

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S SONG.

A Parody on Wood's Song of the Master.

With talking every word,
With words heavy and red,
A schoolmaster sat in his threethread seat;
Playing his tongue and head.
Teach! teach! teach!
"Mid pottery, common and strong,
And still, with a voice of dolorous pitch,
He sang "The Schoolmaster's Song."

Teach—teach—teach!
With the book in covering close;
And books—books—books!
Till the stars shine through the roof.
It's o' to be a wise—
To be a master and taught as poor,
In Africa's spouse, at a "Front of the Brave,"
If you're in Christian work!

Teach—teach—teach!
Till the books begin to come;

Teach—teach—teach!
Till the eyes are heavy and dim.

Writing, and spelling, and reading,

And writing, and spelling, and writing;

Till over their heads they fall asleep;

And dreaming still hear them reciting;

Oh, professor of horrors dear!

Oh, men who love your wives,

If it is breadthless you're wearing out,

Learn—learn—learn!

Without a limb or measurable note,

Learning at once, in a double reward,

A scatious as well as a scot!

But why do I talk of death,
That phantom of grisly bone?

I hardly fear his terrible shape,

It seems so like my own.

Because of that school I keep;

O, God! that broad should be so dear,

And such a scatious as a scot!

Teach—teach—teach!

My labor never flags;

And that are its wages? A haggard face—

Dinner, and, eat in rags—

Down—down—down, a kick and a puff,

Ingrate! the terrible stare;

And down—down—falling, like a priest,

For sometimes falling, like a priest!

Teach—teach—teach,

From every crime to shun;

Teach—teach—teach,

As prisoners were for crime.

Spelling, and writing, and reading,

And reading, and writing, and spelling;

Till the heart is sick, and the brain be-

numb,

As well as the tongue in telling.

Teach—teach—teach,

In the Jell December light;

Teach—teach—teach,

On the winter's warm and bright,

When the farmer and trades are moving

Again, like the birds of the air,

And the doctor goes dying along.

In his magical swiftness-chair.

Oh! but to sell the silks

Of the merchant, with smiling face,

To please the ease of the rich,

And pocket the fee for the case,

To be honored for houses and lands,

To marry a fortune and wife;

To laugh and grow fat like a priest,

And take a new lease upon life.

Oh, but for one short hour!

A respite beyond the reach

The curves of fathers and mothers,

Whose darlings I haughtyed with beech;

Whose sons would all have been goras,

Whose daughters would all have been

queens,

Before weeks, months and years of my life,

Unconsciously spurn on their teens.

With talking every word,

With words heavy and red,

A schoolmaster sat in his threethread seat,

Like a tombstone over the dead.

Teach—teach—teach.

"Mid pottery, common and strong;

And still, with a voice of dolorous pitch,

He sang "The Schoolmaster's Song."

MISS MARY'S BLUE HAT.

BY CROSBY.

My friend Kelley was walking down

Main street, Milwaukee, last autumn, in a brown study upon some abstract subject,

his vision horizontal and vacuous, his step

rapid and careless, when just as he had forded

one of the crossroads, and had lifted one

foot to place it upon the curbstone, a big

but cowardly yellow dog came sweeping

along, followed by a little black animal of

the same species. The yellow dog, with

black past him, but the black specimen, ob-

livious to all things but the object of per-

sult, at every dog should be on such as

assassination, and, possibly, somewhat under

the control of his own momentum, struck

Kelley's perpendicular leg, while the oak-

on was walking, and knocked it from

under him. My friend went down instant-

ly. His glory never blossomed upon the

postament, and sustained its journey.—

Spectacles danced jingling into the gar-
ket, while his silver shield against a shop-
man's window like a paper pallot on the

wall.

Kelley gathered himself together, pick-

ed himself up, and looked after the dog

which had done him the mischief, expect-

ing to find him "hove to" in canine dis-

may at the accident he had earned; but

to his utter astonishment, the animal

seemed as regardless of his equilibrium as

of any other trivial matter, and was run-

ning after the aforesaid yellow dog as

though he had not tipped over the best

table in Wisconsin.

While my friend was down, a elect,

mean high rang out upon the air. It

was so evidently spontaneous, so charm-

ingly musical, yet so suddenly checked,

and did nothing to good a cause, that Kel-

ley could scarcely be angry or even dis-

content.

