



THE WATCHMAN. J. S. BARNHART, EDITOR. BELLEFONTE, PENNA. THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1851.

Col. W. W. Brown. The Harrisburg Telegraph states that there is a strong probability that Col. Brown, of the Centre Democrat, will be tendered a responsible and lucrative appointment from the present administration. Now, while we are in the midst of a political campaign as much as it is possible for us to do anything, we can say, in all sincerity, that we hope the rumor may turn out to be well founded. If it can be such a thing as deserving an office by political services, undying zeal and untiring devotion to a political party, by doing its drudgery when others feared to soil their dirty fingers or to do anything to the rack of a fadder or no fadder, then Col. Brown is entitled to something handsome from the powers that be. We predict that our cotemporary will be taken to "Abraham's bosom." Why not? Col. Schurz, who has not been a citizen of this country long enough to wear out a decent pair of boots, has received a first class mission at a salary of \$7,500 per year, while Col. Brown is "to the manor born."

Pass Him Round. Mr. Jones E. Potter, of 617 Sanson st., Philadelphia, sent us an advertisement some time ago, with the request that we should publish the same six months, payable in bills at catalogue prices. Not knowing anything about the rascality of Potter, we inserted the advertisement in the hope that we should find no difficulty in getting out pay. After continuing the same about nine months, we went in our order with a friend, and that friend was politely informed that we had not fulfilled the contract. After considerable negotiating, Potter concluded that the best he could do would be to send us a bill worth twelve dollars. Having shown our friend one at that price, he undoubtedly packed up and forwarded it, with the intention of defrauding us. We have compared the bill and send, with those kept for sale by Mr. Livingston, and find that it is just such a one as he is offering for sale, at four dollars and a half. In addition to the foregoing the book sent us was in a damaged condition. This is the manner in which John E. Potter paid us twenty dollars for advertising. We would say to the public, beware of him. The man who will cheat the printer, will cheat any person else, and is unworthy of public confidence.

The bill in question can be seen by calling upon the editor of this paper.

Tribute for an Opponent. The following just tribute to the sterling merits of a faithful and patriotic public servant, is from the Philadelphia Inquirer, an able organ of the Republican party. We deem it to be but an act of justice to Senator Bigler, who has not justly completed his Senatorial term, to send to the marked tribute of respect paid him by Senator Crittenden, on one of the last days of the late session of Congress. The venerable Kentuckian, according to the telegraphic report, devoted a portion of his final speech on compromise resolutions to a high compliment to Governor Bigler's untiring zeal in the cause of the Union. This was well deserved. Senator Bigler has shown all through the secession controversy, that he is a statesman who can rise superior to party when the country is in peril. But there is another point upon which he is entitled to the special acknowledgments of the people of Pennsylvania. Throughout the long struggle for the present tariff, commencing more than a year ago, he proved himself not only a faithful, but an able and intelligent guardian of the interests of his State. To his assiduous and patient labors the success of the measure in the Senate is largely due. Differing from him, as we do on many of his party doctrines, we yet feel it to be an act of justice to extend to him, on his retirement from office, that word of praise to which he is entitled.

Massachusetts Preparing for War. We receive, by a report presented to the House of Representatives, that Massachusetts has been preparing for civil war on a large scale. The contracts made for the equipment of troops for active service include two thousand muskets, and two hundred thousand ball cartridges, and an appropriation of \$25,000 has been made by the Commonwealth to defray the expenses of putting the State troops on a war footing. It would have been well for the country if Massachusetts had been as ready with her troops during the war of 1812-14 when she refused to allow them to leave the State as she has shown herself in the present instance. - N. Y. Herald.

Small the Union Die. - Tacitus said "it is much easier to praise, than to establish, a republican government, and when it is established it cannot be of long duration." When Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, in the Convention to frame the United States Constitution, objected to the ratio of representation, because one hundred years the House would be an unmanageable multitude; "who," said Mr. Graham, of Massachusetts, "is so extravagant as to suppose that this Union will last a hundred years?" This was a strange question then. Shall it die in its 54th? is now the question.

