



Bridgeton, February 9, 1861. THE PIONEER HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY COUNTY PAPER IN THIS STATE.

Only \$1.00 per Year. JAMES B. FERGUSON, Editor.

We have lately received a number of interesting documents from Washington, for which the Hon. J. T. Nixon will please accept our thanks.

A colored man, by the name of Winrow, was arrested on Tuesday last and imprisoned in the County Jail, charged with setting fire to the barn belonging to Mr. Charles Cook of Greenwhich, noticed in the Pioneer last week.

On Tuesday morning last, four hogs, raised by E. Davis & Son, were slaughtered in this town, the weight of which was as follows: 758, 660, 650, 582; total, 2,650—A large number of persons called during the day to see them, and expressed favorable opinions of the handsome appearance of this lot of pork.

The Township Meeting held at the Court House on Tuesday evening last, to take into consideration the present application to enlarge the powers of the township committee to borrow money, &c., resulted in a unanimous vote against the incorporation of the town, and a small majority against borrowing money for grading purposes.

Some of our Millville friends may have wondered where the Band hailed from which discoursed to them such delightful music on Tuesday evening last. They were not aware, perhaps, that Bridgeton has the honor of so fine a display of musical talent. The Band is composed of young men of this town, who have had but a few weeks practice, and perform remarkably well. We had the pleasure of hearing some of their charming notes as they passed through Bridgeton, and doubt not they were welcomed by the Millville friends, and had a good time generally.

On Saturday morning last, snow commenced falling in this region, and continued until evening, having reached the depth of about six inches. Some sleighing was done on Sunday, and on Monday scores of sleighs were gliding along our streets, drawn by prancing steeds, while the bells filled the air with their merry jingle. "Everybody," with his wife and children, seemed to be enjoying the sport. We understand that a large number of sleigh loads visited Fortescue during the evening, and had a grand time feasting on fish, oysters and other good eatables, done up in the most approved style at the Fortescue Hotel, by our friend Peacock, who, by the way, is a very clever fellow, and well qualified for entertaining guests.

Prof. Armes' Lectures, &c. Quite a large audience witnessed the exercises of Prof. A. and pupils on Monday, also on Tuesday evening. Mr. A. sufficiently demonstrated the importance of a systematized method of association, or a method reduced to a scientific process, which is practiced imperfectly, more or less, by all—not by any artificial, but by a natural and philosophical arrangement. If we may judge from the result of a few hours attention to the subject by a young man of Bridgeton, as exhibited before the audience, such a method as will be likely to meet the wants of those of poor recollection has finally been devised. William Matthews answered correctly more questions in History, Geography, Astronomy, &c., than weeks of study, in the ordinary way, could have accomplished. The whole proceedings were of surpassing interest. The utility of the system, as it must have seemed to every person of intelligence, is unmistakable. The audience seemed greatly interested. A large class of ladies and gentlemen are in attendance at Temperance Hall; indeed, the Hall is crowded with the most intelligent portion of our community, who seem quite delighted with the plan thus far. We endorse what the Baltimore papers say, viz: That Prof. A. is a very pleasing lecturer, and his method of presenting the science is not only simple and easy to be understood, but to convince them of its availability. Indeed, we can scarcely avoid making use of the system in our endeavors to treasure up facts, &c.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE. The Senate, in Executive session, unanimously confirmed the nomination of George H. Brown, Esq., of Somerset, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Whelpley, recently promoted to the Chief Justiceship.

The other nominations made by the Governor were for Commissioners of Deeds in other States. They were also confirmed. The Senate also passed the bill to fix the salaries of Legislative officers; and to purchase 1,000 copies of the new edition of Nixon's Digest of the State Laws, at \$5 per copy.

A Singular Case. Our readers will remember the announcement, says the True Democrat, of the conviction of Louis Waldenberger, convicted at the December term of the Atlantic Courts, and sentenced to be hung on the 27th of January, for the murder of an illicit child of his wife, by feeding it with glass pound-cake.

