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TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum, in advance. If payment be delayed until after the expiration of the year, \$2. For six months, 75 cents in advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.:

Saturday Morning, March 16, 1861.

Still Increasing.

During last week, we added twenty-four names to our subscription list, and a goodly number this. Our list now numbers over SEVENTY FIVE. We do not recur to our good fortune in this respect, in a boastful spirit, but merely to say to our friends that we highly appreciate their kind efforts in our behalf.

Taxes.

Mr. CARY, our Tax Collector, has received his books, and commenced his circuit on Monday last. See his corrected advertisement in our columns. The law, in relation to these officers, has been changed in some respects. Inform yourself on Mr. CARY's advertisement, and endeavor to conform to the new regulations.

Court at Anderson.

By some arrangement, we suppose, Judge MUNRO is holding Court at Anderson this week. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs, the hearing of litigated cases has been postponed, and his Honor is engaged upon the criminal side of the Court. We trust that those, in whose power it may be, will effect the same favorable arrangement for this district. All reasonable leniency should be shown the people at this time.

The trial of SANCHEZ, charged with killing HARRISON, commenced on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

Military.

The volunteer companies in this, Greenville and Anderson districts, received by the Governor under the act of the Legislature, with one or more companies from the districts below, have been formed into a Regiment. There are understood to be three companies from Pickens, (one here, one at Bachelor's Retreat, and the Walhalla Riflemen) a like number from Greenville, and one from Anderson; and perhaps an eighth company from Hamburg. The election for Field Officers will be ordered at an early day, we understand.

From Charleston.

Military affairs, at this point, are fast approaching the final issue. Maj. ANDERSON reports to his government, at Washington, that his supplies are running short—that he cannot sustain himself, in his present position, longer than the first of April. The Cabinet, at Washington, is also reported to be deliberating upon the surrender or reinforcement of Fort Sumter, but had not reached a final conclusion on the 11th, the latest date we have at this writing.—We shall probably have later advices before we go to press.

Reliable military authority, at Washington, is given to the public, that it will require 20,000 men and the whole available force of the American navy to reinforce Fort Sumter. The ramp government, with all its power, cannot concentrate 5,000 men at Charleston in thirty days from this time, much less 20,000. Their whole army, scattered from Maine to California, does not number 10,000 effective men. In the meantime, President Davis can reinforce the army at Charleston with 50,000 men, which would require another calculation at Washington.

We place more than usual confidence in this intelligence. Affairs are ripening for the climax. Will it be hostile or peaceful? We incline to the latter view of the subject.

On the 8th, whilst practising at the guns on Morris Island, with blank cartridges, a soldier smugged in a ball, when the piece was fired, struck near the door of Fort Sumter, doing no damage. Maj. STEVENS, in command of the battery, immediately apologized in person to Maj. ANDERSON. The soldier has been arrested, and will be court-martialed. The command of Fort Sumter was not opened immediately after, with any hostile intent.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, of the Confederate army, demands himself soldierly and gentlemanly, and has the confidence of all around him. He was educated for the army, and won his promotion on the bloody battlefields of Mexico.

Direct Trade.

The effort to connect Charleston with Liverpool, by a line of steamers, commands itself most favorably to the public. We publish, on the first page, the proceedings of the meeting called to give vitality to the enterprise, and bespeak for it the liberal support of men of means. Having burst the political bonds of union, those of trade must inevitably share the same fate. We should have been more independent, in this respect, years ago; but now, it is an actual necessity. The success of the enterprise, which is unquestionable, must redound to our prosperity and wealth. More: it will give us an independence we have not before felt, and make our political existence at once felt and lasting. We are glad to know that sufficient funds have been subscribed to commence operations.

Views of the Press.

We have devoted considerable space this week to the "Opinions of the Press on LINCOLN'S address." These criticisms will enable the reader to form his own opinion as to the complexion of the future. The black republican press endorse it fully, and regard it generally as peaceful; whilst the Northern democratic paper denounce it, and give it a warlike character.

"Old Abe" has doubtless left a gap down, through which to extricate himself when difficulties surround him. Without honor or firmness, he will not be particularly choice of expedients in the hour of action and danger.

The Southern Congress.