The Southern Confederacy has established posts of entry on all the railroads and navigable rivers, leading to the loyal States of the Union, as well as at the old ports of the sea coast. Collectors have been daily appointed to collect duties upon goods and wares, agreeably to the tariff laws of the Confederacy. Officers will also examine closely all boxes and trunks carried by passengers, with a view to prevent smuggling.

The Ohio Journal boasts that the country has entered the principles of the Republican party. - Exchange. And like most "endorsements" of bad persons it has got into trouble by doing so.

No man is happy without a delusion of some kind. Delusions are as necessary to our happiness as reality.

Republican Peace Policy.

The Administration at Washington professes an anxiety to conciliate and satisfy the South, and thus save the Union from total destruction. It has, however, a queer way of showing its peaceful intentions. - Let us see: It refuses to say whether it means war or peace. It declares that it intends to enforce the laws, except "in the interior." It makes arrangements to reinforce Fort Pickens, and keeps up a standing army at Washington. It declares that if Sumter is evacuated, it will be from necessity, not choice, and proposes, if Sumter may be credited, to send the troops now at Sumter to reinforce Fort Mifflin, in Virginia.

It sends a Minister to Austria, a man, of all men, most odious to the South, Anson Burlingame, who in behalf of his party, demands "an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God" - a man who in the last Presidential campaign addressed a promiscuous concourse of negroes and whites, offering them as a reward for their votes participation in one hundred millions of dollars of spoils.

It sends to Spain, as Minister, Carl Schurz, that blaspheming infidel who spoke of the Saviour as "that imaginary gentleman above the stars" - thus shocking the feelings of all Christian men and women - and who declared that if the Declaration of Independence was not intended to include negroes, it was "a cheat, a wooden nutmeg, a Yankee trick." He, and who is looked upon by all Southern men as one of the boldest and most dangerous of all the Abolitionists.

It sends Joshua R. Giddings, the father of Abolitionism, as Consul General to Canada, who, it is understood, is to reside at Chatham, "for the purpose of superintending the runaway negroes, and looking after the underground railroad."

It sends to Russia as Minister Cassius M. Clay, who has done more to give Abolitionism a foothold in the South than any other score of Abolitionists in the whole North - for he has courage and will.

These are some of the conciliatory acts of the Administration. Verily the South ought to fall on its knees and worship so kind, thoughtful and considerate a President. - Pennsylvania.

Regro Applicants for Office.

The number of applicants for minor offices by colored men is perfectly astounding from Massachusetts alone. I am informed from the Postmaster's berth, there are on file over 200 applications, and the opposition is that there are several black applicants fled away among the white ones.

As Mr. Lincoln is wont to say "this is as it should be." It is but natural that the negroes of the Northern States, especially of Massachusetts, should have "an itching palm" for the spoils. Did not many of them contribute money towards Lincoln's election? Were they not led to believe that his success would be their success, and that Black Republican ascendancy would make them a power in the State? Did not Burlingame, the applicant for a foreign mission, invoke their support in the Presidential campaign, and excite their cupidity and lust of office by parading before their expanded eyes the ravishing prospect of a participation in "one hundred millions of spoils"? Did not Carl Schurz, also an applicant for a foreign mission, declare that if the Declaration of Independence was not intended to include negroes as well as whites, that it was "a cheat, a wooden nutmeg, and a Yankee trick"? Did not Mr. Lincoln denounce the Dred Scott decision, and thereby proclaim to the world that negroes are citizens? And if citizens, have they not the right to vote and to demand office? Then cease to blame the negroes for their supposed presumption, and reserve your censure for those reckless demagogues who have taught them to aspire to an equality with the whites. Who is surprised that negroes applying for office at the hands of the Administration will not do? It will neither satisfy the people and save the country from distraction and dissension. By all means let some decisive step be taken in the matter, and let us know the worst.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND! - The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, under date of March 10th, says that the French and English Governments are fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the coast of the United States. The precise object of this naval demonstration it will be impossible to ascertain, the writer says, as the fleet will probably sail with sealed orders. It no doubt grows out of our troubles, and is intended to protect the rights of French and English subjects in the event of a civil war here.