When the postman had ascertained

from the neighbors as to the whereabouts of a

schoolmaster, he took himself off to the

station. There were half-a-dozen children in

the yard, but the postman, like a

schoolmaster, had no time to

spare.

"Mary Denver! Is that your name?"

"Yes, sir."

"Your father's name?"

"Charles."

"Merchant?"

"Yes, sir."

"Why, I was a clerk in his store when

you were a child. He was the robust

employer I ever had—made me all I am.

I know that he made me straight, for that

is all that I am, any way."

Kelley promised a certificate—mid that

he would bring it over the next day;

when he did;

During the whole term he was very

faithful to official visits to that school;

and just before the close of the session, my

friend said—

"Mary, I wouldn't wish thy name."

"Oh, what! I like it; and besides I

have not accomplished that what I had

in mind."

"What do you want to accomplish?"

"Oh, to make me a man."

"What else?"

"To make me a woman."

"I made that out, and, I think, that's what I am doing now."

"Well, if I could only make you

as good as I am, you'd be a

perfect woman."

"I don't see how that can be done."

REGULAR MEDICINE.

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SODA, SODIUM,
TONIC, DIURETIC,
ANTI DYSPEPSIA,
INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

To the Citizens of New Jersey and Penna., particularly Physicians, Surgeons, Women and Friends.

Mr. Wm. T. Tully's been sent to New York and other doctors—was a lovely girl, would be often seen at apple trees away from her school, never known to be ill—her parents, teachers being all—particularly very ill. All to them the form of a group, and you have one of them girls & it takes to make a man with his father and his grandfather, break the commandments, and pretty much everything.

Locusts, as the thought comes, for instance, as he had lost the feet that were, and, cold night.

"For the first time," implied the youth "ever in war."

She said she would.

And he said,

"May I be sheltered under bleeding wood, except Japan, may I be used stalling saragosa if ever."

Here the strains caused by handling was too much for Jesus' uncomplaining nature. Then you a rig, then a toot, and Jesus' hands trembled.

A deeply solar surfaced the classic countenance of the lovely Sergeant.

"Oh, goodness!" said she, and then swooned.

And then Jesus' eyes opened her.

Then—as if that had been the signal—then louder bellowed, blinding bellowed, and the wind roared in the distance. James' at length called Sergeant, in the garrulous tone of an aspirin trooted.

"This is the life-gate," he said, and then swooned.

Then he followed.

"It must be so—it's too airy!"

Hardly had he ceased speaking—or more properly speaking, when he had dried up when the dust opened, and ——————

MR. LINCOLN'S WHISKERS AND THE GIRLS.

The taste displayed by Mr. Lincoln on his tour to Washington, to say the least, questionable. The idea of the future chief of the great nation, the President elect of the United States, and of the great majority of the world, the representative of the Republican and Democratic institutions—making speeches in which he alludes to his own whisks, and amid the terrible calamities which impend over the country, in his way to the possession of the chair of Washington, telling the people stories about stupid letters he had received from girls he had never seen; my, more, calling the girls upon the stool to him, and kissing them before a gaping crowd, is anything but imposing, is, in fact, disgusting. People of ordinary dignity and refinement are accustomed to keep their engagements for those who have a right to them, and even to those they are offered only in private. But our new President cast the woman he likes up to him, and values them in public. One cannot very readily imagine the great and decently predominant man, Honest Abe, making such a gesture as this, in this way for the vulgarities of the metropolis. It is to be hoped that Mr. Lincoln will not expect to carry the same style of behavior into the White House, when he is President will be still throw the blanket brief, and common whomsoever he pleases, to off'er her a career? What is probable even on the Paris stage as too gross to be offered to public women, the successor of Washington commits as he progresses to the capital of which he is soon to be the ruler. It is also to be hoped there will be no allusion to the important subject of Mr. Lincoln's whiskers in the inaugural address. Such things may do for the beauties of Ireland, but hardly for a man with the weight of a dissolving empire on his shoulders.—N. Y. Express.

A beautiful girl stopped into a shop to buy a pair of mitts.

"How much are they?"

