

## BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON & CO.

# PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C. SATURDAV, APRIL 13, 1861.

SELECTED POETRY

From the Southern Christian Advocate. To the Seven Sisters. " These come to you, greeting." BY JANE T. R. CROSS. All hail, ye seven bright sisters, Ye daughters of the sun ! May heaven's blessings rest upon The race ye have to run.

Crowned be your brows with laurel ! And, standing hand in hand, Four as the morn may ye shine forth, A blessing to the land !

Enlarged be all your borders, Your fields with harvests white: Your upward path of glory marked With steps of living light !

" The Right !" be still your watchword, And on your banners be. As they shall float on every breeze, And wave o'er every sea

And be your sons forever But worthy of their birth-Bold with the strong, bland with the weak, The chivalry of earth !

Your daughters ever loving. And pure as they are fair: • Bright as the orange buds that bloom Amil their jetty h dr !

And oh ! in all your journeys, May God be at your side-March with your hosts, and when ye pause, May He with you abide !

Within your congregation Still let His presence dwell; And may His crowning word, at last, Pronounce—"Ye have done well!"

### Belated Editorial Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, March 26, 1861. Dear Courier : Parsuant to the call of its President, the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina met, at St. Andrew's Hall, this day, at 12, M:

At the hour indicated, President JAMPON took the Chair, and called the Convention to order. Upon a call of the roll by the Clerk, 146 members answered to their names-24 being absent. The delegates from Pickens were pres-

ent. The President stated that " the chief oldeet in calling " the Convention together at this time, was to consider the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, " with such other questions as the exigencies of our situation may require."

A communication was read from Hon. Armisteal Bart, Commissioner to Mississippi, and ordered to be printed. It referred only to the objects of his mission.

An official communication was received from Hon, Howell Cobb, submitting an authentic copy of the Constitution of the Confederate States; both of which were ordered to be printel-the Constitution in parallel columns with the Constitution of the late United States.

Mr. Shingler offered the following resolution : Resolved. That it is the sense of this Convention, that all supplies of provisions and mail fa-cilities, now allowel Major Robert Anderson and the garrison at Fort Sunter, should be imme-liately cut off

This resolution will prohably not be heard of again. This, and other matters of a like natare, have been taken in charge by the government at Montgomery, and will doubtless he wisely disposed of,

Mr. Glover offered the following resolution ; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to :

Resolved. That the Committee on the Constitution enquire and report, if any of the Ordi-nances adopted by this Convention should be repealed or modified ; and that said Committee do also enquire and report, if any further alter-ations of the Constitution of this State be necessary and proper. Mr. Hutson introduced an Ordinance to pro-

vide for the appointment of President and Vice President of the Confederate States.

This created a buzz, and was regarded as foreign to the objects of the Convention ; whereupon, Col. Orr gave notice if it was pressed, he would move to amend the Constitution of this State, in relation to the basis of representation in the State Senate. This was a move unexpected, and resulted in causing Mr. Hutson's Ordinance to be instantly tabled. The Convention soon after adjourned.

CHARLESTON, March 28, 1861. Dear Courier: The Convention proceeds to business with caution. The body has lost much of that desirable unanimity, which characterized its proceedings during its first session. Mr. James Conner, and Mr. Thomas Smith, delegates elect to fill vacancies occasioned by

the death of H. W. Conner and J. A. Dargan, appeared and took their seats. Mr. Rhett introduced an Ordinance to cede

the possesion only of Forts, Arsenals and Marine Hospital, to the Confederate States ; which was referred to the Committee on Relations with the slaveholding States of North America, and was

was made the special order of the day for to morrow, at one o'clock, p. m., and was ordered to be printed; and the accompanying documents were ordered to lie on the table.

The Convention, by a vote of vens, 99, nays, 63, ordered two hundred copies of the Ordinance of Secession lithographed for the use of its members, at a cost of \$200. Your delegation voted nay.

Sundry amendments were proposed to the Confederate Constitution, and rejected-yeas, 94, onys, 60. Your delegation voted yea.

We give a specimen, as follows : 1. Resolved, That in the Constitution adopted 1. Resolved, That in the Constitution adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, many, but not all, of the material defects of the Constitution of 1787, pointed out by the experience of seventy years, have been amended or removed.

