November 24, 1860 sestions submitted by the Governor to Attorney General, upon which he requests

Whether is it necessary to constitute a Whether is it necessary to constitute a voter that he should present a ticket and e his name on the back, or have the same ten. The Commissioners return a total cles cast for the Electors, specifying the ber, and then add a portion of these votes without tickets, and the residue cast with

The initial of the dommissioners being of Electors by the Commissioners being cousiy given, thus, "S" instead of "T," or mission of junior or senior at the end of ame, as the case may be: Ought such reto be received and counted in favor of cular Elector ! the case of the Christian name of the

being erroneously stated in the re-rexample, Anthony instead of An-hould such returns be counted or exd for the Elector! In the case of the sir-name of the Elec-eing erroneously stated in the return, id such return be counted or excluded for Elector:
Whether a poll opened in the name of andidates for the President and Vice ident, and not for the Electors, should be yed and counted, not appearing whether

were tickets or not? wer is desired by Monday morning next JOHN LETCHER.
R. Tucker, Esq., Attorney General

RICHMON*, Nov. 24th, 1860.

Thave received your communication, pounding several questions in respect to electing of Electors for President and President of the United States. I am President of the United States. I am selled, by reason of your request for an er by Monday morning, to prepare my at once; and to state more succinctly I would otherwise have done, my reafor the conclusions to which I have

This question involves an inquiry into the d mode in which the law directs the voter

this vote; whether the voter really exses his choice by ballot or viva voce. le Constitution of Virginia (Art. III, Sec. ontains this provision: n all elections votes shall be given openly, or

s provision seems to settle the point as node of custing a vote; it must be given or viva voce, and cannot be by ballot, in the single case of a vote cast by a

mbperson.

seems to me it would be incompetent for
Legislature to have required a vote to be
by ballot, even had it attempted to do so.

r, in my judgment, has the Legislature ade such an actempt

e such an attempt.

Hof chapter 20 of the acts of 1857-78, prothat "under the superintendence a d confine Commissioners." polis should be open—he should proclaim and see the votes record-spont writers—have poll books prepared—feliver to each writer the book he is to keep writer is required to write the names of von a column headed with the words "names items." "and opposite the name of the voter, it under the name of each person for whom can." The section then proceeds as follows: in an election for Electors for President and President of the United States, the said official conductor, "shall receive from each as Electors, either by repeating the name of erson overd for, or by any other distinct denote of them collectively; provided, that if unt it may vote by ballot. When the vote it ed by the Commissioners it shall be relied by the Commissioners it shall be relied to the poll book as aforesaid." If further its, that the correctness of the poll when dead to the conducting officer, shall be certified by the conducting officers, the commissioners and Conductor; and es the delivery of the polls at recoinct to minissioners at the Court-House.

3) of the same act requires the Commissioners at the Court House, at the Court House, at the Court House, it is thereof to the commissioner votes—attach a list thereof to the commissioner votes—attach a list thereof to the court House of the court House at the Court House, and the research for so striking them from the court of the court House of the court House at the court House at the court House is the court of the court House at the court House is the court House at the court House in the court House in the court House is the court House in the court House in the court House in the court House is the court House in the ther by repeating the name

if provides that "the tickets handed in by ters shall be kept by the Commissioners their seal"—that they shall be preserved by the Commissioners, and be delivered to the commissioners, and be delivered to the clerk of the commissioners to the election. It further provides, that the ipoils, when subscribed by the Commissional be delivered to the Clerk's effice."

he sections cited are all that bear upor ne sections cited are all that bear upon question. It is obvious from the language he lith section, that the law does not prebe a vote by ballot, but really forbids it, ept in the case of a dumb persou; thus consing to the provision of the Constitution ady cited. The whole law shews that ils are to be opened and kept, and the votes rein recorded—that upon these the Com-sioners are to determine the result—that see are to be returned to the Clerk's office, while on the other hand, the tical kept by the Commissioner only, un-be demanded by the Governor. hat, then, is the purpose of requiring the

am of the tickets? Does that consti-tible assing of the vote? am of opinion that the vote is cast by the ser when he declares "viva voce for whom votes as Electors," and that the vote so I must be evidenced according to the mode aired by the law. The vote is cast viva t, and not by ballot—and this under the ustitution and the law. The law directs officer to receive a ticket, and to have the decorate to receive a ticket, and to have the observed on the poll. These are the lodes of evidence which the law prescribes, restablish the fact that the vote has been at: But the absence of the requisite evidence in all the modes required cannot invalable the vote, if proved by any one of the observed the law requires. If one writer regards the vote upon his poll book, and the her fails to do so, I presume the vote will of be rejected for the default of the writer.—

the ticket is furnished and the writers,— If the ticket is furnished and the writers omit to record, is not the vote to be received, when the Commissioners certify it was cast?

I think the sound rule in such cases is this: All favor should be shewn to the right of sufface; the forms prescribed to protect it should not be made instruments to defeat it, and where there is legal condence that it has been exercised in a particular made it, will not be

d in a particular mode, it will not be

exercised in a particular mode, it will not be defeated, because all the evidence possible has not been furnished to prove it.

In the case stated in your question, the Commissioners certify, that a certain number of votes were cast for the Electors—that a portion of them were cast without tickets. Still they were cast; and so the Commissioners certify. How cast! Viva voce, it is to be prefy. How cast! Viva vece, it is to be premed; and the evidence of the fact must have
en furnished by the record on the poll books,
om which the Commissioners are required
law to make their return. Why, then,
sould the votes be rejected! Not because
ley were not given, for the Commissioners
ruly they were; nor because there was no erdify they were; nor because there was no egal evidence of it, for we must presume from the certificates the legal evidence was on the boil post.

