WEEKLY SENTINEL

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 27, 1861

Another Governor in Prospect.

It is currently reported that Governor MORTON will soon abdicate the executive chair for a more congenial, lucrative and honorable position under the Federal Government. The place to which he aspires is not known positively, but it is strongly suspected since the declination of Gen. WEBB, that it is the mission to Turkey. This position would suit the tastes of Governor MORTON to a t, and his friends say he has admirable qualifications for that mission. In case Governor MORTON should retire, Mr. CRAVENS, President of the Senate, by virtue of the Constitution, becomes the acting executive of the State.

Extra Session of Congress.

It is reported at Washington that the President has determined to call an extra session of Congress. The financial embarrassments of the Government and the difficulty which will be experienced in collecting revenue under the Morrill tariff bill, probably makes this step on the part of the Administration almost imperative. Many of the States have not, however, yet elected their representatives and will not until August, unless the Legislatures in those States should meet and provide for earlier elections. This fact may delay the calling of the extra session until September, unless the exigencies of the Government will not permit that procrastination

Treating with the "Rebels."

Mr. SEWARD has received and replied to the communications of the Representatives of the Southern Confederacy. What will the irrepressible Republicans say to this? Mr. BUCHANAN refused similar overtures, yet he was denounced by the Republicans as a traitor for not crushing out the "rebellion" when he had no authority to do so. But a change has come over their philosophy. What was wrong in Mr. BUCHANAN will be right in Messrs. SEWARD and LINCOLN. Treating with the "rebels" by a Republican Administration will be pronounced by these self-same Republicans, as the highest evidence of wisdom and statesmanship. Is it possible that the country will be longer deceived by the arrant hypocrisy and dishonesty of the Republican leaders?

A Sectional Administration.

Mr. LINCOLN was elected President by a sectional party, upon sectional issues. Thus far in his administration the sectional idea predominates. He has selected a sectional Cabinet and all his appointments have been from one section of the country. President DAVIS has not been more exclusive in his appointments and policy than has President LINCOLN. The Black Republican President knows no South, and he only recognizes a North. Yet in his inaugural he promised to respect and maintain the rights and interests of the South equally with the North—to do equal justice to all sections of the country. He has failed to redeem his pledges. Every Southern State has been just as much excluded in the distribution of Presidential patronage, as though they had no interest whatever in the Government. Will this policy restore harmony to the country? Does it not demonstrate that the Republican party is a sectional party, and that its triumph will result in a dissolution of the Union? This is the first Administration that has made all its appointments to represent the general interests of the country from one section of the Union to the entire exclusion of the other.

Postmaster for this City.

Our advices from Washington state that Mr. CONNER will finally receive the appointment of Postmaster for this city, although it may be deferred for a short time. Secretary SMITH, we understand, is determined to carry this point. Mr. CONNER was his fast friend throughout his struggle to secure a place in the Cabinet, and he shows true pluck and honor in standing by those who stood by him. He is right in this. He pledged his influence to Mr. CONNER for that place and he will manfully redeem his promise. Our "rising young Congressman" is nowhere in the fight. His recommendations, when contested, have no weight whatever. He lacks nerve and back bone, and devotes too much time to the looking glass and pomatum pot to exert any influence when opposed by a positive man like Mr. SMITH. Bears-grease and curling-tongs appear to be at a discount with the "hero of the prairie land." Those articles may be valuable and necessary to create an impression in a drawing-room, but in the rough contests of life they are somewhat of a backset, especially among men. The politicians of the Capital, who have pinned their hopes upon A. GALLATIN PORTER, we believe that is the way he now announces himself, will find that they have placed their dependence upon a weak brother, who will be run over rough-shod by the men of character and nerve who represent Indiana in Washington. Think of it. The Republican Representative of the Metropolitan district of Indiana, has not position enough to secure the appointment of Postmaster in his own city. No wonder we have bungling legislation, when the destinies of the country are placed in the hands of such "rising young men" as A. GALLATIN PORTER

The Same, Only a Little More So.

The Detroit *Free Press* says Mr. LINCOLN is treating the Southern troubles the same as Mr. BUCHANAN treated them, only a little more so. For example, when "Commissioners" appeared in Washington from South Carolina and demanded an audience of President BUCHANAN, he promptly refused to receive them. He was willing they should call upon him as distinguished citizens of the State from which they came, but in no other capacity. "Commissioners" from the Confederate States, now in Washington, have sent their credentials to President LINCOLN, and he and his Cabinet are *deliberating* whether these Commissioners shall be received or not. Again, President BUCHANAN, so far as is known, while determined to avoid, if possible, any collision with the seceded States, entertained no purpose of surrendering Southern forts which were in the actual possession of Federal troops. President LINCOLN has actually determined upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, and it is believed the surrender of other forts in the seceded States will follow.

