Messrs. Greeley, Beecher and Phillips for the keepers, they are feeding and clothing the hungry and naked, and the spinning jennies are forever murmuring their approbation of your course. Here he is, with his day's task before him, the work for which all Christendom should bless him. His night's jollity, his banjo and merry dancing, his joyous laugh, his happy face, all proclaim him not the most miserable of men. What care has he? "Master must feed me, must clothe me, must nurse me when I'm sick, is accountable to God and man for my morals, just as he is for his own children." Hear him when they have met together to worship the same God in the same way as his master. Hear him sing and pray. There is no hypocrisy in that prayer. He cannot be induced to come and murder that master whom he loves so well. How often does he ask himself the question, what would become of me but for master?"

The writer goes on very clearly to define the position of the Southern servant and his master, showing that there is nothing to be feared from servile insurrections, for the negro lives in the love of those who are placed over him, and, with the natural affection of the character of this people, is the first to be at the white man's cradle and the last at his grave. This happy condition of the Southern slave has frequently been depicted in the columns of this paper.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Hints and Suggestions from the Herald Correspondents—The Herald Letter Box, &c., &c.

The correspondence of a newspaper like the HERALD must, to the generality of people, seem almost incredible. As the HERALD is the organ of the people, the people send to it all sorts of communications upon all sorts of subjects, to even read which is no ordinary task, and as for publishing them, that would take all the space daily of a newspaper very much larger than this. These communications come by every mail, express and conveyance from all quarters of the globe. Their styles are as varied as their subjects, and their authors occupy every rank, from the highest to the lowest. The merchant slips his pen over the edge of his ledger to drop a hint to the HERALD in his own crisp, succinct, condensed style. The lawyer sends us letters longer than his briefs and as difficult to decipher. The laboring man has a grievance to be redressed or a thought to put in print, and, after work hours, writes his letter to the HERALD, his hard hand tightly clasping the unaccustomed pen, and the very words he wishes to use glitting out of his reach like mischievous fairies. The Yankee schoolmaster has his word to say and his display of his hair-line penmanship to make. The clergyman writes in order to speak from the secular pulpit, the press, what much interests him, but what he thinks inappropriate for his Sunday discourse. The farmer, taking advantage of these long winter evenings, laboriously puts upon paper the ideas which he has been turning over and over in his mind (munching straw stalks the while) for this many and many a day, and expects to see himself presently in the HERALD. The politician, handling his pen as deftly as his tongue, spreads himself over page after page of foolscap, and sends his lucubrations to the HERALD. And so the manager and the actor; the employer and the employed; the man of leisure and the man of business; nay, even the ladies of every age and station, all have their representatives in the hundreds of letters, of all sizes, shapes and colors, which pour daily into the HERALD office, as if that were, in fact, the general post office of the country.

To many it is, as it must be, a dead letter office, and many write never to be answered. The HERALD can reply to letters only through its columns, and its columns, alas, will only hold so much. Especially during the present crisis, when all have so little to do and so much spare time, and when all have so many thoughts about the questions of the day, which to them seem novel and interesting, is the demand upon our columns enormous. More letters are written than ever to the HERALD, and fewer find their way into print. The cause of this few know. Jones cannot be aware that before his communication reaches us the rapid march of events has proved its wisdom foolishness and its predictions absurd. Brown cannot tell that his new ideas were exactly identical with those of Thompson, whose letter was received the day before, or that these very ideas were published last week. So they go on, writing and looking for the appearance of that communication which will startle the country, set matters right and send statesmen again to school. So, too, the HERALD letter bag is always full, and advice, persuasion, instruction, threats, entreaties, news, information, ideas, opinions, reach us in a thousand varied forms; are welcomed and are used somehow or other—the letters being productive of good, if only by being destroyed.

It may readily be believed—indeed, it could hardly be otherwise—that among this mass of correspondence there is much which is valuable and timely—much which we would be glad to publish if the laws in regard to space admitted of exceptions. Some communications are entirely good; in others, under great heaps of words, old truisms and stale opinions, are hidden singular jewels, found, as in the fable, even in a dunghill. Very few letters come which have not some real value. Unable to publish them all, or, indeed, to refer to them all, we select and condense from them the hints and suggestions which follow upon the questions of the day:—

COERCION UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE.

