



THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1861.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings yesterday were of considerable interest.

The Senate passed the Army Appropriation bill and made the Peace Conference propositions the special order for today.

STATE CONVENTION.—In the Convention, yesterday, Mr. Goggin concluded his speech and was followed by Mr. Shelby.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Thomas, of Fairfax, presented petitions for a stay law during the suspension of specie payments by the Banks.

The newspapers have to rely for the "earliest intelligence" in these times upon telegraphic despatches, and the reports of their correspondents in Washington.

The Chicago Times has, what appears to be, or looks very much like, a "sensational article," on the subject of "a reported contemplated raid upon the South."

The steamer Madura has arrived at St. Louis with Capt. Totten's command, who recently vacated the Little Rock arsenal.

It is stated that upon verification of what is reported concerning General Twiggs connected in Baltimore against Mr. Lincoln's visit.

The steamer Madura has arrived at St. Louis with Capt. Totten's command, who recently vacated the Little Rock arsenal.

The Lynchburg Republican thinks it is noteworthy that there is not a Smith, a Jones or a Brown among the one hundred and fifty-two members of the Virginia Convention.

The Augusta (Georgia) Sentinel insists upon the recognition of the right of secession in the organic law of the new Confederacy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times." Among the unfortunate passengers of the ill-fated steamer Charmer, burnt on the night of the 19th instant, below Donaldville, La., was a young married couple about whom no one among the saved persons could give the least information.

A letter from the African squadron says that "the close coasting dodge" of the cruisers has been studied well by slaver captains, who now escape with their usual case.

A waggish member of Congress asked a high official, who was ridiculing the government of South Carolina, to tell him the difference between that government and the government of the United States.

We have nothing to relieve the apprehensions as to the loss of the United States school of war vessels. The captain of a Boston ship reports a terrible gale as having occurred a short time after the Levant left the Sandwich Islands.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Sumter co., Adamsville, Florida, on the 13th instant. A man by the name of Andrews, who was recently a Methodist preacher, killed on that day two persons, Messrs. McLean and G. M. Condy, and wounded two others, Long and Clyatt.

An unprecedented amount of snow having fallen in the northwest this winter, serious apprehensions are entertained that at the breaking up in the spring the Missouri and Mississippi rivers will be swollen far above the capacity of their banks.

The new tariff bill, which has passed both houses of Congress (with amendments, however, yet to be concurred in by the Senate), is expected by its particular friends to yield an increased revenue of \$10,920,840 on the principal imports.

A young lady belonging to Jersey City had her feet frozen a short time since in Central Park, N. Y., while skating, and on her return home was ignorantly advised to place them in warm water, which resulted in mortification, and the loss of her feet, and eventually death ensued.

The report of the military committee on the Louisiana Legislature makes an honorable mention of the fact that, among the free colored population of Louisiana, a large number of the old veterans of 1812 and their descendants have volunteered their services to the State.

The Bastrop (La.) Weekly Dispatch nominates candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the Southern Confederacy, under the Permanent Constitution, the Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, and the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana.

Derivative—the once popular actor and dramatist, Oliver Everett Derivative, brother to the well-known poet of the same name, and a son to a sister of the Hon. Edward Everett, died at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 22d instant.

E. P. Weston who has undertaken to walk from Boston to Washington in fulfillment of an election bet, reached Hartford, Sunday afternoon, three hours behind time. He was fresh and confident of success.

The sensation reporters of the New York press hold with a fidelity born of the belief that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," to the story of the terrible plot concocted in Baltimore against Mr. Lincoln's visit.

Col. H. S. Webb, distinguished for his services in the Mexican war, and brother to J. Watson Webb, of New York, is in New Orleans, to offer the services of himself and four sons to the Southern army.

The steamer Madura has arrived at St. Louis with Capt. Totten's command, who recently vacated the Little Rock arsenal.

It is stated that upon verification of what is reported concerning General Twiggs connected in Baltimore against Mr. Lincoln's visit.

The steamer Madura has arrived at St. Louis with Capt. Totten's command, who recently vacated the Little Rock arsenal.

The Lynchburg Republican thinks it is noteworthy that there is not a Smith, a Jones or a Brown among the one hundred and fifty-two members of the Virginia Convention.