We do not complain of this action of President LINCOLN. We applaud it, rather. We only compare it with the action of the former Administration to show up, as it deserves to be shown up, the course of the Republican press hitherto on this whole question. We might, were we so disposed, tauntingly ask that press, *Have we a Government?*

But this press tells us that President LINCOLN's surrender of Fort Sumter is a necessity arising out of President BUCHANAN's failure to reinforce the fort when he might have reinforced it with comparative ease. They call this alleged necessity "a legacy from the imbecile BUCHANAN Administration." Undoubtedly the fort might formerly have been reinforced with more ease than it can be now. But had President BUCHANAN reinforced it, and thus brought on civil war, as he would have done by the movement, would not the Republican press have called this "a legacy of the BUCHANAN Administration"?

But was it President BUCHANAN's failure to reinforce that has created the present alleged necessity? We say no. That necessity has arisen out of the failure of Congress—both houses of which were Republican after the withdrawal of the members from the seceded States—to give President LINCOLN the men and the ships and the money needful to reinforce and hold the fort. That is the door which the fault of the failure lies, if there be any such fault—the door of the Republican Congress. Mr. LINCOLN can not hold this fort, nor any other Southern fort, because the Republican Congress did not furnish him the means with which to hold it. Sins enough lie at Mr. BUCHANAN's door—let none be cast there which do not belong there.

If, however, Congress had given President LINCOLN the means with which to hold, occupy and possess the forts in the seceded States—"possess" is used in the sense of recover—we do not believe he would use those means. If he had to-day the men and ships and money with which to reinforce Fort Sumter, we do not believe he would reinforce it. Mr. DOUGLAS stated in the Senate on Friday, that if it was the policy of the administration to hold, occupy and possess the forts in the seceded States, an army of *two hundred and fifty thousand men* would be necessary, costing *three hundred and fifty millions of dollars* annually. No doubt Mr. DOUGLAS spoke from reliable data. And in this estimate the secession of the border States is not included, which surely would secede in the event of hostile demonstrations against the already seceded States by the Federal Government.

We can well understand that the Republican press has a bitter pill to swallow in upholding President LINCOLN's peace policy, after all its clamor for a policy of force. It is hard to back squarely down from any position which one has tenaciously and boisterously held; but how very hard is it in this case where the policy to be accepted and approved is the same which has been denounced as imbecile and traitorous and infamous beyond description. But come up to the work gentlemen—open your mouths and swallow the dose. Do this, or in a little while you will be counted as hostile to the Union.

The New Tariff.

The new tariff law goes into operation on the first of April. It is formed for the benefit of the manufacturers of New England and the iron masters of Pennsylvania, discriminating against the agricultural interests of the West and South. The change in the revenue system is sweeping and sudden. The New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks that the sudden change would be severely felt by the importers of that city, even if the difference between the two systems were less radical; but as it is, we know not what will be done at its custom house on the first proximo. Many of the provisions of the new act are so complicated and absurd that neither the merchants nor the revenue officers can hope to understand at once their application, and there must be great occasion for disputes and endless litigation. Already the lawyers familiar with custom house business, are estimating their increased revenue; and the courts will soon be crowded with "cases." Even the corrections need to be corrected.

We are not now attacking the new measure simply because of its injustice, although it is radically defective in this particular, and altogether one-sided as a system of taxation for revenue. Nor do we denounce it at this time because it vastly increases the burdens of the country, and is very oppressive upon commerce and trade; the people will grow restive enough under the weight thus laid upon them, and will take early steps to procure some form of relief. But we do insist that after having decided upon an attempt to revive this double headed monster—notwithstanding the repeated condemnation of the American people, that the measure should have been prepared directly with this object, and not hidden in such a grotesque disguise as to bring ridicule upon our national legislation both at home and abroad. The Republicans are now in power; and this tariff is their pet scheme, for which they alone are responsible. If it does not work to their satisfaction, they can not now charge the failure upon corrupt appraisers, or an incompetent executive. They have the whole field to themselves, and we wish them well through the task they have undertaken. The country will yet call them to a sharp account for this ill-advised and unjust legislation.

The mass of our fellow citizens have no idea what an enormous addition this new project will make to their taxes, because its provisions were blindly drawn expressly to prevent an exact comparison. Nor can it be fairly told, even after experiment, because the same values will not be imported as under the old tariff, many of the rates being prohibitory. If the imports were to continue the same, the increased tax would average about 33½ per cent.; but the shutting out of a large portion of the goods saddled with the higher rates, will reduce this part of the range. Silks are less advanced than any other prominent article in the list; and this will not tend to render the act more popular. We hazard nothing in the prediction that this act will be greatly modified, or else repealed before the world is many years older.