"Why," said the gallant but impudent clod, in gazing upon her sparkling eye and ruddy lips, "you sh'll have them for a kiss."

"Very well," said the lady, pocketing the mitts, while her eyes spoke daggers; and as I see you give an effort, charge it on your hook and let me know where you collect it," and she hastily tripped out.

There is a fellow in Vermont who has a wife, the notes of which are so sweet, that when he plays the whole neighborhood catches them to use instead of sugar.

If you ask me which is the real hereditary sin of human nature, do you imagine I shall answer pride, or luxury, or egotism? No; I shall say indolence. Who dares indolence will conquer all the rest. Indeed, all good principles stagnate without mental activity.

How do you contrive to raise your rent? asked a gay lawyer longer of an industrious, thriving farmer. "Why, sir, I put the plough into the ground, and after it was well broken up, I drop seed and raise potato, wheat, corn, oats, beans, parsnips, and—there end."

The national debt of the United States amounts to about a dollar and a half for each inhabitant, while the sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars each would be required from the British population, if they should pay them.

An old farmer in Ohio was anxious to have his distillery, and was asked the reason. "I've heard it said," was the reply, "that a change of passes makes fat calves, and I'm in for a change."

We pass our hours regretting the past, complaining of the present, and foreboding fates of the future.

If you are too fat, and would like to fall off, mount a vicious horse.

Successful love take a load off our hearts and puts it on our shoulders.

Many a man has the public eye, who has forfeited the right to wear his own.

We heard a man remark the other day that a fool's brains all lay back together.

There is a kind of low, dull depression, like the ocean, which goes by the sea, that can depress their spirits.

There is a kind of high, intense, impulsive rage, like the lightning, which goes by the land, that can depress their spirits.

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STOVE, TIN WARE, &c.

The Largest Assortment of CO.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. to be found MILLER'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Also, a large Assortment of Tin Ware.

Miller's Stoves Are all Warranted.

Miller's Stoves are all guaranteed.

VALLEY SPIRIT—MARCH 13, '61.

VALLEY SPIRIT.
Wednesday Evening, March 13, 1861.

LOCAL NEWS.

Anti-Slaveryism.—Mr. Hennings has fled to the Hahn Academy of Medicine in Memphis, the residence of Dr. George W. Smith, of the prison of Ghent and Vilvoord, the subjects together unseated to one thousand five hundred and fifty. Of these, three hundred and seventy-nine, or sixteen per cent., were vaccinated with success; there were in error hundred and sixteen medical cases of a prior vaccination, and four hundred and twenty-one exhibited marks of small-pox. Of the seven hundred and sixteen, sixteen per cent., and of the four hundred and seventy-five, forty-six per cent. were vaccinated with success. The author's proclivities, from these and other cases, are as follows:

First, the re-vaccination of subjects who have been well vaccinated produces generally but very few useful effects; second, persons who have been the subjects of variola have most need to be re-vaccinated; third, re-vaccination is necessary in proportion to the length of time which has elapsed since the first vaccination or the attack of variola; fourth, until the age of twenty-five it is generally useless; fifth, from that age to thirty-five it gives rise to useful results in a certain number of individuals, but this number is so extremely small, that without prescribing it in such persons, it need not be recommended to them sixth, after thirty-five it becomes a sure preventive, and consequently necessary; seventh, its failure at one period furnishes no reason for not having recourse to it at other epochs, as there is no reason to suppose that the receptivity may not return between the one and the other operation.

St. Charles Hotel.—Whilejourning

in Pittsburgh last day, recently, we put up at the St. Charles Hotel, corner of Wood and Third Streets, Harry Blair, Proprietor, and, for the benefit of the traveling public, we would say there are but two hotels in the country better kept in every respect than this house. The house is situated immediately in the business part of the city. It is a large handsome building, very conveniently constructed. Every department in the interior is commodious and well furnished. There nothing wanting to make it a comfortable, agreeable and pleasant house to put up at. The table is supplied with the very best the market affords. The servants are attentive without being officious or exacting in their demands which is a great advantage at most hotels. The bed-rooms are elegantly furnished, clean and tidy. The Superintendant of the house, Mr. Edward Sather, and the Clerk, Mr. Wm. Tyler, &c. their respective positions with much credit to themselves and with much satisfaction to their guests. We would heartily recommend this house to all persons visiting Pittsburgh as the place where they will receive first class accommodations and be charged a very moderate bill.