This patriotic body has nearly accomplished its difficult and delicate task. The permanent constitution has been adopted. There has been important additions made to the provisional constitution, which, so far as we can judge from the report in our columns, will meet with very general acceptance. Where before the meaning was doubtful, it is now made plain and clear. The new provisions appear to be founded in justice and wisdom.

Congress has adopted a flag for the Confederate States, a description of which can be found elsewhere. It is handsome and appropriate! What say our friends to running up one on the old secession pole in front of the Court House?

We presume the State convention will be convened, after the rising of the Spring courts, to pass upon the permanent constitution adopted at Montgomery.

The New Cabinet.

The Cabinet of the new administration, at Washington, was announced by us last week. SEWARD will be its ruling spirit; and, although a bitter enemy to the South, he is possessed of too much shrewdness and good sense to precipitate the two sections into a brutal and profligate conflict. There may be occasional fights on the coast, but of this we have our doubts. All but two members are from the free States. Bates is from Missouri, and Blair from Maryland. Both are uncompromising Republicans. The latter is Postmaster General, and will allow the mails, no doubt, to be flooded with abolition papers and documents. The border States will have our sympathy until they can secede.

Patriotism.

The present contest has awakened alike the patriotism of all classes. The gentle sex, too, have not been behind the soldier in their devotion to country and the amelioration of the condition of the men in camp. Striking instances have developed themselves: When volunteers were called for, an aged, helpless matron of Chesterfield, not only desired to dispense with the services of an only son, but pressed him into the service of the State: it was the widow's patriotic mite! When the brave men of Charleston were called to arms in December, a lady, (who, we are pleased to say, is a native of Pickens) blessed with, we believe, nine sons, sent cheerfully four of them into the field: saying, with regret, that the remainder were not old enough to enter the service! Other ladies have performed noble service in preparing lint, presenting flags, and cheering the heart of the soldier by those acts of kindness and attention never forgotten by him.

The flag presentations have been so numerous that we cannot mention all, but it is meet and proper that we should allude, in brief terms, to the presentation, on the 22d of February last, of a beautiful flag, by Miss MARY A. BOMAR, to the Washington Light Infantry, an honored corps of Charleston. She selected her friend, Hon. JAMES SIMONS, to make the presentation; who, after addressing the "officers and soldiers" of the company, proceeded thus, in his chaste and patriotic vein, to speak:

"I have been requested by a daughter of Carolina to present this standard to your corps. As a work of art, it is beautiful; the colors are exquisite, the needlework ingenious, and the design chaste and perfect. On one side you will find the name of your patriotic corps, inscribed in letters of pure silver, with the date of your organization; and on the upper corner near the flag staff, the crescent joyously turns her horns to heaven, gratefully to receive her promised bounty. On the reverse stands the palmetto, at once the emblem and glory of our State—its stem of solid gold, its leaves of brightest green, encircled by a wreath, wherein the oak leaves and acorns betoken the strength of its defenders, and the laurel promises the crown of honor to the gallant victor. Below are these precious words—household words, so to speak—of the Washington Light Infantry—VIRTUE AND VALOR. 'I feel much gratified to have been selected by the fair and lovely donor to present this token of her consideration, designed by her taste, wrought by her own delicate hand, and prompted by the love of country which animates her pure young heart. My only regret is, that I have no eloquence for her praise commensurate to the consideration I have received from three generations of her patriotic family.

Sely I may be pardoned in adding that I feel it is not inappropriate that I should have been selected for this agreeable task. When your Butaw flag, in the Revolution of 1776, was the standard of the Regiment of the Great Captain, whose name you bear, my father, as Adjutant of the Regiment, had his care and keeping, and, by his side, fought and bled beneath its folds. Under these circumstances, I would be insensible to a natural impulse if I did not acknowledge the inspiring sensations of my present grateful duty.

You are not surprised, then, gentlemen of the Washington Light Infantry, at the well known sentiments which I have always cherished for your corps. There is no body of citizen soldiery who are more entitled to what has been characterized as your household words, emblazoned on that standard—VIRTUE AND VALOR. 'Therefore, Capt. Simonton, in the name of the fair donor, I confide to your hands, fully persuaded that, when your motto is tested in conflict on the field of battle, the colors may be given by the missiles of the enemy, but they will never be ravished from the hands of the defenders.'

