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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1861.

Things Look More Hopeful.

The election for delegates to the Virginia State Convention having gone against the Secessionists, men begin to breathe more freely. Some degree of reaction is evidently setting in. The "sober second thought" is beginning to operate. South Carolina has already demonstrated to the other slave States that secession will not pay, although that crazy little State is not half out of the Union yet. The Federal Government still carries her mails, while Major Anderson holds the key of the Charleston harbor. Not a gun has been fired against her; not a soldier has been quartered upon her, not one of her traitorous sons has been arrested, and yet she is already nearly exhausted, and far on the road to ruin. Her big raft, from which Fort Sumter was to have been scaled and taken, is a ridiculous failure, for it wouldn't float, and so the gallant Major and his little band are in less danger than we a few days ago supposed.

Now such a tremendous bluster, followed by such pitiful and disastrous results, has excited the derision and contempt even of the people of the slave States; and a strong reaction against secession, and possibly against slavery itself, the cause of all the trouble, has set in. All that is needed now to stop this madness is for the North to stand up firmly for the Constitution as it is, and to tell the slaveholders frankly and honestly, that our people will make no concessions to treason and violence, and allow no tinkering of the Constitution.

It is a very singular thing that, up to the election of Abraham Lincoln, the Constitution was lauded by the pro-slavery parties as the perfection of human wisdom. One of them went into the late Presidential contest with the motto, "The Constitution,—the Union and the Laws," and now, when in strict accordance with that Constitution, the party adverse to the political power, and the extension of Slavery triumphed, one of those parties rushes into open rebellion against it, while a distinguished member of another proposes to debauch it by making it subservient to the protection, extension and perpetuity of Slavery.

See where these men who put Slavery above every other human interest, and above every other human principle, on the one hand, and a few timid men on the other, would carry us if we would permit them. But we are now sure that the people of the free States will not permit that desecration; and the timid men among us are beginning to see that if they persist in such an attempt, they will raise another storm far heavier, though less noisy, than the one that now frightens them.

What is needed to repair the mischief already done and stop the extension of this madness, is for the people of the free States to plant themselves calmly and firmly upon the *Constitution as it is*, and support the incoming administration in a faithful and inflexible execution of the laws. The whole country may rest assured that these great duties will be performed with the least possible violence, and in a spirit of such paternal kindness, that even slaveholders will be constrained to admit that they have been mistaken in the character of their political adversaries. But so sure as we stop to hold parley with the rebellion, and make terms with treason; so sure as we surrender our principles, for which we so long and so earnestly contended, so sure will our entire government be wrecked, and we may write "Ichabod" upon our national banner.

Senator Bigler has been presenting a considerable number of petitions, signed mainly by the fossil remains of the Pennsylvania democracy, which, thanks to the advancing intelligence and virtue of the age, is no longer "a power in the earth," in favor of the Crittenden Compromise; but latterly we observe that others are pouring into Congress from this and other States in favor of the Constitution as it is. Thus everywhere things look more hopeful, and we verily believe that the country will yet escape the horrors and calamities of civil war.

"Coercion."—We find the following article in reference to the term "coercion," as used by the Southern Seceders and their Northern apologists, in the Springfield (Illinois) *Journal*. Its views coincide so completely with those which we have entertained on the subject, that we have concluded to adopt them as our own. The truth is, this outcry about an armed invasion of the South has been raised by the secessionists for the purpose of keeping up an excitement against the North, while it has at the same time been repeated by their tools in the North from mere force of habit. It is in fact a part of Mr. Yancey's grand scheme of "firing the Southern heart," and has had no small agency in "precipitating" at least six States into a condition of anarchy and rebellion. Old Mr. Walbridge, who shed tears in the New York Democratic Convention—(Just think of a political fossil shedding tears!) at the prospect of an armed invasion of the South by his Republican fellow citizens, and old Mr. Everett, who writes dismal letters on the same subject, if they have any energies left them, might use them more rationally, we think, in putting down rebellion among their "Southern brethren." It would be decidedly a more respectable way of employing their talents than in indulging in misrepresentations of the purposes of their friends and neighbors

We quote from the *Journal*:

"The Secessionists and their aiders and abettors, North and South, are making a desperate effort to create the impression that the Republican party, with Abraham Lincoln at its head, is in favor of whipping the seceding States back into the Union by fire and sword. They pretend that we are going to send armies into the Seceding States to lay desolate their cities, towns and villages, murder their men, women and children, and bring upon that fair portion of earth all the horrors of war! Is any body silly enough to believe such stuff as that? The Republican party is not in favor of coercing of States. If those States now pretend to have gone out of the Union do not want to be represented in Congress, no one will compel them to send representatives there. If they do not want Post Offices they need not have them. If they desire to dispense with Judges, Marshals, and all other Federal officers, no force will be interposed to thwart their wishes. Those offices are created and filled almost solely for the accommodation and benefit of the people among whom they are placed. If those people do not desire such accommodation or benefit we assure them that neither Mr. Lincoln nor the Republican party will ever interfere to compel them to accept either. No hostile armed array will ever be made against seceding States by the Federal Government, nor will national troops ever march through such States, except to recover or protect Federal property within their limits.

