

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Three Dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance. Five Dollars per annum, if not paid in advance. SINGLE COPIES—Ten Cents.

Candidates for the Convention.

We have been requested to insert the following announcements: For Delegates to the Convention for the Senatorial District, composed of the Parish of Iberville, Hon. A. TALBOT.

For Delegates to the Convention for the Parish of Iberville, THEODORE JOHNSTON, Esq., and COL. E. G. W. BUTLER.

PLAQUEMINE

Saturday, December 29, 1860.

Seriously Wanted.

We have gradually got down to that pecuniary condition when our wants in that line become a serious matter. No body now want orders—they want cash. Money we must have, or our domestic and business wheels will stop revolving.

Breckinridge & Lane Club.

The late Breckinridge and Lane Club of Plaquemine, are earnestly requested to meet at LeBlanc's Hall, Plaquemine, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration matters of interest of an important and imperative character which will then be brought before the meeting.

We call the particular attention of members of the Plaquemine Breckinridge and Lane Club (for it has never yet been formally dissolved)—all who have regard for the honor of the body to which they were attached—to give their attention to the notice above of the President, and if possible be present on the occasion alluded to.

OUR CLUB AND READING ROOM.—In answer to a friend and subscriber, we will say that, with subscriptions already obtained, and relying implicitly upon the promises of others of our personal and political friends, we calculate commencing the building, in which the room will be, early in February, if not sooner.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.—Our subscribers must reflect that the Holidays are about, and they must not expect much from us. We wish them all a good time, and plenty of health and happiness hereafter—and ever a smile on their countenances when the pleasure is presented them of paying the printer's bill!

Ibervilleans, proud of the honor of their sons, will be pleased to learn of any distinguished position which any of them have achieved through their courage, talents and energy. Many of our naturalized citizens that we have heard of, as having been arrested in France, Germany and elsewhere, and forced into the military service of those countries, we have heard mention of but two such citizens who have been released through the intercession of our country's representatives—and both of those by Mr. E. G. W. BUTLER, Jr., a native of this parish, and Secretary of Legation at Berlin—services which he performed through considerable personal boldness and daring, and by the display of great diplomatic tact and ingenuity, laboring as he was under the cramped conventionalities of a subordinate diplomatic position. He succeeded through his own individual exertions—and thus, so much more elevated the honor. Read the article in another column, headed, "A Louisiana Representative Abroad."

A MARANGOUIN BEAR.—Our old friend CHARLEY ROBERTSON, of Bayou Marangouin, sent us a magnificent piece of Bear meat for our Christmas present, which reached us just in the nick of time, and for which we tender him our most grateful acknowledgments. It is not every one who can get such a present at such a time. It was tender, juicy, delicious—and two bottles of fine oil were obtained from the superfluous fat that surrounded it.—In his note to us, Mr. ROBERTSON says "this bear weighed sixty hundred and forty two pounds, without the entrails!" A whooper, certainly. If any one doubts it, let him take a look at one of his fore paws hanging up in the front room of our office, and he will be in doubt no longer. Mr. R. also says that this one makes nineteen bears he has killed this season—that there are plenty more left of the same sort as the last—and that "Bayou Plaquemine" will have to try again before it can come up to the figure in weight of the Bayou Marangouin stock.

VENISON.—Mr. William Billings, of Grosse Tete, will please accept our thanks for a fine cut from a buck, which he was kind enough to send us. We would thank another gentleman of the same name for a similar favor, only that being indebted to him for such a multitude of favors, the mere recognition of this one would be like disowning all the rest, the memory of which will ever be kept green.

The publication of the National Democrat, (a Douglas organ, at Alexandria, La.) has been discontinued.

Secession the Only Alternative.

Every day but adds to the certainty (if it was before doubted) of the speedy secession from the American Union—following close upon the footsteps of South Carolina—of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana. Arkansas will go next.

Southern Senators and Representatives in Congress have tried in vain to get such concessions from the Black Republicans that would secure us in our rights in future, preserve our property from molestation, and restore peace and happiness to our one proud and prosperous country. The Congressional committees upon this subject have at last adjourned, without anything being effected with the Republicans to raise any hope in the breasts of patriotic men that the Union would be preserved—for they alone maintain its glory within their grasp, and to God and posterity will they be accountable for its dissolution. In fact it is already dissolved; and so momentous with the act of Secession of South Carolina, having spent all their efforts to no avail, Southern Senators—men who have long and faithfully represented their country—write and telegraph back to each State that all hope has passed from their breasts for the honor, safety and welfare of the South in the Union, and if we would save ourselves from "the wide-spread ruin and degradation of the rule which our enemies propose to inaugurate with the inauguration of Lincoln," that each State will at once secede from the Union.—Shall we pay no heed to the voices of men whom we have entrusted with our gravest political interests?

