

**SPECH OF
REV. JOHN W. NEVIN,
OF LANCASHIRE,**
*Delivered at the Democratic Convention,
held at Harrisburg Feb. 21 and 22, '61.*

Mr. Presidents and Gentlemen of the Convention:

It is hardly necessary for me to say that I am no party man; no politician, in the ordinary sense of the term. I have never before addressed a meeting like this present; and it is, I assure you, with no small amount of diffidence and self-distrust that I venture, in obedience to your call, to come before you now in this public way. In ordinary times, I should have considered myself at liberty, indeed, to take part in the proceedings of any such political body. But, Mr. President, these are not ordinary times. We are in the midst of a crisis which goes beyond all ordinary party questions and interests—a crisis which is radical and revolutionary in its nature—a crisis which reaches to the very foundations of our political existence, and which, in this view, challenges the concern and invokes the active interest of every man in the country, in his personal character of citizen and patriot. This time has come when all who have any interest at stake on the safety of the country are bound to apply both mind and heart to the perious task of saving the Union, and to join hand, also, so far as God may have given them any sort of power, for the purpose, to the solemn, all-necessary task of saving it, if it still be possible, from hopeless confusion and ruin.

One of the most discouraging things, in fact, connected with our national troubles is just the fact that it has been found so difficult, so might, say impracticable, thus far, to establish, in this way, any direct communication between these troubles and the general mind of the people. Men chosen on old party issues to represent the people, and bound themselves by party platforms made to suit the purposes of other times altogether, and having no fitness whatever for the revolutionary crisis which is upon us now, have insisted on considering themselves the only true representatives of the people still; whereas this changed circumstances—and to make the matter worse, have insisted also on making their old platforms the necessary rule and measure of this representation. Could we well conceive of any greater absurdity? The very idea of pretending to deal with the life and death question through which the nation is now passing, by the mechanical formulas and stereotyped shibboleths of a platform which was put up for political purposes in a time of comparative quietness and peace, deserve to be set down as the most arrant political quackery. As little as one might hope to stay the course of a deadly fever by administering pills prepared for an ordinary fit of indigestion, so little may it be imagined that the life of the nation can be saved now by any similar doses of past party doctrine and rule. For my own part, I can have no patience with any platform of the past year applied to our present circumstance in any such mechanical way. Away with all such Procrustean beds, employed to tyrannize in such a time as this over the free minds of free men. No true patriot, man, I am bold to say, so political worthy of the name, no statesman of broad and comprehensive views, can be willing at the present time to stand party-bound, the slave of dead formulas and abstractions. What the country needs is, above all things, to be delivered from all patent measures of this sort. A living revolution, to be guided aright, calls for the free, living activity of living men. It is a great misfortune then, I repeat, that the representatives of the people chosen before these troubles, and governing themselves, as it would seem, for the most part, by party views and principles belonging to a different state of things altogether, should claim, nevertheless, to be the only true exponents now of the popular mind and will through all these convulsions and dangers, and so refuse, week after week, and month after month, to make room for the people to utter their feelings in regard to them, in their own name, and with their own proper voice.

Never was there a time in the history of the country when it was more important that the people, in their original private capacity and character, should have an opportunity, not only of thinking for themselves on the affairs of the nation, but of expressing also their collective thoughts and wishes in a perfectly free manner, untrammeled by all party technicalities and watchwords. The national trouble now upon us is organic, constitutional, having to do with the very life of the body politic. It requires for its help, therefore, an organic movement on the part of the nation itself. The people must put themselves in motion. They cannot be saved by their rulers—least of all, by professional politicians. If saved at all, they must, under God's blessing, save themselves.

In these circumstances, sir, there has been in the hearts of many, for some time past, a growing desire, as I may say, I may say, for some time past, and opportunity through which to have the sense—the general sense of the people taken on the subject of our national difficulties as they stand. With this feeling I have all along sympathized from the bottom of my heart. Especially has it appeared to me desirable and important that the mind of Pennsylvania should be made known in this way; not by addressing her Representatives directly at Washington or elsewhere, but, by appealing to her State Delegates given when no one else is calling for the people at large, the opportunity of speaking directly for the Union, in full view of the public mind, as they show themselves in the bosom of the Union itself. I have, therefore, in this way, the opportunity of

going to the end, which might, without regard to party attachment, bring forth an object simply an unabashed expression of the people, as far as they should be able to give utterance to it in such a form, words. In this hope and wish, however, I have found myself, along with thousands and tens of thousands of others, woefully disappointed.

It has required in the end, as we all know, a movement of the Democratic party, in its established party organization, to meet in any way what we have seen to be the existing condition of our great and mighty State at this time—an opportunity for hearing and knowing directly from the people themselves their mind and feeling with regard to the present crisis—in this view, I could not but wish satisfaction the calling of this National Convention; and, when my fellow-citizens gave prayer to send me here as one of their delegates, knowing as I did the special object of the occasion, and having full sympathy with it in my heart, I felt to be bound in the present juncture a duty, which must be done, not only of patriotism, but of religion also, to refuse the appointment. Such is the spirit in which I now find myself a member of your large and respectable body. For me this is no simply Democratic Convention. I am willing to allow it, indeed, all due honor and respect, under this time-honored title. But I see in it far more than this. For it is the organ of the universal conservative spirit of Pennsylvania. It is the first form absolutely in which the people of this State have had it in their power to speak for themselves on the state of the Nation, since the beginning of our present troubles. In this respect it may be said to carry with it now more weight than the existing Legislature of the State, or the representatives in the National Congress. For these at best show only what the will of a bare majority of the people was in former and altogether different times; whereas this body springs directly and immediately from the present will of the people. It is born, we may say, out of the bardened heart of the country, as it now stands. It comes fresh from the people, and is animated with the existing soul and breath of the people more than any organization besides. There can be no question, moreover, but that it represents in reality now by far the largest portion of the population of the State. For very many thousands, forgetting all party names and distinctions, it is as I have just declared it to be for myself, no Democratic Convention at all, strictly, but a Convention representing the whole conservatism of Pennsylvania, in which all other questions are for the time sunk in the one great purpose of securing the preservation and peace of the country. Looking at it in such light, they are ready to rally around it with their hearts, and to bid it God speed in its mission of patriotism and love.