Godey for April.—Spring Fashions Again.—Godey, in his Lady's Book for April is again out with another of his magnified and superbly colored double, mammoth fashion-plate. The plate in this number is even more superbly colored than any that have preceded it. In addition to this is another Quadruple Extension Fashion-Plate, containing a large assortment of Spring Dresses. Spring Bonnets and Head-dresses are also given. "The Pet Doggy" is the steel plate in this number, and as a picture and a specimen of engraving that has never been equalled. Miss Janvier gives another of her delightful stories, and "Mrs. Knobler," gashed forth in her usual facetious style. "Drawing Lessons," and "Model Cottages," are continued in this number; and the children are taken care of, for they have a department of their own, in which they are taught to make toys for their own amusement.

Terms, 1 copy, \$2.00; two copies, \$5.00; three copies, \$8.00 Address L. A. Godey, 822 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Letterbox.—The Legislature of Delaware has refused by a large majority to renew the present lottery grant held by Moore, Wood & Eddy, which expires in a few months. It is to be hoped that no more lottery grants will be made by that State. There is a ray of hope that our citizens will soon get rid of these intolerable nuisances—lottery Circles. It was as use to try to escape them—the disease as well as the laymen found them regularly in his Box of the Post Office. No matter how often, and how indignantly, you sent them back, they returned to you next month, "as smiling as a basket of chips." The same pressing invitation to avoid you met you at the first of every month until you were almost driven in desperation to "try your luck" to get rid of them—the second way, we have been assured by those who tried it, to steal the violence. They never attempt placing the same genes the second time.

Concert For the Benefit of the Poor.—A concert will be given on next Tuesday evening, March 13, for the benefit of the Poor. A pleasant Entertainment may be expected, and we would advise everybody to go. The concert will commence at 7 o'clock, precisely. Admissions 25 cents. Tickets can be had of Mr. A. Bushell, at Shroyer & Smith's, at Hennings, at Wagner's or Moore's, and at the

General Hospital, at the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. The concert will be held at the Hall of the New York Society, 10th and Franklin Streets. Dr. George W. Smith, of the prison of Ghent and Vilvoord, the subjects together unseated to one thousand five hundred and fifty. Of these, three hundred and seventy-nine, or sixteen per cent., were vaccinated with success; there were in error hundred and sixteen medical cases of a prior vaccination, and four hundred and twenty-one exhibited marks of small-pox. Of the seven hundred and sixteen, sixteen per cent., and of the four hundred and seventy-five, forty-six per cent. were vaccinated with success. The author's proclivities, from these and other cases, are as follows:

Noted Surgeon.—Mr. J. S. Trout, of this place, received the Degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery of the recent commencement of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Mr. Trout was a student of Dentistry under Dr. Somersett and the Institute in which he graduated is the one in which Dr. Somersett holds a Professorship. We learn that this Dental College is in a flourishing condition, having a very large class and sixteen with a list of graduates numbering thirty-six.

Bonney.

Mr. Kilmer: Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of and also to express my unfeigned regard to one *Republican Friend* for the very valuable donation, with which they have most favorably favored us.

Such tokens of respect, can not fail to secure a corresponding reward.

E. McHEVET.

Take Notice.—Milner & Hausey druggists—stores on the diamond—have recently made large additions to their stock of *Gardens* Seeds from the celebrated gardens of Dr. Briggs and Parker. Their stock consists of Vegetable, Herb and Flower Seeds, and for quality and quantity are surpassed by none in the country. They are sold by the single paper, dozen or hundred at prices to suit purchasers. Milner & Hausey are always up to the times in keeping a full, select stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Fancy Articles on hand, which are sold at reasonable prices, and every article warranted to be what they say it is.

A Good Store and the best quality of Ware, can be had at all times, by calling at the Mammoth Store and Warehouses of J. H. Miller, a few doors South of the Diamond.

The Latest Spring Fashions of Hatting for Men and Boys' wear, are now on exhibition at the Hat, Cap and Fur Emporium of J. L. Dochart, where he always to be had a general view of the very best Hats and Caps.