These results impressing themselves upon the minds of those who were previously "co-operationists," must impel them to the conclusion that "co-operation" is out of the question now. Indeed, the subject seems to have died out in this vicinity within the past week.

Five States will, in all probability, have gone out of the Union, or have passed acts of Secession, before the Convention in this State assembles. What States, therefore, would Louisiana co-operate with? No—the policy of co-operation among the slave States, at the present time and epoch in our political affairs, relative to the final action of such States, much as such a course might have been desirable at one time, is now simply inapplicable. The only way the Southern States can now "co-operate," for their mutual interest and welfare, is after they have decided, upon their own individual sovereignty, the question of Secession. If they all—or those States which have already taken measures to act upon the question—decide upon it affirmatively, co-operation will then be necessary and indispensable in forming a separate Confederacy—and that is the only manner in which "co-operation" is applicable now.

From what we can observe of the sentiments of the people of this State, through parish meetings and other ways of expressing themselves, they run by large majority in favor of Secession, and separate State action—and the last ten days show a great impetus in that direction. "In fact, much as we mourn a dissolution of this once great and glorious Union and the burial of its proud histories—and no one could mourn such an event with more heartfelt sorrow than ours—if yet we cannot conceive how any other feeling than that of determined dissolution of all political ties and interests with the Northern States, can be entertained by the people of the Southern States, sensitive as to their honor, jealous of any infringement on their "peculiar institution," and unwavering in their resolve to maintain their constitutional rights.

We therefore conclude that but one feeling animates the breasts of Louisianaans, and that is a feeling of determination never to submit to Lincoln! This foreshadows the certainty of Louisiana seceding from the Union on or before the 4th of March next, unless some Providential interference saves the country from so deplorable an end. When a hour and a petty looms up before the mind of a brave and conscientious people, consequences can never deter them from the course which that right and that duty point to.

Letter from Col. Butler.

Agreeably to the request expressed below, we give publicity to the letter that follows from Col. Butler, which speaks for itself. Accepting the position assigned him by his friends on the ticket with Messrs. Talbot and Johnston (whose sentiments all know) Col. Butler will—if the people endorse the ticket on the 7th January—be found co-operating with these gentlemen. Such is our understanding of his position, from the following letter alluded to:

BAYOU GOULA, Dec. 27, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—I have this moment received the enclosed letter from Col. E. G. W. Butler, which I ask you, in justice to that gentleman, to publish in your next issue.

P. M. LAMBREMONT.

DUSBOYNE, Dec. 27, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—Learning that I am placed in a false position, by a misapprehension, I will not say a misstatement, of my conversations and by the alleged determination of those politically opposed to me to place me on their ticket for the Convention, I deem it proper to say that I am no submissionist, or Unionist, in that sense of the word; that I am in favor of Louisiana going, with the neighboring States, out of the present Union; and that, whilst I feel flattered by the confidence implied in the proposed nomination by my political opponents, I prefer to occupy the position assigned me by my friends on the ticket with Messrs. Talbot & Johnston.

Yours truly, E. G. W. BUTLER.

Latest from South Carolina.

Evacuation of Fort Moultrie! Its Destruction by Fire!!

We are under obligations to Mr. J. P. McARDEN, clerk of that fine packet the Laurel Hill, which arrived yesterday, for the Delta of the previous evening (the latest paper we could receive previous to going to press) in which we receive a very important telegram, overshadowing all other news from that quarter, interesting as it may be, which is as follows:

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Fort Moultrie was evacuated last night. The guns were spiked, and it is now being demolished by fire. The troops were conveyed to Fort Sumpter, but four soldiers remaining in charge. The effect has created intense excitement. The Convention still in secret session.

And this is all there is about this deeply exciting and momentous matter, direct or indirectly—leaving it to the reader to form his own conclusions. It was possibly an order of Government, to be put into effect, in case its commander thought an attack inevitable. It is hardly probable that the Carolinians would do it. The mail of to-night (we are writing this on Friday) will doubtless enlighten us in the matter.