In view of all circumstances, then, the present Convention well deserves to be considered of much more than ordinary significance and moment. Let it only be true and faithful to itself; let it be but a unit and harmonious in its action; let it show itself wise, judicious, calm, earnest, and firm in its declarations, holding itself strictly to the one great object of its coming together; and, beyond all question or doubt, its voice will be heard and felt as a voice of authority and power—healing and refreshing power—throughout the length and breadth of the land. It will be met with a cordial, grateful response from all the mountain tops, and valleys, and plains of this broad Commonwealth. It will be recognized throughout the Nation, as the true and genuine voice of glorious old Pennsylvania, the Keystone State.

Two grand questions—the second turning on a wrong answer given practically to the first—loudly bespeak now our solemn attention. The alternatives set before us in the first are, compromise or separation. In case of separation, the alternatives in the next place are, peaceful division, or coercion and civil war. These questions we are bound to look steadily in the face, and to meet with some explicit answer in our own minds. With the progress of events they are rushing every day, of themselves, to a practical solution. We owe it to ourselves to consider how the evolution in either case ought to come, and by some rational determination of this beforehand, to see that, so far at least as may depend on ourselves, the conclusion shall not overtake us blindly and with helpless surprise.

The first alternative, as just said, is compromise with the Southern States or separation. In this simple form precisely the issue is now before the country. It is perfectly idle to resist the idea of compromise, and yet dream of an ultimate continuation of our national existence, in some form that shall be found to involve in the end the subversion of the South to the wrong which it now supposes itself to be suffering at the hands of the North. These who allow themselves to believe that the South may be either cheated or forced into any such submission, betray a wonderful want of acquaintance with the actual sense and meaning of the difficulty which now needs to be composed and settled between the Northern and Southern States, and which they should be allowed to maintain without let or hindrance, as also without any sort of mutual responsibility. On other terms was it possible to unite the severally independent Commonwealths in a Common Confederacy. It lay in the very nature of the case, that the Constitution in these circumstances should know a North and no South, no slaveholding and no non-slaveholding States—that should be perfectly neutral and indifferent to these distinctions, extending over them simply the shield of its common protection. But the complaint of the South now is, that the original spirit of the Constitution in this view is no longer practical, regarded as the part of the North, but in the contrary system of thinking has organized itself here, and gradually gained the ascendancy, which holds slavery to be simply tolerated by the Constitution, while it pretends to make it at the same time a party against the fair political equality of the Southern States, and an organ for undermining secretly the very pillars of their popular social system. Such is their complaint; and we must shut our eyes to the truth not to see that the complaint is only too well supported by facts.

In these circumstances, who will say that we ought not to own the reasonable and proprieiy of the self which is made up to us to settle the difficulties which now exist as in the way of disputes and controversies, or that we should hold him for a moment to do this in the name which is preferred to us for this purpose, Virginia and her associates? Who? Who? Who? It should be no objection to such an arrangement, that it will not meet the objections of the Constitution. That should not be held any objection in the opinion of the people, who are in the majority in the South, and who, I suppose, in the majority in the Union itself. Let the North refuse to

wage war in any such spirit of honorable opposition, and it is perfectly certain that they will always a short time withdraw, and join themselves to the new Confederacy of the South. To separation in this meanwhile form it must naturally come, if there is to be no compromise. This is the terrible alternative—this, and nothing less than this—which is fast & speak to drive the nation who themselves to oppose the policy of making what are called concessions to the disloyal spirit of the South. Let the terms of the dilemma be well considered and well understood. The watchword, no compromise, means simply in other words neither more nor less, Division—the secession instead of one.

Those who oppose compromise speak of it often as though it were intended to mean mere conciliation, the giving up of an acknowledged right on the one side to humor some perversity or weakness on the other side. This, however, is itself a wrong done to the South in this case before us, which must be felt to be wrong, and so gives up, before any real progress whatever can be made, in the work of solid and lasting reconciliation. Compromise, here means no more favorable terms of Union than those which have existed before between the Northern and Southern portions of the country; it is merely the re-adjustment of the old terms, so explained and guarded as to secure their proper construction and right observance in all following time. The North claims to be in the difficulty the injured party, and charge the South with having virtually thrown off the original spirit of the Constitution. Rather the charge is right, or it is wrong. If it is wrong, there can be no room, properly speaking, for any compromise, and any negotiation for the purpose, if it seems a all successful, must end in hypocrisy and falsehood. But if the charge be right, it must, first of all, be felt and owned to be right. In that case, compromise becomes a settlement and correction of errors alike honorable to both sides. This, then is the very first thing about which we need to have our minds fully made up, in this business of reconciliation. Has the South been wronged in its constitution rights on the part of the North?

Those who deny this make a specimen commonly of standing by the Constitution as it is, and charge the friends of concord with a design to tamper in some way with its sacred principles. But when you come to examine the matter, it is found that what they mean by the Constitution is simply a certain constraint of this organic law established for the time by the authority of a reigning power. Their doctrine is, that what the will of majority of the nation may determine is any time to be the sense of the Constitution, that must be taken and held for the true sense of it, until it may happen to be reversed and changed by the will of new majority, agreeing to think in a different way. So for the present, the sense of the Constitution is made to be the Obago platform, as accepted and endorsed by appearance by the late Presidential election. But this is itself to violate the fundamental conception of the Constitution. Let this view prevail, and it would be enough of itself to provoke secession not only here on the part of the South, but on the part of Pennsylvania, also, an every other State possessed of a partial sense of proper regard for its own rights; for in that case the Constitution would be in a bond of freedom at all, but a mere organ of tyranny and oppression, at the service of any fanaticism that might be able to lay hold of it for this end.

What we need to consider here is, in any such party construction of the Constitution, nor even the mere letter itself, the written instrument, but the spirit, the genius, the original soul and life of the Constitution. That this has been violated to me, to admit of any serious question. Anything in the world is certain historically, it is that the Constitution was intended to be bond of political union between the Northern and Southern States, and which they should be allowed to maintain their separate institutions respectively without let or hindrance, as also without any sort of mutual responsibility.

Several terms was it possible to unite the severally independent Commonwealths in a Common Confederacy. It lay in the very nature of the case, that the Constitution in these circumstances should know a North and no South, no slaveholding and no non-slaveholding States—that should be perfectly neutral and indifferent to these distinctions, extending over them simply the shield of its common protection. But the complaint of the South now is, that the original spirit of the Constitution in this view is no longer practical, regarded as the part of the North, but in the contrary system of thinking has organized itself here, and gradually gained the ascendancy, which holds slavery to be simply tolerated by the Constitution, while it pretends to make it at the same time a party against the fair political equality of the Southern States, and an organ for undermining secretly the very pillars of their popular social system. Such is their complaint; and we must shut our eyes to the truth not to see that the complaint is only too well supported by facts.