It is also said that Spain is preparing to send to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico a formidable force in men, ships and material; and an attempt has already been made, and partially successful to annex the Island of St. Domingo to Spain; and that, if entirely successful, it is to be followed by the annexation of Hayti, with the consent of France. We are on the eve of stirring events.

PHILADELPHIA METHODIST CONFERENCE. - The Philadelphia Methodist Conference last week adopted the report of the Committee on the state of the church repealing the new chapter on slavery, inserted in the Discipline at the last Conference, leaving future Conferences to make their own regulations on the subject; concurring in the resolutions of the last Philadelphia Conference, and requesting the General Conference at its next session to repeal the chapter on slavery, and instead thereof empower each annual conference within whose boundary slavery exists to make their own regulations in regard to it.

It is said that there are but three votes wanting in the Virginia Convention, to secure the passage of the secession ordinance; and that the Union men in the Convention are inclined to follow the example of Arkansas, adopt the secession ordinance and submit it to the people. The secession feeling is evidently gaining ground in the Old Dominion.

Adjournment of the U. S. Senate.

The Senate adjourned sine die at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo. There was a prospect, at one time, of a formal expression of sentiment on the question of enforcing the laws and holding the Federal property in the seceded States. A motion recommending that course of procedure, was made by Mr. Trumbull, (Repub.) of Illinois, and on that motion he desired that a vote might be taken. The Democrats unanimously concurred in desiring that a vote might be taken, but the Republicans fought shy, and finally, with only two exceptions, (Trumbull and Waide,) refused to allow the vote to be taken. They preferred to maintain their non-committal policy - unwilling to disavow a purpose which, if carried into effect, would be sure to inaugurate a bloody war, and also unwilling distinctly to recommend it. Thus the nation, or what was the nation, is left to drift where it may; for, without a special session of Congress, no more legislation can take place upon the subject until next December. Without such legislation, the President can make no arrangement with the seceded States for the adjustment of differences. He is left to be guided by the existing laws; and these are alike applicable to the seceded and the adhering States. But he can exercise himself for their enforcement, if he so elects, on the ground that Congress has provided no means to enable him to enforce them; or, if he so elects, he can use what little power he has, which is just enough to get the nation into a war, without the possibility of bringing it to a successful issue. Whether the Confederate, or even the border States, will be able to keep quiet, in such a state of uncertainty, until next December, remains to be seen. We hope they will.

Playing Jackson. We suppose that Mr. Lincoln has found out ere this, as a cotemporary pungently observes, that playing Jackson is a kind of amusement more pleasant to contemplate than take a part in, and less difficult in speculation than in action. In the quiet of a rural residence, it was doubtless sweet to ruminate upon coming glories - sweet to hear the buzz of approving coteries, to see the bowing multitude, and to feel the comfort of snug quarters and a heavy salary - sweet to anticipate the pleasure of being President. But distance leads an enchantment to the view, which in the Executive mansion, very decidedly fades on a near approach. Mr. Lincoln's chapter of sweets was doubtless as soothing as that in Don Juan. But Mr. Lincoln's realization of sweets is bitter as gall. "I am entirely disgusted," said he to a confidential friend the other day, "and am mighty sick and tired of the whole thing." We don't doubt he is. It is a very hard matter to play Jackson, much harder to play Jackson. But if Mr. Lincoln has made up his mind to go through with it, that he first and straightway make up his mind to cast him his own party of fanaticism for a party of principle and patriotism, who will help him play Jackson by saving the country. - Hollidaysburg Standard.

Not Yet Evacuated. - Major Anderson and his command still remain at Fort Sumter, notwithstanding all the reports about the order having been issued by the President for its evacuation. The Administration are evidently undetermined what to do, and would doubtless be rejoiced if the commanding officer would assume the responsibility of abandoning the Fort without orders from the War Department.