From the above paper we glean the following additional items of foreign and domestic news:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Indian Agent Bailey, announces his individual guilt of having stolen bonds to the amount of \$800,000, and he has been given up by his bondsmen to justice. The South Carolina commissioners had arrived, and would have an interview with the President on the following day. The Secretary of the Treasury denies any defalcation in his Department. In the South Carolina convention, on the 25th, Judge Withers reported favorably on sending commissioners to each of the slaveholding States, on adopting the Constitution of the United States as a basis for the Provisional Government of the Southern States, and requesting the commissioners to urge the Southern States to send delegates to a general Southern convention—after, of course, such States had seceded from the Union; an ordinance was also adopted to send the act of Secession, the Declaration of Independence, &c. &c., to the non-slaveholding States. Gov. Pickens has already announced to the world that South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free, sovereign State, and as such, the power to levy war, &c. &c.

Mr. Rhett offered an ordinance that the convention of the seceded States meet at Montgomery, Ala.—that there shall be as many delegates from each State as such States send members to Congress, and the United States constitution recommended as a suitable basis for that of the Southern Confederacy. There was a report in Charleston on the 26th, that many hundred troops are en route for the forts in the neighborhood of Charleston, and that Fort Sumpter had been reinforced by a large body of mariners, in the disguise of laborers.

FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Pekin has been given up by the Allies, after having taken it, and peace between China, on one side, and England and France on the other, is said to have been concluded. So much treasure was taken in the Emperor's summer palace, that a French pirate sold his share for 30,000 francs. A body of some 200 men had been found in the woods in the rear of Corrolihan, and 75 had been arrested; various surmises had been made as to their purpose or design in thus congregating together—no good ones, of course.

Secession of South Carolina.

Everybody by this time, knows that South Carolina has passed the Act of Secession from the American Union. We have been favored by Dr. A. HALL, of this place, with an extra from the Charleston Mercury, in handbill form, detailing in few words this great event, which is as follows:

Passed unanimously at 1.15 o'clock, P. M., December 20th, 1860.—AN ORDINANCE TO DISSOLVE the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also, all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the Union now subsisting between South

Carolina and other States, under the name of "The United States of America," is hereby dissolved.

Latest Miscellaneous Items.

The proposition presented to the committee of 33, by Senator Crittenden, were lost after a long debate. Among the last news from Washington, was that the Cabinet was in session respecting the purpose of sending a fleet to Charleston to protect the forts. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, was burned in effigy in Memphis, because of his submission principles. A police officer was stabbed in the back early in the night in New Orleans, a few nights since, by a Sicilian, and instantly killed; his name was Lefrandier; another police officer, who was an important witness against Mulholland, for killing Mulholland was condemned to death a few days since) went home and hung himself. The d—l seems to pay at present in the city, among the officials and police generally, and matters look badly every way you look at it, with respect to the city's guardians, and their relation to the rascals that come into their possession.

Telegraphic Synopsis Of Interesting Congressional and other Items.

Mississippi has gone for immediate secession by a large majority, in the late election for delegates to the convention. The news of the secession of South Carolina, seems to create great joy through the Southern States. Guns were fired in honor of the occasion, in Memphis, Savannah, Wilmington, Portsmouth and elsewhere; in New Orleans three hundred guns were let off in her honor. Many naval and military officers, hailing from South Carolina and Georgia, have resigned. Hon. Pierre Soulé has come out in a card defining his position—he is for co-operation with the other Southern States, before deciding definitely for Louisiana, pretending not to know that five States, in all probability, will be out of the Union before our convention convenes. Senator Toombs has telegraphed lengthily to his State, to secede at once, as all hopes of getting any satisfactory adjustment of our difficulties are at an end, and that delay, or submission to the inauguration of Lincoln, is ruin and death to the South. H. Jones McCall, a wealthy planter of Ascension, and formerly of the commercial house of Lauve & McCall, New Orleans, has accepted the invitation to run as a candidate for the convention from his Senatorial district. In his letter of acceptance, he takes the ground of separate State action with the view of immediate secession from the Union. It is a clear and forcible production, emanating evidently from the heart of a patriot and the head of an intelligent gentleman. The immortal John Minor Botts, of Va., has been requested, through a paper numerously signed, to cease his heels and leave the United States. This paper signing practice is a curious institution. The New York Tribune states that Mr. Lincoln "is opposed to yielding one inch of Black Republicanism, or the slightest change in the position of the Republican party, as regards the question of slavery in the Territories." There now, Gen. Korney has resigned. The Congressional Union Committee has resigned till the 7th of January, and the Republicans, in caucus, have concluded that they cannot come to any terms with the ultra Southern States. The South Carolina delegation withdrew from Congress last Monday; the Alabama and Mississippi members will wait till their States take action in convention.

