(CONTINUED FROM FURST PAGE.) If the their nursing, as a fated institution. extinction of slavery is the object of the Abo-

dent Lincoln issued, and now, in 1864, we have the leaders of the Democratic party say that slavery is dead, and its echo will soon reach us from the rebel capital. A new era is rapidly dawning upon us. In less than five years we will find South Carolina —the first of our erring sisters—a free State, with free schools, free press and free men. Our whole country will then be free. We will soon be come a united, a happy and a prosperous peo, le, firmer than ever in our Union, happier in our intercourse, and more bresserous as as in our intercourse, and more presperous as a nation. Yes, we will again become powerful, yes, a mighty nation. We will again assume, and control supremacy upon the seas, and be not only respected abroad, but feared by every other nation. The time is nearing rapidly, when old insults must be blotted out and old scores squared up with compound interest. Let England and France beware! rovenge is ours, and we will have it.

Now, I will make a charge against the Den ocratic party. I charge the responsibility of the election of Abraham Lincoln upon the Damocratic party. You went down to Charleston in May, 1860, in your majesty. You went down there with the intention of making a nomination that, would sweep the country with victory perched upon your shoulders. You had it in your power; you had but to declare your will and the thing would have been done. That convention nominated Stephen A. Douglas. He was regularly nominated by the hard labor of his friends and the permission of his enomies. Why? For the simple purpose of bringing a dissolution of the Union speedly upon us. They permitted Etephen A. Dou-glas to be nominated with the expectation and intention of running a second candidate. A portion of the convention bolted, set up in Baltimore for themselves, and nominated John C. Breckinridge. Two Democratic candidates were now regularly in the field. Fearful, however. that even under these circumstances. Mr. Lincoln might not be elected, they run the old fossil, Bell, as a third candidate. Those three candidates running against Mr. Lincoln divided up the Democratic strength, and insured his tri-umphant election. We find that Mr. Douglas received of the popular vote one million three hundred and sixty five thousand nine hundred and seventy six votes; Mr. Breekinridge, eight hundred and forty seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-three votes; making a total of two millions two hundred and thirteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine votes cast for those two Damocratic candidates. Mr. Lincoln received one million eight hundred and fiftyseven thousand six hundred and ten votes. leaving him three hundred and fifty six thousand three hundred and nineteen votes in the minority. Mr. Bell received five hundred and ninety thousand six hundred and thirty-one votes, which, added to the Democratic strength, for it properly belonged to it, footed up two millions eight hundred and four thousand five hundred and sixty votes, leaving Mr. Lincoln nine hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty votes in the minority. Now, I say that the D-mocratic party is responsible for his election. And if Mr. Lincoln's administration does not come up to Democratic views, they have nobody to thank for it but themselves. Lieutecant Genaral Scott, Commander-in Chief of the American army, seeing evident'and unmistakable signs of an attempt to dissolve the Union after the election of Mr. Lincola, wrote some suggesfed views of precaution to prevent the anticicated disruption, which he submitted to the S-oretary of War and the President of the United States. That letter was submitted on the 29th of October, 1860, from which I make the following quotation:

"From a knowledge of our Southern population, it is my solemn conviction that there is some danger of an early act of rashness preliminary to secession, namely, the seizure of some, or all of the following posts: Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, both without garrisons; Fort Morgau, below Mabile, without a garrison; Forts Pick-ons and M'Bae, Pensacola harbor, with an insufficient garrison for one; Fort Palaski, below Savannab, without a garrison; Forts Sumter and Moultrie, Charleston harbor, the former with an insufficient garrison, and the latter without any; and Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, without a sufficient garrison. In my opinion, all these works should be immediately so garrisoned as to make any attempt to take any one of them, by surprise or coup de main, ridiculous. "With the army faithful to Its allegiance, and the navy probably equally so, and with a Fed- It is this that alarms our people, and I am free to eral Executive, for the next twelve months, of say, as I have said on the stump this summer firmness and moderation, which the country repeatedly, that if that election were not re has a right to expect-moderation being an sisted, either now or at some other day not far element of power not less than firmness-there distant, the Abolitionists would succeed in is good reason to hope that the danger of sc-cession may be made to pass away without one "Therefore I maintain that our true policy is cession may be made to pass away without one conflict of arms, one execution or one arrest for treason. I am all solicitude for the safety of the Union." Those views were submitted by General' Scott to the Secretary of War and to Mr. Buohanan. Have we any evidence that they were acted upon? We had nothing to expect from John B. Floyd, the Secretary of War, but we had some expectations from M1, Buchanan. Isthere any evidence in the history of this rebellion that a single attempt was made to garri-son a single one of those forts by the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, until after it was too late to accomplish the purpose suggested in the "viewe?" True, the "Star of the West," with four officers and two hundred and fifty men on board, was sent to Charleston harbor, which place it reached on the 9th of January, 1861. but the enemy was prepared for them, and opened a masked battery from Morris Island and the guns of Moultrie upon her. She having no guns to reply, was forced to retire, without reinforcing Major Anderson in Fort Sumter. Is there any evidence that a single company belonging to the United States sarvice was placed in command of one of those forts, as suggested by the views of General Scott? The rebels give us their opinion of those written "ylews" of General Scott. They tell us that if those views had been carried out "the southern confederacy would not, and could not be in existence at this hour." If James Buchanan had been faithful to the confidence of the people, and the solemn daties of his position, the rebellion might have been averted, and the country saved from the horhors of this bloody war.

