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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1861

The New Orleans Bee.

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Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines for each insertion, for each insertion.
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No advertisement taken for less than one year. No subscription advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, boots, shoes, brogans, seasonable clothing and American shirts.

By N. Viguié, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a fine double dwelling on St. Ann street.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 28 Customhouse street, package and lots of American and European dry goods.

By C. E. Forstall, at 10 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a likely female negro boy; also, a number of valuable Creole house servants; also, a fine Creole negro boy.

By Alfred Boullany, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, property in the Second and Third Districts, and lock stocks; successory sale.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner of Louis and Chartres, dry goods, boots and shoes, without reserve.

By D. F. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, head of Lafayette street, pigs feet and cheese.

THROWING OFF THE MASK.

When it was fully ascertained that the cotton States of the South would secede from the Union, and establish an independent Confederacy, Black Republicanism became excessively alarmed lest the border States should follow their example. For the purpose of keeping them in the Union, it unhesitatingly lavished on them the loftiest panegyrics, and was profuse in promises of a conciliatory policy and of substantial concessions. We grieve to say that the cunning expedients employed by the Black Republicans proved highly successful. The Border States were gulled into the belief that if they would only abstain from imitating their sisters of the South, and would remain quietly in the Union, they would not only obtain every possible compromise requisite for their future safety and protection, but would achieve the signal honor of reconstructing the Union. Under the influence of this specious and plausible delusion, Virginia chose a majority of submissionists to her Convention; Kentucky refused to take any step whatever in the premises; Maryland pursued a similar line of conduct; Missouri, through her Convention, has exhibited unqualified submissionism; Tennessee rejected the proposition to hold a Convention; North Carolina has just done the same, and even Arkansas, linked so closely to Louisiana and Mississippi, refuses to withdraw from the Black Republican Confederacy. One and all have been chloroformed into insensibility, or misled by the fallacious promises of the dominant party.

Well, Mr. LINCOLN has been inaugurated, and seven slaveholding Commonwealths we do not count Delaware) constitute part of the territory subject to the domination of the champion of the irrepressible conflict. What have the border States gained by their humiliating acquiescence? Does Black Republicanism still continue to feed them with sugarplums and honeyed promises? Has it taken even an initiatory step towards the fulfillment of its pledges? Has a single proposition for the amendment of the Constitution been carried? Has the Lincoln Administration made the slightest movement towards satisfying the border States? So far indeed from this being the case, the Black Republican organs, now that they fancy there is no danger of a further disembowelment of the Union, manifest signal ingratitude towards the border States, and even take them to task because all South in feeling has not been entirely extinguished among them. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 18th inst., a very decided Lincoln sheet, contains an article entitled "Factious and sectional opposition," in which, after venting its wrath upon the Democratic party for assiduously endeavoring to reconstruct its organization, and break down Republicanism, coolly transfers its criticism to the border States, and snubs them after the subjoined fashion:

The other chief obstacle to this unanimity is the effort of the non seceding slave States to obtain immediate guarantees and concessions before giving their unqualified adhesion to the Union. The Southern Union leaders have not in general, like ANDREW JOHNSON, ETHERIDGE and CLEMENS, manifested by their course in Congress and elsewhere, a disposition to strengthen the hands of the Government and endeavored to strengthen its hands while asserting its legitimate authority. Their course has rather been to assume just grounds of complaint on the part of the Secessionists, and to measure making common cause with them, unless certain constitutional changes and particular pledges of good behavior are made by the Republicans. This policy is as short sighted as it is unpatriotic, and has done much to dishearten the Union men at the North.

If the border States want any other assurances or compromises than are suggested in the President's inaugural, it is because Union sentiments have ceased to be predominant in those States. The Crittenden amendment, a National Convention of all the States, and the unreserved and complete disavowal of Abolitionism, or of any proposed intermeddling with Southern institutions, constitute all the basis of conciliation any reasonable Southern man can ask. Until the Administration, by its acts, does violence to the principles which it has thus proclaimed to the world, any resistance to the execution of the laws, and to the maintenance of the Union in its integrity, under any of the flimsy excuses set up for Secession, is factious and sectional, undertaken for partisan and wicked ends, and tends directly towards general anarchy. Let the laws be faithfully enforced, and let all local citizens, regardless of party prejudice or passion, sustain the Government in asserting its authority against groundless revolution and sectional conspiracy. Let the people respect the high years of the President, and duly appreciate his sentiments that on *them* and their support, under Providence, depends the success or failure of the Government, now and for all coming time.