MUSIC ON THE WATER.—A few evenings since Mr. BONNING, the popular Professor of Music, with his pupils, treated a number of invited guests, as also many attentive and wrapped listeners on the bank, with some choice and fine airs from wind instruments, on board the State boat, engaged for the purpose of conveying the party about on the broad water in front of our town. We learn that Mr. B.'s pupils make astonishing progress.

INTERESTING TO DIVORCED WIVES.—The New York court of common pleas, Judge Brady presiding, has decided that in cases of divorce the female side of the house must pay its own debts from the moment the decree of divorce is rendered. The case is that of Mrs. Forrest, who resisted payment of a claim for dry goods amounting to \$552, on the ground that she was then the wife of Mr. Forrest, the question turning upon the point of appeal from the decree of divorce still pending. The court decided that the appeal was only for the purpose of settling the question of alimony.

A German inventor has made a little machine which turns out two thousand cigars daily.

A Louisiana Representative Abroad.

From the N. O. Delta.

Among the representatives abroad of the present American Government, no one has been more distinguished for zeal and ability in the performance of the highest duties towards his fellow-citizens and his country, than Mr. E. G. W. Butler, Jr., son of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. E. G. W. Butler, of Iberville, and Secretary of Legation and Acting Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Berlin. The ardor which this gallant young Louisianian has displayed in the discharge of the delicate duties devolving upon him, is highly creditable to his patriotism, and his success in securing the release of American (naturalized) citizens from the Prussian conscription, and proves that he is personally worthy of the responsible position he has been called upon to fill. More especially is this fact made evident by the announcement of the Prince Regent, in the order for the release of Joseph Wolfram—that it was not to be considered as the surrender of a principle, but as a personal favor to Mr. Butler.

From a reliable source we have the following interesting particulars of the proceedings in the case of Joseph Wolfram: After Mr. Butler's note to Baron Scheidnitz demanding, as acting Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, the immediate release of Joseph Wolfram from the Prussian army, he attended the encampment and maneuvers of the Guards at Fursenwald, under the immediate command of the Prince Regent; and, after a splendid charge of cavalry under the command of his son, the Prince of Prussia, Edward said to the former: "May it please your Royal Highness, I will say that he who commands 180,000 such soldiers, does not need the formal military services of an American naturalized citizen; and that it seems to me that the present moment is a most appropriate one for you to apply the noble sentiment of Ex-President Pierce—the hour of triumph should be the hour of magnanimity—and to say for Wolfram, with whose case I have already made you familiar, grace!"

The Regent directed an assistant to investigate the case and report to him in person, and turning to Mr. Butler, said: "Remain content; the pardon shall be granted, if possible, as a personal favor to you, Mr. Butler." Soon after the Prince Regent was called away from Berlin to Warsaw and elsewhere, and matters remained in statu quo. In the meanwhile Prince Charles, brother of the Regent, treated Mr. Butler with the most marked attention; invited him to become a member of the Royal Hunting Association, and drank the health of his mother at dinner, with the request that he would communicate the fact to her; and, on his departure for the Congress of Sovereigns at Warsaw, promised to remind the Regent of his promise in regard to Wolfram.

In accordance with this promise the Prince Regent transmitted from Warsaw an order for Wolfram's release.

Louisiana has no reason to fear for her safety, when she possesses gallant children like these—who display equal ability in service abroad, and zeal for the preservation of the rights, the honor and the liberty of their State and section. A foreign journal notices an ingenious contrivance for keeping crows from the corn field in operation on a neighboring farm. It is a self-acting gun, which, being loaded in the morning, continues to shoot at certain intervals during the day. It is so made that it can be set to discharge itself once in ten or fifteen minutes, or half an hour, or longer as may be desired. A married lady found her two sons engaged in quarreling, and in hopes of putting an end to their differences, said to them: "You young rascals, if you don't behave yourselves, I'll tell both your fathers."

INK STAINS it is said, can be instantaneously removed from woollen table covers by sprinkling them with a mixture of pepper and salt, which entirely absorbs the ink.

In the House of Representatives of Georgia, on Saturday, the bill to compel free negroes to choose a master, or be sold by the sheriff, or leave the State, passed by 83 to 48.

Bayou Goula Military Company.

A meeting was held at Bayou Goula on the 1st of December to form a military company. On calling the meeting to order, P. O. Hebert, Esq., was appointed President—J. P. Stone, W. M. Thompson, Vice Presidents, and Ernest Callery and Theo. Hebert, Secretaries. Remarks were made by the President and also by Col. E. G. W. Butler, after which the meeting was adjourned to December 13th, 1860.

