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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

From Perryville.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city, who arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, for the following details from Perryville, and the line of the Philadelphia Railroad.

He reports that about 800 troops are stationed at the Philadelphia depot of the Baltimore railroad, anxiously awaiting accommodations for their transportation to Perryville.

At Elkton there were also about 200 troops guarding the railroad, and about 100 at Newark.

The number of troops now stationed at Perryville was stated by one of the officers to be about 900. The greatest disaffection exists among the troops, many of whom have deserted from the camp and have straggled through the surrounding country, and those who are remaining, express themselves as being heartily disgusted with the treatment which they receive from their superior officers, and state openly that they have been deceived by the recruiting officers in Philadelphia.

The property of the residents of the neighborhood has been placed completely at the mercy of these irregulars. All the provisions, horses, vehicles, and in fact everything which could be of use to the troops, are, it is true, purchased at some price or other; but in case of objection being made, they are seized and confiscated by the troops.

Several of the privates state that the shooting of the sentinel a few nights since was not an accident or misunderstanding, as has been asserted by the Northern press, but was a cold-blooded murder, the poor fellow being shot down by a superior officer, who, infuriated with liquor, had forgotten the pass-word.

Two screw propellers from Baltimore were seized upon and appropriated for the transportation of troops. They have arrived with passengers for Philadelphia.

From Annapolis Junction.

The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday morning received per telegraph assurances, purporting to be from General Scott, that a train of passenger cars would be allowed to pass from this city to Washington without obstruction or hindrance. Acting upon this assurance, a train of four passenger cars was yesterday afternoon despatched from Camden station, for Washington. At one o'clock, when the train arrived at a point near Annapolis Junction, it was noticed that obstructions had been placed upon the track. Upon inquiry being made by the conductor, he was informed by some one of the officers in charge of the Northern troops at that point, that it was probable that if he attempted to pass through with the train it would be seized by the federal authorities. He then brought it back to the Relay House, the nearest point of communication with the officers of the company, and the conductor informed them by telegraph of the state of affairs. The officers not thinking it advisable to alarm their passengers by endeavoring to pass them through such a large body of troops, directed the train to return to this city, where it arrived about half-past seven o'clock last night. The authenticity of the despatch from Gen. Scott is doubted.

LATEST FROM NORFOLK.—By the steamer Georgianna, Capt. Cannon, of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, which reached this port at 7 o'clock, A. M., we learn that the excitement in Norfolk, Portsmouth and the surrounding country is still increasing, and all hands, promptly suspending business, are hard at work throwing up defences on the sea-coast, and putting themselves in readiness for the fight. The work of erecting a battery on Craney Island, which is four miles from Norfolk, is progressing, and negroes are heartily assisting in the work.

Already cannon have been erected at the U. S. Navy Hospital, which is a beautiful place, and affords fine quarters for the Virginia troops. The number of men at work on Craney Island is about two hundred and fifty.

Yesterday a schooner whose name we could not ascertain, but which hailed from New York, and passing in tow of a tug steamer, was fired into from Fortress Monroe and brought to. She was examined and a full battery of artillery found stowed away, with ammunition, clothing, &c., all designed for the troops of Virginia. The captain and crew were placed in close confinement, and the schooner and tug are now lying at the wharf. The ball passed above the water line of the tug, and penetrated the schooner.

When the Georgianna stopped at Old Point, they were informed that several thousand troops had left the post and started for Washington. It is difficult to understand this, nevertheless it is known that there are at least 2,000 U. S. troops in the Fortress.

There are many interesting incidents connected with the destruction of the Government property at Norfolk. It appears that a quantity of the whiskey which was destroyed had been in the possession of the Government for twenty years. The destruction of the mathematical and other instruments was entrusted to a corporal's guard of twelve men, who, with an unsparing hand, made sad havoc with everything that came in their way. Chronometers, barometers, &c., were thrown overboard, as though perfectly worthless. Some of the officers begged that certain articles might be spared and carried off. But no, the hand of the destroyer had been laid upon them, by order of Mr. Lincoln, and it was useless to say aught against it. The Virginians recovered about 2,700 barrels of powder, besides a large quantity of small arms.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1861.

I have only time to send you a few lines, which I hope may reach you safely. We are so completely under martial law here, that I am by no means certain that I shall even be allowed to despatch this letter. As for leaving myself, I have no hopes of that. Orders have been issued directing no officers to absent themselves without leave under pain of arrest for treason, and I, of course, have no desire to quit my friends in the hour of need. What is going on here none can tell. But that something more than the "defence of the capital" is contemplated, I feel perfectly satisfied. The threats of the Republicans are most rancorous. The wife of one high in office declares that the "Union is to be preserved" if they have to wade to Baltimore through seas of blood. On this you can rely.—Your fate depends upon yourself. If you waver you are lost. That moment the Republicans find that Maryland is inclined to submit, the small, weak voice of compromise and peace will be crushed out and a policy of subjugation and rapine be inaugurated. Wo be unto you if this vindictive horde be once let loose.

Poor Old Abe is having a hard time. The "Bloody Kansas" men are stationed in the East Room.—Two nights ago they created such a disturbance that another company was called on to pacify them. The two fell to fighting and Abe had to be called down in his evening costume to settle the difficulty. If he has his troubles, Mrs. Lincoln is no better off. Evidently warfare rages between the wild Irish she brought with her and the blacks already in the house. She has given out that she intends to save $50,000 during her four years' stay in Washington—and as a joint measure of peace and economy has now contracted for their dinners at $1 per head. Y—.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

THURSDAY, April 25.

FIRST BRANCH.—Present—The PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BLACKBURN, Esq., and all the members except Mr. Phelps. The CHAIR presented a report from the Committee upon the McDonogh Estate which was laid over.——Mr. BOLGIANO presented a series of resolutions authorizing the issuing of City Corporation notes of one dollar each, (published in the local column,) which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.——Mr. STAYLOR called up a resolution granting to E. H. Grupy the privilege of erecting a steam engine upon his premises, No. 23 Grant street; adopted.——Mr. BOLGIANO offered an ordinance authorizing the sale of all the effects not actually required at the New Water Works; also to authorize the giving of notes for the further erection of the works, to the amount of $100,000; laid over.——Mr. BROWN called up a resolution ordering the placing of plugs at certain points on Asquith street; adopted.——Also a resolution ordering the removal of a fountain on Calvert street, near Bath; adopted.——Adjourned till to-day.

SECOND BRANCH.——Branch met. CHARLES J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the Chair, and all the members present.——Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on the Fire Department, submitted a report with a resolution allowing J. Etchberger to extend a frame shed to his kitchen, at No. 342 East Baltimore street; adopted.——A message was received from the First Branch communicating an ordinance making general appropriations for various city purposes; laid on the table.——The resolution to allow John W. Maxwell to erect a verandah on the second story of his building on Calvert street, near Franklin, was adopted.——A resolution for certain improvements at Centre fish market and at Hollins street market, was received from the First Branch, read and passed.——On motion, the Branch adjourned.

The British Lighthouse, Buoy and Beacon Commission has made an able report. Some curious statements occur in it. One is, that "the best form of a conspicuous floating body" has yet to be decided. The best fog-signal they have is at the Stack lighthouse at Holyhead; and "sooth to say" it is nothing more than "the shrieking and chattering" of innumerable flocks of sea fowl, which can be heard a long distance at sea! Cheap arrangement.

The Cuban women have a trait of character so noble that Madame Le Vert declared she could not refrain from mentioning it: "They may never speak ill of each other, but always find some palliation for the errors of their own sex." This is a good trait in the fair Havanese. Would that we could conscientiously say as much of the fair Americanese.

The character of Polonius, in the play of "Hamlet," has been as much the subject of dispute as that of Hamlet himself. An English critic says of the former that he is "a statesman, a scholar and a gentleman," and "the actor sins grievously against the poet when, according to the usual custom, he makes him a twaddling old fool."

Little do the ladies who wear silk velvets know the wretchedness of those who weave them. It is a laborious task to watch, mend and regulate the thousands of threads in the warp; small are the wages paid, and many of the operatives, in despair at the difficulties of their task, end their lives by self-destruction.

We find the following in the Boston *Courier* of Tuesday:

A private despatch from Baltimore says, in reference to the position of the Union men:

"Our only hope is that the government will occupy the city with an overpowering force."

The French government is proposing some change in the law of debtor and creditor, as regards the right to imprison for debt.

New Zealand is said to have a climate that is its "elemental guano," making it fertile in spite of its natural soil.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Charleston papers of Tuesday last, received *via* Norfolk, say that the news from Baltimore was received with the greatest enthusiasm and joy. The utmost willingness and anxiety was expressed to come to our aid at once. Several regiments and companies were starting for Virginia or here if necessary.

[*From the Courier.*]

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS FOR VIRGINIA.

The First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, Col. Maxcy Gregg, left yesterday afternoon for Virginia to aid in defending the Old Dominion from the grasp of Lincoln and his Abolition horde. It was the intention of the volunteers to have left on Sunday night, but that was impossible.

Col. Gregg's Regiment, or rather that portion which volunteered for service in Virginia, amounted to between five and six hundred brave and efficient men. We found them in the best of spirits. Not one of them but was ready to leave home and friends for the "tented field." They arrived from Morris Island at a late hour on Sunday night, and expected momentarily to hear the whistle for their departure. Each volunteer had made up his mind to perform his whole duty faithfully. They are fighting in a just cause, and must succeed.

