OUR NATIONAL TROUBLES.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS. Montgomery, March 9, 1861.

In the Congress to-day there was nothing made public. It is understood that the permanent constitution will be completed to night or Monday, and a recess will follow.

The reported announcement of a Commission to Europe is premature, and it is believed that none will be confirmed until the conference at Washington is concluded.

THE TEXAS STATE CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, March 8, (via New Orleans 9th,) 1861. On the 4th instant the State Convention declared Texas out of the Union, and Governor Houston immediately issued a proclamation to that effect.

Incomplete returns make the majority for secession 28,000 out of 31,500 votes.

Ordinances have been passed authorizing delegates to represent Texas in the provisional government.

Vessels sent to Texas by the federal government will not be seized.

Governor Houston, it is said, will not resign nor take the oath of allegiance to the State. The Convention is discussing an ordinance defining

176880n. Ben. McColloch has sent a detachment to guard the opper forts.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8, 1861.

The State Convention has adopted an ordinance to I the guns were at the command of their owners, and I im. transfer certain funds to the government of the Confederate States, which are now in the hands of the State Depository.

A private despatch from Montgomery says that the revenue laws have been adjusted by a regulation of the Treasury Department, so as to avoid any prejudice to the steamboat interest.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

. RICHMOND, March 9, 1861.

A majority of the Committee on Federal Relations have submitted their report, recommending in part a conference of the border States to determine on future ac- order, and are held in the port of Savannah, as reprisals. | our exports to Europe would revolutionize every existing tion. They also oppose coercion.

Mr. Wise submitted the minority report, giving a list of the demands, and requesting the States to give answer by October next, and suggesting that, in the mean time, every step should be taken to preserve peace, neither the government should commence hostilities, the government retaining only sufficient force in the forts, &c.

Mr. Harvie submitted a minority report, with three signatures, recommending the passage of a secession or- of New York. That you may not fail to receive this

Mr. BARBOUR, of Culpepper, submitted a minority report that the government must immediately adopt meagures to afford the people of the slaveholding States a full constitutional assurance of their safety in continuing in an association with them under a common government; also recommending the appointment of Commissioners to Montgomery to confer with the Confederate authori-

The majerity report embraces a series of resolutions, substantially as follows:—First reaffirms the doctrine of State rights, the second declares interference with sla- | cient value fully to indemnify the citizens of Georgia for very by the federal or other authorities, or the people, I the property of which they have been wantonly robbed contrary to the constitution, offensive and dangerous; by the authorities of New York, together with reasonable the third condemns the formation of geographical or sec- | damages for the detention. In this state of the case justional partias; the fourth demands a fair partition of the I tice to our citizens may not require the further holding Territories and equal protection therein; the fifth de- of the bark, now in possession of the authorities of Georclares that in time of profound peace with foreign na- | gia. Our ardent desire is to cultivate the most friendly tions, as now exists, and when no symptoms of domestic | relations with all European governments, and to remove insurrection appear, it is unwise, impolitic and offersive | every obstruction which may be in the way of free comto accumulate within the limits of a State interested | mercial intercourse between citizens of this State and ! in the irritating pending questions of the deepest importance, an unusual number of troops and munitions of the right of the representatives of the governments of war; the sixth indulges in the hope of a restoration of the | Great Britain or Russia to demand the release of the bark Union and fraternal feelings; the seventh recommends the | belonging to citizens of New York, but only of the prorepeal of unfriendly, unconstitutional legislation, and the | perty which may be upon her belonging to subjects of adoption of proper amendments to the constitution; the | these Powers, I am desirous of avoiding any cause of | for their own homes and firesides, they will surely be in- | rests. eighth concedes the right of States to withdraw for just | complaint on their part, and, therefore, I direct the recauses; the ninth alludes to the position of the federal lease of the bark Adjuster, that she may at once, if ready, government as disclaiming the power, under the consti tution, to recognise withdrawal; the tenth, without expressing an opinion on the question of power, desires to conferupon the government powers necessary to deal peaceably with the questions involved, and if necessary to recognise the separate independence of the seceding States, make treaties, and pass such laws as separation may make proper; the eleventh recommends the people of her sister States to respond at the earliest moment.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, March 9, 1861.

The Alabama Convention has adopted an ordinance transferring all operations to the provisional government. with the arms and munition acquired from the United

They have also transferred the authority over the forts and arsenals to the Southern confederacy.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

THE LATE SEIZURES OF NEW YORK VESSELS AT SAVANNAH.

We have already apprised our readers of the release of the reprised bark Adjuster, of this port, by order of Governor Brown, who was led to take this step on the representations of the British Consul at Savannah, who alleged that property belonging to British subjects was on board at the time of the seizure. Governor Brown, it is alleged, did not wish to give any cause of irritation or complaint to any of the European governments, as they are not to be held responsible in any way for the present trouble, and as the other reprised vessels are sufficient in value to indemnify the aggrieved Georgia citizens for any loss they may have sustained by the inordinate zeal of Fouche Kennedy, of the Metropolitan Police of this greatly of his loss of sight. Is there any blindness in city, in his illegal seizure of their property. We subjoin the letter sent by Governor Brown to Governor Morgan. f officially informing him of the seizure of the ships now in his possession, stating that they will be sold on the 25th inst., unless the property belonging to citizens of Georgia now held by the Metropolitan Police be given

LETTER TO GOVERNOR MORGAN.

EXECUTIVE DRPARTMENT,] MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Feb. 25, 1861.

