Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Tuesday and Friday at $2, in advance.
THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Friday, and mailed to subscribers at $1 per annum.

SATURDAY MORNING..MARCH 16, 1861.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XIX.---NO. 63. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1861. PRICE ONE CENT.

Richmond Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

1 square, 1 day.....$0.50		1 square, 6 days.....$3.50	
1...do... 2 days..... 0.75		1...do... 6 days..... 1.75	
1...do... 3 days..... 1.00		1...do...12 days..... 2.00	
1...do... 4 days..... 1.25		1...do... 1 month.... 5.00	

Larger advertisements in exact proportion.

Advertisements published until forbid, will be charged 50 cts. per square of SIXTY LINES for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

FRIDAY, March 15, 1861.

The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. GEO. W. NOLLEY, of the M. E. Church.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. FISHER, of Northampton, presented a series of resolutions adopted by the citizens of his county, disapproving of the inaction of the Convention, repudiating the Peace Conference propositions, and favoring immediate secession, &c.

Mr. FISHER, in commenting on the resolutions, alluded to the change of feeling among the Union men of his county, as one of the cheering signs that the popular tide was setting in the right direction.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. GOODE, of Mecklenburg, presented a series of resolutions adopted by the citizens of that county, repudiating the result of the Peace Conference, and declaring it the duty of Virginia at once to withdraw from the Union, and place herself by the side of her Southern sisters.

Mr. GOODE endorsed the high character of the citizens he represented, and paid a tribute to their gallantry.

The resolutions were referred.

Mr. WISE, of Pulaski, presented a series of resolutions from that county, declaring that Virginia had already done all that her honor required to preserve the Union, and that all further overtures must come from the North; opposing coercion, declaring that the first attempt in that direction ought to be resisted by Virginia, and favoring secession.

Mr. FORBES, of Buckingham, presented a series of reunion resolutions from that county.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

MILITARY DEFENCES.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Hanover, moved that the Convention take up his resolution on the military strength of the State—a like motion having been lost yesterday for want of a full vote. Mr. RICHARDSON demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. BROWN, of Preston, opposed the taking up of the resolution. He thought the agitation of such subjects foreign to the purposes of the Convention would have a tendency to depreciate State stock.

The motion to take up was lost—ayes 35, noes 46.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Convention then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. SOUTHALL, of Albemarle, in the Chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the reports from the Committee on Federal Relations.

The CHAIRMAN said the strict parliamentary rule would require the consideration of the majority report alone; but such a course would exclude the minority reports. Hence the Chair would proceed by the method of giving all a fair and equal opportunity of competing with the majority report.

Mr. CONRAD, of Frederick, (Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations,) took the floor. He said the majority report was the result of a thorough and deliberate investigation of all the subjects referred to the Committee. Upon the final vote on that report, the Committee being comparatively thin at the time, the vote stood twelve in the affirmative to two in the negative. He believed that with a full committee, not more than four or five votes would have been recorded against it. He urged a full examination of the subjects reported, and proceeded to discuss the propositions embraced. He passed over the several sections with a brief announcement of their purposes, and said that he considered their adoption necessary to the safety of the country. He did not regret that the Committee had yet been unable to furnish a report upon the proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution, for a discussion of the subjects here presented would enable the members to see their intimate connection with the first proposition. He could not agree with those gentlemen who went for immediate secession without a further effort to adjust the pending difficulties. He entertained the highest respect for their opinions, but could not subscribe to them. He believed the people expected the Convention to make every possible effort to restore the Union as it was, and if all failed, then the last resort might be adopted.

He proceeded to consider the objection urged against assuming a decided position on these great questions. He thought it proceeded from a want of due reflection. Whenever a great crisis in our National history arises, it is peculiarly proper for Virginia to make a declaration of her rights. No greater or more momentous crisis than the present had ever been presented. New questions had sprung out of the existing difficulties, which it was indispensible, if there was to be any amicable adjustment, to have settled now. If we make demands, we must lay down the principles upon which we make those demands. They must be presented in the imperative form of a demand of right. He would leave it to the judgment of the Convention to say whether any portion of the report could be omitted, without destroying the symmetry of the whole. He then proceeded to consider the eighth resolution, which he thought would meet the disapprobation of the Northern mind, and even among us it would find opponents when first presented. It reads as follows:

"The people of Virginia recognize the American principle that government is founded in the consent of the governed, and they concede the right of the people of the several states of this Union, for just causes, to withdraw from their association under the Federal Government with the peoples of the other States, and to erect new governments for their better security; and they will never consent that the Federal power, which is in part their power, shall be exerted for the purpose of subjugating the people of such States to the Federal authority."