Col. SIMONS, Captain of the Company, received the flag, and replied as follows:

'General: This beautiful gift, presented so soon on our return, from active service at Morris Island, excites within us grateful emotions. When the soldier returned from the field, and privations of active service receives such an assurance that a tender heart was filled with interest in his welfare—that fair hands wrought in his honor—and that bright eyes beamed on his coming, he feels that he has reaped his reward. Be assured, sir, that this standard will be cherished by our corps with the warmest affection—that we will preserve, protect and defend it to the best of our ability, and the name of its fair donor, repeated by our grateful lips, will be handed down from generation to generation as our ancient corps as one of its honored household words.

'General: we have returned from no field stained with blood, nor have we heard the roar of hostile cannon; but the expedition to which we were a part, has not been without its result. We have seen men, deserting every occupation, spring to arms at the call of the State, ready to die or die in her behalf. We have seen everywhere, in every branch of the service, these gallant men, enduring every privation, undertaking every toil, making every sacrifice in the protection of their hearths and their altars. As day by day they saw the spires of their distant homes gilded by the rays of the rising sun, or made more glorious by its setting, aspiration after aspiration ascended to the Throne of God, praying that these might be preserved, and yow flag was recorded to this preservation, pledging their all.

'The men of South Carolina have shown their determination to shed their best blood to pour forth their richest treasure in the defence of her institutions. The women of South Carolina, forbidden by their sex from appearing on the battle field, have ever given aid, encouragement and assistance to the living; have prepared themselves to administer comfort to the wounded; and have steeled their hearts to pay the last offices to the slain. A people exhibiting these characteristics can never be conquered. Whatever the future may have in store for us—if this impending dark cloud bursts in war and desolation—under all circumstances we can rely with unflinching confidence in the spirit of our people, prepared to meet every emergency. Should that hour come, standing here as the representative of the Washington Light Infantry, fully authorized to speak in the name of the people, I pledge them to bear this standard in the hour of battle—to press with it to victory or to fall beneath its folds.

'Soldiers! behold your standard. You have already in your possession that Eotaw banner, covered with the associations of the glorious past. You cherish it with affectionate reverence, and draw from it the richest lessons of patriotism for your emulation and example. It is the record of the past. This is your record.—See to it that you honor and reverence and cherish that flag for the deeds your ancestors have done, the future generations of our company shall gather around this flag, and honor and reverence and cherish it for the deeds you will have done.'

The Free States.

In the probabilities of peace or war, there is to be taken into the account the fact, that there are quite a number of persons in all the free States, who are in favor of giving the South her constitutional rights—all she ever asked. These patriots are generally in a minority, but are not the less true. They are, however, more numerous in the Western States. This conservative element hangs like a millstone around the necks of the rampant secessionists, and we are gratified to see them speaking out and putting themselves on the records. They report their numbers on the increase. Although we have parted with them forever, we shall rejoice to hear of their triumph over their enemies and the enemy of the human kind.

As an evidence of the truth of what we have stated, we quote from the *Clarion*, a new exchange, published at Martinsville, Indiana. Speaking of "Old Abe's" trip and speeches, when on his flight for the White House, it says:

"Mr. Lincoln may begin this war if he likes, but the end of his term will see him further than ever from the object in view, nor can he ever bring back the slave States into the Union by the employment of a military force; and if coercion be attempted—if war be made in the territory of the border States, he will meet an army at the threshold quite powerful enough to destroy him."

Also, at a late "Union State Convention" held at Indianapolis, the capital of the State, "by conservative men of all parties," the resolutions adopted unanimously "favor conciliation and deprecate coercion."

Announcing the exchange of papers, the editor very courteously speaks:

"FOREIGN.—We have just received in exchange a paper published at Pickens C. H., away down in South Carolina. The *Keowee Courier*, though hailing from the heart of the Southern Confederacy, is very much like other papers, and is evidently controlled by gentlemen and Christians. We mention this because there are those among us in the North who are unwilling to concede either of these qualities to Southerners. The *Courier* is decidedly in favor of a peaceful solution of the national difficulties. In this it echoes the sentiments of all true lovers of their country, North and South. In desiring our troubles settled without a resort to arms, we can shake hands heartily with our 'furrin' neighbors of the *Courier*."