His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y:--Sir-I informed you by my letter of the 8th inst. of the seizure, in the port of Savannah, by my order, of five kets belonging to D. C. Hodgkins & Sons, citizens of this be delivered to them, or to G. B. Lamar, whom I apday of this month I was informed by Mr. Lamar that mediately ordered the release of the ships. I afterwards directed Mr. Lamar to have the guns shipped to Savarnah, that they might be delivered to their owners. Be informed me in reply that the Superintendent of Police in the city again refused to permit the guns to be shipped, and avowed his intention to make further I seizures of a similar character. On the receipt of this information I ordered Colonel Jackson, of Savannah, to call out sufficient military force and renew the reprisals. him. I have now the honor to inform your Excellency | over to Jean Jacques, and leave them to manage that. that three vessels belonging to citizens of New York. Julia A. Hallock, have been seized in obedience to my cellency, prior to the 25th March next, that the guns ' above mentioned have been delivered to their rightful owners, or to G. B. Lamar, my agent, and that he has been vannah, I shall, on that day, cause the vessels above named, to be sold in the city of Savannah, to the highest bidder; and out of the proceeds of the sale, I shall indemnify the injured citizens of this State against the loss sustained by them on account of the unjust and illegal seizure and detention of their property by the authorities notice, it will be sent to you at Albany, in duplicate, by different mails. I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

JOSEPH E. BROWN. ORDER TO COL. JACKSON..

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Feb. 28, 1861. Col. H. R. Jackson, Aid-de-Camp, Savannah, Ga .:-Sir-The affidavits forwarded by you have been received, and afford satisfactory evidence of the fact not known at the time of the seizure of the New York vessels, that most of the cargo now on board the bark Adjuster is the property of British and Russian subjects, while the bark is the property of citizens of New York. am further imformed that the other New York vessels now in possession of the officers of this State are of suffisubjects of these governments. While I do not recognise proceed to sea with her cargo. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ? Milledgeville, Ga., March 2, 1861.

. Henry R. Jackson, Aid-de-Camp, Savannah, Ga:-SR-Unless the property of which citizens of Georgia have been robbed by the police of the city of New York, who act under the authority of the Governor of that State, is in the mean time delivered to the owners, by virtue of the power vested in me as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of this State, direct that you advertise immediately, and expose to sale on Monday, the 25th day of this month, between the usual hours of sale, at the place of sheriff's sales, in the city of Savannah, the following New York vessels, with their tackle, furniture and apparel, now held under military seizure, by my order, as reprisals, to wit:—ship Martha J. Ward and schooner Julia A. Hallock. These vessels are to be sold for cash, for the purpose of idemn' fying citizens of Georgia for the losses which they have | resigned or was about to resign. There is no foundation

thus giving this road quite a snug sum in these hard times. We heard on the wharf, from several sources, that this company had contracted for the transportation of twenty thousand bales to this place, which, if it proves true, and we do not doubt it, will give them their hands full for awhile, as it will furnish the company employment for some time, there being 720 car loads.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HAMMOND, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

RADCLIFFE, S. C., Feb. 5, 1861. My Dear Cousin—It is nearly a year since I received your first letter, and with all my desire to reply to it, have been so overwhelmed with public and private business, and so feeble in health, that I could not; and now, in reply to your last, I must be short; for latterly my eyesight has so failed me that I can hardly write legibly. I remember that my father, at my age, complained our family?

You are right in supposing that the exaggerations of the Northern press-permit me to gay its infamous slanders and lies on the South-has greatly assisted in bringing about the present state of affairs. But the causes la deeper. The North has always sought to share—and to have the lion's share—of our productions, and seeks if

Slavery is not a sin. Read the Bible-with your own plain interpretation, if you are a believer in Revelationand you will see that Moses and the Israelites, Christ and Paul, did not so consider it. All this is fully set forth in a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, in Brooklyn, on the 9th of December last. Get that and read it. If it is an evil, it is an evil for us, and leave us to grapple with it. vessels belonging to the citizens of New York, which I I is a mere question of politics and economy. We feel notified you would be held until the two hundred mus. | fully able to manage it, if we are not disturbed by outsiders. We think it a blessing to white and black here. State, of which they had been robbed by the police of We don't think at all whether it is an evil with you. the city of New York acting under your authority, should | That is none of our business. You can deal with it as you choose, but just let us alone with it. Anybody who pointed agent in New York to receive them. On the 9th | can put two ideas together must know that we are as much bound to it as Mazeppa to the wild horse. Come

what may, there is no riddance. We dissolve the Union—and it is forever dissolved come out in the public prints and openly disbe assured—to get clear of Yankee meddlesomeness and Puritanical bigotry. I say this, being half a Yan. but leaves his friends working in the idea kee and half a Puritan. We absolve you, by this, from | that he will allow them to compel him to serve all the sin of slavery, and take upon ourselves all its suo- | when elected. Understand, when I say elected, there is posed sin and evil, openly before the world and in the no opposition candidate, and there will be no other candisight of God. Let us alone. We shall make no war on | date but the one named by the President. During you. Let us work out our salvation in our own way. We agree that you shall do the same. And let me tell tial law, and the number of the police and of the by the seizure of property belonging to New York, or the | You, my dear cousin, that if there is any attempt at war citizens of that State, and to extend the seizures until he on the part of the North, we can soundly thrash them on has doubled the amount of the original reprisals made by any field of battle, and not only that, we can give them

to wit:—ship Martha J. Ward, bark Adjuster and brig | hundred millions of produce, which the world eagerly | fawning sycophancy when he was their school master in the seeks and cannot do without. A six months' failure of Should I fail to receive official information from your Ex. government there as well as at the North. All know it. the North exports some sixty millions, in competition with the European producers. Why, the North without | they confess to; while the friends of the government our custom for its manufactures and our produce for its permitted to ship them from the port of New York to to. | commerce and its exchanges, is neither more nor less than the poorest portion of the civilized world. To aggrandizement and glory. The historian of the times that it has come on an infidel and abstract idea.