OUR RICHMOND LETTERS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26.—There has been considerable excitement here during the last few hours among the members of the State Convention and the secessionists of this city.

On yesterday, Hon. S. M. D. Moore offered a series of resolutions in Convention and made a lengthy speech in their support during the course of which he made some serious charges against South Carolina.

The President immediately ordered the galleries to be cleared, and a resolution was offered providing for the adjournment of the Convention to Stanton.

In the evening placards were circulating, calling a meeting of the citizens at the corner of Mayo and Franklin streets to take action on the resolutions.

To-day Mr. Goggin concluded his speech without any further disturbance—when he beheld Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, who has heretofore been classed with those willing to go with South Carolina.

He declared himself opposed to the doctrine of peaceful secession—and announced himself in favor of uniting the border slave states, if the present attempts at adjustment fail.

Judge Hopkins, of Washington County, of the House of Delegates lays dangerously ill, and it is feared can live but a few hours longer.

Geo. H. Blincoe, of Fairfax county, clerk in one of the Senate Committees, lies dangerously ill of typhoid fever, at the St. Charles Hotel.

RICHMOND, February 26.—The House of Delegates passed to-day Senate bill incorporating the Staffordville Toll Bridge Company.

Senate bill authorizing the Bank of Monticello or Bank of the Commonwealth to transfer not exceeding \$150,000 of their capital to Manassas, in the County of Lancaster.

Senate bill authorizing the Bank of Danville to amend its charter in the following particulars: to issue notes on \$1 of specie for every \$5 issued, instead of 1 to 3, as formerly provided in its charter.

A bill to amend and re-enact the charter of the Little Kanawha Company. Passed.

A bill for the relief of the Rev. J. Packard, of Fairfax county. Passed.

A bill for the relief of James Scott, of Greenbrier county. Passed.

A bill for the relief of the Trustees of Joshua H. Staats, deceased, late Sheriff of the county of Jackson. Passed.

A bill to amend the act concerning the District Free Schools in the county of Jefferson. Passed.

A bill granting the Commonwealth's interest in certain real estate of John Kelly, deceased, to Owen Shee. Passed.

Judge Hopkins, of Washington county, member of the House of Delegates, is lying very low at the American Hotel.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

FINAL ACTION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Convention of delegates from the several States which assembled at Washington, on the 4th of February, pursuant to the invitation of the State of Virginia, to consider the present distracted condition of the country.

The Convention of delegates from the several States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited.

Section 1. In all the present territory of the United States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited.

Section 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery or purchase, and subject to the consent of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude.

Section 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abate, or control, within any State, the relation of master and servant, or to interfere with or to abolish involuntary servitude in any State or Territory of the United States.

Section 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

Section 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

Section 6. The duty of Congress to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

Section 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the marshal, or other officer whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from doing so by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages.

Section 8. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 9. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 10. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 11. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 12. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 13. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 14. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 15. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 16. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 17. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

The Virginia Convention.

In the Convention on Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Brown, of Preston, a resolution was adopted requesting the Auditor to furnish a list of the number of persons returned delinquent, last year, in the several counties of the Commonwealth, etc.

The resolutions of Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, were called up and Mr. Goode, of Bedford, concluded his remarks in support of the previous day's advancing the secession of Virginia, and the annexation of the Commonwealth with the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Goggin, of Bedford, arose to address the Convention. He proceeded to say that he had come here to discharge a high and responsible duty as one of those who had been clothed with the sovereign power of his native State.

Section 1. In all the present territory of the United States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited.

Section 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery or purchase, and subject to the consent of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude.

Section 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abate, or control, within any State, the relation of master and servant, or to interfere with or to abolish involuntary servitude in any State or Territory of the United States.

Section 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

Section 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

Section 6. The duty of Congress to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

Section 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the marshal, or other officer whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from doing so by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages.

Section 8. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 9. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 10. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 11. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 12. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 13. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 14. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 15. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

Section 16. The States of Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina voted against the first section. Missouri did not vote.

COMMUNICATIONS.