A New Orleans correspondent, signing himself "Southron,"—a favorite *nom de plume* at present—thinks that it is time for the people to recognise the difference between affairs now and the nullification in '32. He contends that the Union is already dissolved, and a Southern confederacy a fixed fact. Not the passage of a slave code, by every Northern State, could save the Union. The South has warned and warned, but in vain. Now our correspondent thinks that she has acted, and irrevocably. The North should, in all consistency, be rejoiced to get rid of institutions so odious and unprofitable, instead of seeking to bring the South back. Geographically, the two sections are independent, and they are equally independent in their resources. The North should count the cost of coercion. By disunion it has lost two hundred and thirty millions of dollars—the revenue of the South. Now, if it intends coercion, it must support a standing army, and this can only be done by direct taxation. Will the West submit to such a war? Will England submit to have her communication with the cotton market thus interrupted? Will the city of New York submit to have her friendly relations in the South broken up? Can the South be conquered? "Southron" thinks not, and closes his communication by the statement that it has already cost the South twenty-five millions of dollars to leave the Union, and by recommending to Beecher the study of the fable of the goose which laid the golden eggs, and of the wisdom of the man who killed this two legged mint.

SAVE THE UNION.

Our next correspondent (a New Yorker) complains that here at the North an animosity against the South is carefully fostered and inculcated. That Northerners are taught to hate an institution which originated with the country itself; which was once in high favor even at the North; which was only abolished here because it became unprofitable; which is retained at the South because the climate, the soil, the country favors it. This feeling at the North has made civil war imminent. How is it to be averted? By removing the curse of slavery (if it be a curse), says our correspondent. And how is this to be done? By passing some compromise now, settling a line of demarcation between freedom and slavery. Then, when the present excitement subsides, call a national convention of delegates from all the States, offer to pay the South for its slaves and to colonize them when freed (for the South can no more be expected to give up its slaves gratis than we our horses), and thus settle the question amicably. This will prove whether the abolitionists are in earnest and really love the slave. Thus far they have only made his yoke tighter. In this way we can save the Union. Our correspondent was born in a slave State, has lived in New York since 1857, and makes this suggestion for the good of his country.

A PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

The author of the following plan of adjustment was a free soiler in 1848 and a black republican in 1860. He is disgusted with the milk and water propositions to settle the great question of the day, and thinks that something bold, novel, energetic, should be devised. He has devised it, and here it is:—He proposes that all children of slave parents shall be free at the age of twenty one or thirty years, as they are born before or after Jan. 1, 1861. That all slaves under fifty years of age shall be gradually emancipated in 1876, 1872 and 1870, and that all over fifty shall remain slaves, to be taken care of. Other provisions follow, such as that the slave States make negroes citizens, and that after the passage of these propositions no slaves be sold (no slaves will be sold after the propositions pass we will warrant). That the government issue special stock to recompense the slaveowners, &c. In response to all of which the North will repeal the Personal Liberty bills—doubtless.

COMPROMISE AND A CROMWELL WANTED.

"Amicus," of Waterbury, Connecticut, says that Senators and representatives are "giving to party what was meant for mankind," and it is time for the great men outside of Congress to settle this question of the day. The South has been wronged, and are alarmed lest the republican doctrine of "no property in man" may become open abolitionism. Still, these grievances may be redressed in the Union, and "Amicus" thinks they yet will. There must be a compromise. The conservative feeling of the country, the people *en masse*, the discharged mechanics, the unemployed laborers, the idle manufacturers, the commercial and shipping interests, the bone and sinew of the country—all demand compromise, will have it; will hold politicians responsible for it. If everything else fails, says Amicus, lock up Congress, and keep the members on bread and water, like a rebellious jury, until they agree. Or else, as Cromwell dispersed the Long Parliament and Bonaparte the Council of Five Hundred, let Gen. Scott disperse Congress and assume the dictatorship till a new Congress can be elected. Violent diseases require violent remedies. Better anything than disunion, anarchy and civil war.

A DIABOLICAL PLOT DISCOVERED.

Another correspondent writes that he was in the Senate chamber, at Washington, a short time ago, and in the gallery, nearly opposite the Vice President's chair, found a paper full of unholy and hellish plots, "an infernal and traitorous letter," which filled him with painful sensations. This diabolical document he transmits to the HERALD, to be used as may be deemed proper. The letter referred to is written very appropriately in the very blackest of ink, upon dirty paper, and evidently with the used up stump of a bad quill pen. It looks diabolical, and is internally hard to decipher. It has neither beginning nor ending, for, like the Irishman's rope, both ends of it are cut off. It declares "the world will soon hear from our friends in the national legislature, in bold, defiant speeches, which will make the North quake with fear and the border States tremble for their lives." This is very heavy upon Toombs and Wigfall. The letter then hints at a secret society for destroying the Union, which "embraces mostly Senators who have been initiated into full fellowship." To these "we have promised ducal settlements in Florida and South Carolina." Secretary F. (Floyd) is working night and day with unflagging energy, and by the 1st of January will have within our reach most if not all the small arms in the public armories belonging to our defunct uncle—he will earn his title and settlement. Old Buck is feverish and dreadfully nervous, and frequently he have to administer powerful doses, but he is in the hands of careful and experienced nurses, who will not allow him to be neglected, nor our cause to suffer. The committee has sufficiently canvassed Virginia and Maryland to determine to make no concerted effort in the latter at present, and that the former will prove an easy victory. Letcher will call the Legislature for a convention; the outside pressure will then come down and "the pedantic and would be great Virginian can't resist the forces brought to bear; we have already all Richmond on our side." The document concludes with some incoherences in regard to North Carolina, and with the remark that as "the Virginia Senators are pressing to know more than I feel at liberty to communicate" that they be invited to be present "at the December meeting of the Junta." Singular, if genuine; but is it genuine?