RICHLAND VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY.

The Richland Volunteer Rifle Company, one of the first from a distance to respond to the call for help from Charleston, and one of the best specimens of the volunteer service of South Carolina, has also been the first to answer to the call from Virginia. This noble corps has been for months engaged in the most irksome and obscure duties of the soldier, which have been zealously and faithfully discharged.

In Colonel Gregg's regiment of enlisted volunteers the Richland Volunteer Rifle Corps are designated as Company A, and as such proceed to the relief of our friends in Virginia and Maryland, or as far North as they may be ordered.

[*From the Mercury.*]

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The floating battery was yesterday taken from its position, at Sullivan's Island, and placed in a situation where, in future, it can do effective execution. A number of mortars, shells, &c., have been sent from here in the last few days for Pensacola.

A DIABOLICAL SUGGESTION.

In order that our readers may fully appreciate the attractive character of the relations which the maintenance of the Union with "our Northern brethren" is desired to perpetuate, we copy the following from the *Courier and Enquirer* of Tuesday. It will be remembered that the editor was Mr. Lincoln's Minister elect to Constantinople.—Surely the blackest of the Eunuchs who ever drowned a woman at night in the Bosphorus would be disgraced by applying the bowstring to such a ruffian:

The game is now fairly opened; and it must be played out with a bold and unflinching hand. And instead of seventy-five thousand volunteers, the government must call forth *at least two hundred thousand*. With these, occupy such places as are deemed important; and then establish a cordon of posts from Washington to the Mississippi, composed of from five to thirty thousand men each, with power to concentrate a large and overwhelming force at any point where circumstances may render it necessary. Let this cordon of posts be along the borders of the secession States; and let no man pass North or South except with a military pass. The coast is already blockaded; and that blockade to be respected by European Powers, and efficient for the purpose of conquest, must be strictly enforced.

Not a vessel must pass in or out of the ports of the rebel States, and no supplies of any kind, be permitted to reach them by water. In like manner, not a barrel of flour, a pound of beef, or a bushel of grain, or stores, or provisions, or clothing, or munitions of war of any kind or description, must be permitted to reach the rebels from the North by land or water. They must be shut up, penned in, and starved into submission to the Government. And to accomplish this, will not take sixty days. In every slave State, with the possible exception of South Carolina, the Union men are in a majority, but oppressed and trodden under foot by the rebels. Do this, and in less than six weeks, the Union men everywhere will be in possession of the Government of the slave States; and then they will beg to be taken back into the Union.

In the meantime, let the levees on the Mississippi be at once prostrated in a hundred places, while the water is high, and let the Traitors and Rebels living on the lower Mississippi be drowned out, just as we would drown out rats infesting the hull of a ship.—Nor is this all. Let the negroes in the Border States understand that all moral obligation on the part of the North to sustain the peculiar institution has ceased; and let the Traitors thus be taught at once the price of Rebellion and its legitimate fruits.

What we desire to see at once is a call for an additional *one hundred and fifty thousand volunteers* from the free States, and the establishment of a land blockade of the strictest kind, extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi—accompanied by the flooding of the country bordering on the lower Mississippi. Do this, and the inevitable consequences of such a state of affairs—the extinction of Slavery in the Border States—will soon bring the Rebels to their senses.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

The following letter was written in New York and published in the *Post* of Wednesday evening. It was made up by a correspondent recently located at Washington, but who, getting frightened at the terrible "secessionists" and "rebels" of Maryland, has returned to his own city:

A farmer residing a few miles out of Alexandria, came into Washington on Sunday morning and stated that about two thousand Virginia troops were encamped two or three miles back of Alexandria, in a piece of woods. Troops were concentrating at this point rapidly, but the want of arms and ammunition is a serious embarassment to Virginia. Munitions of war, it was reported, were pushing forward from Charleston to Richmond.

Martial law had not been declared on Monday afternoon in Washington, but the belief was general that it would be declared Friday morning.

It is impossible to describe the excitement at Baltimore, and indeed throughout Maryland. Fifty thousand men are armed with guns, axes, pikes and paving stones in the city of Baltimore, and the women in many of the principal streets are at all times prepared to pour down scalding water upon such troops as shall attempt to pass through the city. The mob have Baltimore and Maryland at its feet, and such is the mad excitement that all prudential considerations are cast to the winds. If troops are to be marched through Baltimore at all, at least twenty thousand men should be employed for the undertaking. A strong Union man from Baltimore told me, on Monday afternoon, that he was convinced that at least six or eight batteries should accompany the troops through, and that an immense force should be used to overawe the mob and the entire military force of the city. The city troops all sympathize with the mob, and crowds of country people are entering into the town to contest the passage of federal troops. The Northern men in Fairfax county are flying into Washington to save themselves from the mob, giving up their houses and cultivated farms to the scoundrels who, for no reason but the fact that they love the Union, thus drive them forth from Virginia.

A delegation from Baltimore waited on the President Monday forenoon and entreated him to save the city. The President's reply was decided: "If the troops are allowed to pass by some other route across Maryland, Baltimore will not be harmed. But if force is used to prevent their transit across the State, *I will lay Baltimore in ashes.*" A gentleman, who was one of the delegation, gave me this information on Monday afternoon, and he had then just returned from an interview with the President.

I came from Washington by crossing the mountains of Western Maryland. Hard driving all Monday night brought me to the Pennsylvania line Tuesday morning.

The roving bands of rebels gave us some trouble, but the presence of women and children saved us from harm.

The New York *Evening Post* thus mildly calls upon "men high in office," "Governor Curtin," of Philadelphia, and "General Wool," to deliberately ignore the existence of the administration at Washington, and the fact that General Scott is in command of the army, and to march against this city on their own responsibility:

Is there no man high in office and invested with large military powers, who will take the responsibility of breaking through this hostile circle; no man who will lead on the thousands and the hundreds of thousands if need be, who are burning with zeal to punish this insolence and wipe out this disgrace? The Governors of each state are the Commanders-in-Chief of its forces, and we have here in this city the gallant and experienced General who holds the second command in our regular army.

Will not Governor Curtin, who has been called upon by the President for troops to defend the capital, and who, they say, is every inch a hero, lead on twenty thousand men to break through the armed rabble that beset the most direct and convenient passage to Washington? Will not Gen. Wool, suiting his measure to the emergency, and taking it for granted that the obstruction of all communication with the Lieutenant-General leaves him at liberty to act at his own discretion, hasten to the deliverance of the beleaguered government, open all the roads through Maryland, and restore the telegraphic communications? There need be no scruple of legality or of military subordination. Twenty millions of men will stand by him, whether as an officer of high rank or a volunteer, who directs so glorious a departure from the formalities which are very proper on ordinary occasions, but are repealed by a great public necessity.

But the troops sent out on this errand must go in such bodies as shall overawe the rebels; not in single regiments, but in an army at a time, whose tread shall shake the earth, and the very atmosphere of which shall inspire terror and quiet. Three-fourths of the population of Maryland at this time are loyal, and would require to see a force on their borders so formidable that the armed mob that now domineer in this State shall slink away in fear from their presence. The only way to avoid the spilling of blood is to send forward a force which it would be madness to resist, and we may teach to the natural instincts of the rascals who now hold Maryland in fear, to let it pass unmolested.

Assays of jewelry are now made in some of the shops in London for twenty-five cents. Since oreide has appeared there has been considerable doubt as to the genuineness of gold ornaments and cheap tests are necessary.

The number of Oriental Christians, so called, is one hundred millions, embracing a number of heretical communities, as the Chaldean, Armenian, Jacobite, Maronite, Coptic and Abyssinian.

The London *Times* of April 1st contains an able critique on "Dixon's Defence of Lord Bacon," by which that effort is very seriously damaged, if not overthrown.

The Guild of Literature, a charitable institution founded by Charles Dickens for the relief of indigent literary persons, after some years' inaction, is now reviving and has a fund of $30,000.

A new tea and coffee pot, on the principle of hydrostatic pressure and percolation, is coming rapidly into use in England, for the perfection of its products.

The New York *Post* of Wednesday says that the government has purchased the steamers South Carolina and Massachusetts, now lying at that port, of the late Boston and Charleston line.

Several French journalists have been summarily expelled from Venice by the Austrian authorities.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Bourbon Conspiracies in Naples—Austria Preparing for an Italian Campaign—Thirty Thousand English Workmen on a Strike—French Priests Rebuked—Perturbed Condition of Syria—Consols 91 3-8 to 91 1-2—Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Drooping.

The screw steamer City of Washington, Captain Jeffrey, which sailed from Liverpool at 11.30 on the morning of the 10th, and from Queenstown on the 11th instant, arrived on Wednesday morning.

The Arabia reached Liverpool at 8 P. M., on the 8th, and the Prince Albert arrived at Galway the forenoon of the same day.

The news by this arrival is barely one day later via Liverpool than that received by the Columbia, but via Queenstown it is two days later.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament re-assembled after the Easter recess on the 8th inst.

In the House of Commons the Bankruptcy and Insolvency bill was finally passed, and the bill introducing the savings bank system into the Post Office Department was passed through committee.

The proceedings on the 9th in both Houses were unimportant.

Lord Alfred Churchill had a notice on the books of the House of Commons, to ask Government whether they intended to recognize the new American Confederation without a guaranty that their flag shall not be made subservient to the slave trade; also, whether Government intended to invite a Conference of the European Powers to prevent the slave trade being revived by the Southern Confederacy.