The Best Brands of Snuff and Tobacco are to be had at the large Wholesale and Retail establishment of J. D. Jacobs, on the corner of Main and Queen streets.

Entertaining and Instructive—The Magazines, Pictures and Daily Newspapers furnished to our people daily by H. B. Hinckley. His store is on Main street, opposite Fisher's Hotel.

Who They Are and What They Are. We exhibit a brief sketch of the history of the gentlemen who are to be the "constitutional Authors" of the President for four years: SECRETARY OF STATE.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward is well known to the country, and therefore it is unnecessary to say more than that he was born in 1801, and educated by professors he has served in the New York Senate, and has been Governor of the State of New York. He was elected to the United States Senate, where he has ever been continuing, and where his name is well known.

On Monday evening he made a brief address to a number of New York friends who paid their respects to him.

In the course of his remarks he said: "The administrators which you have come here to inaugurate come into power under circumstances of embarrassment and peril, never before known in the history of the republic; but I believe I know the character and purpose of the Chief Magistrate; I believe that while he will be firm, he will be just to every State, and every section, and every citizen; that he will defend and protect the rights and interests, the peace and prosperity of all the States equally and alike, while he will practice the moderation that springs from virtue, and the affection that arises from patriotism in a dedicated State. Under his guidance, and with the blessing of God, I believe that he will, and confidently expect, that an administration that is inaugurated amid such distrust and painful apprehension, will, in a short time, be received, respected, propitious, free and happy republic.

The State of New York, the greatest and most powerful of the Union, and as the path of wisdom is always the path of peace, so I am sure that now we shall find that the way of conciliation is the way of wisdom."

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase is a native of New Hampshire, born in 1808, and at an early age emigrated to Ohio, but leaving there after a year's residence, graduated at Dartmouth College, N. H., and studied law in Washington City, under the celebrated William Wirt. He established himself during the years of his professional studies by imparting instruction to a select school for boys. He was admitted to the bar at Washington in 1829, and upon the practice of his profession, in which he soon rose to eminence. He was subsequently elected a member of the United States Senate, and upon the expiration of his senatorial term he was put in nomination for Governor of Ohio, and elected. He was again put in nomination for Governor, and was again elected to that position. Recently he was a second time elected to the United States Senate, and took his seat at the called session on Monday.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Hon. Simon Cameron served an apprenticeship to the printing business at Harrisburg, and subsequently worked as a journeyman in Washington City. In 1831, when a young man, he qualified the office of a notary public; in 1835 he was Adjutant General of Pennsylvania; in 1831 he was appointed by General Jackson's visit to West Point; and in 1839 he again declined a nomination for Congress. For many years he had been prominently interested in the works of internal improvement in Pennsylvania, and the University gave him the master of the University degree. He was also the former President of the Western Valley railroad company, and president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Hon. Gideon Welles, a native of Duxbury, Conn., will be given on next Tuesday evening, March 13, the benefit of the Poor. A pleasant Entertainment may be expected, and we would advise everybody to go. The concert will commence at 7 o'clock, precisely. Admissions 25 cents. Tickets can be had of Mr. A. Bushell, at Shroyer & Smith's, at Hennings, at Wagner's or Moore's, and at the General Hospital, at the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.

WANTADVERTISING.

Our readers will see no reference to another edition of the *Wanted*, *Wanted*, Proprietor of the General Post Bank. This bank has made several large and valuable improvements in the last few months, and is now in a position to compete with the best banks in the country. The *Wanted* is now in a position to compete with the best banks in the country.

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Grandmother.—At the present commencement of the Academic Medical College, at Philadelphia, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Mr. Wm. D. Somers, son of Dr. A. H. Somers, of this place. Dr. Somers is a young gentleman possessing superior talents, well educated in his profession, and it affords much pleasure to hear that he graduated with high honors.

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The State of New York, the greatest and most powerful of the Union, and as the path of wisdom is always the path of peace, so I am sure that now we shall find that the way of conciliation is the way of wisdom."