Is not the foregoing a splendid specimen of Black Republican insolence? How freely does this exponent of anti slavery apply the lash to the Unionists of the South? Poor fellows! their cup of humiliation was full before, but now it overflows. The castigation, it must be confessed, is thoroughly deserved. The Union men of the border States have no right to play the double part of submissionists and independents. Having agreed to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee before ABRAHAM LINCOLN, they must not pretend to object to swallowing the prescribed quantity of dirt. It is their business to imitate those immaculate patriots, ANDREW JOHNSON, ETHERIDGE, CLEMENS, WINTER DAVIS, &c., and stand up boldly for coercion, the collection of the revenues and the retention of the forts. There is no half way house between the most absolute, unqualified submission to the North, and fidelity to the South. The people of the border States have now begun to reap the bitter fruits of their misplaced and unreasoning adhesion to the Union. The Black Republicans having no further motive for cajoling them with fair promises, throw off the mask and fling them in imperious terms that they should sustain the Lincoln Government in its efforts to put down the Secessionists. How happy the border States must feel under such rebukes and such exactions? We shall see whether they are imbued with a sufficiently meek and forgiving spirit to bear the insult in silence.

MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN.—We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in our city of Mr. Herrman, the most wonderful professor of legerdemain in the world, who has excited the astonishment and admiration of all Europe, has performed before half the crowned heads of the Old World, and has received from them orders and decorations in token not only of his extraordinary powers of art, but of his estimable qualities as a gentleman. Mr. Herrman is recently from the Island of Cuba, where he set the people almost wild with enthusiasm, and exhibited night after night to crowded audiences. Spain and Portugal have been likewise theatres of his late triumphs, and in both countries his performances for the benefit of the poor have realized enormous sums. We are happy to state that Mr. Herrman will shortly give a series of representations at the Opera House. To judge from a few of his most ordinary feats which he displayed in our office yesterday, the public may expect to witness the most amazing mastery of all the secrets of the black art ever possessed by any individual since the days of Dr. Faustus and Mephistopheles.

MR. LAMOTHE'S BENEFIT.—This well known, indefatigable, indefatigable and popular attache of the Opera House takes his benefit on Monday evening, and in order to gratify the public, they evening, and in order to gratify the public, have brought forward for the first time this year, Rossini's magnificent opera of "Othello." The box office is open daily from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M., and seats may be secured in advance. Mr. Lamothe is a most obliging gentleman, and richly merits a munificent testimonial from the habitues of the Opera House.

MR. EDWARD S. AUDLER.—This gentleman, who has acquired much experience during his connection with the house of M. Barnett, Jr., has opened a genteel coffee stand No. 83 Exchange Place. We may no doubt that Mr. Audler will give entire satisfaction to all who honor him with their confidence.

THE EMIGRATION IN 1860.—The State Department has issued its formal statement in regard to the number, age, sex and occupation of passengers arriving in the United States by sea from foreign countries during the year ending Dec. 31, 1860. The arrivals in 1860 were 179,469, of these, 108,550 were males and 70,883 females; sex not stated, 36. The number of deaths on the voyage was 224. Of the whole number of passengers, 26,854 were natives of the United States; 13,861 of England; 49,027 of Ireland; 50,746 of Germany; 3745 of Prussia; 5467 of China, 1384 of the British Indies, Gibraltar and Malta sent 1 each. New Zealand sent 2. Of the passengers, 173,491 stated they intended to reside in the United States; 3018 said nothing about it, 1519 were bound to British America; 896 to Great Britain. Of their occupations, 11,267 were merchants, 13,633 mechanics, 21,762 farmers, 31,208 laborers, 116 lawyers, 321 physicians, 199 musicians, 27 actors, and 93,499 did not state their occupation.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, March 22.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., President Mouton in the chair and 80 members present. The journal was read and adopted.

Mr. Sparrow, of Carroll, offered a resolution calling the next session of the Legislature upon the fourth Monday of November, 1861, instead of the third Monday of January, 1862, and directing them to elect two Senators to Montgomery within three days. The speaker said that the change of time was not only for the sake of economy, as it would prevent the necessity for a special session, but he had seen that the Governor had been empowered to appoint the Senators, and this would be unconstitutional. A substitute for this was adopted, convening the Legislature on the fourth Monday of November, requiring them to elect the Senators within a week, and limiting the session to sixty days, providing that all future sessions shall be held in conformity with sections 5 and 25 of the State Constitution.