GEORGIA AND NEGRO INSURRECTIONS.

"X," of Talbot county, Ga., writes that the Georgia Convention was unanimous, and that the people of Georgia are unanimous for secession. The people of the South are not deceived in regard to the object of the republican party. They know more about the North than the people of the North do about them. Scarcely a family at the South is without some Northern journal; but the people North receive all their information about the South from Northern and not from Southern newspapers. The South has plenty of provisions, and cotton has brought a good price all winter. Georgia can raise all cereals, but don't do it because cotton is more profitable. Because the South buys so largely from the North people have come to underrate Southern agricultural resources. Alluding to the fears of negro insurrection expressed by Northern journals, "X" says:—"Not far from where I am writing sixty negroes, belonging to several plantations, left work on the day of the last Presidential election, and went sauntering up and down the road. When their masters returned home from the polls these negroes were interrogated as to what they meant. They replied that white men had told them they would be free on the day of election, and wanted them to kill their mistresses; but they had no idea of that. The result of the whole matter was that the ringleaders were flogged and put to work, and they all have had many a hearty laugh since at the idea of how badly they were fooled. This is a fair sample of our insurrections." In conclusion, the Georgian says that, "as honorable people the Southerners could submit no longer to the repeated wrongs they have hitherto endured, and the only alternative was the one which they have adopted."

BERMUDA FOR THE UNION.

An old gentleman in Bermuda sends his regrets that anything should have occurred to interrupt the progress of our great republic, and deprecates that sectional fanaticism which has caused all the trouble. Born upon American waters, he claims to have a sympathy with American freedom; and occupying the position of a looker on, impartial, unprejudiced, he hopes his plan for saving the Union may be of some practical value. The plan is that the Eastern and border State representatives shall devise a compromise acceptable to the South. If this gentleman could only read the reports of the proceedings of these same representatives he would need no argument in regard to his plan of adjustment.

AN APPEAL TO THE NORTH.

"Truth" sends a long appeal to the people of the Northern States. "Truth" asks if political leaders shall be allowed to so inflame the minds of the people of both sections of our country that disunion shall ensue, and America be made a byword and a reproach. Let the false public servants, ready to sacrifice everything for place and power, be thrust aside, and let the people manage this matter for themselves. The principal cause of the trouble is the question of slavery. To the people of the North this question is an abstraction to be discussed philosophically. To the people of the South this question is practical, vital, essential. Is it any wonder, then, that the South, whose very existence depends upon this question of slavery, becomes excited to frenzy when the Northern people interfere with an institution which they do not understand, of which they know nothing, in which they have no direct interest? In spite of special pleading and quibbling about words and phrases, slavery is clearly recognized in the constitution. Some of the slave States, particularly Virginia, gave vast territories to the Union, and should the people of slave States now be debarred the privilege of carrying their property into the Territories? Not only was slavery acknowledged, but the slave trade was permitted. It was understood that negroes lost nothing and gained much by being transferred from the cruel bondage of their African tyrants to the mild and benevolent rule (even the abolitionists will admit that it is comparatively mild and benevolent) of the American slaveholders. In exchange for the slave's labor the master gave him protection and comforts such as he had never before enjoyed. Then the relations between master and slave were most affectionate. Then slaves were educated, morally and mentally. Then slaves were often rewarded for their fidelity by the gift of liberty. Frequently all a planter's slaves were liberated by his will. The Colonization Society, supported by the South as well as by the North, relieved the country of these freed negroes, and planted a nation in Liberia.