During the past month or so, certain facts were made known to Mayor Herwin, of Egg Harbor City, that strongly implicated the wife and a former paramour in the murder of the child. Efforts were made to ferret out the parties, and in the meantime the Mayor proceeded to Trenton, and communicating all the new facts of the case that had been discovered, the Governor at once granted a respite to the doomed man. The latter, from all that we could learn, persisted that he was innocent, and that he ought not to suffer death. All his protestations were of no avail.

The wife and paramour suddenly disappeared from Egg Harbor City, and after a search of three weeks were discovered living together in Philadelphia, and arrested. They were taken down to Egg Harbor City by the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, on Friday. It is said that the evidence is strong against the wife and Geller.

We learn that it is the intention to give the parties a speedy trial; and at the same time evidence will be elicited that will relieve the unhappy husband from imprisonment.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH.

The one subject that at present engrosses the public attention, is the progress of the Revolution that seems about to commence a new page of history on this continent. Every one is waiting for further developments, and wondering what the issue of events will prove to be. Prophets abound, and we are assured, almost daily, that the Republican party is dead; that the South will be made to submit; that a bloody civil war is about to commence; that the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted, and peace fully established in all our borders; in a word, that only one result can follow, according to the peculiar views of the political seer we listen to. But after all this, our best informed men are cautious in revealing their expectations, and puzzled for the solution of this great problem of facts. Let us endeavor, dispassionately, to examine the ground, and see as well as may be where we stand.

The reading assessor of this nation seems to be a matter, as Tallyrand said, "inevitable and impossible." It is now evident that the South is fully in earnest, and expects to succeed. Six leading States have formally seceded from the Union, and set about adapting their internal economy to the new state of affairs, initiating measures to unite the whole South in one Confederacy. Senators and Representatives in Congress have either taken the lead in precipitating secession, or given in their adhesion to it when accomplished. Prominent officers in the Army and Navy are known to be in full sympathy with the movement, and some who have a national character are now in the field. Forts and arsenals have been captured, and property belonging to the United States freely used for the purpose of waging war against the Government. It is only because when summoned to surrender Federal officers have yielded, in most instances to overwhelming numbers, that a series of bloody struggles has not already taken place. Fort Pickens at Pensacola is being rapidly surrounded by troops from Alabama and Mississippi, and Sumpter is beleaguered by some three thousand men, who are "spoiling for a fight" and determined to have it. Correspondents from those quarters advise us to expect the attack at any hour. Washington is the theatre of excitement, especially among property holders, and we were assured by a gentleman from that city, that no conception could be had of the state of feeling among residents there. Add to all this the position of the Border States, and the complication is indeed a serious one. Their demands, like those of the more conservative men in the cotton States, are such as a constitutional majority will never concede. Many are willing to compromise for peace and union, but enough will not consent to do so to carry any measure yet proposed. The vote in the Senate substituting Mr. Clark's resolution for Crittenden's compromise, sufficiently proves that. If the Border slave-holding States mean all they say, they will soon be in rank with South Carolina; and the letter of a majority of Congressmen from Virginia to their constituents last week, seems to indicate that they do. As an offset to these facts, it may be declared that the people are acting under misapprehension. Doubtless they are, but there is no way to change their views. We heard a delegate to the Charleston Convention declare he was there convinced that a disruption was inevitable; "Not," said he, "that it would take place if the people would consider and act deliberately, but that in fact they would not stop to inquire the reasons, or count the cost."

On the other hand, whoever has observed the state of feeling in the North, has marked that while some are disposed to favor peaceable secession, the growing sentiment is, "The Union must and shall be preserved." We have heard conservative men say that the South ought to be satisfied with a proposition to place slavery in the States beyond the reach of any Congressional action, and declare that after all the laws must be enforced. To this effect, the principal Northern States have emphatically spoken. The first question is, Can there be such a thing as peaceable secession? Against the possibility of this, the opinion of some of our wisest men has pronounced. The United States neither can nor will, without an effort, give up the capital, and Gov. Hicks and Mr. Davis have very wisely warned Maryland, since before secession on her part could be effected, she would be trodden into the mire by contending armies. More than that, the West will never yield the navigation of the Mississippi river to the Gulf. They have the right now, and they mean to keep it. A Representative spoke the sentiment of the powerful North-West, when he said that sooner than recognize a foreign nation between them and the Gulf, New Orleans would become a place for fishes to live in instead of men. But if even the thing were practicable, without disintegrating and destroying the whole structure of our Government, the violent measures of the South seem to be rendering it impossible. They have already insulted the National Flag, and waged war upon it, and every proposition before the Free States to day, stands coupled with a threat. How this is to result in peaceable secession, it seems impossible to foresee.