acted upon the suggestions of General Scott. speedy extinction. That is what we appre-There was no disposition on the part of James Buchanan, or on the part of his administration, extinction of sizery is the object of the Abb-litionists, they are now about to triumph. In fiventy-seven years after its organization, we find the Emancipation Proclamation of Presi-dent Lincoln issued, and now, in 1864, we have the leader of the the to carry out their the leader of the the to carry out their treason. They wanted a dissolution of the Union, and James Buchanan was their willing

17 000

December, 1859, an order was received from the War Department, directing the transfer of one bundred and filteen thousand mu kets and rides from the Springfield (Mass.) and Watervielt (N. X.) arsenals to different arsenals at the South, orders were given in obedience to these instructions, and the arms were removed during the past spring."

"They were	distributed as	follow:	
Charleston (S.	C.) arsenal,	5	
North Carolin			()

ļ	Augusta (Ga.) "	
	Mount Vernon (A'a)	
	Baton Rouge (La.) "	
ļ	To addition to these theme	he

have been transfers from the armories to different arsenals, as the exigencies of the service demanded, for immediate issues to the army and to the States." Those arms were all seized by the rebel au-

thorities, and the indications are that such was the intention of the Secretary of War, acting under the direction of the President.

The message of Mr. Buchanau, sent to Con-gress on the 8th of January, 1860, denied the right of a State to secede, but declared that the Federal Government had no authority or power to coerce a State. He said (in substance) to the States, "if you see proper to secole from the Union, we will not raise our hands against you, or stretch out the strong arm of the law to restrain you." Was that not off-ring a premium to treason? The doc-trine of coercion is a pilociple as old as the Government itself. We find that principle to be the very embodiment of the proclamation of the Father of his Comparing the of the Father of his Country concerning the Western Insurrection, dated at Philadelphia on the 25th of September, 1794, from which I make a quotation : "And I do moreover exhort all individuals,

officers and bodies of men, to contemplate with abhorrence the measures leading directly or indirectly to those crimes, which produce this resort to military coercion; tocheck, in their re-spective spheres, the efforts of misgu'ded or designing man to substitute their misrepresontation in the place of truth, and their discon-tents in the place of stable Government, and to call to mind, that, as the people of the United States have been permitted under the Divine favor, in perfect freedom, after solem deliberation, in an enlight ned age, to elect their own government, so will their gratitude for this inestimable blessing be best distinguished by firm exertions to maintain the Constitution and the laws."

That is old authority, and I claim it to be very good authority. That same doctrine was pro-mulgated by Andrew Jackson in his famous proclamation of nullification, dated December 10, 1832. It was then considered sound doctrine. Nobody contested it. Nobody objected to it, and nobody denied it, until James Bachanan proclaimed that the Federal Government had no light or power to coerce a States The debates in the second session of the thirty sixth Congress show: conclusively that those leaders of the rebellion who were in the Congress of the United States, had fully made up their minds to take their respective States out of the Union. They did not wish the people to act upon the question. The secession of the Southern States was not accomplished by a movement of the people. It vas a preconceived and arranged purpose on the part of prominent public men, cherished until the favorable hour should come for its execution. They assumed control of the people, and forced their States to pass or dinauces of se cession. The time selected for this purpose was the election of Mr. Lincoln." The plan was put into execution without regard to the forms of

law or the numbers of the Union men. The reasons given by the Southern Senators in Congress for and in justification of the acts of their respective States, are as varied as they are interesting; to show that those alleged reasons Interes 10g, to show that those alleged reasons were mere pretexts, and that their settled pur-pose was the establishment of a Southern con-federacy at all hazards. Mr. Cliegman, the Senator from North Care-

hend, and what, in part, moves us to look for security and protection in secession a.d.a. Southern Confederacy."