Abolition changed this feeling. Defiance and distrust entered, like serpents. Negroes were stolen or enticed from their masters, or worse, they remained upon the plantations with minds poisoned against their best friends. Of course, the masters, in a greater or less degree, reciprocated this dislike. This was the first result; and, second, emancipation was interrupted, the South withdrew its support from colonization societies, the two sections became separated, almost hostile. England caught up the idea of abolition, and with long sighted policy aided it with all her power. Aided it, as many think, to effect the destruction of our country. Suppose abolition, instantaneous, forcible, had triumphed, we should have had another St. Domingo at our doors. We should have had in the Union a number of negro States like those of Barbary. Are we prepared for this? And yet this is the practical result of abolition dogmas. Or if we adopt that other means of abolition, and let the North pay the South to free its slaves, does the result of a similar course pursued by England and France in their colonies at all encourage us to try the experiment? Those colonies have been ruined; the negroes refused to work; many have retreated to the woods; many more have emigrated. Is a similar future for our present slave States just what we could wish and desire. England, the philanthropic, discovers that she has paid too dearly for her whistle, and invents the coolie system. France does the same thing. This system is a system of compulsory labor, glossed over by meaningless words. By adopting it they acknowledge the failure of abolition. Is not this warning enough for us? Even in regard to the Africans England and France manage by the "apprentice system" to colonize all the blacks their cruisers capture. Practically this is an admission of the weakness of abolition, and only pride prevents these nations from avowing what their acts prove. Now, shall we attempt the same ruinous experiment, or shall we wisely adopt the result which England and France have worked out?

In the South the negro is happy and is safe. The republicans, joining the abolitionists, have done all they can to make the negroes and their masters unhappy and unsafe. This has caused the crisis, and the crisis can only be removed by a compromise which shall restore the friendly and harmonious feeling between the North and the South by settling the slavery question, as far as politics are concerned, forever. Let the people demand this, and we shall once more have a government and a country.

SECESSION IN MISSOURI.

A correspondent from St. Louis, Missouri, writes that he has recently travelled over three-fourths of the State upon a collecting tour, and has had many opportunities for ascertaining correctly the political sentiment of the people. He is satisfied that not only is the disunion sentiment rapidly increasing, but two-thirds of the people now favor secession, unless a compromise be adopted at Washington. In spite of the assertions of the republican press, four fifths of the Missourians are as pro-slavery as the people of Alabama. The census shows that the slave population has annually increased since 1850. Unless a compromise be adopted Missouri will be the first border State to secede.

THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE.

A "Republican Voter" of New York insists that many of the party were deceived into voting for Lincoln, and had no idea of the consequences of his election. The republicans did not intend to vote in favor of disunion and civil war. They now see that the welfare of the country is of more importance than the negro question, and join the conservatives in demanding that the question of compromise be submitted to the people, and taken out of the hands of inelficient compromisers.

UNION SENTIMENT IN TEXAS.

A correspondent from Austin, Texas, writes that although secession is rampant in Texas, yet there is a strong, conservative, Union-loving sentiment there, which, if properly nurtured, will exercise considerable influence. The Governor of Texas is strongly opposed to the immediate secessionists, and will in no way favor their schemes by advising precipitate action. Texas has gained too much by joining the Union to be willing to leave it if any reasonable compromise is offered to the South. At the time of its annexation Texas only contained fifty thousand inhabitants. The last census shows that its inhabitants now number 415,000 whites and 183,000 slaves. The United States expends annually about $2,500,000 in defending the frontier against Indian incursions; and the experience of last winter shows that if the federal forces be withdrawn, the rich valley of the Rio Grande will become the prey of Mexican robbers and filibusters. No wonder, then, that Texas does not desire to leave the Union if she can honorably remain.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK.

"A Business Man," of Chicago, thinks that the whole question could be settled, and the country enjoy undisturbed peace, if some practical means could be devised by which the people could declare their will. The efforts of Senators and Congressmen have availed nothing, and to but further complicate the difficulties they profess to solve. It is time the people were heard. The people are most interested. The people are now nearly unanimous for compromise. The people suffer every day that this crisis lasts. Let the people, then, answer for themselves, and declare their will so emphatically that politicians must obey it.

A VIRGINIA LADY TO HER NORTHERN SISTERS.

A lady residing at Hampstead, Va., writes to the abolitionists of the North through the HERALD. She says:—Will you tell me what the abolitionists intend to do with our poor blacks if they succeed in getting them all away from Virginia? I take a deep interest in their present and future welfare, and though, in common with my sisters of the South, I shall feel a great burthen and responsibility taken off my shoulders when they are all gone, yet I can never be happy if I think they are not well cared for in their new sphere. I know that their brilliant anticipations can never be fully realized; but I must believe, of course, that such devoted philanthropists and preachers as Beecher and the Reverend Cheevers (whose disinterested efforts to get them away from the masters who have fed and clothed them from infancy are known to all men) can never permit the slaves to see actual want.

Said a little black shiny faced urchin, the other day, as he ran breathless into our kitchen, "Oh! mammy, stop work now. I've got sich news to tell ye. We real to be free, an' go Norf, as soon as Linkum's 'lected; an' oh! what lots of money we're all to git dar."

