THE CONSTITUTION-STATE BIGHTS.

### RICHMOND WHIG FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

cles written on both sides of the paper will not be publich his is a rule of long standing, ought to be known to all ill in no case be departed from. Obtavary notices exceed in lines are charged for an advertisements. We cannot undertake to return rejected communication

### A Grand Prospective Stampede!

The Precipitation newspapers and politicians are ter bly exercised, at present, about a grand "prospective tampede" of our Virginia population to the Gulf States he rural districts of the State! Numbers of the largest dave-holders are to leave the State very soon, and man of the most flourishing agricultural districts are to l left as desolate as the wilderness of Jamuica !-unle the Convention forthwith pass an ordinance of secessic We are teld, too, that thousands and thousands of buhands, which now constitute the productive labor of t State, are to be carried away, and thus, really, nobedy will be left to till our fields and black our boots! Now this would be awful, indeed, if it had any essentia foundation in truth. But it is all trash-all gammonall leather and prunella; and for the good and unanswer-able reason that, while the politicians may be knaves and demogogues, the people of Virginia are not such fools! There is no earthly reason why any man should leave the State, and but few will be ninnies enough to do so, on account of the failure of the Convention to pass an ordinance of secesssion. If any there be, who ar fools enough to runaway from the State on that account, we say, in God's name, let them go, and go quickly-for this good old Commonwealth can afford to dispense with all the fools and cowards in her borders, and be greatly the gainer, both in point of strength and character, by Alluding to this old woman's tale in reference to the

grand prospective stampede, and adverting, also, to the iovous and exultant manner in which the Disunion-Pre ciplitation papers of the State record and dwell upon it the Greenbrier Era, in an admirable article on the subject speaks as follows-"We simply ask, what object can they have in view, when they publish such matters with so much exultation and self-satisfaction ? Is it that they glory to see the Old Dominion bereft of her best citizens r wealth exported and her fair fields desolated 9 On is it to frighten her citizens into the views and policy entertained by those papers? No one, we think, will at tribute the former as their reason; but the whole strain of their threats goes to prove the latter is their sole reason and object. It is certainly a very bad cause that compels its advocates to appeal to the basest passion of man, fear, in order to sustain it. We had no idea that papers professing to be the organs of the chivalrous, and the custodians of the honor of Virginia, would reserve to such an unworthy expedient for the purpose of "dragon" the citizens of Virginia into measures which they do not approve. We trust these irrational and barba-rium arguments' will be laid aside, and never again be brought up to influence the actions of Virginiums. As for ourself, so long as we choose and bad, would leave us if we did not set upon their poll cy, will not frighten us out of our opinions or State .-Opinious may be changed by legitimate and rational argument; but a high-minded, honorable and intelligent people will never be influenced by an appeal to the fears. They will scorn alike those who menace and the dence in the integrity and discretion of Virginians, and know that no argument which is designed to operate up on their fears will affect that integrity and discretion. fend and never descri the old "mother of States" so long as reason and life remain. Their patriotism is not of the low and venal kind, which is only nourished by patron age, and the power to rule; which denounces the verdie of three-fourths of her citizens as base and corrupt .-

The report of the Convention's Committee on Federa Relations and several minority reports were laid before

The report of Mr. Wise demonstrates conclusively that As, according to the every-day declaration of the Immediate Secessionists, is an out and out Submissionist! For, after laying down his programme of Southern grievances and Southern demands upon the North, his report declares that, "with the view of adjusting these points and o maining these guaranties, guarded by the necessary and wealth, say within the period of the present year, and be the lat of October next, if possible." It will thus be seen that Gov. Wise proposes neithe Immediate Secession nor approves of undue haste in de-

thing Virginia's position in the present emergency; he that he is willing to afford to the Northern people th remainder of the year—about ten months—in which to respond to the propositions of this Commonwealth for a peaceable and permanent adjustment of our national dif-ficulties. We take it for granted that within that time or at least within a period not much longer, we shall be above, in reference to this particular point. We think our old friend and neighbor has exhibited unusual discretion and tact, in declining to follow the wild lead of the Immediate Secessionists, and in so boildly and emphatically taking ground in favor of allowing the Northern people a reasonable time in which to respond to the wishes and demands of their Southern brethren, on the subject of an adjustment involving ample and perfect security to the rights, honor and institutions of the South Precipitators, who would incontinently rush out of the them with a sharp stick, and capture, imprison and pu them all to death. We are glad to know that Governor Wise is not at all afraid of "Old Abe," and that he does not consider Virginia di graced o humiliated, in any sense, by staying in the Union, for a least the remainder of the year, under "Old Abe's" administration. And if Governor Wise-the chivalric and fearless tribune of the people-may thus live under "Old Abe's" administration, without fear and without disgrace why may not the obscure and noisy creatures about the cities, and towns, and court-houses, and cross-roads of

In conclusion, if we and those who think with u either in the Convention or out of it, are submissionlist we contend that Gov. Wise and those who think with him are submissionless, also. For our positions are iden-tical, in so far as the question of affording the Northern people a reasonable time in which to respond to the desainds of the South is concerned; and our positions are Isutical, in so far as the question of immediate seces sion is concerned, for both Gov. Wise and ourselves are opposed to immediate secession, and in favor of a fair and honorable adjustment of pending difficulties. And, what is more, Gov. Wise and ourselves are for fighting in the Union to the bitter end, and leaving not a single right of Virginia or the South behind. We feel, therefore, not only justified, but happy, in crying out, at the very top of our voice-huzza for Gov. Wise and us!

Perhaps we respect the will and wishes of the people when fairly and properly expressed, as much as any other man, and certainly as much as we ought. But still, we cannot help believing that the meetings being held in some of the counties, towns and villages of the State, with a view to issuing instructions to the members of the Convention, are a very great and diagrant humbug. The election took place only a little over a month ago, and then every citizen of the Commonwealth, big and little, high and humble, had an opportunity of expressing his views, wishes and preferences at the polls. And nearly all of our citizens availed themselves of that opportunity, life

as a very large aggregate role was cast. Each and every uan voted for such candidate as he chose, with nothing to molest or make him afraid; and the result of the election was, that an overwhelming majority of Conservatives were returned to the Convention, and immediate Secession received its death-blow. But these restless and schless Precipitators, not satisfied with that result, and not willing, as good citizens should be, to acquiesce in it, have been as mad as March hares ever since, and have been employing all their skill and efforts to manufacture public opinion in favor of their particular policy. Hence the little meetings and the silly, one-sided instructions to

hich we have referred. But, notwithstanding all this, the great body of the oters of the State stand to-day where they stood a little over a month ago, and are, consequently, willing to trust to the ability, discretion and patriotism of their repre entatives in the Convention for a proper settlement, i some form or other, of the existing unhappy controversy We protest that the real and substantial people are not mad, however much the Secession fever may rage, as at demic, in some particular localities. A little knot o sons about the court-houses and cross-roads of some of the counties commit a grievous mistake in imagining as they evidently do, that because they are in favor o mmediate secession and revolution, therefore the whole people of the State are equally as run-mad as themselves and occupy the same position. Let them correct tha distake, and let them take our word for it that there is a asjority against secession in Virginia, at the present mont, of at least seventy-five thousand! Such being the fact, why should these extremists ignore it? Why, if we were as rampant a Disunionist as themselves, yet, with hat stern and incorrigible fact before our eyes, we should noderate our tone and look at circumstances as they exist, and not as we would have them. True discretion, true patriotism, true policy require of us all to consider, a resent, not so much what ought to be done, as what as be done-as what it is practicable to do, under the culiar circumstances that surround us. Let sensible cople, then, dismiss their impatience and abandon their treme opinions, and act as the facts of the case may ustify them in acting, and not according to their own sculiar views and whims.

