

THE INDEPENDENT.

DEFENDI REPUBLICAN JUVENIS; NON DENEGARI SENEX. — Cicero.

JAMES G. TALLAFERRO, Editor & Proprietor

HARRISONBURG.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1861.

Read new advertisements generally. There are "notices," legal and medical. One of our species has erred and a reward is offered for his capture. Mr. Rothrock tells of his stock &c. and we vouch for the correctness thereof. There is a runaway in jail, and other matters too numerous to mention. Your eye to the proper columns for particulars.

We are yet without official returns from the late judicial election. We shall probably be enabled to publish the result in each parish composing the District by the fourth of July.

Every body bound for Fort Pickens or vicinity, would do well to recollect the "Excelsior" to-day at 11 o'clock. As for yourself, if it continues to "blister," we shall take her on Monday morning next at quarter after six.

Frost.—A heavy frost was plainly visible to early risers yesterday morning. This together with the cold nights now prevalent will prove a damper to the young and tender vegetation. Damages to cotton will likely be reported next week.

Forty Nine Cents.—Pleards about town inform the public that pictures are now to be had at fifty cents. It is presumed that in the absence of change; the sum designated in our heading would be satisfactory to both artist and subject. Be this as it may, the terms are liberal enough, and the "war" news increasing, doubtless there will be a rush to the gallery.

The immense display of white pine boxes, crates, bundles barrels &c. &c. around and about our neighbors on the corner, is indicative that the indefatigable firm of I Shlenker & Bro. are in receipt of goods, wares and merchandize. A standing advertisement in detail gentlemen; would more fully impress the fact upon the minds of the people.

We would cheerfully comply with the request of "A Patron" by publishing the letter he sent us, taken from the columns of a New York paper, if we could spare room for it. We are sorry to insert articles of the kind, but the positions and views of the letter writer are in the main correct, but they have been so frequently presented by the Southern press and by various writers in the Southern Journals, that they have lost something of novelty, if not of interest.

TAINIT TO BE FINISHED.—The citizens of Trinity have in their town at this time B. H. Tucker, Esq., of this place. Notwithstanding the gentleman is not a stranger among them, we commend him and his company of reliable and trustworthy workmen to their kind care. They are fully prepared to build and fit up in the shortest possible time houses both great and small, and if our neighbors are desirous to finish their town, in a neat, prompt and workmanlike manner, now is the time to accomplish the end. Mr. Tucker, and those composing his corps are gentlemen all over, and try their who may, will be found "plumb" through their honorable and indispensable calling.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.—Our town is overrun with every product of the garden and early fruits. We have in time passed asserted that the ladies of Harrisonburg have no superiors in these things, which is most properly these especial provisos to superintend; we at this time assert without fear of successful refutation that they are without equals. If any are skeptical in the premises, a stroll about the many well ordered and carefully cultivated, ornamental and vegetable gardens in our midst, is alone required to substantiate the fact. In this place we tender to our esteemed lady friend Mrs. M. E. O'ney, "Godley," a year for that present of strawberries, the most coveted of delicacies. They were accompanied with cream, sugar etc. and it is superfluous to "type" their fate.

BOOKS AND STATISTICS.—Our venerable Postmaster is in receipt of a new and select assortment of religious, school, and miscellaneous books. The "Union" societies of the good old-time gentlemen, though wrong, tend not to lessen him in the estimation of the community. No man in our midst is more endeared to all, and his unremitting attention to the arduous duties confided to him worthily entitles him to the patronage of the people. His present stock has been selected with great care, and is complete in every department. Every possible kind of school paraphernalia, Church and Sunday-school books, together with an immense and choice collection of miscellaneous works, all the recent Magazines, periodicals, and pictorial papers adorn his shelves. Every body would call on everybody's obliging old friend, as no investment made with him will ever be regretted.

The Constitution of the U. S. Will, Edw. A. Kingly

In the 2nd clause of the 6th Article of the 1st Article of the new Constitution, we find the following principle adopted from the usage of the parliament of Great Britain:

"Congress may by law grant to the principal officers in each of the executive departments," a seat upon the floor of either house with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department.

Here is a thoroughly bold innovation upon representative republican government. The high executive officers of the nation, the creatures of the President, his friends, his dependents and hangers on, ever ready to do his bidding on pain of forfeiting their offices, are to have "seats upon the floor of either House with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department."