Mr. Wigfall, the Senator from Texas de-clared the intention of his State to secul: in consequence of the election of Abraham Lincolp: "We simply say that a man who is distanteful

to us has been elected; and we choose to con-sider that as a sufficient ground for leaving the Union, and we intend to leave the Union. Then, if you desire it, bring us back. When you undertake that, and have accomplished it

you may be like the man who purchased the elephant-you may find it rather difficult to decide what you will do with the animal." The whole tenor of the speeches of both Sen ators and Representatives from the South, de-

livered in Congress during its short session, shows a preconcerted plot to establish a new shows a preconcerted plot to establish a new Government to suit their own, peculiar views. Although they gave different reasons in justi-fication of the right of sccession, their real ob-ject in taking that course was to keep them-selves in power. The rapid growth of the pop-ulation of the North, as exhibited by the census of 1860, convinced them that the reins of power in the National Government had the pro-26.928 22 000 power in the National Government had dropped 17 000 31 940 from them, with no probability of their return. They, who had controlled the Government since its establishment, falt the approaching loss of power most keenly, and could not con-ceal the chagrin they felt at the astonishing prosperity of the North, while they were slowly pursuing the even tenor of their ways.

Their long cherished idea of a Southern coulf federacy, in the event of their loss of prestige in the several departments of the Government was now about to be realized. They looked upon the people of the North as only a mercenary and cowardly race, and wrought them-selves up to that pitch of belief, that the North was succeptible of bearing almost any insult or indignity which they might choose to impose upon them. They scarcely conceived of any fightia the Northern people; they believed that the chivalry of the country was concentrated in them, and in them alone, and believed that they could secret with impunity and contemptuously, and boastingly frown down any attempt at restraint or opposition.

The acknowledgments of the leaders of the rebellion in South Caroline, who precipitated and dragged the Palmetto State out of the Union, are both interesting and important to. show their long settled determination to set up for themselves.

I will make several quotations from the peeches delivered in their State convention in

the month of December, 1859. Mr. Parker said: "This is no spasmodio: fiort that has come suddenly npon us, but it has been gradually culminating for a long series of years, until at last it has come to that point when we may say the matter is culledy right." Mr. Luglis said: "Most of us have had this matter under consideration for the last twenty years, and I presume we have by this time arived at a decision upon this subject."

Mr. Keltt said: "Sir, we are performing a great act, which involves not only the stirring present, but embraces the whole great future of ages to come. I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life. I am content with what has been done to day, and content with what will be done to morrow. We have carried the body of this Union to its last restlog place, and now we will drop the flag over its grave."

Mr. Rhett said: "The secession of South Carolina is not the event of a day: It is not anything produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the ingitive slave law. It has been a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years. The election of Lincoln and Hamlin was the last straw on the back of the camel. But it was not the only one. The back was nearly broken before. The point upon which I differ from my friend is this: He says he thought it expedient for us to put this great question before the world upon this simple matter of wrongs on the ques-tion of slavery, and that question turned upon the figitive slave law. Now, in regard to the fugitive slave law, I myself doubt its constituionality, and I doubted it on the floor of the Senate, when I was a member of that body. The States, acting in their sovereign capacity. should be responsible for the rendition of fa-gitive slaves. That was our best security."