We repeat that these instructions of packed, one-sided nectings are great humbugs and worthy of but little re peet. The voice of the people has been lately expresse at the polls-the people's verdict has been rendered, and cannot be reversed except at the polls, in legal form. set the people, then, not be moved from their propriety by empty secession clamor, but let them await with po nce and dignity the final action of their representative and then they will have a full opportunity of expression heir approval or disapproval of that action at the polis

#### Our Late Congressmen.

Our late Congressmen, with a few exceptions, having een preaching immediate Secession in Washington al the winter and having done all in their power to defea an adjustment of pending difficulties, have returned ome, and are now perambulating their respective distiets, stirring up strife and discontent among their cor stuents. They are all horrified at the idea of remain g in the Union a moment longer; and, yet strange to y, they are all hankering for a re-election to Congress nder this internal Abolitionized government! It is no a little singular, to a person up a tree, that these gentle

another term of two years! Now, our late Congressmen, with the exceptions re ferred to, have been weighed in the balance and found vanting. The people desire their services no longer .-It is the determination of the sovereigns of Virginia to send to the next Congress not agitators and mischief-ma kers, but their best known and most lufluential mennen who will sedulously seek to compose the trouble of the country and restore peace and harmony to our distracted land. And verily Virginia owes it to herself o her past fame, her future giery, and all her mighty terests in this day of dangers and troubles to return t ie next Congress her discreetest, best and wisest me-The usual talent to get offices, is not precisely the sor of talent to fill offices in these disjointed times; and serce, small professional politicians should be made to stand aside, and give place to men of honesty, experi ence, wisdom, patrictism and fidelity.

In conclusion, then, let the majority of our recent de gates in Congress consider themselves retired-no poperably discharged, but ignominously dismissed. We, the people have resolved to appoint other and bet ter representatives; and neither the world, the flesh por the devil shall constrain us to change that determina-

### Mob Viclence.

It is a melancholy fact that a larger amount of mot riolence has been developed in Virginia, since the Seore, such intolerance is evidently on the increase, and more, such intolerance sections, such and to the peace surely, bodes no good to law and order, and to the peace and prosperity of the citizens of the State. And, if not checked and repressed, and that without delay, it will lead to riot, revolution and fraternal bloodshed. For one, we have uniformly counseled forbearance, toleration how widely different are the great questions at issue, and we renew, to-day, our earnest levocations upon this point, We call upon the real and substantial people to set their ces against the disorder, violence and anarchy, which e Precipitationists seem bent on introducing through out the State-for, the ballot-box is the appropriate, le al and peaceful remedy for all political ills and grieces, real or imaginary.

As an illustration of the mob violence, which is begin on to the following accounts of proceedings at late setings held in Petersburg and Fredericksburg. The delligencer thus speaks of the one in Petersburg of Monday evening last:

The meeting held in this city on Monday night last, a break Hall, was one of the largest, most tunultuous and disorderly affairs of the kind ever witnessed by citi

ms of Petersburg.
Several hours before the specified time arrived, the all was jammed to its atmost capacity, and there ever en seemed to be a determination on the part of an or then seemed to be a determination on the part of an or-ganized band, to put down everything like order, deco-ran and common decency. We were surprised and shocked at such an undisguised exhibition of barefaced officialism, and thought it strange that our usual efficient police did not take immediate steps to quell the disturb-ance, and thereby have enabled the sensible and order-toving portion of the audience to proceed with the busi-ness of the meeting. The whole disorder emanated from a small party on the left of the stand, and the least ac-tivity on the part of the proper authorities would have been effectual in restoring the most perfect quiet and tranguility.

tranquility.

Every one present anticipated a regular emeule, and nothing but the caim resolution manifested by the party on the stage and the eloquent appeals of the Chair, prevented so disgraceful and shocking a result. We hope it may never again be our duty to chronicle such another display of ruffianly conduct as that exhibited on Monday night last by a portion of the audience at Phonix 15-13.

Hall.

We speak thus plainly because we deem it our duty as mublic journalists and as conservative citizens, to decounce at once and in the boldest terms whatever seems abversive of the elements of social order and of the most valued rights and immunities of intelligent free

And we will remark just here, in conclusion, that we stend at all times and under all circumstances to say set what we think—boidly, frankly and fearlessy, trustto the support, justice and wisdom of an enlightened

In respect to the one in Fredericksburg, the Herald of

nat city thus describes it:

A Committee of five was appointed to draft resolu-At this point loud calls were made for "Rowe," "Hun-cut," "Lacy," Mr. Rowe took the stand, and advo-ded immediate secession. Having concluded, the calls or "Lacy," and "Hunnicut were renewed in a most obstrous manner. Both gentlemen took the stand—ben it was as though ten thousand Bedlams had broken toose. Wild shrieks rent the air. Sicks were brandeed. Threats and measures could be read on the council.

the din and tunult was such that no man could tell, there than by the countenance of his neighbor, the fires hat were burning within, ready to flame out in what-ver way the coming exigency or a sudden impulse

rum heretofore prevailing in nearly all assemblages of irginia freemen, a wild and truculent spirit of violence and anarchy reigns supreme. We undertake to say that is all owing to the intolerant and despotic spirit manisted by the advocates of immediate secession. We again entreat that calmness courtesy and respect for aw, order and deency may prevail in the assemblages of the Virginia people.

The English Lords number four hundred and twenty The English Lords number four hundred and twentyeven temporal, and thirty spiritual. Three of the former,
he Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke
f Camberland (King of Hanover.) are of the blood royle. The spiritual lords are twenty-six English and four
rish prelates. The temporal lords include a prince, a
rince consort, twenty-seven dukes, thirty-five marquises, one hundred and seventy earls, thirty-one viscounts and one hundred and sixty-two barons.

WHEELING, March 12.—James McLane shot Richard Hadden last night, while under the influence of liquor, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal.—McLane escaped to Bellaire, where he committed suicide this afternoon. Both parties belong to respectable families.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. THURSDAY, March 14, 1881.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., by the SPEARER.
Prayer by the Rev. M. Pettigrew, of the Disciples Church.

The usual communication was received from the Sen-The usual communication was received from the Seate, announcing the passage by that body of House bill "authorizing the issue of Treasury notes," with an amendment. The bill authorizes the Governor to direct the Auditor of Public Accounts to borrow for the Commonwealth of Virginia from time to time, an amount not expended to the commonwealth of Virginia from time to time, an amount not expended.

ceeding in the aggregate, at any period, one million of The Senate proposed to strike the words "at any peri-

Mr. HAYMOND proposed to amend the bill by strikng out the Senate's amendment and inserting the follow-ing: Provided that no part of the money authorized to ng: Provided that no part of the makey attacks to be borrowed, except so nuch thereof as may be required to pay the necessary expenses of the Government, except it shall be necessary or repel invasion or to provide for the defence of the State, when in the opinion of the Executive it shall be State, when in the opinion of the Executive to shall any mo-necessary for our protection to do so; nor shall any mo-ney be paid out of the public treasury to carry into effect the act passed January 22d, 1861 creating an Ordinance Department, nor shall any money be paid out of the pub-lic treasury under the provisions of the act of 20th Janu-ary last providing for the defence of the State out of any other monies except the money borrowed under the pro-

risions of this act.

Mr. KEMPER opposed the amendment to the amend-Mr. KEMPER opposed the amendment to the amendment of the Senate. He warmly advocated the adherence by the House to the bill which they had passed almost unanimously at an early day of the session.

The SPEAKER ruled that the body of the bill could

not now be amended, and that the proposition of M. Haymond was out of order. Mr. HAYMOND then moved the indefinite postpone

ent of the bill.