The New York *Herald*, of last Friday, has the following in reference to the workings of the Northern and Southern tariff systems:

The Montgomery tariff has been framed with care and skill, upon the model of that which will expire in the Northern States, on the 1st of April next. The rates of duty it imposes upon merchandise are reasonable, and comparatively free from objectionable features. The Morrill tariff, on the contrary, is a monstrous conglomeration of absurdities, concocted for the benefit of Pennsylvania, the manufacturing districts of New England, and New Jersey. It can never be enforced, but will involve endless litigation, and eventually be of benefit to no one, excepting lawyers, in our federal courts. Its intent was to double the rates of duty hitherto imposed, and thereby, to increase the revenue, and the patronage of a Republican administration. Its authors may be necessitated to provide means that do not now exist for carrying out its provisions; but in the pecuniary advantages hoped for, they will be disappointed. Even were there no extraneous difficulties, the incongruities and contradictions of the new tariff would render its operation ineffectual, and call its for repeal before any great lapse of time. The fact is, however, that the superior advantages offered to commerce by the South, and the certainty that foreign goods can be transmitted, by rivers and railroad, to any part of the North, at the lower rates of duty in the Montgomery tariff, will necessarily divert importations from New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts to South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama, and a blow will thus be struck at the local prosperity of the former States, the effects of which it is impossible accurately to calculate.

It has been over and over again demonstrated, that every effort of the Washington government to prevent the free ingress of merchandise into the Southern ports must prove abortive. The united navies of England and France could scarcely guard such an immense line of coast. Were our small maritime force to attempt to collect the revenue, at any particular point, instant resistance might be looked for from both England and France, neither of which powers will permit their trade to be interfered with, on account of our inter-State squabbles. In all probability, the independence of the Southern Confederacy will have been recognized by all of the European courts, before the middle of this year; and it is more than probable that such recognition will be succeeded by commercial treaties, that of themselves will frustrate the insane coercive policy which Republican leaders have flattered themselves they could with impunity carry out. What will then become of the North? Where will the importers of the Central States be, and what will be the fate of our manufacturers? No calculation can be made of the prodigious and lasting damage which their interests will receive, and the evil will be without a remedy, as our Southern brethren possess abundant shrewdness to retain the vantage ground they will have secured. Neither can any system of border inspection, shut goods out from the Northern States, that have been once brought into the South, and, thus, the new Confederacy will practically collect duties for the whole Union.

It is no wonder that the conservative masses of the people look with indignation upon the course that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are pursuing. And the time is not far distant, when the North will hold them to a bitter responsibility for the shameful imbecility and fanaticism with which they are betraying the interests of the country.

The special Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday, contains the following comments in reference to the difficulties in the new tariff:

Difficulties seem to arise in unlooked-for ways. The new tariff act, passed by Congress, and which goes into operation on April 1, is full of incongruities, causing the Treasury Department a vast amount of trouble, and seriously promising to lower instead of raising the revenue. Aside from this, the low tariff of the Southern Confederacy will soon invite to Southern ports that European trade which now passes through New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The revenue act of the Confederate States is now in force, this Government having received official information to that effect. Experienced men estimate the amount of revenue under it to be $20,000 per day. At this rate it will take but a short time to raise two millions of dollars, which is really just so much taken from the United States treasury.

Should foreign powers recognize the *de facto* Government in the Confederate States, they will turn commerce into the low revenue channels, and in any event, recognition or not, a vast amount of this trade, under the restraints of the protective tariff of the North, will seek Southern ports.

Mr. Breckinridge on the Inaugural.

The following is a synopsis of the remarks of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in the Senate on Monday, giving his interpretation of the sentiments expounded by Mr. LINCOLN in his inaugural address:

Mr. Breckinbridge said, in the present anxious, distressed condition of the country, the Senate should not adjourn without expressing an opinion on the present state of affairs, and giving some advice tending to allay public apprehension. Opinions seemed divided as to the meaning of the inaugural. He was free to confess, and gratified to do so, that its general expressions are for harmony and the prevention of bloodshed; but the policy which the President says he deems it his duty to pursue must result in bloodshed, unless essentially modified.

The leading idea of the inaugural, very clearly put forth, is the President does not recognize, in any sense, the existence of another Confederacy, but that he regards all proceedings and acts in the seceding States either insurrectionary or revolutionary, and that it is his purpose, to the extent of his power, to enforce laws in all the States, including those which have withdrawn. The inference was irresistible, to what ever extent force or invasion is necessary to collect duties on imports, and to maintain, posses, and occupy the forts, force be employed, by construing it to be his constitutional duty. Tis true, the President has qualified his declaration by saying "the course here indicated will be followed unless current events and experience shall show modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised, according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view to the peaceful solution of our national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections."