I would say much more, but my eyes fail me utterly. Can you decipher this? Yours affectionately,

J. H. HAMMOND. Mrs. F. H. Pratt, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE INAUGURAL IN ALABAMA.

[From the Montgomery (A'a.) Advertiser, March 5.] Our readers will find in our columns this morning the inaugural address of the first abolition President of the Northern confederacy. The late hour at which it was received prevents our giving more than a brief editorial notice of its publication, and we reserve more ex tended comments for a juture number of the Advertiser. The address is artfully worded, evidently the production of some more skilful pen than that wielded by the rail sult in the less of his property. Commerce—in short, splitter, but its animus must be evident to the most | business of all kinds—is paralyzed. The banks here and careless observer. It commences by an insulting in Santiago offer eight per cent for deposits, and loan at 7 allusion to what is deemed the unreasonable conduct of twelve and fitteen on short time and unquestioned paper, the secoding States. It says that the Union is unbroken, with two names. And with all this the papers are full of ard, S. N. Holmes, Esq., of New York, was admitted an and the laws must be enforced, and it means war, the prosperity of the country and the wondrous destinies war, and nothing less than war will satisfy the insure for Chile. In a single word I will give you that abolition chief. And if blood, nothing but blood, Mr. destiny. Before eight months we will have one Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and coun-Lincoln will have, why then in God's name, trusting to of the most serious revolutions we have ever known, that Providence that has never yet withheld a protecting ! hand from the cause of right and of justice, relying for human aid upon the bravery of our people, our boundless resources, the military skill of our commander in chief the prudence of our statesmen, let us with one accord Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war.

We have no fears of the result. The greatest soldier of America will lead us to the conflict, the wisest states will cheer us on to victory, the sons of the South have told he finds it impossible to make any united effort with fought for Northern liberty, and now that the contest is | the Santiago Legation for the furtherance of our inte-

JEFFERSON AND TAYLOR REIN-

The Key West Key of the Gulf, in its issue of February 23, gives us the following important news:--The steamer Daniel Webster, Captain Minor, arrived at this port last evening, six days from New York, with Major Fitz John Porter, Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain Dawson, First artillery, for Brazos Santiago, Texas: Captain W. F Smith, Topographical Engineers, on light horse duty, and ninety recruits, sixty-two to fill up Captain Brannan's company at Fort Taylor, and Twenty eight for Fort Jef. ferson, and company stores for both works.

MISCELLANEOUS IFEMS.

A CORRECTION.

The Washington Intelligencer is requested by a member of the family of Lieutenant Salbott (on duty at Fort Sumter) to correct a paragraph now going the rounds in reference to that officer. It is stated that he either had sustained on account of the robberies perpetrated by the New York authorities, and of paying all expenses in
Talbott has no intention of resigning, but intends to re
Talbott has no intention of resigning, but intends to re
Since to one of the Supreme Judges that Chile had nothing to recover the plaintiff in error.

Mercucio) carefully culled stories of our own country.

He is the hopeful youth who wrote out here a short time

No. 103. Watson Freeman, Marshal United States,

Since to one of the Supreme Judges that Chile had nothing the plaintiff in error, we Judge that Chile had nothing the plaintiff in error.

Affairs in Chile. OUR VALPARAISO CORRESPONDENCE.

Valparaiso, Jan. 17, 1861.

The Presidential Difficulty—Persistent Refusal of Dr. Va ras—His Unpopularity—Irue State of the Kepublio—The Treasury Empty-Want of Confidence-The War in Aran co-Punishment of a Political Offender-Orops Failing-Mining Interests Declining, &c., &c.

If ever there was a period in the history of Chile when the times were out of joint, it is assuredly upon us now. We are all playing at the game the Liliputians played at when the "big and little enders" had their revolution, with the difference against us that we have no one here to put the fire out. The whole country is in a kind of ab normal state, waiting for the denouement of the Presi dential election. Every one is satisfied that the present Chief Magistrate

will name whom he chooses for the successorship, and

we all know that his old college; chum, for long years Minister of State, is his choice. His party is a large one throughout Chile, and every effort is being made to induce him to accept the Presidency. He refuses, and his friends insist, perfectly satisfied that he does not mean what he says. Others, hoping that he may mean it, and keep firm to his continued non serviam, pretend to desire none but him, that he may choose one of themselves as his proxy. In the interim, we are all holding our breath, for we are perfectly aware that if Mr. Varas be the President we will have stirring times here. No one can account for his silence as regards the nomination. His party have proclaimed him from one end of the republic to the other. Committees have waited on him until they are tired, and he still insists with a dogged "no." And still the farce goes on. He will not avow his intention of being or of not being I all this time we are in a declared state of mararmy goes on increasing. This doggedness the friends of the government, instigated by the government, in forcing upon the masses a man derested, feared and obnoxious to thom, and only desired We know our strength. Why, we expect over two by his miserable creatures-men whom he lashed inte University—places the country in a commercial and political condition such as we have never known before. The Court. good, honest men of what used to be the liberal or of the Pelucon parties, are cowed into an inglorious awe, which wield the firebrand, and call it the torch of liberty—the pillar of light that is to guide Chilo to a land of promise. we live in will condemn this usurpation by a rath minority as an extraordinary exhibition of folly and recklessness. The treasury is empty, completely gutted by the necessities of the moment, which are, in brief, to pay spies, a large standing army and for the purchase of votes. Here, in the commercial there is a complete want of confidence in the merchants of the interior—not in their will ingless to pay for whatever goods they may purchase, but that, becoming obnoxious to the government, the latter may avail itself of one of its sweeping newly made laws, and confiscating all their own, leave the Valparaiso merchant completely in the lurch. Hacienda and other proprietors have the same fears. They dare not lend money on hypothecated property through fear of an indiscretion or a fabricated crime of the borrower, which would reand it would be very well for our government to send a ' vessel or two to look after our interests here. So seldom does a man of war enter one of these ports that the Chileans think we have but one, and that we take turn about in sending it to visit different nations. The British do things differently. They are never without a ship or two in our harbor, and their Minister is always an efficient. | court cient man-not an opium eating, salary saving one, such tics will guard the country, the daughters of the South rests, and is deservedly and highly esteemed, but I am