Messrs. HACKLEY and ANDERSON warmly opposed me motion to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. HAYMOND withdrew his motion by leave of the

Mr. COWAN moved to lay the bill on the table. The till imposed taxes on his people, when the Convention are they shall not have protection in the Northwest.—
Ie had no idea of taxing his people to defend your in-

citution—the nigger institution—when that institution to be the means of their oppression.

Mr. KEMPER said he would call the attention of gen emen to the fact that there were no manufactures of aps or powder in the South, and if the bill is not passed no State is left at the mercy of Northern bayonets. He oved to indefinitely postpone, that on the motion hight speak to the bill.

Mr. CRANE rose to a point of order. Could the pat-

on of this bill consume all the time of the House to the xelusion of all who opposed it. The gentleman had loved to postpone expressly in order to be afforded an pportunity of speaking.

The SPEAKER stated that he had not recognized Mr.

Mr. CRANE then rose to say he oppposed the bill.

the object of the bill was to purchase or manufacture ms to make intestine war-to war on our friends and orethren. He had supposed this rene of our passed away; that arms were to be used to enforce treaties or to wrest rights from foreign powers. He would be to the work of the w He had supposed this relic of barbarism had not have the world think Virginia was training men to narch against their friends. He must know that an army was marching against us before he would take up arms. le had been taunted with the name of submissionist, f that signified a desire to adhere to the institutions and government framed and purchased with the bloc nd treasure of his fathers, he was proud of the title. A rong objection to the bill with him was, that it requires of treasury notes forthwith. He was opposed any such bill at this time, and hoped it would lay on e table. Mr. ROBERTSON hoped the House would not halt or

ar. RUBLETSON noped the House would not hair of back down from the position it had taken. He did not know to what extent danger may or may not exist in the future, but if anything could increase the chances of that langer, and to bring about the result which it is our duty prevent, it is by the adoption of the line of police hich has been advocated by those who would postpon ne bill. It was impossible to resist such a measure with-ut in effect saying to the world we are willing to submit the Federal Government, and will not raise our hands opposition to any attempt to coerce us into measure e time has never been when there was more unce daty in regard to the course which the Government ill pursue; if it is to employ force against us, it should a met by force. There were two things indispensable met by force. There were two things indispensable the preservation of peace: First. The total abstinence n all attempt at force on the part of the Governmen ction of our property and the maintenance of our self spect and honor. It was in accordance with this policy at this bill was introduced, and there was no doubt i ould meet the almost unanimous concurrence of the cople of the State. Mr. McKENZIE said, the House had been in sessio

tty-six days, and until a few days ago he had supposed to bill had become the law of the land. He had voted to this bill at the time he did because he had believed it as important to the public safety. We had just vote has an of ar as Virginia was concerned, we would not per nit the coercion on the part of the Federal Government on my of the Southern States. Having come to this conclue for one was ready to vote means to arm the State

need be. When I was here before (said Mr. McKenzik) I found When I was necessary to be a securive Mansion, had but few friends in this hall. Always disposed to do justice to my political opponents, I was willing and did susain him in his course. I knew him a long while ago; we had belonged to the same party once, he was taken and I was left; but, notwithstanding this, I liked him. aid to carry out what is right, or any other Governor.—
I believe he is a safe, prudent, conservative Governor.—
The motion of my friend, Mr. Haymond, the distinguished Chairman of the Committee of Finance, merely asks to lay the bill on the table for the purpose of making an amendment making the appropriation dependent upon the discretion of the Governor. Why is there objection to this course? Does anybody presume that 170,000 voters of Virginia, a Commonwealth extending from the Potomac to the Ohio River, a better armed State than any five States in the Union, are acting from any fear of the North? Virginia is not afraid. When the Convention comes to a decision, and whatever they do, and it is the North? Viginia is not arrand. When the convenience on comes to a decision, and whatever they do, and it is ailfied by the people, she will take her position, and, if secessary, fight. I think the opportunity ought to be eiter to amend, if necessary, and I shall, therefore, vote to lay on the table.

Mr. KEEN, said: He believed it was upon his motion to the consideration was taken up and passes.

nat the bill under consideration was taken up and pass i by this House. He should most cheerfully vote fo to-day, and against every motion calculated to defea to day, and against every motion exponented to deteat, not, however, for the reasons assigned by the gentle and from Culp-per. Frequently he had carried fire-arms sever! though to intimidate any one; he only carried hem, as he believed his people wanted the State armed them, as he beheved his people wanted the state armed-knowing their rights and daring to maintain them; and by whomsoever those rights are assailed, by the Gods, they would defend them. The gentleman from Culpeper seemed to have forgotten another part of the Peace Conference resolutions as published by this House, which required that their action should be submitted to the Convention now in session. That Convention of which he gentlemen from Mouroe and Culpeper were members, as considering those Peace Resolutions, and it was for was considering those Peace Resolutions, and it was for them to say whether it had been abortive or not; and he was unwilling by his vote on this bill to give a quasi-endorsation, the one way or the other; he was willing to abide the action of such Convention, and he beliaved that the stout hearts and strong arms of Virginia, from the Pan-handle to the Eastern Shore, would rally as one man to Virginia and Virginia's rights, whenever a pro-per time had come, to defend her. As to the Eastern and Western quastion, which gentlemen had thought proper Western quastion, which gentlemen had thought proper to introduce in the consideration of this bill, he had only to say he himself had never made any pledges to any to say he himself had never made any pledges to any one to get their votes for a convention; he had ask for it because he thought the exigency of the time demanded it, and cared not whether the Convention considered Eastern orWestern questions; he was satisfied they would properly consider the honor and the interest of Virginia. Mr. THOMPSON said, that he had not known this morning whether he had voted for this bill on its passage through this House until he examined the journal. He found he did not vote for it. Why he had not voted for it he did not precisely remember. He thought it probable his name was wanting among the ayes, because he was opposed to the bill.

Mr. ANDERSON reminded him that he had, at the

ras opposed to the bill.

Mr. ANDERSON reminded him that he had, at the time, stated he would not vote for it because its friends rould afford no time for examination.

would afford no time for examination.

Mr. THOMPSON—Oh, yes, I remember; it was passed in that early period of the session when hurry, haste, precipitation made up the order of the day. And this day's proceedings remind me of them. The bill comes back from the Senate to day with an smendment, and it is to be hurried through before it is allowed to be printed. is to be hurried through before it is allowed to be printed. When it passed this House two months ago, the greatest necessity, it was said, existed for passing it right through without delay. It went over to the Senste and there it lay upon the table until yesterday. In the meantime, no great fass was made about it. Indeed, we had heard nothing of it. But now the thing is back here again, and it is of the utmost importance that it be passed without an "hour's delay."—What has occurred to get up this sudden—this renewed necessity for haste, to scare our Northern neighbors?—Rest a sured the brave men of the North are not to be influenced by efforts at intimidation. Men in the same circumstances are alike the world over, and you will never extort from the Northern people by threats what circumstances are anke the world over, and you win never extort from the Northern people by threats what you cannot obtain by reason, accompanied with a proper manifestation of firmness in the assertion of your rights. To place a knife at a man's throat is not the way to influence him in the direction you would have him go.—

For would not be thus influenced, nor will any of the Angelo Strong uses. No six gentlemen know better than Anglo-Saxon race. No, sir, gentlemen, know better than to attempt thus to drive a brave people. If it has any effect, it will be to bring on war by stopping short those negotiations for peace from which we have expected so much. Do gentlemen see this and wish to precipitate us into a war and thus out of the Union? Or do they feel the influence of the outside pressure, and are they giving way to it? These numitious assemblages in the street that have so often of tte disturbed the rest of citizens and disgraced the city noisy mobs who have made night hideons with their lamorous hootings, and have threatened to drive the people's representatives from Mechanics' Institute? That body, the Convention, moves on the even tenor of its way unawed by threats, determined to save the country, in its own way and in its own good time. Let us follow their example and do our business in the same calm and deliberate manner.

deliberate manner.

