DEPARTING BY MATTIE MAY.

Fleecy vails of white were floating Through the azure sky; While a sufferer, wan and weary, Watched them sailing by-Smiling sweetly, pointing upward To his home on high.

Loving arms clung wildly round him And a golden head Nesticd softly on his boson And a child-voice said: &
"Don't, dear father, ever leave us,

I will die instead." Oh! those crushing words of sorro

Woke a piercing pain,
Which wrung out the drops of anguish
Like a shower of rain, From the glazing eyes that neve For Death's shadow, gently falling

On his brow of snow, Told us he was surely passing I must quickly go.' Darlings, do not weep For the last time let me bless you

May the angels keep

While in death I sleep.'

CROSSING THE CREEK.

An Adventure in the Freshet. BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

I went up from New Orleans to collect some heavy demands which our house had against a few of the Arkansas planters. It was early in March when I started; and I took this season for two reasons: First, we were anxious for settlements, as it had been whispered that one of our creditors, at least, was about to sell out and move to California; and, secondly, I wished, if possible, to avoid the spring freshets, which would be sure to come in a few weeks at the furthest. At Napoleon I had the good fortune to find one of our creditors, with whom I made an easy settlement. I then went up the Arkansas River, to Belleville, where I found another. From here I was obliged to go across the country towards Manchester. My intention had been to follow the river up as far as Little Rock, and then strike down from there upon the Archidelphia and Wash ington highway; but the meeting with the man at Napoleon had rendered it unnecessary for me to go to Little Rock; so I decided to take the shorter route, trusting that I should make my way without much trouble. I pur chased a good, stout horse, and set out from Belleville, taking nearly a western course. The road was bad enough, being wholly unfit for the first day.

On the second day the weather was very warm, and towards the middle of the afternoon it began to rain; it did not rain hard, however, and I kept on, reaching a hamlet of some half-dozen dwelling-houses before dark, where I found accommodations for the night. Between that time and mori rained considerable, as I could hear the heavy drops patter upon the thaches above me. Thesun did not rise clear, but as the day broke it had ceased raining, and I determined to set forth on my journey, When I told my host which way I was bound, he shook his head, and told me that I might find trouble before I got through. I replied that I should go on until I did find it; all of which he

said, I had a perfect right to do. At noon I reached a hut, where rough specimen of humanity, named Binks, kept a store, a post-office, and a tavern. I saw no other dwellings, but supposed there must be some not far off. Here I got dinner, and had my horse fed. It had been lowery all the forenoon, with some slight attempts at rain, but not enough to wet me.-As I called for my horse, after dinner, Binks asked me how far I was going. I answered him by asking another question. I asked if he knew how far it was to Col. Mortier's.

swam.

took courage, and pushed on.

he swam without much difficulty .-

The rushing water bore heavily upon

I had reached the middle, trying every

I said, when I escaped from the logs,

"Yes," he replied, "Mortier lives just beyond Big Indian Creek. Ye aint a goin' thar, be yer?" I told him I was.

"'Taint safe, stranger," he added.-"The colonel's place is a good twenty mile away right over the lowest of bottom land.

But why isn't it safe?" "Why, he repeated, seeming to wonder at my question. "I'll tell ye why, stranger. It's been a rainin' and it's been warm; and I'm rather of the mind that the snow's been a meltin' an' runnin' on the mountains and bluffs. Ye see we don't catch it here right off; but when it does come it comes with a rush. If you don't find water enough after we get to Colonel in' an' runnin' on the mountains and water enough afore ye get to Colonel Mortier's, then my name aint Tom

Binks, that's all." There was some reason in what the fellow said, but still I did not apprehend the danger which he pictured and I resolved to keep on. He told me that I would find but one more

house before I came to Mortier's.

"And," he added, "it'll be a lonesome road after ye leave that. The path's plain enough, if ye can only keep it above water; but the trees are big and plenty on the low bottom, and I'm afeared ye'll find it dark enough afore ye come to the creek. Howsumever, once over the Big Indian, and ye'll be safe enough; for the Colonel's house is on a bluff, an' out o' the way o' danger.'