The Northern people (continued Mr. CONRAD) for the seventy years of our national existence, had given little attention to questions of constitutional right. The principle that any people have a right to reform, alter or abolish any form of their Government, made for their benefit, was the fundamental principle of Republican liberty. The affirmation here is simply that the people of the several States may, for just causes, withdraw from their association with the Federal Government. If gentlemen were disposed to deny this principle on this floor, it was his opinion that they had sadly degenerated since the days of 1776. Unless it could be shown that the government of the people of a State had been destroyed, or merged in some other form of government, they still possessed this right. If they had a right to change their form of State government, they also had a right to change their form of Federal government.—He did not regard it as a revolutionary right. He maintained that the proposition was sound and impregnable, established during the American Revolution, leaving the people free to change their forms of government. It was originally an American principle, but was now recognized both in England and France. He then called attention to the language of the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Bill of Rights, where the principle was distinctly affirmed.

The report was further intended to deny to the Government at Washington any right, in any way, forcible or otherwise, to decide the question of the secession of the States. It affirms that it is not granted by the Constitution. It was somewhat remarkable that Mr. Lincoln, while he admits that he has no power to deal with the question peaceably, should contend for the right of dealing with it forcibly. This alone would present the question in an extraordinary form—that he has no power to make peace, but has the right to make war. On this point Mr. CONRAD made a constitutional argument, and spoke of the ingeniously devised bill in Congress for the collection of revenue outside of the ports of entry; but this bill, he said, was directly in contradiction of a provision of the Constitution.

The other propositions were those which made demands upon the Northern States, and he believed that when those demands came before the committee, they would meet with no opposition upon this floor. They would embrace all that was necessary for the protection of Virginia. There might be some difference of opinion as to the method proposed, of a direct appeal to the people; but his own opinion was, that if it was carried, the Northern people were now prepared to say that they would give to Virginia anything, within the bounds of right, which she thinks proper to demand.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of Richmond city, indicated his purpose to address the Convention, but as the hour was late, he would prefer to postpone his remarks until to-morrow, if any gentleman felt disposed to move an adjournment.

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, of Augusta, the Committee rose; and, the President having resumed the Chair, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. HALL, of Lancaster, the Convention adjourned.

LENGTH OF DAYS.—At Berlin and London the longest day has sixteen and a half hours. At Stockholm and Upsal, the longest has eighteen and a half hours, and the shortest five and a half. At Hamburg, Dantzic and Stettin, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven. At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk, the longest has nineteen, and the shortest five hours. At Torneo, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two and a half. At Waudorbus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d of July, without interruption; and in Spitzbergen, the longest lasts three months and a half.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 15, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, Mr. BRANCH in the chair.

Bills Passed.—House bill to amend the act concerning District Free Schools in the county of Jefferson; Senate bill to incorporate the Queen's Point Division, No. 28, of the Sons of Temperance, in the county of Hampshire; Senate bill to authorize the sale of certain Church property in the town of Moorefield; Senate bill to amend the act incorporating the Insurance Company of the State of Virginia, of Richmond; Senate bill to incorporate the Oxford Cotton and Woolen Company; Senate bill for the incorporation of the Home Mining and Manufacturing Company; Senate bill to amend the first section of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company," passed the 12th of February, 1861; Senate bill allowing compensation to Parsha A. Fowlkes and Joseph C. Fowlkes, for the arrest of three convicts, escaped from the jail of Lunenburg county; Senate bill in relation to the devise made by Joel Osborne to the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Company.

Bill Reported.—Mr. COGHILL asked leave to report a bill autorizing the amendment of the charter of Holliday's Cove Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. COGHILL, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, March 15th, 1861.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock by Speaker CRUTCHFIELD, and opened with prayer by Rev. GEORGE PETTIGREW, of the Reformed Church.

A communication was read from the Senate announcing the passage of a number of bills.

Senate bill organizing a volunteer cavalry company in Albemarle county, was read three times and passed.

Senate bill for the relief of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, was, on motion of Mr. BARBOUR, laid on the table.

Senate bill amending the charter of the Black Lick and Plaster Bank Turnpike Company, was read three times and passed.

Senate bill authorizing the Loch Leven Rangers, of Lunenburg, to organize with a less number than now required by law, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Senate bill incorporating the Cove Creek Lead, Copper, and Iron Manufacturing Company, in the county of Tazewell, was read three times and passed.

House bill amending chapter 108 of the Code of Virginia, concerning births, marriages and deaths, with the amendment proposed thereto by the Senate, was taken up and the amendment concurred in. The House also concurred in Senate amendments to bill for paying Commissioners.