Gen. Bulnes, Gen. Cruz and the Minister of War arestill in the south. The opposition party have a faint hope....! one of those which sicken the heart—that these three may unite, and, with the government troops now in the south, make head against the government. Were Geo. Garcia, the War Minister, a man of peace he might easily do this; | judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with but far from this, he has no fixed opinion upon any sub- | costs. ject, unless it be that he would like to be President, but he dreads the quomodo.

lashed with one hundred lashes, every one of which told | cause, with costs. on his bare back, and then in the midst of a curious mob made to walk a long distance to Lycurgus Egerton et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the solitary cell to which he is sentenced for a the United States for the northern district of Illinois. year. When about half way the poor fellow fell, unable | Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the to go any further until forced on at the points of the | Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in bayonets of the miserable creatures who do the dirty | this cause, with costs and ten per cent damages. binding of their masters here. Of such stuff they make republicans in Chile. And I mention this as an offset to | H. Williamson. This cause was further submitted to the some of M. Riobo's (the New York correspondent of the | consideration of the Court, on a printed argument, by

News from Venezuela. OUR CARACAS CORRESPONDENCE.

CARACAS, Feb. 5, 1861.

Battle Near the Capital—Numerous Arrests—The Capital | 1 in Danger—A Word to Abolitionists, &c., &c. A battle was fought a few days since, a short distance from this capital, between the government troops and the federals. The latter had the best of it until a rein-

forcement of government troops arrived, when the federals retreated. It is said a considerable number were slain on both sides. The government has been greatly alarmed within a few days; a considerable number of arrests have been made of some of the principal inhabitants who were supposed to be conspiring against ! the government, and sending information to the enemy, and forming plans for the federals to enter and take the

Soldiers have been constantly employed searching out and arresting all skulkers from miltary duty, and all the troops which were in the capital have been des. patched to hinder the enemy from entering therin, preferring to have the fighting take place outside. The capital is literally besieged by small parties, who are within a few miles' distance, ready to unite at a proper time.

There has been great rejoicing at the capture of Genoral Guevara, who has been so long the terror of the inhabitants of Carabobo, and who has hitherto defied all the expeditions sent after him. His trial will take place

Congress is still without a quorum. Our Northern friends should pass a few months in this republic, and they would forever shut their mouths about slavery.

Supreme Court of the United States.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES -February 28 .- 7 On motion of Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., Charles E. Strong, Fsq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 101. The Board of Commissioners of Knox county, plaintiffs in error, vs. Wm. H. Aspinwall et al.—This cause was argued by Mr. Porter for the plaintiffs in error. and by Mr. Vinton for the defendants in error.

No. 102. Pierre A. Berthold et al., plaintiffs in error. vs. Edward Goldsmith. - This cause was argued by Mr. Blair for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Carlisle for the defendant in error. SUPRRISE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 1.—On mo-

tion of Mr. Attorney General Stanton, Hon. John C. Burch, of California, and James Foster, Esq., of Missouri, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court. On motion of Hon. C. Cushing, Charles W. Tuttle, Esq.,

of Massachusetts, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court. On motion of Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Jacob Butler, Esq., of Jowa, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this

On motion of J. M. Carlisle, Dwight May, Esq., of Michigan, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this

No. 154. Arnold Midbury et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Ohio.—The motion to dismiss this cause was further argued by Mr. Stanton in support thereof, and

by Mr. Pugh in opposition thereto. No. 92. Wm. C. Reddall, plaintiff in error, vs. Wm. H. Bryan et al.—The motion to dismiss this cause was further argued by Mr. Attorney General Stanton in support thereof, and by Mr. Tyson and Mr. Mayer in opposition

No. 29. The United States, appellants, vs. Frederick Billings et al.—This cause was argued by Mr. Attorney General Stanton for the appellants, and by Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Vinton for the appellees.

No. 29. The United States, appellants, vs. Frederick / Billings et al.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern district of California. The decree of the said District Court in this cause was

No. 103. Watson Freeman, Marshal United States, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Jabez C. Howe et al.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Parker for the

March 4.—On motion of Hon. Benjamin C. How. attorney and counsellor of this court.

March 5.—On motion of Hon. P. Phillips, Hull Fanton,

On motion of Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, John A. Wills, Esq., of Pennsylvania, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court. On motion of Hon. R. H. Gillet, Hon. Ira Harris and I

Charles G. Myers and George Wolford, Esqs., of New ' York, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this On motion of Hon. Benjamin C. Howard, Calvin Walker,

men that have illustrated the history of American poli- as ours is. Our Consul here looks well to American inte | Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and coun-

On motion of Henry C. Hutchius, Esq., Charles Demonds, Florentine W. Pelton and Hamilton B. Staples, Esqs., of Massachusetts, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

No. 82. George W. Day et al , plaintiffs in error, vs. Wm. A Washburn et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Indiana. Mr. Justice Selson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the

No. 68. Lessee of Robert W. Smith et al., plaintiff in error, vs. William McCann. In error to the Circuit Court I was accidentally the other day witness of a most re- of the United States for the district of Maryland. Mr. volting sight in this city, and one painfully common in | Chief Justice Tancy delivered the opinion of the Court, these times. A poor devil, for some political offence, was | affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this

No. 85. Benjamin T. Phelps et al., plaintiffs in error, vs.

