

WASHINGTON, March 4.

But if by destruction of the Union by one or by a part of only the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before—the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity. It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully go out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances. I, therefore, consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it, so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or, in some authorized manner, direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this, there need be no blood shed or violence, and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so unusual as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irrational, and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to cool thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper; and in every case and exigency, my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny, but if there be such, I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, its hopes? Would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from, will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union, if constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied? I think not. Happily, the human mind is so constituted, that no power can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance, in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied? If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify a revolution. It certainly would, if such a right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions, in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories?—The Constitution does not expressly say.—From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the Government than acquiescence on one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent, which in turn will divide and ruin them; for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new Confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it?—All who cherish disunion sentiments, are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this.

Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession? Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form, is all that is left. I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court. Nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit. As to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government; and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the effect following its being limited to that particular case.

and patriotic grave to every loving heart,
and hearstone also over this broad land,
will yet swell the chords of the Union when
again touched, as surely they will be,
by the better angels of our nature.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

YORKVILLE, S. C.
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1861.

—♦—
MR. JOHN N. ALLEN, Post Master at Chester, is our authorized agent; and fully empowered to receive money for this office, and give receipts for the same.

(In cases where subscribers do not take the ENQUIRER from the post-office, Post-Masters are requested to notify us immediately.)

LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

Our readers will find President Lincoln's Inaugural entire, to-day's paper. It is cool and cautiously worded, and gives us but little insight into his future policy.— We have no space nor desire to comment upon it. Lincoln's disguised flight into Washington, rumored us of the advent of Satan in the garden of Eden. His inaugural reminds us of the incoherent utterings of Babel. Time alone will unfold the future.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

Gen. Peter G. T. Beauregard, a distinguished military officer of Louisiana, lately appointed Brigadier General of the Confederate force, has been assigned to the command of the troops, in and near the harbor of Charleston. The *Mercury* says he arrived in Charleston in Sunday morning; and intended to make a preliminary inspection of our defenses early on Monday. The *Courier*, speaking of him, says:

"General Beauregard is favorably known to many Carolinians, who served with him in Mexico, where he earned his title. He was a West Point Cadet of 1854, and began service in the Engineers in 1858. His brevet as Captain was acquired by gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and in less than a month he earned the rank of Major at Chapultepec."

This accomplished and distinguished officer was also a classmate at West Point of Major Trapher. He has not only acquired fame as a general officer, but a high reputation as an engineer, and during his service in the United States Army has gained the confidence of the whole country. General Beauregard is in the 44th year of his age."

YORKVILLE AND DALLAS.

We append a letter addressed by the influential merchant of Dallas, to Mr. Rose, President of the King's Mountain Railroad, on the subject of a railroad connection between our town and Dallas. Our people do not, we think, fully appreciate the central position of Yorkville. It is directly on the route of the Air Line Railroad, connecting Washington, Georgia, and Charleston, North Carolina; and if that much talked of road is ever built, it should run by Abbeville, Laurens, Union and Yorkville. Again, we are on a bee-line drawn from Charleston to Morganton, the centre of the mountain regions of North Carolina. In the latter appended, our people are only asked to build a road to the North Carolina line, a distance of 15 miles; and the cost of the road at \$3,000 per mile, the cost per mile of the King's Mountain road, would only be \$120,000. The people of Gaston will connect with us at the line, and extend the road to Dallas. A charter has been secured, and a road is in process of building to connect Lincolnton and Newton, the latter of which town is on the road which is soon to unite Salisbury and Morganton. After all these roads should be completed, there would remain only a small gap from Dallas to Lincolnton—a distance of but twelve miles—to complete the connection between Yorkville and Morganton, and enable us to tap the mountain regions at their most important outlet. If the road, as the letter intimates, should be extended towards, or even into Virginia, it would only conduce the more to our business prosperity.

Mr. White is a very intelligent and energetic gentleman, a member of the late North Carolina Legislature, from Gaston. He secured the charter of a road from Dallas to the line, under the belief that we of York had a charter to connect with them. This is precisely the case. The charter procured at the building of the King's Mountain road, grants the power to extend that road to any point on the line of Cleveland or Gaston. Our people, then, may go to work instantly; and we hope ere long to hear the neigh of the Iron Horse at the foot of King's Mountain.

The advantages of this connection must be obvious to every one. Railroads always stir the communities through which they pass, into new life and activity. Business increases, lands rise in value, and not to speak of the staple productions of the country, all the minor articles of the dairy, garden and farm—butter, eggs, apples, potatoes and everything of the kind—become more and more marketable and valuable.