I thanked the man for his information, and then set forth. In an hour I came to the house which had been mentioned, where I found an old woman alone at home, the men having gone off with their guns. I got a drink of water for myself and horse, and pushed on. Half an hour afterwards the rain began to fall in good earnest; that I reached the shore. Ah, but it was a treacherous sunken shore. The water was almost knee-deep among the great trees, and moving down with a glass of liquor in I consider which he had bette much force; so that every step had to be taken with the atmost caution; and and by and by I come to a small stream be taken with the utmost caution; and which, from the appearance of at times I was forced to catch at the the banks, and the color of the water, drooping boughs to steady myself joy bad health, are the doctors.



VOL. XVI.





WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.

TERMS, \$1,50 a year in advance.

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The committee, immediately on their

Tyler, president of the Peace Congress,

enclosing a copy of the resolutions of

received in his private chamber in the

Capitol. The Hon. Francis W. Hughes,

of Schuylkill county, presented, in behalf of the Committee, the resolutions

to the Vice President, and took occa-

sion to make some appropriate and el-

answered by Mr. Breckinridge. The committee then proceeded to the Speaker's room of the House of Repre-

sentatives, where they were cordially

received by Mr. Pennington, and by several members of the Pennsylvania delegation in that body. The Hon.

Ephraim Banks, of Mifflin county, was

deputed by the committee to present the resolutions to the Speaker, and

Speaker Pennington expressed his grat-

tion, in interest, and in policy with

The committee then proceeded to pay

Bucks county, addressed a becoming

the friends of the Union upon som

In the evening the committee visit-

ed the Executive mansion, and were

received by the President in the East

Room. The Hon. Ellis Lewis, of Phil-

adelphia, late Chief Justice of Pennsyl

vania, in behalf of the delegation, com-

municated to the Chief Magistrate

history of the proceedings of the con-

vention, explained the object of the visit, and presented Mr. Buchanan a

copy of the resolutions. We regret

that our limits will not permit us to

give at length the remarks of the dis-

tinguished and venerable speaker on

this occasion. The President respon-

marks of the chief justice, approving

in general terms of the spirit and tenor

of the resolutions, and then spent some

time in cheerful conversation with the

several members of the committee, in

nearly every one of whom he recog-

nized an old personal friend. It seemed

that the interview had proven as agree-

able to him as to them. It was one of

the least formal and most pleasant re-

unions that we have witnessed for

From the White-House the commit-

tee proceeded to the residence of Gen-

eral Cass. That venerable statesman

received them' kindly, and in reply to

the able address of Mr. Henry McMil-

bles of the country, that many eyes

thence they proceeded to the rooms of

object of their visit was announced by Mr. Ira C. Mitchell, of Centre county,

in a neat speech; to which the Sena-

belief that the efforts of the friends of

the Union would be soon crowned with

go trembling over the wires that the

would be restored again to its prestine

success, and that before forty-eight

were filled with tears.

many years.

tribute as the author and advocate of

ceived.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1861.

I knew must be considerably swollen. against the rush of water. But there However, I forded it without difficulty, and kept on. The land was now had seen it. I heard a loud roar, lower, and the trees, as Binks had said, which seemed to increase in volume as

and rain had come sweeping down from the northward and westward, assured that it come from the direc- eggs, in this condition, were of evil re-sultif the snows had broken loose away off among the peaks of the Massernes. But, never mind—if I was lucky, two hours would bring me out upon the bluff beyond the Big Indian, and I should then be safe enough.

In half an hour more I came to another stream which I found much

out difficulty. The rain now fell in torrents, and the water lay in great pools along the hoof-beaten track; and I could see the bluff upon the opposite eggs is beyond pera pools along the hoof-beaten track; and in a little while it would be dark. I could see the bluff upon the opposite streams washing across my way which had no particular bed. They must, I knew, be streams of very recent formation; but I did not then see, their is tide. What miracle was to save the result of the catacombs, having been placed its tide. What miracle was to save the result with the market of the accommodation of the saverage and in a little while it would be dark. I could see the bluff upon the opposite of our archæologists brought home from the hall, and immediately hurried to the seaboard, and embarked for the which had been at least 3000 years in the catacombs, having been placed its tide. What miracle was to save there for the accommodation of the accommodation of the accommodation of the catacombs, having been all least 3000 years in the catacombs, having been placed the catacombs, having been placed the catacombs, having been all least 3000 years in the catacombs, having been placed to mation; but I did not then see, their full significance. On I went, the water increasing in my path, and the new-made streams occurring more frequently. I began to wish that I had listened to Binks; for it was very dark and dismal in the woods, and the colonel's place could not be over an hour away, at the outside; and, perhaps, not over half an hour, for I could not well judge how fast I had travelled. Ere long the sound of rushing wa-