Gentlemen from the west seemed to find it necessary Gentlemen from the west seemed to find it necessary to defend themselves against charges of unsoundances. Unsound in what? Are they unsound in their loyalty to the interests of their constituents? Let those who are thus derelict deprecate the wrath of their constituents, and not of people here. For one, I protest against this constant arraigment of western men before the bar of eastern opinion. A fair proportion of my little property consists of slaves, and there is no man in Virginia, perhaps, who would be more disturbed in his domestic rela-

ions by the abolition of slavery than I would be. I, and tions by the abolition of slavery than I would be. I, and my neighbors are with me, am determined to do all that we can do to preserve and perpetuate the institution. But be it understood, we will take that course and adopt that policy which we believe, and, indeed, are sure, will secure it for us—for West Virginia. If we can hold slaves, you are safe for yours. Permit me to tay, sir, that this is my view of patriotism. When I was a boy at school I learned that patriotism was defined, love of my country. In contradistinction to your country. In that respect I am an old fogy. I adhere to that definition now. I have lived to find it, practically, at least, defined, love of some other country, and a denial of my country. I cannot accept the definition, nor follow the dictates of such patriotism.

country. I cannot accept the definition, nor follow the dictates of such patriotism.

When Virginia is arrayed against any other country, or all the countries on earth, I am for Virginia. When the interest, honor, and dignity of West Virginia conflicts with the interest, honor, and dignity of East Virginia, I go for West Virginia. Such a collision ought never to take place, and when it does it is a factitions and not a natural state of things. Gentlemen of the east, or many of them at least, have, for certain evils, a remedy which would be ruinous to the institution of slavery, and to would be ruinous to the institution of slavery, and to every great interest of the people of West Virginia. To tell us, as we are often told, we don't know our interest is but to add insult to the attempted injury. We do know our interest, and we intend to act upon that knowledge.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this bill will be laid upon the

The indefinite postponement of the bill was further opposed by Messrs. BASSIL, BARBOUR, BURKS, CAPERTON, CHAPMAN, PHELPS, KEEN, WEST, By leave of the House, Mr KEMPER withdrew hi

motion to indefinite postpone.

The question then recurred on Mr. HAYMOND'S motion to lay on the table, and on which the ayes and noes were demanded. The demand was sustained and the roll being called the motion to lay on the table was defeated. The following are the names of those who voted in the affirmative.

nte affirmative
YEAS-Messra, Alderson, Borewan, Brown, Christian, Cowan, Jrane, Duckwall, Fleming, Prost, Goodyccom'z, Haymond, Hog-nan, Holdway, Knesta, McKenzie, D. Miller, Morris, Phelips, ritchard, Randolph, Richardson, J. R. Smith, Thompson, Walker, Watts, and West-26.

The Senate amendment was then concurred in.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Penitentiary Store Keeper, showing the finan-cial condition of that concern. Referred to the Commit ee on Finance.
On motion the House adjourned.

# VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, March 14th, 1861. The Convention met at 12 o'clock M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Baker, of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. NEBLETT presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Lunenburg. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. KENT presented the proceedings of a meeting of

tizens of Wythe. Referred to the same committee.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the report of the Commissioners to the Peace Conference, and Mr. TYLER (Ex-Pres'L) being entitled to the floor, resumed his argument against the plan of adjustment adopted by the said Conference. He said that the results are that the South would be debarred from the red at were that the South would be debarred from the rritory south of 36:30 by law suits; that the acquisition of more land was practically; the right of transit denied, no provision for the surrender of fugitives from ustice, and no demand for the repeal of the personal lib-erty bills, and no restraint upon the circulation of Helper books or similar pamphlets.

He alloded to the fact that the operations of the un-

derground railroad had ceased since the commencement of the troubles. The whole matter was under the man-agement of the leaders at the North. If they bid it stand till, it stands still. Mr. T. expressed his decided dissent from the proposition of Mr. Seward for a "National Convention.

# Said the spider to the fly, 'fix the prettiest little parlor That ever you did spy."

This is precisely the parlor that Mr. Seward invites vo Oo. Go into that, and you will not come out unscathed.

It is the last proposition in the world.

What will the Convention do? It cannot stand still.

What will the Convention do? It cannot stand still.
One day we have smiles from the new administration at
Washington, but they are chased away, next day, by
frowns. It appears that 2,400 troops are to be withdrawn
from the frontier, and to be concentrated at Washington. mething is to be anticipated from this movement strategic movement directed against this State? You are to be kept in thraldom by chicanery or force. I ortress Monroe is to be garrisoned by 5,000 troops, a seculation has sometimes intimated, what is it for bu a intimidate Virginia?

o intimidate Virginia? For fifty years there was a balance of power, in the overnment, between the free and slave States. Now you re cutnumbered, and in a few years the disproportion

are cutnumbered, and in a few years the disproportion will be increased by the admission of new States. Majorities are despotic, and for his part, he would rather be governed by King One than King Numbers.

Adverting to the argument that the borders of Virginia would be in an exposed condition in the event of a separation, Mr. TYLER said he had no apprehension of any attack. "If you fear them at all, they fear you.—Succumb not at all; this is the way to maintain your rights."

ghts. Mr. T., was then understood by the reporter to argu Mr. T., was then understood by the reporter to argue for a reconstruction of the Union in the spirit in which it was founded, and as preliminary thereto, for the co-op-eration of the Border States. New Jersey would not re-main with the North. The interests of Peansylvania and of the city of New York were with the South, and they, iem, if you dont adopt this we must go out. Dont stop iere. Let your anti-coercion declarations be strong and imphatic, and let them be sent to Washington to tell the

administration in the language of Canute, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther."

Mr. T., said that it was idle to talk about doing with-Mr. T., said that it was idle to talk about doing without the Cotton Sates. If they were put up at auction,
Russia, England, and France would be represented among
the bidders, and the prices offered would rise from millions to billions or trillions. The cotton produced in
those States was the basis of all the exchanges of the
world, the clothing of the world, and the commerce of
the world. Instead of cotton do you want the lee from
the ice pands of the North?

Mr. TYLER soon after concluded his speech, by thanking the members of the Convention for their courtesy

ing the members of the Convention for their courtesy and attention.

The report of the Commissioners was then referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Committee on Federal Relations.

FREGRAL RELATIONS.

The following resolution offered by Mr. CONRAD, of Frederick, was adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, with the minority reports from said Committee, be made the order of the day in Committee of the whole, to morrow at haffeast 12 o'clock, and continueso, from day to day until otherwise ordered.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to take up a resolution of ored by him, on the 28th, ult, calling upon the Adjutant ceneral for certain information concerning the militia, nd he addressed the Convention in explanation and adocacy of the resolution.

The question being put, it appeared that a quorum was ot present; whereupon On motion of Mr. BURDETT, the Convention adjourt

# COMMISSIONERS TO VIRGINIA

The informal State Convention of Maryland, lately i ession in Baltimore, have appointed the following gen tlemen to visit Richmond, for the purpose of conferring with the Virginia Convention : General Walter Mitchell, of Charles; Hon. E. Louis Lowe, of Frederick; Wm. Henry Norris and Dr. J. Hart-son Thomas, of Baltimore city; and Hon. E. F. Cham-bers, of Kent.

CORWIN AND CLAY DECLINE.

Despatch to the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 13.

Washington, Wednesday, March 13.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, who has been named in connection with the mission to Mexico, declines the honor. He desires to go to England or to France.

Mr. Cassius M. Clay desires to go as Minister to Russia, and will decline the tender of the Spanish mission.

The mission to England, it is likely, will be given either to Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, or to Hon.

Charles F. Adams, of Massachusetts.