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which suitable form and expression is to be given to this spirit, in order to insure its preservation more truly than before. This is, again, as in the case of the new Confederacy of the South. To separation in this meanwhile form it must naturally come, if there is to be no compromise. This is the terrible alternative—this, and nothing less than this—which is fast & speak to drive the nation who themselves to oppose the policy of making what are called concessions to the disloyal spirit of the South. Let the terms of the dilemma be well considered and well understood. The watchword, no compromise, means simply in other words neither more nor less, Division—the secession instead of one.

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On this subject it is of the utmost im-

portance that the mind of the people generally, and above all now that the mind of the people of Pennsylvania, be distinctly determined, and proclaimed abroad as it were on the four winds of heaven, before the time shall have come for theory to pass into actual work and deed. We have it said at times, that we must maintain the attitude of unbending authority and power, in order to open the way for peaceful negotiation, that absolute submission to the existing government must be insisted upon as a sine qua non of all settlement of our present difficulties, and that to give up openly before hand the idea of enforcing such submission, if need be, in the way of outward power, is in fact to encourage the spirit of secession and treason. All this might sound well enough for ordinary circumstances and times. But when will men learn to make full earnest with the fact, that we are in altogether extraordinary times, in the throes, in truth, of a great political revolution, which must end in the dissolution or in the separation and new birth of our national existence itself, and that it can be no better, therefore, than political pedantry to think of going through with it by ordinary maxims and rules.—Let us, in the name of common sense, be done with epulations and abstractions here, and set ourselves to deal with facts in their own character of facts. Let us not be children in this tremendous drama of real life, but let us act as reasonable and full grown men. Does any man in his senses believe, that a resort to force under any circumstances, in this controversy with the South, can ever bring back any part of it to its true place again in the Union; or that the talk of secession can ever carry with it the least weight there in favor of reconciliation and peace? And in the event especially of a general secession embracing all the slave holding States, the event of which as an imminent possibility I am now speaking, must not every imagination of this sort become still more, I might say, infinitely insane? Cassey threat of coercion operate with weight of a feather, to prevent such States as Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, from throwing themselves into the arms of Congress, may prescribe, shall contain a population required for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, if its form of Government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude or labor; as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ART. 2. That no territory shall here-

after be required by the United States

without the concurrence of a majority of the Senators of the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, and also a majority of the Senators south of said line; but no treaty by which territory shall be acquired shall be ratified without the two thirds vote of the Senators, as required by the Constitution.

ART. 3. That the Constitution, and no

amendment thereof, shall be construed to

give Congress power to regulate, abolis-

or control, within any State or Territory

of such Territory shall have jurisdiction there-

of, and those rights shall be protected by

the Courts and all the departments of the

Territorial Government, under or according

to the laws and usages of the

State from which such persons may be

taken, nor to impair the right arising out

of said relations, and be subject to judicial

cognizance; the United States Courts of

such Territory shall have jurisdiction there-

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Territorial Government; and neither Con-

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have power to hinder or prevent emigrants

to said territory from taking with them

persons held to labor or involuntary ser-

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VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.
Wednesday Morning, March 6, 1861.GEO. W. McQUEEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Hours of the Week.

The following is supposed to be the latest and most authentic list of Cabinet officers for the new administration:

Secretary of State. — Wm. H. Seward, of N. York.
Secretary of War. — George W. McClellan, of Penn.
Secretary of the Treasury. — Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy. — Gideon Welles, of Conn.
Secretary of the Interior. — Edward Bates, of Mo.
Attorney General. — Edward Bates, of Mo.

It was reported from Washington that among the first acts of the Lincoln administration will be the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and an attempt to collect the revenue at the Gulf ports. Should this report be verified we shall soon witness the inauguration of civil war.

Major Anderson, who is in daily communication with the War Department, writes that the batteries and other works of the South Carolinians are nearly completed, and that unless the Southern Congress interposes, he expects Fort Sumter will be attacked immediately after the 4th inst. It appears that there is a large party in South Carolina who ignore the Southern Congress, particularly as regards military operations in Charleston harbor, while the Governor and the conservatives generally are disposed to abide by the directions of the authorities of the Confederate States.

Late accounts from Texas furnish an explanation of Gen. Twiggs' connection with the recent seizure of the federal property in that State. On the night of the 15th ult. Major Ben McCullough, at the head of eight hundred rangers, entered the town of San Antonio, and in the name of the State Co-operation seized upon the arsenal and stores at that place. After the seizure, McCullough and Gen. Twiggs entered into negotiations; and while the negotiations were going on Gen. Twiggs received notice that he had been superseded in his command by Col. Waite — Gen. Twiggs immediately turned the matter over to Col. Waite. In consequence of this change in the aspect of the affair, the case of Gen. Twiggs has been suspended by the War Department until the receipt of official information.

The list of business changes in the United States for the past week gives eight failures and suspensions in New York, seven in Boston, two in Philadelphia, two in Baltimore, two in Cincinnati and eighteen in other places—a total of thirty-nine for the week.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned on the 1st inst., to re-assemble again on the 12th. The whole body, lobby and all, have gone to Washington, "seeking whom they may devour."

The Secretary of War has published an official order dismissing General Twiggs from the Army, "for treason to the flag of his country," is having surrendered, on demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge.

Forty-three army officers have resigned since the passage of the South Carolina ordinance of secession.

On Saturday last the new tariff bill, recently passed by Congress, received the signature of Mr. Buchanan. The new tariff goes into effect the first day of April next. The President was in doubt for some time as to whether he would sign the bill. He said he had examined some of its more important features, and he regarded it as a very imperfect and loosely drawn bill. He yielded, however, to the persuasions of some of his Pennsylvania friends, and to-day signed it.

The force bills of Mr. Bingham, for the collection of the revenue, and of Mr. Stanton for the calling forth of the militia are inevitably lost. Bingham's bill was lost, not commanding two-thirds of the House, while John Coburn's successful motion last evening to adjourn the house killed Stanton's bill, then pending. It cannot be reached. Thus, if the incoming administration means to coerce the Southern States they must call the new Congress immediately.

The intelligence from Virginia is rather discouraging for the friends of the Union in that State. It is positively asserted that if Congress adjourns without passing some plan of adjustment, Virginia will join her sister States in the Southern Confederacy in less than thirty days.