"It is the duty of this Government to retake its stolen forts and other property wrongfully withheld. In the performance of it no more force will be used than is necessary. Forcible resistance will be met; and, if possible, overcome. This government will never make war upon any portion of its people until such people make war upon the Government—and then it will be a war for defense, not of aggression, and will cease the moment those who are fighting against the Government lay down their arms. The Government will collect its revenues, using just so much force as may be necessary for that purpose.

We assume that this will be the action of the Government, *because it is the duty of the Government*, and because an Administration is just going into power that will fearlessly and faithfully perform its whole duty.

Is there anything wrong in this? Is this coercion of a State? If individuals attack the Government in the discharge of its duty, and lose their lives thereby, can it be charged that the Government has wantonly shed "fraternal blood"? Will any one pretend that the Government can do less than this? When the President takes a solemn oath to support the Constitution, and the Constitution declares that he shall see that the laws are faithfully executed, can he disregard that oath, and suffer the laws to be trampled under foot? If treason and rebellion make it necessary to use force to execute those laws, is he not justified in using it? It is folly to talk about coercing a State. No one dreams of such a thing. Is it coercion for South Carolina to defend Fort Sumter against the attacks of a mob collected from South Carolina, Georgia and other States? Is it coercing them to fire on Fort Pickens against the mob collected to steal it? Is it coercing any of the States of this Union for the Government to take and hold possession of all its property within them? Is it coercing a State to enforce the national revenue laws? Will it be coercing South Carolina to take possession of the United States Custom House, Armory and other property belonging the Federal Government? Is it coercing a State to abolish post offices where men cannot be found who are willing to hold them, or who will not honestly account to the Government for postage received? Coercion of a State! He who invented the expression did a good work for traitors. He raised a screen behind which sympathizers with treason might have a temporary hiding place. Republicans favor no such doctrine."

The conservative policy which for a time has been crushed out by the terrors of mob law in the Gulf States, is beginning to seek expression. The boasted unanimity of the seceding States turns out after all to be a mere show, and daily developments prove that there is a large minority, if not an actual majority of people in each of them, still attached to the flag of their country. Mr. Wigfall acknowledges the existence of this class in his proposition to conciliate them by the election of a "conservative" to the Presidency of the new Government, and in the subjoined expression of regret at the decree of the Georgia Convention, pronouncing a final separation from her sister commonwealths, we find additional evidence of this feeling. We quote from the Lagrange (Ga.,) *Reporter* of the 26th ultimo:

"The deed is done. Our rights are—*not secured!* We have been *fifed* and *drummed*—and *voted* out of the Union. We still love the Union. We love our old Government, because it was established by the strong arms and the blood of as true men as the world ever saw. We never did have any war to make on the Government, but always regarded it as a priceless inheritance bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary fathers, and we have adored the Union of the States because that Union was formed and cemented by their blood. We have given them up, and have now left the sacred chambers of our fathers. The action of Georgia *may be right, and it may be wrong.*"

Another Concession.

When our anti kidnapping law of 1847 was passed everybody thought it a good, wise, humane and righteous enactment. So thought the democrats who passed it, so thought Gov. Shunk who signed it, and so thought the people of all parties until since the election of Lincoln. But now our disconcerted Southern neighbors tell us that it is a wicked, unconstitutional, nullifying law, and demand its repeal as one of the conditions upon which they will agree to stay in the Union. Thus it seems that, among the multitude of concessions we are called upon to make, we must yield the right of judgment as to the propriety of our own State laws. We may think them very good; but if Virginia says otherwise, our opinion goes for nothing.

The Terrorism in Mississippi.

NEW HAMBURG, N. Y., Feb. 2.

I received yesterday a letter from Clinton La.,—a town, near the Mississippi line—which gives information that might be interesting to some of your numerous patrons. The author states that "the people in that neighborhood were exceedingly terrified lately by a despatch stating that Gen Scott was sailing from St. Louis to take Baton Rouge by surprise. A gentleman who returned from there yesterday says that most of the people there are in favor of a dictator." He adds, also: "A short time since the military company of Clinton numbered sixty members, but, fearing lest they should be called to leave the State, their number has dwindled down to twenty men." I am speaking of Mississippi, he says: "There seems to be a perfect reign of terror all through the State. A slave holder was recently whipped publicly in Jackson; another was whipped by two Vigilance Committees, and then shot by a third and thrown into Pearl river. Another influential slaveholder has been threatened with hanging for expressing sentiments in favor of the Union." He remarks further: "Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, is the most frightened man in all the States since he has begun to comprehend the consequences of his late act of high treason in taking United States property at Baton Rouge."