We trust that there will be no general war, and yet the character of the public sentiment now being created in both sections of the country, renders it imminent. Mr. Lincoln will be inaugurated in a few weeks, and doubtless will undertake to enforce the laws, so far as the collection of Revenue is concerned. The result of this would seem to be a virtual blockade of Southern ports, and a decided nullifying of nullification. Even the prospect of this is sending Southern productions through the Middle States to New York, and the railroad lines speak of great advance in the freight business already experienced. How long the South could stand this sort of coercion is a problem to be solved. Their leading cities

must evidently suffer, as Charleston does now, from a complete prostration of business, and either a reaction must ensue, that would enable the Government to resume peaceably the exercise of its powers, or an effort be made to prosecute the war to some conclusion. In the last extremity we believe the South would be obliged to submit. The idea of European assistance is absurd. None could help effectually, but England and France, and no hope of aid is held out by either. A British Administration could not stand a month upon the policy of assisting the interests of Slavery, and as for France, she has enough to do with the concerns of all Europe upon her hands. The Federal Government has a Navy, and the South has none, so that as long as the conflict is carried on by blockade, and confined to the leading ports of the South, the advantage is decidedly with the Union. We incline to the opinion that this will be the extent of the war. As for compromise, if even a satisfactory one were possible, it could only postpone the question of the extension of slavery. The North has pronounced against it, and even if its position for the time being were yielded, its convictions would bring it up to the same point again. Politicians may argue as they will, but the North believes that it has taken in this ground of the Fathers of the Republic, and in this policy it will, in the end, intrude itself. Unless some such compromise should postpone its fate, it appears that Southern men in desperation have themselves written the doom of the institution they are attempting to sustain. If a disruption is not effected, and the utmost demands of the South are not obtained, the power and prestige of slavery is gone. A defeat in the Union would be a protracted defeat. Indeed, it is this very consideration that has done much to inaugurate the Revolution in the South. On the other hand, if a Southern Confederacy is established, it will be on the borders of a power controlled by a sentiment hostile to its distinctive institution, and wielding an influence in the destinies of the Continent beyond what it can ever reach. The "irrepressible conflict" will be between the classes and interests within its own borders. A policy that would enrich the Cotton States would impoverish the Border States, and free trade for South Carolina would depress the interests of Louisiana fearfully. As for the slave trade, the laws of the United States will never be repealed by the North, inflamed by resentments at secession, but will rather be enforced as they have never yet been. The very inception of the whole enterprise will inaugurate the policy of dividing upon sectional interest, and though they may keep closely together while sufficient outside pressure is afforded, their inevitable dissensions would, in the end, destroy the bulwark of the institution for which they stand, to day, the only champions throughout the whole civilized world.