Mr. McCollam asked to have his vote recorded in favor of ratifying the Constitution of the Confederate States, having been absent yesterday.

Mr. Lewis, of Claiborne, offered a resolution that all members who were absent on yesterday be permitted to record their vote on the Constitution, which was agreed to.

The following gentlemen's votes were then recorded in favor of adopting the Constitution: Messrs Anderson, Gardere, McCollam, McFarland, Olivier and Williamson.

Mr. Moore, in behalf of the special committee for redistricting the State, asked that the report and estimates be printed before communicated to the House, which was agreed to.

Mr. Gardere explained that his vote had been recorded in some of the city papers as in opposition to the ordinance for submitting the Constitution to the people. He desired to say if he had been present, he should have voted for the ordinance.

Mr. Hodge, in behalf of the Committee on Finance, reported back certain claims, there being no funds provided for the payment of the same.

He also reported an ordinance in relation to the swamp land fund, appropriating $300,000 of the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State, and also authorizing the Governor to invest the funds of the swamp land fund in bonds for the use of the Confederate States of America. Also a resolution requesting the Collector of the customs to state what amount had been collected since the 26th of February last, and what disposition had been made of the same. Laid over.

Mr. Girard, of the Committee on Patents reported in favor of the application of J. J. McKeever, agent of Mr. Mear's patent metallic and bag seal, which having examined and had under consideration, commend and approve of the same.

Mr. Butler, of Iberville, called up his ordinance transferring to the Government of the Confederate States all of the property acquired by the State of Louisiana from the late United States. Several amendments were offered and accepted to this, principally with the effect of changing the phraseology, until it was not in near so good shape as it originally stood. It was then referred to the Committee on Formation of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr Lewis, of Claiborne, called up his ordinance authorizing the Legislature, in certain contingencies, to issue state bonds. A long discussion followed upon the propriety of taking up the rules for the purpose of taking up this ordinance was put and lost.

The President now announced it the time for unfinished business, and Mr. Martin called up his ordinance relative to Banking Corporations (on motion it was resolved to take up the second section by paragraph). Mr. Bush, of Lafourche, then offered as a substitute for the first sub section of the second section, to the effect that each bank shall have more than twenty-eight stockholders, that the President, Directors and Cashier shall be citizens and residents of the State; that the bank shall issue no notes to any of its officers; that each bank shall create one branch in a parish other than that in which the mother bank is located; no branches to be in Orleans parish; the capital of each branch to be at least one tenth that of the mother bank; it shall discount business paper in its parish, and shall continue as long as the mother bank, unless stopped by a vote of four fifths of the stockholders of both the bank and branch.

Mr. Hodge, of Caddo, moved to lay this amendment on the table, which motion was lost by a vote of 45 to 48, as follows:

AYES—Messrs Adams, Avegno, Barrow, Bermudez, Bonford, Briscoe, Caldwell, Conner, Elgee, Eslin, Gladden, Hernandez, Hodge, Hodges, Hollingsworth, Labatut, Lawrence Lagroue, Lewis, of Bienville, Lewis, of Claiborne, Manning, Marks, of Caddo, Marks, of Carroll, Miles, McCloskey, McNeely, Norton, Olivier, Parham, Pecker, Perkins, of Orleans, Peck, Pemberton, Pugh, Roselius, Rozier, Slawson, Stewart, Scott, of Claiborne, Tappan, Todd, Towles, Williamson, Turk—48.

NOES—Messrs Bonner, Burton, Bush, Butler, Cook, Connelly, Conner, of Concordia, Cottman, of Ascension, DeBlanc, Dorsey, Duffel, Dupre, Fuselier, Fuqua, Garrett, Gardere, Garrett, Gaudet, Gray, Gill, Girard, Griffin, Hough, LeBourgeois, Lewis, of Orleans, Marshall, Martrero, Martin, of Assumption, Meagor, Melancon, Meredith, Miller, McFarland, O'Bryan, Patterson, Perkins, of Madison, Polk, Richardson, Stuart, Swayze, Sommers, Sparrow, Scott, of East Feliciana, Smith, Tappan, Taliaferro, Texada, Tucker, Valentine, Verret, Warren, Walker, Williams, of St Helena, Wilkinson, Wiltz—49.

On motion the Convention then adjourned.

MISSOURI.—The census of the State of Missouri shows the following result:

White	1,095,720
Free negroes	2,363
Slaves	114,965
Total	1,173,318

The ratio of representation in the Congress of the United States will be about 127,000. Under the ratio Missouri will be entitled to nine Representatives.