The information is strictly reliable. It was not given with a view to publication, and therefore I will not mention the author's name. It is but a few days since I was compelled to leave the same town under severe threats; and my exit was made privately through fear of the commotion, which, if it were known, it would excite. The rabble were thus foiled of the inhuman pleasure which a recital to an innocent victim would afford. The crimes charged against me were two; one for having been caught smiling the day after Lincoln's election, (and to answer for which, by the way, I was brought before an inquisition, composed of ministers, judges and editors, to the number of nine;) the other, that I belonged to the M. E. Church North, which in their estimation was a very grave offense. It is scarcely credible that a Northerner in the South now feels more uncomfortable and uncertain of his safety, though nothing valid be alleged against him, than among positive savages; but nothing is truer than this. I would not live in such society, in such dread and fear again, for the wealth of a whole State. It is a life of living martyrdom.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

The Last Reception of the President Elect in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The President elect and suite will leave Springfield at 9 a. m., on the 13th inst. But few stoppages will be made on the way, and Indianapolis reached at 4 p. m. Cincinnati will be made on the following afternoon. No further appointments are yet made. The Presidential party will consist of fifteen persons. Quite a number of outsiders are impudently exerting themselves to get invitations to accompany Mr. Lincoln.

All will be excluded with the exception of the representatives of the press.

The English Consul at Chicago, has paid a visit to Mr. Lincoln.

Fritz Henry Warren, of Iowa, is in town. His name is faintly mentioned in connection with the Postmaster Generalship.

The report of the election of a majority of Union men to the Virginia Convention, was received with mucbigratification by Mr. Lincoln.—*Cin. Com.*

Obituary.

The Rev. Dr. Murray (Kirwan) of Elizabethtown, N. J., died at his residence on Monday evening, at half past ten o'clock, in the 60th year of his age. He was a native of Ireland, of Roman Catholic parentage, but came to America when a boy, and early embraced the Protestant religion. Graduating at William's College in 1826, he studied theology immediately afterward at Princeton, and subsequently was engaged in the service of the American Tract Society. He was first settled in the ministry at Wyoming Valley, and afterwards at Kingston, Pa.; his third call was to Elizabethtown, where he remained until his death. The controversial powers of Dr. Murray were conspicuously brought forth in 1848, in the Kirwan controversy, in which he distinguished himself by his arguments in behalf of Protestantism against Archbishop Hughes.

Dr. Murray was under an engagement to preach for the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, last Sunday, but on Friday he became quite unwell, and his physician, who knew that he was afflig with neuralgia in the heart, told him he must not undertake the journey. Dr. Murray suggested for another time before abandoning the task. He was unwell on Sunday, but not considered dangerously ill. In the evening, however, he felt his end was near, and calling his family around him he bade an affectionate farewell. "My work on earth is finished," was his dying declaration. He retained his senses to the end.

Dr. Murray was an able and brilliant man, but his fine talents were unfortunately perverted to the upholding of that unrighteous system which has been justly characterized as "the sum of all villanies."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Newspapers in Turkey

An interesting letter from Constantinople has the following interesting items: There are now published in Constantinople more than twenty newspapers; one in English—a well conducted weekly, with a daily bulletin, having a large circulation; three in French—one daily owned by the government; one semi-weekly, with a daily bulletin—an ably conducted paper, which is very apt to expose all the weak points of the government; one monthly medical paper; three in Turkish—one official, one semi-official, and one altogether independent; one in Greek, having a large circulation representing Greek influence; ten in Armenian, one owned by the American mission, and edited by Rev. Dr. Dwight, which is partially religious and partly secular; one or two of the others are able papers, but most of them are of a rather low order, and devote themselves especially to slandering the American missionaries. There are also two Bulgarian papers, which have a good circulation and much influence, especially at this exciting crisis of the Bulgarian church. There was also a small German paper, but it has died out, although among a German population of about 7,000.

As a whole, there is a steady improvement noticeable in the character of these papers, and, within a month or two, a new liberty has been given to the Turkish papers, which they improve by publishing free criticisms on the internal affairs of the empire.

PAGANISM DECLINING.—A traveler from Madras to Bombay states that but few of the Heathen temples that he passed were in good repair. Many idol cars which used to be drawn about with great pomp and parade, are so neglected and decayed, that they are only fit for firewood. The impression is steadily gaining ground among the people that their idolatrous system has had its day. The Christian missionaries have now a fairer field of usefulness than ever before.

A NEW ORLEANS bank has brought a suit against a banker in St. Louis to recover a large amount of money, and the bail has been taken by the horse in the answer which the defendant files in the Circuit Court of the county. The defendant asks that the suit may be dismissed, because they belong to a State which has seceded.

