Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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SECESSION MOVEMENT AT THE SOUTH.

The Secession Pole Difficulty in Petersburg—Maj. Anderson's Authority—War Preparations in Pennsylvania—The Republican Propositions—Description of the Forts, &c., &c.

THE SECESSION POLE DIFFICULTY IN PETERSBURG.

Three men were held to bail in Petersburg, Va., on Thursday, for cutting down a secession flag. Of one case, the Express says:

Mr. Riley being asked if he wished to say anything, urged upon the Mayor to retract his decision and concentrate the burden of the punishment upon him—if there were any arrows to be shot, let them, he said, be aimed at his bosom, and not upon innocent men. He cut down the pole, he said boldly, and he called upon the Union men to sustain him. Cries of "aye!" "aye!" commenced to circulate slightly among the crowd, but the police promptly restored order, and the Mayor decided Riley's fate by binding him over in the sum of $1,000, as principal in the affair.

The same paper says:

The committee to whom belonged the Union flag on the corner of Third and Bollingbrook streets, took down their colors on yesterday at twelve o'clock. They intend to cut down the pole and present it to the city for Fourth of July occasions, should that institution continue to flourish.

MAJ. ANDERSON'S AUTHORITY.

The Washington Constitution (Government organ,) of yesterday says:

We believe that we are perfectly correct in stating that this action on the part of Major Anderson was taken solely on his own responsibility, and not in consequence of orders from the authorities here. We have also reason to believe that it was not occasioned by any threat of attack or hostile action on the part of the people or military in Charleston, and that there was no reason to anticipate any change in their attitude in relation to the Federal troops. Under these circumstances, we must express our regret that Major Anderson should have taken such a step without orders or apparent necessity.

CHESTER CO., PA., DISTRICTED FOR WAR.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says:

We ascertain, from reliable authority, the county of Chester has been districted by the Republicans, each district being required to raise a certain number of volunteers for the war against their brethren of the South—Thus the work appears to have been commenced. The first steps taken, collisions of some kind or another will ensue, and blood once shed will be taken as the cause for the arming of the people. Let violence once commence between the representatives of opposing opinions, even by accident, and the occasion will be made, and the excuse will be taken, for a general conflict. Is Philadelphia prepared!

MEETING IN VIRGINIA.

A meeting was held at Amelia Court-House on the 27th instant, at which resolutions were adopted demanding, prior to the 4th of March, a clear recognition and adequate power for the protection of our rights against the aggressions even of the majority of the people of the United States, in default of which Virginia will provide for them herself; deprecating the use of force towards seceding States, and urging the Legislature to more fully arm the State. A resolution was also adopted requesting the County Court to purchase sufficient arms to equip the volunteer force in Amelia.

THE REPUBLICANS' PROPOSITION.

The Senate Committee of Thirteen and the Republican members of the House Committee were in caucus on Wednesday. In each assemblage the following propositions, which originated with Senator Grimes, but were advocated and presented in the Senate Committee by Gov. Seward, have been discussed. They are regarded as the ultimatum of the Republicans:

1. That the Constitution shall never be so amended as to permit the interference of the Federal Government with slavery in the States; and that this shall be secured by legislative enactment.

II. That the following Act be introduced into Congress and passed:

"*Be it enac ed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That upon the production of a person, claimed as a fugitive from labor, before any Court, Judge, or Commissioner, mentioned in the act of Congress, approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, together with the proof mentioned in the sixth section of that act; and, upon consideration thereof, said Court, Judge, or Commissioner shall be of opinion that it appears therefrom that such person so claimed does owe labor or service to the person claiming him, according to the laws of any other State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, and escaped therefrom, the said Court, Judge or Commissioner shall make out and deliver to such claimant, or his agent, a certificate stating those facts, and shall deliver such fugitive to the Marshal of the United States of the State, to be by him taken and delivered to the Marshal of the State whence the fugitive is ascertained to have fled, who shall produce the said fugitive before a Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the last-mentioned State; and it shall be the duty of the said Judge, either forthwith or at the next term of the Circuit Court to be held in the district, to be empannelled and sworn, to try the issue whether such fugitive owes service or labor to the person or on behalf of whom he is claimed, and a true verdict to render according to the evidence; and upon such a finding, the said Court or Judge shall order judgment recording to such finding, and cause said fugitive to be delivered to the claimant, or returned to the State where he was arrested, at the expense of the United States."