But delays are dangerous, and Mr. Lincoln ought to do one thing or the other without farther procrastination. Either let him send reinforcements and supplies to the little band of soldiers in Charleston harbor, and thus reclaim his own and his party's pledges before his inauguration; or else back down at once, surrender the fort, draw back the command, and acknowledge his inability to prevent it falling into the hands of the Secessionists. This tempting policy of the Administration will not do: it will neither satisfy the people and save the country from distraction and dissension. By all means let some decisive step be taken in the matter, and let us know the worst.

WHAT THE LATE CONGRESS DID. - The last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress began on the 3d of December, 1850, and closed on the 4th of March, 1851. On the 3d of December, thirty-three States were represented in the Senate and the House of Representatives; on the 4th of March, twenty members were absent in the Senate and thirty in the House - six States having declared themselves out of the Union, and recalled their delegates in Congress.

Nearly all of the session was consumed in discussion relating to the crisis, and but ninety-seven acts were passed by Congress and approved by the President. Of these, sixteen originated in the Senate, and eighty-one in the House.

WAR NEWS. - The Baltimore papers publish a letter from a young Baltimorean now at Castle Pinckney, Charleston, who has become disgusted with soldiering. He says: "We are treated worse than cat, and what we do get is of the coarsest and most common description."

A good many young gentlemen who now talk glibly of fighting, will become equally disgusted when they are brought down to a trench in camp, and not over soft is the bed the soldier has to stretch his legs upon; that is, if he can find them after battle.

GEN. LEWIS CASE. - The official career of Gen. Lewis Case commenced when he was elected a member of the first State Legislature of Ohio, in 1803, and he has been in high public position ever since - a period of nearly fifty-eight years! Within that time he has been member of the Legislature, Governor of a Territory, Indian Superintendent, Secretary of War, Minister to France, United States Senator for twelve years, candidate for the Presidency, and Secretary of State. He is the patriarch of American Statesmen, so far as length of official service is concerned, and has now retired to private life at the advanced age of 79.

PHILADELPHIA METHODIST CONFERENCE. - The Philadelphia Methodist Conference last week adopted the report of the Committee on the state of the church repealing the new chapter on slavery, inserted in the Discipline at the last Conference, leaving future Conferences to make their own regulations on the subject; concurring in the resolutions of the last Philadelphia Conference, and requesting the General Conference at its next session to repeal the chapter on slavery, and instead thereof empower each annual conference within whose boundary slavery exists to make their own regulations in regard to it.

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Slavery Now and Then.

In the days of Washington, and during the first terms of his administration, the census returns, certified by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, exhibit the following enumeration of slaves:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Slaves. Includes Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, S. W. Territory.

This was twenty five years before the Missouri Compromise, and yet the people in all sections were contented and happy. But the condition of things which satisfied our fathers in the time of Washington, of course must be spured in this day and generation, by the fanatics and crazy political economists. Since the Missouri Compromise has been repealed, the slavery question remains precisely as it was when Washington was President. Before the Compromise was enacted, State after State abolished slavery voluntarily, and without the threats and officious interference of the Beechers, Parkers, Greelys, and others of that stamp. - When the Macklewraths began to agitate, emancipation ceased.

During the administration of Washington, the Society of Friends memorialized Congress, invoking its interposition to interdict the slave trade, and submitting the interrogation how far the powers of Congress could be exercised toward the amelioration and abolition of slavery in the States and Territories. The subject was referred to a committee composed of men perfectly conversant with the meaning of the Constitution, for they had made it. They reported - "The Congress, by a fair construction of the Constitution, are restrained from interfering in the emancipation of slaves, &c." but that "Congress have authority to interdict the slave trade."

And when Congress was about putting an abrupt termination to the slave trade, a perfect storm of remonstrances came from Massachusetts and other holy States of the present day, demanding that the trade should be prolonged eight years beyond the time proposed; so that they be enabled to fulfill the lucrative contracts in transporting the thousands of poor Africans agreed upon from their native country to the Southern plantations. Some were "building expedient vessels," others had "just purchased and fitted out slave ships," with a view to the profit of the trade, and if it were suddenly abolished, they would be crippled, if not ruined socially in human flesh. The journals of Congress show that the South were in favor of the immediate termination of the inhuman traffic, and that the States now under the spiritual guidance of the sanctified Garrison, Greeley, Seward, and Carrison, were unanimously against it.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN. - WASHINGTON, APRIL 2, P. M. - The bids for the new \$3,000,000 loan have just been opened this afternoon. There were in all one hundred and eighty bids, amounting to \$50,000,000. The average of the bids was \$93 for one hundred. The minimum was \$85, and the maximum \$95.