thar's a heap o' danger afore us; but with all the nerve I could summon to says. "As I will you mix with their termined to return to Fenwick Hall,

then, and make the best of my way | God to save me! back.
So on I went, and ere long the sound of rushing water struck my car. In a —it only bent. I summoned my

little while I came to the margin of a strength back to me, and pulled myturbid stream, which came sweeping down from the gloom of the deep forest. I wondered if my horse could breast the current. It was not wide when I had again taken breath, I lownot so formidable as I had expected ered myself to the ground. A few to find it from what I had heard of the steps brought me to land which the may have to do in producing these ereek. While I was reflecting upon water did not reach; and in a little the matter I cast my eyes up and saw, while longer I had dragged my way at no great distance above me, a place up the bluff to the door of the dwelling where several large trees and logs had I remember that the servants picked become jammed in a narrow part of me up; and that Col. Mortier came

the channel, forming a complete bridge and called me by name. across the stream. If I could reach In the morning I had across the stream. If I could reach that point, I could walk across, and that I was able to arise and dress; and guide my horse by the rein while he when I told to my host the story of As I moved along toward it I | my adventure, he could hardly credit glanced over my left shoulder and saw, it. When I looked in the mirror I in a distance made dim by the driving saw the reflection of a pale, haggard storm, a high hluff, with buildings upon face, looking a score of years older it. It could not have been over a mile than the face with which I had set out. away, and was, of course, the habita- from Belleville. When I gazed out tion of the man whom I sought. I upon the way by which I had come When the night before, I saw a wildly rush-I reached the jam I at once dismounting stream, tearing up great trees in ed, and having slipped the rein from its mad frenzy, while beyond lay a formy horse's neck, I grasped it firmly est seeming to grow up from the boin my hand, and stepped out upon som of a great sea. The waters covthe logs. At first the horse refused to ered the bottom land as with a deluge, follow, but finally he plunged in, and, and the work of destruction was fairly as he was under the wake of the jam, commenced. I saw it all; and as shuddered again at the sight, I firmly resolved that I would never undertake the frail bridge, and swayed it to and another journey across the bottom fro with fearful power, while the white | lands of Arkansas, anywhere near the foam dashed over it the whole length. the season of the spring freshets.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them. The most interthey were going. On the next mo-ment the part behind me went with a old newspapers. It brings up the very erash. A huge log struck my horse in age, with all its genins, and its spirit the breast, and swept him away. I more than the most labored description could only look out for myself. With of the historian. Who can take a paa bounding step I leaped forth, reaching the shore just as the last log of the out the thought that almost every jam went tearing away. I looked for name there printed, is now cut upon a my horse, but I could not distinguish | tombstone, at the head of an epituph The doctor, (quack or regular,) that him amid the mass that bore him down. The poor beast was gone, and there advertised his medicines, and I was left alone to battle my way. I their cures, has followed the sable murmured a regret at the loss—it may have been a prayer for the noble anihave been a prayer for the noble animul and then turned my fees to the mal-and then turned my face to the life; and the actor, who could make others laugh or weep, can now only westward. In a few moments I saw the bluff again, through a vista in the furnish a skull for his successor in trees, and the outlines of the house Hamlet. It is easy to preserve newspapers, and they repay the trouble; for, like that of wine, their value inwere marked against the murky only but it was not so plain as before. It or, like that of wine, their value mass not so light as it had been. Night creases with their age, and old files have sometimes been sold at prices to mention. were marked against the murky sky; too startling to mention.

Let a youth who stands at the bar with a glass of liquor in his hand, consider which he had better throw

The only persons who really en-

ABOUT EGGS.