Senate bill increasing the pay of certain officers of the Public Guard was read three times and passed, with the following amendment, offered by Mr. KEMPER:

Provided, however, That the Captain of the Public Guard shall not receive the increase of pay allowed him by this act while receiving a salary as Superintendent of the Armory.

The following Senate bills were also passed: Authorizing the Circuit Court of Preston county to legalize the conveyance of a tract of land made by Andrew Oliphant, as guardian of Wm. Smith, an idiot; incorporating the Silver Run Mining and Manufacturing Company; also, the Burning Springs and Oil Line Railroad Company; extending the limits of Fredericksburg; incorporating the Laurel Valley Coal and Oil Company, in Mason county; amending the charters of the Hampshire New Creek County and Virginia Car Springs Company; incorporating the Commonwealth's Savings Bank of Richmond; authorizing Thomas Chancellor to make a wharf on his lands; incorporating the Coal and Oil Company of Braxton county.

Adverse Reports.—Senate bills for the relief of Saml. Oppenheimer, of Powhatan county, and for the relief of Thos. K. Davis, Sheriff of Prince William county, were reported on adversely by the Committee on Finance.

Hour of Meeting.—Mr. KEMPER offered a resolution that on and after Wednesday next the House meet at 10 o'clock. Adopted.

The Adjutant General.—When Senate bill to "increase the pay of the Adjutant General for services rendered the State in the year 1858-'59" came up, Mr. KEMPER asked that it be passed. Mr. HOLDEAY hoped that it would be referred. Mr. KEMPER said such a course was unnecessary, the Military Committee having reported a similar bill heretofore by unanimous vote. Mr. GIBSON of Jefferson, denied the accuracy of the statement. He was a member of said committee, and had always been opposed to any such bill

Mr. CRANE said the John Brown raid had initiated a system of solicitation for increased pay by a great many. The official duties of the Adjutant General had no doubt been much increased by Brown's inroad; for Gov. Wise, on his own responsibility, had given him nearly $1,000 additional pay. The committee then reported a bill making him a salaried officer, ($2,000 per annum.) This bill proposed to pay him that salary for the years '58 and '59. It was a fact which alarmed him, that Virginia was fast becoming a military power, and he did not doubt that the gallant officers in command would soon be called on to march their forces against whom nobody could tell. An Ordnance Department had been created at the present session, creating the offices of Superintendent and subordinates, at salaries amounting in the aggregate to $10,000. The proposed pay of the Adjutant General would make $12,000, a sum to come out of the Treasury to pay to men holding merely nominal offices. The very rocks would cry out against him, were he to sit still and see Eastern Virginia a military power, and selecting officers from her own citizens to command that power, for the protection of a species of property which goes unscathed, and pays not a cent to increase the receipts of the Treasury. If the East desires the fraternal feeling of the Western portion of Virginia, stop this thing ere it is too late. If you do not, the armed forces of the State may have to be turned upon the revolted colonies, because they cannot, and will not, stand this eternal increase of taxation. He hoped the bill would be returned to the Senate.

The bill was finally laid on the table, on motion of Mr. CHRISTIAN.

Petition.—Mr. WARD presented the petition of John A. Russell, praying relief from taxes improperly imposed, in consequence of an erroneous assessment upon certain lands in Frederick county.

Sale of James River and Kanawha Canal.—The engrossed bill for the sale and transfer of the James River and Kanawha Canal was taken up and passed—ayes 115, noes 2; and Mr. ANDERSON was requested to communicate the fact to the Senate, and request the concurrence of that body in the same.

Adjourned.

FORT SUMTER.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that Gen. Scott, in reply to a letter from a Southern citizen, stated that Sumter is to be evacuated.—A Washington dispatch says:

The facts are, that a messenger has been sent to Sumter to announce the decision of the President and the Cabinet to Major Anderson, who will communicate it to Gov. Pickens; but the mode of evacuation has not yet been decided upon. Gen. Scott favors the garrison coming overland to Washington, whilst the President prefers they should be brought to Fortress Monroe in a steamer direct from the fortress.

Three soldiers, who obtained their discharge from Fort Sumter, arrived in New York Wednesday. They say Maj. Anderson is short of both provisions and fuel. According to one of their statements, there are twenty-five more men whose term of service expires this day, Wednesday, 13th. He says that none of them will re enlist.