Now, this State called its convention and passed an ordinance of reestion. And I am free to admit, sir, that a State, or people may be entitled to the right of revolution under jus-diable circumstance of revolution under justifiable circumstances. I acknowledge the right of revolution. It is a secred right. It is a right upon which our government is based. Our forefathers rebelled against the mother country, but their rebellion was founded on good. substantial and sufficient reasons. The mother country usurped rights which did not belong to became tyrannical, despotic and opber, she presssive; her burdens became unbearable, and er oppressions unendurable. Did the South have the same right to complain? Had the both the right to complain of any actions of the General Government? Were they justified the General Government? Were they justifi-in taking steps for the output of their long threatened purpose? Were they justifi-able in beginning these proceedings? Were they suffering under the power of the General Government such oppressions and such wroage as justify the sacred right of revolution ?-There is no evidence of such wrongs and oppre-sions - jadging them by their own de-clarations, there was no cause for such reshness. Did they fear the speery infliction of such wrongs and oppressions as would justify the right of revolution f I ask the question on the forced presumption that a mere apprehension of wrongs and oppressions oun justify revolution. Did they feat and ap-Justing revolution. During is and appropried and well founded? True, a Northern Pres-ident was elected, the representative of the Chi-cago platform, but he was no radical, and they Cago platform, out ne.was no ratical, and they had no right to assume that he was either a tyrant or a despot. Why, sir, they had not tried Abraham Eincoln, and could not tell of what material he was made. They, did not know what would be the action of his Administration, but they madly rushed their States out of the Union on the presumption or assumption that Abraham Lincoln was going to desuroy their liberties; was going to oppress them; was going to make them enfirer indignities and wrongs beyond endurance. They had no right to make this violent assumption. Suppose the South did entertain fears of wrongs, and apprehend destruction to the institution of slavery, it was no justification of ebellion ; but suppose it to be a justification, the Federal Government has always been ready to compromise in her difficulties with any State. She compromised with South Carolina in 1832. Suppose the General Government meditated evil against the South, of which there was not the remotest sign, its hands would have been tied by the action of nearly half. Besides this; they continued and states Sonate and Supreme Bench, and could dictate terms to the President. It was their duty to remain in the Union, and under the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and prove the act, of his Administration. I terms to the President. and prove the acr. of his Aqministration. I confess, sir, if the administration of Abraham Lincoln had been so oppressive that they could not have endued its acts, they would have been with a to the second right of revolution. But entitled to the sacred right of revolution. But entitled to the sacred-right of revolution. But I there was no formal declaration of rights issued by the State. Legislatures, or their State Goi-without making a declaration of rights, or an allegation of wrongs and injuries sustained of her prominent citizens made the following demonstration of that act:

mitted by a great and prosperous people. But undue prosperity begets luxury and restlessness and grave deeds are often committed without reflection or reason. Posterity will censure the act of recession, for the reason that the secoding States, in their several conventions, made no demand for the redress of grievances, but madly-yea, blindly-precipitated a revolu-tion. To stand justified in the eyes of the future, and before the scrutiny of civilization, we should demand redress of a convention of all the States."

Seven of the seceded States met in joint conwention, adopted a form of government, and styled it the "Southern Confederacy.". They afterwards issued a bill of rights, and declara tion of wrongs, but there was not the slightest excuse in these allegations which will justify their actions in the aves of the world. The excluse in these anegations which will justify their actions in the eyes of the world. The great Union speech of Alexander H. Stephens, delivered before the Legislature of Georgia, at their special request, on the 14th of November, 1859, contains the honest sentiments of an un prejudiced heast, the prophetic word; of wis-dom, and the calm, dignified and statesmanlike advice of a great leader and a pure patriot. "I look upon this country, with our institu

tions, as the Eden of the world, the paradise of the universe. It may be that out of it we may become greater and more prosperous, but I am candid and sincere in telling you that I fear if we rashly evince passion, and without sufficient cause, shall take that step, that instead of becoming greater or more peaceful, prosperous and happy-instead of becoming gods, we will become der ons, and at no disthat day commence cutting one another's throats. This is my apprehension. Let us, therefore, whatever we do, meet these difficul lies, great as they are, like wise and sensible men, and consider them in the light of all the onsequences which may attend our action Let us see first, clearly, where the path of duty Let us see first, clearly, where the path of duty leads, and then we may not fear to tread therein." He, then proceeded to meet and refute the popular argument in fa-vor (f scersion in these direct and plain words: "The first question that presents itself is, shall the people of the South secret from the Union in consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States My countrymen, I fell you frankly, candidy, and earnestly, that I do not think that they ought! In my judgment, the election of no man, constitutionally chosen to that high office, is sufficient cause for any State to sepa-rate from the Union. It ought to stand by and aid still in maintaining the Constitution of the country. To make a point of resistance to the Government, to withdraw from it because a man has been constitutionally elected puts us in the wrong. We are pledged to maintain the Constitution. Many of us have sworn to sup-port it. Can we, therefore, for the mere election of a man to the Presidency - and that, too, in accordance with the prescribed forms of the Constitution make a polot of resistance to the Government, without becoming the breakers of that sacred instrument ourselves, by withdrawing ourselves from it? Would we not be in the wrong? Whatever fate is to befall this country, let it never be laid to the charge of the people of the South, and especially to the people of Georgia, that we were untrue to our national engagements. Let the fault and the wrong reat upon others. If all our hop s are to be blasted, if the Republic is to go down, let us be found to the last moment standing on the deck, with the Constitution of the United States waying over our beads. Let the fanatics of the North break the Constituthe lanatics of the North break the constitu-tion, if such is their fell purpose. Let the rc-sponsibility be upon them; but let not the South -let us not be the ones to commit the aggression, We went into the election with this people. The result was different from what we wished; but the election has been