Not the least among the benefits to be derived from railroad facilities, is the advantage of a daily mail. In this age of increased reading and intelligence, every one would be glad to have a railroad near him, and daily communication with the great centres of news and of trade. The road would likely cut the line somewhere within the first two miles westward of Grier's store. Will not our good people along the route bestir themselves? Al! from the poorest to the richest, are interested. Let every one who can possibly do so, be prepared to take stock in the road; and success, we say, to the Yorkville and Dallas connection!

Expecting to urge this matter again, we will close this article, which is designed more to attract the attention of our people to the project than to argue its importance, by simply appending the letter above alluded to:

"DALLAS, N. C., Feb. 27, 1861.

Dear Sir:—Through the energy and perseverance of Mr. White in our Legislature, we have got a charter for a Rail Road from this place to the South Carolina line. The object now is to meet you at the halfway place; and we hope that the object will be favorably considered by your people, and measures taken to extend your road to the line as soon as possible. It is the wish of our citizens here, that we consult with you, and others in your place interested in the extension, and have the matter acted on as soon as we can.

There will be no danger nor much delay up here, about securing our charter. It is the understanding with us that you already have a charter to extend your road to the line, and if so, we would like to know the conditions of the charter, and what the prospect will be for you to secure the charter and build the road to the line.

If the road is ever built to this place, I have no notion that this will be the terminus long; for it will eventually go to Lincoln-ton, Newton, Taylorsville, Wilkesboro,

...ite along some of our mountain streams. The
 The "cotton yarn" could be shipped to
 some weaving establishment, here or in
 Europe; and, would, we question not, prove
 a lucrative investment.

MERE-MENTION.

We learn that Gen. Bonham and Gen.
 Donovant have both been summoned to
 Montgomery. Twenty patriots of the
 revolution died last year. Eighty-two a-
 all that are now left. We notice a-
 among the Louisiana volunteers, holding
 commissioned office, Capt. Loudon Butler,
 of Col. Pierce M. Butler, who fell at
 Cherubusco; and our old friend and school-
 mate of "old-field" the ladies, Lieut. Sam'l
 Whitfield Vance. The Ladies of Wads-
 worth Battalion, Laurens District, held a
 meeting last Saturday and resolved to pre-
 sent a flag to the "gallant Wadsworth Vol-
 untenters." Mrs. Wright was made Presi-
 dent; Miss Mary Williams, Secretary; Miss
 Pamela Golding was chosen to select ma-
 terial for making the flag; Mr. J. W. Per-
 son was elected to present it for the ladies;
 Capt. G. Wash. Williams, alternate; and
 a committee of four ladies was appointed
 to inform these gentlemen of their election.
 The day for presentation to be appointed
 by the Secretary, Miss Williams, and the
 proceedings to be published in the *Herald*.
 A noble act, ladies, well and thoroughly
 done!

Rev. E. J. Meynardie, formerly stationed
 at Yorkville, has been appointed Chaplain
 of the 2nd Regiment of South Carolina
 Volunteers. The Memphis *Avant-cou-*
 riers states that about one hundred recruits for
 the South Carolina Army, under command
 of Lieut. Morley, left that city recently for
 Charleston. W. M. Browne, Esq.,
 State editor of the Washington *Constitu-*
 tion has been appointed Assistant Secretary of
 the State, by President Davis. Captain
 John F. Hoke, a member of the Legisla-
 ture of North Carolina, has been elected
 Adjutant General of the State, with a sal-
 ary of \$1800. When merchants be-
 gin to take their signs down in the news-
 papers, it is generally regarded as an indi-
 cation of their retirement from business or
 failure, by the sensible and discerning.
 The *Courier des Etats Unis* can
 understand why Mr. Lincoln is called hon-
 est, but doubts whether he will ever be
 called great. The last Greenville
Patriot and Mountaineer says: "We learn
 that Capt. Simkins has already enlisted
 in this place forty-nine recruits for the reg-
 iment of South Carolina. This is a lar-
 ge number than has yet been received by
 any other office of the regular army of this
 State." Judge John R. Robertson, Com-
 missioner from Virginia to the Southern
 States, arrived on Saturday in Richmon-
 d. He says his mission has been successful, so
 far as inducing the Southern States not to
 initiate hostile measures, but that they will
 eventually consent to a reconstruction.
 It is worthy of remark that the President
 and Vice-President of the Southern Re-
 public should bear the names of Jefferson
 and Alexander Hamilton. They sound
 much more like American names than A-
 braham and Hannibal.