No. 93 Jss. H. Suydam, plaintiff in error, vs. William

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 TO YOU WANT WHISKERS! DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? DO YOU WANT WHISKERS! DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHET DO. YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHER DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

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STIMULATING ONGUENT. STIMULATING ONGUENT, Warranted to bring out a thick set of WHISKERS, OR A MUSTACHE. WHISKERS, OR A MUSTACAS WHISKERS, OR A MUSTACHE WHISKERS, OR A MUSTACHE, WHISKERS, OR A MUSTACHE,

WHISBERS, OR A MUSTACHE. In from three to aix weeks. The undersigned take pride and pleasure in announcing that they have obtained the entire and exclusive agency for this justly celebrated article, prepared under the canction of Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London! Our agency extends over the whole of America, and we are now able to assert, upon both authority and experience, to all and singular of our fellow citizens, that, whatever merit may exist in any other preparations of the kind, this

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C. P. BELLINGHAM, BELLINGHAM. BULLINGHAM. BELLINGHAM. BELLINGHAM. BELLINGHAM. BELLINGHAM. P. BELLINGHAM. DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM.

DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM. PLEASE THE PURCHASER. PLEASE THE PURCHASER. PLEASE THE PURCHASER. PLEASE THE PURCHASER, PLEASE THE PURCHASER,

> WARRANTED TO BRING OUT BUSHY WHINKERS. BUSHY WHISKERS BUSHY WHISEERS BUSHY WHISKERS, BUSHY WHISKERS,

BUSHY WHISKERS. BUSHY WHISKERS BUSHY WHIRERS BUSHY WHISKERS Bushy Whiskers.

FASCINATING MUSTACHE. FASCINATING MUSTACHE. FASC NATING MUSTACHE. FASCIN TING MUSTACHE. FASCINATING MUSTACHE THREE TO SIX WEEKS!

THREE TO SIX WEEKS! THREE TO SIX WEEKS THREE TO SIX WEEKS! THREE TO SIX WEEKS!

"TO SHAVE, OR NOT TO SHAVE?" "TO SHAVE, OR NOT TO SHAVE!" "TO BHAVE, OR NOT TO SHAVE?" "TO SHAVE, OR NOT TO SHAVE!" "TO SHAVE, OR NOT TO SHAVE?"

SOME PERSONS; WHETHER YOU SHAVE OR NOT,

MAY BE A QUESTION

BELLINGHAM'S BELLINGHAM'S **EELLINGHAM'S** BELLINGHAM'S BELLINGHAM'S
STIMULATING ONGUENT,
OTHER CANCELLY

ST. LOUIS, March 10, 1861. After some unimportant proceedings in the Convention yesterday, Judge Gamble, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, presented and read the report of that committee. The report is long and carefully written, makes a faithful exposition of all the circumstances surrounding the position and affecting the interests of Missouri, recounts the evils of which the South may rightfully complain, admonishes the North that the hostile and fanatical feelings towards Southern instusection are productive of evil, and expresses the hope that a better knowledge of the subject will remove their i swerds, cartridges. &c. prejudices. It does not assume a threatening attitude towards either extreme section of the country, but points out the errors of both, and concludes with the following resolutions:--

Mesolved, That at present there is no adequate cause to Mipel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the federai Union, but on the contrary, she will labor for such an adjustment of the existing troubles as will secure peace, rights, and equality to all the States.

Resolved, That the people of this State are devotedly attached to the institutions of our country, and earnestly desira that by a fair and amicable adjustment the present causes of disagreement may be removed, the Union perpetual, and peace and harmony be restored between the South and North.

Resolved, That the people of this State deem the amendments to the constitution of the United States, propose by Mr. Crittenden, with the extending of the same to Territories hereafter to be acquired, a basis of adjustment, which will successfully remove the causes of difference forever from the arena of national politics.

Resolved. That the people of Missouri believe that the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by a Convention to propose amendments to the constitution of the United States; and that this Convention urges the Legislature of this State to take steps for calling such Conven-

Resolved. That in the opinion of this convention the employment of military force by the federal government. to coerce the seceding States, or the employment of force by the seceding States to assail the government of the United States, will inevitably plunge the country into civil war, and thereby extinguish all hope of an amicable settlement of the issues now pending.

ment, as well as the seceding States, to stay the arm of sails of a Northern merchantman would whiten the seas military power, and on no pretence whatever bring upon | ninety days after the commencement of hostilities. the nation the horrors of civil war.

Resolved. That when the Convention adjourns it adjourn to meet at Jesserson City on the third Monday in December.

Resolved. That a committee be elected a majority of which shall have power to convene the Convention at such time and place prior to the third Monday in December as the exigencies may require.

The report was ordered to be printed, and was made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Redd, whilst heartily approving the temper and spirit of the report, dissented from the plan of adjust ment as laid down. He asked leave to present a minor ty report on Monday, which was granted, and the report was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

MISSOURI RELIEF BILL.

Sr. Louis, March 9, 1861.

Governor Jackson has signed the Relief bill passed by the Legislature a few days since. This law extends the time for returns of executions issued by the Court of Record to the second term after the date of the execution, and extends the time for returns of executions issued by a Justice of Peace to one year after the date thereof...

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL IN ARKANSAS. FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., March 9, 1861.

the accessionists, in consequence of some accessions to put into commission, and intimating that any number of to disregard the notifications of the necessity for their their ranks, called a meeting of citizens of the county to-day to instruct the delegates to the Convention to cast their votes for secession. The Union sentiment however prevailed, and the meeting adjourned without taking any action, amid much enthusiasm for the stars and stripes.