On which occasion, according to appointment, a meeting was called and Nat Cropper was appointed President; Jno. Randolph, Vice President, and Ed. Barlow, Secretary. An election was gone into by officers of the company, and the following gentlemen were elected: Captain, Gustave Lauve.

1st Lieutenant, Nat Cropper. 2d Lieutenant, T. G. Stringer. Ord. Sergeant, Theo. Hebert. 2d Sergeant, A. Bush. 3d Sergeant, J. B. Pettier. 1st Corporal, A. Breaux. 2d do V. Gotheraux. 3d do M. Snee. The meeting was then adjourned and met on Monday the 27th Dec., 1860, and drafted the constitution and by-laws of the company.

GUSTAVE LAUVE, Captain. Tans. H. MARAT, Ord. Sergeant.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Father, THOS. E. GRACE, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH GAUGHLIN—all of this Parish. Ah, Grace, you're gone and subscribed yourself a Unionist—was he to understand by this that you are a Submissionist? You know it is a subject agitating men's minds at present. Define your position, or you may have to succumb, as card dates do when they are beaten—grin and bear it. Thank you for the evidence of your future state.

In New Orleans, on Monday, 24th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Walker, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. DAVID N. BARROW, of Iberville parish, to Miss LOU. C. PILCHER, daughter of Mr. Mason Pilcher of that city.

Descendants of Tennesseeans uniting their destinies in a distant State. Our friend Barrow is a bold man to take such a step at such a time. He has the united wishes, however, of hosts of friends for his everlasting happiness in the only Union Southerners seem to care about at present.

By Last Night's Mail.

Further about Fort Moultrie.

Great Excitement in Charleston.

We stop the press to give our readers the following important news, condensed, from the Delta of yesterday:

Charleston, Dec. 27, 12 M.—Fort Moultrie was not destroyed, as previously reported. The gun carriages alone were on fire; the cannon were spiked, and it was reported that a train had been laid to blow up the Fort. This, however, is doubted.

The excitement and indignation are on the increase.

Charleston, Dec. 27, 1 P. M.—Mayor Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie in order to allay discussion concerning that post, and at the same time strengthen his own position.

Charleston, Dec. 27, 1 P. M.—Captain Foster, with a small force, remains at Fort Moultrie.

Several military companies have been ordered out to protect the magazines and arsenals in this vicinity, it being reported that a military corps from the interior is now en route for this locality. A collision is not improbable.

The prevailing impression is that a collision will take place in the course of a few weeks.

Large gangs of men are landing stores and ammunition at Fort Sumpter, from schooners.

One of the Government officers from Fort Moultrie, who landed in the city previous to the first despatch above, alleges that Major Anderson ordered the transfer of the garrison of Fort Moultrie on his own authority. Nobody, however, credited it.

It is thought Anderson would not have thus acted without orders. The excitement in the city is momentarily increasing.

The Governor of Kentucky has called an extra session of the Legislature on the 17th January.

Washington News.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The report that troops have been ordered to the forts in the neighborhood of Charleston is not credited here. Nor is it believed that the Administration contemplates giving any such orders, deeming anything having a tendency to increase the inflammation of the Southern sentiment particularly inadvisable at the present moment.

An Address to the Border States.

An address has been prepared to be submitted to members of Congress from the border slave States, relative to getting those States to send commissioners to Baltimore on 13th February, to devise a plan for their action.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of SIMPSON A. WAHLEY, Sr., will please come forward and settle immediately—and all to whom said estate is indebted will in behalf present their claims—either to Thos. White or to R. ROUSSEAU, Atty.—dec29-1m

State of Louisiana, Parish of Iberville—Sixth District Court.

In matter of Estate of Pierre Durand, dec. WHEREAS, Pierre Dubuclet has this day petitioned this Court for letters of administration of the estate of Pierre Durand, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days from the date hereof why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's office, Iberville, Dec. 27, 1860. dec29 M. A. ESTEVAN, Clerk.

Etat de la Louisiane—Cour du 6me District—Paroisse d'Iberville. Dans la Succession de feu Pierre Durand.

ATTENDU que Pierre Dubuclet a ce jour presenté sa petition en cette Cour a l'effet d'obtenir des lettres d'administration dans la succession de feu Pierre Durand. Avis est par ce present donné a tous ceux qui ont des raisons pour lesquelles ils se feraient valoir a la dite petition. Bureau du Greffier, Iberville, 27 Dec., 1860. dec29 M. A. ESTEVAN, Greffier.

Notice. Came to my plantation, 10 miles west of Resolade, a bay creole mare, branded E. L. and unbrake. JACOB COFFMAN.