Patriot Union.

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,
BY O. BARRETT & CO

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for SIX CENTS PER WEEK payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE WEEKLY will be published as heretofore, semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature, and once a week the remainder of the year, for *two dollars* in advance, or *three dollars* at the expiration of the year.

Connected with this establishment is an extensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is solicited.

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Four lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines or more than four, constitute a square.

Halfsq., one day	$0.25	One sq., one day	$0.50
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☞ The number of insertions must be designated on the advertisement.

☞ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same rates as regular advertisements.

Books, Stationery, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—School Directors, Teachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of School Books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete assortment at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Market Square, Harrisburg, comprising in part the following—

READERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's

SPELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's, Town's, Eyerly's, Comby's.

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HISTORIES.—Grimshaw's, Davenport's, Frost's, Willson's, Willard's, Goodrich's, Pinnock's, Goldsmith's and Clark's.

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ALGEBRAS.—Greenleaf's, Davie's, Day's, Ray's, Bridge's.

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NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's, Swift's. The above with a great variety of others can at any time be found at my store. Also, a complete assortment of School Stationery, embracing in the whole a complete outfit for school purposes. Any book not in the store procured at one days notice.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at wholesale rates.

ALMANACS.—John Baer and Son's Almanac for sale at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg.

☞ Wholesale and Retail. my1

JUST RECEIVED

AT

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

ADAMANTINE SLATES

OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES,

Which, for beauty and use, cannot be excelled.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

NO. 18 MARKET STREET. mar2

NEW BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED

"SEAL AND SAY," by the author of "Wide, Wide World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.

"HISTORY OF METHODISM," by A. Stevens, LL.D.

For sale at SCHEFFERS' BOOKSTORE, ap9 No. 18 Market st.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

RICHLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL

WINDOW CURTAINS,

PAPER BLINDS,

Of various Designs and Colors, for 8 cents,

TISSUE PAPER AND CUT FLY PAPER,

At [my24] SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest and best selected assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and a quarter ($1.25.)

As we purchase very low for cash, we are prepared to sell at as low rates, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. If purchasers will call and examine, we feel confident that we can please them in respect to price and quality.

E. M POLLOCK & SON,

ap3 Below Jones' House, Market Square.

LETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manufactories, at

mar30 SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!—A general assortment of LAW BOOKS, all the State Reports and Standard Elementary Works, with many of the old English Reports, *scarce and rare*, together with a large assortment of second-hand Law Books, at very low prices, *at the one price Bookstore of*

E. M. POLLOCK & SON,

my8 Market Square, Harrisburg.

Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON!

SILK FANS! LINEN FANS!! PAPER FANS!!!

ANOTHER AND SPLENDID LOT OF

SPLICED FISHING RODS!

Trout Flies, Gut and Hair Snoods, Grass Lines, Silk and Hair Plaited Lines, and a general assortment of

FISHING TACKLE!

A GREAT VARIETY OF

WALKING CANES!

Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest!

Silver Head Canes! Loaded Canes! Sword Canes! Hickory Canes! Fancy Canes!

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

NO. 91 MARKET STREET,

South side, one door east of Fourth street je9.

B. J. HARRIS,

WORKER IN TIN,
SHEET IRON, AND
METALLIC ROOFING,

Second Street, below Chestnut,
HARRISBURG, PA.

Is prepared to fill orders for any article in his branch of business; and if not on hand, he will make to order on short notice.

METALLIC ROOFING, of Tin or Galvanized Iron, constantly on hand.

Also, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Spouting, &c.

He hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his customers, to merit and receive a generous share of public patronage.

☞ Every promise strictly fulfilled.

B. J. HARRIS,

jan7-d1y] Second Street, below Chestnut.

FISH!! FISH!!!

MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.)
SALMON, (very superior.)
SHAD, (Mess and very fine.)
HERRING, (extra large.)
COD FISH.
SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digby.)
SCOTCH HERRING.
SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.

Of the above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbls. Herring in whole and half bbls.

The entire lot new—DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.

sep14 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

CHAMPAGNE WINES!