William H. Russell, the well known correspondent of the London *Times*, will, it is said, come to this country to describe men and things at the present juncture.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate on yesterday:

Directors of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company—Jos. L. Lewis, J. T. Simmons, Joseph P. Crosley.

Directors of the Jackson, New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad Company—John K. Elgee, S. F. Wilson, C. D. Vaughn.

Directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company—J. M. Lapeyre, S. O. Nelson, Alex. Mouton.

AN INDIAN NEWSPAPER.—The Rev. Thomas Hurlbert has commenced the publication, at Sarnia, (C. W.) of a newspaper in the Chippewa language, under the title of *Petewbun*, signifying "Peep of Day." We clip from it the following interesting item:

Iskwaypmontising.

Tasonieshkun chiteqapimisk saw kaa nakutaung ou aki antashimigoshkaudak kekhikwed dush i kpising ashawaad likiw shawand asquashish.

Kaqpi ca ou mishiko kiptandamoosigonam saw Kishenanaiko waajipisastaung kauwen ou wawinook ou aki kaqpish kata aiyiung.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Arago—Advance in the Cotton Market—Manchester Trade Firm.

New York, March 22—The United States mail steamship Arago, Capt. Lines, reached her dock this morning.

She left the port of Havre Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, touched at Southampton the evening of the same day, and brings three days later intelligence than we had by the Arabia.

Steamship Arrived Out.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamer City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 5th, en route for Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, March 6—The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market Monday and Tuesday, March 4th and 5th, consisted of 35,000 bales, of which 17,000 were taken by speculators.

The news from America by the City of Baltimore gave cause to an advance of ¼d. on Upland, and ½d. on the other grades of Cotton, the market closing with an upward tendency.

Manchester Trade.

The latest advices from Manchester were of a more favorable nature. All qualities of goods and yarns had advanced.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Richardson, Spence & Co. and others report the Breadstuffs market as being quiet.

Wheat declining, and all qualities slightly lower.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The market for Provisions of various descriptions closed quiet at previous rates.

London Money Market.

London, March 6.—Quotations for money and the account closed yesterday at 91⅝ to 91⅞.

Fort Sumter.

Washington, March 22.—The failure to evacuate Fort Sumter yesterday is ascribed to technical reasons. The evacuation, it is said, will take place immediately.

Appointments Confirmed.

Washington, March 22.—The appointments of Charles Howe as Collector of the port of Key West, and Samuel Long as Consul to Lahma, have been confirmed by the Senate.

What is Thought of Major Anderson.

New York, March 22.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says the inconsistencies between Major Anderson's dispatches before and after the inaugural lead to the whispering in executive circles that Major Anderson may be in complicity with the Secessionists.

The President is determined to call an extra session of Congress.

Adjournment of the U. S. Senate.

Washington, March 22.—The United States Senate will probably not adjourn till the middle of next month.

Senators Mason and Hunter, of Virginia, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, have all left for home.

The Naval Department.

Commodore Stringham has been ordered to report immediately to the Navy Department.

The Governorship of Nevada.

New York, March 22.—Gen. Nye has accepted the Governorship of the Territory of Nevada.

Ohio Senatorial Election.

Columbus, March 22.—The Legislature of this State elected John Sherman United States Senator yesterday.

The Washington Intelligencer.

Washington, March 22.—The *Intelligencer* of yesterday, in an editorial article, takes strong ground against secession, and thinks that a convention of the States must settle the difficulty, or the independence of the Southern Confederacy must be acknowledged.

Many Black Republican leaders concede, while others determinedly oppose this view.

Later from the Pacific—Arrival of the Pony Express.

Fort Kearney, March 22.—The Pony Express passed here last night, with dates from San Francisco to the 9th.

The Legislature balloted on the 8th for United States Senator, resulting in no choice. Ex Governor Weller was the most favored candidate.

Strong Union resolutions passed the Assembly on the 7th.

Missouri State Convention.

St. Louis, March 22.—In the Convention, the majority and minority reports were brought in and made the special order for the third Monday in December.

A resolution was adopted for the election of seven delegates to Florida State Convention—after which the Convention adjourned.

Fall in the Mississippi.

St. Louis, March 22.—The Mississippi river at this point has fallen three inches in twenty hours. The upper streams are also declining.

Further from Europe per Steamer Arago—The American Tariff in England—Affairs of Italy, &c.