Is it evidence of the vote cast, without which it It is only one of several modes of l answer: It is only one of several modes of evidence by which it may be established. Besides, it constitutes evidence of less dignity than that of the record upon the poll books; for the latter can only be obtained upon a vote vica vocs, the constitutional mode of voting; while the former might be furnished in the absence of the viva vocs vote.

I think the law proposed to guard this election by farnishing two modes of proof, either of which might suffice to establish the fact of the vote act. Both are not essential—either will suffice. Both should be required by these

MOUNTED RIPLEMEN.—The new company of late a fraud upon the right of the voter. Had the officer refused the yote because the want of the ticket, the voter could have had an opportunity to secure his right by procuring the portunity to secure his right by procuring the portunity to secure his right by procuring the

DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1860.

ticket. But when he receives and records the vote without a ticket being furnished, is it just to the voter, when the day is passed for the exercise of his right—which he supposed he had exercised—to defeat it for the want of a ticket, not made essential at the time?

I am, therefore, of opinion that the votes should be received referred to in your first question.

A case somewhat similar, from Loudoun country, I was telegraphed to express an opinion upon to the Commissioners at the late election. In that case tickets were furnished; but, though the names of the voters were recorded, no mark was put under the Electors voted for, whose names, however, were en the tickets.

It is that ease the suit of a convention of the expediency of the call of a Convention of the people of Virginia, to consider what it may become the State to do in the crisis which is upon us, will command general attention.—

It is in response to a letter addressed to him by one of the editors of the Richmond Endistricted at all times to volunteer his opinions, he has not the slightest indisposi-

ickets.

In that case the evidence by tickets was It that case the evidence by tickets was complete—that by the poll book was wanting. I decided the votes were good, upon the legal evidence furnished by the tickets. The votes were not bad because though one proof was furnished another was wanting. So in this case, I say, though the proof by tickets be wanting, yet the other mode of proof is furnished—and it is what the law has made one of the modes by which votes are to be authenticated.

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nished—and it is what the law has made one of the modes by which votes are to be authenticated.

2d, 3d, 4th Questions.

These questions present cases of hardship, which I fear there may be no time to relieve.—When the Commissioners returned that certain persons were voted for as Electors, and as a matter of notoriety some of those voted for were not candidates, (there being slight variations in the name,) the only mode of rectifying the mistake would be to call for the tickets.—They might do so. It is now, perhaps, too late to obtain them.

We must lean strongly in favor of the right of the voter to vote. We must strive not to defeat it by technical or formal objections.—But, where he has voted, and for a man bearing a name which the voter designates, the question you propound is, shall we presume he did not mean to vote for a man bearing the name he designated, but for another person bearing a slightly different name? I may, by changing his vote thus promotehis real purpose; but might I not thus, defeat his right, and usurp it to myself? I am of opinion, that when the Commissioners certify that a person by one name was voted for, it is not competent for the officer appointed to decide to declare a person of another name was voted for, or to declare otherwise than the certificate warrants. The law declares:

Sec. 40. "From the returns so made out, and transmitted to him, the Governor shall ascer-

SEC. 40. "From the returns so made out, and transmitted to him, the Governor shall ascer-tain what persons are elected, and make procla-tion of the fact." urns, and he cannot go beyond the returns, so nade out, to presume a mistake in them, to

help what all may really believe was the pure of the voter. For example, a certificate states that John Stites received so many votes. The Governor knows James Stites was a candidate, while no one ever heard that John Stiles was. But non constat the voter may have intended to vote for John Stiles. Who can take the heerty, after the poil is closed and certified by the proper officer, of changing it—of making the voter vote for a man he did not vote for, upon a presumption that he must have so intended! Upon this view I think the votes certified must be counted only for the person whose name is recorded as having received them. If it be said that some name was voted for which is borne by no person known to the Governor, still it does not follow that such a person does not exist. But if no such person does exist, then the vote is void.

Where the initial of the middle name is not that of an Elector on either ticket usually For example, accrtificate states that John

Where the initial of the middle name is not that of an Elector on either ticket usually voted for, the question is solved by asking, is the name voted for that of the name most like it on the ticket? Is-A. B. Smith, A. C. Smith? On the latter claim a vote cast for the former? He can only do so by showing the voter meant to vote for him, and how can that be done now?

I think such a vote cannot be counted, except for a man answering to the name designated; and not for one whose middle initial is

different.

I think, however, the addition of junior or senior is no part of the name, is different, and that the vote may be counted for a man who is accandidate who bears the name designated by the voter.

no legal votes for persons to be elected.

I have thus hastily stated my opinion upor the questions presented, and regret that a want of time compels me to do so more hurriedly than I could have desired.

I am, respectfully, your obedient serv't,

NOVEMBER 27, 1860. NOVEMBER 27, 1860.
Where the caption of a return certifies that the election was held on the 6th of December, 1860, and in the conclusion the paper bear date the 10th of November, 1860, ought the polto be rejected or admitted? JOHN LETCHER.

J. R. Tucker, Esq., Attorney General.

November 27, 1860.

I am of opinion it should be admitted. It is an obvious mistake, and the presumption should be, the election was held on the day required by law, unless the contrary appears.—
The contrary does not appear—for it is impossible a return of an election should be made Nov. 10, 1860, held on Dec. 6, 1860, especially when we are considering the return. when we are considering the return before th day stated therein as the day of election. It is mistake, and is as if the month was blank If it was blank, the legal inference v

Assuming the Prince.—The long voyage of the fleet which took home the Prince caused much uneasiness in England. The Prince's birthday was celebrated without him. On that day a young gentleman of respectable apparance and address presented himself at the gate of Castle Hill. The sentinels stopped him, telling him it was the entrance only for the royal family, on which the stranger said "I am the Prince of Wales." The sentinels thinking from his gentlemanly manners that this was the truth, presented arms and permitted him to pass. In this way he passed several sentinels; but in one of the interior passages of the castle he was met by one of the servants, who inquired his business. "I am the Prince of Wales." he said, "and am going to see my mother, the Queen." The servant said he would accompany him, and calling the superintendent, they discovered the stranger to be an insane youth, of some twenty years of age, named Harding, who had been recently discharged from a private lunatic asylum as cared. asylum as cured.