It appears that an outbreak among the negroes is apprehended at Norfolk. Information reached the Mayor of Petersburg to the effect that as outbreak would soon follow the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and I understand that a police officer arrived in this city yesterday as a special messenger to Mayor Lamb, bearing the above information.

The city will doubtless be under the charge of our volunteers for some time to come, but none is fanned down the white Abolitionists than the blacks. We are prepared, however, for any emergency that may arise.

South Carolina appears to be remaining largely silent since most of her which have not yet abandoned the Union. A few days ago we noticed the departure from Tennessee of a considerable number of recruits for the army of the Palmetto State, and the Argus (Nashville) reported a strong accession to the martial ranks of those going over the West.

The delegation to the Georgia State Convention, which is to meet to-morrow in Macon, has been appointed.

Col. Beauregard's action is likely to be presented to the Senate, and much interest by the Army and the public throughout

Lincoln's Inaugural.

On Monday, at noon, ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNAH HAMILTON were inaugurated, at Washington, President and Vice-President of the United States. There was a very large crowd present to witness the inauguration ceremonies, but there was very little excitement and no disturbance of any kind on the occasion. The military were out in full force and the President-elect and his cortage were surrounded by bristling bayonets, and not, as Presidents have heretofore been inaugurated, guarded by the willing hands and warm hearts of a friendly and happy people.

The inaugural address of Mr. LINCOLN, looked for with so much anxiety, will disappoint the people of the whole country. It is not a whit better than his speeches—just as pointless and unmeaning, and as badly put together, as his noted harangues. It would be strange, indeed, if, on a subject so much discussed as secession, he had not picked up some ideas, but he certainly has advanced no new ones of his own in his inaugural. It looks very much like a compilation of sentences dropped by other statesmen which have been gathered up and put together by a very bungling hand. It is certainly the most zigzag production we have ever read; it skips and hops from one part of his subject to another like a man dancing on eggs. It begins nowhere and ends nowhere, establishes no principles, and lays down no future course of policy to pursue. He starts out by expounding the Chicago platform, for which he seems to entertain more regard than for the Constitution of the United States, and winds up with a rhetorical flourish that must excite the admiration of every schoolboy in the land. The tone of the address, so far as we are able to make it out, certainly indicates nothing conciliatory towards the South. His plan seems to be to use force first and then compromise afterwards. The late administration endeavored to compromise first and avoid war. We are now likely to have a taste of both systems and can judge which we relish best. If Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address is not looked upon by the Southern States as a declaration of war, we will feel very much relieved and most agreeably disappointed. However much Mr. Lincoln may seem to deprecate war, and the little good that will result from it, if the drift of his address can be understood to mean that he intends to reinforce Fort Sumter, blockade the Southern ports, and hang for treason all engaged in establishing the Southern Confederacy, the attempt to carry out such measures must inevitably inaugurate the bloodiest civil war that any country has ever known. It would be a much easier job to blow up the Chicago platform, and cost less in blood and treasures, than to blow up forts and keep a standing army in the South to coerce her people into submission to Abolition rule. We are decidedly of the opinion that when Mr. LINCOLN tries these experiments he will admit the soundness of our views on his inaugural address.

We received a copy of the inaugural address at noon on Tuesday, just before making up our pages for the press, and to the exclusion of much matter prepared for this number of our paper, we spread the important document entire before our readers.

Congressional News.

On Saturday the Senate took up the report of the committee on the proposition of the Peace Congress, and a general debate ensued upon the merits of the questions involved. No definite action was taken, however. Indeed, the proposition meets with little favor from the border State Senators as from the republicans. In the House the report of the Committee of Thirty-three on the crisis was taken up. The clause providing for the admission of New Mexico into the Union, with or without slavery, as her people may elect, was laid on the table by a vote of 114 to 71. The amendment to the act for the rendition of fugitive slaves was passed—92 to 56. The amendment to the act for the condition of fugitives from justice, etc. New Hampshire, speakers and the like—was rejected by a vote of 97 to 108. A motion was made to suspend the rules in order to take up the proposition of the Peace Congress. On taking a poll the motion was rejected by a vote of 66—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

In presenting this address to our readers it affords us much pleasure to pronounce it a masterly exhibit of the principles and policy of the Democratic party in the present crisis.

Our readers will find this address also only addressing most valuable information on the political topics of the day, but also abounding with many species of a high order of patriotic eloquence.

During the delivery of the address, before the conclusion, Mr. Brown, had frequently interrupted by the great enthusiasm displayed.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 2, '61.
The Secretary of War received last evening another despatch from Major Anderson, dated Feb. 28.

He contradicts the statement that President Davis had been to Charleston. He says that the report that he had been sick is without a particle of foundation. He is in good health, as is also his little band of soldiers.

Afarr in Charleston harbor are arriving at a point when further delay on their part will be impossible. Their extensive works of defense and attack are nearly if not quite completed.

The feeling between the authorities and himself continues to be friendly, and he is allowed all the facilities that he could expect. Fresh provisions and marketing are supplied in abundance. He experiences no difficulty in sending or receiving his mail matter.

There is considerable excitement in the city to-night consequent upon the report, the truth of which I have no doubt, that Colonel Lee, aid to Gen. Scott, has this evening resigned his commission in the army. He is a Virginian, and it is said has acted upon assurances from his State that she will second, rumors to which effect we have reached here from Richmond.

The most alarming fact about this action of Colonel Lee's, is that he has been the confidential friend and adviser of General Scott, and is consequently in possession of all of his secret military movements. A Cabinet meeting was held this evening.

The United States Senate were in session last evening, and the chamber was overcrowded with persons anxious to witness their deliberations. At the commencement of the proceedings the noise and confusion in the galleries were so great that quiet was not restored until they had been ordered to be cleared. Mr. Crittenden made a most forcible and eloquent appeal in favor of his peace measure and for the preservation of the Union. He was followed by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, in a most ultra and uncompromising speech against compromise. In answer to a question as to what would be the policy of the new administration respecting the captured forts and arsenals, he indicated very clearly that it would be to recapture them, a declaration which produced considerable excitement among the Southern Senators.

Lincoln's Vote.

The Republicans need not make such ado about their President and his platform for neither were approved by a majority of the American people. The official returns show that on the popular vote there is a majority of a million standing out against LINCOLN. He was only elected by a plurality and not a majority of the popular vote. The whole vote stands as follows:

For Lincoln, 1,837,610.
For other candidates, 2,804,569.