THE ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas State Gazette of the 2d inst., in referring to the late election for members of the State Convention. says:--We regret to state that in many of the counties scarcely more than half the usual vote was polled. Take. for instance, Union county. At the election for President, in November, that county polled over 1,500 votes. and that was scarcely a full vote. At the election on the cotton at that place, over the Alexandria and Lynchburg was then argued and decision reserved. 18th Union polled rather less than 1,000. In Montgomery Railroad, and the Sentinet of the 5th inst. Bays:—There country, where they vote 700, the vote was only a little over \$60. Had there been a full vote throughout the this place, a portion of which will be down to-day con-Elale the conservative majority would have been im- signed to the same parties, to be shipped by the New rious in this city a number of years ago, died of conmense. As it is we think it sufficient—fully so-for all practical purposes,

curred in the premises. The course of Governor Brown, in taking independent measures of redress after the provisional government of the Southern Confederated States had assumed the responsibility of the several seceding States with those the old Union, is disapproved at the South.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WAR MISSILES FOR CHARLESTON. The Richmond Examiner of a recent date says:-Since the 21st of January there have passed over the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, for Charleston, S. C., 459,531 pounds of balls and shells, 25.000 pounds of powder, tions manifested by a large number of the people of that seven 10-inch mortars, and two 9-inch Dahlgren guus. For the last two months every express that has gone South has been nearly half made up of pistols, rifles

From the Charleston Courier, March 2.1

The Nina, Captain Davis, returned on Friday from her cruise on the seacoast. This excellent steamer has been in the service of the State for the last two months. During the last ten days General Garlington, under whose charge the seacoust defences have been placed, has been engaged in a tour of inspection along the coast, accompanied by Captain Hartstein, late of the United States Navy, who is under orders of the Governor to make a report on the subject.

The first cruise was northward as far as Georgetown. The works on that part of the coast were committed to the supervision of Colonel Charles Alston, and were con. | They have been frequently seen in squads; some of them | as any other connected with post office matters. For instructed by Engineers LeBleux and White, all of whom | armed with shot guos, and in one instance a gun was put | stance, quite an intelligent merchant recently insisted, in accompanied General Garlington on his tour to that part | to the head of a white man by one of four negroes who | our hearing, that the New York Post Office was worth of the coast. The works south of Charleston were en. | emerged from the bushes just as the former was in the | "all the way from six to fifteen thousand dollars per antrusted to the general supervision of Colonel William Elliott, and were constructed by Captain Smith and Messis. Tennant, Capers, Hume and Ramsay, engineers. In the cruise southward Colonel Elliott, Colonel Super and Captain Smith accompanied General Garlington and Captain Hartstein.

PRIVATEERING ON NORTHERN COMMERCE.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, March 4.] The Crescent was the first paper in the South to suggest | instant that it was informed, by Colonel R Rives, of Coland demonstrate the tremendous, in fact, irreparable | lirene, Lowndes county, that a man named Robert S damage the Confederate States could inflict upon North- | Tharin, a lawyer of Wetumpka, was taken up at Colli ern ocean and other commerce, by issuing letters of I rene last week, tried by a jury of citizens, convicted. marque and reprisal, in case the black republicans, under | punished and banished from that community, for exlead of Lincoln, should venture to add to their long, dark | pressing and endeavoring to propagate sentiments that list of misdeeds, all tending to the injury and oppression | were dangerous to the peace of society. He had conof the Southern people, the frightful crime of war. In | versed with several non-slaveholders in the neighborthe happening of the latter event we showed pretty con. I hood, and proposed to them the organization of a secret We, therefore, earnestly entreat the federal govern. I clusively that it was quite problematical whether the abolition society, and said he was going to establish a

The lapse of time has not weakened the belief then expressed. On the contrary, the impression then entertained has grown and strengthened. What was barely doubtful at one time is now as positive a certainty as anything in the future can be.

Some of our friends have appeared dubious in regard to the likelihood of obtaining proper vessels to embark on these entirely legal, comparatively safe and immensel profitable privateering excursions. We can tell all those who desire to see the South protected from wanton invasion to entertain no doubts in the premises. All the go vernment of the Confederate States at Montgomery has to do is to issue the appropriate sailing documents. This can be done without involving an expense exceeding five hundred dollars. The vessels, the armaments, the crews and all else necessary for the utter extermination of the ocean trade of the North, will be furnished promptly, "free gratis, for nothing." All the getters up of these expeditions will ask is to be supplied with suitable papers. That is all—absolutely all. They are not only willing, somewhat ill-timed harbor improvement.—Charleston Merbut extremely anxious, to incur all the expense and run all the risks, only asking to be furnished with the requisite papers, as aforesaid.

But some one may again ask: "Where are these vessels to come from?" Why, from New York, Boston, Portland-from every port in Christendom. The Yankee shipowners would as soon prey upon the property of their immediate neighbors, if they could make money by so doing, as they would steal our negroes, and as they do steal our negroes whenever an opportunity presents itself. The money god is the only deity they worship. Propositions having privateering on an extensive scale in view, have been received from them several weeks since, and in a recent number of the Richmond Disputch the statement is editorially made that many "Southern gentlemen have lately received letters from Roston ship- | the principal witnesses were officers in the pavy, who On the reception of President Lincoln's inaugural here, owners, inquiring as to the prospect of privateering being are absent on duty. They seemed, at all events, inclined ed that officer if he could record a marriage without ships could be engaged by the Southern confederacy if attendance here. He wished these cases could be tried | being questioned for further particulars, the man said

> What a Christian people! What a fraternal feeling son and devotees of Sumner-yet, seeing a prospect of I slave cases to trial. The Court announced that Blumenaccumulating money by robbing their home neighbors | borg, tried twice for alleged perjury in becoming bail for and friends, they tender their ships to Southern slave- la slaver, would be placed on trial again on the first day holders for that purpose, and are anxiously soliciting I of next term. He desired to know when the District permission to enter the Southern service on terms hinted | Attorney would be prepared to try Brainard, indicted for at during the progress of this article.

The Yankees had better look out. They may get be torn into pieces by their own hounds.

MOVEMENTS IN COTTON.

The Alexandria (Va.) papers note several arrivals of penses of this suit incurred before its discontinuance are two thousand bales on the road between Memphis and It is estimated that there will be seventy-two ear loads, week.

main at his post and continue true to his government.