ADAMS'S EXPRESS COMPANY.

Although not directly situated on any
 line of this enterprising company, its favors
 have frequently placed us under obliga-
 tions. We should be glad to see the com-
 pany establish a connection with this place.
 It is decidedly the best managed medium
 of safe and speedy business operations be-
 tween distant points, that we know of in
 the whole country. We recently noticed
 that a merchant of Augusta telegraphed to
 a house in Philadelphia on Friday, and the
 goods, ordered through Adams' Express
 Company, were opened for sale in Augusta,
 on Monday morning following.
 Mr. W. T. J. O. Woodward, the agent
 of this company in Charleston, says: "Our
 customers who are ordering goods from any
 of the States of the late United States, or
 for goods passing through the Confederate
 States of America, will please furnish our
 agents with true and correct invoices of
 each shipment, provided the goods are du-
 rable. By so doing, they will save them-
 selves unnecessary expense and delay."
 Mr. W. J. Magrath, the general agent of
 the South Carolina railroad, says that that
 road will discontinue the business of re-
 ceiving and forwarding on the 11th inst.
 Both of these notifications are made in con-
 sequence of the change in the collection of
 customs; and our readers who are having
 consignments made to the one or the other
 party, should order invoices of their goods
 to accompany said consignments, in order
 that the duties thereon may be levied, and
 they forwarded, without delay. Whether
 the goods ordered be "durable," or not, an
 invoice showing what they are, will "make
 assurance doubly sure," and prevent the
 possibility of delay in their shipment.

EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

There is divided sentiment in the
 Southern Congress in relation to the public
 lands within the States. Some think the
 rights and title to these lands should be
 retained in the States respectively; others,
 in the Confederate States. The Committee
 on Public Lands has been instructed to en-
 quire into their present condition, and re-
 port by bill or otherwise.

The Southern Congress has passed
 a bill to raise a loan of \$15,000,000 at 8
 per cent. per annum; the interest payable
 annually, and the principal redeemable in
 ten years. After next August, an export
 duty of 1 cent. per pound is to be levied
 on cotton, which is pledged in payment of
 the interest and principal of the loan. It
 is estimated that the new government will
 need \$25,000,000 during the first year of
 its existence. The intention of the loan
 is to relieve the country from too severe
 taxation in its infancy. The provision
 made for paying it gradually, will scarcely
 be felt, and at the same time will prevent
 the government from getting in debt.

Simpson Bobo, Esq., of Spartan-
 burgh, has offered to the Southern Congress,
 through Mr. Memminger, a site in that
 district for a Southern armory. The local-
 ity is not mentioned, but it must be some
 where in the iron region. Etowah, Geor-
 gia, has likewise been recommended for
 the same purpose. Col. Sam'l Colt has
 tested the iron of the latter region, and
 pronounces it a fine quality. Some of it
 has been made into razor steel, and razors
 by an English company. The supply of
 iron at Etowah is abundant; and is said to
 compare well with the best brands of Nor-
 thern iron. The mills there produce 1,000
 to 1,200 tons per annum, at a cost of from
 \$15 to \$20 per ton.

Hon. W. L. Yancey has written a let-
 ter to his constituents resigning the seat he

for held in the Alabama State Convention, or the reason that he has been appointed to a position under the Provisional Government that will, for a few months, require an idle time and undivided devotion. It is said that Mr. Davis thinks his talents and his services entitle him to any position within the gift of the President; and has ordered him any post that he might select. Mr. F. Yancey has chosen to be the head of an "Embassy of Three"—of which Mr. Lillidell, of Louisiana is another member—to be sent to all the European powers, to procure our recognition as an independent people. The *Memphis Avalanche* very interestingly remarks that the whole South will be pleased at this "well merited tribute to a true patriot, a great statesman, eloquent orator and true hearted man." Mr. Yancey has the blood of revolutionary sires in his veins; and the eloquence of a Patrick Henry lingers upon his lips. We venture the prediction that this mission will not only observe its object at every Court to be visited, but will raise the South one hundred per cent. in European estimation.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Dr. Wm. M. Walker.

This enterprising and energetic friend returned on Friday evening from Baltimore, where he has been during the winter in attendance upon the Lectures of the Dental College. He brings his "sheep-skin" with him, and is prepared to give even more satisfaction to his patrons than heretofore. His many friends will be pleased to observe his improved personal appearance. See his card in another column.

Military Election.