The highest bids, of course, take the loan. The following are the principal successful bidders: Bank of Commerce, \$2,500,000; Drexel & Co., 1,000,000; Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, 400,000; James Galloway, 150,000; Bank of America, 100,000; Ocean Bank, 100,000; Bank of North America, 250,000; Marine Bank, 100,000; Biss, Williams & Co., 180,000; J. A. Dix, 25,000; J. W. Wolcott & Co., Boston, 300,000; Sweeney, Rittenhouse, East & Co., 150,000.

No bid below 93 is not successful. A considerable amount will be awarded between 94 and 95. The bids above 95 were bid for. It is believed that this heavy bidding was mainly the consequence of assurances of high quarters of a pacific policy on the part of the Administration.

A FAMILY POISONED BY MISTAKE - TWO DEATHS. - On Saturday morning a family residing in a portion of a house, Germantown road and Washington street, Philadelphia, were moved away, and after they had gone Mrs. M'Gee, the tenant who remained, found a paper containing what she supposed to be saleratus lying in one of the closets. The powder was taken and put into bread, which was baked during the afternoon and eaten at supper. The whole family were immediately taken ill, and a physician who was called in discovered that arsenic had been put into the bread. At six o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. James M'Gee died of the effects of the poison, and at noon Mrs. M'Gee died. The other members of the family are in a critical condition. The deceased were both over 70 years of age.

COSS OF REPUBLICANISM. - When the Republican party prevailed in November, the federal stocks were above par. Since that time three loans have been made to carry on the Government, with this result: Dec. 25 - 4 per cent. extra interest - \$3,000,000; Jan. 20 - 4 1/2 per cent. extra interest - \$5,000,000; Feb. 23 - 5 1/2 per cent. discount on \$6,000,000.

Total, \$1,285,000. On eighteen million, over a million and a quarter premium! The public debt has increased, is increasing, and bids fair more and more to increase.

Beautiful - The Weather to-day.

Letter from Hon. John J. Crittenden Explaining the "Crittenden Compromise."

FRANKFORT, Friday, March 25. LEW. ANDERSON, Esq., Cincinnati: I observe that one of your respectable newspapers in Cincinnati has misstated my motives and my course in relation to the resolutions which I submitted on the 18th of December last to the Senate of the United States. It represents me as having "repudiated" them, and as having been "disgusted" with them, after, by an amendment they had been made to embrace all territory hereafter acquired by the United States, as well as that which they now possessed. A similar statement will correct these errors.

These resolutions were proposed in the pure spirit of compromise, and with the hope of preserving or restoring to the country the peace and union. They were the result of the joint labors of, and consultations with, friends having the same subject in view, and I believe if those measures thus offered had been, at a suitable time, promptly adopted by the Congress of the United States, it would have checked the progress of the rebellion and revolution and saved the Union.

For myself, I had no objection to including in their scope all after acquired territory, because that made a final settlement of the question of slavery in all time to come, and because I hoped that such a provision, by prohibiting slavery in all after acquired territory north of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude, and allowing it in all south of that line, would have the effect of preventing any further acquisition of territory as the Northern States would be unwilling to make any Southern acquisitions, in which slavery was to be allowed, and Southern States would not be inclined to increase the preponderance of the North by Northern acquisitions. And thus I hoped that the provision respecting future territory would prevent any further acquisitions of territory, and that the States of my youth, one by one, would be free from the shackles of slavery, and I did not desire that any more should be made.

These were my reasons for submitting the proposition in relation to future acquired territory. But my great object was compromise - compromise on terms satisfactory, as far as possible, to all parties, and when I found that this provision in my resolutions was much and particularly objected to, and might prove an obstacle to my resolution, I immediately proposed for a compromise, that I would not insist upon, but would consent to have it stricken out.