Naw Blasting Powder.—A French scientific newspaper says that a patent has just been taken out in Belgium for a simple method of making blasting powder from spent tan bark. It says that, while the price of this powder is less than that of gunpowder, it takes but one-seventeenth part as much to produce the same effect as the latter. It is composed of flifty-two and one-half pounds of nitrate of soda to seventy-two and one half pounds of waste tan bark, and twenty pounds of pulverized sulphur. The nitrate of soda is dissolved in a sufficient quantity of boiling water, and the tan bark added in a manner to completely impregnate it with the solution, after which the sulphur is added in the same way. The mixture is taken from the fire and thoroughly dried, when it is ready for use. If it is wet, this does not permanently injure it, but on being again dried, is as good as ever. If fired in the open air, it causes no explosion, but is very efficient for blasting when confined in the usual manner. It is not suitable for use in guns or cannons. NEW BLASTING POWDER -A French scien

THE WORKING CLASSES, NORTH.—Some of the manufacturers of Philadelphia are proposing a reduction of the wages of operatives of from ten to twenty per cent., as was done in 1857, and considerable feeling has been created in consequence. Should the proposition be carried out, it is thought that a general strike would be the result. At present prices, weavers of checks, ginghams, &c., cannot make more than \$5\$ a week, and many of them do not earn so much as that.

In New York, it is stated, at least ten thousand mechanics are working on "half time,"

and last week the number of unconditional discharges from factories and shops could not have been fewer than flye thousand. One of the city journals says fifteen thousand, but that is thought to be an exaggeration.

BURNING OF AN ACADEMY .- On the 24th o November, the academy of Mr. McNair, near Sammitt, Miss., was burned to the groun!—furniture and stores and the clothing and books of the pupils being nearly all lost. One of the pupils, Master J. M. Brown, an orphan, was burnt to death. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

nies of the South, is upon us, and must be fearlessly me—certainly, with calm and prudent discretion, and all sobriety of judgement; but with an obdurate purpose to establish the just rights of our people, and to yield nothing that pertains to Virginia as a free and sovereign State.

Very resply, yours,

J. M. Mason.

disinclined at all times to volunteer his opinions, he has not the slightest indisposition to express them when they are asked .tion to express them when they are asked.—
He proceeds:
I kave observed, with great satisfaction, that the Governor has called the Legislature to meet at an early day, and deeply impressed with the disordered condition of the country from causes far beyond the reach of legislation, have taken it for granted their first act will be to order elections for a general Convention of the State.

The questions now forced upon the country are vital in their solution, to the peace, the

are vital in their solution, to the peace, the nonor, and the safety of the Southern States.

are vital in their solution, to the peace, the honor, and the safety of the Southern States. Virginia, whether in territory, in population, or in position, certainly takes no inferior rank in the South; and it is of the last importance to her, as it is to them, that the matured sense of her people should be expressed in deliberation on these grave questions, and, if necessary, carried into execution, in the solemn forms of her sovereign authority.

All that has happened, and much that has yet to come, was foreseen and predicted by those not claiming to be wise beyond their generation, as the legitimate and inevitable fruits of the ascendancy of the Abolition party in the North. How could it be otherwise?—The election just over has established in the seats of Federal authority, and by overwhelming majorities in the non-slaveholding States, a great political power, whose open and avowed mission is to break up and destroy interests in property, and in society, and in all the slaveholding States, which, when effected, must reduce their lands to deserts, and 'brow their people as outcasts upon he world. The public voice organing this attentions would be supposed to the public voice organing this attentions.

the slaveholding States, which, when effected, must reduce their lands to deserts, and 'hrow their people as outcasts upon the world. The public voice ordaining this atrocious wrong comes from a people who have no part or lot in the great interest so recklessly assailed, for it will stand as a recorded fact that not a single electoral vote will be cast in support of this power in any State where this interest pertains.

Who does not see and feel that when the States of the South are subjected to this dominion they will be brought, against their will, under a government to which they are not parties, and over which they hold not the slightest check? This is not the form of government which our ancestors gave us, nor is it a government which our people will endure. The people of the North, in thus acting, have separated themselves from the people of the South, and the government of a foreign power. We shall stand to such powers as Itaiy to Austria, and Poland to Russia. It will be one people governed to have the retribute the poople. Who

to Austria, and Poland to Russia. It will be one people governed by another people. Who can wonder, then, at the startling events which have crowded before us since the anti-Federal act of this Northern election?

What was seen yesterday but in dim distance, is the reality of to-day; and that which is looked to but as a probability to-day, becomes the stern fact of to-morrow. Our people at the South are intelligent, orave and sensitive. When a hostile arm is raised against them they do not wait for the blow, but rush them they do not wait for the blew, but rush at once to disable the adversary. And this is

at once to disable the adversary. And this is what they are doing now.

Let us review events, and then we may the better understand what may devolve on Virginia in the political exigencies of the times.

The election of President is made, and nothing remains but formally to cast, and then to coupt the electoral vote. There are those who believe—and I am one of them—that no safety remains to the Southern States and their people, but such as shall be vindicated by a stern purpose of self-protection. The event that I think, however, the addition of junior or senior is no part of the name, is different, and that the vote may be counted for a man who is a candidate who bears the name designated by the voter.