III. Congress will pass a resolution asking Governors to revise States statutes, to ascertain if "Personal Liberty" laws exist, and to request their repeal, "*as required by a just sense of constitutional obligations, and by a due regard for the peace of the Republic.*"

A fourth proposition, which will enable the people of New Mexico to enter the Union as a slave State, is advocated by the more conservative Republicans, but will not, in all probability, be adopted.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Toombs, were voted on, the Republicans all voting in the negative, and the resolutions were defeated under the rule:

First.—That the people of the United States shall have an equal right to emigrate to and settle in the present or any future acquired Territories, with whatever property they may possess, including slaves, and be securely protected in its peaceable enjoyment until such Territory may be admitted as a State in the Union, with or without slavery, as she may determine, on an equality with all existing States.

Second.—That property in slaves shall be entitled to the same protection from the Government of the United States, in all of its departments, everywhere, which the Constitution confers the power upon it to extend to any other property; provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or restrain the right now belonging to every State to prohibit, abolish or establish and protect slavery within its limits.

Third.—That persons committing crimes against slave property in one State, and fleeing to another, shall be delivered up in the same manner as persons committing other crimes, and that the laws of the State from which such persons flee shall be the test of criminality.

Several members offered resolutions recognizing the duty of Congress to pass laws to suppress and punish invasions of one State by another, and the fitting out of hostile expeditions from one State against another. For this provision the Republicans were all willing to vote, but in consequence of an amendment engrafted on the proposition by Mr. Toombs, extending the principle to any act against the laws of nations, the Republicans voted against it, and it was lost under the rule.

Mr. Toombs submitted another resolution, to the effect that fugitive slaves shall be surrendered under the law of 1850, without being entitled to writ of habeas corpus, or trial by jury, or obstruction of any law by State legislation.

Against this Mr. Seward and all his friends voted.

No action was taken on the programme of Mr. Douglas. It seems to be understood that his main proposition, in reference to the government of the Territories, will not be acceded to by either side.

Mr. Crittenden intimated a desire to modify his first proposition, the Missouri line. The Committee then adjourned to Friday, to give him an opportunity to do so.

WHO MAJOR ANDERSON IS—HIS CAREER.

The New York Leader has a biographical sketch of the present commander at Fort Sumter. We copy a passage:

"Major Anderson is now about fifty-six years old, and was born in Kentucky, entering the Military Academy from that State, and graduating with distinction, on June 30, 1825. The record of his military service shows that he was promoted to a first lieutenancy in 1833, and made captain by brevet in 1838 for gallantry and successful strategy in the war against the Florida Indians. In the same year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of captain—the captaincy itself not coming until the October of 1841, and his present rank of Major only reaching him last year.

"Major Anderson has also performed a large amount of the staff duty incident to the service a few years since, and before it was made distinct from duty in the line. He acted as Assistant Inspector of the Illinois Volunteers, serving with Abraham Lincoln in the Black Hawk War of 1832. He was Assistant Instructor and Instructor of Artillery at the Military Academy in the years 1835-'6 and '7, and was aid-de-camp to Major-General Scott in 1838.

"During the Mexican War, the Major endured all the labors and dangers of the campaign, being severely wounded in the assault on the enemy's works at Molino del Rey, and receiving brevet majority 'for gallant and meritorious conduct in that action.' Major Anderson has also received from the Government many evidences of its trust and confidence other than those bestowed by the War Department.

"His last service, previous to his taking command of Fort Moultrie, was as a member of the commission, ordered last summer by Congress, to inquire into the manner of instruction at the West Point Military Academy. The labors of that commission, in which Major Anderson performed his part, have already been laid before Congress.

"In physique, the Major is about five feet nine inches in height; his figure is well set and soldierly; his hair is thin and turning to iron grey; his complexion swarthy; his eye dark and intelligent; his nose prominent and well formed. A stranger would read, in his air and appearance, determination and an exaction of what was due to him. He has a good deal of manner. In intercourse he is very courteous, and his rich voice and abundant gesticulations go well together. He is always agreeable and gentlemanly, firm and dignified, a man of undaunted courage, and as a true soldier may be relied on to obey orders and to do his duty."

FORT SUMTER.

The fort in which the Government troops have now concentrated, is five miles from the Charleston Battery. It is thus described by the Charleston Mercury:

Fort Sumter is built upon an artificial island, at the entrance of our harbor. The foundation being of stone, it must be of the strongest nature. That portion of the fort above the water line is of brick and concrete of the most solid character. Its plan is a truncated pentagon, with one side parallel to the adjoining shore, thus presenting an angle to the channel. Of the truncated angles the eastern, western and northern are simply formed into *Pan-compers*, whilst the other two are formed of two small faces, making an angle of about fifteen degrees with the sides of the pentagon. At each intersection of the small faces is a sally-port. The height of the parapet above the water-line is sixty feet. On the eastern and western sides are the barracks for the privates, mess hall, kitchen, &c. On the southern side are the officers' quarters, which are finished in very handsome style.