To accomplish the great object I had in view, the peace and union of the country, I would, rather than have witnessed their total failure, have yielded to any modifications of my resolutions, that would not, in my judgment, have destroyed the essential character and their pacifying effect. Indeed, I intended, if the opportunity had been afforded me of making several amendments in the form of my resolutions, in order to render their language as little obnoxious as possible.

I wish to see reconciliation and union established, and I think it of more importance, whose resolutions or by whose means, was brought about, so that the great evil was accomplished.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c. J. J. CRITTENDEN.

THE SECEDED STATES. - Referring to the resources of the seceded States in order to meet the burdens of their Government, Vice President Stephens, in his recent speech at Savannah, held the following language: - "The taxable property of the Confederate States cannot be less than \$22,000,000,000. This, I think, I venture but little in saying, may be considered as five times more than the colonies possessed at the time they achieved their independence. Georgia alone possessed last year, according to the report of our Comptroller General, \$682,000,000 of taxable property. The debts of the seven Confederate States sum up in the aggregate less than \$18,000,000; while the existing debts of the other of the late United States sum up in the aggregate the enormous sum of \$174,000,000. This is without taking into account the heavy city debts, corporate debts, and railroad debts, which press, and will continue to press, a heavy incumbrance upon the resources of those States. These debts, added to others, make a sum total not much under \$200,000,000. With such an area of territory, with such an amount of population, with a climate and soil unsurpassed by any on the face of the earth, with such resources already at our command, with productions which control the commerce of the world, who can entertain apprehensions as to our success, whether others join us or not?"

SOMEbody is Hurt. - Even the New York Commercial continues to learn! - but how costly the education of these Republic journals: "The times are out of joint - indeed, they are emphatically 'hard times.' Business is paralyzed, the stream of commerce is stagnant or flows with a feeble and unequal current. Capitalists fear to employ their money in ordinary enterprises. Merchants curtail their credits. Storekeepers are clamorous of incurring further indebtedness. The community reduce expenses and hoard their earnings, each man apprehensive of yet further financial troubles."

G. W. Lane, recently confirmed as judge for the Northern and Southern District of Alabama, will it is said, endeavor to hold his court at Athens, in the Union part of the State.

Gen. Houston's Protest Against Secession. The hero of San Jacinto concludes his address against Secession to the people of Texas, as follows: - Fellow citizens, in the name of your rights and liberties, which I believe have been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the nationality of Texas which has been betrayed by this Convention, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the Constitution of Texas, which has been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of my own conscience and my manhood, which this Convention would degrade by dragging before it, to ponder the malice of my enemies, when by the Constitution the privilege is accorded me which belongs to the humblest officer, to take my oath of office before any competent authority, I refuse to take this oath.

I am ready to be ostracized sooner than submit to usurpation. Office has no charms for me, that it must be purchased at the sacrifice of my conscience, and the loss of my self respect. I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and bloodshed upon her. To avert this calamity I shall make no endeavor to maintain my authority as Chief Executive of this State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When I can no longer do this I shall calmly withdraw from the scene, leaving the government in the hands of those who have usurped its authority, but still claiming that I am its Chief Executive. I expect the consequences of my refusal to take this oath. My office will be declared vacant, if those who ostracize me will be but as true to the interests of Texas as I have endeavored to be, my prayers will attend them. Fellow citizens, think not that I complain at the lot which Providence has now assigned me. It is perhaps but meet that my career should close thus. I have seen the patriots and statesmen of my youth, one by one, gathered to their fathers, and the Government which they had reared rent in twain; and some like them are left to unite it once again. I stand the last, almost the only one, who learned from their lips the lessons of human freedom. I am stricken down now because I will not yield those principles, which I have fought for and struggled to maintain. The severest pang is, that the blow comes in the name of the State of Texas. I deny the power of this Convention to speak for Texas. I have received blows for her sake, and am willing to do so again. I protest, in the name of the people of Texas, against the acts and doings of this Convention, and declare them null and void. I solemnly protest against the acts of its members, who are bound by no oath themselves, in declaring my office vacant, because I refuse to appear before it and take the oath prescribed. It has accomplished its mission, and its chief object has been defeated. It to drive me from office and fulfill the will of the people in an honor, it may wear it. To prevent my having an opportunity to send a message to the Legislature, which meets on Monday, March 18, I am required to appear before it to-day and take the oath. - Even Shelby granted the full three days, if he claimed his pound of flesh. The Convention prescribed that time as the limit, but my President has been less gracious than Shelby, and clamors for the bond one two days are gone. If I am thus deprived of the poor privilege of putting upon record my sentiments, through the refusal on the part of the Legislature to receive my message, I will lay the same before the people and appeal to them, as I declared I would do in my inaugural address. - SAM. HOUSTON.