All the world and his cosmopolitan wife and family like new laid eggs .grew thick and large. It was a low, dismal forest, and the great rain-drops much attention to it, as I thought that the contrary, we share it. The relish came down with a pattering anything the stream behind me was rising. At but comfortable or musical. Still, the length, however, a terrible truth began them fresh evinces a due appreciation path was plain, and I urged my horse to break upon me. The roar not only of the "fitness of things." Tradition forward. I had noticed that the wind increased in volume of tone, but I was runneth not back to the time when other stream, which I found much was only a course which had been law, doubtless had omelettes for their swollen; but my horse forded it with made by the freshet! breakfast occasionally during their

That the Egyptians were fond of told him by his sisters was true, ornot well judge how fast I had travelled.

Ere long the sound of rushing water broke upon my ear, and soon I came to a point where a broad sheet out as far as I could, but the prospect means and but I were a broad sheet of the longest limbs. I went of the eggs of that ilk have been set lis mother furnished him with one his mother furnished him with one

It is interesting to study human nature in children's faces-to see the effects of different modes of education upon diverse developments of mind and body. Many children look sour, willful and ugly; some sad, even; while others look sweet, pleasant and happy, as children should.

Much as perfect or deceased physiappearances, home discipline and example, as a general thing, have more. Mothers do not realize that they fas ten their own feelings, so far as expressed in their offspring. She who scowls and frowns habitually, must not expect her child to look joyful, but gnarled or surly. Like mother, like child; only she who "sows the wind" in the heart of her daughter, may expect to see the whirlwind gath er and burst forth, as our harvests are generally more plentiful than the seed we scatter. Select a very pleasant-looking child, and notice it it has not a pleasant-looking mother—one who answers many of its thousand and one questions with a warm, loving smile, instead of turning away the inquiring mind, and fretting at its endless teas-

ngs.
Who of us, amid continual irritation, would preserve the same benignity of countenance? and can children be expected to do better than their seniors and teachers in this respect? How I pity the half dozen offspring of her in vhose house there is no acknowledged ruler, save, perhaps, the youngest child! These youth do not look very happy—much less so than though they ad been taught obedience to parental authority, for their mother neither

feels nor looks very joyful. But displeasing as is a snrly-faced tality, a sensitive soul breathes an incongenial atmosphere, probably in should be laughing, rosy, sunny, and when it is thus, how attractive! 1 had almost said, how beautiful are they who represent it, though their features be very unsymmetrical!— Many a mother is overburdened with care and sorrow, whose, is a continual struggle with the heavy artillery of life, it is true, when it is too hard to wear smiles; yet chafing and fretting cannot lighten her burden. She must look to God, who will do all things desirable for her—He who loves to see his creatures happy.

If falsehood paralyzed the tongue what a death-like silence would pervade society.

It is very possible to be too witty to be earnest, and too carnest to be witty.

The virtue of others is always

MISFORTUNE AND FORTUNE.

[From the Washington Confederation.]
PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION. AN EVENTFUL CAREER. John North Fenwick, Bart., now of Fenwick Hall, England, is the subject of a strangely romantic story in the Chicago Democrat, from which we condense an account of the fortunes and misfortunes connected with his wanderings through the world. He is the child of Sir John Fenwick, who, in 1837, married Clara Seymour, a poor clergyman's daughter, against the wishes of his two sisters. The latter swooned at the charge, and her husband, completely carried away by passion, and convinced that the story J. Y. James, C. L. Lamberton, Thomas Chalfant, S. E. Taylor, George H. Bucher, W. Patten, Samuel Wetherill, Philip Johnson, R. A. Connell, John D. Roddy, Asa Packer, Adam Ebaugh George W. Brewer, Lewis S. Coryell. arrival on Saturday morning, addressed a communication to the Hon. John the convention, with the request that he should lay it before that body.— They then called on the Vice President of the United States and were was washing across the road; but I was a dubious one. As the branch could tell by the trunks of the trees that it was not deep, and I waded my horse through it. Shortly after this I met two men on horse-back, and learn-two men on horse-back, and learn-the the connection of the arch was broken. The branches of the tree upon the ophosite bank were not far off, but I could that they heleved at the but where I had been and the prospect of the eggs of that ink have been set may not not eggs of that ink have been set may not not eggs of that ink have been set may make the branch and hatched.