2. Resolved, That before this Convention ratifies the Constitution adopted at Montgomery, we feel bound to express our conviction that it is imperfect and objectionable, and ought to be amended on the following points: 1st. To leaving open the door to the admission of non-slaveholding States into this Confederacy.

2d. In adopting the basis of only three-fifths f the slaves in calculating federal population, 3d. In granting to the Government of the Confederacy an unlimited power of indirect taxation.

4. In making the prohibition to import Africaus a constitutional principle, and not merely giving to the Confederate Government the power to prohibit it as a matter of expediency, and in nos putting the Coolie trade on the same footing. 5th. In continuing the Post-office monopoly

in the hands of the Confederate Government. Hon, F. ti, Wardlaw offered resolutions, con-demonstory of the course of our delegates to Montgomery, which were rejected-yeas, 144;

lieved by our enemies. The men are auxious, however, for the ball to open. However much we should like to gratify them, we trust they may be disappointed in this. Peace is preferable to war.

CUARLESTON, March 31, 1861.

This is the blessed Sabbath! Quiet has re-sumed its wonted sway. Business dress has given way to church style, and the crowd are threading their way to the various thirty-three churches in the city. From appearances, there should be many christians here. In the afternoon, I attended Rev. Mr. Gira.

and devout. The church was crowded istened to a fine sermon, suited to any equacity. Before the service of dismission, a collection was taken for the benefit of foreign missions, and the slaves contributed liberally. What say the abolitionists to this !

CHARLESTON, April 1, 1861. Dear Courier : On assembling this morning, the Convention went into secret session. A tote on the Constitution will doubtless be had

this week, and I hope an adjournment. Five States—Georgia, Texas, Alabama, Mis sissioni and Louisiana—Invel already ratifie oustitution. It is now binding on them, ewise there is nothing that can intere readers.

### The Late News from Texas.

A brief dispatch in the *Guardian*, of Wednes-day morning, announced that Gen. Ampudia had threatened hostilities to Texas. We have, since then, further particulars. It is stated that Gen. Ampudia, with 3,000 Mexicans, was sixty ulles off, marching on Brownsville. ailes off, marching on Brownsville. Ampudia had dispatched an express to Mata-

A communication was received from his Ex-cellency the Governor, and was read by his private Secretary, Mr. Shackleford. On motion of Mr. Barlee, the communication was made the special order of the days of the days in large the special order of the days of the days of the special order order order or the special order orde

A dispatch published in another column intimates that it is believed by some in Washing ton that Gov. Houston is in some way implies ted in this hostile movement. This is scarcely to be believed. for, with all his grievoux errors and faults, it would be annatural for him to league with his ancient foes, and the foes and oppressors of his State, to bring her under the of a government he detests. Besides, in bis late address to the people, after having been deposed from the office of Governor for refusing to take the oath of adegiance under the new or

by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When I can no longer do this, I shall calmly withdraw from the scene. leaving the Government in the and's of those who have usurped its authority but still claiming that I am its Chief Executive."

If he would not be instrumental in initiati civil war to overthrow the *sequine* under whi e had to vacate his seat, he would scarcely g id and confort to his bitter chemies to induf invasion.

We are more inclined to coincide with our otemporary, the Richmond Disputch, which, marking the coincidence of the departure of the United States troops, and the advance of Ampudia, suggests the idea of a mutual understand-ing between the Lincoln Administration and the Mexican general. It intimates that the latter must have been well posted up, to be ena-bled to invade Texas directly after the removal of the troops

of the troops. Be this as it may, however, Ampudia is misthen if he this is that the protection of the late United States Government was more effective than that which the Confederate States can and will give her, promptly and vigorously, when the necessity arises. A few days would find the sons of Mississippi and Lowisiana, and others of her Confederate and the sons of the sons of the sons of the state and the sons of her Confederates, on the murch to her nid. The gallant sons of Texas themselves, who have he-fore now coped with the whole power of the Mexican Government, and won from it her insending emigration there, for the purpose of lependence, will be able to drive Ampudia and its pack of greasers from their soil. - Guardian. THE CONFEDERATE STATES. -The Confedzens, or to assume jurisdiction. It is a materate States of America now number seven, ter accomplished, and Hayti will share the with a population of 5.054,323, and an area sime fate. of 527,898 square miles. Their area is on the arrangement and division of the equal to that of all the free States this side of spoils. These republies, recognized organithe Rocky Mountains, with the exception of zations by the civilized world, will be con-Kansas. They have a sea-coast of 5,382 quered by Spain, and they will recognize no miles in length, Leing nearly three times as great as that of the same free States, which but 2,183 miles.