The "measures appertaining" to the departments, are sure to be the measures of the President himself or to receive his sanction. He is thus indirectly clothed with legislative as well as executive powers. He originates measures, recommends them, and by his cabinet ministers "with seats on the floor of either House" he is invested with a direct influence in the legislative branch of government, which, coupled with the large power, arising from position and patronage, will enable him, to an immense extent, to control the action of the representatives of the people. This is obviously the tendency and effect of this new feature introduced into the government of the Confederacy by the sages of Montgomery whatever may be said to the contrary. It is a mere evasion to say that it is introduced merely to enable the Heads of Department to explain their measures. The cabinet officers become by this English custom, heretofore unknown in any system of American government, Senators and Representatives, not deriving their privileges as such from the people, but enjoying their prerogatives by appointment and courtesy conferred by the servants of the people. Perhaps it may be said that they have not the right of voting. The right of voting is not expressly given; neither is it expressly withheld; and it is not quite clear that they might not claim the right of voting as incidental to the right of discussing. But concede that they have no right to vote, still they have seats in both houses of Congress. They are alternately Senators and members of the Lower House. Each secretary may when his own measures are under consideration, take his seat in the Senate, participate in debate as long as he thinks proper, then withdraw and betake himself to the hall of the House of Representatives and join in the debate there also ad libitum. This right to a seat in both Houses compensates the want of a vote, and this privilege of debating in both Houses, gives him to all intents and purposes, as much influence in support of his own measures, which he will always be anxious to carry, as any member of either branch of Congress; and, with his outside power and appliances, a great deal more.

But there is a redeeming rule in the English system in regard to the right accorded to Ministers to support their measures in the Parliament, which seems to have been entirely excluded by the law givers of the Confederacy. If a ministry fail to carry its measures through, the failure is fatal to its longer continuance in office. When a measure of the ministry falls through in the British House of Commons, it is a signal for ministers to resign their offices and give place to the inauguration of a different policy. But, by the Montgomery Constitution, the heads of departments might fail in one set of bad measures and, without losing their offices, introduce a worse set the next day, and be heard in the advocacy of them.

We can view this strange innovation upon American Constitutional law, in no other light than as an insidious siphoning of power from the people to increase the power of the few. We shall point out another instance of this sort in the Montgomery Constitution, after a while.

The Alexandria papers record the death of Walter Overton Winn, who died on his plantation in Rapides on Friday last. He was about twenty-eight years of age.

OUR SPRINGS IN LOUISIANA.—There was a gentleman in our office yesterday who lives in the Parish of Calcasieu—on the west fork of Calcasieu river and has near his place a petroleum, or coal oil spring, out of which bubbles the needful liquid for lamps—paraffine candles and Bragg's Liniment. This gentleman has had the liquid of his spring properly analyzed, and is going at once to work with the needful machinery, to make coal oil, one of the staple products. Now Pennsylvanians, who have been boring for the last six months, think of springs of oil, from which buckets can be taken, and nothing dimmed. [See our Rouge, Capot.]

II.—Oil.—Oil is the significant motto of a company who have recently commenced boring for oil on Mud Lick, Johnson county, Ky.

A beautiful thought is thus suggested in the Koran: Angels in the grave, will not question thee as to the amount of wealth thou hast left behind, but as to what deeds thou hast done in the world to entitle thee to a seat among the blest.

How would it Work?

Suppose the border States seceded. The constitutional obligations and laws now existing for the arrest and return of fugitive slaves from the free States would of course be entirely removed. That being the case it is not clear that slavery would rapidly recede from those parts of the border States which are contiguous to the free States. Would such a state of things strengthen the tenure of slave property in the border States? Would secession render Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri permanent slave holding States? There are Northern disunionists as well as Southern disunionists. The Northern disunionists are as anxious for the secession of the border States as the Southern disunionists are. They of the North believe, that the Constitution of the United States is the great bulwark of slavery on this continent. That destroyed, they think the way open to the utter extermination of slavery in all the Southern States. It would do us no harm to ponder well the reasons upon which these men build their opinions. There may be in those reasons, more things than are dreamt of in the secessionist's philosophy.

Submissionists. The co-operationists or Anti-secessionists may now with some propriety be termed "submissionists" as they were to a man, in every State of the Confederacy strongly in favor of the submission of the new government to the people for their approval or rejection; while their opponents as vigorously resisted it.

SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We have yet to see the correction of the mistakes in regard to South Carolina in the Submission press. We give them another chance to correct their statement, about the restrictions upon voting. An election law was published in the Charleston Mercury, that the judges could know all its provisions: Every free white man, of the age of twenty-one years, (papers and non-commissioned officers and privates of the United States Army excepted) who hath been a citizen and resident of this State two years previous to the day of election, and who has a freehold of fifty acres of land or a town lot, of which he has been legally seized and possessed at least six months before such an election; or, not having any such freehold or town lot, hath been resident in the Election District in which he offers to give his vote, before the election, six months he shall have a right to vote in the Election District in which he holds such property or residence.—Memphis Avalanche.

Albeit, ours is no "Submission press," otherwise than as being in favor of submitting constitutions and secession ordinances to the vote of the people. The law above stated, gives to a man who owns a fifty acre freehold or a town lot in half a dozen different election districts, the right of voting half a dozen times; one vote in each district in which he owns a fifty-acre freehold, or a town lot. The man not having the fifty-acre freehold or the town lot can vote only once, and that where he has six months residence in the Election District and two years residence in the State.—Will the Avalanche advise us whether the term "free white man" used in the law it quotes, is understood to include the class which in South Carolina is termed "mean white people" and in this connection, we would enquire further, whether whipping cropping and branding of free white persons are still used in South Carolina, as punishments for criminal offences!

A DEPLORABLE CASE OF SHOOTING IN CARROLL PARISH.—We learn from a private source, that on Thursday night last, in the town of Lake Providence, La. Mr. Thomas C. Scarborough a citizen of that place, was shot and doubtless killed by Mr. Abram Bass, a planter living a short distance below on the river. The circumstances of the shooting were deplorable and shocking in the extreme. It seems that Mr. Bass, while under the influence of intoxication, ordered his wife to leave their common home, she did so, and went to the house of Mr. Scarborough, one of her husband's most intimate friends. Mr. Bass subsequently proceeded, at night, to the same house, and calling for Mr. Scarborough, demanded to know if the latter was "harboring his wife." Some words ensued, during which a pistol went off accidentally in Mr. B.'s pocket. Mr. Scarborough then turned to go into the house, with the remark that if Mr. B. would wait, he would bring a candle and conduct him to his wife's room. It would seem that about this moment Mr. Bass drew a pistol and shot at Mr. Scarborough. The ball struck Mr. S. in the back of the head, and came out in the temple. The wife of Mr. S. running out in the report of the second pistol, and in the darkness, fell over the prostrate body of her husband. Mr. Bass left immediately, and although vigorously pursued, he had not, at last accounts, been arrested.—N. O. Delta, 9th.

A SITUATION.—A comical correspondent of a Nashville paper tells a story, which may possibly be untrue, about a person who was going to Chattanooga on the railroad. When the train entered the tunnel and total darkness, said person asked a stranger, how long it would be going through. Stranger was a bit of a wag, and replied "two hours." Person thought he would avail himself of the opportunity to do a clean theft, and about the time he had "stucked himself," the train dashed out into daylight, exposing person to the astonished gaze of some hundred pair of male and female eyes belonging to passengers. He had on no lines, and about as much other clothes as the Apollo Belvidere—no chance to run.

Folly will silence for a week as often as does wisdom.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[From the N. O. Picayune.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

FORT SUMTER RETURNS FIRE.

ARMY AND MORRIS ISLAND BATTERIES AT WORK.

BREACH MADE IN FORT SUMTER.

War Vessels Reported Outside.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The batteries of Sullivan's Island and other points opened fire on Fort Sumter at half past four o'clock this morning. Fort Sumter returned the fire. A brisk cannonading is being kept up. There is no information from the seaboard. The military are under arms. The whole population is on the streets and the harbor is filled with anxious spectators. [SECOND DISPATCH.]

The floating battery is doing good service. Up to eleven o'clock there has been no loss on our side.

Fort Sumter replied at 7 o'clock this morning, and has kept up an astonishing fire ever since.

Steven's battery is slightly injured. Three shells are fired per minute. Four hundred, in all, have fallen.

A breach is expected to be made in Fort Sumter to-morrow.

Major Anderson's fire is principally directed against the floating battery.

War vessels are reported outside the harbor.

Only two soldiers are wounded on Sullivan's Island.

The range is more perfect from the land batteries. Every shot tells. It is thought from Major Anderson's fire that he has more men than was supposed.

Fort Sumter will succumb by to-morrow.

It is raining at Charleston, but there is no cessation of the batteries. A continuous steady fire on both sides is being kept up.

The cutter Harriet Lane, and the steam gun boat Crusader, are reported off the bar but have not entered the harbor.

The War Department have as yet no official dispatches.

Gen. Beauregard was at the batteries all day.