To leave the ancient heathens and be practical—this is the season when hostical—this is the season when well disposed hens are expected to commence their oviperous operations.

The branches of the tree upon the ophosite bank were not far off, but I could that they heleved at the but where I have been set of the process of the bosite bank were not far off, but I could not reach them with my hand. The had last stopped. I asked them how far it was to Col. Mortier's.

"It's only a couple of miles away; but ye aint a goin' thar to-night, stranger," replied one of them.

"Yes, I told him. "If it's only two miles off I'll soon reach it."

bosite bank were not far off, but I could not reach them with my hand. The Our country friends are either expecting or already receiving these delight full tributes of affection from their feature as a wealthy planter.—

Without any misfortune, our youth the dilatory Dame be saved. And, moreover, there was no time to lose, for the gloom was fast gathering upon objects about me fast gathering upon ob oquent remarks, which were happily answered by Mr. Breekinridge. The miles off I'll soon reach it."

"It can't be did, I tell ye. The and shutting them from my vision. I to manufacture the white shells in with whom he fell in love, and in whose manufacture the white shells in with whom he fell in love, and in whose manufacture the white shells in with whom he fell in love, and in whose manufacture the white shells in with whom he fell in love, and in whose manufacture the white shells in with whom he fell in love, and in whose manufacture the white shells in white shell in white shell in the white s creek's riz, an' the logs an' trees are sweepin down awful. The biggest and, as near as I could judge, some men in which they are suspended, are one fatal night, the ranch was attacked hoss that was ever made couldn't cross sixty feet above the water. I could that crock now. Turn back with us."

But I was not to be turned back so branch of the opposite tree. I placed or lime should therefore be scattered by a party of Camanche Indians, his branch of the opposite tree. I placed or lime should therefore be scattered by a party of capacity. He rebut I was not to be turned back so easily; and I told them that I would push on and run the risk.

"We can't stop to argufy," returned the one who had spoken before, "for thar's a heap o' danger afore us; but with all the nerve I could summon to say."

"Then I waited a moment to get with their food, or old egg shells will do. Professor Gregoro, of Aberdeen, in a letter addressed to a friend, and to utter a prayer. Then, with all the nerve I could summon to say."

"A Lyon've a food attention that I would made sure of with their food, or old egg shells will do. Professor Gregoro, of Aberdeen, in a letter addressed to a friend, and breath, and to utter a prayer. Then, with all the nerve I could summon to say."

"A Lyon've a food attention that I would push on and run the risk.

"We can't stop to argufy," returned the interest of the carried off into captivity. He remained a captive for three months, which their food, or old egg shells will do. Professor Gregoro, of Aberdeen, in a letter addressed to a friend, and a tomahawk, he killed the Indian published in an English newspaper, with whom he was anventuries that the interest of the carried off into captivity. He remained a captive for three months, when so leading the interest of the carried off into captivity. He remained a captive for three months, and a letter addressed to a friend, and a tomahawk, he killed the Indian published in an English newspaper, with whom he was anventuries the interest of the carried off into captivity. He remained a captive for three months, and a captive for three months, when the remained a captive for three months, and a c Mind what I tell ye!" And with this a branch of the other tree—I grasped he rode on to overtake his companion, who had been jogging along:

Who had been jogging along:

For a few moments I hesitated; but I was too near the end of my journey. Only two miles. No, no—I would not turn back yet. I would go as far as the creek, and see for myself. If it could not be crossed, I could return agony of the moment, I cried aloud to the nor tree—I grasped food a sufficient quantity of chopped and claim his rights as son and heir of egg shells or chalk, which they ent greedily, they will lay, other things being equal, twice or thrice as many eggs as before."

CHILDREN'S FACES,

The prince to return to return then you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of chopped and claim his rights as son and heir of egg shells or chalk, which they ent greedily, they will lay, other things being equal, twice or thrice as many eggs as before."

CHILDREN'S FACES,

It is interesting to study human no.

It is interesting to study human no.

It is interesting to study human no.