"Hush dar', ye nigger brat," said mammy, ruthlessly destroying his golden dream; "don't ye listen to the poor white trash about here who tells ye sich stuff. Dey wants to run ye off Norf, jes' so dey may git more work here fur demselves; an' when ye do git off dar ye'se goin' to starve, jes' like uncle Pompey, who was fool enuf to run off from his good ole masser. When he came sneakin' back, a year arter, the ole creeter was so poor an' ragged that I clar to goodness I didn't know him. Is that ye, Uncle Pomp,' sez I, 'a comin' back here wid all yer ribs a stickin' out so?' 'Yes, 'tis me, Sally, and I tell ye chile,' he sed (sort of 'fended at my observation), 'I kin tell ye, if you hadn't seen corn bread or pork for nearly a year your ribs 'ud be stickin' out too.'"

Now, dear friends, it is the thought that some of the servants to whom I am so much attached may share the luck of old Pomp that moves me to write and ask you what provision you are making up North for their comfort. Won't you take a few hundred from this vicinity, and keep them immediately under your own eyes, where I know they will be safe? And can't you persuade the ladies of your families, who are so overflowing with love and charity for the poor slaves, to make their clothes, and look after them and their children in the hours of sickness? For, between you and I, they are such shiftless creatures that I fear many of their little ones will die of neglect if left entirely to the care of their own mothers; but I rejoice to know that this will not be the case, as the ladies of the North will gladly give up their own pleasures to attend to the physical and moral wants of the poor slaves they so much pity. Alas, for the degeneracy of the times, some of our own Southern matrons and belles are beginning to think it hard that they must so often spoil their white fingers with the heavy sheers, and bend their graceful backs in toil over the heavy clothing of the field hands. They say—such is the inconsistency of human nature—"How much better off we'd be if we had nothing to do but dress ourselves in silks, and walk up Broadway when we please—leaving all household cares to Irish biddies." I will not have you think that this is true of us all, for the majority of Southern women are willing to do cheerfully their duty in that station in which it has pleased God to place them, believing that He knows what is best for them, and for all His creatures in this life; but my remark does hold true of a number, especially of those among us who have had the advantage of a Northern education.

And there is another question I want to ask you, dear friends. I see that the pew rent of Beecher's church is annually over $30,000. Now, couldn't you persuade some of the members to buy (for manumission) a few slaves from some of our poorer slaveholders in the border States. They will be so desperately poor if you take them from them without remuneration that I fear they will be in as bad a plight as poor "old Pomp," and that, I know, will shock your feelings of brotherly love as much as your sense of justice. Your people will not miss the money thus nobly expended, and I hope you will tell them at once their duty on this point. I know they cannot resist Mr. Beecher's eloquence, which has done so much to rouse their country to a sense of its error. No; they never can resist one whose name is destined to descend to posterity on the page of history in glowing contrast with those of the rebels and slaveholders—Washington and Jefferson—who founded a republic, the errors of which your superior wisdom has lately assisted to point out to a deluded nation. Once in the arms of the disinterested abolitionists, the blacks will be so deeply impressed by their consistent practice of the Eighth and Tenth Commandments, and so filled with gratitude for their delivery, that they will not even think of robbing your hencoops, breaking into your meat houses, or firing your dwellings, as would inevitably be the case if large numbers of them remained here without any provision being made for them. And it is not necessary to tell you that their owners will be too poor to give them their freedom and support them besides? Do let me know soon what plans are on foot among your people for the support of the freed blacks when they arrive. Every member of abolition churches will, doubtless, take some of them into his home. Don't listen to them if they tell you they have too many poor of their own color to provide for. You, their pastors, are known over the civilized world as the champions of the black man. There have always been poor white people in the world, and always will be; so let them pass; efforts in their behalf will not gain the notice of an admiring world; but the eyes of all Europe are upon you to see what you are doing for the poor slaves who have distinguished you and your illustrious sisters. All the dukes, counts and lords who so lauded "Uncle Tom," are now on the *qui vive* to see if your sympathy has gone any deeper than your pen and tongue. You don't believe that the interest of England in American slavery is prompted by selfish motives? Surely, dear sir, that horrid rumor about their making a tool of slavery for political purposes can't be true? It can't be possible that they have been trying for years to excite the North against the South in order to destroy this glorious republic, for which our fathers fought and bled? Oh, no, it is too unnatural to believe such a report of the noble aristocrats of our mother country, however desirable it may be for their interests to put down a democratic government. Witness their kind, benevolent conduct to their coolies, and to the laborers in their factories in England, and then believe, if you can, that they would plan the destruction of a nation of freemen, lest their own aristocracy migat be endangered by the success of a republican government. But, *revenons a nos moutons* (*noirs*), don't disappoint me; I wait with anxiety your reply to my question, what are you abolitionists going to do with our poor servants when you succeed in getting them all away from the deshpots of "ole Virginny?"