It is mounted with the heaviest guns of the United States service, arranged in three tiers, the two lower being Casemates and the upper Barbette guns. The Casemate guns are those which are fired from an embrasure in the Scarp Walls, and are protected from the enemy's *shells* by an arched bomb-proof covering over-head; the Barbette, those which fire over the parapet, which exposes the cannoniers to the fire of the enemy, although, in this instance, the height of the ramparts is so great that there is comparatively no danger from the shot of an enemy's fleet. The armament consists of 140 pieces, placed in the following order: The heaviest guns, such as the 32 and 64-pounders, on the first tier; 24 and 32-pounders on the second tier; Columbiads (8 and 10 inch) and heavy sea-coast mortars on the top of the ramparts.

The heaviest pieces are turned toward the harbor, the lighter toward the land side; which side is further protected by musketry, for which loopholes are cut in the Scarp Wall. The number of each kind of gun *is about* thirty 64-pounders, the same number of 32-pounders, forty 24-pounders, ten of each calibre of Columbiad, ten 13-inch and ten 10-inch mortars, capable of throwing about four thousand (4,000) pounds of shot and four thousand three hundred (4,300) pounds of shell at each discharge.

On the terra-parade plain are situated two furnaces for heating shot. The magazines are situated on the inner sides of the sally ports, and contain, at present, 40,000 pounds of powder, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. The landing to the fort is on the southern or land side, and is formed by a wharf projecting towards the shore, and also extending the length of that face.

This fort would be nearly impregnable if finished and properly manned. It is at present so far completed that, with a little temporary work, it could be made so strong as to defy any attack by a fleet of large vessels. Its weakest point is on the south side, of which the masonry is not only weaker than that of the other sides, but it is not protected by any flank fire, which would sweep the wharf.—Once landed, an entrance may, at the present state of the construction, be easily made, for the blinds of the lower embrasures, though six inches in thickness, may yet be easily blown away, and even if this was impossible, scaling ladders can reach those of the second tier, which are not protected in this manner.

This concludes the brief sketch of a fort which is a most perfect specimen of civil and military engineering. The whole work has been conducted in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon the engineers, and is worthy to occupy the prominent position that it holds. In conclusion, we take occasion to allude to one point of especial beauty—the construction of the arches—of which there are nearly every variety—the "Fall Centre," the "Segment," the "Groined," the "Askew," and the "Rampant"—and to add that the walls at their base are 12 feet thick, and at the top 8½ feet thick.

Another description of the forts in the harbor of Charleston says:

The two works which are designed to command the entrance of the harbor are Forts Moultrie and Sumter. The latter is the larger of the two, with three tiers of guns, surrounded entirely by water, too shoal for heavy ships to approach, and yet sufficient to prevent the use of batteries nearer than 800 or 900 yards, where the shore line approaches most closely. With a very moderate garrison, it would be entirely impregnable to any means at the disposal of the State.

Fort Sumter lies about one mile from the shore, directly on the main ship channel, which passes between the fort and Sullivan's Island, on which is located Fort Moultrie, about one mile distant. From the battery of Charleston city Fort Sumter lies about five miles distant, standing out in the open bay, one mile from the land on either side. Fort Moultrie is, in military phrase, commanded by Fort Sumter.

The following is a description of Castle Pinckney, into which Governor Pickens has thrown State troops "for the preservation of the property:"

Castle Pinckney is a small work, situated on the southern extremity of "Shute's Folly Island," between the Hog and Folly Channels. Though in itself not a very considerable military work, yet, from its position, commanding as it does the whole line of our eastern wharves, it becomes of the utmost importance for it to be held by the State authorities. It is, in fact, the immediate outwork of the city, and useful to annoy an invading fleet should it pass the outer forts, and to render their landing very difficult, if not impossible.

In its plan it presents to the South a semi-circular face; the eastern and western faces are formed by the line of rampart following the direction of the tangent to the circular arc at its extremity, and for a distance of twenty yards; the northern side is plain; at both the northeastern and northwestern angles are semi-circular bastions, the outer extremities of the arcs being tangent respectively to the eastern and western sides of the fort. There are two rows of guns—the lower being in casements, (bomb proof,) the embrasures for which are about seven feet above low water mark; and the upper being *en barbette*. The height of the rampart is twenty, and the width thirty-two feet; the width of the outer wall and of the parapet is six feet; the depth of the casements is twenty feet, height ten; the diameter (east and west) of the castle is 170 feet.

The entrance is on the northern side, on either side of which are the officers' and privates' quarters, mess room, &c. The ascent to the barbette is made in the northeastern and northwestern corners of the *terre-parade-plein*. In the centre of the latter is the furnace for heating shot.