The Government expects Fort Sumter to succumb to-morrow.

[THIRD DISPATCH.] The firing continued all day. Two of Fort Sumter's guns are silenced, and it is reported a breach has been made through the southeast wall.

No casualty has yet happened to any of the force.

Only seven of the nineteen batteries have opened fire on Fort Sumter. The remainder are held ready for the expected fleet.

Two thousand men reached the city this morning and immediately embarked for Morris Island.

FOURTH DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, April 12, 11 P. M.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter is going on every twenty minutes from the mortars.

It is supposed Major Anderson is resting his men for the night.

Three vessels of war are reported outside the bar. They cannot get in on account of the roughness of the sea.

No one has as yet received any injury.

The floating battery works admirably well. Every inlet to the harbor is well guarded. Our forces are having a lively time of it.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

THE FIRING STEADILY CONTINUED.

Officers' Quarters at Fort Sumter on Fire.

[BY THE AMERICAN LINE.] CHARLESTON, April 13—3 A. M.—The bombardment still continues on both sides. Major Anderson is firing at long intervals. Our batteries are firing steadily and effectually.

The officers' quarters at Fort Sumter are on fire and the roof is falling in pieces.

Six Vessels of the Harbor. The Storm at Sea Still Prevailing.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Six vessels of war are in sight of the signals.

Three of these vessels were reported to have been seen off the harbor last night. The storm, however, and the roughness of the sea made all attempts at reinforcement impracticable.

IMPORTANT FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Appropriation of \$5,000,000 to Arm the State.

[By the Southwestern Line.] HARRISONBURG, April 13.—Both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature have passed the bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to arm and equip the militia of the State. The bill, having since received the signature of the Governor, has become a law.

The Expedition against Scott's Advice. WASHINGTON, April 13.—It is said that the expedition to reinforce Fort Sumter was against General Scott's advice, who urged the evacuation of both Forts Sumner and Pickens.

The War News in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, April 13.—The news of the attack on Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces, was regretfully received here. General sympathy with the Government is expressed.

Reported Union Feeling in Texas. NEW YORK, April 13.—Dispatches from Col. Waite, commander of the U. S. forces in Texas, says there is a strong Union feeling growing up in Texas. Ex-Gov. Houston predicts the return of the secessionists.

Dispatch to the True Delta, April 13—2 P. M. IMPORTANT NEWS. Fort Sumter Surrendered.

NOVEMBER ELECTION.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce L. GIP DUKE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this Parish, at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce J. M. PEYTON, a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce ANDREW J. LIDDELL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, Election first Monday November next.

THOMAS B. TUNSTALL, at the solicitation of many friends, is a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff of the Parish of Catahoula, and will be supported at the election in November next, by MANY VOTERS.

FOR RECORDER. We are authorized to announce THOMAS D. NIX as a candidate for re-election to the office of Recorder. Election first Monday November next.

FOR ASSESSOR. We are authorized to announce J. N. RILEY, (the present incumbent) as a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor of this parish, at the election in November next.

RUNAWAY IN JAIL. WAS committed to the Jail of this Parish on the 1st of April, inst., a negro man, who says his name is 'CHARLIE,' and that he belongs to a Miss Nancy Keibo, who lives in the parish of St. James, La. Said boy is about five feet three or four inches high, and of black complexion.

The owner is notified to comply with the law and take him away. D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff. H. Burg, La. April 17, 1861. 7-41-1f.

\$25 REWARD. ANA WAY, from the subscriber, a negro man on the 8th April, inst., "JOSHUA HARRISON," about 5 feet high, heavy built a scar on the back of his neck, about 25 years of age. Also a negro woman "DELIA" his wife black complexion (with a child one year old) named "FRANK."

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber. M. P. DAILY. Boeuff Prairie P. O. Franklin Parish, La. April 17, 1861.

LIVERY STABLE. THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that as usual there is always in readiness at his stable in Trinity, a fine lot of No. 1. SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES. The Stable is at all times supplied with good provender and attentive and experienced hostlers.

Horses kept by the day, week or month. Prices commensurate with the times. Persons desiring a good "turn out" will meet with entire satisfaction by giving the stable a trial. N. W. ROTHROCK. Trinity La, April 17, 1861. 7-61-3m.

Law Notice. G. SPENCER MAYO and O. MAYO, HAYTIERS, former a negro partnership, as well as take effect on the first of May 1861, will after that date promptly attend to all legal business confided to them in the Parishes of Catahoula and Franklin. H. Burg, La. April 17, 1861. 7-41-1f.