Lord Palmerston was suffering from a slight attack of gout.

While the American ship Hortense, of Richmond, was loading in the London Docks for Port Philip, she was discovered to be on fire. The progress of the fire was stopped with all expedition, but not until the greater part of the cargo in the hold was destroyed.

It was estimated that the number of weavers on the strike in Lancashire reached 30,000, and great distress was beginning to be felt among them.

The French government had instituted inquiries at Cork as to the capabilities of that market affording a very extraordinary supply of navy provisions, and the matter was at once regarded as a warlike indication.

A singular and fatal accident had created great sensation in Dublin. An omnibus had been precipitated into a canal basin, and its occupants—six in number—were all drowned.

FRANCE.

A bill had been presented to the French Legislative Corps, abolishing the corn law sliding scale, and substituting a moderate fixed duty. The bill is expected to pass by a large majority.

The *Moniteur* publishes a circular addressed by the Minister of Justice to attorneys-general in reference to Catholic priests who publicly discuss prohibited subjects. It says, some of them forgetting that a priest's mission is to watch over the religious instruction of the faithful, criticise the acts of the government, provoking also mistrust and censure of the Emperor's policy; others attack the Emperor personally, overwhelming him with insults, and others announce imaginary misfortunes. Such abuses are amenable to the penal code, with imprisonment or banishment, and government would fail in its duty if it did not employ the law against such hostile demonstrations. The minister charges attorneys-general to send the authors of any such infractions of the law before the competent tribunals. It is time, he adds, that legality should assume its empire.

A new pamphlet by Count Montalembert is announced for publication.

M. Ganetco, proprietor of the *Sunday Courier*, had received permission to return to France.

There were rumors of a contemplated issue of £12,000,000 sterling, in treasury bonds, at no distant period.

The Bourse on the 9th was flat. Rentes closed at 67.45.

ITALY.

A despatch, dated Naples, April 7, says:

"A rumor is current that General Bosco arrived at Naples five days ago, in order to direct a reactionary movement which was to have broken out yesterday. The police are said to be on his track. The ramifications of the conspiracy have been discovered. They extend even to the provinces. In some places the conspiracy has really broken out, and most atrocious deeds have been committed. Priests have been arrested, among whom are seven curates of this city. The inhabitants request the Government to take energetic measures against the reactionists. Yesterday, reactionary attempts in the environs of Naples were suppressed by the National Guard. Several Bourbon officers and priests implicated in the conspiracy have been arrested. A depot of arms and ammunition has been discovered in Naples. The inhabitants are everywhere quiet."

Another telegram dated the 8th says: "In consequence of the Bourbon conspiracy discovered here, the Duke Cajanella and Bishop Trotta have been arrested. Yesterday three hundred rifles were seized and this morning six hundred muskets and ammunition. Thirty-three armed persons were arrested yesterday at Caserta.

"The attempts at insurrection made at Castiglione, in the Abruzzi, and at Vico, in the Capitana, have been easily suppressed.

"The insurgents at Castiglione committed incredible atrocities.

"The Muratists of Naples have made a demonstration by sending voting tickets to the houses of the inhabitants, bearing the inscription, 'Murat, King of Naples, by the vote of the people.'

"The Chevalier de Nigra displayed great firmness in this affair."

It is stated that General Garibaldi is going immediately to the sulphur baths of Acqui, although the season there has not yet begun.

The result of the supplementary elections, as far as known, shows a great majority in favor of government.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Diet, in session at Vienna, on the 8th instant voted an address to the Emperor containing assurances of loyalty, and praying for the maintenance of the administrative unity of the Empire in conformity with the constitution of the 26th of February. The address also lays particular stress on the necessity for the further development of constitutional principles.

The Vienna *Gazette* announces that the imperial resolution was taken on the 8th instant, with reference to the public rights of Protestants of both confessions in the German and Sclave provinces of the empire. The leading features of the patent are complete independence in religious and educational matters. The law, on the whole, is pronounced as liberal as could reasonably be expected.

The Italian correspondent of the *Daily News* draws attention to the fact that Austria is laying in great stores of rice at Mantua and Verona, and says that this, coupled with other matters, indicates that war is by no means unlikely within a fortnight.

POLAND.

A great popular demonstration took place at Warsaw, before the palace of the Governor, on Sunday, the 7th inst. Great crowds assembled and the military were called out. The Governor personally exhorted the people to maintain order and disperse. The people replied that they would do so if the military were first withdrawn. The Governor gave orders to that effect, and the crowd then dispersed quietly.

In the Polish provinces, demonstrations likewise took place. The Governor of Suwalki had resigned, and the Governor of Sublin had left for Warsaw.

A despatch dated Warsaw, the 9th, announces that on the previous day a great popular demonstration again took place, occasioned by the dissolution of the Agricultural Society. A large but unarmed crowd appeared before the Castle. The cavalry charged and the infantry fired on the people, killing and wounding upwards of one hundred.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

The committee appointed to examine the Danish proposals respecting the budget had presented its report in the Estates. This report states that no budget had in reality been submitted to the Estates by the government. The Estates have, therefore, no opportunity of examining the budget. Instead of the right of voting the budget the right of giving an opinion only upon the budget has been accorded to the Estates in the present session.—There is no prospect of any result being obtained by such an expression of opinion. The Estates could not on account of this valueless concession renounce the claims of the Federal Diet, and cannot therefore enter into a discussion of any communication respecting the budget.

SYRIA.

The London *Times*, in a conspicuous article headed "The French in Syria," says: "Recent letters from Beyrout speak of very little progress having been made towards the permanent settlement of the country. The European commissioners are thought not to have sufficient powers or diplomatic experience and standing to enable them to act efficiently and with promptitude, while the differences which occasionally occur between them encourage the supposition that some have ulterior views, or are the instruments of policy not publicly avowed, and of which the strings are held and pulled in Europe. The consequence is, that those of the Sultan's subjects who seek the destruction of his authority are encouraged in pursuing a line of conduct under the protection of the French troops, which paralyzes the efforts of Fuad Pacha and the other Turkish authorities. So precarious is the Sultan's tenure of Syria represented to be—so certain its destruction within a short time, that it has been impossible to find any one to farm the customs. Further disturbances are anticipated. Druses are murdered every week." The article shows generally the injurious effect of the French occupation.

The London *Post* recommends Turkey to grant an amnesty for all past offences in Syria as the best mode of pacifying the people.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The March mails from the various places on the West Coast of Africa had reached Liverpool.—There is no news of importance.

At Cape Coast, Accra, Bathurst and Cape Palmas trade was brisk and improving, but at other places it was generally dull.

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE BRITISH CONSUL.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday states that the sovereignty of Virginia has been acknowledged by the British Government, through one of its officials. The British brigantine Lilly Dale, from Halifax, N. S., entered Friday morning at the Custom-House, the Captain presenting the Consular certificate of the fact that he had deposited his papers with the words, "United States of America" erased. In answer to a gentleman who expressed his gratification of his official action, the Consul, Mr. Moore, said he did what he considered his duty—that no United States laws were in force here, *and that he believed his Government would* coincide with him in this view.

FEDERAL TROOPS AT CAIRO.—A despatch from Louisville states that one thousand Federal troops are at Cairo, and that four thousand additional are expected soon. We have no reason to doubt the truth of that. We understand that the Indiana troops now at Indianapolis have received orders to march, and their destination is West. We also learn that no more of the Ohio troops will be sent East, and that those now at Columbus will be sent West. From the givings out, we suppose the object of the gathering at Cairo is to blockade the Mississippi, so as to prevent all boats passing down which shall contain provisions or warlike stores.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, April 24.*

THE APPROACHING COMET.—A communication from Harvard Observatory announces that the comet is growing brighter, and is already visible to the naked eye, near the tail of Draco. It will pass across the Great Bear, and will be near the "bowl" and the Dipper in eight or nine days. But the most remarkable fact about the comet is, that it will on the 12th of May be almost exactly where the earth had been on Friday, 19th instant, so that if its perihelion passage were 23 days earlier, the earth would pass through the body of the comet.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Eighty-eight of the leading ladies of Petersburg proffer, through the *Express*, their services to the volunteer companies of that city for the making up of provision-bags, packs for bedding, and flannel under-clothing. They will also furnish linen bandages, lint, &c.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT RICHMOND.

The Petersburg *Express* of Wednesday states that on the day previous 620 troops were passed over the Danville and Southside Railroads. Their destination is Richmond city. Mr. H. D. Bird, the Superintendent of the Southside Railroad, informs us that he is now prepared to transport 3,000 troops per day over the Southside road, and preparations are now in progress, which he expects to complete by Saturday, that will enable him to transport 6,000 per day. We understand that there are now about 10,000 troops congregated at Richmond; 4,000 at Harper's Ferry; and 3,500 at Norfolk.—The number at Richmond will be increased to 25,000 by the close of the week. We have not heard their destination.

SEIZURE.