Around the foot of the scarp-wall is a breakwater, about twelve feet in width, horizontally, which has its western side extended in a tangent direction to the south, to form the landing. The landing is protected by the fire of several guns sweeping its length.

The armament of this castle consists of about twenty-five pieces, 24 and 32 pounders, a few sea-coast mortars, and six Columbiads—the latter not being mounted. In the magazine is a sufficiency of ammunition, including shot and loaded shell.

This work has been of late put in as thorough repair as possible. Owing to the want of ventilation and the reverberation of the sound, in an engagement, the lower tier of guns would soon become useless, and the occupants would be obliged to resort entirely to the barbette guns and mortars. In this case, the exposure to the enemies' direct shot would not be great, for the parapet is higher than the hulks of most ships, and much higher than the adjoining shore. As to its importance, although if we possessed Forts Sumter and Moultrie it would be of comparatively little use, yet if an enemy possessed it, its proximity to the city would enable the garrison to damage Charleston seriously.

COAST FORTIFICATIONS BEGUN.

The Charleston Mercury, of Thursday, says:

The citizens of Beaufort, through Col. John Barnwell, as authorized by Major-General Schnierle, have erected a redoubt upon the outskirts of their town, intended to protect them from attack by any foreign power. The work is well executed, and at this time nearly completed. It consists in a half-sunken battery, with most ten feet wide, pierced for three eighteen-pounders now in possession of the town authorities. The ramparts are compactly sodded with turf cut from the edge of the neighboring marsh. The redoubt is situated to the west of the town upon the highest spot in that neighborhood, at an elevation of about thirty-five feet above high-water mark. It commands the Port Royal river toward the southeast, the front, and also the rear of the town.

REPUBLICAN "INVINCIBLES" AND THE INAUGURATION OF LINCOLN.—The Philadelphia "Republican Invincibles" held a regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, and after the transaction of the usual business, the subject of the visit to Harrisburg to assist at the inauguration of Gov. Curtin, was broached, and a member moved that—"It is inexpedient for the club to visit Harrisburg." Some opposition was made to the motion, on the ground that it was unnecessary, in view of the fact that no motion to go had been made. To this, the mover of the resolution replied, "that he wished the Republicans to stand by their principles, and he desired some decided expression of opinion, in order to ascertain if it was possible that the club would go to Harrisburg after the 'Continental Speech!'" (Referring to Gov. Curtin's remarks at the McClure dinner.)

The resolution was then adopted, and thus the Harrisburg excursion dispensed with.

The Executive Committee having decided that the Club should make an excursion to Washington, to assist in the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, a motion was made that the Club approve of that act.

Mr. Hamilton desired the members to deliberate well before passing upon the motion.—For one, he was ready to go to Washington; but he wished the members to say whether they were prepared to go notwithstanding any obstacles. There was no use disguising the truth; it was probable that an attempt would be made to stop them. They might be prevented from going through Maryland. In view of these facts, were the members prepared? Should they not go through a course of drilling?

Mr. Newport did not think the gentleman was correct in presuming that opposition would be made to their progress. He had no right to suppose that any portion of our citizens would use force to prevent the Republicans from being present at the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

A member of the Club was of opinion that "forewarned was forearmed," and, consequently, the Club should be on hand to make good the promise of one of its representatives at Washington. When Mr. Iverson, of Ga., vauntingly said that 500,000 Wide Awakes could not inaugurate Mr Lincoln, Mr. Wade, of Ohio, retorted, then 1,000,000 would be on hand. Let the Republicans make good that promise.

Another member here interposed a mild objection. He was a Republican, and he intended to be present at the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, but he would go in his individual capacity, and not as a member of the club. He did not believe what Mr. Iverson said any more than he believed what Mr. Wade rejoined. Mr. Lincoln was now the President of the United States, and not of the Republican party, and hence the Republicans would do wrong to go to Washington in their organized capacity. If they did go, it would only be giving force to the argument of the South, that Mr. Lincoln was the President of a party.

After this speech, the subject was postponed until the next monthly meeting.

THE MONTGOMERY RAID—*Official Statement.*—The War Department has received a dispatch from General Harney, concerning the Kansas robber, Montgomery. His men visited Montgomery's "fort," but only found four women and a son of the robber. Two empty Sharp's rifle boxes were found there. The dispatch adds:

I believe that Montgomery's band is fully as large as represented to be; that they are a ready to protect each other by perjury, assassination, and in every way possible. Their object is, as declared publicly by themselves, to protect fugitive slaves in the Territory, to assist them to run away whenever an opportunity offers, "taking them East and receiving sixty dollars per head," and to drive out of the Territory all who oppose them in so doing. A large portion of the population on the border either belongs to this association or sympathise with them, and those who do not dare not oppose them or give information concerning them. I am satisfied that the greater part, if not all of the donations which are sent to sufferers in Kansas, goes into the hands of this band, and the greater portion of it is perverted from the use intended by purchasing arms and munitions of war for carrying out their plans. It would take a large force to thoroughly break up this band.