Mr. J. L. Motley, the distinguished historian, is strongly irged for the mission to Holland.

Funny.—A husband, supposed to be in Philadelphia returned home to Brooklyn, a few nights ago, and found his wife absent at the Academy of Music, with a clerica his wife absent at the Academy of Music, with a clerical triend. Her lengthened absence did not tend to quell his rising indignation, which was increased when he found an affectionate letter from the pastor, inviting her to a nice little game supper after the performance-was over that evening. Arming himself with a raw-hide, he waited till the cutter left the pair at his door, and fell upon the astonished missionary with a zeal untempered by discretion. At last, tying the offender up in a buffalo, he flung him into the sleigh, and giving the horse a furious lash with the whip, he disappeared beneath the starlight. The husband is still implacable, and threatens a divorce.

THE AUSTRALASIAN .- Neither the Bremen nor North The Australiasian.—Neither the Bremen nor North Britain bring any intelligence of the Australasian, except that she left Liverpool on the 16th, arrived at Queenstown at noon on the 17th, and left at 4 P. M. the same day for New York, all well. She has no doubt been disabled, and as her engines may have given out after she was well on her voyage, it would perhaps require twice as long for her to work back as it would to make the entire voyage with steam. No serious anxiety need be felt for her for some weeks. If she was disabled near the American coast, she may have kept on, and will arrive within a coast, she may have kept on, and will arrive within a week. She is a fine iron screw steamer of 1,780 tons register, and comparatively new, having been built at Glascow in 1857; and, like all of the line, is commanded by

A Duel.—Messrs. Cressy and Harby, young gentlemen who were lately elerks together in one of our largest clothing bouses, had a political dispute a few days since, ending in epithets and a fight. Cressy, whose violent epithet proveked the assault by Harby, got the worst of it, and prevented things from getting still worse, by proposing to settle it according "to code." Preliminaries being arranged, they met with pistols yesterday morning at the Oaks, and exchanged shots twice without damage to either. The seconds then interfered and refused to allow further shooting; and so the matter ends.—N. O. allow further shooting; and so the matter ends .- N. O. Crescent, March 7.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

PROVIDENCE, March 12—The democratic and constitutional Union Conventions, in the Eastern District, to-day nominated William Sheffield, of Newport, for Congress. The constitutional Union Convention of the Western District nominated George H. Browne, of Gloucester, whom the democrats had previously nominated.

STUPENDOUS EMBEZZLEMENT IN FRANCE. London correspondence of the New York Herald. THE FAILURE OF M. MIRES—HIS LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT \$120,000,000-THE PANIC IN PARIS-A MONETARY PANIC PREDICTED.

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1861. Losnos, Feb. 25, 1861.

Panic-mongers have enough to feed upon now, to last a month, let times go never so smooth. The consternation, which is described as tremendous in Paris, has extended to London, and many here are predicting a monetary crisis, if one or two more straws are piled upon the camel's back. The fall of poor Mires is a fearful crisch. The account of the failure is currently stated at crash. The account of the failure is currently stated at 600,000,000 francs, or \$120,000,000. The Paris Bank-600,000,000 francs, or \$120,000,000. The Paris Banking Houses Marcuard & Co., and Ernest Andre, have suspended, and the Credit Mobilier and Perrlere, the great
politician and negotiator, are said to be on the brink of
insolvency. The entire capital of the Credit Mobilier is
said to be swallowed up, and the directors are to be prosceuted. Rumors say three Ministers are compromised
most seriously—Morny, Rouher and Magne. General
Fleury, too, is among the delinquents. The Princess Demidoff—Mathilde, the cousin of the Emperor—is in the
vortex, a check of 500,0006, having been given to her. vortex, a check of 500,000f, having been given to her. Bribes have been scattered right and left by the reckless Hebrew banker, in the vain hope of floating the Turkish loan. Secresy, government pressure, gagging the press and the usual imperial machinery were all insufficient to open the purse-strings of the people who wanted to make

investments.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 18th, says: M. Mires was arrested at nine o'clock last night on various charges. He is in custody at Mczas. It is rumored that several persons of standing are more or less implicated in the affair, and that disclosures s well as serious consequences to individuals are likely follow. It is the general topic of conversation every

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Advertises writing on the 18th, says: It is not the keystone of the arch which supports this fabric of corruption which has just fallen plump into the middle of the Temple of Mam-mon; M. Mires was scarcely the keystone, but he was assuredly one of those portions of the arch which contributed to its support, and since he has fallen we may

tributed to its support, and since he has failen we may predict serious it jury to the whole structure.

Instead of reposing on his downy couch last night, surrounded by gorgeous splendor, M. Mires passed the night in prison. He was arrested at 8 o'clock last evening, and the millionaire was taken from the midst of his magnificence to durance vile. His servants, faithless caitiffs, bruited the tale abroad; the news got wind at the Bourse, but no one would believe it. His stockbrokers went to his abode this morning to receive his orders, but they found only his son-in-law, Prince Polignac, who said that his Hebrew father-in-law was at breakfast; but at last the truth oozed forth, and spread consternation amongs. his Hebrew lather-in-law was at breakfist; out at its the truth oozed forth, and spread consternation amongs those who wondered what would become of them if their own affairs also were strictly overhauled.

It is understood that the Turkish Ambassador was

mongst those who clamored most loudly to the govern amongst those who clamored most loudy to the govern-ment for this terrible retribution, whilst every journal was profusely illustrated with advertisements in gigantic type, bidding capitalists, great and small, invest their hoardings in the Turkish loan—a venture which he showed by fantastic festoons of figures would produce ten per cent. You were warned to take heed lest your readers should be drawn into such a scheme, which readers should be drawn into such a scheme, which readers should be drawn into such a seneme, which would have suffered by comparison even with the Suez Canal speculation. But despite all this banging of the cymbals, the public did not respond to the appeal. The subscription was not filled up; but M. Mires kept, up a continuous fire of telegrams upon Stamboul, assure the Divan of the complete success of the enterprize. The Turkish government drew upon M. Mires to a large

mount.

The bills were endorsed by M. Mires, and discounte by those Greek houses at Marseilles which are now ex-piating in bankruptcy their too complacent confidence. The Turkish government will now be compelled to reimounters, and will be much embarrassed t od the funds. But a few years past M. Mires was an tinerant vendor of left-off garments at Ma seilles; b a few months—nay, weeks—past he was certainly worth a million sterling; but he pined to add to that which wa

a few montas—nay, were passed as a million sterling; but he pined to add to that which was already too much.

The immense speculations in land and building, the rows of sumptuous palaces, which, like tall bullies, life their heads and lie about the prosperity of those who built them and those who dwell in them, may shortly bring about a crisis which will sorely tax the stupendous energies of the Credit Mobilier Company, hitherto so ably guided by another Hebrew speculator, the adventu-rous M. Pereire. But the dread of the Imperial regime will be the expose of the means by which colossal for-tunes have been amassed under its fostering care. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald, wr on the 20th, says :- 'Foreign policy and the pro-

ting on the 20th, says:—Foreign poncy and the pros-pects of pence or war, excite but very little attention just now, the great topic of the day being the Mires frauds. Count de Germiny, who, as I informed you yes-terday, has been provisionally placed at the head of the concern, has issued a notice informing the public that the Caisse des Chemins de Fermust temporarily suspend pay-ment, in order to prepare a balance sheet. It is stated hat several persons well known in Parisian society have een arrested. I forbear for the present to mention their mes. A well known financier and functionary is an ounced by the papers to have died of appoplexy; report nounced by the papers to have died of appropercy; report states that he committed suicide. The consequences of the collapse of Mires are expected to be disastrous in the re collapse of Mires are expected to be disastrous in the xireme at Marseilles, Constantinople and London, where, seems, bills drawn on Mires, on account of the Turkish can, have been extensively discounted. The Mires cacredit institutions of the same nature as the Caisse der Chemins de Fer. There was a heavy run to-day on the redit Mobilier.
The London correspondent of the Manchester Guar-

It is anticipated that, if M. Mires is driven to the wall, ghest places in the imperial entourage. Indeed, I ar

saured that but for the fear of such disclosures the faller nancier would have been proceeded against three months go, when the preliminary steps of a criminal prosecu ago, when the preliminary steps of a criminal prosecu-tion against him were actually taken, and only arrested by an altogether unconstitutional exercise of the central authority which startled even those who are most familiar with the high-handed disregard of law habitually shown by absolute power in France.