The State authorities at Richmond seized 500 army revolvers on Monday, belonging to Williams, Peters & Co. The State pays for them of course.—*Express.*

HARPER'S FERRY AND PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

It is impossible to overrate the value of the acquisition of these two important points. What is better, is, that they have been gained without the loss of life. Harper's Ferry is the key of the Valley, and can be made impregnable. The Portsmouth Navy Yard is the largest Navy Yard in the United States. Its proximity to the ship-building materials of North Carolina (and it is only in the South that all the materials necessary to the construction and rigging of ships can be found), its magnificent harbor and central geographical position, give it superior advantages over every other Navy Yard on this continent. The acquisition of the vast military stores in the Yard is an advantage too obvious for comment.—*Petersburg Express.*

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was adopted by the Virginia State Covention on Monday night, and the injunction of secrecy removed in relation thereto:

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the citizens of the several counties of this Commonwealth to promptly form and discipline companies of volunteers of their able-bodied men, and to the County Courts to levy, or raise by issuing bonds, a sufficient amount of money to equip and arm such volunteers when raised.

FROM NORFOLK.

We clip the following items from our Norfolk exchanges of Wednesday:

CORPORATION NOTES.

The City Councils, last evening, unanimously resolved to issue small notes, to an extent not exceeding $50,000, in sums of $2, $1 and 50 cents—carrying interest.—*Herald.*

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

We learn from a gentleman of Hampton that 1,000 troops left Old Point yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M. for Washington, and that three ships and two war steamers, with a large number of troops on board, were off Old Point.

The above is confirmed by statements made by others, who say they saw the vessels. This is reliable.

Let them assemble at the capital in multiplied thousands. We shall meet them and drive them in disgrace from the Southern soil.—*Herald.*

MORE GEORGIA TROOPS.

Yesterday afternoon another company of troops, the Spaulding Grays, Captain L. T. Doyal, from Griffin, Ga., reached here by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad.

We understand that their commandant is a minister; two of the privates are printers, and two of the officers—Secretary and Treasurer and First Corporal—Virginians.—*Transcript*

There are now 250 Georgia troops at Norfolk, and more are daily expected.

COLORED MEN AT WORK.

A large number of slaves are busily working upon the batteries and other means of defending the harbor. The services of many of these stalwart sons of Africa have been tendered by their generous owners, and they enter upon their new duties zealously and eagerly.

A list of 32 worthy free negroes of this city, who have offered their services in the work of defence, or in any other capacity required, has been sent in to the Captain of the Woodis Riflemen.

They express an earnest desire to meet their Yankee enemies or their miserable sable brothers of the North, in a regular hand-to-hand fight.

Some of those who have offered to serve in the cause of Southern honor have fought under the old flag.

A large number of the free negroes of Petersburg have expressed a desire to fight for the South, and we learn that 500 will come down as soon as the word is given.

We noticed yesterday several colored men in uniform. They came as musicians with the gallant Georgia troops.—*Herald.*

A SPLENDID BATTERY.

The battery at the Naval Hospital would strike the military eye as an elegant affair. A large number of nine-inch Dahlgren guns are among the "baby wakers," and they would rake the channel for two miles down. Captain McIntosh and Lieutenants G. W. Harrison and William Sharp, all lately of the United States Navy, are in charge of this noble battery!—*Transcript.*

WORKING.

The work of erecting batteries along the river progresses finely. A large number of hands are engaged on [illegible] and already our harbor is well defended. All praise to our brave and patriotic working men.—*Transcript.*

ERECTION OF BATTERIES.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, writing on the 23d, speaks of the batteries now in the course of erection. He says:

On Hospital Point the sand-batteries are nearly completed, and seven guns are already in position. The work is so far advanced that five additional guns can be mounted to-day, which, with the iron battery, materials for which are now on the spot, will complete the defence at the Point.

On the opposite side of the river from the Hospital the old United States will be anchored in a position perfectly commanding the channel. She will be taken to the navy yard to-day and receive a sufficient armament of guns of the heaviest calibre. Between these two powerful defences, placed less than half a mile apart, it is believed no fleet can possibly force its way even though it succeeded in passing the heavy batteries now being erected on Craney Island and at Fort Norfolk.

Proper precautions have been taken, too, to guard against an attack upon the rear, and people now here feel that their city is safe.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS ON THE MARCH FOR VIRGINIA.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Monday says:

Brigadier-General M. L. Bonham, of the Confederate States army, leaves this city to-day for Virginia. He will command the Brigade of "Palmettos," now on their way to the border. We learn that the General's headquarters will be established at Richmond instead of Norfolk.

VAULTS OF ST. SEPULCHRE, LONDON—*Remarkable Preservation of a Corpse.*—A correspondent of the New York *Evangelist*, in London, gives the following curious narrative of his visit to the vaults of St. Sepulchre, in that city.

A strange sight was recently disclosed to me at St. Sepulchre, one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, church edifices of the city. It stands opposite Old Bailey, the hoary old prison, and not far from St. Paul's Cathedral. This church was partially destroyed by the great fire in London, but early rebuilt. It is an immense edifice, with a very wealthy parish, yet only two or three hundred persons are ever in attendance at their place of worship. Beneath the church are a series of great burial vaults, where interments have been made for many hundred years. The sexton told me it was estimated there were 1,500 now entire under the building, and from an examination I have no doubt of its truth.

The atmosphere of the vaults seems to have a remarkable effect in preserving the coffins, if not the bodies, from decay. Descending through an iron door from the church, the other day, we entered a very large apartment, but dimly lighted, where piles of mouldy black-looking coffins were placed upon each other. These coffins, with all their elegant and costly trimmings, had not yet been decomposed. Climbing up over a heap of them, the sexton opened a large wooden box, and out of it took an entire female figure in a remarkable state of preservation. The limbs were unbroken and the body perfect, except the flesh shrunken, yet it was soft and flexible to the touch.

DIRECT ACTING STEAM CRANES.—An ingenious direct acting steam crane has been constructed, in the arrangement of which the wire rope is attached to the piston in a steam cylinder placed underneath the ground, and the pressure of steam in the cylinder against the piston elevates the bucket. The crane can turn freely in any direction, and is as suitable for lowering as raising. The cylinder may also be placed in other positions, so that for convenience the arrangement is believed to be very much superior to the majority of steam cranes now in use, which employ a steam engine and working apparatus. Compared with the hydraulic crane, from experiments made with both, it seems that, the water pressure being fifty pounds and costing fourteen cents per one thousand gallons, the cost of such a crane was two dollars per hour; while this improved steam crane, using steam at a pressure of thirty-five pounds and coal at five dollars a ton, would cost but twenty cents an hour.

JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES.—There is a list of rules extant which were drawn up for the regulation of the servants of Queen Elizabeth. For most offences a fine of one penny was imposed. One crime, however, was visited with the penalty of four pence, a great sum in an age when servants' wages were only a few shillings a year. This serious fine of four pence was exacted of every man who should utter an oath, or any indecent word, in the hearing of a boy. A rule like this might well be inforced in every shop and store where men and boys work together; and if a fine is deemed improper, the public opinion of the shop should enforce the rule. Journeymen owe duties to apprentices, and clerks to errand boys. If men are willing to corrupt one another, they should, at least, afford a decent example to the young. A man, indeed, should regard himself as a kind of examplar to all the boys in the world, and behave as such in the presence of boys.

CHARGES FOR PRINTING 330 YEARS AGO.—In the London *Archeology*, vol. 36, it is stated that in a State manuscript of the reight of Henry VIII. (in the possession of Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.) it is noted that in May, 1529, Richard Pinson was paid £7 10s. "for printing papers against heresies, and for reformation of engrossing of forms." In October, 1531, Berthlet received £8 6s. 8d. "for printing 600 papers and books of proclamation for ordering and punishing of certain beggars and vagabonds and damning books containing certain errors, after the rate of one penny for every leaf." Whether these proclamations exist is uncertain; but the price paid for the operation of printing at that date is curious, and Mr. Payne Collier is not aware that we have any other authority on the point.

CONTRABAND ARTICLES.—We are informed by a druggist in this city, that he lately received a lot of packages containing drugs from New York, all of which were opened on the way, and their contents minutely scrutinized—so fearful are the Powers that be, that warlike instruments will reach any Southern city. The merchant in New York from whom our druggist purchased his supplies refused to send him a small lot of turpentine, and expressed his regret that it was impossible for him to do so. Turpentine, being considered as naval stores, would not be permitted by the Custom-house officers to pass. The New York merchant in a letter to our druggist, says his sympathies are with the South, but owing to the Reign of Terror existing there it would be dangerous to give expression to these sentiments at present.—*Wheeling Union, April 24.*

[*From the Evening Post of Wednesday.*]

THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

New York is in the streets from morning to night, and almost from night to morning. Every military movement is watched by enthusiastic crowds, and the recruiting stations are all thronged with men eager to enlist.

ACTION OF THE SUPERVISORS.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon, a resolution was unanimously adopted, granting a furlough to all persons receiving salaries out of the county treasury, who enlist for the war, and directing the Comptroller to pay their salaries to their families up to January, 1862, if their services are required up to that time.

A committee was also appointed to inquire into the legality of issuing revenue bonds to the amount of $250,000, for the benefit of the families of volunteers.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

We are assured that the New York Life Insurance Company will not be behind kindred institutions in affording protection to those patriotic men insured with them, who may enlist in the service of the United States during the present emergency. They will issue policies upon the lives of all those engaged, and extend permits to those now insured upon such terms as they may consider adequate to carry out the design entrusted to their care. In order to render the burden as light as possible they have concluded to receive the extra premium in quarterly payments, pledging themselves at as early a day as possible to place their assured upon an equality with home risks.

FARINA FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Messrs. Hecker Brothers yesterday presented a large quantity of farina and a steam apparatus for cooking it to the 69th Regiment, previous to its departure. They also sent men to cook and distribute it among the troops.