Montgomery has a regularly organized band of about sixty men, who receive ten dollars per month, besides a portion of the robberies, &c., and also spies and runners all over the country, who give him timely notice of any movements set on foot against him. The day before the troops reached Mound City, Montgomery's men, to the number of between four hundred or five hundred, assembled and passed resolutions, a copy of which have been published in the Black Republican papers. I think the best and cheapest way to carry out Montgomery and his party will be to furnish the Governor with funds, and let him do it in his own way.

SAD CASE OF RUIN AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday night, a girl named Ann Burt, who is laboring under aberration of mind, attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself while in a cell at the lock-up, in Boston. Her life was saved with difficulty.—The Boston Traveller says:

The girl, who is about twenty-one years of age, handsome and well educated, was brought from a house of ill-fame in Lowell street. She says that she was born at Norfolk, Va., and that her parents are dead. Two years ago she was attending one of the normal schools in this State, when she became the victim of misplaced confidence. After a short career of dissipation she found herself the companion of those who endeavored to make her go into the streets for the means of subsistence, and the thoughts of this degradation rendered her frantic and resulted in the desperate attempt above recorded.

A LADY'S AFTER DINNER SPEECH.—Hitherto the Marchioness of Londonderry has had the repute of being the sole English lady of rank who made extempore speeches. But we see by a London paper that another lady has stepped in to claim the throne—namely, the Countess of Fife, who made a display of her eloquence on the occasion of an entertainment given by the Earl and Countess of Fife, to celebrate the eleventh birthday of their eldest son, the Viscount Macduff. During the evening there was a ball, and at the supper the health of the Earl of Fife and Viscount Macduff were severally given and honored, after which the health of the Countess was proposed, to which she responded in a brilliant speech, remarking: "I am Scotch to the backbone. [Loud cheers.] I glory myself in being connected with Scotland. [Renewed cheers.] I was a Hay before I was a Duff. [Great cheering.] I wish to drink all your good healths. I am glad to see you here, and I hope we may all live to meet on many anniversaries of my boy's birthday. [Cheers.] I will have great pleasure in writing to him to-morrow, and when I tell him how you proposed his health, and how you all received it, I am quite sure he will be very much gratified. [Applause.] I have great pleasure in seeing the volunteers here to-night. I may say, that if the invader does not interfere with us, our army of volunteers, called into existence by the bear idea of invasion, will scatter the reality to the winds." [Loud applause.]

DEATH OF A NOTED CHARACTER.—James W. Whitney, familiarly known as "Milord Coke," the King of the Missouri Legislative lobby, died in Pike county, Mo., on the 13th inst., aged 84 years. In former times, the "Lobby," or third house, was regularly organized at every session of the Missouri Legislature. "Milord Coke" was the perpetual President at the third House, always claiming that position as a matter of right. As a parliamentarian he had no superior in the State, and many a Speaker and Lieut. Governor has been brought to the blush by "Milord's" stinging reviews of some of the decisions given by them from the chair. Mr. Whitney was a graduate of Williams' College. He afterwards studied law in Cazenovia, N. Y., and emigrated to Alton while Illinois was yet a territory. Before coming West he married in Massachusetts, where he lived with his wife and son for a short time, when one day, from some cause which he never would explain, he packed up his clothes and left, never seeing or corresponding with his family afterward.

THE U. S. FLAG AT TEXAS.—We learn from the oldest sea captain in this city, that last Sunday there was not a single vessel in this port that bore the United States flag at its mast-head, as has always been the custom. During a residence here of nearly twenty-five years, he has never before known a Sunday pass without witnessing this honor paid to our national flag. With this exception, it is believed there has not been a Sunday since annexation when the Stars and Stripes were not seen to wave from the shipping in our harbor.—*Galveston (Texas) News, 15th.*

The Charleston Courier of Monday puts the opinions of the press of the other States under the head of the "Foreign Press."

The Attempted Assassination of the President of Peru.