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase is a native of New Hampshire, born in 1808, and at an early age emigrated to Ohio, but leaving there after a year's residence, graduated at Dartmouth College, N. H., and studied law in Washington City, under the celebrated William Wirt. He established himself during the years of his professional studies by imparting instruction to a select school for boys. He was admitted to the bar at Washington in 1829, and upon the practice of his profession, in which he soon rose to eminence. He was subsequently elected a member of the United States Senate, and upon the expiration of his senatorial term he was put in nomination for Governor of Ohio, and elected. He was again put in nomination for Governor, and was again elected to that position. Recently he was a second time elected to the United States Senate, and took his seat at the called session on Monday.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Hon. Gideon Welles, a native of Duxbury, Conn., will be given on next Tuesday evening, March 13, for the benefit of the Poor. A pleasant Entertainment may be expected, and we would advise everybody to go. The concert will commence at 7 o'clock, precisely. Admissions 25 cents. Tickets can be had of Mr. A. Bushell, at Shroyer & Smith's, at Hennings, at Wagner's or Moore's, and at the General Hospital, at the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.

WANTADVERTISING.

Our readers will see no reference to another edition of the *Wanted*, *Wanted*, Proprietor of the General Post Bank. This bank has made several large and valuable improvements in the last few months, and is now in a position to compete with the best banks in the country. The *Wanted* is now in a position to compete with the best banks in the country.

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The Town.

March 6, 1861.

In the Louisiana State Convention yesterday a resolution was passed to unit-day in a public reception to Gen. Twiggs, late commander of the Department of Texas under the government of the United States, and inviting him to meet on the floor of the Convention. A resolution was introduced in the C. A. committee instructing the Louisiana delegates to the Southern Congress not to make any statement to the public domain to the Confederacy.

It appears according to our advice from the National Capital, that Lord Lytton, the British Minister, had notified the Government at Washington that this Government will not recognize merely a proclamation of the blockade of the Southern ports on the part of Mr. Lincoln's administration, but that a blockade, to be so addressed such, must be effectual. It is stated, too, that the French Government, also, will soon give similar official notification, and that this course will probably be followed by all the leading European Powers having commercial interests at stake.

We learn from Washington that drafts sent by the Government to the various houses at New Orleans have been returned unpaid.

The President sent the appointment of his Cabinet officers to the Senate yesterday. All were confirmed.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday more secession resolutions were introduced and referred. One of the series offered proposed that an ordinance be passed censuring the remaining by the State of Virginia all powers delegated by her to the Federal Government, and the calling of a convention of the border slave States for the purpose of forming a new confederacy with such of the free States as shall desire to join the movement. The inaugural of Mr. Lincoln was denounced as aggressive, and as indicating coercive of the seceded States.

News from Charlotte and the South will now be eagerly looked for. A despatch from Washington states that Major Anderson does not desire reinforcements. The same despatch says that the friends of Anderson are endeavoring to have him promoted as Brigadier General, vice Gen. Twiggs, stricken from the roll.

On Sunday, Mr. Giese, the Commissioner from Georgia, addressed the Missouri State Convention at St. Louis. While he was speaking, he suffered great indignities from persons occupying the lobbies.

A despatch from New Orleans informs us that the revenue cutter *Dodge* has been seized by the Texas authorities. Troops are concentrating in the neighborhood of Fort Brown and the commander was preparing for an attack. Fort Cooper has been surrendered to the State authorities.

March 7, 1861.

In the Senate yesterday a motion was made to print the usual number of copies of the inaugural address of the President.

Mr. Chapman said that though voting for the printing of the address, he could not endorse its sentiments, and believed it they were carried out would inevitably lead to war. It was a war document, and hostile to all the plans of peace. Mr. Douglas considered the inaugural eminently peaceful. He had examined it critically, and could not find anything of a hostile or warlike nature. He believed that the Administration would be marked by its conservatism and peacefulness. The nomination of Mr. Seward as Assistant Secretary of State was received from the President and confirmed. It is rumored that to-day the President will send to the Senate the nomination of Hon. John J. Crittenden for the vacant Judgeship on the Supreme Bench.

Numerous despatches from various portions of the country on the subject of President Lincoln's inaugural indicate the manner in which it has been generally received by the country, and the different lights in which it is viewed by persons of different party predilections. Despatches from New Orleans, states that in that city it was considered as contradictory, incongruous and ridiculous. Despatches from Montgomery, Alabama, the capital of the new Southern Confederacy, say that it is considered there that war between the North and South is now inevitable. It is said that the Congress of the Confederate States are busily engaged in organizing a standing army for the anticipated conflict.