When the christian or sir-name is stated differently from that upon either ticket, I do not see how it can be counted for the candidate on the ticket.

It is understand the case intended by this question, it is this: It not appearing whether tickets were used or not, can a poll opened for candidates for President and Vice President be received, in determining who have been elected Electors to vote for persons to fill those offices?

I answer in the negative. The polls are to be opened for Electors for President. Electors are to be voted for. If it does not appear that Electors were voted for, the poll is of no validity, and cannot be counted, because it shows no legal votes for persons to be elected.

I have thus hastily stated my opinion upon purpose of self-protection. The event that fixes this belief is not the election of the man, tors and Representatives of publications is-sued at the North, for circulation at the South, tors and Representatives of publications issued at the North, for circulation at the South, designed, by false and calamnious charges, to fome the divisions amongst our people, and to incite the servile class to insurrection and rapine; by the sanction given to such inhuman and cruel conduct by constituents at the North, in returning such Representatives back to the Federal councils; and, if more were wanting, by that fixed and settled policy, made the corner-stone of the incoming administration, (to which there is no party exception at the North, which refuses to the people at the North, in the common Territories of the Confederacy. Such are some of the reasons which, I believe, have satisfied those of whom I speak; which certainly have convinced me, that the Southern people must now look to their own State authorities, and to them only, for their safety in the future; whether in the form of other and higher securities in the present Contact of the confederacy.

ther and higher securities in the present Co other and higher securities in the present Confederacy, or in a new Confederacy, the injured States must determine in Convention.

Indeed, in the progress of events, so far, the field of deliberation may be narrowed. One State has already made her election to abandon the confederation. I think, as to South Carolina, we may safely assume that as a fact, and with which the future has nothing more to do than to establish it in history. As to and with which the future has nothing more to do than to establish it in history. As to three other States, and most probably four, there is every reason to believe they are prepared also to secede as soon as the acts of separation can be reduced to form. What may be the sense of other States in this great crisis, (for great it certainly is,) as to the proper measures to be adopted for their safety, I will not venture to anticipate. But the secession of one State is a disruption of the Union.

Whether, in the opinion of other States, she has determined wisely or unwisely, the State is to be the aroter of her own act; her destiny is in her own keeping, under submission alone to the Supreme Ruler of the universe. To reason otherwise, is to treat a State of the Confederacy not as one of the confederates, but as an integral part of a consolidated Empire. Fortunately for the occasion and its consequences, this is not an open question in Virginia.

genence, this is not an open question in Virginian.

honored State has ever maintained that our Federal system was a confederation of sovereign nowers, not acconsolidation of States into one people; and, as a consequence, whenever a State considered the compact broken, and in a manner to endanger her safety, such State stood remitted, as in sovereign right, to determine for herself, and under not responsible world, both the mode and measure of redress. The disruption of the Federal Union, thus imminent, or, I should more properly say, actual, is a great and prepanat event; and in considering, therefore, how it may become the Convention in state with any and most probably will, force upon the Federal Government the settlement between it and the several States, of the question of the right of secession. If that question of the right of secession. If the question of the right

The Enquirer also publishes a letter from the Hon. Henry L. Hopkins, a prominent member of the Douglas wing of the Virginia Democracy, in response to a communication addressed to him on the subject of a State Convention. Mr. Hopkins is opposed to any Convention of delegates appointed by primary meetings of the people; but thinks it would be wise for the Legislature to call such a Convention, and provide by law for the election of ts members, without delay. Alluding to the ecession movement, he says:

while the cotton States are busily preparing to take the awful step of secession, merely because of the loss of a Presidental election, under and according to the forms of the Constitution, I would appeal to them, as friends and brethren, to wait yet a little longer—especially as both houses of Congress, the Federal Judiciary, and a million of Northern votes are with us; and then I would ask Virginia, single-handed and alone, if other States would not join her in her mission of peace, to send commissioners to all those States in the North whose Legislatures have passed acts to nollify commissioners to all those States in the North whose Legislatures have passed acts to nullify or obstruct the Fugitive Slave Law of Congress, in flagrant violation of the Constitution and our rights under it, to repeal those obnoxious acts, as the only means of saving the Union from destruction.

If their Legislatures or Conventions called to consider the proposition, should reject it.

to consider the proposition, should reject it, preferring their unconstitutional and hostile preferring their unconstitutional and hostile legislation to the preservation of the Union, then the whole South would go out together, and the act of secession, founded, not on the legal and constitutional election of a President, but upon their hostile legislation against us, thus solemnly reaffirmed, would be justified in the sight of God and man. This remedy, under existing circumstances, would, I think, be sufficient and effectual.

SECESSION MOVEMENT AT THE SOUTH.

SOUTH CAROLINA The main points of the message of the Govrnor of South Carolina have been already published in this paper. The Columbia Guarlian says:

tian says:

We need not comment on that portion of the message devoted to Federal relations. It meets with not only our approval, but will receive the general approbation of the people of the State. The argument in favor of the right f secession is well put, and, if any doub sted among us upon that point, could not fail to convince every candid mind.

The Columbia South Carolinian comments as follows:

as follows:

His remarks on Federal affairs will especially attract attention, and his exposition of the duty and allegiance due to the State Government by every clitzen will meet with a hearty response, not only by every South Carolinian, but by every State-rights man, whether he resides on the banks of the Penobecot or the Rio Grande. The ordinance of secession will dissolve the connection of the State with the Federal Government, and the acts of that government will be no more bind-State with the Federal Government, and the acts of that government will be no more binding upon a citizen of South Carolina than will be an edict of the Czar of Russia; and President Buchanan or Mr. Liucoln will have no more right to oppose the action of the sovereign State of South Carolina than will Napoleon or Alexander, or any other foreign official.