SEIZURE OF A VESSEL AT NEW YORK.—The New York Herald of yesterday says:

The first seizure at this port, growing out of the resignation of United States Collectors at Southern ports took place yesterday. On or about 2d January last, the schooner Restless, of Great Egg Harbor, N. J., sailed from Philadelphia to Mobile under the usual coasting license. At Mobile she got a cargo for Havana. Her Captain, as usual, surrendered his license and applied to the Collector at Mobile for a register. The Collector replied that he had ceased to be a United States officer, and that he could not furnish a United States register. The captain entered his protest, had it countersigned by the Spanish Consul at Mobile, and sailed for Havana; whence, after discharging and reloading, he sailed for this port, arriving here yesterday morning. On his arrival the schooner was instantly seized by Mr. Schell, under the 8th section of the "Act for enrolling and licensing ships," &c., dated 20th February, 1793. We believe that this is the first case of the kind which has arisen at this port since the secession of the Southern States.

THE U. S. MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—The Navy Department have received dispatches from Commodore Bell, commanding this squadron, dated U. S. flag-ship Richmond, Messina, 16th February, ult. The Iroquois arrived at Naples on the 30th January, and was remaining there. On the 15th February an accident occurred, resulting in the death of John Fitzgerald, seaman, and serious but not fatal injury to Joseph Heimmings, seaman, and Lorenzo Messina, musician.

The U. S. Fleet for the South.

The New York papers of Thursday furnish the following list of the vessels about to sail from that port for the South:

The Empire City is a hired steamer, of 1,751 tons burthen. She has taken out clearance papers for Indianola, Texas, and is to bring back the troops of the U. S. Division recently disorganized there.

The Star of the West is well known for her unsuccessful trip to Charleston and rapid retreat. Her clearance is for Brazos Santiago, Texas, and her duty is to bring back U. S. troops—a duty similar to that of the Star of the West. Her supply of stores, doubtless intended for provisioning the men during their passage to the North, consists of about two hundred barrels of meat (beef and pork,) three hundred barrels of bread, two hundred barrels of flour, several barrels of sugar, beans, whiskey, and such like stores, a few large bags of potatoes, supplies of coffee, tea, &c. Yesterday her tanks were filled with water, and fresh provisions for the cabin table shipped. In addition to the foregoing, several hundred feet of scantling and planks, for the purpose of erecting berths for the soldiers, were placed on the two upper decks. There was a small supply of coal on the lower deck and in the hold, but apparently not more than would have been required by the steamer for her own use during an ordinary passage from this city to Indianola and back. She is no better prepared now to stand a raking fire of cannon than at the time she received the unpleasant salute tendered her from the masked batteries of Morris' Island. She is a lighter vessel than the Empire City, being 1,172 tons burthen, and drawing twelve feet of water.

The Crusader is a screw propeller of the third class. She is rated as being of 549 tons burthen, and on the present trip has a full complement of one hundred and ten men (including officers.) Her armament has been increased to ten guns (nine thirty-two pounders and one brass twenty-four pounder) and ammunition to match. She has on board a full cargo, consisting of stores, powder and other ammunition, coal, &c., which was taken on at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. She was expected to sail this morning for Charleston to bring away the soldiers from Fort Sumter, and the following is a list of the names of the officers: Lieutenant Commanding, T. A. M. Craven; Lieutenants, James M. Duncan, J. M. Breese and A. E. R. Benham; Master, R. R. Wallace; Surgeon, J. W. B. Greenhow. The Crusader—formerly the Cromwell—arrived last month at this station from the West Indian waters, where she had, like the Mohawk and Wyandot, acted as one of the Cuban coast fleet, whose duty it is to intercept slavers. She was not put out of commission, but underwent some needed repairs of an unimportant nature.

The Mohawk is also a third class screw propeller. She is rated at 464 tons burthen, and is expected to have as full a complement of men as the Crusader—viz: one hundred and ten. Her armament has also been increased, she now having eight guns—six thirty-two pounders, one twenty-four and one twelve. She has been nearly ready for sea for some few days, having on board the greater part of her cargo, consisting of stores, ammunition and coal, and only requiring a small supply of officers' provision and water. She was engaged yesterday taking on board the remaining portion of her coal; and the general bustle of getting ready for sea was to be observed, although actual orders had not been received. The following is a list of the officers for the present trip: Lieut. Commanding, J. H. Strong; Lieutenants, J. M. Arnold, C. C. Carpenter, C. Hatfield; Master, not yet on board; Surgeon, Thos. Bloodgood.

The Harriet Lane has recently been placed in perfect order for active service. Her original armament consisted of four twenty-five pound Dahlgren guns and one thirty-two pounder. Recently she received an addition to her powerful batteries in the shape of three long thirty-two pounders. The larger guns are placed in the ports about the paddle boxes; the twenty-four pounders are fixed aft. Her complement of small arms are very strong and of the best kind. It consists of Minnie rifled muskets, Sharpe's improved pistols, Colt's navy revolvers, navy boarding pistols and the improved navy cutlass. There is also on board a twelve pound boat howitzer, fitted for the launch. This piece of ordinance has a field carriage attached, so that the gun can be removed from the launch and instantly fitted on to the carriage, to be used for land service. The following is a list of her officers: John Faunce, Commander; D. B. Constable, First Lieutenant; D. D. Thompkins, Second Lieutenant; H. O. Porter, Second Lieutenant; Thomas M. Duncan, Third Lieutenant; J. M. Dashiell, Third Lieutenant; Horace Gamble, Third Lieutenant.