We cordially reciprocate the kind expressions of our new Western friend. Although 'furriners,' we feel 'high-part' unto you!

The Future Policy.

The Montgomery correspondent of the *Charleston Evening News*, speaking of the probable rejection of the Commissioners from the Confederate States to Washington, says:

"This will, of course, devolve upon us the necessity of appealing to arms, and proving that our independence is not merely revolutionary. Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens will not be attacked, but a close siege laid to both. All communication will be cut off; no supplies of any kind allowed to enter; and hence they will either have to capitulate or an attempt be made by the myrmidons of Lincoln to reinforce them; this will be regarded as an overt act of hostility, and will be met with grape, canister and shell. This military policy, which President Davis will adopt, will throw the odium of commencing the war upon the enemy, and give to our cause immense moral strength; it will unite the Confederate States to a man, and certainly induce the border States to rally to our defence, and unite with us in overthrowing the invader. The spark of liberty is rapidly being fanned into a flame of military enthusiasm; the war cry of freedom will soon resound throughout the land, and thousands will flock around the starry standard of the South. Indeed, even in the short time which has elapsed since the inaugural was delivered, a stern spirit of defiance seems to swell each breast, and an eager desire to grapple with the dastard foe is felt and expressed by many who, but a few days ago, regarded war as one of the greatest calamities which could befall us."

THE TEXAS VOTE FOR SECESSION.—The following are the latest returns: Harris county, for secession, 714; against, 107. Austin county, for, 327; against, 8. Brazoria county, 218; against, 1. Washington county, 667; against, 21. Walker county, 283; against, 18. Grimes county, 508; against, "nix." Brazos county, 114; against, 17. Wharton county, 119; against, "nix." Montgomery county, 345; against, 63. Colorado county, over 100 majority for secession. Fort Bend county, all for secession.

FROM AFRICA.—The news brought by the mail from the West Coast of Africa is more than usually important. It appears that, notwithstanding the efforts made to prevent it, the great massacre in remembrance of the death of the late King of Dahomey had taken place. Eyewitnesses of the "grand custom" estimate the number of persons slain on the occasion at between 2000 and 7000, and it was said that the blood spilt swept past "like a flood into a large reservoir."

THE CLOSING SCENES.—We take the following description of the closing scenes in the Northern Congress, on Sunday evening, from the *New York Times*, Black Republican:

"Congress did very little on Saturday calculated either to advance the material interests of the country or to promote a peaceful settlement of the national troubles. In fact, the proceedings in the Senate, although protracted until near midnight, may be considered as absolutely worse than profligate—the session being entirely wasted in foolish discussions as to what ought to be done. Finally, it was voted to adjourn until 7 o'clock last evening. On reassembling at that time, the Senate galleries were unprecedentedly crowded, and crowds were turned away, unable to gain admission. Mr. Crittenden, after presenting the credentials of Mr. Breckinridge, who is elected to the Senate for six years from tomorrow, proceeded to speak on his resolutions, but the noise in the galleries was so great that it was found impossible to proceed with business. The Sergeant-at-Arms, at the order of the presiding officer, made an endeavor to clear the galleries of all those who did not occupy seats, but he soon reported the task impossible to accomplish. Mr. Douglas moved to elect a new Sergeant-at-Arms, who could do his duty; but, comparative quiet having been restored, he withdrew his motion, and Mr. Crittenden proceeded with his speech. He was followed by Messrs. Trumbull, of Illinois, Wigfall, of Texas, and others. In the House an effort was made to suspend the rules in order to take up the bill providing for the collection of revenue at the ports of the seceded States, but it failed for want of a two-thirds vote. This, probably, kills the measure in the present Congress, and whatever is to be done by the new Administration towards the collection of the revenue must be done upon its own responsibility. The resolution censuring Mr. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, for accepting the resignation of those officers of the Navy who resigned for the purpose of taking service in the seceded States, was passed after considerable opposition—55 to 62."

APPOINTMENT.—Captain W. R. Boggs, of Georgia, late First Lieutenant of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Beauregard.

Pendings and Clippings.