COST OF THE AGITATION. The Salon (Ala.) Register thinks there is not a public work, a single branch of business of any kind, a single | story. department of human enterprise in this country, or one eingle individual in it, but has suffered more or less by the present agitation. The loss to the country, it thinks, can scarcely be less than a thousand millions of dollars. SERENADE TO MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The wife of the Southern President, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, arrived in this city a few days ago, on her way to join her husband at Montgomery. She is still here, having concluded to stop a few days at the residence o' her father, Major Howell. On Saturday night, notwithstanding the rain, the Louisiana Guard's battalion, under Major Todd, turned out and visited the lady, and] complimented ber with a military serenade. Mrs. Davis appeared, and returned, in a few appropriate words, her thanks for the honor paid to her husband in this manners and when she concluded she presented to the soldiers a beautiful bouquet, with ribbon streamers of red. white, blue and yellow, the colors of the flag of Louisians. -New Orleans Prescent

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LOUISIANA.

Says the Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette, of the 2d inst.:--We are assured on good authority that a gang of runaway negroes, about fourteen in number, are depredating hension exist in the neighborhood.

ORDERED OFF.

We learn from the Cahawha (Alabama) Gazetic of the 3d newspaper to be called the Non-Slaveholder. The evidence against him was conclusive. The punishment inflicted was physically slight, although it was degrading. OPPOSITION TO THE PALMETTO IN PORTSMOUTH, VA.

A palmetto ffug was displayed. in conjunction with the State flag of Virginia, at Portsmouth, on Monday. Ob jections being first made to the State flag being used in I such a connection it was taken down, and public sentiment becoming excited against the exhibition of the pai- | ments received annually at all the large post offices in metto banner threats were made to tear it down, when I the several States. the party by whom it was raised, in order to avoid a serious difficulty, involving his friends also, who had sworn to resist the threatened attempt, wisely withdrew the obnoxious bunting.

REPLACING THE BUOYS AT CHARLESTON. We learn that a vessel, acting under the orders of the buoys lately removed from St. Helena bar. The fan being brought to the notice of the State authoritie prompt measures were taken to undo this gratuitous and I placed upon letters, answer every purpose of the govern-

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

WHY SLAVE CASES ARE UNDESPOSED OF.

March 5.—Judge Shipman informed the District Attorney that unless he had some pressing oriminal business for the Court the petty jury should be discharged for the term, as he (the Judge) had to hold the District Court.

Ex-Judge Roosevelt, United States District Attorney, said that all the criminal business of his office had been disposed of, with the exception of some slave cases, in which

forging land warrants?

The District Attorney said he would leave that case to his successor, for whom he was anxiously waiting. The United States vs. The Atlantic Steamship Company .--

to envy in the administration of justice in the United | ment in this cause was continued by Mr. Parker for the States. The old Judge, who knew more on the subject | plaintiff in error, by Mr. Hutchins for the defendants in than his correspondent, chuckled heartily as he told the error, and concluded by Mr. Parker for the plaintiff in

The expedition to Aranco was about leaving Concepcion when last heard from. Colonel Villalon of success, and a short time. offered to the government to undertake the entire conquest of the Indian territory on condition of becoming owner for a term of years of all recovered; this, of course, was to be done without any help from govern-

The last advices from Concepcion brings us news of of this court. the death of Don Miguel Pradel, son of Bernardino Pradel, one of the Chilean outcasts and chief instigator of the

The crops throughout the country are generally bad. The mining interests at the north are in a less happy missed. condition than at this time last year. Still a considerable amount of silver from Copiapo, copper from Coquimbo and coal from Lota has been exported during the last two weeks.

> Post Office Matters. [From Holbrook's United States Mail.] POST MASTERS' FEES.

From remarks which we frequently hear, as to the pealmost with impunity on the property of citizens living | cuniary value to the incumbents of our largest post offices, on the eastern side of the Comite river, in this parish. I it is evident that the subject is about as little understood act of securing one of their comraces. To white men I num to the postmaster." The facts are simply these: are with these negroes, both armed with double barrelled. This matter of the compensation of postmusters is enguns, and doubtless are the instigators of their thieving I tirely regulated and controlled by law. All offices where and insolence. An expedition is on fost to capture the the commissions amount to \$2,000 and upwards, are dewhole party. If it succeed the white villains will get I signated as salary offices, \$2,000 being the maximum pay their reward. Of course much excitement and appre- I allowed from that source, and an additional \$2,000 to be highest compensation to any postmaster. A larger sum punishable by the severest penalties. Even were a post master inclined to take the risk of such penalties, as well as the ruin of private and official character, such are ings and stealings," which many outsiders so flippantly tank about, are entirely out of the question. And if it. were not so, the indulgence in such practices would involve perjury, as a postmaster is required to make oath that he has kept nothing from the government in the way of fees or emoluments of any kind to which he is not legally entitled. It will thus be seen that the New York Post Office, with its 238 clerks, 117 penny posts, \$1,000,000 annual revenue collected, and its \$150,000 bonds, under an honest administration of its duties, cannot be made to net much if any more than some other offices, with perhaps a dozen cierks, a few thousand collections, and required sureties of one-fifth the amount.

We intend soon to prepare a statement of the emolu-

· OUTRAGEOUS SWINDLE. Gress impositions have been, and are still being practised in this city, in connection with letters deposited in the lamp post boxes. Proprietors of certain drug stores. and persons at other central localities, are furnished with small stamps or devices, having upon them the words, United States government, replaced a few days ago the "Boyd's Cary Express Post, 1 cent." These are sold to parties having letters to deposit in the United States street boxes, with the assurance that they will, when ment penty stamp required to be put upon these letters, in addition to the regular postage. Of course, when such letters reach the Post Office, this bogus crug store | Washington, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of stamp is not recognised, and after remaining in the Post | this court Office for the term of fifteen days, they are sent to the Dead Letter office. Not less than thirty letters per day | Fig., of Washington, was admitted an attorney and counof this class turn up at our city Post Office, causing no doubt great disappointment and perhaps loss to the innocent sufferers by this contemptible petty chest. Measures are being taken to protect the public hereafter against such illegal practices as far as possible.

An Incident in the Life of Lola Montez.