constitutionally held. Were we to make a point of resistance to the Government and go out of the Union on that account, the record would be made up hereafter against us." Hours passed rapidly during which a crowded and a charmed audience listened to those con-vincing arguments and this burning eloquence in favor of the Union and allegiance to the gove:nment. None but a patriot could use such words, if we are to be charitable in believing that he meant what he said. The South, how-ever, became fired with a blind zeal for her

but remain in the Union. Mr. Lincoln's mesage proposes no freedom to the slave, but announces subjection of his owner to the will of the Union-in other words to the will of the North. Even after the battle of Bull Run, both branches of the Congress at Washington passed resolutions that the war is only waged in order to uphold that (pro-slavery) Constitu-tion, and to enforce the laws, (many of them pro-slavery,) and out of one hundled and ser-enty-two votes in the lower House they received all but two, and in the Senate all but one vote. As the army commenced its march. the commanding General issued an order that no slaves should be received into or allowed to follow, the camp. The great object of the war, therefore, as now officially announced, is not to free the slaves, but to keep him in subjection to his owner, and to control his labor through the legislative channels, which the Lincoln Government designs to force upon the master The undersigned, therefore, submit with confidence that as far as the anti slavery centiment of England is concerned, it can have no sympathy with the North."

The Administration of Abraham Lincoln pur ued an unparalleled policy of leniency towards the South, offering them every inducement which love, duty and self sacrifice could make the South. to return to their allegiance, and enjoy the privileges of a free and beneficent Government. He was willing to recognize the institution of slavery against the expressed principles of the Benublican party, as specified in the Chicago platform. Yes, he and the Bepublican party a Congress yielded to the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," although in direct conflict with their espoused and known principles-they granted permission to the people of the new Territories to carry slavery into them, and if they desired, to perpetuate the evil. Was that not yielding a point? Yas, it was

acking down from a hotly contested and no bly won principle, and all to appease the South. and prove to them our love for the Union. Wes this not exhibiting a generous magnanimity? What more could they ask ? The peace con-vention made them every tender which patriot ism and poble impulses could dictate, but they scornfully turned their backs upon these pro positions.

The men of the Republican party love their country and they were willing to make any concessions which reason, justice and generosity could dictate in order to preserve the Union. But the rebels refused to return, and only be-came the more hostlie and more violent in return for the expressed generosity and proffered concessions. There was no cessation in their exhibitions of the most vecomous hared to wards the old stars and stripts, and why f

Because it is the emblem of universal liberty. In the progress of the war it became a self-evident fact that the institution of slavery was the root of the evil, and was the ruling cause ud certain curse of the rebellion. To cure an and cortain cartes of the cause, and to crush the rebellion you must kill slavery. The ad-ministration has discoverd the coverign remedy, although they were long in making that discovery, and since entreaties, delays and con-cessions have failed, they have at last applied the great papaces, freedom to all men. Abraham Lincoin has proclaimed freedom and universal liberty to the bondman and the slave. He emote the chains which boand them, and loosed the links which held them fast. Yes, slavery is dead, and we will bury it so deep in the d-pths of oblivion that plummet can never sound it; and doubly doemed ba he, who wil strive to raise it from its tomb and everlasting

resting place. Before taking my seat, Mr. Speaker, I feel compelled to reply to the gentleman from Philadelphia, (Mr. BARGER,) who very unkindly ungenerously and unjusty, made a laise charge against my constituency; and but for that at-tack, my lips would bave been sealed in this discussion.