The Supply has been in commission for some few days past, and, having all her cargo on board, is expected to sail upon very short warning. It is not expected that Commander Walke will take charge of her during the intended trip.

The Coatzacoalcos has been chartered by the Government, and is now coaling. This vessel is rated as A2, 1,953 tons burthern, eight feet draught, has two decks; is built of oak, copper and iron fastened; has a walking beam of engine, with a stroke of twelve feet, and a seventy-inch cylinder; was built in Niagara City in 1854 for the lake trade, and was then known by the name of the America.—She was brought down the rapids of the St. Lawrence with the Canada, another vessel of the same line, and was then, after great alteration, fitted out for the Havana trade.

The Philadelphia has also been chartered by the Government, and will shortly be gotten ready for service.

The destination of the foregoing vessels is supposed to be Fort Sumter, but we should not be at all surprised to find that they are every one to be sent to the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of reinforcing Fort Pickens and the other forts along the Florida coast.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS—*A Black Republican Flag in Port.*—A decided excitement was created in New Orleans on the 8th inst., by the appearance at the mast-head of the ship Adelaide Bell, owned in New Hampshire, of a flag which the Captain of the ship proclaimed to be a "Black Republican flag," and defied anybody to pull it down. Intelligence of the exhibition and its accompanying threat were soon spread abroad, and the Captain was waited upon by several parties, who induced him to lower the obnoxious bunting.—The flag which created so much attention is the old "Stars and Stripes," with this difference, that the stripes are reversed, there being a red stripe next below the union, whilst in the Goverment flag a white stripe comes next to the union. Much indignation is expressed at the conduct of the Captain, who denies, however, that the flag had any political significance, and asserts that the flag was presented to the ship when she was launched, seven years ago, by Mr. Isaac Bell, of Mobile, after whose wife, Mrs. Adelaide Bell, the ship was named. His statement is disbelieved, the "Vigilant" Committee sticking to their assertion that the flag is known at sea among sea-captains as the flag of the Northern or Black Republican States, and has been so recognized for three or four years.

RESIGNATIONS, &c.—Mr. T. C. De Leon, of South Carolina, a clerk in the Topographical Bureau, has resigned. Col. Phillips, of Virginia, formerly Sixth Auditor, has been removed from the clerkship of the Finance Committee of the Senate. Joseph Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, has been removed, and Edmonds, of Michigan, appointed in his place. Charles Welsh, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, has resigned, and —— Berrien, of New York, for some years Clerk in the Fourth Auditor's Office, succeeds him. The Senate, in executive session yesterday, confirmed the appointment of Geo. W. McClennan, Esq., as Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Prof. Mason, of Tennessee, has been appointed to a vacant $1200 clerkship in the General Post-Office Department. Mr. Hutchins, lately clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives, has been appointed to a $1200 clerkship in the Interior Department. Mr. Greiner, of Ohio, editor of a paper in Columbus, will probably be selected for Governorship of New Mexico, vice Rencher, of North Carolina. Mr. G. was the author of many of the songs in the Tip and Ty, Taylor and Fillmore, and other political campaigns. George Harrington, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed Assistant Treasurer.—*Wash. States.*

MIRES, THE FRENCH BANKER.—Mires, the great French banker, illustrates the ups and downs of life quite as aptly as the princes and potentates who in this century seem elevated only as a target for the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. Mires, only twelve years ago, was desperately poor, and utterly unknown; Mires, within the last year, has been a name constantly in men's mouths; he rivalled the Rothschilds in wealth and in the magnitude of his financial operations; he was one of the powers of the French Government; he bought out the great Parisian journal *Constitutionnel*, and wished to control public opinion as he had done stocks; he married his daughter to a Prince de Polignac, a scion of one of the proudest houses in France; he negotiated or attempted to negotiate in his own name the great Turkish loan, and thus by his endeavors to bear on his shoulders the weight of a sinking Empire, brought upon himself the notice of the world. To-day, Mires lies in a Paris jail, and none so poor as to do him reverence; his fortune is gone, his power is annihilated, his rival Rothschild has triumphed, his good name is sullied; and his princely son-in-law has offered to relinquish to the creditors the dowry given by Mires when he made his daughter Princess de Polignac.