In the Missouri State Convention on Tuesday resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to wait on the Commissioner from Georgia and inform him that Missouri disengaged from the position taken by his State, and declined to accept the invitation of Georgia to share with her the responsibilities of secession.

The Southern Confederacy Congress was in secret session the most of the day yesterday. It is said the inaugural of President Lincoln is there considered in the light of a declaration of war.

The Texas secession ordinance has been ratified by a majority of over forty thousand. It is reported that Gov. Houston has resigned his position as Executive of the State.

March 9, 1861.

In the Senate yesterday the various committees were announced. A resolution was offered by Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, for the cession of Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, but as the Southern Senator was not present no action was had upon it. Mr. Gingras offered a resolution baring the proposed action in Mr. Wigfall's case upon the first of the alleged members of the State of Texas. No appointments were made.

Yesterday, in the Virginia Convention, an amendment of committee was offered by Mr. Myrick and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. Bruce made a short speech.

The Legislature of Delaware adjourned

sine die yesterday. An additional effort was made to have an adjournment to April 10 at the end of the session.

On Thursday, in the Missouri Convention, numerous resolutions were offered concerning National affairs; among them was a series declaring that the General Government should be required to yield up the Custom House and other offices in the seceded States to the people, and withdraw the Federal officers and forces now occupying the fort.

We learn that the Legislature of Louisiana has adopted resolutions approving the course of Gen. Twiggs.

Advice from Pennsylvania state that Lieut. Sherman is strengthening his position.

It is reported that Fort Brown has surrendered to the Texans.

The Charleston *Courier* of Thursday says the work in the harbor have made a formidable progress within the past few days, under the direction of Gen. Beauregard, in whose charge the attack on Fort Sumter has been placed. Three soldiers, whose terms of enlistment had expired, left Fort Sumter on Wednesday.

Blockade of the Southern Ports.

Important Notification of the English and French Governments.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1861.

I learn that Lord Lytton, the British Minister, has officially通知 the American government that Great Britain will not recognize a blockade of the Southern ports, unless it is thorough and effectual, and that the mere announcement of a blockade, in accordance with the Treaty of Paris, will not be recognized.

In order to make the blockade of the Southern ports complete, the American government must have vessels enough to blockade every port, otherwise the British government will feel themselves compelled, in accordance with their engagements, with other Powers, to disregard the restriction and carry on their commerce with the Southern ports as if no such blockade had been announced.

It is understood that it is also the intention of M. Mercier, the French Minister, to give the same notification to the government in regard to France, and that all the European Powers, in consequence of the peculiar relations they have with the commerce of the world, will likewise take advantage of the treaty of Paris and act in accordance with the policy adopted by the French and English governments.

From Syria.—More Deeds of Violence.

Ba'albek, Jan. 12.

Damascus is in a most alarming condition. Amin Pasha, the new governor-general, with all his boasted European education and liberal views, prove to be only a fanatical Mahomedan after all. A few days since the Christian population were thrown into a panic by the intelligence that the Druses were advancing from Hauran upon the Christian villages south of Damascus. The poor Christians fell back from their villages, and the Turkish officials proved to be in league with the Druses. The Christians of Damascus were filled with fright and terror. Their leading men took counsel together, and Dr. M. Meshaka, the American vice counsel, called upon Amin Pasha, the governor-general. He was received in the most insulting manner. The pasha remained silent, and took no notice of his approach. Dr. Meshaka retired at once, and wrote to Mr. Johnson, American consul in Beirut, for instructions. Through the energy of Mr. Johnson's orders were sent at once to Amin Pasha to make an apology to Dr. Meshaka for his incivility. This was done reluctantly, but Dr. Meshaka writes that matters in Damascus have very much the appearance which they had just before the massacre of last July.

On Thursday, the 18th instant, the Christians of Jendel, a village to the southeast of Mount Hermon, were surprised by the approach of a large body of armed Druses. They sent to the Turkish military commander at the neighboring village of Darbal for aid to resist the Druses, but he replied that he had no orders to defend the village! They then sent to Damascus for aid, and, after the usual Turkish delays, obtained a hearing and promise of an inquiry into the matter. On returning to their home they found that their village had been plundered, and all their cattle, sheep, and goats had been driven off, and that another village had been served in the same way.