DR. RICHARD H. HARRIS, BEING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE TOWN OF HARRISONBURG, tenders his professional services to the public. All calls left at Mr. Rosenberger's store promptly attended to. Office, next door to Randolph's new building. H. Burg, La. April 17, 1861. 7-41-1y.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post-Office at Harrisonburg, La. April 10th 1861.

Alexander Rafas McCullum Thomas 2
Abbey H. T. Esqr. McClure B. F.
Anthon Harris E. Mauderville H. D.
Bassan B. F. Neuberger Van
Bisset Dan F. Newton Richard L.
Baker & Adams Pigeon W. U.
Bigelow Jas. P. Picher John
Batey Emory Porter Mr.
Brown J. R. Patton Mrs. C. C. D.
Carter B. M. Rice W. K. & H. J.
Craig W. J. A. Read George
Corban John G. Read John
Cade M. A. B. Long Oliver P.
Carroll Jerra Cannon James
Cannon James Quinn W.
Clark Williams Deha Emma
Deha Emma Evans D. F.
Esors John Esors John
Jones Mrs. Augustus B. Schroeder Mrs. H. B.
Jones J. L. Brockman & Son
Jones W. M. Stone N. L.
Jones Charles Stone Jesse
Laloue Willard Spawan E.
Lapiens Edward Vinson Josephine
Lewis John Wood A.
Lowe E. W. Watson Wm.
Martin C. S. 2 Watts Mrs. Nancy
Mandeville E. E. Williams Z. C.
McGiffey Wm. W. Walter Charles
May Mrs. Walton Edward
Moon John

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATIONS. Inferior 6 1/2¢ Midding 12 1/2¢
Ordinary 9 1/2¢ Good Middling nominal
Good Ordinary 10 1/2¢ Middling Fair nominal
Low Middling 11 1/2¢ Fair nominal

QUOTATIONS FOR LOUISIANA SUGAR. Inferior 2 1/2¢ Com. to Good com 4 1/2¢
Fair to Fully Fair 5 1/2¢ Prime and Choice 6 1/2¢
Charred and Refined 7 1/2¢

MOLASSES.—Moderate receipts, fermenting, 12 a 24c. Prime 25c.
FLOUR.—Superfine \$5, 20 a \$5, 25, \$7, for choice extra brands.
COBN.—52 a 54c For mixed and Yellow.
OATS.—St. Louis, 33 a 36c—
PORK.—\$18 a \$19, 25 For mess.—
BACON.—7 1/2 a 7 3/4 For shoulders—10c For Ribbed sides.
LARD.—10c in Tierces.
COFFEE.—11 1/2 a 13 1/2 For ordinary to Good fair.
SALT.—80c For coarse from second hands.
BAGGING.—Ky 10 a 12c.
ROPE.—7 1/2 a 7 3/4.

SHARRED. At the residence of Thomas Campbell, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., by the Rev. A. B. Davis, Mr. ALFRED B. WHITEHEAD, to Miss JULIA ANN HUNNELL, all of this parish.

New Advertisements. \$100 REWARD. LEVI J. FEINER, a man aged twenty-one or twenty-two years, fair complexion, light hair, hazel eyes, and about five feet eight or ten inches high, left Trinity La., in the latter part of March, and when last heard from was in the neighborhood of Washington, Fayette County Miss. Feiner had in his possession at the time of leaving a horse and buggy not belonging to him, and for this and other reasons his apprehension is desired. The above reward will be paid to have him lodged in any jail, that the undersigned may procure his person. My address is Trinity, La. N. W. ROTHROCK. April 17, 1861. 7-41-1f.

N. B. Said Feiner, was accompanied by his wife, and a boy aged nine or ten years, named Harrison Fowler.

IN TOWN AGAIN. J. J. BRESSE would most respectfully say to his old patrons and citizens in general, that he has returned to Harrisonburg and can be found at his room, in readiness to fit up pictures on his old and life-like principles. Give him a call, you know his work. Rooms up stairs, Matthew's, Hotel. April 10th, 1861. 7-40-1f.

ELECTION! An election will be held in the town of Harrisonburg, on Monday the 6th day of May 1861, for the purpose of electing a Mayor and three select men for said town to serve for one year. R. H. CUNY, Mayor. April 3, 1861. 7-40-3t.

A. SIDNEY DOANE, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, Office of the Merchants and Manufacturers Journal, 385 Broadway, New York. Particular attention paid to rejected cases. Foreign applications attended to.