He (Breckinridge) took his qualification to mean he will not undertake to execute the laws, or to hold the forts, and other places in the withdrawing States, excepting where circumstances show his ability to do so, and that he will not undertake to force those functions, because it would be irritating and make the hopes of a peaceful solution more doubtful, then the policy would be that which would prevent irritation and bloodshed. The President conceived it his duty to hold, possess, and occupy the forts, and collect the duties on imports, to be modified according to the necessities of the case, which may surround him, otherwise his policy would be simple and easy.

Looking at Fort Sumter, what were the reasons for the rumored evacuation? Not political, but military; not because in the opinion of the Administration the fort would irritate the public mind and render conciliation and harmony doubtful, but because the military and naval power does not exist to penetrate to that point. Unless the purpose of the President was to use force as far as was necessary, he would, if his object was purely conciliatory, withdraw the troops for political and not military reasons, then he thought he was justified in construing the inaugural to mean the President will hold the forts and other places within the Confederate States and collect the duties on imports to the extent of his power, and if there is any modification it will be because he would be willing to withdraw the troops for the purpose of conciliation and peace in the public mind.

The character of the Cabinet was not such as to induce the belief that force would not be used. Every member, except one, is understood to favor coercion, if it becomes necessary to reduce the South to subjugation. The very organization of the Senate, and opinions cautiously expressed by Republicans here, show their purpose is to maintain the authority of the Federal Government over the withdrawn States by force if necessary. In the forming of standing committees there was scarcely a chairman whose known opinion was not in favor of this policy.

The country should not be deceived. What was meant by peace and conciliation? How was it be maintained? He desired to know it as sincerely as he desired the union of all the States. He had seen no measure of practical policy which tends to produce the result. We are in constant danger of collision and bloodshed. For the sake of the political and material interests of the country, the support of the credit and the general prosperity, let us establish some leading principle. If a peace policy was not to prevail, let us get ready for the conflict.

Mr. Stephens on the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. STEPHENS, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, had a large reception at Adanta, Georgia, on the night of the 11th inst., on his return from Montgomery home. In response to a congratulatory speech from the Mayor, Mr. STEPHENS thus alluded to the character of the new Constitution adopted at Montgomery and the men who framed it:

We had all been Unionists—we were now all Secessionists. For himself, he had tried to do his duty in the United States Congress and in that at Montgomery. But his Honor, the Mayor, had alluded to the Congress and Government at Montgomery, and to the Confederate States of America. In behalf of that assemblage he would say—and yet as a member of that body, perhaps he should not say it—that it was one of the most noble and self-sacrificing bodies of men that he had any knowledge of. For intellectual superiority, for high-toned honor, for integrity, for patriotism, they stood without a superior in this age. Every man seemed intent on doing all he could, and the best he could, for his constituents, and for the advancement of the interests of each member of the new Confederacy. All personal ambition and prejudices, all personal animosities, all political differences had been buried, and they each and all as one man, came forward to lend their aid in the establishment of a good Government, upon correct principles, under the administration of good men.

No such revolution had ever been effected in the history of the world, without bloodshed or a physical struggle. All former revolutions had been characterized by excess and bloodshed.

This Congress had adopted a permanent Constitution, which, in many respects, was an improvement on the old, and it had been unanimously adopted. The Carolina and Georgia, and Alabama and Florida, and Mississippi and Louisiana, stood side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, and gave their vote as a unit for the new Constitution. There might be some things in it not in accordance with the views of some citizens—some he might object to—there might have been some things left out some citizens might have wished inserted, but upon the whole it was a good instrument, and a decided improvement upon the Constitution of the United States. He wished he had the strength to go into details and show its great superiority.

The great leading difference between the two instruments was, that the Constitution of the Confederate States was based on the acknowledged inequality of the races. The new Government had for its corner stone, the great truth that the descendants of Ham, by an Almighty decree, were "to be hewers of wood and drawers of water"—the "servant of servants"—throughout all generations; and that his true normal and scriptural condition was one of inferiority, mentally, politically and socially—of perpetual servitude. The old Constitution, and the old political system were based on precisely the opposite view. Madison, and Washington, and Jefferson, when the old Constitution was formed, believed that the institution was passing away, and that it would soon disappear, while the Constitution just framed and promulged as the organic law of the Confederate States regarded the institution as existing by Divine decree, and to exist until time should be no more.

The old Constitution was careful to guard the mode of taking the money from the pockets of the people. As a new nation, poor and with out resources, on a sterile soil, the framers of that instrument had been careful as to the amount of money to be drawn from the people, and how it should be drawn. The new Constitution, on the contrary, had guarded the mode of taking the money from the Treasury after it had been put there by the people. Under the old government, the expenditure had been run up from what would have done—forty millions—and above what had been estimated by the President and Cabinet—sixty millions—to the enormous sum of eighty millions of dollars per annum. This had been done by members of Congress, who, wanting a fat contract for their friends or themselves, would move amendments to the appropriation bills, whereby from twenty to forty millions of dollars of the people's money had been wasted. For this extravagant expenditure the President has been unjustly held responsible, for the appropriations generally exceeded the sums asked for, and these were made by the Congress. But under the Constitution of the Confederate States, no money not asked for by the Chief Executive, or the heads of the Departments could be appropriated, excepting by a two-thirds vote.