He charged my constituents with base in-gratitude, sordid venality and despicable in-humsnity. He said, "the Philadelphia militia, and the New York and New Jersey coldiers who were passing through to assist in receiling the vender ware house to assist in receiling the robels, were charged twenty five cents for a glass of water." "This was in the loyal contry of Dauphin." I ask the gentieman from Phil-adelphia if he has a personal knowledge of that alleged fact! If not, who is his author? or does he base the charge upon floating rumors? 1 give the gentlemen an opportunity to explain. If he witnessed the fact let him say so. if he knows the author, I demand his name, and it is his duty to disclose it. If he has acted entirely upon runces, he is guilty of general indiscretion; and has behaved d ourteously and unkindly towards myself. I make this a per sonality, and hold the gentleman responsible for the charge. I demand a retraction, and will draw my own conclusions of his motives in refusing to comply.

to commit so mean, so ungenerous and so unmanly an act; their characteristics are noble. generous and patriotic. Mr. Speaker, 1 might generous sum parmotic. All Speaker, a might with some degree of propriety, if I was dis-posed to exercise it, retalisto upon the ga-theman from Philadelphia. I might speak of the violation of the sace ity of the hearthstore and I might speak of the despoilation of much private property. Yes, I had some of his con-stitency under my command, and had I treat d those men with the rigors of military disci-pline, he would now have some of his constituents at least disgraced for life. My judg-ment taught me that raw militia should not be subjected to strict military disciplina, so I placed these men on light daties, abut the hospitals, and when their term of service expired, I sent them home hororable, and with credit to themselves. It comes with a bad grace from the gentleman from Phill delphing to make charges against the people of Dauphin county, when she has abundant reason to complain of some of his constituents.

In addition to the virtues of the people al-ready expressed, I can beast of representing a patriotic community. My county tendendi the first company of volunteers to the Governor. and has contributed both largely and freely of men and means to crush this hell-born rehellion. The city of Harrisburg is represented in nearly every Pennsylvania regiment, and has contributed more men to the army, in proportion to its tize, than any other town in the Commonwealth. Why, sir, during the last raid. in addition to the thousands of men which we have already contributed, and many of whem fill honorable graves upon almost every bath-field, Harrisburg contributed nine full com-panies of citizens, who filled the r fle pitz, and performed picket duty, and the county, in addition, furnished two regiments of militia, yes, and furnished them promptly. Beside all those organizations, almost every man and boy in town who was able to carry a gue, entered his receipt at the arcenal on Saturday the 27th of June, for a musket and equipments including twenty rounds of certricgis, and prepared then serves to resist the capture of the seat of government and fight in its defence

to the bitter death. After all such noble patriotism, such gen erous hospitality, and such manifestations of gratitude, the silly charge of the genticman from Philadelphia scarcely needs a 16 ntation.

By Telegraph.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, March 2.

Late Richmond papers have been received at the American office, from which it appears that the torpedo boat which sank the United States steamer Housatonic must have also peen lost.

The Charleston papers of the 27th ultimo speak of having ascertained the cause of the sinking of the Housatonic from captured Yankees. They had previously supposed that the vessel was sunk in a storm, and only as certained that the torpedo boat had been suc cessful ten days after the occurrence, which it will be remembered occurred on the 18th. The Torpedo was commanded by Lieutenand Dixon, of Mobile.

FROM EUROPE. THE WAR, & e.

PORTLAND, March 2.

The steamer Damascus, from Liverpool on the 18th ult., and Londonderry on the 19th, arrived at this port this morning, at 10² o'clock.

The steamship Nova Scotia, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 18th ult. An attack on Duppel, by the allied forces.

was imminent, but no news of its commence ment had been received up to the time of the departure of the steamer.

It is stated that the place is defended by orty thousand Danes.

COMMERCIAL-LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET The sales of cotton for the week amounted to 40,000 bales, the market being irregular and prices 4@4d. lower, except for American, which was unchanged and steady. The sales on Friday were estimated at 4,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged.

I quote from a Richmond sulogy on John B. Floyd:

"The plan invented by General Scott to stop sec:ssion was, like all campaigns devised by him, very able in its details, and nearly certain we now know. The Southern States could not have cut off communication between the Goveroment and the forts without a great fleet, which they cannot build for years, or take them by land without one hundred thousand men, many hundred millions of dollars, and several campaigns, and many a bloody siege. Had General Scott been enabled to get those forts in the condition he desired them to be, southern confederacy would not now axist.