The interesting question, for those who see in M. Mires' arrest the outbreak of a struggle between the better and worse influences that surround the Emperor, is which side the Emperor will take in the conflict—whether he will allow the anticipated standals to be shown up and

will allow the anticipated scandals to be shown up and sifted, or will stiff investigation from tenderness for those whom it may be expected to compromise most gravely. The arrest of M. Mires will be a heavy blow to the haughty family of Poligiac, one of whose members, not long ago, attooped to the hand of the daughter of the bold and a spiring Jew speculator—to the immense disgust of the

## WASHINGTON, March 13. Mr. Douglas offered the following resolution, which he

end for information:
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to
from the Senate what forts, arsenals, navy yards, and
ther public works within the limits of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Misaissippi, Louis-iana, and Texas are now within the actual possession and eccupation of the United States; and by what number of men each is garrisoned and held; and whether rein-forcements are necessary to retain the same; and if so, whether the government has the power and means, un-

der existing laws, to supply such reinforcements within such time as the exigencies and necessities of the case may demand; and whether the defence and protection of the United States and their interests make it necessary and wise to retain military possession of such forts, places and other property, except at Key West and Tortugas, and to recapture and reoccupy such others as the United States have been deprived of by seizure or surrender for States have been deprived of by seizure or surrender for any other purpose, and with a view to any other end than the subjugation and occupation of those States which have assumed the right to secede from the Union, and within whose limits such forts and other public pro-perly are situated. And, if such be the motives for re-capturing and holding the forts and other public propercaptaring and notating the total and other panel captaring and tolun-teers, would be necessary to enable the United States to reduce the States aforesaid, and such others as are sup-posed to sympathize with them, to subjection and obe-dience to the laws of the Union, and to protect the fed-

Mr. Wilson said he hoped the resolution would not be

onsidered to day.

Mr. Douglas said he would call up the resolution t Mr. Mason objected for the present to its considera-ion, not being satisfied that the Senate has power to act

Mr. Fessenden offered a resolution that Messrs. Besjamin, of Louisiana, Brown and Davis of Miss., Clay, of Ala., Mallory, of Florida, and Toombs, of Georgia, having announced that they are no longer members of the Senate, that their seats have become vacant, and the ecretary of the Senate is directed to strike their names rom the roll of members.

Mr. Hunter and others having objected to the consid-

ration of the resolution, it lies over.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27—3:40 P. M.

The Legislature adjourned over from the 21st to the 26th. The sessions continue to be occupied with discussions of Union resolutions, the Broderick expunging resolutions, and the intrigues over the proposed Senatorial election. There has been no legislation of any importance yet.

The reconstructed Democratic party caucus, composed of the Breckingidge and a portion of the Douglas Demo-

of the Breckinridge and a portion of the Douglas Demo-crats, met at Sacramento last evening, only 44 strong.— The Legislature being composed of 116 members, this The Legislature being composed of 116 members, this was an unexpectedly weak show, and an unfavorable indication for Denver.

It is reported that a majority of the Douglas Democrats and all the Republicans are endeavoring to induce McDougal to withdraw from the contest, when an effort to elect some compromise candidate will be made. The friends of McDougal are making great efforts to get the Republicans to support him.

Republicans to support him.

Accounts from San Diego state that the whalers at that port have already taken 75 whales, and the ecason for catching is not half over. Each whale is worth about \$1,000.

\$1,000.

Tehuantepec dates received from the Atlantic States to the 11th inst., giving an account of the choice of Davis and Stephens as head of the Southern Republic.

Californians more than ever fear a permanent dissolution of the Union inevitable, and hope the calamity may not be aggravated by unnecessary war. The Butterfield route is now believed to be free from Indians and no further interruptions to mails appre-

A COSTLY ENTERTAINMENT.—The Delevan House, at Albany, has presented to the authorities of New York a bill for \$1,120, for entertaining Mr. Lincoln and his suite one day. They only partook of breakfast and dinger, but among the charges are \$357 for wines and liquors, \$16 for cigars, and \$150 for sundry broken articles.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Dr. Guernsey is now the editor of Harper's Magasine.
The State election in Connecticut will take place April
1st, and that in Rhode Island April 3d.
Rev. I. S. Kalloch has accepted a call as paster of the
Laight Street Baptist Church, New York.
The Empire Spring, at Saratoga, has been sold for
\$100,000

\$100,000.

There are one thousand five hundred carriage makers out of employment in New Haven Conn. Is "nobody suffering anything?"

The residence of Colonel Peter R. Thornton, in Caroline county, Va., was destroyed by fire last week; loss

John W. A. Leigh, of Huntsville, Texas, fell dead in ac street on the 14th ultimo. He was a Virginian, and

prominent lawyer.

A clerk in the commercial Bank of London has lately roved a defaulter to the tune of three hundred thou-

A fire took place in Lynchburg, Wednesday morning, estroying Williams & Peters' brokers' office, and seve-

destroying Williams & Peters brokers omce, and several other buildings.

There is a report from Lancaster, that Mr. Buchanan is lying seriously ill at Wheatland, from a nervous affection superinduced by the excessive political excitement he has lately experienced.

Homestran Law.—A homestead law, which has passed both branches of the Michigan Legislature, donates to the actual settler eightly acres instead of forty acres, as under the old law. It also throws around the State new afterwards against imposition and spoliation.

afeguards against imposition and spoliation.

The Kentucky Secessionists have issued a circular advising the immediate institution of measures in all the counties of the State for the election of delegates to a envention to be held at Frankfort on the 20th of the

esent month.
Within the last few months the health of Justice Mc Chain of Ohio, has sensibly declined. He has lately become very feeble, so much so, indeed, as frequently to be unable to take part in important consultations with his colleagues of the Supreme Court.

The imaguration of the Statue of Jefferson will take place at the University of Virginia, on the 4th of July, on which occasion crations will be delivered by Hon.

on which occasion orations will be delivered by Hon. George W. Summers, on "Religious Freedom," Hon. R. M. T. Hunter on "The University," and Prof. Holcombe on 'The Declaration of Independence."

A MEDIATOR.—The French minister at Washington, it is stated, waited upon the Secretary of State on Tuesday and offered the services of his government as mediator between the United States and Peru, in the difficulty using from the service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American vessel by the Perusing from the Service of an American v ising from the seizure of an American vessel by the Pe

vian authorities. ANOTHER OLD TEXAN GONE.-Dr. R. A. Irion, one of ANOTHER OLD TEXAN GONE.—Dr. R. A. Irion, one of the founders of the republic of Texas, died at Nacogdon's Feb., 27th. Dr. Irion participated in the revolution which separated Texas from Mexico, and was Secretary of State during the first presidential term of Gen. Houston. He was a native of Virginia.

LOVE IN DEATH.—A few days ago, a young lady in East Boston, Mass., who had consented to the last wishes of her lover, sick with consumption, named William Rickfort to be united to him before he died, arrived at the appointed hour in her bridal robes—only to find that he

nted hour in her bridal robes-only to find that h and died an hour before.