Under the old Constitution, the matter of taxing one portion of the people, or one branch of industry, to sustain another portion of the people or another branch of industry, and of carrying on a system of internal improvements by the General Government, had been a source of much trouble, extravagance and dissatisfaction. Under the Constitution we have framed no appropriations for internal improvements can be made by the General Government. Each city and State must bear its own burdens, and provide its own avenues and modes of transportation for its own commerce. Georgia built her road opening communication with the States lying north of her, and paid thousands, perhaps millions, into the United States treasury in the way of duties on iron, and other necessaries for the road; but it is the policy of this Government to let each State improve its own modes of communication; let each city tax its own commerce to improve her own harbors—Charleston hers, and Mobile, New Orleans, and other cities theirs.

Our Confederacy commenced with but six States, we now number seven, the number of stars in one of the constellations in the heavens. Let no party zeal mislead us; let intelligence and virtue govern us, and these States will form the nucleus of the governing power of this hemisphere.

Arkansas can not go with the North neither can Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina nor Old Virginia, they must all eventually become a portion of this Government. This Republic must and will expand South, North, East, and West. But we do not want to grow to fast—rapid growth is not consistent with long life; animals and plants that grow too fast die soon. Let party strife and party bitterness be checked and smothered—let true patriotism and singleness of purpose animate all, and a glorious career indeed will be that of the Confederate States of America.

The Point Reached.

In every aspect heretofore the Republicans have managed the secession troubles just as badly as it has been possible to manage them. And now that they are in power in the executive branch of the Government they begin to feel the consequences of their miserable folly. When the tariff bill was pending in Congress they were warned, in vain, that its passage would prove a serious embarrassment in the unfortunate political complications with which Mr. Lincoln's administration would have to deal. And behold! the stern fact is already presented to them that unless this tariff law shall be at once modified, or all the ports of the seceded States blockaded, revenue from customs will be speedily almost wholly cut off—for, the tariff of the Confederate States being very considerably lower than that recently enacted at Washington, the great bulk of foreign importations will come through their ports and be distributed by interior intercommunication over the country!

The Republicans at Washington have just awakened to this complexion of the business, and their leading journals in New York and elsewhere are sounding the alarm which this discovery has produced. Hitherto these Republicans have talked about the collection of the revenue on ship-board off the ports of the seceded States, but this needs a special act of Congress, and even then, so cumberous is the machinery of the new tariff law that that mode of collection is impossible. The tariff must be modified; or the ports of the seceded States must be blockaded; *or the political difficulties must be composed;* OR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES MUST STOP. This is the point now reached.

Under this complexion of things, an extra session of Congress is necessary, and we predict one will be called within thirty days.

Three months ago the condition of affairs might have been avoided by the simple acceptance by the Republicans of the Crittenden propositions. The acceptance of those propositions would have prevented secession altogether, except perhaps the secession of South Carolina, which would have been of no consequence.

What will Congress do when it shall meet? There is but one right thing for it to do, and that is *to compose the political difficulties.* It may, indeed, reduce the tariff to the standard of that of the seceded States, but then the seceded States may make a still further reduction. It may blockade the Southern ports, but this will require a monstrous naval force, and it will, too, lead to war, and to the secession of other States, and by making re-union impossible, it will lead to "ills we know not of."

On the whole, has not Republicanism turned out a costly experiment?—*Detroit Free Press.*

France and our New Tariff.

From the Paris Moniteur—the official organ of the French Government—of Feb. 23.

Among the items of news which come from the United States, is one that does not directly concern the domestic crisis, but is no less worthy of attention, for it has an international bearing which will escape no one's attention. The representatives of the Northern States, taking advantage of the absence of the Southern members, have been in great haste to vote a new custom house tariff. Now then, the North, which is desirous of protecting its manufactures, is very unfaithful to ideas of liberty when it has to do tariffs, and does not keep in view the interests of the South—a country essentially agricultural and very much in favor of free trade.

The tariff heretofore in force was very protective, since it imposed on foreign merchandise *ad valorem* duties, varying from nineteen to thirty per cent. The new tariff increases all the taxes, either directly or by combinations, which substitute a specific for *ad valorem* duties. This retrograde reform has been very badly received in England, and will be no better liked in France; for our silks, which used to pay nineteen per cent., will pay a tax varying from twenty to thirty per cent., and our wines, taxed at thirty per cent., will be assessed at thirty-three per cent.