The Seizure of St. Domingo. The news from Havana by the Quaker City is of the highest importance. Spanish intrigue for the annexation of St. Domingo has at length taken a visible shape. A concerted plan for causing disaffection in the 1sland, by the emigration there of persons hired for the work, has been going on for some time, and no little consternation was created by the hoisting in St. Domingo of the Spanish flag on the 16th ultimo. Spain is estensibly to create a protectorate over these emissaries, for which purpose three vesdeau's church, on Calhoun street. It was built these emissaries, for which purpose three ves-for negrees, who sat below, whilst the whites sels of war, with troops, arms and numitions have been sent to St. Domingo. The result will be the foreible acquisition of the Island. Other vessels of war, with 10,000 troops, are to be sent from Cuba and from Spain .-It is thought that by an arrangement with

France, Spain will also acquire Hayti, while Mexico will not be forgotten. A Havana correspondent of the New York Heraid western States-Ohio, Michigan Indiana avs :-

The Spanish steam frigate Blanca, with a full complement of sailors and marines for active service, left her anchorage in our harr Saturday evening last, for St. Domingo, having on board troops to enforce Spanish policy, and to defeat any opposition that might be made by the Government or people of the Dominican Republic to the proteetive jurisdiction of Spain. Many thousauds of people were upon the wharf to cheer this enterprise for the acquisition of new territory, and the display of Spanish power upon their ancient domain, where were impressed almost the first footsteps of the pioneers of Western civilization. To-day leave for the same destination the Span-ish steam frigates Barenguela and Petronella, with complete war fittings, munitions and men drawn from the army, to compel respect to Spanish power and to Spanish dictation .----It is said that five or six thousand soldiers are to be sent to revolutionize, or finish the revolution initiated by the Spanish Government, by a quiet introduction of emigrants, instructed in the game, and paid for their services by grants of land which were to Le acquired through their duplicity and treach-ery to the Government where they pretend seek homes and protection.

Every demonstration tending to territorial acquisition on the part of Spain in St. Domingo, from the fraud, deception and tricks of the Spanish Consul Segovia in St. Domingo city, to defeat the policy of the United States-causing the refusal of confirmation of a treaty made in good faith with the Dominican Republic, through their own commissioners under legal authority, and at their own suggestion, after the same had been thoroughly discussed and maturely considcred on both sides, and ratified by the Senate of the chief of the high contracting parties-the United States-to the inducing tide of Spunish hired emigration to the Dominican Republic, conducted by Spanish officers of high rank in the army and navy, and transported from various places in armed vessels of the crown, for the purpose of future action to construct a case for Spanish national intervention-has been already recorded.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says : Spain sent in, this week, a large armament

as it can be done safely.

swimmingly."

The Last United States Census. The general results of the last United States census have been published in some of

our exchanges, and some facts which they develop may not be uninteresting to our readers. The grand total of the whole population of the United States, on the 30th of June last, was 31,510,802, against 23, 191,-876 in 1850; being an actual increase of 8,238,015, for the decade.

The six New England States have a population of 3,135,301; tlo gain in ten years is 107,185, being a little more than 14 per cent, which is the smallest gain of any section during the decade.

The Middle States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have a population of jutant General for the district of Oregon, with 7,465,943, a gain of 1,566,972, or 264 per orders to repair to that station at once, deent. The largest proportional increase has

western States-Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas. The gain for ten years in these States is 3.149,845, or about 67 per cent .--Of these Illinois gains 101 per cent., Wisconsin 154 and Iowa 251 per cent.

The total result in all the free States and Territories shows only an increase of about 412 per cent.