On Saturday last, Lieutenant C. A. Seabrook was elected Captain of the "Jasper Light Infantry," vice Major M. Jenkins. Elected Colonel of the 5th Regiment.—S. B. Withers, was elected 1st Lieutenant; E. B. Clinton, 2nd Lieutenant; and S. B. Becham, 3d Lieutenant. The appointment of non-commissioned officers will be made in next Saturday.

The Weather in February.

During the last month, Mj. McKenzie reports, there were 144 days of clear, and 134 of cloudy weather. It rained 66 hours, or 5 22 inches. The wind was S., 8 days; E., 1 day; N., 1 day; W., 11 days; S. E., 2 days; S. W., 2 days; N. W., 2 days. The thermometer ranged from 30 to 76 degrees.

President Wm. F. Rose.

Many thanks to Mr. Rose, the accommodating President of the King's Accommodation railroad, for recent early copies of the *Charlotte Bulletin*.

"Bosquet."

The attention of Stock-raisers is directed to the advertisement of the Messrs. Grist in another column.

NEWS FROM THE STATES.

North Carolina.

We give below the majorities in the counties we heard from, for "Convention," or for "No Convention,"—as the case may be:—

CONVENTION.—Brunswick, 566; Banks, 606; Brunswick, 830; Burke, 445; Cabarrus, 592; Caswell, 560; Catawba, 780; Cleveland, 1553; Columbus, 432; Craven, 549; Duplin, 1181; Edgecombe, 1771; Franklin, 1864; Gaston, 698; Granville, 313; Harlow, 131; Halifax, 300; Hertford, 300; Johnston, 100; Jones, 300; Lenoir, 25; Lincoln, 600; Martin, 400; McDowell, 220; Mecklenburg, 1196; Nash, 906; New Hanover, 1571; Onslow, 270; Pitt, 810; Rockingham, 500; Rutherford, 920; Sampson, 442; Union, 65; Wake, 168; Warren, 441; Wayne, 1008; Wilson, 300. Total, 36 counties, 22,243.

NO CONVENTION.—Alamance, 400; Anson, 768; Beaufort, 400; Caldwell, 500; Carteret, 60; Cambard, 133; Davidson, 200; Davie, 471; Forsyth, 300; Guilford, 5587; Iredell, 1629; Montgomery, 729; Orange, 1128; Orange, 957; Robeson, 600; Rowan, 262; Surry, 929; Washington, 800; Wilkes, 1750; Yadkin, 1400. Total, 40 counties, 16,761.

These figures show in fifty-eight counties, an aggregate majority of 5,482, in favor of the Convention. They are taken from particular papers; and, we guess, the returns were not full in every case. Thirty more counties are to be heard from. It will be a close "neck and neck" race. The interest is immense. If the secessionists beat, a perfect storm of joy will sweep over the "Old North State." Whip up and hurrah!

Texas.

Our readers are aware that Gen. Twigg, commander of the United States forces in Texas, has surrendered the forts, arsenals and military stores in his charge, to the authorities of that State. Capt. Hill, stationed at Fort Brown, had refused, at the latest advice, to accede to this arrangement. It is persisted in holding the fort, contrary to the orders of Gen. Twigg and the demand of the Texas Commissioners to give it up; and an attack by the Texans on the fort, was considered imminent.

This is done, too, in the light of the fact that the State is almost unanimous in ratifying the ordinance of secession. Her delegates to Montgomery have been admitted to seats in the Southern Congress; and her members in the Northern Congress, have withdrawn.

Texas is destined to become a leading State of the South. The returns of assessments from all but six of her counties, show an aggregate value of property of \$291,275,584. The increase the past year has been about \$70,000,000, or over thirty per cent. Much of this increase of wealth is derived from immigration, which will continue to bring immense resources and power to the State, now that she has become a member of the Southern Confederacy.

Tribute of Respect.

CALHOUN HALL, Feb. 22d, 1861.

WHEREAS, In the Providence of an All-wise God, Mr. WM. MAXWELL MARSHALL has been removed from the active duties of life, the Calhoun Society of Wofford College, of which he was a member, deems it proper to express the respect in which she holds the memory of her deceased son: the second who has fallen. Mr. Marshall, by his active participation and brilliant talents in debate, has won a lasting reputation. As Anniversary Orator of the Alumni Association last year, he distinguished eloquently on patriotism, and subsequently, at the call of his country, he joined at this patriotism into practice by offering his services to the State; and in performance of his duty at Fort Moultrie, contracted by exposure the disease of which he died. His affable and courteous manners endeared him to many friends, who now mourn his loss. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Calhoun Society

with profound sorrow the death of Mr. Wm. M. Martin, and whilst bowing with humble resignation to this dispensation of Providence, we shed a tear over his private grave.