Hon. John McQueen was serenaded in Columbia on Tuesday night. He made a speech

on the occasion, and discussed the duty of South Carolina and the South in the present condition of affairs. He had long desired to see this day, and his "heart throbbed with joy at the prospect of the consummation of his long-cherished wishes."

The Military tempitizes of the South Carolina had been supported by the supp

Governor of South Carolina, saying that "no one, perhaps, among us, would discharge the duties of the Executive with more ability, and vindicate more fully the ancient honor and glory of Garolina."

Rev. P. N. Lynch, D. D., Catholic Bishop of Charleston, withdraws his name from the list of candidates for the Convention of South Carolina. He says: "I appreciate the compliment, but I must

"I appreciate the compliment, but I must say, that besides being unwilling to occupy a very responsible position, for the duties of which I have not been trained, and feel myelf unfitted, I see that the special engagement of my clerical position will call me repeatedly away from the State, and would otherwise prevent my attending the Convention. Hence I most respectfully beg to withdraw my name.

name.
"There is another sphere in which I can more appropriately, and, perhaps, with equal efficiency, serve our State. In that sphere I trust that I shall not be found wanting in my devotion to her interests, in weal and in wee.

The Cadets of the Kentucky Military Institute have tendered their services to Governo Gist. The following is an extract from their letter, dated November 17: "The Cadets of the Kentucky Military In-

"The Cadets of the Kentucky Military Institute have this day, with unanimous consent, tendered their services to the citizens of South Carotina, and hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. Should our services be needed, we do hope that you will not fail to let us know immediately; for we are anxious to render the gallant State of South Carolina to render the gallant State of South Carolina our services. As we are sons of the noble South, we are anxious to come and help defend our Southern rights. We do not wish to flatter ourselves, but still we do contend that, after being under strict military discipline for four years, we understand how to handle the musket."

The South Carolina papers publish the tele-graphic report that the members of the Mis-sissippi Legislature, just organized, were unanimous for secession, and that the Governor's message is uncompromising in its tone under the heading of "Glorious News from

earnest of their fidelity to the rights of the South—will appeal to the South to give up whatever movements are now in contemplation, and, like patriots, uphold the Constitution and the Union. Do this, and all may yet

South—will appeal to the South to give up whatever movements are now in contemplation, and, like patriots, uphold the Constitution and the Union. Do this, and all may yet be well.

MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

A large meeting of the citizens of Bedford county, Va., irrespective of party, was held on the 26th of November, to deliberate upon the distracted condition of the country. Hon. Wm. I. Goggin, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a series of resolutions, asserting that the time has come when the rights of Southern men and the dignity of Southern States demand the repeal of all obnoxious measures and laws enacted and adopted by Northern States to prevent a proper execution of the Fugitive Siave Law, and taking strong ground against the exercise of Congressional power to regulate commerce among the several States, so as to destroy or in any wise impair the value of any species of property whatever, declaring that no such power can be exercised having that effect, either immediately or remotely in any District or Territory of the United States. We copy three of the resolutions:

That whatever differences of opinion exist now, or may have existed heretofore, in respect to party to the state of Wirginia. We append the official vet of Virginia, in the late Presidential election. The vote of Wyoming county is not ficial vote of Virginia, in the late Presidential election. The vote of Wyoming county is not ficial vote of Virginia, in the late Presidential election. The vote of Wyoming county is not ficial vote of Virginia, in the late Presidential election. The vote of Wyoming county is not ficial vote of Virginia, in the late Presidential election. The vote of Wyoming county is not ficial vote of Virginia, in the late Presidential election. The vote of Wyoming county is not ficial vote of Virginia, in the late Presidential election. The vote of Wyoming county is not ficial vote of Virginia, in the late Presidential election. The dovernor returned on the fict that the proper of ficer failed to

copy three of the resolutions:

That whatever differences of opinion exist now, or may have existed heretofore, in respect to particular measures of general policy—and while we differ now, and may have been heretofore divided in our views, as to the choice of men for high political stations—and though we may not be a reed in regard to certain questions affecting the authority of the several States and the powers of the General Government in other respects, yet upon the subjects to which we have adverted, we present but one undivided front now, as we shall at all times hereafter, in any invasion of our rights involved therein, or in any struggle which may thaugh, to support and maintain them when they are endaughed.

this de, to support and maintain them when they are endangored.

That we shall ever cherish an ardent attachment for the Union of these States so long as that Union secures to us blessings 't was designed to confer by its formation; and in the hope of inture harmony, and with a view to our national happiness, peace and prosperity, we pledge ourselves to its support, if our rights shall be hereafter properly respected.

Tha, appealing as we do to a source of justice—to our own rights, and to that unity which constitute us as one people for national purposes we as a that all action looking to disunion or secession be suspended for the pre ent, trusting that reason and reflection may be substituted for hasty and inconsiderate resolves, in all sections, both North and South.

Another resolution urges a Convention of the States to propose amendments to the Constitution, as one means of restoring peace, in conformity with the 2d clause of the 5th Article thereof, to settle all questions of doubt, and it is proposed that a questions of doubt, and it is proposed that a questions of doubt, and it is proposed in the substitution of the States to propose amendments to the Constitution, as one means of restoring peace, in conformity with the 2d clause of the 5th Article thereof, to settle all questions of doubt, and it is a proposed in the foundation of the states of the states

ticle thereof, to settle all questions of doubt, and it is suggested that such Convention, if called, be held as speedily as possible in the city of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky. The resolutions were advocated by Messrs. Goggin, Burwell and others, and unanimous-

ly adopted. The following, offered by Dr. R. A. Ciement, was also adopted, with a few dissenting voices : Resolved. That having entire confidence in the integrity and patriotism of our Representatives in the State Legislature, we authorize them. In the event the mode of redress embraced in the foregoing resolutions shall prove inadequate to the crists, to adopt any other measures consistent with the principles and purposes of the resolutions.

with the principles and purposes of the resolutions.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Harrison county, Va., held at Ctarksburg, on the
24th ult. resolutions were passed deprecating
disunton and secession, and opposing any
State or Southern Convention. The meeting
complained of the unfriendly action of several
of the non-slaveholding States, but contended
that the election of Lincoln is not sufficient
cause to break up the government. The meeting was addressed by Hon. J. S. Carlisle, Col.
Wilson, and others.