It is interesting to study human no. food a sufficient quantity of chopped and claim his rights as son and heir of egg shells or chalk, which they eat its lordly occupant. By the aid of the whom the Hon. Lewis'S. Coryell, of The prince took an interest in young from the universal and noble proposition for set thing the unhappy difficulties which now agitate the country. Mr. Crittenden acknowledged the compliment of two constructions—war and peace returned home at a most opportune and made a glowing appeal to the comtime—just as one of his aunt's, seized mittee to throw aside all minor considerations. with remorse, had made a death-bed erations, and unite cordially with all acknowledgment of his mother's innocence, thus establishing his legitimacy. plan of conciliation. Sir John folded his long-lost son to his heart, shedding tears of joy over him. The health of Lady Clara greatly failed after the departure of her son for America, and Capt. O'Neil took her to the south of France, in the hope of restoring it. But she soon died, and not long afterward the Captain was killed in a duel. By a will he bequeathed his property, which was of great value, to his wife's son, John N. Fenwick. The young man is now in Fenwick Hall, whence he has written to his American friends. thanking them for their many kindnesses, and sending remembrances to ded briefly and feelingly to the re-

among his compeers. THE HEART.

his former companions. With such a varied experience of life, aristocratic

and democratic, Sir John Fenwick,

Bart., may yet be a man of mark

Let any one, while sitting down, place the left leg over the knee of the right one, and permit it to hang freely, abandoning all muscular power over it. Speedily it may be observed to sway forward and back through a limited space at regular intervals.-Counting the number of these motions for any given time, they will be found to agree exactly with the beatings of the pulse. Every one knows, that at a fire, when the water from the engine import in relation to the existing troua fire, when the water from the engine is forced through bent hose, the tendency is to straighten the hose; and if the bend be a sharp one, considerable force is necessary to overcome the Attorney General, where they were youth, a. sad child is indeed a very tendency. Just so it is in the case of introduced to him and other members satisfied in the South. sorry sight. If its body has much villate human body. The arteries are of the Cabinet by the Secretary of the Sentinel (Secession) says that tality, a sensitive soul breathes an but a system of hose through which State, the Hon. J. S. Black. From the blood is forced by the heart .-the very heart of home. Childhood When the leg is bent, all the arteries within it are bent, too, and every time in agreeable conversation with that the unquestioned dominion of the the heart contracts, the blood rushing gentleman and his estimable lady, the North as a section. the heart contracts, the blood rushing through the arteries tends to straighten them; and it is the effort which produces the motion of the leg alluded to. Without such occular demonstration, it is difficult to conceive the power exerted by that exquisite mechanism, the normal pulsations of which are never perceived by him whose very life they

It requires great virtue to support bad fortune—far greater to support good.

The youth of friendship is better than its old age.

Never waste a long explanation upon one who cannot take a hint.

Inordinate demands should meet with sturdy denials.

the patriotic efforts of the distinguished

Senator in behalf of the Constitution

Judge Douglas responded in his usual happy and rendy manner, and expressed a wish that party differences and factional controversies should be merged in an earnest effort for the common good of the country and for the preservation of our institutions. His remarks were received with heartfelt enthusiasm; and the committe, delighted with this reception, proceeded to call upon Senator Cameron, as a mark of their approval of his expression of a willingness to unite with conservative men on some plan of conciliation --That gentleman was, however, not to be found at his residence—probably in conference with the President electand the members, after a kind reception by the ladies of his family, returned to their rooms at the National

We published on Saturday, the res-They have expressed themselves olutions adopted by the recent Demo-cratic State Convention of Pennsylvahighly gratified by the Uniform kindness with which they have been treated since their arrival in the city. We nia. A committee of thirty-four members was appointed to visit Washingbelieve that the course of the conventon and present a copy of these resolu-tions to the President of the United tion in sending this able and intelligent body of gentlemen on so worthy a mis-States, the Vice-President, the Speaker sion has been productive of many good of the House of Representatives, and the Peace Congress. The committee consisted of the following members; HENRY D. FGSTER, Chairman. results. It was a very happy conception, and it has been handsomely and faithfully executed.