THE GERMAN VOLUNTEERS.

General Sigel, formerly commander of the revolutionary army of Baden in 1848, has been invited to come from St. Louis to take the command of the German volunteers of this city. His countrymen are sanguine that, with him as their commander, they will be able to raise troops to any extent required for the present war. A brother of General Sigel is an artist in this city, and gives us this information. Another brother is colonel of a regiment in Newark, New Jersey.

THE NEW YORK LADIES' UNION.

The New York Ladies' Relief Union have issued the following card:

"The New York Ladies' Relief Union meets every afternoon, from two to six o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans, on Union Square, for the purpose of preparing garments, linen and bandages, and other necessaries for camp and hospital use, among the sick and wounded who have gone to the scene of conflict.

"All ladies, irrespective of creed or party, are invited to join in the work.

"Contributions of money, muslin, flannel, old linen, preserved and dried fruits, wine, brandy, farina, arrow-root, tapioca, &c., are earnestly solicited from city and country.

"The sexton of the church will be in constant attendance to receive packages.

"Money sent by mail or otherwise may be sent to Mrs. J. A. Halsted, No. 217 West Eighteenth street; or to Mrs. Julia Reed Davis, the treasurer, No. 18 East Twenty-eight street.

"All packages should be marked, 'New York Ladies' Relief Union, care of William Irving, sexton of Church of Puritans, Union Square, New York.'"

FORTS MONROE AND McHENRY.

We find the following letter in the New York *Evening Post* of Wednesday:

BOSTON, April 24.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived this morning.

Captain Howes reports that he arrived at Fortress Monroe at eleven o'clock Saturday forenoon. There were 800 regulars in the fort. The "State of Maine," with the 4th regiment, arrived soon after. The troops were transferred to the United States sloop-of-war Pawnee, and despatched to Norfolk, to aid in the demolition of the navy yard.

Commodore Paulding has just returned from Washington, and expressed himself to Captain Howes in a determined manner relative to obeying his instructions. The Pawnee left Fortress Monroe Saturday night. The troops were in good spirits, all well, and eager to be at their post of duty.

It was reported that about five thousand troops were in and about Norfolk, and more were arriving. Captain Howes reports that the Virginians talk of storming Fortress Monroe, as that is the only possible way of taking it. That, however, will be no easy matter, as the fort, though large, is surrounded by a canal thirty-six feet wide, with eight feet of water at low tide. The land approach is a narrow neck about one hundred feet wide. The government had given notification to the residents in the vicinity, of impending dangers, and they were hastening away. The Virginians think the fort can be taken, but calculate on a great loss of life.

The S. R. Spaulding, after leaving her troops, proceeded to Baltimore to take a return cargo, but did not come to her wharf. The captain was informed that two hundred men had been under arms all night to seize the steamer. There had been no reinforcement of Fort McHenry up to the time of his leaving on Sunday. There were about one hundred regulars in Fort McHenry.

On his return the frigate Constitution was being towed into the stream by a tug.

Below Annapolis met the steamer Boston with a large body of troops on board, bound up the bay.

The Virginians were erecting batteries at Stowell's Point, opposite Fort Monroe and overlooking Hampton Roads.

Captain Howes reports the light-house at Cape Henry not lighted at 4 A. M. on the morning of the 2[illegible]

LAMARTINE ON THE PSALMS OF DAVID.—The last psalm ends with a chorus to the praise of God, in which the poet calls on all people, all instruments of sacred music, all the elements and all the stars to join. Sublime finale of that opera of sixty years, sung by the shepherd, the hero, the king and the old man! In this closing psalm we see the almost inarticulate enthusiasm of the lyric poet; so rapidly do the words press to his lips, floating upwards towards God, their source, like the smoke of a great fire of the soul, wafted by the tempest! Here we see David, or rather the human heart itself, with all its God-given notes of grief, joy, tears and adoration—poetry sanctified to its highest expression; a vase of perfume broken on the step of the temple and shedding forth its odors from the heart of David to the heart of humanity! Hebrew, Christian, or even Mohomedan—every religion, every complaint, every prayer has taken from this vase, shed on the heights of Jerusalem, wherewith to give forth their accents. The little shepherd has become the master of the sacred choir of the universe. There is not a worship on earth which prays not with his words or sings not with his voice. A chord of his harp is to be found in all choirs, resounding every where and forever in unison with the echoes of Horeb and Engedi! David is the psalmist of eternity; and what a destiny—what a power hath poetry when inspired by God! As for myself, when my spirit is excited, or devotional, or sad, and seeks for an echo to its enthusiasm, its devotion, or its melancholy, I do not open Pindar, or Horace, or Hafiz, those purely academic poets; neither do I find within myself murmurings to express my emotion. I open the Book of Psalms and there I find words which seem to issue from the soul of the ages, and which penetrate even to the heart of all generations. Happy the bard who has thus become the eternal hymn, the personified prayer and complaint of all humanity! If we look back to that remote age when such songs resounded over the world; if we consider that, while the lyric poetry of all the most cultivated nations only sang of wine, love, blood, and the victories of coursers at the games of Elidus, we are seized with profound astonishment at the mystic accents of the shepherd-prophet, who speaks to God the Creator as one friend to another, who understands and praises his works, admires his justice, implores his mercy, and becomes, as it were, an anticipative echo of the evangelic poetry, speaking the soft words of Christ before his coming.—Prophet or not, as he may be considered by Christian or skeptic, none can deny in the poet-king an inspiration granted to no other man. Read Greek or Latin poetry after a psalm, and see how pale it looks!—*Lamartine's Coure de Litterature.*

AN ANNIVERSARY.—Yesterday, the 19th day of April, 1861, the first invading force which there polluted the soil of the South met a bloody reception in Maryland at the hands of citizens springing spontaneously and indignantly to arms.

On the 19th day of April, 1775, the people sprang to arms in defence of their liberties, against a foe making its first armed endeavor to "coerce" them to submission to a distasteful government, and made the name of Lexington memorable by their victory over the oppressor.

The first blood of the first revolution was shed on the 19th day of April, and the first blood of the second revolution was shed on the 19th day of April. The coincidence of dates is auspicious of the end, to our just cause, to similar in its animating respects to that of the revolutionists of '75.—*Mobile Advertiser, April 20.*

BALTIMOREANS IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.—The following notice is published in the Memphis (Tenn.) *Argus* of Saturday last:

Baltimoreans and Marylanders, Assemble.—The glorious intelligence assuring us that old Baltimore, true to patriotism, true as steel to the South, has met the hirelings of the Abolition dynasty, and taught the first lesson to the Black Republicans—that Southern soil cannot be polluted by the tread of Northern vandals. Let us rally, therefore, and congratulate each other that Maryland has proclaimed to the world that her soil, consecrated to freedom and equality by the best blood of her Carrols, Stewarts, and others, cannot be desecrated by the presence of an armed foe. Let every Marylander, and especially every Baltimorean, assemble at Odd Fellows' hall to-night, at 8 o'clock, and send a thousand thanks to our kindred and friends at home for their gallant and patriotic efforts in the protection of the South. OLD BALTIMOREAN.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO, ILLINOIS.—This point is said to have been selected by the Federal officers as the key of their operations on the Mississippi.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 20th inst. foreshadows some resistance:

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who passed Cairo on Thursday, and he assures us that the people of that city are very decidedly against Lincoln's policy. They were about raising a secession flag there, and the prospect is that they will side with the South in this fatricidal strife. One citizen, in speaking of the report that Lincoln intended sending an army of 10,000 there, said that such an army would not last the Cairoites ten hours!

KEEP HOUSE PLANTS CLEAN.—A writer in the London *Cottage Gardener* relates an experiment showing the advantage of keeping the leaves of plants free from dust. Two orange trees, weighing respectively eighteen ounces, and twenty ounces, were allowed to vegetate without their leaves being cleaned for a year; and two others, weighing nineteen ounces and twenty and a half ounces, had their leaves sponged with tepid water once a week; the first two increased in weight less than half an ounce each, while the two latter, one had increased two and the other nearly three ounces. Except the cleaning, the plants were similarly treated.

WASHINGTON CITY.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* says that the secession of Virginia has opened the eyes of some of the time-servers and hypocrites of the metropolis, and their countenances are beginning to be "sicklied o'er by the pale cast of thought." On the other hand, the Secessionists who have so long been drooping, meet each other on the street with buoyant step and beaming faces. Lincoln is over a mine, and appears to be aware of it. Only think of a President of the United States having sixty armed men in his house to watch while he sleeps!

"I sell peppermints on Sunday," remarked a good old lady who kept a candy shop, "because they carries 'em to church and eats 'em, and keeps awake to hear the sermon; but if you want pickled limes you must come week days. They're secular commodities."

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Extract from an Essay by the Rev. J. H. Thornwell, D. D., Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C.

When it was perceived that the tendency of events was inevitably driving the South to disunion, a condition from which she at first recoiled with horror, then she began to cast about for considerations to reconcile her to her destiny. Then, for the first time, was it maintained, that, instead of being a loser, she might be a gainer by the measure which the course of the Government was forcing upon her. It was alleged that good would spring from evil; that the prospect of independence was brighter and more cheering than her present condition—that she had much to anticipate, and little to dread, from the contemplated change. But these considerations were not invented to *justify* secession—they were only adduced as motives to reconcile the mind to its necessity. Apart from that necessity, they would have had as little weight in determining public opinion, as the small dust of the balance. We do not believe, when the present controversy began, that the advocates of what is called disunion *per se*, men who preferred a Southern Confederacy upon the grounds of its intrinsic superiority to the Constitutional Union of the United States, could have mustered a corporal's guard. The people of the South were loyal to the country, and if the country had been true to them, they would have been as ready to-day to defend its honor with their fortunes and their blood, as when they raised its triumphant flag upon the walls of Mexico.