The Army Register for 1861 has been issued. It gives the total enlisted men of the army at 17,005; agregate 18122. There are 198 companies in the different regiments. If all these were serving on distant states.

ons, the total enlisted would be 17,549; and the aggregate 18,666.
Mrs. Caroline King, of New York, who had been man i d two weeks, found a lady's glove in the pocket of her haband, who is an actor, and on Monday took poison, a ving a note on the bed near her body, stating that if

loved any one better than her she did not want to ive. She had taken corrosive sublimate. Thomas L. Wilson, formerly a well known citizen of irginia, died in Harrisburg, Penn., on the 8th of March, the 61st year of his age. For a period of ten years om 1825 to 1835, he was editor of the Petersburg In

trom 1823 to 1835, he was editor of the Petersurg Intelligencer, and in 1836 he was editor of the Democrat, published in Lynchburg at that time.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday, Philip J. Coakley, while drank in the street, fired on a policeman who interfered to keep him quiet, shooting him through the breast. One of the balls struck Miss Susan Williams, a school girl, of the balls struck Miss Susan Williams, a school girl, passing by, and inflicted a dangerous wound just above her ankle, which may cripple her for life.

The Charleston Courier says that the subscriptions expected and desired from that place towards the Liverpool and Charleston steamships, being limited, have reached an amount authorizing the definite organization of the

company and the commencement of work on the con-The Boston papers notice a rumor that has been in rculation several weeks that the Hon. Wm. Appleton, ember of Congress elect from the fifth district, contemslates resigning on account of impaired health, and that I. F. Durant will probably be the candidate to fill his

nce. The Eau Clare (Wis.) Free Press contains the particu rs of the killing of twelve wolves by a lady, whose onse they surrounded. She happened to have some

house they surrounded. She happened to have some strychnine in the house, and this she spread upon some ment and threw it to the voracious prowhers. The result was the death of twelve of the marauders.

Eighteen live American partridges, sent by Mr. Cunard, of New York, to the English Society of Acclimatization, have arrived out safely, and are cared for by Lord Malmesbury. This nobleman has also received sixteen live prairie hens, which he expects will soon become naturalized, and one of these days afford "food for the million." South Carolina appears to be recruiting largely from ore States west of her which have not yet abandoned to Union. A few days ago we noticed the departure

from Tennessee of a considerable number of recruits or the army of the Palmetto State, and the Augusta (Ga.) oners of Sunday announce the arrival there of thirteer n returns continue to reach us; but few of the coun

s are complete. We have returns, more or less com-te, from twenty-nine counties. Out of about eleven mand votes only eleven hundred are against se son. This is perhaps a fair index to the vote of the At a ball recently given in a fashionable mansion in

At a ball recently given in a fashionable mansion in fived Park, London, five ladies had their dresses burned in consequence of one of them catching fire as the wearer was performing on the piano. The room being stripped of its furniture to accommodate the dancers, there was nothing at hand to extinguish the flames. One of the Indies died of her injuries, another is expected to die, and the others were badly burned.

Hon John J. Crittenden has accepted the invitation of the Corporation of Boston to visit that city and become its guest, and Mrs. Crittenden has accepted the Mayor's invitation to become his guest. The Courier says: "The reception and welcome of the illustrious Kentuckian by the Bostonians will, we venture to predict, do his heart good. Old Unionists will go out to greet him, and give him such a welcome as is only offered to patrious and heroes." Mr. C. will arrive in Boston early next week.

rly next week. The following important statement appears in a Wash

ington letter, about the resignation of Adjutant General Cooper:—"President Lincoln called on General Scott to know how many soldiers were necessary to reinforce Fort Sumter. The General, as a preliminary step to such movements, suggested that all orders to that end had to pass through the Adjutant General's office, and Colonel Cooper having married a Virginian lady, it might not be prudent to retain him in that responsible post, as it would be necessary to maintain inviolate secresy with regard to all orders looking to the reinforcement of Fort Sumter—whercupon Col. Cooper was politely noti-fied that his Excellency, President Lincoln, was graciouspleased to extend to him the privilege of resigning.—
is said that Col. Cooper had not the slightest idea of retigning up to the 4th of March.

INDIAN CHASE AFFER A MAIL COACH. The Mesilla Valley Times records numerous depreda tions of the Navajo Indians all along the border, among

The Mesilla Valley Times 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 immates 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 atmost, 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 relays 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 ran it out of the road several times. They wounded the side driver in the thigh with an arrow, but not scriously, 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 constain fire while the Indians were in range, and are confident they killed three, besides wounding many are confident they killed three, besides wounding many are confident they killed three, besides wounding many and are confident they killed three, besides wounding many and are confident they killed three, besides wounding many and are confident they killed three, besides wounding many and the stage are confident they killed three, besides wounding many and the stage of the stage wounding many and the stage of the stage wounding many and the stage of the sta

animals hitched to the bushes, to be mounted in turn by others on foot. By these relays they succeeded in keeping a party of fresh men constantly around the coach.

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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 confident they killed three, besides wounding man

RETURN OF U. S. TROOTS FROM TEXAS —Yesterday the Star of the West was to have sailed from New York for Indianola, Texas, to bring back a load of troops. She takes out 30 days' rations for 690 men. This will be the third steamer (following the Daniel Webseer and Empire City) which the government has dispatched for the transportation of troops in Texas to New York or other places within the acknowledged jarisdiction of the United States. The Journal of Comquerce says:

As each steamer was intended to take away only 600 men, there will still be nearly 1,000 to provide a passage for. A fourth steamer will, hereafter, be sent out within a week, or as soon as it can be chartered and got ready; and a fifth will doubtless follow at the earliest possible day. As it is not easy to find suitable steamers, perhaps the government will wait till the Daniel Webster returns RETURN OF U. S. TROOPS FROM TEXAS -Yesterday

the government will wait till the Daniel Webster returns and charter her for a second yoyage. Within a month there will probably not be a single United States soldier in Tayas

in Pexas.

It is expected that troops thus returned will be distributed to Forts Monroe, Washington and Hamilton.—
Should Major Anderson evacuate Fort Sumter, he will

Shipments of Firearms.—Large quantities of arms and munitions of war continue to go South from New York notwithstanding the vigilance of that remarkable man, Superintendent Kennedy. The steamer Jamestown, which left on Tuesday for Norfolk, had her main deck literally loaded with gun carriages, and riffs in boxes and cases. The former were shipped to the order of Captain Randolph, of Virginis, and were manufactured at Troy. The impression is that their real destination is some point farther South.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. F CONCORD, March 13.—Returns from 136 towns g Berry, Rep., for Governor, 4,500 majority. The Republicans have 65 majority in the Legislature. THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUNTER

The Republican papers continue to be sorely pezded over the expected evacuation of Fort Sumter. They are gradually, hewever, coming to the conclusion that it is a military necessity," and as yet none of them have become so offended at Mr. Lincoln as to refuse a foreign mission, a collectorship, &c. Even the New York 7ri-bune is ready to admit that the evacuation is a necessity, causing the Day Book to thus retort on its hitherto we like editor :

"Suppose Greeley had not succeeded in getting Chase "Suppose Greeley had not succeeded in getting Chase into the Cabinet, would not the Tribune have howled like fury over the rumored evacuation of Fort Sumter! But now what has become of 'No Compromise,' 'No Backdown,' 'No Concession to Traitors,' and other large capitals that flourished at the Tribune masthead the other day? Even J. S. P., its brimstone Washington correspondent, has cooled off in view of a foreign mission."

