassimere Pants. do. Black Doeskin do. Black and colored Union Cas. do. do. do. Sateen do. Superfine Silk Velvet Vests. do. Black and Fancy Silk Vests do. Black Doeskin & Sateen do. Colored and Black Union Cas. Vests, single and double breasted. Overcoats, Highlanders and Cloaks. Blanket Coats, Flushing and Pilot Cloth Coats, Monkey and Harney Jackets. And a general assortment of Low prices and medium quality clothing. Also a great variety of Furnishing Goods, such as Printed Puff Boom Shirts, White and colored Shirts, French and American Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Merino Drawers and Undershirts, light and heavy texture, Cotton and Woolen Socks, Neckties, Stocks Scarfs, etc. etc.

Youths' and Boys' Clothing.

We have just opened an assortment of Youths' and Boys' Winter Coats, Jackets, Overcoats, Pantalons, Vests, &c. &c.

Our stock of Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters is very large and comprises every style, known to the trade of the best material and finish.

Mens, Boys and Childrens Hats, and Caps

in a great variety.

Hardware and Cutlery, Guns and Saldery Department,

a full assortment.

ROSS & GALLAGHER,

North side of Main St., between Bank & Levee-sts. P. S. We will sell to responsible parties Goods payable the 1st day of January next.

Plaquemine, Oct. 11th, 1860.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANA—PAROISSE d'Iberville—Cour du Gême District.

Marie Arthemise Guidry, Adm., vs. Barthelmy Perron, Adm. No. 1382.

En vertu d'un ordre de saisie et vente a moi adressé par l'Hon'ble. Cour du Gême. District Judiciaire en et pour la paroisse d'Iberville, lancé dans la cause ci-dessus intitulée et numérotée, J'ai saisi et J'exposerai en vente publique au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur,

SAMEDI le 5 JANVIER prochain, 1861, à 11 heures, s. m., à la maison de cour de cette paroisse, les propriétés ci-après décrites et hypothéquées, savoir:

Lot No. 1, mesurant soixant-trois pieds de face avec cent dix huit pieds de profondeur, borné en face au par devant par la rue Short, en arrière par lot de James Carlin, du côté droite par lot No. 2, et sur le côté gauche par la rue Pipkin, ensemble avec toutes les Bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent et y appartiennent, pour payer et satisfaire à la somme de deux cents piastres avec intérêt à 8 pour cent par an du 20 Janvier 1860, et les frais comptant le jour de la vente. Deux cents piastres payable le 25 Janvier 1861, avec intérêt à 8 pour cent par an du 20 Janvier 1861, jusqu'à paiement. Deux cents piastres payable le 25 Janvier 1862, avec 6 pour cent d'intérêt;

du 20 Janvier 1862, jusqu'à paiement, et la balance du prix d'adjudication, s'il en reste, payable comptant le jour de la vente.

THEO. BLANCHARD, Sherif. Paroisse d'Iberville, le 29 Nov., 1860. decl.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF IBERVILLE—6th JUDICIAL DIST. COURT.

Marie Arthemise Guidry, Adm., vs. Barthelmy Perron, Adm. No. 1382.

BY virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed from the Honorable the Sixth District Court of the State of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of Iberville, issued in the above entitled and numbered cause, I have seized and will offer at public sale, to the highest and last bidder,

SATURDAY, 5th day of JANUARY next 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House of this Parish, the following described and mortgaged property, to wit:

Lot No. one, measuring seventy three feet in front by one hundred and eighteen feet in depth, bounded as follows, in front by Short street, in the rear by lot of James Carlin, on the right by lot No. two, and on the left side by Pipkin street, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon being and belonging to, to pay and satisfy the sum of two hundred dollars, with interest at eight per cent per annum, from the 20th January 1860 and costs in cash on the day of sale, two hundred dollars payable on the 25th January 1861, with 8 per cent interest per annum from the 20th January 1861, till paid; two hundred dollars payable on the 25th January 1862, with 6 per cent interest per annum from the 20th January 1862, till paid, and the balance of said price, if there be any, payable in cash, on the day of sale.

Parish of Iberville, Nov. 28th 1860. decl THEO. BLANCHARD, Sherif.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF IBERVILLE—6th JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

Everard G. Winn, vs. Felix McDonald. No. 1130.