The SHOR BUSINESS .- The Lynn (Mass.

Lincoln's Cabiner.—The following is the latest "composition" of Lincoln's Cabinet. It is appended to a letter from Chicago, where Lincoln and Hamlin have been in a conference for some days: Secretary of State—Edward Bates, of Missouri. Secretary of War—Geo. Ashman, of Massachusetts. Secretary of the Navy—John M. Botts, of Virginia. Secretary of the Interior—Robert C. Schenck, of Chio. Secretary of the Treasury—Wm. B. Ogden, of Illinois. Postmaster General—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. Attorney General—Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland.

DUBLING IN RUSSIA .- Dueling is not evi-DUELISG IN RUSSIA.—Dueling is not evidently held in much esteem in Russia. Prince Gortschakoff, a heutenant in the regiment of life-, nard dragoons, attached to the army of the Caucasus, and Captain Schak, of the staff, have been degraded by a Council of War and reduced to the ranks—the former for having killed Lieutenant Baron Vitinghoff in a duel, and the other for rating as second in the enand the other for acting as second in the en

the members of the Royal Family of Sardinia have recently had quite a narrow escape. The Princes of Piedmon, the Countd'Asta, and the Princess Pia narrowly escaped being buried under a wall which suddenly fell down at Genoa, close to where they were sitting, when the frigate Duca di Genova was being launched. Two persons were killed on the spot, and elever others were more or less seriousy injured.

Accident.—In Petersburg, on Thursday, white Mr. John Hawkins was engaged in oning up the machinery in the Battersea cotton mill, his right arm became entangled in the min, his right arm became enangied it the machinery, was drawn violently amidst the wheels and crushed in three places. The force of the jerk drew up his body so that his shoulder also struck the machinery, and his shoulder-blade was also crushed, when he became disengaged and fell.

DIPTHERIA .- The family of Mr. Gallatin DIFFHERIA.—The family of Mr. Gallatin Bibb, inving near Elon, Amberst county, Va., has been afflicted with a most distressing mortainty in the last few weeks. Since the 4th of November, four of the children have died of diptheria, while the remaining three children, together with the father and mother, are dangerously ill with the disease, and none of them expected to recover.

THE MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA .- The Legis THE MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA.—The Legislature of Georgia having passed the Convention bill, Gov. Brown has issued his proclamation in conformity with the requirements of the act, ordering an election for nelegates to said Convention, and requiring of those elected to meetat the Capitol on the 16th of January, 1861, to consider the mode, measure, and time of resistance. WILL CASE DECIDED .- In the Circuit Court

of Clarke county, Va, last week, the will case of Littleton's heirs vs. Littleton's executors, which has been in litigation for several years, was decided. The amount involved was some \$10,000 worth of negroes and land, and the plaintiffs succeeded in revoking the will which emancipated the negrees. IMPORTANT SUIT DECIDED .- The Peters.

IMPORTANT SUIT DECIDED.—The Petersburg Express says the suit of David Bissett, against the South-Side Railroad Company, for breach of contract, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, in the Circuit Court of that city, on Thursday. The damages claimed were \$8,000. The jury decided in his favor to the amount of \$6995. NOT APPRECIATED -The singing negress named Greenfield, alias the "Black Swan," had the hardshood to visit Havana lately, to give "three entertainments." At the first she was hissed and could not go on; at the second she was hooted; at the third—she did not ap-pear.

cleared at Charleston, S. O., on Wednesday, for Liverpool, with the following valuable cargo: 1,549 bales upland cotton, 196 bags Sea Island cotton, 50 tierces of rice, and 5,400 bushels of corn, approximating to \$113,000 in

walue.

Killed.—Mr. Ely Ross, an influential citizen of Condersport, Potter county, Pa., wasaccidentally killed by the discharge of a gun the hands of a companion, while searching for timber, in the woods near Shippen, Mckean, who had the histant. PURCHASE OF CORN.—The National Council

of the Choctaw Indians has passed an ordi-nance to purchase 65,000 bushels of corn for the relief of such of their people as are suffer-ing by reason of the severe drought of last

PRICE ONE CENT.

LOCAL MATTERS.

George Blow. 16 223 | John B. Newman...

George Blow. 16 223 | Henry L. Hopkins. 16, 27 | John Wright...

Jon'thn B. Stovall. 16, 297 | John Wright...

Jon'thn B. Stovall. 16, 297 | Thos. Todd...

James Garland. 16, 250 | Thos. Todd...

J. B. Allworth. 16, 250 | Joseph Appleate...

J. B. Allworth. 16, 250 | Joseph Bell...

Geo. W. Breb. 16 251 | Joseph Bell...

J. N. Lexett... 16 232 | Levi Fitman...

J. N. Lexett... 16 232 | D. W. Roberts...

D. H. Hoge. 16 103 | L. Freeman...

Geo. W. Hopkins. 16 224 | Jacob Hornbrook...

Geo. W. Hopkins. 16 224 | Jacob Hornbrook...

Win. G. Brown. 16 223 | G. D. Hall...