Add 50,000 for the vote of South Carolina, which is cast by the legislature, and LINCOLN is a minority President with a majority of a million of the votes of the American people recorded against him and his principles. He need not hesitate long about abandoning the Chicago platform for it has not met the approval of a majority of the voters in the country, and in Republics the rule is that minorities must succumb to majorities. If LINCOLN must rule for the next four years let the platform at least go under, in accordance with the expressed will of the people as indicated by the popular vote, or he may not have even a majority of States to rule over before the end of his administration.

Hon. G. W. Brower.

We earnestly recommend to the perusal of our readers the admirable speech delivered by Hon. G. W. BROWER before the Franklin County Democratic Convention, held in this place, on the 15th ult., and which we publish in this week's *Spirit*.

In presenting this address to our readers it affords us much pleasure to pronounce it a masterly exhibit of the principles and policy of the Democratic party in the present crisis.

Our readers will find this address also only addressing most valuable information on the political topics of the day, but also abounding with many species of a high order of patriotic eloquence.

Dr. Buchanan's Reception from Washington.

We learn that Mr. BUCHANAN's arrangements are to leave Washington on Tuesday afternoon and remain over night at Baltimore, to the guest of ZEPHUS BARRETT. He will leave Baltimore on Wednesday morning to be conveyed by special train to Wheeling by the Northern Central Railroad Company. He is expected to arrive at Lancaster about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, where he will be received by the citizens and military. He will be escorted home by committees of citizens from Washington, Baltimore, and Lancaster, and also be attended by the Baltimore City Guards as a complimentary escort from that city.

While in office no man was more bitterly abused than Mr. BUCHANAN but a contemporary truthfully remarks that with all this reckless abuse "no one has dared to breathe a syllable against the private character of Mr. BUCHANAN; it is spotless, and his public career will find its proper appreciation when the curtain of treachery and falsehood is lifted." Time will do him justice—full justice—and all we can add is the expression of an earnest hope that the termination of Mr. LINCOLN's official career will leave as little room for just condemnation as that of his predecessor. Mr. BUCHANAN is a sage, a patriot and a statesman, and in his retirement from public life we wish him all comfort and happiness.

The Conspiracy to Destroy the Union.

The Northern papers in the republican interest have published lately a great many articles to prove that during the last few years an extended conspiracy to break up the Union has been hatched by certain politicians in the South. This may be true; but if so, it is not half the truth. The great conspiracy to destroy this republic commenced nearly thirty years ago. It was set on foot by the Garrisonians, the Tappans, the Phillips, the Motte, and their abolition confederates in England and the United States. This foul and black-hearted plot culminated in the election of Lincoln, upon the Chicago platform, which is based upon the Garrisonian idea, artfully covered up so as to deceive the masses of Northern voters. The plot has succeeded, the Union has been broken up, and now it is for the conservatives of the republican party, the men who have been inveigled into the support of the black republican candidate, under false impressions as to the ruinous tendency of their doctrines, to come out at once from fellowship with Garrison, Phillips, Sumner & Co., and help in the work of saving the slave States which have not yet seceded.—Otherwise they will all be out in a very short time, and the work of reconstruction will be postponed, if not rendered altogether impossible.

New Congressional Apportionment.

The following Joint Committee has been appointed by the two Houses of the Legislature to apportion the State into Congressional Districts on the basis of the census of 1860:

Moore, McClure, Finney, Gregg, Schindel, Smith, Landen, and Lawrence, of the Senate; and Meany, Patterson, of Janista, Alexander of Indiana, Armstrong of Licking, Blanchard of Lawrence, Cowan of Warren, Dinsay of Philadelphia, Frazer of Susquehanna, Hopper of Washington, Hill of Montgomery, Hubs of Schuylkill, Pierces of Chester, Peleg of Leesburg, Ridgway of Philadelphia, Robinson, of Mercer, Steppard of Philadelphia, of the House of Representatives.

It will be observed that upon this Committee composed of twenty-two members, there are but three Democrats, (Mr. SCHINDEL of the Senate and Messrs. DUNLAP and HILL of the House,) and it is but too evident that the Republicans intend a disgraceful gerrymander in the apportionment, for partisan purposes.

Address of Dr. Nevin.

We would direct the special attention of the readers of this week's *Spirit* to the able address, published on our second page, by Rev. JOHN W. NEVIN, delivered in the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 21st of last month. It is not often we find a philosophical mind as that of Dr. NEVIN take hold of and discuss political subjects; his views are, therefore, specially entitled to our particular consideration.

The military parade in New Orleans on Friday last was the largest ever witnessed there. Twenty-five thousand spectators participated.

There is said to be 10,000 men in the service, more, a third of a mile long and thirty feet deep.

The Great Museum, Philadelphia, was closed on Friday last.

The Pennsylvania Committee in Washington.

The Undersigned, of Thirty-eight, appointed by the Annual Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, to visit Washington and present a copy of the resolutions of the Convention to the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Postmaster General, reached that city on Saturday, the 5th of March, and concluded with expressing a belief that the efforts of the friends of the Union would be crowned with success, and that before forty-eight hours the glad announcement would go trembling over the wires that the cause of compromise and conciliation had triumphed, and that the Union would be restored again to its pristine glory.

After a handsome collation, the committee called upon Senator Douglass at his residence. The visit was unexpected, but the members were none the less hospitably or cordially entertained. The Hon. George W. Brewer, of Franklin, in a brief but beautiful and eloquent address, explained the object of the visit, and paid a high compliment to the patriotic efforts of the distinguished Senator in behalf of the Constitution and the Union.

Judge Douglas responded in his usual happy and ready manner, and expressed a wish that party differences and factional controversies should be merged in earnest effort for the common good of the country and for the preservation of our institutions. His remarks were received with heartfelt enthusiasm; and the committee, delighted with this reception, proceeded to call upon Senator Cameron, as a willing unit with conservative men on some plan of conciliation.—That gentleman was, however, not to be found at his residence—probably in conference with the President elect—and the members, after a kind reception by the ladies of his family, returned to their rooms at the National Hotel.