The population of the Border Slave States, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, is as follows: Free, 5,624,009; slaves, 1,638,297-Total 7,262,306. The gain in slaves for ten years has been 199,601, or 14 per cent.; gain in free population, 1,220,376, less than 28 per cent. In Delaware and Maryland, slaves have decreased .-Virginia shows but 18,000 more than 1850; Eentucky not 15,000 more. Arkansas more than doubles both free and slave; Missouri adds 460,000 to her free, and 28,000 only to her slaves; Tennessee adds about 70,000 free, and 35,000 slaves; North Carolina 80,-000 free, 43,000 slaves.

The Richmond Examiner, from whose full exhibit we compile most of the figures we have given, says justly that the above statisties, as regards the border States, show the terrible effect of the Abolition movement on lave interests.

The Confederate States show a population of free, 2,656,481; slaves, 2,311,260-total how, or when, or hy whose orders, nobody 4,967,741, being a gain in ten years; in could tell. We have made diligent inquiry; slaves 549,592, a little over 81 per cent.; free inhabitants 647,509, less than 23 per cent. South Carolina gains in slaves 18,000, in free about the same number-slaves making foursevenths of her entire population. This and Mississippi are the only States in which the slaves outnumber the free ; in the latter there are \$0,000 more slaves than freemen. Texas, of course, has grown the most rapidly, having nearly trebled her free, and quits trebled her slaves. Georgia has grown about 12 per cent.; Florida nearly 70 per cent.;  $\Lambda$ l. abama about 25 per cent.; and Louisiana 38 ped and provided for, so as to be ready for

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE .- The following story reads like a French romance, but is told unless such an attack should be provoked by as a veritable occurrence by the Courrier des Major Anderson, or by an attempt on the

The Count de St. Croix, belonging to one of the noblest and wealthiest families in France, became engaged, after a long and as- the instance of the Government of the Conto St. Domingo, to sceure the peaceable an-nexation of the Dominican Republic. The sition and fortune, and famous for her beauty. iduous courtship, to a lady, his coust in pofrigate Bianca left on Saturday, with her Shortly after the happy day was appointed complement in erew, marines, &c., and a which was to render two-loving hearts one, large detachment of soldiers. The Petronella the count was ordered immediately to the which was to render two loving hearts one, and Berenguela are to follow to-day or toseige of Sebastapol. morrow, bound to Hayti. Spain has been So he girded on his sabre, and at the head i uis regiment marched to the battle-field. Wolution, during the past year or two, in During his absence it happened that his beauorder to be called in to protect her own cititiful fiance contracted the small-pox, and after hovering between life and death for many days, recovered her health, to find her beauty Spain and France are agreed uphopelessly lost. The disea. J had assumed in her case the most virulent character, and left er not only disfigured, but seamed and scarred to such a frightful extent, that she became hideous to herself, and resolved to pass free colored people. So much for the first the rema fruits of abolition abroad. It is only the clusion, the remainder of her days in the strictest sebeginning. Mexico will be attacked as soon A year passed away, when one day the count, immediately upon his return to France, accompanied by his valet, presented himself THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT JACKSON. at the residence of his betrothed, and solicit--All newspaper readers remember the ac-counts published at the time relative to the ed an interview. This was refused. He. however, with the persistance of a lover, pressatrocious and mysterious murder of young ed his suit, and finally the lady made her ap-Miller, in the Union Bank, at Jackson, pearance, closely muffled in a double weil. Tenn., and the robbing of the bank, about At the sound of her voice the coun' rushed two years ago. A Jackson paper a few days forward to embrace her, but stepping aside ince intimated that a prominent and well she tremblingly told him the story of her sor nonweitizen of that place was suspected of besows, and burst into tears. A heavenly smile ing the author of this dreadful crime and had broke over the count's handsome features, as, flea from that place. The Nashville Banner raising his hands above, he exclaimed : "It has learned something further in regard to is God's work-1 am blind ! the matter, and its issue of Sunday says : It was even so; when gallantly leading his "We learn verbally that this suspected egiment to the attrek, a cannon ball had person is Mr. John S. Miller, a prominent assed so closely to ais eyes, that, while it uerchant of Jackson, a man of high standleft their expression unchange I, and his coun-tenance unmarked, had robbed him forever of ing, and uncle of the unfortunate victim .-The evidence agrinst him, was entirely cirsight. It is almost unnecessary to add that cumstantial, but seems to have been strong their marriage was shortly after solemnized. enough to induce him to seek safety in It is said that at this day may often be seen flight. Among other things it is known, as at the Emperor's receptions an officer leaning we are informed, that previous to the murder upon the arm of a la- closely veiled, who his affairs were very much embarrassed, and seem to be attracted to the spot by the love he appeared greatly harrassed on account of of music. the fact. Subsequently to the murder he paid off his habilities, and went on again WHITEWASH .--- Whitewash adds so greatly to the picturesque in the cottage and the farmhouse, and is such an absorbent of impure A Cow SUCKING HERSELY. - Remedy. -- Mr. odors, that it should be freely used, at least in the spring. Take half a bushel of fresh burned white lime, and slack it either with hot or cold water, in a tub or barrel. When David Lept art, of Taneytown, Carnell county, writes us mathaving third soveral county. Including that of our correspondent less month, for a new stocking herself, all failing, he made the following experiment: "I put the cove in the stall, my son cought her by the nose while I drew out the torground cave if a blic for thoroughly slacked, dissolve in the water requived to thin the line, two quarts of common salt, stir it theroughly, add one quart of sweet unil;, and it is ready for use, to put on the pastor how long his people weald listen die, lengthwise, and I had a perfect cure. She has never stoked since, and her tangue being headed she now feeds as well as the other caws. [Foy.aer and Planter.] With a brush, frequently stirring it np... [Foy.aer and Planter.] With a brush, frequently stirring it np... [Foy.aer and Planter.] With a brush, frequently stirring it np... [Foy.aer and Planter.] With a brush, frequently stirring it np... [Foy.aer and Planter.] With a brush frequently stirring it np... [Foy.aer and Planter.] With a brush frequently stirring it np... 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### VOL. XII.---NO. 36.