IS GAMBLING ON THE INCREASE? In Mexico, some of the South American Republics, and several countries of Europe, gambling, particularly with cards, is carried on very extensively, but comparatively but little effort to check it. From the establishment of this government to the present time, strenuous efforts have been continuously made, both by legal enactments and moral religious influences, to arrest the progress of this vice. That an incalculable amount of good has been accomplished in this way, is beyond all doubt. Whether these efforts have been sufficient to prevent the spread and increase of this evil, is, at the most, extremely doubtful. Indeed, it is much to be feared that the prevailing and too popular theory, that labor is disgraceful—that appearances must be maintained—that fine dress and extravagant living are the necessary concomitants of genteel life—that while the overweening desire of parents is so great to get their sons into stores, lawyers offices, and kindred pursuits, to the disparagement and neglect of the agricultural and industrial pursuits—while young ladies smile sweetly and complacently upon "counter skippers" and clerks, and frown upon the industrious mechanic and laborer, whose honest hands can always secure an honorable and comfortable support to their families, that while this condition of popular feeling exists, and money, more than character, is so much looked to as the foundation of respectable society, just so long will gambling continue to be a means to maintain position in society, despite the influence of moral, religious, or legal enactments. Society looks much oftener on the fact of a man's wealth than the means used to acquire it. Not only fast men and fast women must have money; all must have it, but have the ambition to keep their position in society; and their name is legion. The small salaries usually paid will not afford it in sufficient quantities, and gaming is the genteel remedy to be resorted to, to supply the deficiency. Until quite recently, we had supposed that gaming was on the decline. Statistics furnished lately by the Philadelphia Ledger seem conclusively to show the contrary. In an establishment in that city, by the manufacturer of playing cards, visited by one of the reporters of that paper, it is said there are manufactured daily about four thousand packs of cards. Twenty-five hands, with auxiliary steam power, are employed in their manufacture. They use, annually, 300 barrels of flour, 2500 to 3000 pounds of the best glue, 2000 pounds of soap, 2500 pounds of colors, and from 600 to 800 gallons of linseed oil. Ingenious machinery is employed, by which the cards are rapidly and neatly made. The orders, it is said, exceed the power to supply the demand. Four thousand packs daily are equal to twenty-four thousand weekly, a total of 1,248,000 packs made annually. Supposing three thousand of the four thousand packs daily made, are used for gambling purposes, and that each pack is used to play ten games daily, or rather nightly, and that each pack lasts but one month of four weeks, each pack is played two hundred and forty times, equal to two hundred

and twenty-seven million times or more in a year. Again, suppose that on an average but ten dollars are dependent upon each game, and we have the astounding result that two millions two hundred and seventy millions of dollars are annually dependent upon the fortune of the gaming table, by cards alone. But as this factory supplies foreign as well as domestic demands, we will suppose that only one fourth of that amount is within the limits of the United States. From this, it would appear that five hundred and sixty-seven millions six hundred thousand and dollars are annually lost and won in the United States. This sum is nearly ten times the whole average annual expenditure for the support of this government. If these calculations are reliable, and they would seem to be reasonable, according to the data furnished, it will be at once conceded that this vice is not only not suppressed, but would seem to be increasing with great rapidity, in spite of all the moral and religious influences of the day. Any observer must, we think, arrive at the conclusion, without a shadow of doubt, that all efforts to eradicate this evil must prove failures, until public sentiment shall be so corrected as not only to give labor its just honor, but also to make character, rather than wealth, the object of respect and influence.

Fort Sumpter to be Attacked. Despatches from Charleston confirm the report which accompanied the South Carolina Commissioner, Mr. Hayne, to Washington, that he was instructed to demand the surrender of Fort Sumpter. He refrained from pressing this demand through persuasion of prominent secessionists, and sent despatches to Gov. Pickens announcing his proceedings. The despatches now say that the original offer was to pay the Government for the forts, and Mr. Hayne is instructed to cross the proposal, and to wait a reasonable time for an answer; then if the demand is not complied with, to inform the President that the fort will be taken. As the President will not of course comply with the demand we may expect to hear of an attack on the fort.

The following letter from Major Anderson, published in the Cincinnati Commercial, is of great interest in this connection. It is dated Sumter, Jan. 11, 1861. Whether a bloodless separation can now be effected, after her (South Carolina) foolishly firing upon a vessel bearing our flag, the other day, I think very doubtful. I was sorely tempted to open my battery, but, perhaps fortunately for the chance of having matters settled without bloodshed, I could not have touched the battery that opened upon her, and my defenses were just then in the act of being completed. I have now opened the war. I am now nearly ready. The people have supposed that this work was ready to be defended when I came in. It was far from it—and it would take me, even now, one week's hard work to have it in a complete state. My command is only about one-eighth of what it should be in time of war—but though small in numbers, I feel strong in the confidence that Providence will guard and guide me safely through any danger that may befall me. Yours, sincerely, ROBERT ANDERSON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The reported conspiracy to seize the capital seems now to be generally credited, and energetic precautions are being taken. Troops will be concentrated there, and the military of the District will probably be required to subscribe anew an oath of allegiance to the Union. Mayor Barrett is to be examined before the Committee of Investigation. It is said pointedly that he knows nothing of the plot. Gen. Scott will undoubtedly be present against all danger.