TRAGEDY IN WHEELING—*Suicide.*—A difficulty occurred at the Sprigg House, in Wheeling, Va., on the 13th inst., between Richard Hadden and James P. McLane, a salesman in a drug store, in which the former was shot in the breast, and it is thought mortally wounded. The Intelligencer thus relates the conclusion of the tragedy:

Young McLane, yesterday morning, came down to the store at which he was engaged, on Main street, as usual, though evidently agitated on account of the rash act of the few hours previous, and the probable consequences. About 9 o'clock, however, learning that he was about to be arrested, he disappeared. Yesterday evening his numerous friends and relatives were startled by a dispatch from Bellaire, stating that he had shot himself near that village, and was dead. Young McLane was about twenty years of age, and was greatly admired by his employers and loved by his associates.

It appears that upon leaving the store in the morning, McLane went down slowly to the West Wheeling Ferry Landing, and, after crossing, stood for some time on the Ohio shore looking into the water, and then proceeded down towards Bellaire. He is supposed to have lingered along the route between the Ferry Landing and the place where the body was found, a short distance this side of Bellaire, until about half-past two o'clock; and being in a distracted state of mind, because compelled to leave his home a felon, drew his pistol and shot himself through the heart. He seemed to have been thinking the matter over before committing the rash act, as he had whittled quite a large niche in the fence against which he had been standing. Before firing the pistol he wrote his name upon his shirt bosom with a pencil. When first discovered by a boy he was still struggling, but died in a short time, and was removed to a house near by.

INDIAN CHASE AFTER A MAIL COACH.—The Mesilla Valley Times of the 2d records numerous depredations of the Navajo Indians all along the border, among which is the following account of a chase after a mail coach:

The fact that the Indians had but three horses, and were entirely destitute of fire arms, was the only thing that prevented the stage from being cut off and the inmates massacred. The Indians, to the number of seventy, were discovered approaching the road from a pass in the mountains, with the evident intention of getting ahead of the stage. The driver crowded the mules to their utmost, and succeeded in making such rapid headway as to avoid an attack from the whole party at once. Not more than twenty Indians succeeded in reaching the stage at the same time, and for most of the way the attack was kept up by only from nine to twelve. They would come up, three upon each horse, and dismount, leaving the animals hitched to the bushes, to be mounted in turn by others on foot. By these delays they succeeded in keeping a party of fresh men constantly around the coach.

This running fight was kept up for more than nine miles, and the Indians succeeded twice in stopping the stage, and run it out of the road several times. They wounded the side driver in the thigh with an arrow, but not seriously, and also one of the mules in the head. There were five men in the stage—three passengers, the conductor and driver. All were armed with revolvers, but there was only one gun among the party. They kept up a constant fire while the Indians were in range and are confident they killed three, besides wounding many more.

LINCOLN'S HAT.—One of the Representatives of Ohio in Congress reports an interesting and rather amusing incident of the Inauguration, which the Cincinnati Commercial thus records:

On approaching the platform where he was to take his oath and be inducted into the office of Chief Executive, Mr. Lincoln removed his hat and held it in his hand, as he took the seat assigned him. The article seemed to be a burden. He changed it awkwardly from one to another, and finally, despairing of finding for it any other easy position, deposited it upon the platform beside him. Senators and Judges crowded him, and to make room for them, he removed nearer to the front of the stage, carrying his tile with him. Again it was dandled uneasily, and, as Senator Baker approached to introduce him to the audience, he made a motion as if to replace the tile on the stage under the seat, when Douglas, who had been looking on quietly, and apparently with some apprehensions of a catastrophe to the hat, said, "permit me, sir," and gallantly took the vexatious article and *held it during the entire reading of the Inaugural.* "Dug" must have reflected pretty seriously during that half hour, that instead of delivering an inaugural address from that portico, he was holding the hat of the man who was doing it.

THE FORMAL SECESSION OF TEXAS.—The special correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent writes thus from Austin, the capital of Texas, on the 4th inst. The italics are those of the writer:

Texas went out of the Federal Union this morning bright and early. By a count of the votes cast at the election for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the ordinanee of secession, the result so far is a majority of 25,459.—The majority will be increased as the additional returns come in; for the counting and registering of which provision is made.