Affairs in Charleston. When it became generally known yesterday morning that the companies now on duty at Sullivan's Island had been ordered to fill up their ranks without delay, and that the reserves belonging to the several corps were to join

their comrades already on duty by the four o'clock boat, people began to speculate as it what was going to happen next. The public curiosity grew more general upon the arrival of two of the officers of Major Anderson's command-Lieutenant Talbot and Snyder-

with a flag of truce. They were received by the Governor and General Beauregard .-Lieut. Talbot having been appointed by the Government at Washington as Assistant Adjutant General for the district of Oregon, with sired permission to leave the city to report himself at Washington. Leave was of course readily granted to him, with the understanding that no officer was to be permitted to join the garrison of Fort Sumter to supply his place; and, accompanied to the depot by Col. Moses, aid to the Governor, he left Charles. ton by the two o'clock train of the North Eastern Railroad. Meantime, Lieutenant Snyder had mentioned the facts of the fir-

ing into the unknown schooner (as described in our issue of yesterday.) and informed the Governor that the vessel in question was a Boston schooner, loaded with ice, and bound for Savannah, and that she had put into this harbor on account of stress of weather. He further said that one of the shots had passed through the schooner's sail. Lieutenant Snyder then returned to the wharf in company with an aid, and went back to the Fort. ring his interview with the Governor, soldiers who manned the boat had seized the opportunity to lay in some coveted individual supplies of whiskey, tobacco, catables, and a host of other provisions, making in all no less than thirty-five packages The police, however, had kept a bright eye upon the soldiers, and when the provisioning was complete, they quietly seized all the packages and trans-

ferred them to the guard house. During the whole of yesterday afternoon. all kinds of rumors were rife on the streets. A vague impression had somehow got abroad that the long agony of suspense and inaction was to be speedily and abruptly ended; but and, (in the absence of official information,) which, in a juncture like this, is soldom made public,) we deem the following facts to be

reasonably certain : First. That the supplies of provisions and the mails, hitherto furnished regularly to the garrison at Fort Sumter, are to be cut off today, and that no further communication will be allowed between Major Anderson and the Government at Washington.