That was the opinion of the rebels, and they had a proper, appreciation of the facts in the case. They knew as well as we could tell them that the administration of James Buchanan never

lina, said, during the debate upon the President's message: "A man has been elected because he has been and is hostile to the South.

to meet this issue m limine; and I hope it will be done. If we can maintain our personal safety, let us hold on to the present Government, if not, we must take care of ourselves at all hazards. I thick this is the feeling, that prevails

State to secede in consequence of the triumph of principles which he alleged were humiliating and degrading to his people. He would sgree to remain in the Union provided the North would reverse their expressed principles. "All we ask is that we may be allowed to depart in peace. Do you mean to say that that is not to be allowed us, that we shall neither have peace to the Union, not allowed the poor boon of seeking it out of the Union? If that be your attitude, war is inevitable. We feel, as every American citizen not blinded by passion and by have been deeply aggrieved; that the transaction we have been deeply aggrieved; that the accumi-lating wrongs of years have flually colminated in your triumph not the triumph of Abraham Lincoln, not your individual triamph-but in the triumph of principles, to submit to which would be the deepest degradation that a free people ever submitted to. We cannot calmly, quiety—with all the dignity which I can summon, I say to you that we will not submit."

"Things have reached a crisis, and that crisis can only be met in one way effectually, in my judgment, and that is for the Northern people to review and reverse their whole policy upon the subject of slavery. The Southern States do not expect that they are going to do it; and having despaired of that reversal of judgment and that change of conduct, they are proceeding in the only mode left them to vindicate their rights and their honor."

Mr. Iverson, Senator from Georgia, justified the right of a State to secede on the sphim, very able in its details; and nearly certain of general success. The Southern States are full of areena's and forts, commanding their rivers and strategic points. General Scott desired to the bost of the and its as a conces-sired to transfer the army of the United States is not the South. Repeat them all to more to these forts as speadily and quietly as possi-ble. Had he succeeded in doing so, revolution, this revolution. It is not your personal lib would have been paralyzed in the whole South, erty bills that we dread. Those personal lib and the submissionist party would have been erty bills are obnoxious to us, not on account organized on a very different footing from what of their practical operation, not because they prevent us from reclaiming our fugitive slaves but as an evidence of that deep seated, wide-spread hostility to our institutions, which must sooner or later, end in this Union in their extinction. That is the reason we object to your personal liberty bills. It is not because that in their practical operation they even do any harm. It is not the personal liberty bills; it is moblem that the personal liberty bills; and harm. It is not the personal liberty bills; it is mob laws that we fear. It is the existence and sotion of the public sentiment of the Northern States that are opposed to this insti-tution of slavery, and are determined to break it down—to use all the power of the Federal Government, as well as every other power in their hands, to bring about its ultimate and

the mad contagion fired their feelings, compelling them to submit to the torrent of pas ion with which they were assailed. The calm and manly eloquence of Stephens was scon for-gotten amid the avalanche of excitement which followed, and he himself was swept away in the popular current. In his blindners he forgot his manhood, and permitted himself to become second in the infamies of an unholy re-bellion. In the short space of three months he not only became a convert to the doctrines he so atly opposed, but his promotion was as rapid as his conversion, and he b came the Vice President of the so-called Southern Confederacy. The Union, in his view, is now dissolved, the The Union, in his view, is now dissolved, the past is forgotten, the future spreads a glorions vision before his eyes. In his new position he promulgates a new doctrine, and like all new converts, endeavored to "out-herod Herod himeelf."

"The foundations of our new Government are laid; its.corner.stone.rests.upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition. This stone which was rejected by the first builders is become the chief stone of the corner in our new edifice." But, rumor says that Alexander H. Stephens, has repented of his felly, and re-turned to private life, a wiser if not a better man. I hope this is so, I searcely believed him to be a sincere rebel against the United States Government,

Mr. Lincoln was elected, and on the 4th day of March he assumed the duties and responsi of marca the second of the units out to him billies of the high functions confided to him by a grateful reople. Was Abraham Lincoln the great tyrant the great usurper, the gre

these is return to their allegiance, was freely ared and kindly urged. They begged and entreated them not to array themselves in open hos lifty against the Government. But they heeded not the voice of warving, and the fervent prayers and admonitions, but carried out their matured designs with a steady seal and

their matrice designs with a steady zear and unremitting energy worthy of a better cause. The hest evidence which we have, or at least that which dare not be contradicted, of the emollient disposition of Mr. Lincoln, is contained in the language of the rebels themselves, and their own acknowledgments of the leniency of his Administration towards them. I quote from the diplomatic correspondence of Messra. Vancey, Mason and Rost, commission