On the counting of the votes and the making known the result, the President of the Convention, O. M. Roberts, arose and said:—"I pronounce the State of Texas a free, sovereign and independent nation; so declared by the voice, and will so be upheld by the arms of her people. The thundering of cannon and general rejoicing of the people attest the supremest gratification of the citizens of Texas at our deliverance from free negro bondage and our emergence to the condition of freemen again. Gen. Houston at one time declared his perfect willingness to abide the result of submitting the question to the people; but now he is moody, silent, discontented and disposed to bring on difficulties. *He may be deposed by the Convention, and a patriot placed in the Executive Chair of State.—It is probable that he will be.*

FROM PENSACOLA.—The Warrington correspondent of the Pensacola Observer writes as follows, under date of March 7th:

The families are flying into the country, and preparations are being made for a severe conflict. The men are at work night and day putting the batteries in perfect order, balls are being cast in the Navy-Yard, and communication with the vessels outside is to be cut off immediately. Several families have already moved off to Mobile, New Orleans, and other places. This place looks like a place besieged.

Large reinforcements are looked for in the beginning of the ensuing week. The Wyandotte was notified last evening that coal and water were no longer to be obtained at the Navy-Yard. Since writing the above, the Wyandotte has entered, and is now at the Navy-Yard. I do not know what business causes her to be there; there seems to be an air of mystery prevalent.

KENTUCKIANS FROM A NEW YORK POINT OF VIEW.—A correspondent of the New York World, who came to Cincinnati to witness the reception of Mr. Lincoln, writes to that paper as follows:

A large number of Kentuckians are here.—Those whom I have seen are conspicuous for their reticence and their length. I am of the opinion that Kentuckians, as a general rule, should not leave home in one piece. In communities where the average of stature is from seven to eight feet, they might not be regarded as objects of terror. But a sudden incursion of giants, like that which Cincinnati has known to-day, is an event fraught with as much dread, at least to correspondents of five feet eight, as the stampeding of rhinoceri across a colony of ant-hills would be to the occupants.

TAKEN ABACK.—One of the ridiculous mishaps which will sometimes befall soldiers, befell a whole file of the snugly attired military of New Orleans on the day of the Twiggs reception. They were drawn up along the street in front of a building in course of construction, and close in their rear was a long mortar bed, two feet deep, with that plastic composition, ready for the workmen. The space between the files for the passage of the carriages being rather narrow, the officer ordered his men to take a step back. They did so, and about twenty feet of "sogers" instantaneously disappeared from sight backwards, the front file, in close order, preventing the rear rank from recovering themselves when their heels stumbled against the mortar bed. They were submerged, and every soldier of them had his uniform spoiled. They took cabs, and absquatulated instanter.

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN A DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.—A young man who has occupied a responsible position as head clerk in one of the departments of the large dry goods establishment of Messrs. Hovey & Co., on Summer street, Boston, was detected last week in the act of appropriating to his own use funds which belonged to the firm. Subsequent inquiry led to the discovery of the fact, that his embezzlements extended over several years, and amounted, in the aggregate, to about $10,000. His employers, overcome by the entreaties of his wife, attached what property he had, but permitted him to go "unwhipped of justice."

TRAGEDY IN WHEELING—*Suicide.*—A difficulty occurred at the Sprigg House, in Wheeling, Va., on the 13th inst., between Richard Hadden and James P. McLane, a salesman in a drug store, in which the former was shot in the breast, and it is thought mortally wounded. The Intelligencer thus relates the conclusion of the tragedy:

Young McLane, yesterday morning, came down to the store at which he was engaged, on Main street, as usual, though evidently agitated on account of the rash act of the few hours previous, and the probable consequences. About 9 o'clock, however, learning that he was about to be arrested, he disappeared. Yesterday evening his numerous friends and relatives were startled by a dispatch from Bellaire, stating that he had shot himself near that village, and was dead. Young McLane was about twenty years of age, and was greatly admired by his employers and loved by his associates.

It appears that upon leaving the store in the morning, McLane went down slowly to the West Wheeling Ferry Landing, and, after crossing, stood for some time on the Ohio shore looking into the water, and then proceeded down towards Bellaire. He is supposed to have lingered along the route between the Ferry Landing and the place where the body was found, a short distance this side of Bellaire, until about half-past two o'clock; and being in a distracted state of mind, because compelled to leave his home a felon, drew his pistol and shot himself through the heart. He seemed to have been thinking the matter over before committing the rash act, as he had whittled quite a large niche in the fence against which he had been standing. Before firing the pistol he wrote his name upon his shirt bosom with a pencil. When first discovered by a boy he was still struggling, but died in a short time, and was removed to a house near by.