LOUISIANA.

THE STANDING ARMY OF THE STATE.

Louisiana has commenced to raise an army of regular troops to serve for several years. The higher rank officers are to be one Major General, one Chief Engineer, with the rank of colonel; one Quartermaster General, with the rank of colonel; one Adjutant General, with the rank of colonel; one Superintendent of the Military Academy, with the rank of colonel; one Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of major, and one Chief Officer of Artillery, with the rank of colonel. The rank and file will consist of one regiment of infantry and one regiment of artillery

A SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZER SHOT DEAD IN OHIO.

The Zanesville *Courier* of the 1st inst. contains the particulars of the shocking murder of Wm. Wilkins, a few days previous, at Sewellsville, Belmont county, Ohio. The murdered man was engaged in a heated discussion of the national troubles, during which he earnestly sided with the South, and, exhibiting a pistol, expressed his willingness to fight for her. One of his companions, who had taken part in the discussion, requested Wilkins to let him see the pistol, and upon his compliance with the request, remarked that if those were Wilkins' sentiments it was as good a time now as any other to make a commencement, and placing the weapon at the breast of the latter, fired, the ball entering the heart and killing him instantly. No arrests were made.

TWO NEW JERSEY CARPENTERS MURDERED IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

[From the Paterson (N. J.) Guardian, Feb. 7.]

We have just learned of a horrible outrage committed by the pro-slavery party in South Carolina, whereby two men, well known in this vicinity, have been sacrificed to the mob violence of that institution which is the "sum of all villanies."

The names of the murdered party are Andrew Ackerman and —— Bartolf. Both have worked about Saddle river and other parts of Bergen county, New Jersey. Mr. Ackerman was the son of John Ackerman, of Ramapo, near the New York State line, and the other was of the Bartolf family, who reside in Bergen county, and whose relatives are democrats, as was Mr. B. Many of Mr. Ackerman's people live in Paterson, and we obtain these facts from his own relatives, who reside in the North ward.

They had gone down South to work at their trade, and when the secession broke out all business stopped, and they concluded it was best for them to come home. They had accordingly completed their arrangements for returning to the North; but had to wait several days for their money, and it was during this time that they were arrested as spies and hung, their arrest, trial and execution having all taken place within one hour. They were Northern men; but we believe, with all their families, democrats of the Bergen county stamp, and possessing no sympathies with the republican party.

The first intimation that was received concerning their fate came from the man for whom they had worked, in the vicinity of Charleston, who, finding out what had been done and where Bartolf's father lived, wrote a statement of the circumstances, regretting the affair, and saying that had he been informed or time been allowed the suspected persons, their innocence might have been established and their lives saved.

An agent has been despatched by the friends of the deceased, and it is supposed the remains of the unfortunate young men will be brought on for interment. Both were clever and industrious mechanics, and were married men. Concerning another young man who was with them at the time and formed one of the party, nothing is known, and it is believed he, too, was in some way or other disposed of by the traitors who hold high revel now in the city of Charleston.

Since writing the above we learn that the father of Bartolf has left for the scene of the above outrage, determined to know the worst.

THE PALMETTO FLAG IN KENTUCKY.

A Palmetto flag made its appearance at Glasgow, Ky., the other day. A correspondent says:—It was treated with little respect. A crowd took it in charge, placed it over a barrel of tar, and after dipping it in the same material, burned it.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6, 1861.

The State Convention has passed an ordinance conferring the right of citizenship upon all persons residing in the State of Louisiana at the date of the adoption of the secession ordinance.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7, 1861.

In the Convention to-day, a motion to invite all the States except the New England States, to join the Southern confederacy, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Saturday.

At the request of the Convention, Collector Hatch reported fully in regard to the New Orleans customs; he also stated the capacity of the cutters McClelland and Washington, now in possession of the State.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1861.

The Convention to-day passed an ordinance continuing as laws of Louisiana all of the old federal laws relating to circuit and district courts.

A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Finance to report as to the expediency of a modification of the revenue laws to admit India bagging, and other articles used in dealing in cotton, free of duty; also, as to imposing a specific instead of an ad valorem duty on foreign sugar, with a view to protect the sugar interests of Louisiana.

A resolution that the criminal laws of the United States courts remain as now, was ordered to be printed.

A resolution will probably be offered to-morrow to abolish the Legislature.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SINCE NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE CABINET.