Second. That the troops at all the State action st.

tion a moment's warning. Third. That no attack of any kind will be made upon Fort Sumter until further orders, part of his Government to bring aid to the beleagued fortress.

Fourth. That these measures are taken at + federate States, which has lost all confidence in the professions of the Lincoln Administration We have said that this information has no official sanction ; but we have not given it without sifting thoroughly all the conflicting reports prevalent last night, and we think it can be relied upon as affording a fair ontline of the new policy to be pursued henceforth with regard to the " saucy seventy." Mercury. THE NEWSPAPER PRESS .--- Men dislike to raise it or acknowledge its power. Many abitually deny its influence, and as constantly court its favor and encouragement. It has ade more reputations for public men, more fortunes in business and more professional characters for individuals than have, ever been made otherwise by ability, energy and skill. It is a great beneficiary for politicians, their main reliance, and their only means of acquiring public notoriety. It is the ordinance department for politics--the arsenal and magazine from which small minds draw their weapons and ammunition for political warfare. It furnishes them with their flate, analyzes their subjects, draws their conclusions, and confers upon them the distinction of ostensible authorship. It is, with its thousands of editors, still an impersonality,-The Press speaks ; we listen to it-not as the voice of one, but as the impersonal organ of many. It is assailed by dwarfs and drones, who often affect to treat it with disdain, to the infinite delight of its labor and conductors. Men frequently ask to be praised or puffed by it, for some particular excellence they possess, and when the notice appears they will affect to have known nothing of it, and pretend to be indifferent to what is said in their presse, while at the same time they glory in it, and when they get an opportunity, run to the editor and purchase all the extracopies containing the notice, to send friends. The Press is powerful for good or. evil.

Mr. A. H. Brown offered a resolution approv ing the election of Jefferson Davis and Alex II. Stephens, to preside over the provisional government of the Confederate States of Amer-

ien The death of Messrs, II. W. Conner, and Julius A. Dargan, members of the Convention, was formally brought up, and appropriate resolutions adopted; after which, the Convention in mediately adjourned.

I record with regret, that there is considerable opposition to the Constitution in the Conwontion.

A complote change has taken place since 1 dofy the city in Discontion. Excitement has quiated down. The city however, is full of life and annaation-almost every third man you meet spiris the military, an I strangers are quite numerous. Trade, too, is brisk ; business having revived, everything wears a more cheerful aspect. Stocks of go aleare small, but sufficient to meet the , equirements of the trade, until confidence is restored to business operations,

I am comfortably quartered at the Charleston hotel, which is headquarters for the civil, military and business portion of the community, if I may judge by the crowds that throng it at ati hours.

CHARLESTON, March 27, 1861. Wear Courier ; The Convention met at 12, m. Mr. Rhett offored the following resolution : Resolved. That when the Constitution of the Confederate States is taken up for consideration, it shall be e-maidered in secret session ; and the President of the Convention is horeby autiorfized and required to employ two componit stenographers to report the debates and pro-ucedings which shall take place on said Constitution

A lengthy discussion sprung up on this resolation. Those oppised to the Constitution of the Confederate States, Mo- Gregg, Adams, Spratt, Middletons, Mazyck, and others, attacked it with much right and warmth. It was supported ably by Messra, Keitt, Rhett, and others. The resolution was finally passed. Yeas. 129 ; nays, 20. Your delegation voting yea .-There will be a majority of 50 to 100, when a direct vote is had for the ratification of the Confederate States. Its opponents are mixedsome being in favor of re-opening the slave point, trade, &c., &c.

Communications were read from Messrs, Orr.

firstifications in the barbor of Charleston. Sat-

Soon after the Convention adjourned.

CHARLESTON, March 29, 1861... Dear Courier : The Convention proceeded this morning into secret session, for the purpose of considering the Confederate Constitution. As I am not permitted to speak of what then transpired, I will dismiss the subject. Be assured, however, that the Convention will ratify the constitution. I am only concerned that it should be done with that unanimity that has haracterized this great movement thus far. Charleston is pleasantly assuming her beauti-ful Spring garh. Vegetables are pleaty in her market. Fruit has suffered from frost, as with

In my perambulations here, I have been struck with the number of enumon planted, mouth down, at the corners of the streets. The explanation is this; In the contest here beveen the Carolinians and the British in the Revolution, the cannon were wrested from our enemies; and that they might be the foot-lights f rising gene, ations, they are thus prominently placed before them.