SCATTERING YOTE FOR DOUGLAS KLEOT.

The Shor Business.—The Lynn (Mass.)

Reporter says:

"It is not the season for large orders, and there is usually a slacking up of our business as the year draws to a close, but not generally to such an extent as at present. Large numbers of workmen have been discharged, notwithstanding they have offered to work at much lower rates than previously. In some instances work has been solicited at prices lower than they were last winter. One manufacturer informs us that he had never had work offered so low. This shows an uncommon state of dullness."

FALL OF A WALL.—The new wall of an extensive flour warehouse, Nos. 36 and 38 Whitehali street, New York, fell to the ground Wednesday morning. A portion of the building fronting on Pearl street was filled with flour, the pressure of which was so great on the walls, insecurely built, that the structure gave way. Twelve thousand barrels of flour were on storage at the time of the accident.—The loss of property is estimated at \$30,000. R. T. Johnson, the owner of the building, was arrested on the charge of erecting an unaite building.

Lincoln's Cabinet.—The following is the western suburbs, took him into custody, and returned with him to Goochland yesterday afternoon, where he will probably get am justice. Barbier, in the meantime, will kept in prison until Tuesday next, when will undergo an examination as a

character.
We understand that the two servants of Mr Turner, George and Mat, who were engaged by Drumwright to kill their master, and who had actually dug a grave in which Drum-wright was to bury him, shrunk from the task, and informed their overseer of the foul plot. They have also been arrested and comitted to the jail of Goochland county

Decisions of the Suprems Court of Appeals.— The above Court adjourned on the 23d ult., to meet again on January 5th, 1861. The followng decisions were rendered on the day of ad ournment:

journment:

Brown, &c., vs. Shoemaker, &c. Argued by
James Garland for the appellants, and C. R.
Slaughter for the appellees. Decree of the
Circuit Court of Lynchburg affirmed.
Hall's adm'rs vs. Hall and others. Argued
by Con. Robinson and J. Alfred Jones for the ppellants, and C. G. Griswold for the appel-ees. Decree of the Circuit Court of Giouces-

lees. Decree of the Circuit Court of Glouces-ter county reversed.

Sale vs. Sale's ex'orand als., and Sale's ex'or vs. Sale and #thers. Argued by John Thomp-son, Jr., for the appellants, and John O. L. Goggin for the appellees. Decree of the Cir-cuit Court of Amherst county reversed. Reid's adm'r vs. Blackstone. Argued by Tucker & Patton for the appellants, and L. W. Taylor for the appelles. Decree of the Tucker & Patton for the appellants, and L W. Taylor for the appellees. Decree of the Circuit Court of Fairfax county affirmed.

Delk and others vs. Barbara and others.—Argued by Tazeweil Taylor for appellants; no counsel for appellees. Decree of the Circuit Court of Isle of Wight county affirmed.

Morton vs. Morton and others. Argued by Wm. T. Joynes for the appellants, and J. A Jones for the appellees. Decree of the Circuit Court of Petersburg reversed.

Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company vs. Studd and others; supercedeas denied.

Alexandria and Washington Railroad Com-pany vs. Studd and others; supercedeas denied. Same vs. Fowle and others; supercedeas denied. And C. White against John C. White. Ap-peat from judgment of Spotsylvania Circuit Court allowed. Penn and Fitzpatrick vs. Whitehead and others. Appeal from judgment of Circuit Court of Neison county allowed.

The Concert at Mechanics' Hall this after-noon, by Miss Caroline Richings, aided by other popular vocalists, cannot fail to attract the at-tention of all lovers of fine vocalism, and es-pecially that of the ladies. Miss Richings, pecially that of the ladies. Miss Richings, during her engagements in Richmond, has so won upon the pepular favor that she has been nightly greeted by fashionable audiences; and n. w that she is about to leave the city, she has kindly consented to give an entertainment for the gratification of those who do not attend the Theatre. As will be seen by the bills, the programme is a rich and varied one, and the entertainment will no doubt prove highly gratifying to all who witness it.

Vessal Suak.—During the gale at Oity Point, on Wednesday night last, the schooner "Augustus Holley," of Norfolk, Davis, master, sprung aleak and sank in a few minutes thereafter. The "Holley" was loaded with run, for I & G. B. Davenport, of this city, to which place the vessel was bound. When the leak was discovered, the vessel settled so rapidly that the captain had no time to remove any of the cargo, which was insured for \$6,400. On Thursday, about 150 barrels of run which had floated off the deck, was picked up and brought to this city. All that portion in the hold will no doubt be saved. The loss, therefore, will probably not exceed one-fifth the insurance.

Insolent.—Yesterday morning the Mayor ordered a free negro, then confined in the first station-house, to receive ten lashes for being out the night before without his register. The black scamp instantly rebelled against the decision, and vowing that ne would neither be tied nor punished, placed himself in an attitude of defence. He was soon overpowered and tied by the police, when the Mayor ordered him to be taken to the whipping-post and given thirty-nine.

Strolling Vagrant.—At this season of the year, vagrants, like wild geese, are seeking winter quarters. Yesterday morning, officer Bibb discovered a fellow in his porch who gave his name as Alexander Miller, and who was solicitieg food and raiment, and a few pennies with which to purchase "toda."—Finding that he was a strolling vagrant, the officer took him into custody, and the Mayor sent him to jail in default of security for his good behavior.

Richmond Dispatch.