[From the Boston Traveller, March 5.] About three years ago, and soon after the late Lola Montez had been giving a series of tectures at the Melodeen, a man called at the City Registrar's office, and askhaving a cortificate of the officiating clergyman. Upon Lola had recently been married to a young man of this Judge Shipman said that no laches could be charged | city who had been infatuated with her, but that she had they exhibit! What a rare spirit of honcety they mani- against the government. He was aware that the District | the marriage certificate, and had gone to New York. fest! Raving against slavery at home—disciples of Wil. Attorney had done all in his power to bring on those. The marriage had been performed by her agent, Mr. Burr, who formerly was a clergyman, and his friends were extremely anxious that it should be recorded. After consultation it was decided that the man should send to New York for the certificate, and a few days after he returned with what purported to be a copy, stating that Lola had refused to part with the original.

This purported to be signed by Mr. Burr, and certifies to the marriage of a gentleman of this city with Lole The United States vs. The Atlantic Steamship Company.— Montez under the name of Helid, that being the name A motion to compel E. K. Collins & Co. to pay the ex- by which she was then called. After consultation with the City Solicitor, who advised the City Registrar not to record a marriage upon the authority of a copy of a certificate, the document was returned to the man who brought it, and the Registrar has never heard anything GEORGE WASHINGTON DIXON, who was somewhat note- more of the matter. The bridegroom was represented to York and Virginia steamship Mount Vernon to New York. | sumption at the Charity Hospital, in New Orleans, last to a respectable family living in the vicinity of Essex

MARCH 6 -On motion of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Lorenzo Sawyer, Esq., of Illinois, Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and Andrew Lane Esq., of Connecticut, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court. On motion of Hon. R. H. Gillet, Clement W. Bennett and Henry L. Knowles, Esqs., of New York, were admit-

I ted attorneys and counsellors of this court. On motion of Hon. M. Blair, George S. Hale, Esq., of Massachusetts, was admitted an attorney and counsellor

No. 197. The United States, appellants, vs. James Enright.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern district of California. On motion of Mr. Attorney General Stanton, this appeal was dis-

No. 221. The United States, appellants, vs. Mariano Castro.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern district of California. On motion of Mr. Attorney General Stanton this appeal was dis-

No. 304. The United States, appellants, vs. Benjamin D. Wilson, substituted for Juan Gallardo.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern district of California. On motion of Mr. Attorney General Stanton this appeal was dismissed.

No. 99. The City of Carondelet, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of St. Louis.—The argument of this cause was I commenced by Mr. Hill for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Blair for the defendant in error.

Mr. Attorney General Stanton then addressed the Court as follows:—May it please the Court, have the pleasure of presenting the Hon. Edward Bates, who has been commissioned and qualitied as my successor in the office of Attorney General of the United States. In taking leave, sir, of my official relation to this court, I beg to return my taken out of the receipts for box rents—making \$4,000 the sincere thanks for the kindness and attention that have always been exhibited towards me, and to express my than this cannot be realized without resorting to acts | profound respect for yourself, Mr. Chief Justice, and your made criminal and felonious by laws of Congress, and associates, and my earnest wish for the stability of this Is a pleasing, economical, soothing, yet stimulating comtribunal, and for the health and happiness of the Judges whose wisdom and learning adorn it.

To which Mr. Chief Justice Taney replied:-The Court the checks and restraints now enforced, that the "pick- thank you for the kind terms in which you have taken I leave of them on your retirement from office, and, in return, tender to you personally the same kind wishes that you have been pleased to express for them.

Whereupon the Court ordered the commission appointing the Hon. Edward Bates Attorney General of the United States and the oath of office to be read in open court, and to be entered on its minutes.

March 7.—On motion of Hon. Thomas Ewing, James M. Ashley, Levi Geiger and E. P. Bassett, Esqs., of Ohio, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court. On motion of Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, E. S. Smith, Esq.

was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court. On motion of Wm. M. Evarts, Fsq., E Delafield Smith, Esq., was admitted an attornoy and counsellor of tois

No. 1. Wm. H. and Charles Belcher, plaintiffs in error, vs. Wm. A. Linn; and

No. 21. Wm. H. and Charles Belcher, plaintiffs in error. vs. Wm. A. Linn. The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. Phillips for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Mr. Stanton for the defendant in error.

March 8-Present, the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice: Hon. John McLean, Hon. James M. Wayne. Hon. John Catron, Hon. Samuel Nelson, Hon. Robert C. Grier, Hon. John A. Campbell, Hon. Nathan Clifford. ` Associate Justices.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, Wm. A. Maury, Esq., of

On motion of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Henry Baldwin,

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, Rufus P. Tapley, Esq., of Maine, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this

No. 307. Joseph C. and Henry A. Willard, plaintiffs in error, vs. Thomas Carbery. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. On motion of Mr. Carlisle, of counsel for the defendant in error, this writ of error was docketed and dismissed.

No. 94. Alfred Tracy, surviving partner of Edward Tracy, plaintiff in error, vs. William Holcomb. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and argument of Mr. Phillips for the plaintiff

No. 284. Joseph J. Davidson, plaintiff in error, vs. W. . Lanier curator of John J. McMahon, deceased: and No. 265. Joseph J. Davidson, plaintiff in error, vs. W. L. Lanier, curator, of John J. McMahon, deceased. The motion to dismiss these causes was argued by Mr. Brent in support thereof.

Nos. 1 and 21. Wm. H. and Charles Belcher, plaintiffs in error, vs. Wm. A. Linn. The argument of these causes was concluded by Mr. Phillips for the plaintiffs in

No. 214. James Knight et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Augustus Schell. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and printed argu-3ir. Stanton for the defendant.

THE MAINE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.—A majority of the sared effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), the Judges of the Supreme Court of Maine, it is now de- ply to or address clared, will unite in an opinion that the Personal Liberty law of that State is unconstitutional.

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