The attempt on President Castilla's life is thus described:

A third attempt has been made to assassinate Gen. Castilla, President of Peru, and to proclaim Col. Firmin Castillo in his place.—On the morning of the 23d of November, at 5½ o'clock, Castilla's private residence, in the Calle de les Divorciados, was surrounded by a part of the "Battalion de Lima," under command of Capt. Enrique Lara, who were also accompanied by a number of private persons. It appears that Capt. Lara selected this hour for the attack on the house, because at six o'clock the servants issued therefrom to go to market, and he could thus gain admittance without previously alarming the inmates.—The troops were divided into two companies, one of which was to enter the house from a side door by the Calle de la Higuera, while the other company was to enter by the principal door in the Divorciados.

Lieut. Miguel Franco, who was on guard at the side door, was immediately shot dead, and the insurrectionists gained admittance to the house and to the bed-room of Castilla, when the President was asleep. He, however, was aroused in season by his wife, and springing from his bed, was saluted by a shot from a revolver, which was prevented from taking effect by the pistol being knocked from the hand of the assassin as it exploded. Castilla then fled to an upper room, followed by one or two more shots, but escaped to the roof and thence into the streets unhurt. In the meantime the President's Guard, which had been taken by surprise, recovered from their stupor, and shots were fired on both sides in the house. Besides Lieut. Franco, Juan Palacios, a soldier of the guard, was killed, and Don Manuel Forcelledo, aide-de-camp of Castilla, received a ball in the arm, which must be amputated close to the shoulder, and from the effects of which it is feared he will die. While the attack was going on, Col. Arguedas, the same who entered the Legislative Palace three years ago, and broke up the Congress at the point of the bayonet, and who lives directly opposite the house of Castilla, came out on his balcony to see what the trouble was.

Addressing the soldiers, he inquired, "What did you come here for?" "We don't know—we only know that our officers told us we must shoot Gen. Castilla." "Well, now shoot your officers," said Arguedas, and the order was obeyed. Capt Manuel Alarco, Lieut. Jacinto Mayorgo, and a citizen, Don Jose Maria de Aparacio, son of the old Gen. Aparacio, were shot dead by the soldiers, and Sergeant J. M. Quispe was severely wounded. This ended the *row*, Lara escaping from the troops and police, which by this time had come up. I should have stated in the proper place that Lieut. Mariano Amorin was shot dead by a soldier of his own, and who relented at the part he was taking, in the bed-room of the President, and it was this incident that saved the President's life. It is said that there is a society existing in Lima, under the name of *Union and Progress*, composed of sworn enemies of Castilla, and at the head of which is Don Pedro Galvez, late Secretary of War, and member of the Congress that was expelled by Castilla, through Arguedas, and under whose directions it is supposed all three of these attacks on the President have been made. It is affirmed by several that they saw Galvez, mounted on a chestnut-colored horse, close to the scene of action at the time the attack was made. Senor Galvez has taken refuge in the Palace of the French Minister.

The Late Earl of Aberdeen.

By the arrival at Portland of the Anglo Saxon, we are informed of the death of the Earl of Aberdeen. George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, has occupied prominent positions in his life-time. He was a conservative statesman, descended of an ancient Scottish house, was born in 1784, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1804. In that year, having resided some time in Greece, he founded the Athenian Society, of which no one might be a member who had not visited Athens. In 1813, he was sent to Vienna, as Ambassador of England, and concluded at Toplitz, October 3d, 1813, the preliminary negotiations by which Austria was detached from the French alliance, and united with England, against Napoleon. He subsequently brought about the alliance of Murat, King of Naples, with Austria; but in 1515 exerted himself vainly to prevent the rupture which took place between the courts of Naples and Vienna, and resulted in the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of the former State. Elected in 1814 a Scottish representative Peer, he uniformly approved himself a decided Tory. In 1828, he became minister of foreign affairs under Wellington. In this position he departed widely from the system of Canning, inasmuch as he abetted the policy of Austria, conducted then by Metternich, his intimate friend. He also disapproved of the battle of Navarino, although he had signed with France and Russia the first protocol in favor of Greece. Upon the dissolution of the Wellington administration consequent upon the reform agitation, he went into the opposition, Jan. 16, 1830. He henceforward showed himself more than ever the irreconcilable enemy of every liberal proposition, and became the supporter of the pretensions of Don Miguel, whom while in power he had ridiculed, and of Don Carlos, whom he aided both in and out of Parliament. The most important act of his administration had been the recognition of Louis Philippe, saluted king of the French, after the memorable days of July. In the ministry formed by Peel and Wellington, which endured only for the session of 1834-'35, Aberdeen held the appointment of colonial secretary. When Peel took office, in 1841, Aberdeen received again the portfolio of foreign affairs, and appeared to have learned that his tory tendencies were to be repressed rather than indulged. He supported Peel in repealing the corn laws, and retired with him on the ministerial changes which succeeded the enactment of that policy. He has since occasionally spoken against the government, particularly in the affairs of Greece. During the Cabinet crisis of 1851 he was sent for by the Queen, with a view to undertake the government with Sir John Graham, but declined that responsibility. He had previously refused to co-operate with Lord Stanley. In February, 1852, on the accession to power of the protectionist party, the Earl of Aberdeen took office as Minister of Foreign Affairs, under the Premiership of the Earl of Derby. The mismanagement of the Crimean War, however, drove that Ministry out of power, and since then, up to the time of his death, the Earl of Aberdeen has lived in comparative retirement.