It has also been asserted, as a ground of dissatisfaction with the present Government, and of desire to organize a separate government of their own, that the cotton-growing States are intent upon reopening, as a means of fulfilling their magnificent visions of wealth, the African slave trade. The agitation of this subject at the South has been grievously misunderstood. One extreme generates another. The violence of Northern abolitionists gave rise to a small party among ourselves, who were determined not to be outdone in extravagance. They wished to show that they could give a Rowland for an Oliver. Had abolitionists never denounced the domestic trade as plunder and robbery, not a whisper would ever have been breathed about disturbing the peace of Africa. The men who were loudest in their denunciations of the Government had, with very few exceptions, no more desire to have the trade reopened than the rest of their countrymen; but they delighted in teasing their enemies. They took special satisfaction in providing hard nuts for abolitionists to crack. There were others, not at all in favor of the trade, who looked upon the law as unconstitutional which declared it to be piracy. But the great mass of the Southern people were content with the law as it stood. They were and are opposed to the trade—not because the traffic in slaves is immoral—that not a man among us believes—but because the traffic with Africa is *not* a traffic in slaves. It is a system of kidnapping and manstealing, which is as abhorrent to the South as it is to the North; and we venture confidently to predict, that should a Southern Confederacy be formed, *the African slave trade is much more likely to be reopened by the old Government than the new. The conscience of the North will be less tender when it has no Southern sins to bewail*, and idle ships will naturally look to the Government to help them in finding employment.

The real cause of the intense excitement of the South, is not vain dreams of national glory in a separate Confederacy, nor the love of the filthy lucre of the African slave trade; it is the profound conviction that the Constitution, in its relations to slavery, has been virtually repealed; that the Government has assumed a new and dangerous attitude upon this subject; that we have, in short, new terms of union submitted to our acceptance or rejection. Here lies the evil. The election of Lincoln, when properly interpreted, is nothing more nor less than a proposition to the South to consent to a Government, fundamentally different upon the question of slavery, from that which our fathers established. If this point can be made out, secession becomes not only a right, but a bounden duty. Morally, it is only the abrogation of the forms of a contract, when its essential conditions have been abolished. Politically, it is a measure indispensable to the safety, if not to the very existence, of the South. It is needless to say that, in this issue, the personal character of Mr. Lincoln is not at all involved. There are no objections to him as a man, or as a citizen of the North. He is probably entitled, in the private relations of life, to all the commendations which his friends have bestowed upon him. We, at least, would be the last to detract from his personal worth. The issue has respect, not to the man, but to the principles upon which he is pledged to administer the Government, and which, we are significantly informed, are to be impressed upon it in all time to come. His election seals the triumph of those principles, and that triumph seals the subversion of the Constitution, in relation to a matter of paramount interest to the South.

This we shall proceed to show, by showing, first, the Constitutional attitude of the Government towards slavery, and then the attitude which, after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, it is to assume and maintain for ever:

I. What, now, is its Constitutional attitude?—We affirm it to be *one of* ABSOLUTE INDIFFERENCE OR NEUTRALITY, with respect to all questions connected with the moral and political aspects of the subject. In the eye of the Constitution, slaveholding and non-slaveholding stand upon a footing of perfect equality. The slaveholding State and the slaveholding citizen are the same to it as the non-slaveholding. It protects both; it espouses the peculiarities of neither. It does not allow the North to say to the South, your institutions are inferior to ours, and should be changed; neither does it allow the South to say to the North, you must accommodate yourselves to us. It says to both, enjoy your own opinions upon your own soil, so that you do not interfere with the rights of each other. To me there is no difference betwixt you. Formed by parties whose divisive principle was this very subject of slavery, it stands to reason, that the Constitution, without self-condemnation on the part of one or the other, could not have been made the patron of either. From the very nature of the case, its position must be one of complete impartiality. This is what the South means by equality in the Union, that the General Government shall make no difference betwixt its institutions and those of the North; that slaveholding shall be as good to it as non-slaveholding. In other words, the Government is the organ of neither party, but the common agent of both; and, as their common agent, has no right to pronounce an opinion as to the merits their respective peculiarities. This, we contend, is the attitude fixed by the Constitution. The Government is neither pro nor anti-slavery. It is simply neutral. Had it assumed any other attitude upon this subject, it never would have been accepted by the slaveholding States.—When Mr. Pinckney could rise up in the Convention and declare, that "if slavery be wrong, it is justified by the example of all the world," when he could boldly appeal to the unanimous testimony of ancient and modern times—to Greece and Rome, to France, Holland, and England, in vindication of its righteousness, it is not to be presumed that he ever would have joined in the construction of a Government which was authorized to pronounce and treat it as an evil! It is not to be presumed that the slaveholding States, unless they seriously aimed at the ultimate extinction of slavery, would have entered into an alliance which was confessedly to be turned against them. That they did not aim at the extinction of slavery, is clear from the pertinacity with which some of them clung to the continuance of the African slave-trade, until foreign supplies should be no longer demanded. When Georgia and South Carolina made it a *sine qua non* for entering the Union, that this traffic should be kept open for a season, to say that these States meditated the abolition of slavery, is grossly paradoxical. It is remarkable, too, that the time fixed for the prohibition of this traffic, was a time within which the representatives of those States were persuaded that the States themselves, if the question were left to them, would prohibit it.—These States conceded to the Government the right to do, as their agent, only what they themselves would do, as sovereign communities, under the same circumstances. No presumption, therefore, of an attitude, on the part of the Constitution, hostile to slavery, can be deduced from the clause touching the African slave-trade. On the contrary, the presumption is, that, as the trade was kept open for a while—kept open, in fact, as long as the African supply was needed—the slaveholding States never meant to abolish the institution, and never could have consented to set the face of the Government against it. No doubt, the fathers of the Republic were, many of them, not all, opposed to slavery. But they had to frame a Government which should represent, not their personal and private opinions, but the interests of sovereign States. They had to adjust it to the institutions of South Carolina and Georgia, as well as those of New England. And they had the grace given them to impress upon it the only attitude which could conciliate and harmonize all parties—the attitude of perfect indifference.

This, at the same time, is the attitude of justice. We of the South have the same right to our opinions as the people of the North. They appear as true to us as theirs appear to them. We are as honest and sincere in forming and maintaining them. We unite to form a government. Upon what principle shall it be formed? Is it to be asked of us to renounce doctrines which we believe have come down to us from the earliest ages, and have the sanction of the oracles of God? Must we give up what we conscientiously believe to be the truth? The thing is absurd. The Government, in justice, can only say to both parties: I will protect you both, I will be the advocate of neither.

In order to exempt slavery from the operation of this plain principle of justice, it has been contended that the right of property in slaves is the creature of positive statute, and, consequently, of force only within the limits of the jurisdiction of the law; that it is a right not recognized by the Constitution of the United States, and, therefore, not to be protected where Congress is the local legislature. These two propositions contain everything that has any show of reason for the extraordinary revolution which the recent election has consummated in the Government of the United States.

They are both gratuitous:

(1.) In the first place, slavery has never, in any country, so far as we know, arisen under the operation of statute law. It is not a municipal institution—it is not the arbitrary creature of the State, it has not sprung from the mere force of legislation. Law defines, modifies and regulates it, as it does every other species of property, but *law* never *created* it. The law found it in existence, and being in existence, the law subjects it to fixed rules. On the contrary, what is local and municipal is the *abolition* of slavery. The States that are now non-slaveholding, have been made so by positive statute. Slavery exists, of course, in every nation in which it is not prohibited. It arose, in the progress of human events, from the operation of moral causes; it has been grounded by philosphers in moral maxims, it has always been held to be moral by the vast majority of the race. No age has been without it. From the first dawn of authentic history, until the present period, it has come down to us through all the course of ages. We find it among nomadic tribes, barbarian hordes, and civilized States. Wherever communities have been organized, and any rights of property have been recognized at all, there slavery is seen. If, therefore, there be any property which can be said to be founded in the common consent of the human race, it is the property in slaves. If there be any property that can be called natural, in the sense that it spontaneously springs up in the history of the species, it is the property in slaves. If there be any property which is founded in principles of universal operation, it is the property in slaves.—To say of an institution, whose history is thus the history of man, which has always and everywhere existed, that it is a local and municipal relation, is of "all absurdities the motliest, the merest word that ever fooled the ear from out the schoolman's jargon." Mankind may have been wrong—that is not the question. The point is, whether the *law* made slavery—whether it is the police regulation of limited localities, or whether it is a property founded in natural causes, and causes of universal operation. We say nothing as to the moral character of the causes. We insist only upon the fact that slavery is rooted in a common law, wider and more pervading than the common law of England—THE UNIVERSAL CUSTOM OF MANKIND.