It is reported that conferences are again taking place between leading Republicans and Democrats, and that a basis of compromise is likely to be arranged. The Tribune has advised that "a compromise on the basis of Mr. Crittenden's, is sure to be carried thro' Congress either this week or the next, provided a few more Republicans can be got to enlist in the enterprise. We say a very few more, for we have reason to believe that several gentlemen, who have hitherto enjoyed the confidence of the Republican party, are actively engaged in the endeavor to convert their colleagues to their new faith."

Yesterday was an interesting day in Congress. Senator Iveson announced his retirement in such braggadoisio language that he excited general mirth. A message from the President recommending the Virginia plan was received in both houses. Mr. Buchanan reiterates that it is his duty to protect government property, with which his neglect to do so seems rather incoincident. The House passed the Kansas bill with the Senate amendment, so that only the President's signature is required to end the trouble concerning that territory. Various propositions concerning the duties of the country were made. A proposition to repeal the duties on sugar, so as to retaliate on Louisiana, created much interest. The President has signed the Kansas bill.

Another Supposed Murder in Atlantic Co.

The Atlantic Journal says: A man named James McKeighen owned a coaling on the road towards Dutch Mills, about twelve miles from this place. He had a man in his employ by the name of Youngs. On Monday of last week, Youngs went to another coaling and told them that McKeighen's cabin was burnt, together with the owner. He stated that they were in bed together, he was awakened by the smoke, when he rushed out, dragging McKeighen with him as far as the door, but the flesh came off his arms, and finding he was dead he left him. Word to this effect was sent to the family of the deceased, and they came and removed the body as directed by the coroner. Upon examining the premises more closely, however, it was discovered that the bunk and bunk part of the cabin was but very little burnt, and about the body of the deceased man was a very large quantity of coal. It is supposed that the deceased was murdered by Youngs for his money, who then piled wood upon the corpse and set fire to it, to conceal the crime. Youngs was known to be entirely destitute of money, but after the deed was committed he got a large sum of money, and among the rest was a two dollar bill which was in the pocket of the deceased the day before his death. Youngs has left. He was traced as far as Hampton, and since that time he has not been heard from.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRIS. ASSOCIATION.

The following report was read by the President, before the Association, on Monday of last week, and ordered to be printed in the County papers. Reports were also furnished by the Secretary and Treasurer. We are pleased to announce that Mr. Mulford has consented to act as President another year.

Members of the Young Men's Christian Association:—As it becomes my duty to present a report of the doings of this Association for the year just closed, so as to make such suggestions as may be thought best for the year to come, I respectfully submit the following report: Your membership is now 141. None are counted in this number as members whose names may be on our books, who have not paid up their annual dues. Our rooms are open every week day and evening in the year, except a few holidays; it is at all times well lighted, and in winter good fires are kept. In fact, the room has all the necessary comforts of a private library. Say it is kept open two hours each evening for one hundred and fifty nights, and three hours each evening for one hundred and fifty nights, making seven hundred and fifty hours, which is equal to seventy five days of ten hours each, or two and a half months of thirty days each. You will see by this statement, that there is sufficient opportunity offered to any one who chooses to make use of them, of a quiet, peaceable, home-like place for mental improvement, in our library. We have nearly eight hundred volumes, books of History, Biography, Travels and Essays, religious, moral and miscellaneous; thirty papers and pamphlets, consisting of religious and secular, daily, weekly and monthly. I would recommend that other volumes be added as soon as practicable, as a matter of economy. This Association has great advantages, affording reading opportunity to each individual, of the foregoing books and papers. Say 313 evenings for one dollar per annum, which is not one third of a cent per evening for rent of room, library, lights and fuel. Suppose each individual had a library furnished with books and papers equal to ours; it would cost them an outlay of from seven to eight hundred dollars, the interest of which would be from forty-two to forty-eight dollars per year, making the advantages of this Association from forty-two to forty-eight times cheaper for one year, than to own one. We obtained in April last, an insurance in the Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance Company on our property of \$450 for ten years. The Saturday evening prayer meetings were continued till July, from which time there were none held until September. Since then, there has been occasional meetings up to the present time; they have been discontinued, and your Board of Managers recommend that prayer meeting be held in the room every Friday evening, commencing at quarter before nine o'clock, and continuing from half to three quarters of an hour; this arrangement will give an opportunity to many, at the close of their church prayer meetings, to attend. The union prayer meeting, held under the direction of a committee from this Association, are reported as having been held the third and remaining Monday evenings in each month till July, when they were discontinued till October. They now are held in Grosvenor's Hall, on the last Monday evening in each month. We had in the early part of the year lectures by the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Dr. Bateman, and Rev. Levi Janvier. In the latter part, by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Jesse D. Claypole, and Rev. O. T. Walker, which last have been free to all and well attended. To meet the expenses, collections were taken up at their close. Although the receipts do not much over balance the expenses, still we believe our object is best gained by making them free. We expect to have three or four more this winter. By referring to Article 3d in our Constitution, on the duty of members, it says:

Section 1.—The members of the Association shall seek out young men, having their residence in Bridgeton and vicinity, and endeavor to bring them under moral and religious influences; by introducing them to the members and privileges of this Association; by securing their attendance at some place of worship on the Sabbath, and by every means in their power, surrounding them with christian associations.

Section 2.—The members of this Association shall exert themselves to interest the churches, to which they respectively belong, in its objects and welfare; they shall labor to induce all suitable young men of their acquaintance to connect themselves with the Association, and use all practical means of increasing its membership, activity and usefulness.

Suppose each of the 141 members of this Association seeks out and induces one young man to do this, we have 141 additional influences brought to bear upon this community, for good. There is not one of us but what has an influence upon those around us; let us bring it to bear for good; first upon the smallest number; when we do that, then upon a greater. By this means our Association is brought into notice, and our church attendance increased, thus making it a valuable auxiliary to the churches.—There is no young man but what can have all the advantages of room and library by paying, or inducing some of his friends to pay for him one dollar per year. How much better to make use of his leisure hours in this way than in idleness, or in places and in company which can do him no good, and would be a positive injury to him. Who knows but that we may have in our midst a future Morse, a Fulton, a Raikes, or some one who, in the future, may confer upon the generation in which they live as great blessings as these individuals just mentioned did in theirs. If so, I do assure you that the advantages of this Association will not be overlooked by them. I would recommend that parents or guardians, sending their sons or daughters to school, should see that they are

brought under the influence of this society, and that members should seek out such. The names of the members can be found at the rooms. I am happy to say that the attendance at the rooms has been good, and is now increasing, and that our prospects are as good as they have ever been. J. M. MULFORD, President of Y. M. C. A.

The Latest Movements.

The U. S. steamer Brooklyn has again gone to sea, having sailed secretly, on Tuesday of last week, and though her destination is unknown, there is reason to believe that she has been sent to relieve either Fort Sumter or Fort Pickens—most probably the latter.