RECEPTION of the INAUGURAL IN THE VARIOUS CITIES.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, March 5.—The Republican press are highly pleased with the Inaugural, while the Democratic papers consider it certain to cause the secession of the Border States.

AT ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, March 5.-The President's Inaugural was published in extras yesterday afternoon, and sought after with great avidity by persons of all parties. The Republican (Douglas Democrat) newspaper says: "We fail to see in it any disposition to sweep party platforms and party politics away, but its guarded words and studied sentences seem to have been prompted by some idea of meeting the expectations of the Republicans, who elected him. We hoped for a more conservative, more conciliatory expression of sentiment. Much will depression of sentiment. Much will de-pend upon putting into practice the ideas advanced that will test the ques-tion, be it one of expediency or right, whether the forts can be held or re-taken and the revenues collected with-out bloodshed."

The Democrat (Republican) says: 'We can only say this morning that meets the highes expectations of the country, both in the point of statesmanship and patriotism, and that its effect on the public mind cannot be other than salutary in the highest

degree.
The News (Bell and Everett) defers making any comment.

AT CINCINNATI. Cincinnati, March 5-The Inauguthis duty was performed in an impressive and appropriate manner. Mr. published in extras at 4 o'clock, P. M., yesterday. It is well received by all ification at meeting so large and respectable a delegation from a State so garded as a very sensible and judicious document, producing a most favorable document, producing a most favorable impressions at which the unit patriotic, and they were warmly re- be consistent with his duty and his official oath, and in doing so he has mingled mildness with firmness admitheir respect to Senator Crittenden, to rably.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 5.-The Border Slave States' men almost generally condemn the Inaugural. There is, -and that it remains to be seen what policy Mr. Lincoln will pursue.

The Republicans endorse the Inaugural, nearly all enthusiastically .-Other classes regard the Inaugural favorably.

IN TENNESSEE.

Louisville, March 5.—The opinions in relation to the Inaugural, at Nashville, are unfavorable. It is believed that the President is determined to retake the forts forcibly, and collect the revenue. Opinions are unsettled by the manner it was received at Washington, and the people are awaiting the document in fall.

Knoxville. March 5.—President Lincoln's Inaugural is universally condemned, and, if correctly reported, will induce Tennessee to fight him to the bitter end.

IN MISSISSIPPI AND ATABAMA.

At Jackson and Columbus, Miss., and Tescumbia, Alabama, the people consider it to be a declaration of war. At Vicksburg, Mississippi, it is regarded unfavorably, and generally considered a silly production.

IN LOUISIANA. New Orleans, March 5 - The Inaugural is most generally condemned. IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, March 5.-The Union men are rather favorably impressed by the language of the Inaugural, while sym-pathizers with the Southern Confeder-

acy think it a declaration of war. IN VIRGINIA.

Alexandria, March 5 .- The Gazette (Union) says that the Inaugural is not such a one as it wished, nor such as They next visited the rooms of the will probably conciliate or satisfy those whom the President speaks of as dis-

The Sentinel (Secession) says that of war, laying down doctrines which Senator Bigler. After some time spent | would reduce the Southern section to

North as a section.
The Richmond Whig (Conservative) says that the policy indicated towards the seceding States will meet with

tor replied in one of his happiest ef- stern, unyielding resistance by the forts, and concluded with expressing a united South. The Enquirer (Secession) says that

no action of our Convention can now maintain the peace, and Virginia must

hours the glad announcement would fight. The Richmond Dispatch remarks cause of compromise and concession that every Border State ought to go

had triumphed, and that the Union out within twenty-four hours. Despatches from Staunton, Va., say that the Inaugural is received with glory.

After a handsome collation, the com-

mittee called upon Senator Douglas at his residence. The call was unexpected to coercion is the feeling of all parties. Petersburg, Va., March 5.—The rehis residence. The call was unexpected, but the members were none the ception of the Inaugural has created less hospitably or cordially entertained. intense excitement. Hundreds, hith-The Hon. George W. Brewer, of Frank- erto for the Union, avow boldly for lin in a brief but beautiful and eloquent revolution, if the Convention does not address, explained the object of the immediately pass a secession ordivisit, and paid a high compliment to nance.