If, therefore, slavery is not municipal, but natural, if it is abolition which is municipal and local, then, upon the avowed doctrines of our opponents, two things follow: 1st. That slavery goes of right, and as a matter of course, into every territory from which it is not excluded by positive statute; and, 2d. That Congress is competent to forbid the Northern States from impressing their local peculiarity of non-slaveholding upon the common soil of the Union. If the Republican argument is good for anything, it goes the whole length of excluding for ever any additional non slaveholding States from the Union. What would they think, if the South had taken any such extravagant ground as this? What would they have done, if the South had taken advantage of a numerical majority, to legislate them and their institutions for ever out of the common territory? Would they have *submitted?* Would they have glorified the Union, and yielded to the triumph of slavery? We know that they would not. They would have scorned the crotchet about municipal and local laws which divested them of their dearest rights. Let them give the same measure to others which they expect from others. It is a noble maxim, commended by high authority—do as you would be done by.

The South has neither asked for, nor does she desire, any exclusive benefits. All she demands is, that as South, as slaveholding, she shall be put upon the same footing with the North, as non-slaveholding—that the Government shall not undertake to say, one kind of States is better than the other—that it shall have no preference as to the character, in this respect, of any future States to be added to the Union. Non-slaveholding may be superior to slaveholding, but it is not the place of the Government to say so; much less to assume the right of saying so upon a principle which, properly applied, requires it to say the very reverse.

There is another sense in which municipal is opposed to international, and in this sense, slavery is said to be municipal, because there is no obligation, by the law of nations, on the part of States in which slavery is prohibited, to respect within the limits of their own territory the rights of the foreign slaveholder. This is the doctrine laid down by Judge Story. No nation is bound to accord to a stranger a right of property which it refuses to its own subjects. We can not, therefore, demand from the Governments of France or England, or any other foreign power, whose policy and interests are opposed to slavery, the restoration of our fugitives from bondage. We are willing to concede, for the sake of the argument, that the principle in question is an admitted principle of international law, though we are quite persuaded that it is contrary to the whole current of Continental authorities, and is intensely English. We doubt whether, even in England, it can be traced beyond the famous decision of Lord Mansfield, in the case of Somersett. But let us admit the principle. What then? The Constitution of the United States has expressly provided that this principle shall not apply within the limits of Federal jurisdiction. With reference to this country, it has abrogated the law; every State is bound to respect the right of the Southern master to his slave. The Constitution covers the whole territory of the Union, and throughout that territory has taken slavery, under the protection of law. However foreign nations may treat our fugitive slaves, the States of this Confederacy are bound to treat them as property, and to give them back to their lawful owners. How idle, therefore, to plead a principle of international law, which, in reference to the relations of the States of this Union, is formally abolished! Slavery is clearly a part of the municipal law of the United States; and the whole argument from the local character of the institution, falls to the ground. Slaveholding and non-slaveholding are both equally sectional, and both equally national.

(2.) As to the allegation that the Constitution no where recognizes the right of property in slaves, that is equally unfounded. We shall say nothing here of the decision of the Supreme Court, though that, one would think, is entitled to some consideration. We shall appeal to the Constitution itself, and if there is force in logic, we shall be able to make it appear that the right is not only recognized, but recognized with a philosophical accuracy and precision that seize only on the essential, and omit the variable and accidental. The subject, in the language of the Constitution, is transferred from the technicalities of law to the higher sphere of abstract and speculative morality. Morally considered, to what class does the slave belong? To the class of persons held to service. The two ideas that he is a person, and as a person, held to service, constitute the generic conception of slavery. How is his obligation to service fundamentally differenced from that of other laborers? By this, as one essential circumstance, that it is independent of the formalities of contract. Add the circumstance that it is for life, and you have a complete conception of the thing. You have the very definition, almost in his own words, which a celebrated English philosopher gives of slavery: "I define slavery," says Dr. Paley, "to be an obligation to labor for the benefit of the master, without the contract or consent of the servant."

Now, is such an obligation recognized in the Constitution of the United States? Are there persons spoken of in it, who are held to service by a claim so sacred that the Government allows them, however anxious they may be to do so, to dissolve it neither by stratagem nor force? If they run away, they must be remanded to those who are entitled to their labor, even if they escape to a territory whose local laws would otherwise protect them. If they appeal to force, the whole power of the Union may be brought to crush them. Can any man say that the Constitution does not here recognize a right to the labor and service of men, of persons, which springs from no stipulations of their own, is entirely independent of their own consent, and which can never be annulled by any efforts, whether clandestine or open, on their part? *This is slavery*—it is the very essence and core of the institution. That upon which the right of property terminates in the slave, is his service or labor. It is not his soul, not his person, not his moral and intellectual nature—it is his *labor*. This is the thing which is bought and sold in the market, and it is in consequence of the right to regulate, control and direct this, that the person comes under an obligation to obey. The ideas of a right on one side, and duty on the other, show that the slave, in this relation, is as truly a person as his master. The Constitution, therefore, does recognize and protect slavery, in every moral and ethical feature of it. The thing which, under that name, has commanded the approbation of mankind, is the very thing, among others analogous to it, included in the third clause of the second section of the fourth chapter of the Constitution. We see no way of getting round this argument. It is idle to say that slaves are not referred to—it is equally idle to say that the right to their labor is not respected and guarded. Let this right be acknowledged in the territories, and we are not disposed to ring changes upon words. Let the Government permit the South to carry her persons held to service, without their consent, into the territories, and let the right to their labor be protected, and there would be no quarrel about slavery. It is unworthy of statesmen, in a matter of this sort, to quibble about legal technicalities. That the law of slaveholding States classes slaves among chattels, and speaks of them as marketable commodities, does not imply that, morally and ethically, they are not persons, nor that the property is in them, rather than in their toil. These same laws treat them in other respects as persons, and speak of their service as obedience or duty. The meaning of chattel is relative, and it is to be restricted to the relation which it implies.

We are happy to find that the Supreme Court of the United States has fully confirmed the interpretation which we have given to this clause of the Constitution. In the case of Prigg *vs.* the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it was asserted by every Judge upon the Bench, that the design of the provision was "to secure to the citizens of the slaveholding States the complete right and title of ownership in their slaves, as property, in every State in the Union into which they might escape from the State where they were held in servitude." These are the very words of Mr. Justice Story, in delivering the opinion of the Court. He went on to add: "The full recognition of this right and title was indispensable to the security of this species of property in all the slaveholding States; and, indeed, was so vital to the preservation of the domestic interests and institutions that it cannot be doubted that it constituted a fundamental article, without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed." Again: "We have said that the clause contains a positive and unqualified recognition of the right of the owner in the slave." Chief Justice Taney held: that "by the national compact, this right of property is recognized as an existing right in every State of the Union." Judge Thompson said: the Constitution "affirms, in the most unequivocal manner, the right of the master to the service of his slave, according to the laws of the State under which he is so held." Judge Wayne affirmed that all the Judges concurred "in the declaration that the provision in the Constitution was a compromise between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States, to secure to the former fugitive slaves as property." "The paramount authority of this clause in the Constitution," says Judge Daniel, "to guarantee to the owner the right of property in his slave, and the absolute nullity of any State power, directly or indirectly, openly or covertly, aimed to impair that right, or to obstruct its enjoyment, I admit, nay, insist upon, to the fullest extent."

If now, the Constitution recognizes slaves as property, that is, as persons to whose labor and service the master has a right, then, upon what principle shall Congress undertake to abolish this right upon a territory, of which it is the local Legislature? It will not permit the slave to cancel it, because the service is due. Upon what ground can itself interpose between a man and his dues? Congress is as much the agent of the slaveholding as it is of the non-slaveholding States; and, as equally bound to protect both, and to hold the scales of justice even between them, it must guard the property of the one with the same care with which it guards the property of the other.

We have now refuted the postulates upon which the recent revolution in the government is attempted to be justified. We have shown that slavery is not the creature of local and municipal law, and that the Constitution distinctly recognizes the right of the master to the labor or service of the slave; that is, the right of property in slaves.

There is no conceivable pretext, then, for saying that the Government should resist the circulation of this kind of property, more than any other. That question it must leave to the providence of God, and to the natural and moral laws by which its solution is considered. All that the Government can do, is to give fair play to both parties, the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States; protect the rights of both on their common soil, and as soon as a sovereign State emerges, to which the soil is henceforward to belong, remit the matter to its absolute discretion. This is justice—this is the impartiality which becomes the agent of a great people, divided by two such great interests.

That the rights of the South, *slaveholding*—for it is in that relation only that she is politically a different section from the North—and the rights of the North, as *non-slaveholding*, are absolutely equal, is so plain a proposition, that one wonders at the pertinacity with which it has been denied. Here let us expose a sophism whose only force consists in a play upon words. It is alleged that the equality of the sections is not disturbed by the exclusion of slavery from the territories, because the Southern man may take with him all that the Northern man can take. The plain English of which is this: If the Southern man will consent to become *as* a Northern man, and renounce what distinguishes him as a *Southern* man, he may go into the territories. But if he insists upon remaining a *Southern* man, he must stay at home. The geography is only an accident in this matter. The Southern man, politically, is the slaveholder; the Northern man, politically, is the non-slaveholder. The rights of the South are the rights of the South as slaveholding; the rights of the North are the rights of the North as non-slaveholding. This is what makes the real difference betwixt the two sections. To exclude *slaveholding* is, therefore, to exclude the South. By the free-soil doctrine, therefore, she, as South, is utterly debarred from every foot of the soil, which belongs, of right, as much to her as to her Northern confederates. The Constitution is made to treat her institutions as if they were a scandal and reproach. It becomes the patron of the North, and an enemy, instead of a protector to her.