INDIAN CHASE AFTER A MAIL COACH.—The Mesilla Valley Times of the 2d records numerous depredations of the Navajo Indians all along the border, among which is the following account of a chase after a mail coach:

The fact that the Indians had but three horses, and were entirely destitute of fire arms, was the only thing that prevented the stage from being cut off and the inmates massacred. The Indians, to the number of seventy, were discovered approaching the road from a pass in the mountains, with the evident intention of getting ahead of the stage. The driver crowded the mules to their utmost, and succeeded in making such rapid headway as to avoid an attack from the whole party at once. Not more than twenty Indians succeeded in reaching the stage at the same time, and for most of the way the attack was kept up by only from nine to twelve. They would come up, three upon each horse, and dismount, leaving the animals hitched to the bushes, to be mounted in turn by others on foot. By these delays they succeeded in keeping a party of fresh men constantly around the coach.

This running fight was kept up for more than nine miles, and the Indians succeeded twice in stopping the stage, and run it out of the road several times. They wounded the side driver in the thigh with an arrow, but not seriously, and also one of the mules in the head. There were five men in the stage—three passengers, the conductor and driver. All were armed with revolvers, but there was only one gun among the party. They kept up a constant fire while the Indians were in range and are confident they killed three, besides wounding many more.

LINCOLN'S HAT.—One of the Representatives of Ohio in Congress reports an interesting and rather amusing incident of the Inauguration, which the Cincinnati Commercial thus records:

On approaching the platform where he was to take his oath and be inducted into the office of Chief Executive, Mr. Lincoln removed his hat and held it in his hand, as he took the seat assigned him. The article seemed to be a burden. He changed it awkwardly from one to another, and finally, despairing of finding for it any other easy position, deposited it upon the platform beside him. Senators and Judges crowded him, and to make room for them, he removed nearer to the front of the stage, carrying his tile with him. Again it was dandled uneasily, and, as Senator Baker approached to introduce him to the audience, he made a motion as if to replace the tile on the stage under the seat, when Douglas, who had been looking on quietly, and apparently with some apprehensions of a catastrophe to the hat, said, "permit me, sir," and gallantly took the vexatious article and *held it during the entire reading of the Inaugural.* "Dug" must have reflected pretty seriously during that half hour, that instead of delivering an inaugural address from that portico, he was holding the hat of the man who was doing it.

THE FORMAL SECESSION OF TEXAS.—The special correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent writes thus from Austin, the capital of Texas, on the 4th inst. The italics are those of the writer:

Texas went out of the Federal Union this morning bright and early. By a count of the votes cast at the election for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the ordinanee of secession, the result so far is a majority of 25,459.—The majority will be increased as the additional returns come in; for the counting and registering of which provision is made.

On the counting of the votes and the making known the result, the President of the Convention, O. M. Roberts, arose and said:—"I pronounce the State of Texas a free, sovereign and independent nation; so declared by the voice, and will so be upheld by the arms of her people. The thundering of cannon and general rejoicing of the people attest the supremest gratification of the citizens of Texas at our deliverance from free negro bondage and our emergence to the condition of freemen again. Gen. Houston at one time declared his perfect willingness to abide the result of submitting the question to the people; but now he is moody, silent, discontented and disposed to bring on difficulties. *He may be deposed by the Convention, and a patriot placed in the Executive Chair of State.—It is probable that he will be.*

FROM PENSACOLA.—The Warrington correspondent of the Pensacola Observer writes as follows, under date of March 7th:

The families are flying into the country, and preparations are being made for a severe conflict. The men are at work night and day putting the batteries in perfect order, balls are being cast in the Navy-Yard, and communication with the vessels outside is to be cut off immediately. Several families have already moved off to Mobile, New Orleans, and other places. This place looks like a place besieged.

Large reinforcements are looked for in the beginning of the ensuing week. The Wyandotte was notified last evening that coal and water were no longer to be obtained at the Navy-Yard. Since writing the above, the Wyandotte has entered, and is now at the Navy-Yard. I do not know what business causes her to be there; there seems to be an air of mystery prevalent.

KENTUCKIANS FROM A NEW YORK POINT OF VIEW.—A correspondent of the New York World, who came to Cincinnati to witness the reception of Mr. Lincoln, writes to that paper as follows:

A large number of Kentuckians are here.—Those whom I have seen are conspicuous for their reticence and their length. I am of the opinion that Kentuckians, as a general rule, should not leave home in one piece. In communities where the average of stature is from seven to eight feet, they might not be regarded as objects of terror. But a sudden incursion of giants, like that which Cincinnati has known to-day, is an event fraught with as much dread, at least to correspondents of five feet eight, as the stampeding of rhinoceri across a colony of ant-hills would be to the occupants.

TAKEN ABACK.—One of the ridiculous mishaps which will sometimes befall soldiers, befell a whole file of the snugly attired military of New Orleans on the day of the Twiggs reception. They were drawn up along the street in front of a building in course of construction, and close in their rear was a long mortar bed, two feet deep, with that plastic composition, ready for the workmen. The space between the files for the passage of the carriages being