Besperate Negro—Yesterday morning a free nearo boy named Thomas Gwinn, was arraigned before the Mayor to answer the charge of feloniously assaulting and beating officer William B. Page. On Thursday last the prisoner, who is about eighteen years of age, was arrested and caged for being in the city without a register. While confined in the cell be called for water, and Mr. Page opened the cell door to ascertain what he wanted. As he did so, the ruffian made a "ruch" to escape, and throwing Mr. Page heavily, fractured his right thigh and right shoulder Mr. Page is not only very feeble, but quite infirm, and besing an old man, it is very doubtful if he will ever entirely recover. The prisoner was remanded to jail, to await the result of Mr. Page's injuries.

Not Sustained.—John Gentry, a teamster, was arraigned before the Mayor, yesterday morning, to answer the charge of assaulting and beating John A. Houseman. The parties had words in a saloon, about treats lost and won, and ending by the defendant's throwing, the complaisant on the floor, and giving him a slight choking. The Mayor, on hearing all the parties, dismissed the warrant.

Medal Presentation — Metropolitan Lodge, U D., has presented to Mr. Jas. E. Riddick, for his faithful services as secretary, a very handsome gold medal. On one side are engraved the square and compass, with the words "To James E. Riddick," and on the other, are cressed pens, with the words and figures, "Nov. 17th, 1860." Such tokens are highly appreciated, and act as stimulants to the discharge of duty.

Grabbing.—A negro boy, who gave the name of Frank, appeared before the Mayor yesterday, and was sent-need to the lash, for attempting to steal a pair of shoes from Alex. Hill & Co. Within the past month Messrs. H. & Co. have had shoes stolen from their doors so often that one of the clerks was on the watch when Frank made the effort to get the last pair, and caught him in the act.

Capit dists of every section will find Rich-mond to be one of the best places of invest-ment in the Union. Its great water power and other facilities for manufacturing pur-poses are superior; and the fact that the South is about to manufacture for herself, is another nducement held out to capitalists and work Virginia Goods, for men's wear, will be all

Virginia Goods, for men's wear, will be all the fashion this winter. Why can't the ladies follow the example, and wear the manufactures of their own sunty South? A lady could wear nothing more becoming at this time than a full home-made suit, and we are sure nothing would give greater encouragement to home products. Trespassing—Ubarles Smith, a stranger from the North, made his appearance before the Mayor yesterday, to answer the charge of trespassing on W. H. & J. Sutherland, and taking possession of a counterpane belonging to Mr. Taylor. He was found guity, and sent to prison in defauit of security.

Not Settled —William Kinstry, charged with being disorderly in Jacob Delman's saloon, corner of 7th and Cary streets, and beating Robert Wicker and Betty Alien, was before

the Mayor yesterday, but o wing to the absence of witnesses, was held for examination until Sunk.—A mud machine, owned by the James River and Kanawha Company, which has been lying in the Dook for several days, has at last filled with water and sunk. It will be

Public Meeting .- The citizens of Henrico county, without regard to party, are to hold a meeting at their Court-House in the course of a few days, to take some action on the propriety of urging the holding of a State Convention.

lying at the wharf of the New York steam ers, has also sunk.

Convicted—Frederick Brooks, a free negro, was tried yesterday in the U.S. Circuit Court, Judge Halyburton presiding, for purieining letters from the mail, and found guilty. He will be sentenced to the pententiary. Not Proved—The charge against William Cummins, of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel from Alexander McAlroy, was heard by the Mayor yesterday, and dismissed, there being no evidence to show that the prisoner had ever had an opportunity to commit the theft.

the theft. Henrico County Court commences its Decemper term on Monday next. It would be well for this body to appoint neighborhood patrols all over the county, to act until the 1st of February.

Stabbed .- A difficulty occurred between two Henrico county, when one of them, John Clark, was stabled in the right hand. Exchanges on New York yesterday were from five to six per cent., on Philadelphia, from three to four, and on Baltimore from two

Mr. Baldwin's Lecture, on "Oockney Travelers and Others," which was postponed in con-sequence of the bad weather, is announced for Friday night next, at the Mechanics' Hall.

The "Virginia Dare" was in Hompton Roads on Thursday night last, and may, therefore, be expected here on every tide.

DR. G. W. BRIGGS having re turned to the city, will resume the prac-tice of his profession desidence, corner 77th and Broad streets. PRES. ON M. 44 ARL S NO BICHMOND AND COUNTY OF HENRICO.—As Notary, will take depositions and acknowledgments, administer and cert. It oaths, and perform whatever other duties pertain to the filee of Notary. Will also attend to the ADJINTMENT and COLLECTION OF CLAIMS, WRITING DEEDS CONTRACTS, &c. 28. Office, Basement of State Court-House, no 27—am

HENRY COALTER CABELL. J. H. SANDS,
ATTORNEYS AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Practice in the Supreme Cou. of Appeals of
Virginia, and in all the saurts of the city of kichmond and counties of Henrico and Ches effeid.
BB OFFICE - Three doors below the 'xohange
Bank Main street, between lith and 12th streets.
no 23-3m*

WM. F. WATSON,
WM. G. WATSON,
WM. F. G. G. GRISWOLD & GRISWOLD, ATTURNEYS AT LAW, Will practice in all the Courts of the city of Hanvernord, and in the Courts of Henrico and Hanover, and in the Circuit Courts of Essex and King and Queen counties \$3.0 ffice on Koss street, two doors from Richard House.

A. ASCULI, M. D..

NEW YORK C. OF K.'S HOMEPATHIC

MEDICAL SUCIETY.

Office Broad street, next to corner of lith street.

Residence on 12th street, next to corner of mar shall.

SHUCKOE HILL GENERAL
AGENCY.
G. W. H. TYLER,
Office on Marshall, between Sizzh and Sevensh
Sirests,
Continues to RENT OUT HOUSES, HIRE OUT
NEGROES, SELL REAL ESTATE, SELL NEGROES, and act as a GENERAL AGENT. He
returns his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him for three years past. se 5-4m