In response to an invitation to visit Chattanooga, the hospitable residence of Col. J. T., a popular and entertaining contributor to the New York Spirit of the Times, to meet there "Nicholas Spicer," "Old Dominion," "Vindex," "Boats," and other members of the Spiritual family, Acorn, the oldest confederate of that brotherhood, widely separated by space, but closely united by ties of friendship, has written a letter, from which we call the following extracts.

OLD SALT HOUSE, 49 LOMB STREET, BOSTON, Jan. 22, 1861.

My Dear Colonel T.—I seize the earliest moment to thank you for your kindly and most welcome letter of the 18th instant, and from the innermost chambers of my heart, reciprocate, and say Amen! to all the national, patriotic, and friendly sentiments you have so forcibly and graciously written.

I have, my dear Colonel, taken this great liberty with you, thinking it might tend to have a good influence on the lethargy of some of our really good, but inert men, whom I have been endeavoring to arouse to a proper sense of justice and right to you of the South.

Great God! My dear Friend, every energy of my mind is employed to arouse an energetic and a proper demonstration on behalf of us of the North, to show that we have the proper feeling, even if our action has been made too late.

CEREBRAL HORSEWHIPPING CASE IN ENGLAND.—The Rev. J. Sumner Brockhurst, of Emmanuel College, having horsewhipped the Rev. Edward Dodd, Fellow of Magdalen College and Vicar of St. Giles' Cambridge, makes a singular statement in justification.

Resolved, That in view of the provisions of the 5th article of the Constitution of the United States, it was eminently wise and proper that the Southern States should, in concert, have proposed amendments to the same, so as to have effectually secured a settlement of the present unhappy difficulties which disturb the peace of the country.

Resolved, That the duty of Virginia now is to invite the co-operation of all the slaveholding States, upon the border, so as to provide measures for their concurrent action hereafter.

Resolved, That Virginia is attached to the Union as it was, but that it does not protect her rights as it is that it becomes her people in Convention assembled to look to every remedy for relief, and then to provide, also in the event of a failure for the future relations she is to occupy, having a due regard to her position as one of the States of the South.

Resolved, That in view of the provisions of the 5th article of the Constitution of the United States, it was eminently wise and proper that the Southern States should, in concert, have proposed amendments to the same, so as to have effectually secured a settlement of the present unhappy difficulties which disturb the peace of the country.

Resolved, That the duty of Virginia now is to invite the co-operation of all the slaveholding States, upon the border, so as to provide measures for their concurrent action hereafter.

Resolved, That Virginia is attached to the Union as it was, but that it does not protect her rights as it is that it becomes her people in Convention assembled to look to every remedy for relief, and then to provide, also in the event of a failure for the future relations she is to occupy, having a due regard to her position as one of the States of the South.

Resolved, That in view of the provisions of the 5th article of the Constitution of the United States, it was eminently wise and proper that the Southern States should, in concert, have proposed amendments to the same, so as to have effectually secured a settlement of the present unhappy difficulties which disturb the peace of the country.

Resolved, That the duty of Virginia now is to invite the co-operation of all the slaveholding States, upon the border, so as to provide measures for their concurrent action hereafter.

Resolved, That Virginia is attached to the Union as it was, but that it does not protect her rights as it is that it becomes her people in Convention assembled to look to every remedy for relief, and then to provide, also in the event of a failure for the future relations she is to occupy, having a due regard to her position as one of the States of the South.

Resolved, That in view of the provisions of the 5th article of the Constitution of the United States, it was eminently wise and proper that the Southern States should, in concert, have proposed amendments to the same, so as to have effectually secured a settlement of the present unhappy difficulties which disturb the peace of the country.

Resolved, That the duty of Virginia now is to invite the co-operation of all the slaveholding States, upon the border, so as to provide measures for their concurrent action hereafter.

Resolved, That Virginia is attached to the Union as it was, but that it does not protect her rights as it is that it becomes her people in Convention assembled to look to every remedy for relief, and then to provide, also in the event of a failure for the future relations she is to occupy, having a due regard to her position as one of the States of the South.

Resolved, That in view of the provisions of the 5th article of the Constitution of the United States, it was eminently wise and proper that the Southern States should, in concert, have proposed amendments to the same, so as to have effectually secured a settlement of the present unhappy difficulties which disturb the peace of the country.