Name.	State.	Office.	Date.
Howell Cobb	Ga.	Sec. of Treasury.	Dec. 9, '60.
Lewis Cass	Mich.	Sec. of State.	Dec. 14, '60.
Wm. Trescott	S. C.	A. Sec. of State.	Dec. —, '60.
John B. Floyd	Va.	Sec. of War.	Jan. —, '61.
Jacob Thompson	Miss.	Sec. of Interior.	Jan. 11, '61.
P. F. Thomas	Md.	Sec. of Treasury.	Jan. —, '61.
Philip Clayton	Ga.	A. Sec. of Treas'y.	Jan. —, '61.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Name.	State.
Jas. H. Hammond	South Carolina.
James Chesnut, Jr.	South Carolina.
A. G. Brown	Mississippi.
Jefferson Davis	Mississippi.
C. C. Clay, Jr.	Alabama.
B. Fitzpatrick	Alabama.
Alfred Iverson	Georgia.
Robert Toombs	Georgia.
David L. Yulee	Florida.
Stephen R. Mallory	Florida.
John Slidell	Louisiana.
Judah P. Benjamin	Louisiana.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Name.	State.
John McQueen	South Carolina.
W. P. Miles	South Carolina.
Lawrence M. Keitt	South Carolina.
M. L. Bonham	South Carolina.
J. D. Ashmore	South Carolina.
Wm. W. Boyce	South Carolina.
Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Mississippi.
Reuben Davis	Mississippi.
William Barksdale	Mississippi.
Otho R. Singleton	Mississippi.
John J. McRae	Mississippi.
James A. Stallworth	Alabama.
James L. Pugh	Alabama.
David Clopton	Alabama.
Sydenham Moore	Alabama.
Geo. S. Houston	Alabama.
W. R. W. Cobb	Alabama.
J. L. M. Curry	Alabama.
Peter E. Love	Georgia.
Martin J. Crawford	Georgia.
Thomas Hardeman, Jr.	Georgia.
Lucius J. Gartrell	Georgia.
John W. Underwood	Georgia.
James Jackson	Georgia.
Joshua Hill	Georgia.
John J. Jones	Georgia.
George S. Hawkins	Florida.
Miles Taylor	Louisiana.
Thos. G. Davidson	Louisiana.
John M. Landrum	Louisiana.

MISCELLANEOUS RESIGNATIONS.

United States Judge T. H. McCaleb, of Louisiana.
Judge Magrath, U. S. District Court of South Carolina.
Judge Gholson, U. S. Court of Jackson, Mississippi.
Judge Jones, Southern District of Alabama.
Judge J. A. Campbell, U. S. District Judge of Alabama.
E. E. Blackburn, U. S. Marshal Northern dist. of Florida.
Mr. Trescott, of South Carolina, Ass's Secretary of State.
F. J. Lovejoy, U. S. District Attorney for Mississippi.
Philip C. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
John Boston, Collector of the Port of Savannah.
Benjamin Stiles, Surveyor of Brunswick, Georgia.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Name.	State.	Regiment.
Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Hardee	Georgia.	1st dragoons.
Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Walker	Georgia.	10th regt. infantry.
Major Earl Van Dorn	Miss.	2d regt. dragoons.
Brevet Maj. L. B. Northrop	S. C.	1st. regt. dragoons.
Capt. A. C. Myers	S. C.	Q. M. General's Dept.
Capt. H. C. Wayne	Georgia.	" "
Capt. John Dunovant	S. C.	10th regt. infantry.
Capt. Barnard E. Bee	S. C.	" "
Capt. Nathan G. Evans	S. C.	2d regt. cavalry.
Capt. L. B. Northrop	S. C.	2d dragoons.
Capt. W. D. Smith	Georgia.	2d dragoons.
Capt. Wm. M. Gardner	Georgia.	2d infantry.
Lieut. Edwin H. Stoughton	Vt.	6th infantry.
1st Lt. Geo. S. James	S. C.	4th artillery.
1st Lt. J. H. Forney	Ala.	10th infantry.
1st Lt. R. S. Cole	Florida.	5th infantry.
1st Lt. Joshua W. Sill	Ohio.	Ordnance departm't.
1st Lt. James L. Corley	S. C.	6th infantry.
2d Lt. St. Clair Dearing	Georgia.	2d artillery.
2d Lt. W. H. Gibbs	S. C.	2d regt. dragoons.
2d Lt. J. H. Malonquist	S. C.	4th artillery.
2d Lt. Samuel H. Lockett	Ala.	U. S. corps Engineers.
Cadet C. McRae Weatherby	S. C.	Military Academy.
Cadet H. S. Farley	S. C.	" "
Cadet James Hamilton	S. C.	" "
Cadet Geo. N. Reynolds	S. C.	" "

RESIGNATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Commodore Laurence Kearney	New Jersey.
Captain D. N. Ingraham	South Carolina.
Capt. Victor M. Randolph	Virginia.
Capt. L. C. Harby, of the Revenue Service	South Carolina.
Commander E. Farrand	New Jersey.
Commander Henry J. Hartstene	South Carolina.
Commodore Lawrence Rousseau	Louisiana.
Commander T. W. Brent	Florida.
Purser Geo. W. Clarke	Arkansas
Purser James Law	South Carolina.
Purser Henry Ayers	Georgia.
Lieut. J. H. North	South Carolina.
Lieut. Alexander N. Warley	South Carolina.
Lieut. Wm. G. Dozier	South Carolina.
Lieut. James R. Hamilton	South Carolina.
Lieut. R. T. Chapman	Alabama.
Lieut. Henry Rolando	South Carolina.
Lieut. Thomas P. Pelot	South Carolina.
Lieut. T. B. Renshaw	Pennsylvania.
Lieut. R. Selden	Virginia.
Lieut. J. R. Eggleston	Mississippi.
Lieut. J. M. Stribling	South Carolina.
Lieut. Thomas B. Huger	South Carolina.
Lieut. C. Magnigault Morris	South Carolina.
Lieut. Joseph Fry	Louisiana.
Lieut. John Rutledge	South Carolina.
Lieut. Philip Porcher	South Carolina.
Chaplain C. W. Thomas	Georgia.
Surgeon W. A. W. Spotswood	Virginia.
Surgeon —— Grafton	Arkansas.
Passed Assist. Surgeon A. M. Lynah	South Carolina.
Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Lining	South Carolina.
Navy Agent D. B. Heriot	South Carolina.
Naval Storekeeper S. Z. Gonzales	South Carolina.
Assistant Surgeon Thos. I. Charlton	Georgia.
Master Wm. E. Evans	South Carolina.
Master T. B. Mills	South Carolina.
Master Philip Porcher	South Carolina.
Midshipman John Grimball	South Carolina.
Midshipman S. S. Gregory	South Carolina.
Midshipman James L. Hoole	Alabama.
Midshipman —— Reed	Mississippi.
Acting Midshipman Wm. Wilkins	South Carolina.
Acting Midshipman Richard Hayes	South Carolina.
Acting Midshipman Benj. F. Perry	South Carolina.
Acting Midshipman Francis M. Thomas	South Carolina.
Acting Midshipman R. M. Bacot	South Carolina.
Acting Midshipman J. T. Baker	Mississippi.
Acting Midshipman J. T. Walker	South Carolina.
Acting Midshipman W. W. Wilkinson	South Carolina.
Acting Midshipman R. Flournoy	Georgia.
Acting Midshipman W. F. Varney	Alabama.
Acting Midshipman F. M. Robey	Mississippi.
Acting Midshipman S. G. Stone	Alabama.
Acting Midshipman W. F. Robinson	Alabama.
Acting Midshipman N. J. Smith	Alabama.
Acting Midshipman I. C. Holcomb	Georgia.
Acting Midshipman H. L. Hull	Alabama.
Acting Midshipman J. H. Ingraham	South Carolina.
Acting Midshipman Richard F. Armstrong	Georgia.
Acting Midshipman J. C. Holcombe	Georgia.

Texas having seceded, we shall at an early day be called upon to record the withdrawal of its Congressional delegations from Washington.

RESIGNATION OF COM. LAWRENCE ROUSSEAU.

We learn that this estimable and excellent officer has thrown up his commission in the United States Navy. Commodore Rousseau is one of those whom the Southern confederacy would require immediately in the organization of its navy, and his numerous friends, as well as the well wishers of the South, will be glad to know that, by resigning from a position which might have brought him into collision with his native State, he has placed it in his power immediately to tender his services to that section which all the associations of birth and life have made dear to him.

Commodore Lawrence Rousseau was born in New Orleans at the close of the last century, and entered the navy as acting midshipman in 1807 or 1808, during the administration of President Jefferson. He was one of those who gallantly fought in defence of their country's honor through the war of 1812, and served in several engagements on the lakes during that memorable conflict. He was always considered as a most active and trustworthy officer, and commanded universal respect by his decision of character and personal courage—qualities calculated to make him reverenced and beloved by all who served under him, and esteemed worthy of commands of danger and delicacy by his superior officers. In 1845, when questions of great importance were pending between the Brazilian government and the United States, Henry A. Wise was sent as our Minister Plenipotentiary, and Commodore Rousseau was entrusted with the command of the squadron. This post he likewise filled with honor to himself and to his country. After a few years of rest Commodore Rousseau was appointed to the Pensacola Navy Yard, where he had already been stationed on previous occasions, and where he remained until 1857. He then returned to New Orleans, and has since been awaiting orders.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8, 1861.

A bill guaranteeing $2,800,000 United States bonds of the new twenty million loan, passed both houses unanimously to-day.

A letter from Major Anderson, in response to the resolutions of the Legislature congratulating his bravery, was read in the House. It is a well written, though brief expression of his profound gratitude