A GREAT REFORM AT NAPLES.—A number of sailors on the British man-of-war Hannibal, stationed at Naples, having died of small-pox, application was made for permission to bury the dead on the island, and it was granted, as "nothing could be refused," it was observed, "to Admiral Mundy and the British Government." This is the first instance known of such a permission having been granted. It is understood that the men were buried in the cemetery of the Island, which must have been consecrated ground, and, if so, a great principle has been established.

SUICIDE.—Miss Virginia Miller, only daughter of J. H. Miller, Esq., of Cadiz, Ky., committed suicide by drowning, Sunday night, the 16th inst. Miss Miller was a lunatic, and an inmate of the Asylum, at Hopkinsville, at the time it was destroyed. After the burning of the Asylum, her father brought her home, and procured a watchful attendant to guard her. Notwithstanding, she managed to escape Sunday night, about twelve o'clock, and immediately threw herself into the river adjoining the town.

THE JAPANESE AND THE PRUSSIANS.—Letters from Japan to October 30, state that the Prussians have been positively refused a treaty, and the Commissioner, Count Eulenberg, who is supplied with two ships-of-war, finds himself in an unpleasant predicament, not knowing what to do. Prince Mito, the great enemy to foreigners, and the head of the recent rebellion against the Tycoon's ministry, is dead. It is reported that he died from poison, but being a man over 60 he probably died from natural causes.

ARIZONA GOES WITH THE SOUTH.—The Mesilla (Arizona) Times, commenting upon the secession movement, says:

"In the event of the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, Arizona will knock at the door of their first Congress for admission as a State; and it is probable New Mexico will do the same."

OLD CLOTHES FOR KANSAS.—The St. Joseph Journal learns that a day or two since, as the hands on the railroad were unloading a car, a barrel, marked "old clothes," tumbled to pieces, and instead of old pants, vests, &c., out rolled cartridges, very much to the astonishment of all. The barrel was sent out by the Emigrant Aid Society.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.—On the levee, at New Orleans, Monday night, Gustave Leferandere, a policeman, who had ordered some fruit-sellers to put out a fire they had built, was stabbed to the heart, and died before he could spring his rattle. The murderer escaped.

STATE CONVENTION CALLED BY THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.—The Democratic State Committee of Illinois have called a State Convention, to be held in Springfield on the 16th of January, to confer as to the existing national crisis and adopt a line of policy relative thereto.

INCENDIARY LANGUAGE.—Rufus Hendrick was arrested at Clarkesville, Va., a few days ago, for uttering insurrectionary language.—His head was partially shaved, his face blacked, and he was then carried around town a little. He was shipped for Ohio.

A COSTLY RAM.—Mr. Samuel Thorne, of Duchess county, N. Y., has recently imported from England a Southdown ram, at a cost of $1,250; and, even at such a price, Mr. Thorne congratulates himself on the acquisition.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—At the recent session of the Court at St. Johns, N. B., W. Munford and J. Bean were sentenced by Judge Ritchie to be hanged on the 5th day of January next. The offence of Munford was murder, and that of Bean, rape.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.—Dan'l T. Palmer postmaster at Whaley's Store, Loudoun county, Va., vice James Whaley, resigned.—Benj. F. Cornelix postmaster at Clifty, Fayette county, Va., vice Wm. S. McVey, resigned.

ROUTE AGENT APPOINTED.—Thos. J. Edwards, of Petersburg, has been appointed Route Agent between Richmond and Weldon, in place of Robert E. Potts, declined.

THE SLAVE YACHT WANDERER.—This notorious slaver was sold to an American, a few days since, at Havana, Cuba, for the sum of $15,000.

Reuben H. Brown has been arrested in Rockingham county, Va., for stealing $100 from Miss Catherine Hill.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Citizens' Meeting.—A large and highly intelligent meeting of the citizens of Richmond was held at the African Church last Thursday night, to take into consideration the present condition of the country.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Thomas W. McCance, on whose motion Capt. WYATT M. ELLIOTT was called to the chair.