We believe that the course of the conversation in sending this able and intelligent body of gentlemen on so worthy a mission has been productive of many good results. It was a very happy conception, and it has been handsomely and faithfully executed.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:—

"The Western Republican politicians nearly all agree that the Harrisburg session produced a most unfavorable impression in their several States. It is true that the plan of a secret journey from Springfield previous to his departure, but never approved by nor submitted to himself. It is now certain that the original authority for the existence of the alleged assassination plot was New York detective, kept by General Scott for near six weeks in Harrisburg."

Dr. Mauller states that he has cured a baker, horribly burned by the fire of the oven, by keeping him in a bath of cold water, in the open air, during eighteen hours consecutively. The temperature of the bath was kept very low by the frequent addition of water from a well. The patient felt no pain from the time of his immersion; when removed from the bath all trace of the burns had disappeared, and he was able to be at work again in five days after the occurrence of the accident.

While Mr. Lincoln was on his way to Washington the train stopped at some town in Pennsylvania, and a man stepped forward and offered a couple of apples to the President elect. A little boy in the crowd yelled out, "Say Mr. Lincoln, this man is running for Postmaster!" The door of the apples collapsed amid a roar of laughter.

The Pennsylvania or the *Times*—it would appear that the speculators believe the policy of the new Administration to be that which will harmonize with the arts of peace, with trade and commerce, and all who share in a people's prosperity and happiness. The *Times* is the most sensible and powerful indicator of the state of the business world that exists. A political measure which is held to be injurious or beneficial in the country, whether really or not, the stock market of course is affected, and this is a good sign of things to come. The *Times* is supported by the men who are most interested in the welfare of the nation, and the stock market is a good index of the welfare of the nation.

From the White-House the committee proceeded to the residence of General Clark. That venerable statesman received them kindly, and in reply to the able address of Mr. Henry MAMILIER, of Montgomery, said a few words as becoming to presidential, and the talk of history in relation to the coming weeks of the country, that we have witnessed for many years.

From the White-House the committee proceeded to the residence of Mr. J. C. Mitchell, of Centre county, in a Quaker town, and there they were received by the Hon. J. C. Mitchell, of Centre county, who is a man of great influence in the community, and who is a member of the cabinet of the State of Pennsylvania.

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From these they proceeded to the room of Senator Bigler. After some time spent in agreeable conversation with that gentleman and his estimable lady, the object of their visit was announced by Mr. J. C. Mitchell, of Centre county, in a neat speech; to which the Senator replied in one of his happiest efforts and concluded with expressing a belief that the efforts of the friends of the Union would be seen crowned with success, and that before forty-eight hours the glad announcement would go trembling over the wires that the cause of compromise and conciliation had triumphed, and that the Union would be restored again to its pristine glory.

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VALLEY SPIRIT - MARCH 6, '61

VALLEY SPIRIT.

Wednesday Evening, March 6, 1861.

LOCAL NEWS.

Local Legislation.

An Act Relative to Turnpike Roads within the Borough of Chambersburg.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

Section 1. That the various turnpike roads composing or either of these three roads meet in the Borough of Chambersburg, to wit: The Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company, the Chambersburg and Hagerstown Turnpike Road Company, and the President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Hagerstown Turnpike Roads, be authorized to require of the holders of any number of said tolls to abate the public roads in much of their respective trade as within the limits of the Borough of Chambersburg. That thereafter said companies shall be liable and answerable for keeping each portion of their said roads that shall be required in repair and shall not be allowed to receive or collect tolls upon said portions.

That this act shall take effect when the board of managers of any of said Companies whose roads run to the Diamond or said borough shall have passed resolutions relating to said Borough and published the same in two or more papers.

The above bill was engrossed very quietly through both branches of the Legislature; this winter, and has been in the hands of the Governor some eight or ten days for signature. As there is no constitutional objection to the bill, and as no remonstrance has been sent down against it, we see here knowing anything about it, it has, no doubt, already been signed by the Governor. This bill, it is thought, will affect any portion of their roads save the short of an outrage on the already overburdened taxpayers of this Borough. The turnpike companies named in the act were never asked to "volunteer" any portion of their roads and it was certainly a very liberal act on their part to throw the making and keeping up of our bridges, and two or three miles of their roads, on the people of this place. Who will say after this that corporations have no souls? It will be observed that this act goes into effect whenever the managers of the turnpike companies say so. Now, in most other transactions in life it takes two to make a bargain, and, as a matter of course merely, we think the Borough should be allowed the privilege to say whether it will accept the generous offer or not.

Our citizens should at once get up a petition to the Legislature to have a supplement to the act passed saying that it shall take effect whenever they are pleased to accept it and not before.

This is the only remedy left for them, and it should be attended to immediately, as the turnpikes running through this borough are in a very bad state of repair, and if they are left so, under this act, until next winter, they will be in a wretched condition. Our borough authorities should look after this matter, and see that it is brought properly before the Legislature, and not allow such high handed impudence to be practised as the tax-payers of the borough.

The provision in the act that the companies "shall not be allowed to collect tolls" upon the portions of the roads within the borough is all that. Our citizens do not pay tolls unless they pass through the roads, and it matters not to them whether the turnpikes commence at the gate-bars or in the centre of the Diamond if they will be required to pay the same toll if they once pass through the gates either going or coming. That this is the intention is evident from the wording of the bill or it would set forth the rate of taxation to be made on toll at the respective gates.

If this act is allowed to become a law in respect to this borough it will not be long before the turnpike companies will be asking to have its provisions extended to all the towns and villages through which their roads pass. If it is justifiable in one case it would be in others, and, of course, the companies would not be slow in taking advantage of it.

Now is the time for our citizens to take prompt and decisive action in this matter and to put this question forever at rest.

Educational. — We are exceedingly gratified to observe the name of Miss Sally Jeffries, second daughter of Capt. John Jeffries, formerly of this place, among the list of graduates, who have passed examinations in all the branches of an English education, and been admitted to the Girls' High School of Philadelphia. Miss Jeffries received the foundation of her education in the excellent female schools of this borough and it affords us much pleasure to record this gratifying evidence of her talents and industry in the field of education in another locality.

The Eclectic Magazine. — March, 1861.—Published by W. H. Bielert, Editor and Proprietor, No. 5 Franklin street, New York, has been received.

Every person naturally rejoices, when they wish to furnish themselves with news publication, whether such will afford the entertainment they desire. The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, will, however, by no one, who after the perusal of a single number, will find that his information was not both vividly and profitably gained. The present number has many valuable papers selected from the best Foreign Periodicals, previous to the commencement of the present month, and, for example, Lord John Russell, the Emperor's Envoy to the United States, J. K. Garrison, J. H. Brown, etc.