In the Augusta arsenal, taken by the Georgia troops, there were four cannon, 20,000 muskets and 2,000 rifles. We have from Washington an important statement that the Grand Jury has presented for indictment the late Secretary of War, Floyd, together with Russell and Bailey—the latter two for the Indian bond robbery, and the former for an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the government. A Dr. Dowling, of Georgia, now in jail on another charge, while clerk in the land office, took three warrants for Indian lands and hypothecated them. The warrants came back to the office, when fraud was discovered. The government loses nothing. The Southern Secession Convention meets at Montgomery on the 1st day of February, and there will be representatives from six States. It is their intention now, after organizing, to adjourn until the 25th of February, for the purpose of giving Virginia and other States time to take action. Jefferson Davis is at Charleston. He is thought to be planning an attack upon Fort Sumter, though there is no certainty that that is his business. Five of the Virginia members who are faithful to the Union will issue an address to counteract that of the ten who advise secession. The Chief Justice of North Carolina, in a recent letter, opposes coercion, but holds that the United States should blockade the seceding States, and collect the revenue, stop the mails, &c., till the seceding States, being "circled around," and left to cool reflection, will soon become convinced that their true interest is in the Union in other words, "the fire will burn out of itself." The postmaster at Paducah, Ky., has been removed on account of disunion sentiments. The House Committee on Military Affairs have prepared a bill for the benefit of the soldiers of Fort Sumter. It appropriates \$1,150 to indemnify them for losses of musical instruments, clothing and furniture in their precipitate leaving Fort Monroe, and such remuneration is recommended to all the officers of the former post. The South Carolina Vigilance Committee are said to have forfeited a man named Dodge, who enlisted as a soldier at Fort Monroe, charged with being a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, and compelled him to leave the State. Hon. Solon Borland, one of the editors of the Memphis Enquirer, recently made a speech in Nashville, in the course of which he said that the "Constitutional Union party" and its acknowledged champion, John Bell, had held the doctrine that the election of Lincoln would be a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. Mr. Bell, who was in the audience, rose and denied the charge. Upon this, says the Nashville Democrat, cheers rang again and again through the vast hall, satisfying us of the predominant Union feeling in that assemblage, notwithstanding the disunion element had just been expressed the hope and conviction that it would be well with the Union and this declaration was received with great applause. About two weeks ago a scandalous painting on canvas was received by Mrs. Lincoln per express, from South Carolina. It represented Mr. Lincoln with a rope around his neck, his feet chained, and his body adorned with tar and feathers. A company of 50 men (U. S. troops) from Governor's Island were landed in New York recently, destined for Washington. Senators Douglas, Seward and Crittenden were in conference for several days, and are understood to be engaged in preparing some plan of settlement. Major Anderson is about to send to New York all the non-combatants and women and children in Fort Sumter. This looks as if he was husbanding his resources in anticipation of difficulty. President Tyler had an interview with President Buchanan on Friday of last week, and communicated the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature relative to a settlement of the National difficulties. He expressed the earnest hope that Northern States will take steps immediately to send delegates to Washington, as proposed by Virginia, and has telegraphed to Richmond, advising a postponement of the day for holding the Convention, in order that a full representation of those States may be had. It is not believed that a majority of secessionists will be elected in any of the Conventions of the border slave-holding States. The Conventions will be composed, for the greater part, of moderate and conservative men, who will not proceed to extremes unless all measures of pacification shall be exhausted. It is reported that Secretary Dix has instructed the commanders of the revenue cutters, if attacked, to make the best defence in their power, and if they are assailed by a superior force to run their vessels ashore and sink them up. He has also written a letter to the Collector of New Orleans, to apply to the Governor of Louisiana to revoke the appointment of seceding the government hospital, and ordering two hundred and sixty patients to be removed, in order that the building might be occupied by the State troops. He denounces it as an act of outrageous barbarity, disgraceful to any age or country. The report that the secessionists have carried Texas is calculated to mislead. The Convention which met in Texas on Tuesday, has no Constitutional or legal existence, having been called by a band of secessionists for their own purposes. The Texas Legislature authorized the Governor to call a Convention if he considered it necessary. He has not exercised the authority, and the Union men absented themselves from the polls. A despatch from Washington says: Affairs were a more hopeful aspect. A large number of distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country are endeavoring to secure the prospect of being able to contribute to a restoration of good feeling between the two sections. The repeal of the personal liberty bill in Rhode Island, and the late action of the Ohio Legislature on the same subject, are hailed by the friends of the Union as harbingers of peace.

"Order is Heaven's first law," and nowhere in the universe is that law more indispensable than in the school room; here the school and the advancement of the school are the prospect of the advancement of the school. Let all things be done decently and in ORDER."

The Position of Our Representatives.

We are permitted by a friend to make the following extract from a letter written by Hon. JOHN T. NIXON to a gentleman in this City, revealing his views upon the present state of the country, &c. We commend it to the careful perusal of any reader an embodying truly patriotic and conservative sentiments. If all our Congressmen could load upon the commotions of the day from the same conservative and reflective standpoint, and bring to bear upon their action the same patriotic feelings, we should soon have no more of secession, disunion or any other treason. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.