Resolved, That while not intruding upon the sanctity of domestic grief, we tender our warmest sympathy to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That a page of our register be dedicated to this memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Spartanburg Express*, the *Columbia Carolinian*, and the *Yorkville Inquirer*.

T. A. LIPSEY,
E. K. DARGAN,
H. M. STACKHOUSE. } *Com.*

BLATEST NEWS.

Lincoln's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate as in secret session one hour and a-half, and confirmed W. H. Seward, of N. York, Secretary of State; S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; S. C. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War; S. Wells, Secretary of Navy; C. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of Interior; M. Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster-General, and E. Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General.—The votes were unanimous for all excepting Bates and Blair, four or five votes being cast against each. Many objected to them because they were unwilling that any from slave States should go into the Cabinet. Large crowds assembled around the doors, anxious to hear the result of the Executive session.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Maj. Anderson, up to the 4th inst., has continued to speak of his condition as safe. He expressed the opinion that reinforcements had better not be sent to him.

Drafts drawn by Secretary Dix on the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, to pay for work upon the custom house, and also drafts drawn by Postmaster General King on the same office for postal service, amounting to between \$200,000 and \$300,000, have been returned unpaid.

The resignation of Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, minister to Spain, was this morning read in the State Department.

Large numbers of citizens of Kentucky and Indiana are here, upon the promotion of Major Anderson to the Brigadiership lately held by Gen. Twiggs.

Capt. Lry, of Virginia, aid to Gen. Scott, as resigned.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, March 4.—The design on the flag of the Confederate States was determined upon, and reported by the committee to day. The report was unanimously agreed to by Congress, and the flag is therefore adopted. The flag originated with the Committee, and was not taken from any of the numerous models referred to them. Its design is as follows:—Red, white and red in the three equal stripes horizontally placed. The white between the red, blue union, with seven stars, in the form of a circle reaching down to the lower red.

The flag was formally hoisted upon the capitol at four o'clock this afternoon.

Ex Senator Mallory, of Florida, was today elected confirmed by Congress, in secret session, as Secretary of the Navy. This completes the Cabinet.

MONTGOMERY, March 5.—The proceedings in the Southern Congress were unimportant to-day. They were in session nearly all day and again to-night. Lincoln's Inaugural is generally regarded as a virtual declaration of war.

Important from Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, February 28.—The Senate passed a bill to-day appropriating half a million for the defence of the State from foreign invasion.

A communication was received in the house from A. H. Osborn, of Brooklyn, in behalf of many citizens, asking the extension as an invitation from Louisiana to New Jersey and the Southern District of New York unite with the Southern Confederacy.—was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A resolution of Mr. Lindsay to invite Southern Indiana and Illinois to secede and join in the Southern Confederacy, requires in their constitutions be pro-slavery.

Gen. Beauregard.

This officer has promptly entered upon his duties. The *Charleston Courier* of yesterday says:

"Brigadier General Beauregard, in company with his Excellency Gov. Pickens, who was accompanied by several of his Aids, departed Fort Johnson, Cummings' Point (attested), and Morris' Island Battery, on Monday morning. They returned about six o'clock in the evening.

"We learn that General Beauregard was very much struck with the great amount of work that had been done and the general progress and strength of the fortifications. They did not visit Fort Moultrie, but Gen. Beauregard expressed perfect confidence that Fort Sumter could be reduced, and that it was a question only of time.

Gen. Scott.

The special correspondent of the *Richmond Enquirer* gives the following rumor:—"It is impossible to-day to obtain any confirmation of the many important rumors in circulation. Among these is one to the effect that Gen. Scott says he has been recently deceived by Northern statesmen, and he represented that concession would be made satisfactory to the Southern States. His steps to preserve public confidence and order were taken with that view; consequently he has been vilified and abused by the whole South. He intimates that if his report should ever be drawn, it will be for the South."

HURRYING UP SHIPMENTS FOR THE SOUTH.

A New York letter, in the *Philadelphia Ledger*, dated Tuesday evening, says:

"The North River wharves, where the Southern steamers have their berths, exhibit extraordinary animation, to-day, in the shipment of goods, to fill orders for Charleston and Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, before the new (Montgomery) tariff is into practical effect, March 4th. The *Richmond*, for New Orleans, on the list, is ready pretty full, with cargo enough engaged ahead to fill her up. The *Monticell*, for Savannah, and the *Jamestown*, for Norfolk, sailed this afternoon, both heavily freighted with all sorts of merchandise, but