Not All Disunionists

We annex an extract from a letter received by a gentleman of this city, recently, showing the right spirit. It is dated—

HENDERSON, Ky., Feb. 4, 1861.

Dear Sir: I hope that you and all good citizens will use all your influence, wherever and whenever you can, to bring the political troubles of our beloved country all right once more. Disunion is no remedy for existing evils; it would make our troubles worse. By prudence and good management, all of the seceding States will yet come back into the Union.

Farther South than Kentucky, too, we know there are thousands of true hearts, whose pulses beat in unison with our own for the Union and the Constitution. The day of reaction is not far off. Secession has been only made a ceremony, and cannot be made a fact. For instance, read the following—which shows that even

Louisiana is Only Out on Paper.

A New Orleans letter in the Boston *Traveller* says: "With a large majority in the Convention, the Secessionists, though after a long and strong opposition from the Co-operationists, have finally carried through their secession ordinance. Louisiana—on paper, at least—is out of the Union. But thousands of her citizens, ridiculing the action of the Convention, openly and publicly call themselves still American citizens of the Confederacy of our forefathers. Grave and sober men to-day look graver and more sober—all deprecating the secession of their beloved State. Everywhere, without concealment on their part, our substantial citizens are heard to curse the traitors, who, without any just ground of complain', have precipitated Louisiana into revolution. And yet, notwithstanding all these marks of discontent, our papers still have the impudence to say that the people of this section of the Republic, on the secession question, were unanimous for its adoption."

Murder of Hon. Joseph L. White.

This sad event occurred at Point Icalo (Panama) on the 5th of January. He had just arrived from New York, to negotiate with the government for the exclusive right to gather india rubber. A Mr. Gavitt was there for the same purpose, and, after an altercation, the latter deliberately sent for his revolver, and as Mr. White was leaving the room, Gavitt shot him through the thigh—so badly lacerating it as to require immediate amputation. He lingered in great pain, for seven days, and died.

Mr. White was, in 1840, a Member of Congress from Indiana. He has, latterly, been identified with several speculative commercial enterprises—in one of which has thus led to his death.

Gavitt is a native of Massachusetts, but has been, since 1849, a sort of roving trader in California and South America. He was immediately arrested.

A CATHOLIC accident happened on the 12th ult., at a brilliant ball given by Mr. and Madame De Ezra, at their mansion in Paris, to a young Spanish lady, the daughter of a professor who was former tutor to Queen Christina's children. While walking round an illuminated fountain in the conservatory her dress caught fire, and in a moment the flames were over her head. The people about her, despairing of extinguishing the fire by any other means, contrived to throw her bodily into the water, from which she was taken not very much injured, but it is hoped her life will be saved.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 4.—The State Convention appointed a committee to-day to adopt a flag.

A resolution was offered declaring that the Convention does not consider itself a legislative body, except for the particular purpose for which it was called log-ther and to consider the expenses of the State. As the expenditure on account of the Convention are $10,000 per week, a proposition has been made to adjourn as soon as possible, to avoid the cost.

A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.—A BAD CASE OF SCROFULA CURED.—About seven years ago, I became afflicted with Scrofula—as my physicians called it. I had five physicians during my sickness, attending me at different times who all agreed in calling it Scrofula. I lay in bed, unable to get about for the first three years of my sickness. I had diarrhœa nearly the whole of the three years, and was poisoned as often as twenty times a day, more or less. My food did not digest, and I had wasted to a skeleton. My right eye gathered and broke, and all the humors run out of it. My left foot was ulcerated, and was operated on by one of my physicians but it did me no good. I had a mass of ulcers on one leg, and on my back, some over my back and body, discharging matter all the time. After my feet became sore and the doctor cut it, the tendons became contracted and made my foot lean forward. In this state of my case, my father called on Dr. Hayes, of 140 Wood street, who came out to see me. In Chartiers township about five miles from Pittsburgh on the Steubenville road; after he examined me he told me if I did what he said, I would be entirely cured; he would save me. I consented to take the medicine three years ago last 3d of July. As soon as I began taking the medicine I began to improve and continued to improve until I got entirely well. I took the medicine from Dr. Hayes for six months. I then considered myself well and have been in good health ever since. I walk about with a cruten, on account of my leg being crooked at the knee, which was contracted and crooked at the time I commenced taking the medicine; at that time I could not put my foot within two inches of the ground. Now, although it is still crooked, I can put it to the ground. Dr. Hayes gave me medicine internally, for the diarrhœa, and to purify the blood. It is now nearly four years since I commenced taking the med cine, and my health is better than ever in my life before. I have had first-rate health for the last three and a half years and feel it due to Dr. Hayes' treatment and