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A SENSIBLE REPUBLICAN. - The St. Louis Republic states that the Hon. W. B. Ogden, of Chicago, member of the Illinois State Senate, and a very popular gentleman, who was called upon by a number of gentlemen in that city a few days since. In a speech, he made use of the following language in reference to his own (the Republican) party: - "He could not be untrue to his own conscientious convictions. He would not say that the Republican platform was not right, so far as an abstract truth was concerned; but he would say that the Republican party had made a mistake. The doctrine of that platform, that there should be no more slave States, could not be carried out. The attempt to carry it out would put an end to this Government. He saw the mistake they had made before the election, and had anticipated the result. When, on the evening after the election, he stood in the house of a friend on Beacon street, in the city of Boston, and saw the long procession of 'Wide Awakes' by with torches and banners and shouts of triumph, a lady standing near him remarked, 'Mr. Ogden, you do not seem to enjoy it.' 'Madam,' was the reply, 'I am never merry at a funeral. With such a prospect before me, I can never be merry. His reply was that he feared the PROCESSION WOULD BE THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE NATION."

THE SECEDED STATES. - Referring to the resources of the seceded States in order to meet the burdens of their Government, Vice President Stephens, in his recent speech at Savannah, held the following language: - "The taxable property of the Confederate States cannot be less than \$22,000,000,000. This, I think, I venture but little in saying, may be considered as five times more than the colonies possessed at the time they achieved their independence. Georgia alone possessed last year, according to the report of our Comptroller General, \$682,000,000 of taxable property. The debts of the seven Confederate States sum up in the aggregate less than \$18,000,000; while the existing debts of the other of the late United States sum up in the aggregate the enormous sum of \$174,000,000. This is without taking into account the heavy city debts, corporate debts, and railroad debts, which press, and will continue to press, a heavy incumbrance upon the resources of those States. These debts, added to others, make a sum total not much under \$200,000,000. With such an area of territory, with such an amount of population, with a climate and soil unsurpassed by any on the face of the earth, with such resources already at our command, with productions which control the commerce of the world, who can entertain apprehensions as to our success, whether others join us or not?"

SOMEbody is Hurt. - Even the New York Commercial continues to learn! - but how costly the education of these Republic journals: "The times are out of joint - indeed, they are emphatically 'hard times.' Business is paralyzed, the stream of commerce is stagnant or flows with a feeble and unequal current. Capitalists fear to employ their money in ordinary enterprises. Merchants curtail their credits. Storekeepers are clamorous of incurring further indebtedness. The community reduce expenses and hoard their earnings, each man apprehensive of yet further financial troubles."

G. W. Lane, recently confirmed as judge for the Northern and Southern District of Alabama, will it is said, endeavor to hold his court at Athens, in the Union part of the State.

Gen. Houston's Protest Against Secession. The hero of San Jacinto concludes his address against Secession to the people of Texas, as follows: - Fellow citizens, in the name of your rights and liberties, which I believe have been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the nationality of Texas which has been betrayed by this Convention, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the Constitution of Texas, which has been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of my own conscience and my manhood, which this Convention would degrade by dragging before it, to ponder the malice of my enemies, when by the Constitution the privilege is accorded me which belongs to the humblest officer, to take my oath of office before any competent authority, I refuse to take this oath.

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