Biographical sketches of the lives of great men, and the events connected with their lives, are also given in great numbers, which bring the illustrations, conflicts and experiences of the world's most remarkable characters to the characters depicted by their authors. The popularity may be in all odds of this interesting paper and finds new names of preserving interest every month. The price of the paper is \$1.00 per annum, and the number of pages is 300.

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Who is Gen. Fessenden of Maine? Senator Fessenden, of Maine, has made himself conspicuous during the present session of Congress for his recklessness, impetuosity, and uncompromising hostility to oppositional legislation. We have had much misfortune in this man's character, having supported until the present session of Congress, that he was a moderate Rep. politician, and a man of more than ordinary dignity of character.

If he be, as we suppose, the Gen. Fessenden who figures in the submitted extract from an old No. 10 of the *House Page*, then his character is sufficiently explained, and his vulgar manners are readily accounted for. See the *Page*:

A Colored Gentleman at the Bar—We learn from the *Pennsylvanian* that Gen. Fessenden, a day or two since, appeared before the District Court and moved that a colored gentleman from Boston, who was then with him, be admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law in the Courts of Maine. The motion was made under the new law, which makes all citizens of good moral character eligible to admission. The necessary certificate was produced, but the Court refused the motion on the ground that the candidate was not in fact a citizen. A successful application will probably be made at the October term, adds the *American*.

The Press Expects to be Lincoln's Philadelphia Organ.

"Omniscient," supposed to be Forney, thus comes up the editor of the *Press* to the Philadelphia organ and spoils under Lincoln's Administration, in his last Washington letter:

"Not others do as they may, I trust. The *Press*, which has taken the lead in all the stirring events of the last four years; which has resisted the proscriptions of Mr. Buchanan's Administration; which plied for the freedom of suffrage and of opinion in Kansas; which denounced secession in high places; which fearlessly told the truth to the North and South on the issues involved; which, without faltering, has sustained the interests of Pennsylvania; which has throughout given to Mr. Lincoln and his party friends the fullest opportunity to express their opinions through its columns, will throw itself into the breach in support of the noble plan of compromise suggested by the experienced statesmen assembled in the Peace Conference; and although extreme men North and South may object, ten days will not elapse before Mr. Lincoln and his friends will justify admit that the course you have pursued has been the right course. Go on in the good work."

This imposing statement of the services rendered to Lincoln and the Black Republican cause by the *Press*, is well nigh irresistible, and if "in ten days" the reward is not forthcoming, then our disappointed patriots will be hard to howl. Can the few Democratic friends of the *Press* find in the above schedule of services anything in favor of either Democratic men or measures?

A CAREFUL MOTHER—Punch gives us a little essence occasionally, which is highly savory and aromatic. Mothers and maternal aunts will find the following tea-cup episode from one of the forms to one of the latter, pleasing if not wholesome, from the moral it conveys:

Deserted Slave—Plainsong will come by the train which arrives at 11 o'clock. Have luncheon ready for him at 12. Matteo broth, the inside of a chop, the thigh of a pheasant: he dines at 2 o'clock, a little fish and a sause will do for him. When he goes to sleep after dinner, put some worsted gloves on his hands; we are breaking him of sucking his thumbs. Warm the drawing-rooms sets for him, and put three blankets over him. If he cries when he wakes (which he probably will do), buy him several toys and give him a wax doll or two. If you have company at dinner, let him have a large dish of gravy near him, he always puts both hands in. When he is a man we will have this off. Let a servant sit up with him all night; if he wakes let her have something hot for him. Be sure that you grease his nose for him well before he sleeps—he is given to snoring—a hollow candle next the lighted end, is best. Truly yours,

MATILDA BROWN.

Food of the JAPANESE—The Japanese are abundantly supplied with the means of subsistence. By planting new crops before the old is harvested, they get three and four courses a year from the same field, while the soil is constantly fed with manure to meet this heavy tax upon its fertility. Their waters abound in fish. Among the different animals killed for game are the wild boar, deer, monkey, fowl, rabbit, squirrel, bear, porcupine, etc. The birds for food are geese, ducks, pheasants, partridges and many others.

Food and rat feed are here eaten as well as medicines for the cure of diseases. We are daily finding out something new or strange about these people, and very probably we shall find several years' residence necessary to make us acquainted with all their habits—Curious indeed! California.

EXHIBITS FOR HATTI—Mr. Webb has chartered the British Brigadier General Kidson, etc., to proceed to Jersey City, New Jersey, to meet the *Press*, etc. He will take on board 10 colored passengers, etc. At Jersey City, New Jersey, one of the late John Webb's.

The Two Wings of the Lincoln Party.

A letter from the Washington correspondent of the *Advertiser*, published last week, affords an indication of the division and strife now going on in the Republican ranks. The two wings of that party bear in each other the most venomous hatred, and it cannot be expected that the "President of their choice" is evenly affected and perplexed by their bickerings. They are both endeavoring to seize him bodily and make him do their bidding. He is told on the one hand that if he does not meet the high demands like a parrot and Statesman, and do something to settle differences and save the country, that he will disappoint the expectations of the people, and cast himself off from all connection. He is warned, on the other hand, on the peril of losing his good name, not to yield an inch, not to flinch, but to recede from the Chicago platform, but to keep his plighted faith in spite of disaster, disunion, death. He is threatened with eternal infamy if he bows down to the Republican platform. Between these two threatening wings of his party, the poor man knows not what to do. Like a sheep before his shearer, he is dumb. Shaving packed up his duds, has determined to set forth travelling. He started from Springfield on the 11th of his winding way, and expects to continue his journey until within one week of the inauguration. It will require no iron frame to carry him through his tribulations, for he has not only an exacting, a divided and a troublesome party to deal with, but he has the most corrupt, false and dishonest set of managers around him that ever beset a President elect. We are disposed to accommodate his misfortunes, and to wish him on his travels a happy riddance from his persecutors. Had he been aegregate and resolute, he would long since, in defiance of party managers, have made his choice between the two wings of his party, and by so doing he would have saved himself from that wear and tear of feeling which is now forcing him from Springfield, to seek his home in the east and lead the life of a conductor.