If a reconciliation should be effected in the United States, which does not yet appear to be beyond hope, it is proper to surmise that the abolition of this tariff will be one of the compromise clauses obtained by the South. If the Union be not re-established, the programme of free trade proclaimed by the South will open to our trade and agriculture a road to fruitful intercourse and large returns.

WHAT DO THE FREEDOM SHRIEKERS WANT?—In 1776 there were thirteen States in this Union, twelve of which were slave and one free. In 1861 there are thirty-four States and seven territories; nineteen of these States and six of the territories are free, and two other States which now recognise slavery—Delaware and Maryland—will undoubtedly soon be free States also. In five years from now the six territories will be ready to come into the Union—if there be any Union then—as States, under free labor constitutions, and we shall then have twenty-seven free States to thirteen slave States. Yet the freedom shriekers are not satisfied with this rapid progress and growth of free territory. They are not content with anything short of the destruction of this glorious country for the sake of getting hold of spoils, over which they are now engaged in such a fierce squabble at Washington.

Death of Hon. E. M. Chamberlain.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN died at his residence in Goshen, on the morning of the 14th inst., of scarlatina, aged 55 years. Mr. C. was well known to the people of Indiana for his sterling integrity and public and private worth, and the news of his decease will be received with unaffected sorrow by his numerous friends. We copy the following tribute to his memory from the Goshen *Times:*

Our whole community is shrouded in mourning at the announcement of this afflicting event. For more than a quarter of a century his hale and stalwart form has daily been familiar to our citizens, his public spirit, his energy and his sterling integrity have commanded their respect, and his acts of kindness and benevolence have won all hearts. And if our whole people mourn his sudden departure, what shall we say for those who weep for the loss of so kind and indulgent a father, so devoted, so true, so loving a husband? Our hearts go with them to the grave, and while life lasts will cherish with them his memory.

Judge Chamberlain was born in Orrington, Penobscot county, Maine, August 20th, 1805. His education was acquired only in the common school of New England, and at the age sixteen he entered a ship yard where he wrought for six years, and subsequently studied the profession of law for three years in the office of Elisha H. Allen, Esq., of Bangor.

In June, 1832, he emigrated to Indiana, and finished his legal studies in the office of the late Sam'l W. Parker, of Fayette county, and on the 9th of August, 1833, was admitted to the bar. In the fall of the same year he removed to Elkhart county, and in 1835 and 1837 was elected a representative to the State Legislature.

In November, 1838, he was united in marriage to a most estimable lady, who survives to mourn his loss. In 1839 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1842 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 9th Judicial Circuit. In 1843 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress—and in December of the same year was elected President Judge of the 9th Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected to the same position in 1851.

In 1853 he was elected as a Representative in Congress for the Tenth District, where he devoted himself faithfully to the discharge of his duties, and received many encomiums for his patriotic and self-sacrificing course. Since his retirement from Congress, he has devoted himself almost entirely to the practice of his profession, and the care of his most interesting family. May the God of the widow and the fatherless be theirs; may His kind promises soothe them in their affliction—and His arm be their shield and their protection, henceforth in the sad journey of life.

Washington Items.

The dispatches of the Cincinnati *Gazette* contain the following items:

THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

The Confederate Commissioners to this Government have determined to remain here some time. They are about establishing themselves in permanent quarters. They have taken a furnished house and are locally, at least, Ministers Resident.

OPINION IN ALABAMA.

Hon. Williamson Cobb, a conservative member of the late Congress from Alabama, is in Washington. He represents the new Government as a fixed institution, and says that no idea of reconstruction, in any event, is entertained. Though he opposed secession originally, he now indorses the shape which it has assumed in the Confederate States.

The dispatches to the *Commercial* say:

THE SOUTHERN EMBASSY.

The agreement between Seward and the Southern Commissioners was made by their respective Secretaries, and much pains was taken not to impart to that proceeding any official character, in order not to imply a recognition of the revolutionary embassy.

THE CORWIN FAMILY.

Bob Corwin expects to be consoled for the loss of the Marshalship by Chief Justiceship in some Western territory, but the President is unwilling to take care of all the members of the Corwin family.

FEW OFFICE-SEEKERS FROM THE SOUTH.

There is still a great scarcity of suitable applicants for office in the border slave States and the probability now is that most of the present incumbents will be continued.

Political Items.

—REACTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A number of town elections have been held recently in Pennsylvania, and a Philadelphia paper says that the Democracy have swept every vestige of Black Republicanism before them. In the city of Reading, where the opponents of Democracy have been ruling for years, the Democratic Mayor is elected by a majority of 644, and the entire Council, with three or four exceptions. In Harrisburg, Norristown and West Chester the victory has been equally great.