By virtue of a writ of F. Fa. to me directed from the Hon'ble. the aforesaid Court in the above entitled and numbered cause, issued on a 12 months Bond, I have seized and will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, on

Saturday, the 5th day of January next, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court-house of this parish, in the town of Plaquemine, all the right, title, interest and claim of Everard G. Winn, in and to the following described property, to-wit:

The undivided half of a tract of land, lying and situated in the parish of Iberville, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, at a point opposite St. Gabriel's church, on the plantation of Mr. Valrey Roth, measuring in front four hundred and eighty feet on the Mississippi river by four hundred and fifty feet in depth, between parallel lines, and is bounded above by lot of Dan. Cox, and below and in the rear by land of Valrey Roth.

The above described property will be sold without benefit of appraisement to pay and satisfy a 12 months Bond.

Parish of Iberville, Dec. 3, 1860. decl THEO. BLANCHARD, Sherif.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANA—PAROISSE d'Iberville—Cour du Gême District.

Everard G. Winn, vs. Felix McDonald. No. 1130.

En vertu d'un writ de F. Fa à moi adressé par l'Hon'ble. la s-m-dite cour dans la cause ci-dessus intitulée et numérotée, lancé sur un Bon de 12 mois, J'ai saisi et J'exposerai en vente publique au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur pour du comptant

Samedi le 5er Janvier prochain, 1861, à 11 heures, A. M., à la maison de Cour de cette paroisse, dans la ville de Plaquemine, tous les droits, titres, intérêts et prétensions de Everard G. Winn, en et aux propriétés ci-après décrites, savoir:

La moitié indivise d'un morceau de terre situé dans la paroisse d'Iberville, sur la rive droite du fleuve à une pointe vis à vis l'église St. Gabriel, sur l'habitation de Mr. Valrey Roth, mesurant quatre cent quatre vingt pieds de face on fleuve avec un profondeur de quatre cent cinquante pieds, entre lignes parallèles, borné eu haut par terrain appartenant à Daniel Cox, et eu bas et eu arrière par terre de Mr. Valrey Roth.

Ce dit terrain sera vendu sans bénéfice d'appraisement pour payer le dit Bon de 12 mois.

Déclaré d'Iberville, le 3 Décembre, 1860. d.c.s THEO. BLANCHARD, Sherif.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANA—PAROISSE d'Iberville—6th JUDICIAL DIST. COURT.

Eliza Patrick, wife, vs. Theodore Johnston, husband. No. 1351.

In this case a judgment by default having been regularly taken, and the defendant having failed to file an answer within the legal delay, and by reason of the evidence adduced and on file, and the law being in favor of the plaintiff, and against the defendant: It is ordered and decreed that the plaintiff, Eliza Patrick, recover of the defendant, Theodore Johnston, the sum of one thousand and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, with legal interest from the 11th day of July 1860, until paid; and that plaintiff have a legal mortgage, to date from the 27th day of March 1849, on all the property of defendant for the payment of said sum.

And it is further ordered and decreed, that plaintiff be and she is hereby separated in property from her said husband, Theodore Johnston, and that she have the sole and exclusive control, management and administration of her separate property and estate, and that the community heretofore existing between the parties be dissolved, and that defendant pay the costs of this suit.

DAN'L D. AVERY, Judge 6th Jud'l. District. Oct. 26, 1860.

A true copy. Clerk's office, Dec. 6th, 1860. de S. M. A. ESTEVAN, Clerk.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANA—PAROISSE d'Iberville—Cour du Gême District.

Eliza Patrick, épouse, vs. Theodore Johnston, husband. No. 1351.

En cette cause un jugement par défaut ayant été régulièrement pris, et le défendeur n'ayant point répondu dans les délais légaux, et par raison de l'évidence, et la loi étant en faveur de la demanderesse, et contre le défendeur.

Il est ordonné et décrété que la demanderesse Eliza Patrick, recouvre du défendeur Theodore Johnston, la somme de mille soixante-neuf piastres, et cinquante sous, avec intérêt, légal à partir du 11me jour de Juillet 1860, jusqu'à par fait paiement; et que la demanderesse ait une hypothèque légale d'autant du 27me jour de Mars 1849, sur toutes les propriétés du défendeur, pour le paiement de cette somme.

Et il est en plus ordonné et décrété que la demanderesse soit séparée de biens de son époux Theodore Johnston, et qu'elle ait l'entière administration de ses biens, et que la communauté existant entre eux soit dissoute et les frais à la charge du défendeur.

DAN'L D. AVERY, Juge du 6me District judiciaire. Oct. 26, 1860.

Par Copie, conforme à l'Original témoin ma signature et le sceau de notre dit cour ce 6me jour de Décembre 1860.

de S. M. A. ESTEVAN, Greffier.