CHARLESTON, March 30, 1861. Dear Courier: This is a gala day for the Convention and the troops in the harbor. At At ten o'clock, A. M., two steamers-the Carolina and Geu. Chinch-with the members of the Convention, the r families, and the militaryleft Southern wharf for an excursion and exam ination of the fortifications in the harbor. Sul-livan's Island was the first point touched. A rapid examination of the various batteries and the fort was made. There are here four strong batteries beside the fort ; m aunting, altogether. we suppose, seventy-five cannon and mortars. The works have been much strongthened since Anderson left this Island. Of course, a grand alute greeted us. The distance from this point to Fort Sumter is one mile and sixty yards. In the yard, at Fort Moultrie, there is a mod-

est slab creeted to the memory of OCENEA, a brave Indian Chief captured in Florida, and who died here a prisoner of war. There are over one thousand troops quartered

on this Island.

Returning to the boot, she stenmed up the channel, near the showe of Sullivan's Island, receiving a grand salute from the guns on the Fort. Cruizing South, the beat stood on the spot where the "Star of the West," some weeks this point was sprend to our view, Morris Island, and its very formidable armament. Probefore, best so unceremonious a retreat. cooling inland, we went ashore at Cummieg's

There are nineteen batteries of cannon and Communications were read from Messre. Orr. Sprin, Sprati and Manning, commissioners to Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, and Louisiana, ishich were ordered to be printed. A communication was received from General Beaurogard, inviting the Convention to visit the firstifications in the barbor of Charleston. Set mortars, averaging three gons each, ch this

These seven States cover the very garden of the earth, and if they but keep their government pure and just, and free from all corruption, they will ere the close of the present century constitute the most powerful confederacy on the face of the earth.

As the Government of Great Britain lamented in dust and ashes that spirit of intolerance which separated America from her forever, so will the Northern States yet lament that spirit of intermeddling which has driven from our Union the fairest and richest portion of the land.

The confidence of the Sonthern people in their new Government, is evinced in the fact that when it called for a loan of \$15,000,000 they promptly took it at par; whilst at the time the Government at Washington called for a loan of \$10,000,000, which was taken at an average discount of 8 per cent.

[Portland (Me.) Union

SURE CURE FOR A FELON. - This painful crup-tion, with all the "remedies" recommonded, is seldom arrested until it has run a cortain course. seldom arrested until it has run a cortain course. after causing great suffering far two or three days. The following is said to be a certain cure: Take a pint of common soft soap, and stir in air slack lime till it is of the consistency of a glazier's puty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition, and insert the finger, therein, and a cure is certin. This is a domes-tic application, that every house keeper can ap-ply promptly.—Hurrisburg Telegraphs.

WHEN we get tired of all the pleasure with 1 our reach, we can have an unfailing resource in thinking of those that are out of it.

ONE thousand years ago, the Chinese built asponsion bridges of more than four hundred dlo, lengthwise, and 1 had a perfect cure. She suspension bridges of more than four hundled feet span.

Some men read so much and think so little that nothing short of forgetting half of what herifications in the barbor of Charleston. Sat- From what we saw and learned, we regard it they knew would ever give them the use of arday was set apart for that purpose. the other half open ornel service rotio her

comes infamous

LONG SERMONS .- Rev. Wm. Taylor, in LONG SERMONS.—Rev. Win. Taylor, in his late works, "TF3 Model Preacher," says 4 "Offen when a preacher has driven a null in a sure place, instead of elinching it and secu-ring well the advantage, he baumers sway till he breaks the head off, or splits the board."- Witness.

We somewhere read of a brother who was about to preac's to another's church, asking

SENSUALITY .- If sensuality were happi-The love of pleasure Levenys us into pain; Good men have the fewest fears. He has ness, heasts were happier than men; but and many a man, through love of fame, be-but on, who fears to do wrong. He has a human happiness is lodged in the soul, net in he fieshes at an anter the offering