The New York Communication of the control o

The New York Commercial (Republican) argues that f the evacuation takes place it will be in consequence of the weakness, not of Fort Sumter, but of the Governnent, and it then proceeds to assure Gen. Scott that he is not the President, however willing he may be to assume the responsibility of advising the movement. The Commercial finally concludes as follows: "In view of all the facts of the case, we have a re-

"In view of an the laces of the case, we have a re-commendation to make to the President, if he should fi-nally determine to surrender Fort Sumter to the revolu-tionists. It is that immediately upon doing so be call an tionists. It is that immediately upon uoing so he call an extra session of Congress, that measures may be promptly taken to call a Convention of the people for the purpose of acknowledging the independence of the "Confederate States of North America," he they seven, ten or fifteen, so that a perpetual end may be put to the disturbances to which the country has so long been surjected. bances to which the country has so long been surjected. And we would further recommend that such Convention be instructed to make such amendments to the Constitution as shall either distinctly and openly recognize the right of secession, or shall make provision for its suppression when attempted, clothe the Executive with poseer to carry such provision into effect, and make it apenal offence not to use it. We have no hesitation in saying that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy
should not be delayed a day longer than can be helped,
after once Fort Sunter is surrendered to it. When he,
Anderson retreats from that fortress it will be irrevocably gone from the federal government of the United
States. No one dreams that it, or any other fort, will be
retaken after that."

States. No one dreams that it, or any other fort, will be retaken after that."

The Commercial has assurances from Washington that Congress will be convened early in May. The Post, (rep.,) also has advices from Washington, justifying the conclusion that "the country must not be surprised though it may be appalled" by an official announcement of the may be appalled" by an official announcement of the withdrawal of Major Anderson from Fort Sumter. Gen. Scott, we are told, has furnished the Cabinet with a statement showing the evacuation to be a "military necessity." The statement is "founded upon an elaborate report of General Totten, chief engineer of the engineering hureau, to the effect that a regular series of well constructed furtifications have been exceed scound Fort Section 1997. read, to the elect that a regular series of we construc-ed fortifications have been erected around Fort Sumter, completely encircling it, so that a very large land force would be required to silence their fire, if vessels with re-inforcements were sent in the harbor. At the same time, Captain Ward, of the navy, who has made a special excaptain ward, of the navy, who has made a special ex-amination of the circumstances, reports that it would be impossible to deliver supplies by water, without a con-siderable accompaniment of war vessels, to keep up a combined attack upon the nestile forts, while a steamer or tug should be making its way to the garrison. But the execution of either plan would require more time for the preparation of it than now remains, before Anderson and his little guard would be completely short of pro-

There are, probably, other reasons for doing nothing, for a Washington writer to the Express tells as:
"The United States army is in rebellion! In other words, it has been satisfactorily ascertained at the War Department, through the Officers in command of the several posts at which the army is distributed, that the

rank and file refuse to be employed in cannonaling, fa-silading and bayoneting their fellow-countrymen. They declare that they were enlisted to fight Indians, Mexicans, British, French, Spaniards, or any other enemies of the country who might present themselves, but not to fight Americans. So the business of coercion is at a dead lock for the good and sufficient reason that coercives are not forthcoming." R. J. WALKER A RICH MAN .- A Washington correspondent says: Robert J. Walker has suddenly become a millionaire, by the decision made yesterday in the Su-preme Court, involving the title to a quicksilver mine in

or california, estimated to be worth millions of dollars.—
Mr. Walker is proprietor of one fifth of this valuable mine, and was offered, not long ago, \$2,000,000 for it, provided the court should give a favorable decision.—
That decision has now been given, and Mr. Walker, who was, to use his own word, "a beggar in the morning," want home to dispare a millionizing. The disparence of disparence of disparence and the statement of the second section. went home to dinner a millionaire. The disastrons dition of the country may, however, prevent his immediate realization of his "expectations." THE MISSING STEAMSHIP. -The missing steamer Australasian is a propeller of about seven hundred horse-power. She has two engines with unnety inch cylinders and three feet six inch stroke. Her hull is iron and was built in Glasgow in 1857. She is 1,760 tons register, with three decks. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length 350 feet, beam 42 feet, depth of hold 21 feet. She is a medium clipper build, schooner rigged. Her provisions against fire, stranding or leaks are good, she having one

independent donkey engine, good pumps, and a large number of boats. She has four water-tight compartments. About fifty passengers embarked on her at Liverpool for New York. THE CABINET OF PRESIDENT DAVIS .- The following is

the Cabinet of the Southern Confederacy, as at p the Cubinet of the Southern Contectary, as a pre-constituted:

Secretary of State, Robert Toomba, of Georgia; Secre-tary of the Treasury, C. G. Memminger, of South Car-lina; Secretary of War, Leroy P. Walker, of Alabana; Secretary of the Navy, Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida; Postmaster General, John H. Reagan, of Texas; Auto-contectary Lydah P. Renjamin of La. ney-General, Judah P Benjamin, of La.

CHARTER ELECTION AT SYRACUSE. Syractise, N. Y., March 12—At the charter election here to-day, the Republicans elected the entire city ticket, and six out of eight supervisors. The Board of Aldermen stands: Republicans, four; Democrats, four.— Last year it was six Republicans and two Democrate.

FROM MEXICO-THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERN-MENT RECOGNIZED BY ENGLAND.

NEW ORLKANS, March 13.—The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, on the 8th, has arrived. The British Minister has recognized the Constitutional Government. Gen. Uraga has accepted the mission to the U. States.

On the 14th first, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, Miss SALLY CANTER, in her 10th, year. The funeral will take place from St. Pani's Church, to-tay, (15-h) at 5 o'clock, P. M. Th. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend without further notice. V RGINIA :-At a Court of Quarterly Sersion Richmond County, at the Court-House, on McND

W. RGINIA: -At a Court of Quarterly Sersions, held for Richmond County, at the Court-House, on McDnAY, the the day of March, 1861.

On the motion of A. J. Sydnori Esq., the following tribute was ordered to be spread upon the Mignets of this Court: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, Whilsay T. Harsais, Eq., late a member: Therefore, it is Ordered, That while we how with stabrization to the will of our Great Creator, we slocerely mount the less of one cut off so saddarly, in the bloom of health, and pride of marhood. In this, our mutual satisfation.

Ordered, That we tender to bis bereaved family, our condolence, in this, our mutual satisfation.

Ordered, That the quant badge of mourning be worn for thirty days, by the members of this Bas.

Ordered, That the Richmond Whig and Alexas dria Gaustie be furnished with a copy of these proceedings, and that they be requested to publish the same.

A COPY—Teste:

F. W. PENDLETON, Clerk.

CITY POOR-HOUSE.—I respectfully announce myself to the voters of the city of
Fichmond as a Cantidate for the SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE
CITY POOR HOUSE, at the ensuing April election.
mbl3-434April

CITY COUNCIL.—The following persons will be supported for the City Council in MADISON WARD.

PRACHY R. GRATAN, GRO. W. RANDGERS,
JAMES M. TAYLOR,

mh.5-tde GRO. K. GETCEFFELD.

mh.5.-tde GEO. K. CEPTETFIELD.

A UCTION—
BOOTS, SHOES and HATS,

THIS MORNING, by

mbilo—it

FOR PHHLADELPHIA.—The A No. 1

steamship VIRGINIA, Capiain J. R. Kelly, is
now ready to receive freight, and will leave on Tambas, the
19th lest, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, splif
to

Rocketts, or 100 Main S.

Boston freight taken through by steam at reduced rates, and sib
dispatch.

dispatch.

No hiuls received on board unless engaged at our office.

No houls received on board unless engaged at our office.

Passengers are requested to be on board before the heard
departure 12 o'clock, M., Saturday.

Passage and Fare, \$5.

DAVID & WILLIAM CURRIE. FOR NEW YORK. -FIRST VESS-1. -VIVES to Institute of the control of

OLD AND NEW COLINTRY HAMS,
Mers Mackerel, in half bbls, quarter bbls, and site,
White Mercer Potatoes,
Country Lard.
For sale by
BLAIR A CHAMBERLAYNE,
mb16-3w.