—SIX FEET SIX—ERECT.—Says a Washington letter writer:

Mr. Chase took the President severely to task for even thinking of evacuating Fort Sumter; whereupon the President is represented as rising in all his majesty and informed Mr. Chase that he merely invited him to a seat in the Cabinet for the purpose of consultation alone, and not to dictate as to what his actions should be, and if Mr. Chase or Blair were not satisfied with this position, they had the privilege of retiring.

—The Mobile *Register* learns through a private source that Judge Campbell of the United States Supreme Court intends to resume the practice of his profession in New Orleans.

—PEACE OR WAR.—The Southern papers are publishing the following paragraphs from Old Abe's inaugural:

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous question of civil war. The Government will not assail you.	The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and collect the duties and imposts.

—ANOTHER CORRUPT LEGISLATURE.—The Chicago *Democrat* (Republican) says it has found but one sentiment respecting the Black Republican Legislature of Illinois, and that is that it is the most corrupt body of men that ever assembled in that State. Wentworth knows.

—THE REACTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Honest Old Abe's majority over all the other candidates, combined, in New Hampshire, at the November election, was 9,100. The majority of the Black Republican Governor in the recent contest will not exceed 3,800. Clear Republican loss, 5,300.

—An exchange says Martin Van Buren is the only individual who has filled the four highest positions under the American Government. He has been United States Senator, Secretary of State, Vice President and President.

—An adjourned meeting of the Direct Trade and Cotton Spinners' Convention met in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 12th inst. We see, by the proceedings of the Alabama State Convention, that a committee, representing the interests of that State, has been appointed to attend the Convention. The *Confederation* says:

There are now about thirty three cotton mills in North Mississippi, North Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. This is a formidable nucleus, and one which the free negro cotton supply association of Massachusetts will yet feel. The South will soon contest with England all the markets of Europe. Indeed, we expect to see Georgia yarns offered successfully at Manchester itself. A shipment, we understand, is to be made to Manchester at once, and if the sale is successful the information will spread over Europe and give Georgia a first rank position.

—GREELEY'S OPINION OF THE NEW MINISTER TO SARDINIA.—I made the acquaintance of the Hon. George P. Marsh in the House of Representatives during the session of 1848–9, and learned to prize and honor his ability, integrity and sauvity, as I did those of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrope, then Speaker, who is also the exact counterpart of Mr. Marsh in every intellectual and personal quality. What Mr. Winthrop now is in politics, we all know; Mr. Marsh, I believe, differs only in not being very wealthy and not living in Boston. He was then an open and earnest advocate of raising the pay of Members of Congress, and declared that he did not believe there was a single officer under our Government to well paid. I could not help my conviction that he would have been a conscientious and faithful Loyalist had he been a citizen of Masachusetts in 1775. That he will be popular with the Court of Victor Emanuel, I do not doubt; that he will exert his influence there to increase the power of the people, I cannot hope. In my judgment Mr. Marsh deems the British Constitution as popular as human nature can well bear; and I desire that of Italy to be more liberal. Hence, with great respect for him, I deeply regret that a more pronounced Republican was not selected for the Italian Mission.

—"What are you doing up Salt River?" inquired a Republican of a Democrat, the other day.

"Spawning, sir," was the quick reply—"and next fall we will come down in legions!"

—With tears of indignation and sorrow we may manage to acquiesce in the abandonment of Fort Sumter.'—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—John Eiler, of Delaware county, has got a $1,400 clerkship.

—ACCOUNTING FOR THE MILK IN THE COCOA-NUT.—B. L. Robinson, late Senator from Switzerland and Ohio counties, Indiana, has been appointed route agent on the Louisville and Cincinnati mail boat.

—Mr. Gresham's Military bill did not become a law. It passed the House, but when it got to the Senate it found the Democrats of that body unwilling to be placed under a military despotism, and therefore, *they defeated it.* Mr. Gresham's bill, if it had become a law would have cost the hardworking people of the State nearly or quite a quarter of a million of dollars, in cash, trouble and loss of time, besides stirring up national strife and discord. The infamously unfair apportionment bills met the same just fate. If these bills had become laws the conservative people of the State would have been tied "neck and heels" without remedy, for the next ten years. But by powers which minorities have under the Constitution, these infamous measures were defeated.—*Corydon Democrat*

—OFFICE APPLICATIONS BY THE CART LOAD.—Applications for office continue to pour in. Already the Treasury clerks have noted and filed away for future reference thirty two bushels of well endorsed documents. It is useless for more than one hundred applicants per day to arrive from the West. At the Postoffice Department 15,000 applications for office have already been filed. The War Department employs three clerks to note and file away applications.—*Washington Correspondent Cincinnati Gazette.*