When the rebels invaded our State last June. and while Harrisburg was threatened with attack and in imminent danger of capture, brave men from Philadelphia, gallaut men from New Jersey, resolute and whole souled men from New York, came here by thousands to our rescue, to protect us in our property and in our homes; but on their track came a host of camp-followers, leech-like cormorants, who took every advantage of the unsettled state of aff sits to impose upon the noble soldier. These sea liwage, who were all from abroad,

made impositions in this town and in this county; hut never a citizen of Harrisburg, never a citizen of Dauphin county could of would show either disrespect or ichuman treatment to those gallant men who cam to our relief. That there were impositions practiced upon the soldiers, there to ho dop never a citizen of Dauphin county could o practiced upon the sources, most as he does it, but not by any of my constitue cy. The moment the fact of these rescally The moment the fact of these rescally impositions cange to the notice rescally of this city, these thieving so of the police. fested, and they received the notrels were ar-richly deserved. Every at the punishment they duty dictated, but the cention which not only gested, was kindly given those soldiers whom we proudly loar given those soldiers whom-ers: Our be induced upon as our brave detend-them, and ases we e cheerfully opened to genero they were extended a hearty and a us welcome, and the comforts and luxu-of our tables were freely lavished upon ie,

nem. The very idea of any citizen of Harris-barg, or of the county of Dauphin, charging a soldier for an element which is as free and al-most as abundant as the air we breathe, is not only ridiculous, but eminently preposterous. Why, sir, the people of Harrisburg, in their anglety to contribute not only to the comfort. but to the convenience of the soldiers, opened their hydrants, attached their hose to the water plugs, and filled pails and tubs with water, and stood them in the streets, all well supplied with cups for the accommodation of the persing sol-dier. Men, women and children in this county, with scarcely an exception, vied with each othe in contributing to the wants of the soldiers, and expressing their thankfulness to them.

We do not boast of this-it was our bounden luty, for we owe these men a debt of everlastng gratitude for nobly volunteering to our rescae in our time of need, and we would be worse than heathen if we had not acknowledged this in cheartfelt and whole-souled reciprocities. What? the citizens of Harrisburg mpose upon the soldiers who came to rish their lives to save us and our property? I say it is not true; and if the gentleman insists upon the

charge, I brand it as false as Erebus. I have the honor, Mr. Speaker, of represent ng a high minded, an honorable and an intelligent constituency. Yes, such a constituency as any gentleman upon this floor might well feel proud to represent. I will not allow false

leel proud, to represent. I will not another imputations of such an abominable charac-ter to be thinked against them. I am have to represent, them, and I will, di-charge that duty to the best of my ability, and I will defend them from any and every false imputation which will, or might stigmatize them as a people. My constituents are not able, sir,

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET -Flou closed heavy, with a downward tendency in prices. Wheat quiet, but steady. Corn dull and unchanged. The circulars report provisions quiet and unchanged, with the exception of bacon, which is easier. The Manchester Examiner believes that the

Government has determined to terminate " Galway steamship contract.

The Great Eastern was knocked down at auction to the newly formed Great Eastern Steamship Company for twenty at Eastern pounds sterling. The company to twenty ave thousand had previously purchased pany, however, old company to the exter the bonds of the pounds sterling, which is of seventy thousand pounds sterling, which i must be added to the session of the vessel.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1. The steamer Pacific has sailed for the northern coast with over a thousand passengets, bound for the Idaho gold mines. Immigration in that direction overland has

also commenced on a large scale, considering the earliness of the season.

Coal and crushed sugar have declined in price.

The Sonora Democrat says that great uneasiness prevails among farmers throughout the State concerning their crops. Very little grain has been planted, while we in Sonora have been more favored with rain than other portions of the State. Prospects here are loomy indeed.

The Legislature has passed a bill requiring foreign insurance companies doing business in California to deposit bonds amounting to \$75,000 for each company with the State Treasurer.

Fire and Loss of Life.

SEDALIA, March 2. A fire broke out this morning about 2

o'clock in the Missouri Hotel, and spread 60 rapidly that many of the inmates only saved their lives by leaping from the windows. Five persons are known to have been killed, among them the wife and daughter of the proprietor of the hotel, Mr. T. W. Greasham

Several buildings on the west and one whole block east of the hotel were consumed. Loss estimated at \$150,000, with little insurance. The fire was the work of an incondairy.

A Raid Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, March 2. The Alexandria Journal Bays: We would not be surprised, within a day or two, to hear of a raid on the wagon trains, on the Orange and Alexander road, as well as in the neighborhood of Vienna, as a force of Moseby a guerrillas was seen yesterday within 24 miles of Fall's Church, watching the movement of our trains. Moseby was along in person.

Fire in Milwankie, Wis.

MILWAURIE, March 1.

Armour & Co.'s soap and candle factory in this city, was burned last evening. \$20,000.