THE CHARLESTON MARKET.—Cotton is quoted at from 10 to 12 cents per pound; corn, 80; oats 43; flour, \$7.50; bacon, 10 to 12; salt, 80.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.—Gov. Brown, of Ga., has attached the Northern stock in the Macon and Western Railroad, amounting to about \$1,000,000, to secure citizens of that State against loss by the seizure of their property North.

APPOINTED.—The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin understands that Judge P. A. Rost, of that State, has been appointed by President Davis, and confirmed by Congress, as Commissioner from the Confederate States to France.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. March 10.—All the counties in the State have been heard from as to the recent election, and the majority "for convention" is 1651.

COTTON BURNED.—The *Charleston Courier* learns that 147 bales cotton, on the platform of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, at Florence, were destroyed by fire on 3d inst.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On the 14th ult., an affray occurred in Monroeville, Monroe county, Ala., in which Harry Phillips was shot dead, Swiggins mortally wounded, and S. J. Cummings slightly wounded.

TO BE HUNG.—We learn from the *Darlington Flag* that the negro who burnt the residence of Thomas Ashby, Jr., was tried on the 5th inst., and sentenced to be hung on the 22d.

PORT SCHER.—Three soldiers, whose enlistment has expired, left Fort Sumter with discharge on Wednesday, and were brought to the city by the mail steamer. There is no doubt that others would gladly receive discharge.

MR. RUFFIN.—The patriarch of the South, Edmund Ruffin, is at the Charleston Hotel, with several friends from Virginia, who are determined to live in a Southern State.

SLAVE BRIG BURNED.—This vessel, a slave ship that was captured on the coast of Africa and taken into Charleston, and subsequently removed to Savannah, has been taken in charge by Gov. Brown, and a guard of enlisted men from the Georgia Naval Guard has been put on board. The vessel will be thoroughly armed and equipped for the defence of the coast.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN NEW JERSEY.—The *Newark Mercury* says that two distinct shocks or convulsions were felt in that city on Tuesday, about noon. In Bloomfield bells were rung and houses shaken. In Orange doors were shaken to and fro, while in Paterson, Belleville and other places, there were similar phenomena.

RELEASE OF A BRITISH SHIP.—Governor Brown, of Georgia, has released the bark *Juster*, in consequence of representations made to him, by H. B. M's. Consul, E. Molyneux, Esq., that the cargo she held belonged to the subjects of Great Britain.

REVIVAL IN TENNESSEE.—It is said that more sinners are now seeking Abraham's (Lincoln) bosom than have before been on the anxious seats for some years.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTE CASE.—The Civil Tribunal of the Seine, on the 15th ult., delivered judgment in the Bonaparte Patterson case in favor of Prince Napoleon. The court grounds its judgment upon the fact that the question was conclusively settled by the Emperor's family council in 1866. It abstains from pronouncing any opinion on the merits of the case, which, it will be remembered, M. Merleux, the crown advocate, admitted to be entirely in favor of the Pattersons. The latter will no doubt appeal.

EIGHT SLAVES IN NEW JERSEY.—By the last census, the total population of New Jersey is found to be 672,924. Of these, 64,080 are whites, 24,936 free colored, and eight slaves. Of the slaves yet remaining in the State, there are in Hunterdon County three, in Middlesex one, in Morris one, in Passaic two, and in Somerset one.

MIRAMON IN HAVANA.—Gen. Miramon and his lady, at last accounts, were living in Havana, in a very simple manner, without any revenue. They were bound for France, where the \$6,000,000 they have between them will be made useful.

RESIGNED.—Col. H. S. Webb, distinguished for his services in the Mexican war, and brother to J. W. Webb, of New York, is in New Orleans, to offer the services of himself and four sons to the Southern army.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Investigation has exhibited the fact that about thirty war vessels of the United States Navy are unfit for service, and some of them the largest, and heretofore considered the best. It will cost an immense sum and great delay to put them in order for effective service.

HORSE WITHOUT SHOES.—Some friends of the horse are discussing in the English papers the question whether this animal may not be easily accustomed to do without shoes on ordinary pavements. They contend that the natural hoof may, by practice, become strong enough to dispense with the iron shoe.