—GOT HIS REWARD.—John M. Wilson, of New Albany, the man who villified, abused and denounced the foreign born population of Indiana and the Union, in 1855, at Salem, Washington county, and whose speech on that occasion is fresh in the memory of every foreigner in the State, because of its malignity and untrue statements, has just been rewarded by President Lincoln, with the postoffice at New Albany, a position worth about $3,000 per annum. We have our doubts whether this is the kind of a banquet to which the foreigners who supported Abraham Lincoln were invited.—*Brookville Democrat.*

—AUBERT G. PORTER.—This gentleman of late has rendered himself very obnoxious to many of the Republicans of this district. Many gentlemen during the past year, some of whom are Mr. Porter's superiors in point of ability, have had occasion to call upon him at Washington, for the purpose of being introduced to persons with whom they had business, and for other reasons unnecessary here to state. This is one of the duties for which a Congressman is elected. Mr. Porter paid little or no attention to their requests and treated them as though he thought them scarcely worthy to kiss the hem of his garments, and they were compelled to call upon Jesse D. Bright, who, although they had been his political opponents for years, treated them with every attention and courtesy due the constituency of a public officer. If any one doubts this, we refer them to any gentleman from this locality who has visited Washington during the past year.—*Franklin Herald.*

INDIANA ITEMS.

—REMOVALS.—B. P. Fuller has been removed as mail agent on the Jeffersonville Railroad, and N. Field, jr., has been appointed. Salary $800 per year.

—DEATH OF A SENATOR.—Dr. Richard Robbins, State Senator from Decatur county, Ind., died at his residence in Greensburg, on Thursday evening, March 14th.

—REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—The papers are filled with accounts of religious revivals in different parts of the country, and this place has not been behind in that work. A revival has been in progress at the Methodist church for several days and nights, resulting, as we are informed, in the accession of seventy-two members. This, we believe, is the largest accession, ever occurring here at one time.—*Corydon Democrat.*

—SUICIDE.—John Birringer, a German, living near Stringtown, in Ripley county, on Sunday night last, committed suicide by shooting himself. He was found dead in his barn-yard, on Monday morning. The cause of this act we have not heard. He leaves a wife and six children, the youngest of whom is only two years old.—*Dispatch.*

—We learn from the Crawfordsville *Locomotive* that a Mr. Groves, who resided four miles southwest of that city, died last Thursday night at the advanced age of 106 years.

—The total cost of keeping the poor in Knox county for the year past, was $2,497.

—SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn that a son of Mr. Jonathan Mullinix, living in the vicinity of Manhattan, met with his death one day last week in a very mysterious manner. He had gone to a corn crib on a neighboring farm for the purpose of procuring corn, with which to feed some hogs. After filling his bag, he was in the act of leaving the crib, or had climbed through the hole, when his death occurred. Persons inside saw him get out, and discovered his dead body a few moments afterwards. The cause of his death is shrouded in mystery. He was about twenty-one years of age.—*Greencastle Press.*

Telegraphic.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale offered a resolution which lies over, that the Senate will adjourn on Saturday next *sine die.*

The Senate then considered the resolution of Mr. Douglas, calling for information relative, to forts, arsenals, navy yards and other public property in the seceded States.

Mr. Bayard said he had at all times endeavored so to guard his course that no word from his lips should have a tendency to increase and foster alienation and separation between the different portions of the Confederacy. He conceived re union to be impracticable, and there remained but of two courses to pursue, viz: war with a view to subjugation, or the acknowledgment of their independence as a separate nationality.

Mr. Bayard indicated a proposition he intended to offer, authorizing the President to conclude a treaty with the Confederate States, acknowledging their independence as a separate nation, otherwise the other alternative, civil war, would occur, which should be averted. He argued that the act of secession is a breach of contract, and as such actual revolution, but, at the same time, it is a revolution inaugurated by the people throughout collectively, and you cannot meet it except by peaceful negotiations.

The Senate then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglas' resolution was taken up.

Mr. Bayard resumed his remarks from yesterday in favor of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States. He discussed the causes leading to the withdrawal of the seven States—among which was the formation and success of a sectional party hostile to slavery and whose ultimate purpose was the extinguishment of slavery by the indirect action of the Government. He argued the right of property in slaves and the duty of protecting such right.

Without concluding, the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale offered a resolution to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, and Assistant. Laid over.

Mr. Powell called up his resolution for paying clerks of Committees of this session, the usual compensation for sixty days.

Mr. Trumbull opposed it considering it a gratuity, and as reform was needed it had better begin here.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. Douglas' resolution came up.

Mr. Bayard concluded his speech.

Mr Howe of Wisconsin, opposed Douglas' resolution because it was wholly unnecessary and he was not convinced of the wisdom of giving to the country the intelligence which it demanded. We have now an Administration—with it has been proclaimed an earnest desire and fixed purpose to maintain the authority of the United States and not the authority of this or that section, merely by peaceful means, if peaceful means will suffice. This was the settled purpose as he understood it of the administration. Was it not a purpose which demanded the best energies of every