All the roads south of Damascus are impassable on account of the ravages of Druse bandits, who have taken new courage within the past few weeks.

A DESTROYED INSURRECTION.—An insurrection among the slaves of Andalusia has been detected and suppressed in its incipient stage. Some miserable men having put into the heads of those creatures that on the fourth of March there would be a great battle here at Richwood between their masters and the Abolitionists, and that Lincoln would immediately come to deliver them and hand over the country into their hands. On this belief they indulged in some foul speculations and bloody talk—one fellow saying for example that he intended to go to Carolina, cut off the head of his master who lived there, and would then bring back his young master to live with him for his wife. These things getting to the ears of the citizens, a number of them assembled in front of the jail, and would have summarily executed the wrecks (who had been placed there) but for the intercession, in our opinion judicious, of Mr. Lewis E. Harlan. That gentleman, we fear, was then moved by very false money.—Richmond Examiner.

Most men have in their minds an invincible strength enough to draw a smile of thought.

Passage of the Railroad Bill—Result of the Tonawanda Tax.

On Thursday last the bill to repeal the Tonawanda Tax on Pennsylvania Railroad, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Port Deposit, and Mt. Joy Railroad, and the Northern Central Railroad, finally passed the Senate of Pennsylvania by the following vote:

Yea—Moore, Bonham, Bond, Connel, Pinney, Gregg, Hall, Imbler, Landis, McClure, Meredit, Nichols, Parker, Schield, Smith, Thompson, Weston, Palmer, Speaker (18).

Nay—Moore, Boughter, Bland, Clymer, Crawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Hines, Irish, Ketchum, Lawrence, Mott, Penney, Robins, Welsh, Yardley (15).

THE SUNBURY AND KIRK RAILROAD.

On the same day the bill for the relief of the Sunbury and Kirk Railroad and to postpone the Mortgage of the State was finally passed in the Senate by the following vote:

Yea—Moore, Bonham, Bond, Connel, Pinney, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Hines, Imbler, Landis, Lawrence, McClure, Meredit, Nichols, Parker, Robinson, Schield, Smith, Weston, Thompson, Wharton, Yards, Speaker (26).

Nay—Moore, Boughter, Crawford,

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The Capitulation of Gaeta.

NOTES AT THE CLOSE OF THE SIEGE.

Correspondence of the Paris Press.

CHATELLEREAU, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861.

Already the other day a powder magazine burst at the south extremity of the Philippopolis Battery, causing considerable loss to the enemy, but I have now to record a far more terrible explosion—Yesterday, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon a shell from the Piedmontese lines on the right penetrated into one of the powder magazines, which blew up and set fire to the great reserve store of projectiles, which blew up likewise. The explosion was so terrible that the report was re-echoed from the most distant valleys for a long time.

A French vessel, although six miles from Gaeta, felt the shock. I had left the village about 4 o'clock to take a stroll through the mountains leading to Castello Oraio, when, reaching the summit of a small hill which commands a view of the gulf and the whole neighborhood, I was almost thrown to the ground by the effect of the explosion which had just taken place to my left. I turned my gaze towards Gaeta, and was horrified at the immense masses of ruin, some pieces high in the air, amidst a black smoke and tongues of flame which lit up the spires of the town. It was horrible, and reminded me of Pliny the Younger's description of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in a letter to Tacitus, narrating the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii. I hastily descended into the valley, and on reaching Castello Oraio I was informed that the explosion had not only caused the death of some hundred Neapolitan soldiers, but that also a considerable number of living beings were still under the ruins.

During the stillness of the night we could discern the stifled groans of those unfortunate men, as General Chialdi had harsly ordered all fire to cease. A Neapolitan messenger arrived requesting an armistice of forty-eight hours. He said it was impossible to ascertain the number of dead or wounded, and that the explosion had been caused by a shell from the Piedmontese lines. The "Times" of Milan, however, asserted that the explosion was caused by a mine exploded by the French. The "Times" of Paris, however, asserted that the explosion was caused by a mine exploded by the French.

On Friday morning the shells ceased to fall, and the armistice was observed.

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