THE TELEGRAPH IN CUBA.—The authorities of Cuba are erecting a number of telegraph lines along the entire coast of the island, in order to give instantaneous announcement to the Captain General at Havana of the approach of a foreign enemy.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED VIRGINIAN.—The Richmond papers announce the death, in that city, on Friday night, of Hon. George W. Hopkins, a distinguished delegate to the State Convention from Washington county.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.—The North Carolina Legislature, at its recent session, granted a charter, by a short line of railroad, not exceeding fifty miles, to the great North Carolina Central Railroad, with the Richmond and Danville Railroad. The cost of the road will be \$300,000, and as the road will open up to Richmond the heart of North Carolina, the citizens of Richmond are asked to supply the funds.

A VETERAN GONE.—Died, at St. Louis, on the 15th inst., Col. J. B. Brant, aged 71 years. He was in the hard fought battles of Fort George, Landy's Lane and Fort Erie. Between 1815 and 1838 he passed through all the stages of military promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, and resigned in 1839. He was twice married, the last time to Miss Sarah Benton, niece of Thos. H. Benton, the Senator from Missouri.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Advice received here from Pensacola, to the 4th instant, says that Lieut. Simmer has had about forty men engaged in raising a sand battery about a quarter of a mile to the eastward of the fort, on Santa Rosa Island, for the past two or three days. The *Wyandotte* was engaged all day Sunday in conveying water to the United States ships outside. Lieut. McNab, of the *Esquif*, being anxious to find out what Simmer's men were doing on the island, procured a boat and went over; he was placed under arrest by the authorities of Santa Rosa Island and sent to the navy yard.

The work on the land batteries of the Southern troops opposite Warrington was being vigorously pushed forward. It is reported here that Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande, the last stronghold of the Federal troops in Texas, has surrendered to the Rangers.

The State Legislature has passed a resolution approving the course of Gen. Twiggs. Lincoln's Inaugural is looked upon here as nothing more nor less than a declaration of war.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, March 4.—Gen. Davis still thinks there will be hostilities, notwithstanding the dispatches received up to this moment from Washington indicate a pacific policy on the part of Lincoln. He will receive the regiments and their officers as appointed by the Governors of the Confederate States, if the exigency require it, but will make his own appointments for the permanent army of the South. This consists of four Brigadier-Generals and eleven Regiments. There are thirty-three officers to every Regiment, which will make three hundred and thirty-three officers to be appointed, from a Colonel to a Second Lieutenant. The President will give precedence in his appointments to the officers who have resigned in the U. S. Army from the Confederate States. Gen. Twiggs, Col. Beauregard and Col. Johnston have been made Brigadier-Generals. The army will consist, at present, of eleven thousand troops.

The Navy bill provides for four Commanders and four Captains, and six hundred marines. Commodores Rosseau, of La., and Tattall, of Ga., and Captains Randolph, of Ala., and Ingraham, of S. C., are now here. Mr. Mallory, of Fla., has received the appointment of Secretary of the Navy.

The President intends keeping in position the present Postmasters throughout the Confederate States who have discharged all their duties.—*Correspondence of the Columbus Times*.

MONTGOMERY, March 10.—The Permanent Constitution was adopted in secret session last night, but was not made public.—"It is somewhat more satisfactory," a delegate remarked, "than the Provisional Constitution, except in the matter of slave representation."

The Constitution, as adopted, is now in the hands of the printer, and will be made public on Monday or Tuesday.

Congress will probably take a recess for a month next week.

Messrs. L. M. Keitt, Thos. R. R. Cobb, E. S. Burtow and others have left for home. It is understood that Mr. Shildell has refused a mission to Europe. Mr. Renet, (?) of Louisiana, has accepted the place tendered Mr. Shildell.

MONTGOMERY, March 11.—The injunction of secrecy was removed from the Permanent Constitution, to day. The main new features are as follows:

No person of foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal.

Under the first census, South Carolina will be entitled to a representation of five in the Congress; Georgia ten; Alabama nine; Florida two; Mississippi seven; Louisiana six; Texas six. Each State to have two Senators. A State Legislature may impeach a Judicial or Federal officer resident and acting in said State, by a two-thirds vote.