New York, March 22.—The European mails by the steamship Arago, from Southampton and Havre the 6th instant, were fully distributed to day. Those for the South were forwarded in the evening train.

Cargo of the Steamer Australasian.

A Southampton dispatch says that the steamer Europa ended from Liverpool on the 6th for Queenstown, to take the cargo of the Australasian to New York.

Marine Disasters.

The ship Conquest, from Mobile, bound for Liverpool, with cargo of cotton, has taken at Carmouth Bay, and will probably proved a total wreck.

The ship Ocean Gade, from Newport, Eng., to Galveston, was abandoned at sea February 14th. Her crew was saved.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th, Hennessy charged Lord John Russell with concealing important dispatches relative to the Turkish and Naples trade.

Bowyer said the policy of the foreign office would lead to war.

The New American Tariff.

The London *Times* says the new American tariff will be almost a prohibition to European trade, and the damage to America will be more than to Europe.

American Stocks.

London, March 6—The London Money market is in a depressed condition. American Stocks have further declined.

Holland.

In Holland the Ministry have resigned. Affairs maintain a perfect gloomy appearance.

Russia.

St Petersburg advices say that the serf emancipation project in Russia will be settled during Lent.

Denmark.

The Denmark and Holstein question has elicited the interference of England, Russia and France.

Austria.

Austria has sanctioned the establishment of an Electoral in Crotin

France.

M. Boissy attacked the alliance with England in the French Senate. His speech was received with dissatisfaction.

Italy.

Count Cavour has notified the European Governments of the necessity of settling the Roman question.

The bombardment of Irrivitalla commenced on the 20th.

Popular disturbances were occurring in Rome.

THREE NEW TERRITORIES.—At the late session of Congress three new Territories were organized, viz: Colorado, Nevada and Dacotah. Colorado includes parts of Kansas, Nebraska and Eastern Utah, covers 100,000 square miles, and has a population reckoned at 25,000 souls. The Rocky Mountains divide the Territory into two parts, west ward from them flowing a large number of rivers, tributary to the Colorado, and eastward of them, equally numerous and large, tributary to the Arkansas and South Fork Platte rivers. It includes the famous mining region, Pike's Peak. Nevada is taken from Western Utah and Northern California, but the strip of California will not be included within its limits unless that State consents to the transfer. This Territory includes the celebrated Washoe mines, the richest in the world, and is besides rich in agricultural resources. Dacotah was formerly a part of Minnesota Territory, but was detached when that became a State. It is west of Minnesota, embracing a belt of country 450 miles in length by 200 in width. Its resources are chiefly agricultural. It abounds in lakes and rivers, and in the south has a mild climate, while in the north the climate is severe.

The number of Territories is now seven, viz: Washington, Nebraska, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada and Dacotah. In all probability they will, with the exception, perhaps, of Utah, be admitted into the Union in the course of a few years as sovereign States. Slavery exists in only one of them, New Mexico.

ONLY TWO POSTMASTERS AND FOUR COLLECTORS IN SEVENTY YEARS IN CHARLESTON.—There have been but two Postmasters in the city of Charleston since the days of Washington. Gen. Washington appointed Mr. Balot in 1797, who served until his death, when the present incumbent, Mr. Huger, was appointed by Mr. Monroe. Mr. Huger is now over seventy years of age. Huguenot blood, a gentleman of commanding and venerable appearance, about six feet high, well proportioned, fine Roman face, full head of hair and as white as snow, fine black eye, heavy eyebrows, very erect, and one of the most high toned gentlemen in all our city. The *Courier* says: "We have never had at this port but four Collectors of the customs since the formation of the United States, and one of these Collectors died soon after being appointed."

ROBBERY OF THE UFFIZI GALLERY AT FLORENCE.—An important theft has recently been committed in the Uffizzi Gallery at Florence. Among the stolen jewels was a ring which belonged to Cosmo de Medicis, of the value of 250,000 francs. This ring is an enormous topaz. It is asserted that the stolen articles amount in value to a million. The keeper of the hall has been imprisoned. The false key which forced the locks of the gallery has been found. About two hundred rings were thus stolen. The most precious was a ring attributed to Benvenuto o Cellini. The famous cups were was not broken, the thieves contenting themselves with taking away the silver gilt ornaments with which it was surrounded. The celebrated casket of Clement VII., of rock crystal, the work of Valerio Belli, is uninjured, as well as the cup of Diana de Poictiers, attributed to Cellini. The police are actively engaged in their search after the robbers.