LATER FROM SYRIA—The following statements are from letters from Beirut: The representatives of the Christians at Mohkura have returned, said Pasha asked them if they would be satisfied if he ordered two hundred Druses beheaded. They told him that they had nothing to do with the matter; it belonged to him to do them justice; the hundreds killed at the various places could not speak, and had they not said they would have been killed also; and their people were murdered under the floating flag of Turkey, and it was their business to find out, through their own troops, who were the murderers. The Druses of the Hauran and the Arabs are plundering all they meet, and they have said, do not necessarily instruct by the government, that if any of the Druses are arrested here, they will murder all the Christians they see across. The American Vice Consul at Damascus, found a large number of Christians resembled the Bishop's, consulting about leaving the city. The Suezchans arrived on the 25th January with the things brought to the Mediterranean by the Belzebub.

Since the Prince of Wales had a day or two's shooting in Illinois, we have not heard of his participation in field sports until on the occasion of a run with the Cambridgeshire foxhounds at the end of last year. The prince rode well up and took his fence in good style. The run was severe, and two of the horses out were killed by the pace and over-exertion.

The steamer *Charleston*, at Charleston on Monday, from Georgetown, S. C., reports that the officers of one of the batteries near the entrance of that port, saw, on Saturday and Sunday last, some distance off shore, what appeared to be steamship-of-war. She fired several guns, which were distinctly heard.

The National Intelligencer says: It is said that the Administration is satisfied from official channels of information, that none of the foreign governments sympathize with the secession movements in the South, but on the contrary, express the strongest solicitude for the preservation of the entire Union.

Fine Lieutenant Jacob Reed, of the United States Marine Corps, now stationed at the Brooklyn Marine barracks, resigned his commission on the 25th inst., and accepted a captain's commission in the Georgia army. Lieutenant Reed was born in Georgia, and received his appointment from that State, which dates March 8, 1847.

The U. S. corvette *Germantown* was taken from the dry dock at the Gosport Navy Yard yesterday, and will, if rumor is true, be immediately fitted for sea. The brig *Dolphin* still lies in her former position, with a pennant flying, indicating that she is in commission.—*New York Daily News*.

All supplies to *Francois* are natural oil. A tobacco dealer of New York sent some trifling tobacco to *Francois*, and his officers, for which he has received a letter of thanks.

The steamer *Great Republic* arrived at Hoboken on Wednesday morning in company with *Great Eastern* and *Great Western*.

The *World*.

Saturday, March 1, 1861.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Crittenden, from the floor, opposed to the proposition adopted by the Peace Conference, reported in favor of the adoption of the plan of adjustment proposed. Mr. Crittenden offered a minority report, recommending that this will be the subject of the calling of a convention of all the States. The consideration of the report was referred to Mr. Hale, and they were laid over until to-day. Mr. Doubtless gave notice that he would introduce an amendment to the Peace Conference propositions, providing that no State at present in the Confederacy, nor any to be created or admitted shall be allowed to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the United States. A personal difficulty occurred between Mr. Crittenden and Fessenden, when the former endeavored to get the Conference propositions before the Senate by a resolution of the day for to-day. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up, and was under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Corwin resolutions were reconsidered and adopted by a vote of 183, nay 65. Great confusion and excitement prevailed in the House at the time. The ladies Appropriation bill was afterwards taken up and discussed.—By the arrival of the steamer *Canada* at Portland, we have Liverpool dated to the 14th inst. Gaeta had capitulated. The Bonapartes are in no way conciliated. The Bank of England had raised its rate to 8 per cent. Cotton was dull and declining. Broadcasts were dull.

Ex-President Tyler was surrendered in Richmond last night, and in acknowledgement of the compliment, made a speech denouncing the action of the Peace Conference as a worthless affair, and said that the S. did not hope to have an existing, a divided and a troublesome party to deal with, but he has the most corrupt, false and dishonest set of managers around him that ever beset a President elect. We are disposed to accommodate his misfortunes, and to wish him on his travels a happy riddance from his persecutors. Had he been aegregate and resolute, he would long since, in defiance of party managers, have made his choice between the two wings of his party, and by so doing he would have saved himself from that wear and tear of feeling which is now forcing him from Springfield, to seek his home in the east and lead the life of a conductor.

The vote of the election in North Carolina yesterday so far as received indicates that the State has voted for a Convention, and has elected secession delegates.

We have some further particulars of the attack on the Arizona mail coach and murder of the messengers by Indians.—Eight bodies were found at the spot. The Indians approached the Station, and by a stratagem, cut off some of the men outside of its walls and fired upon them. One man was killed and two others wounded.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday, Mr. Morton made a speech in favor of immediate secession, denouncing the result of the Peace Conference as a miserable abortion.

As yet was passed by the Southern Congress on Wednesday last, authorizing the President to borrow \$15,000,000, payable in ten years, at an interest of 8 per cent.

The bill also directs an export duty of 4 per cent as each pound of cotton exported after the first of August last, to establish a fund to liquidate the principal and interest of the loan.

A resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the propriety of constructing iron-plated frigates was adopted.

The City Council of Cincinnati yesterday adopted resolutions offering the hospitality of the city to Meers, J. J. Crittenden and Andrew Johnson on their return home.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired in Washington yesterday, by order of Gen. Scott, in honor of the result of the Peace Conference.

In consequence of his conduct in Texas General Twiggs's name has been struck from the rolls of the army.

The Seized Committee, appointed to investigate the charges against the Southern members relative to the alleged abstraction of books from the Congressional library, have reported the charges to be groundless.

REGISTERS NOTICE.—All persons

interested will kindly note that the following documents have been filed in the office of Franklin County, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation, on the 1st day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

1. The first account of George E. McElroy, surviving widow of John McElroy, and Testament of Samuel McKinley, late of New Haven, Conn., and Testament of John McKinley, late of New Haven, Conn., deceased.

2. The account of James M. Bishop, Administrator of John McKinley, late of New Haven, Conn., deceased.

3. The account of John D. Davis, Administrator of John McKinley, late of New Haven, Conn., deceased.

4. The account of John D. Davis, Guardian of Anna Hawley, widow of John Hawley, deceased.

5. The account of Peter Plough, Guardian of Mary E. Sawyer, deceased.

6. The account of William McLellan, administrator of Mary E. Sawyer, and final account of John S. Adkison, administrator of John S. Adkison, deceased.

7. The account of John and Jacob Beeler, administrators of Henry Beeler, late of Hammonasset, Conn.

8. The account of Jacob Cridler, Executor of the estate of Fanny Cridler, late of Hammonasset, Conn.

9. The account of John and Jacob Beeler, administrators of Henry Beeler, late of Hammonasset, Conn.

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