Both branches of Congress may grant seats on the floor of either House to the principal officer of each Executive Department, with the privilege of discussing measures relating to his department.

The representation of three-fifths slaves is continued.

Congress not allowed, through duties, to foster any branch of industry.

The foreign slave trade is prohibited.

Congress is prohibited from making appropriations unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, except the appropriation be asked by some Department or the President.

No extra compensation allowed any contractor or agent after the contract is made and service rendered.

Every law or resolution having force of law shall relate to but one subject, and be expressed by the title.

The tenure of the office of President and Vice-President shall be for six years.

The principal officers of the Department and Diplomatic service removable at the pleasure of the President. The other civil officers removable when their services are unnecessary, or for other good causes, but the causes of removal must be reported to the Senate, practically, and no capricious removals will be tolerated.

Other States may be admitted into the Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

The Confederacy may acquire territory, and slavery shall be acknowledged and protected by Congress and the Territorial Government.

When five States ratify it, this Constitution will be established for said States; until ratified, the Provisional Constitution will be continued in force, not extending beyond one year.

Nothing of special interest was transacted in the Congress to-day.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN JOURNALS UPON THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.—The Journals of the South show themselves much superior to the press of the North in the manner in which they perceive the economical consequences of disunion. They bring to the discussion of this question, as delicate as it is essential, a spirit of moderation, a certainty of calculation, a knowledge of facts much superior to the disdainfully absolute conclusions which we see every day promulgated around us.

[N. Y. Courier des Etats Unis.]

SEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—A two-story tenement house in West 40th street, New York, was burnt Thursday morning, and a man named Henry Ward, with his wife and two sons and three daughters, were burnt to death. Mrs. Oakley, her son, and a man named Luce, were also badly burnt. An inquest is being held. The firemen indulged in a fight after the fire. Reed's Gin Distillery was also burnt that morning. Mr. Reed and two men were badly burnt in the face and head.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Advice from Galveston to the 8th instant have been received. On the 4th the State Convention declared Texas out of the Union, and Gov. Houston issued a proclamation to that effect. Incomplete returns show a majority of 28,000 out of 51,500 votes. An Ordinance was passed authorizing the Delegates at Montgomery to represent Texas in the Provisional Government. The vessels sent by the Federal Government will not be seized. Gov. Houston, it is said, will not resign nor take the oath of allegiance. The Convention was discussing an Ordinance defining treason. Major McCullough has sent a detachment of troops to guard the upper forts.

SEVENTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.—The following officers have been elected in the Seventh Regiment of Volunteers, comprising those from Edgefield and Abbeville: Thomas G. Bacon, of Edgefield, Colonel; Robert A. Fair, of Abbeville, Lieutenant-Colonel; Ernest Seibels, of Edgefield, Major.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There is to-day another shuffle in the political cards and men, who yesterday hoped for peace, now say that we must expect war.

It is reliably reported this afternoon that all the troops along the Western route—in New Mexico, Utah and Texas have been ordered East, with a view of retaking and garrisoning all the Southern forts.

Cameron agrees with Chase in favoring an immediate recapture of all the Federal forts seized by the seceding States. Chase, it now appears will rule the Administration, and Seward will, in all probability, be sent Minister to England in less than ninety days.—Chase remarked yesterday, that Douglas had wholly misrepresented the purpose of Lincoln. Chase says that the Administration means to "conquer a peace."

The *New York Tribune*, of yesterday, attacks Seward sharply, saying that his policy will demoralize and ruin the Republican party.

[Special Dispatch to *Charleston Mercury*.] WASHINGTON, March 10.—A Cabinet meeting was held last night on other subjects than appointments to office.

The condition of the Southern posts held by the Federal troops engaged the deep attention of Gen. Scott and others yesterday.

From recent information, it appears that there is much dissatisfaction in the army, even on the frontiers.

Secretary Seward will be able to attend to his duties to-morrow.

A number of subordinates of the army have resigned. Others are preparing to follow their example.

Gov. Floyd has published a reply to the Committee's charges, relative to the Indian Trust Fund defalcation. He says the acceptance was merely in anticipation of the earnings of Messrs. Russell & Co., and that only \$600,000 of them were outstanding, and if the Government will permit their work of the present year to offset these accept