Capt. Elliott returned thanks for the honor, and promised to discharge the duty to the best of his ability, relying upon the dignity and character of the citizens present to sustain him. We are not here for party purposes, but for a higher and nobler duty—we are here for purposes touching those questions which concern our honor and dignity. We are here as a band of brothers, such as Virginians have ever been and ever will be in times of peril—impelled by honor, by duty and by patriotism to action. He then invited the persons present to give utterance to such sentiments as may be called for by the occasion.

Mr. David J. Burr nominated as Vice Presidents the following gentlemen, and they were chosen by acclamation:

R. B. Haxall,	Jos. R. Anderson,
James Dunlop,	R. O. Haskins,
Abram Warwick,	Thos. H. Ellis,
R. G. Morriss,	John Jones,
Wm. Palmer,	Lewis Webb,
Jas. A. Cowardin,	Chas. W. Purcell,
Robt. A. Paine,	John A. Belvin.
Ambrose Carlton,	

Mr. John Purcell nominated as Secretaries the following gentlemen, and they were elected: R. Milton Cary, John H. Montague, John Thompson Brown, John H. Claiborne, J. Addir Pleasants.

Mr. George W. Randolph offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a committee of twenty-five, to prepare and report business for the action of the meeting.

The Chairman thereupon appointed the following gentlemen:

Geo. W. Randolph,	Thos. T. Giles,
A. L. Holladay,	Wm Old,
Nathaniel T. Pryor,	R. B. Heath,
Judge Wm. H. Lyons,	Gen. T. F. August,
Judge John Robertson,	Wm. G. Paine,
Sam'l J. Harrison,	John Purcell,
Dr. R. Grattan,	Wm. H. Macfarland,
Wyndham Robertson,	David J. Burr,
R. T. Daniel,	Judge John A. Meredith,
R. R. Howison,	A. A. Morson,
Jno. H. Gilmer,	Thos. W. McCance,
R. S. Ellis,	Boiling W. Haxall,
Robt. Ridgway,	Jas. Randolph Tucker.

The Committee retired, and calls were made for T. T. Cropper.

At the invitation of the President, T. T. CROPPER, Esq., took the stand, and addressed the meeting at length. He commenced by denouncing party lines in times like these, and declared that any man who could raise party above his country, was a traitor, and deserved a traitor's doom. He then reviewed briefly the aggressions of the abolition party, and denounced them in merited terms. He scorned their threats of "coercion," and after alluding to Forney, of Pennsylvania, and his army of 80,000 Black Republican cohorts, declared that there were patriots at the North to meet them on their own grounds in defence of the South. The speaker knew that there were patriots in New York and elsewhere, ready to join us in defence of our rights, and, for one, he rejoiced that there were true men there, who deserved our sympathy and should have our support. R. C. Cowardin had an eloquent tribute to the memory of Henry Clay, and then referred to the compromises which the South had yielded, until forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. He next alluded to the sentiment of John Bell, that "justice to the slaveholder as well as humanity to the negro, require the extension of the area of slavery," and vowed that the South could not be circumscribed within her present limits. Mr. C. then reviewed the political history of the country, and concluded by a stirring appeal for a union of the South.

Mr. Botts was next called for. The President invited Mr. Botts to the stand, but it was ascertained that he was not present.

Cries were next made for Johnson, and Duke Johnson, Esq., was invited to the stand, but declined to speak, as there was nothing before the meeting, and he had nothing to say.

GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Business, reported the following resolutions:

Virginia having manifested her appreciation of the benefits of the Federal Union not only by her active agency in its formation, her sacrifices to maintain it, and her unswerving fidelity to the Constitution, but more emphatically still by her endurance of long continued aggression upon the constitutional rights of herself and her sister States of the South, we deem it unnecessary to reiterate the declaration, often made, of her desire to maintain that Union, so long as its essential conditions are fulfilled.

A period has at length arrived, however, when acquiescence in existing conditions in things ceases to be patriotic, and sound conservatism demands a revision of the constitutional relations of Virginia with the sister states of the Union, for the purpose of providing more effectual guarantees of her rights.

We recognize as the chief source of our evils the anti slavery sentiment of the North, which denies to the Southern States their rights in the Territories, which is shown by legislative enactment, the Fugitive Slave law; paralyzes the action of the judiciary, by political votes, in the last resort, under the form of a Presidential election, seized the Federal Executive, with the avowed intention of so administering the Government as to circumscribe slavery, and to place it where the Northern mind shall rest satisfied that it is in the course of ultimate extinction.

We deem it, therefore, no longer compatible with the safety of this State or of the South to endure assaults, though made under constitutional forms, which can only be checked by constitutional guarantees so plain that they cannot be evaded, and, in default of obtaining such guarantees in the Union, it behooves this State and the South to look elsewhere for safety: Therefore, resolved,

1st. That we appro