That this is the attitude which the Government is henceforward to assume, we shall now proceed to show:

1. In the first place, let it be distinctly understood, that we do not charge the great body of the Northern people, who have accomplished the recent revolution, with being abolitionists, in the strict and technical sense. We are willing to concede that they have no design, for the present, to interfere directly with slavery in the slaveholding States. We shall give them credit for an honest purpose, under Mr. Lincoln's administration, to execute, as far as the hostility of the States will let them, the provisions of the fugitive slave law. All this may be admitted, but it does not affect the real issue, nor mitigate the real danger. We know that there are various types of opinion at the North with reference to the moral aspects of slavery, and we have never apprehended that, under the Constitution as it stands, there was any likelihood of an attempt to interfere, by legislation, with our property on our own soil.

2. But, in the second place, it must likewise be conceded that the general, almost the universal, attitude of the Northern mind is one of hostility to slavery. Those who are not prepared to condemn it as a sin, nor to meddle with it where it is legally maintained, are yet opposed to it, as a natural and political evil, which every good man should desire to see extinguished. They all regard it as a calamity, an affliction, a misfortune. They regard it as an element of weakness, and as a draw-back upon the prosperity and glory of the country. They pity the South, as caught in the folds of a serpent, which is gradually squeezing out her life. And even when they defend us from the reproach of sin in sustaining the relation, they make so many distinctions between the abstract notion of slavery and the system of our own laws, that their defence would hardly avail to save us, if there were any power competent to hang and quarter us. We are sure that we do not misrepresent the general tone of Northern sentiment. It is one of *hostility* to slavery—it is one which, while it might not be willing to break faith, under the present administration, with respect to the express injunctions of the Constitution, is utterly and absolutely opposed to any further extension of the system.

3. In the third place, let it be distinctly understood that we have no complaint to make of the opinions of the North, considered simply as their opinions. They have a right, so far as human authority is concerned, to think as they please. The South has never asked them to approve of slavery, or to change their own institutions and to introduce it among themselves. The South has been willing to accord to them the most perfect and unrestricted right of private judgment.

4. But, in the fourth place, what we *do* complain of, and what we have a right to complain of, is that they should not be content with thinking their own thoughts themselves, but should undertake to make the *Government* think them likewise. We of the South have, also, certain thoughts concerning slavery, and we cannot understand upon what principle the thinking of the South is totally excluded, and the thinking of the North made supreme. The Government is as much ours as theirs, and we cannot see why, in a matter that vitally concerns ourselves, we shall be allowed to do no effective thinking at all. This is the grievance. The Government is made to take the type of Northern sentiment—it is animated, in its relations to slavery, by the Northern mind, and the South, henceforward, is no longer *of* the Government, but only *under* the Government. The extension of slavery, in obedience to Northern prejudice, is to be forever arrested. Congress is to treat it as an evil, an element of political weakness, and to restrain its influence within the limits which now circumscribe it. All this because the *North thinks* so; while the South, an equal party to the Government, has quite other thoughts. And when we indignantly complain of this absolute suppression of all right to think in and through our own Government, upon a subject that involves our homes and our firesides, we are coolly reminded, that, as long as Congress does not usurp the rights of our own Legislatures, and abolish slavery on our own soil, nor harbor our fugitives when they attempt to escape from us, we have reason to be grateful for the indulgence accorded to us. The right to breathe is as much as we should venture to claim. You may exist, says freesoilism, as States, and manage your slaves at home—we will not abrogate your sovereignty. Your runaways we do not want, and we may occasionally send them back to you. But if you think you have a right to be heard at Washington upon this great subject, it is time that your presumption should be rebuked. The North the thinking power—the soul of the Government. The life of the Government is Northern—not Southern; the type to be impressed upon all future States is Northern—not Southern. The North becomes the United States, and the South a subject province.

Now, we say that this is a state of things not to be borne. A free people can never consent to their own degradation. We say boldly, that the Government has no more right to adopt Northern thoughts on the subject of slavery than those of the South. It has no more right to presume that they are true. It has no right to arbitrate between them. It must treat them both with equal respect, and give them an equal chance. Upon no other footing can the South, with honor, remain in the Union. It is not to be endured for a moment, that fifteen sovereign States, embodying, in proportion to their population, as much intelligence, virtue, public spirit and patriotism, as any other people upon the globe, should be quietly reduced to zero, in a Government which they framed for their own protection! We put the question again to the North: If the tables were turned, and it was your thoughts, your life, your institutions, that the government was henceforward to discountenance: if non-slaveholding was hereafter to be prohibited in every territory, and the whole policy of the government shaped by the principle that slavery is a blessing, would you endure it? Would not your blood boil, and would you not call upon your hungry millions to come to the rescue? And yet, this is precisely what you have done to us, and think we ought not to resist. You have made us ciphers, and are utterly amazed that we should claim to be any thing.

But, apart from the degradation which it inflicts upon the South, it may be asked, what real injury will result from putting the government in an attitude of hostility to slavery?

The answer is, in the first place, that it will certainly lead to the extinction of the system. You may destroy the oak as effectually by girdling it as by cutting it down. The North are well assured that if they can circumscribe the area of slavery, if they can surround it with a circle of non-slaveholding States, and prevent it from expanding, nothing more is required to secure its ultimate abolition. "Like the scorpion girt by fire," it will plunge its fangs into its own body and perish. If, therefore, the South is not prepared to see her institutions surrounded by enemies, and wither and decay under these hostile influences, if she means to cherish and protect them, it is her bounden duty to resist the revolution which threatens them with ruin. The triumph of the principles which Mr. Lincoln is pledged to carry out, is the death-knell of slavery.

In the next place, the state of the Northern mind which has produced this revolution cannot be expected to remain content with its present victory. It will hasten to other triumphs. The same spirit which has prevaricated with the express provisions of the Constitution, and resorted to expedients to evade the most sacred obligations, will not hesitate for a moment to change the Constitution when it finds itself in possession of the power. It will only be consistency to harmonize the fundamental law of the government with its chosen policy, the real workings of its life. The same hostility to slavery which a numerical majority has impressed upon the federal legislature, it will not scruple to impress upon the federal Constitution. If the South could be induced to submit to Lincoln, the time, we confidently predict, will come when all grounds of controversy will be removed in relation to fugitive slaves, by expunging the provssion under which they are claimed. The principle is at work and enthroned in power, whose inevitable tendency is to secure this result. Let us crush the serpent in the egg.

From these considerations it is obvious that nothing more or less is at stake in this controversy than the very life of the South. The real question is, whether she shall be politically annihilated. We are not struggling for fleeting and temporary interests. We are struggling for our very being.—And none know better than the Republican party itself, that if we submit to their new type of government, our fate as slaveholding is forever sealed. They have already exulted in the prospect of this glorious consummation. They boast that they have laid a mine which must ultimately explode in our ruin. They are singing songs of victory in advance, and are confidently anticipating the auspicious hour when they shall have nothing to do but to return to the field and bury the dead.

The sum of what we have said is briefly this:—We have shown that the constitutional attitude of the government towards slavery is one of absolute neutrality or indifference in relation to the moral and political aspects of the subject. We have shown, in the next place, that it is hereafter to take an attitude of hostility; that it is to represent the opinions and feelings exclusively of the North; that it is to become the Government of one section over another; and that the South, as South, is to sustain no other relation to it but the duty of obedience.

This is a thorough and radical revolution. It makes a new Government—it proposes new and extraordinary terms of union. The old Government is as completely abolished as if the people of the United States had met in Convention and repealed the Constitution. It is frivolous to tell us that the change has been made through the forms of the Constitution. This is to add insult to injury. What signify forms, when the substance is gone? Of what value is the shell, when the kernel is extracted? Rights are *things*, and not words; and when the things are taken from us, it is no time to be nibbling at phrases. If a witness under oath designedly gives testimony, which, though literally true, conveys a false impression, is he not guilty of perjury? Is not his truth a lie? Temures kept the letter of his promise to the garrison of Sebastia, that if they would surrender, no blood should be shed, but did that save him from the scandal of treachery in burying them alive? No man objects to the legality of the process of Mr. Lincoln's election. The objection is to the legality of that to which he is elected. He has been chosen, not to administer, but to revolutionize, the Government. The very moment he goes into office, the Constitution of the United States, as touching the great question between North and South, is dead. The oath which makes him President, makes a new Union. The import of secession is simply the refusal, on the part of the South, to be parties to any such Union. She has not renounced, and if it had been permitted to stand, she never would have renounced, the Constitution which our fathers framed. She would have stood by it for ever. But, as the North have substantially abolished it, and, taking advantage of their numbers, have substituted another in its place, which dooms the South to perdition, surely she has a right to say she will enter into no such conspiracy. The Government to which she consented was a Government under which she might hope to live. The new one presented in its place is one under which she can only die. Under these circumstances, we do not see how any man can question either the righteousness or the necessity of secession. The South is shut up to the duty of rejecting these new terms of Union. No people on earth, without judicial infatuation, can organize a Government to destroy them. It is too much to ask a man to sign his own death-warrant.

A telegraphic despatch was received at New Orleans on Friday last, announcing that Gen. Winfield Scott had resigned his commission in the United States Army, and tendered his services to Virginia. The intelligence being fully credited, occassioned general rejoicing, and in compliance with an order of Governor Moore a "royal salute" of twenty-one guns was fired in compliment of the old hero.