A girl advertises in a German newspaper for a situation where she is wanted or returns in a reward. The most ludicrous. Among her qualifications for such a position, she says she can cut 225 pieces of bread and butter, of satisfactory appearance, out of one pound of bread and two ounces of butter. Thus girl must have graduated in New York, or else in a railroad station.

The Gaines Case.

The celebrated Gaines case has been decided by the United States Supreme Court in favor of Mrs. Gaines, thus placing that lady, after a struggle of many years duration, in possession of property variously estimated at from two to fifteen millions of dollars. The history in brief of this remarkable case is as follows:

Celina Carriere, a beautiful French girl, had been entrapped into a marriage with a man named Jerome de Grange, who represented himself to be a French count. On reaching Philadelphia she discovered that de Grange was a married man and a confectioner. Zulime fled from her seducer, and became acquainted with Daniel Clark, one of the early settlers of Louisiana, and a man of extraordinary business tact and energy. This meeting was in 1802. Clark soon after married the handsome French girl, but the marriage was kept secret. In 1806 Myra, now Mrs. Gaines, was born. Soon after the birth of her child Zulime became anxious to have her marriage with Clark made public, and she left for New Orleans to obtain proof of her first husband's villainy. Clark, now an influential politician, took advantage of her absence to pay his addresses to Miss Caton, granddaughter of Chas. Carroll. An engagement was contracted, but Miss Caton discovered that Clark was already married, and the match was broken off. Clark married, and the mother was invited to become his mistress, afterwards became the Marchioness of Wellesley.

On her return to Philadelphia Zulime discovered this new blow to her happiness. She at once set about proving her marriage to Clark, but found that he had destroyed all the evidences of the fact that lay within his reach. Poor and friendless, she struggled on with her child until she met with Dr Gardette, who learned her story, offered her his hand, and was accepted. Clark soon after sought a reconciliation with Zulime, but was too late. He obtained possession of their child and had it brought up by a friend, every care being taken of her education. Clark became immensely wealthy, and on his death, in 1813, left the whole of his property to his mother, naming Beverly Chew and Richard Relf, bankers of New Orleans, as her executors. About the year 1831 Myra Clark, who had then become Mrs. Whitney, took steps to establish her legitimacy and obtain her share of the property. The case was hotly contested, and dragged on slowly along until the unfortunate lady was beggared. Her second husband, Gratjnel Gaines, pushed her claims with vigor, but without success. At a late period, Mrs. Gaines, now again a widow, brought the entire case before the United States Supreme Court, and here, at the last possible stage of the contest, she has become victorious.

Mrs. Gaines is now in her fifty fifth year, enjoys good health, and has kept up her spirits and good humor throughout the thirty years of incessant legal struggle in which she has been engaged. By the decision she has established her legitimacy, and become the possessor of property of immense value, principally in the same. Her opponents, in giving up the decree, said that measures would be instantaneously taken to enforce the decree. The Louisiana act of secession does not affect the Gaines decision, all pending suits in the United States Court in which residents of that State are concerned, were exempted from interference.

We take the following from the Washington correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1861. The office seekers continue to flock in by the thousands. Up at the Treasury Department it has been found necessary to employ a clerical force of seven competent men, whose duty it is to receive and file applications for office. It is physically impossible to examine one tenth of the number, and the applicants, therefore, take every occasion to press upon the new relay the necessity of giving their particular case a careful hearing. From present appearances there will be a general renovation of the Departments. In the meantime, the public business, due to remain, it is understood, will not be disturbed. There is quite a large number from the Confederate States, who still continue in office, and I regret to say, from present appearances, are inclined to remain.

It has been tampered very extensively by the Administration that it did not contemplate recognizing the Republican party, now called of the Republican party, but in practice is quite the reverse of its professions. Most of the New England offices are in the hands of Charles Sumner's friends, and they have a pud ding than out to the most extreme negro equality portion of the modern Athens. He is very much pleased with the Federal patronage, remarking to his numerous callers that he feels like a child with an elephant for a toy. Quite classical. Then there is Burlingame who is so much in his confidence that he is called the revolutionist, is also fixed for something equally as important. Poor Tom Corwin does not want the mission to Mexico, to which he was appointed, and that country would have changed since 1846, when he declared that if he were a Mexican he would welcome the "Americans with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Seward is said to have blocked matters in the Cabinet, but being disappointed in that direction, he is very, very, very,