"I hope my position is understood. I will go as far as any one in maintaining the Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws." That is my platform just now. There is no divided sentiment in our Delegation upon that subject. We recognize the Constitution as setting directly upon the People the power to compel obedience to all laws made in pursuance of its authority. There is no such thing as the sovereignty of the States, except in subordination to the powers conferred by the People upon the General Government. The States are sovereign in the exercise of reserved powers, while the Federal Government is sovereign in the exercise of delegated powers. The Union is the result of the Constitution, and as long as the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, the Union must continue. Hence secession, which destroys the Union, is not only unconstitutional, but impossible. It is another name for revolution and rebellion.

It does not, however, follow, as some seem to reason, that because these views are entertained by Jaynes and New Jersey Representatives, has no right to do, except to hold their arms and say, "Our Southern brethren are wrong and we are right. They are trying to break up the Government, while we are trying to preserve it; and if civil war and bloodshed result, they are responsible and we are guiltless." When the very existence of the Union is threatened, as it is just now, the inquiry is not who is responsible for the mischief, but rather, how can the danger be averted? There will be time enough to talk about, and fix the responsibility after the discords of the hour are harmonized.

In order to discharge our duty intelligently, we should consider in the first place the momentous issues involved, and in the next place, the present condition, character, and motives of action of the Southern people. The blessings of Union to the people of New Jersey are inestimable. Every principle, except principle, should be sacrificed by them to the maintenance of the Constitution. As Mr. Seward justly remarked in his great speech the other day, all party ties and party selfishness should subordinate to it. It was a hard thing for our fathers to construct it—securing so many privileges to the smaller States. If now broken, it would be still harder to reconstruct it, securing equal privileges to all.

I have given such attention as possible to what seems to be the real motive of the Southern people, in their present course of action. They have grounds of complaint against some States and some people of the North. Neither you nor I ever attempted to justify Personal Liberty bills or other slavery organizations. I have never found that any good results have flowed from them. But I am quite sure that such a position of our Southern brethren is utterly unwarranted. I have of nothing in all history equal to their obstinacy and folly. Yet they are the only people who are so sympathetic to their own wrongs. There seems to be three classes amongst them governed by a B. F. Bondman:

1. The "Demagogues." These have renounced to the Union the belief that the Union is a burden and a curse. Their discontents arise not from the past financial policy of the Government, or the manner of its legislation in the matter of Slavery. They have seized upon the present opportunity to carry out long cherished desires to overthrow the Constitution and establish a Southern Confederacy.

2. Political demagogues in the South, who started the movement to retail power, and who have since encouraged it to regain lost influence. This class finds much support in our political organizations at the North. Having nothing at stake themselves, they do not care how much the country suffers by the derangement of trade and the general prostration of business. They misrepresent the objects and aims of the Republican Party, and thus induce the South to make unreasonable demands upon the North—not caring to inquire whether they will be conceded or not, or what will be the effect upon an already inflamed public temper, by their refusal. If the Republicans should say, "We reverse the Constitution, and do not wish to change the handwriting of our fathers, they should make good their undertaking, and bind people, how financial, unyielding, and uncompromising the Republicans are. If, on the other hand, they should yield under the pressure of present alarms, they hope to disintegrate the party by showing the country that its supporters have no faith in its principles, when the time of trial arrives.

3. The largest class are the victims of the first and second. They are really apprehensive about their safety. They look for nothing except trouble from the inauguration of a Republican Administration. They are sincere, but misled by the clamors of the demagogue. They honestly believe that the Republican Party is a powerful anti-slavery organization—determined, in its victorious progress, not only to exclude the institution of slavery from the Territories, but to overthrow it in the States. They expect the energies of the new Administration to be directed to this end, and hence are anxious to concede to a Government which, in its future policy, threatens them with such calamities. The first class, we could not conciliate if we would; the second, we would not if we could; but this third class embraces many sincere friends of the Union, whose misapprehensions should be removed, and whose falling hearts should be strengthened by all true hearts; it is every part of the Confederacy. I have been very anxious to ally the party with the Union, and to induce them to present content and excitement, made to increase the Slave power of the Government are out of the question; but any guarantees necessary and proper for them to retain and defend all their Constitutional rights should be cheerfully, promptly, and ungrudgingly granted. I hope that this course will meet with the approbation of my friends at home. But whether it does or not, I must be faithful to my own honest convictions.—Seward.

JOHN T. NIXON. If roosters are like ologymen, what position do the hens occupy? Lay members.