DUC DE MONTEBELLO,
HEIDSIECK & CO.
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
GIESLER & CO.
ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX,
SPARKLING MUSCATEL,
MUMM & CO.'S,
VERZENAY,
CABINET.

In store and for sale by

JOHN H. ZIEGLER,

de20 73 Market street.

HICKORY WOOD!!—A SUPERIOR LOT just received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JAMES M. WHEELER.

Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the lowest prices. dec6

FAMILY BIBLES, from 1$ to $10, strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at

mch31 SCHEFFER'S Cheap Bookstore.

CRANBERRIES!!!—A SPLENDID LOT just received by

oct10 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or SALAD OIL go to

KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE Fruit Growers' Handbook—by WARING—wholesale and retail at

mch31 SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by

sep18 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place

Coal.

TO THE PUBLIC!

JOHN TILL'S

COAL YARD,

SOUTH SECOND STREET,

BELOW PRATT'S ROLLING MILL,

HARRISBURG, PA.,

Where he has constantly on hand

LYKENS VALLEY BROKEN, EGG, STOVE AND NUT COAL.

ALSO,

WILKESBARRE STEAMBOAT, BROKEN, STOVE AND NUT COAL,

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

It will be delivered to consumers clean, and full weight warranted.

☞ CONSUMERS GIVE ME A CALL FOR YOUR WINTER SUPPLY.

☞ Orders left at my house, in Walnut street, near Fifth; or at Brubaker's, North street; J. L. Speel's, Market Square; Wm. Bostick's, corner of Second and South streets, and John Lingle's, Second and Mulberry streets, will receive prompt attention.

jy13-d6m JOHN TILL.

COAL! COAL!!

ONLY YARD IN TOWN THAT DELIVERS

COAL BY THE

PATENT WEIGH CARTS!

NOW IS THE TIME

For every family to get in their supply of Coal for the winter—weighed at their door by the *Patent Weigh Carts*. *The accuracy of these Carts no one disputes*, and they never get out of order, as is frequently the case of the Platform Scales; besides, the consumer has the satisfaction of proving the weight of his Coal at his own house.

I have a large supply of Coal on hand, consisting of

S. M. CO.'S LYKENS VALLEY COAL	all sizes,	
LYKENS VALLEY	do	" "
WILKESBARRE	do.	" "
BITUMINOUS BROAD TOP	do.	

All Coal of the best quality mined, and delivered free from all impurities, at the lowest rates, by the boat or car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel.

JAMES M. WHEELER.

Harrisburg, September 24, 1860.—sep25

UP TOWN!

PATENT WEIGH CARTS.

For the convenience of my numerous up town customers, I have established, in connection with my old yard, a Branch Coal Yard opposite North street, in a line with the Pennsylvania canal, having the office formerly occupied by Mr. R. Harris, where consumers of Coal in that vicinity and Verbeketown can receive their Coal by the

PATENT WEIGH CARTS,

WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE FOR HAULING,

And in any quantity they may desire, as low as can be purchased *anywhere*.

FIVE THOUSAND TONS COAL ON HAND, of LYKENS VALLEY and WILKESBARRE, all sizes.

☞ *Willing to maintain your prices, but unwilling to be undersold by any parties.*

☞ All Coal forked up and delivered clean and free from all impurities, and the *best* article mined.

Orders received at either Yard will be promptly filled, and all Coal delivered by the *Patent Weigh Carts*.

Coal sold by Boat, Car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel.

JAMES M. WHEELER.

Harrisburg, Octobef 13, 1860.—oct15

LYKENS VALLEY NUT COAL—

For Sale AT TWO DOLLARS PER TON.

☞ *All Coal delivered by PATENT WEIGH CARTS*

JAMES M. WHEELER

☞ Coaldelivered from both yards. no17

Medical.

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FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
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A Positive and Specific Remedy.
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A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.

FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
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ARISING FROM

Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
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Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.

From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE.

Females, take no more Pills! They are of no avail for Complaints incident to the sex. Use

EXTRACT BUCHU.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is a Medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its

TASTE AND ODOR,

But immediate in its action, giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, Bloom to the Pallid Cheek, and restoring the patient to a perfect state of

HEALTH AND PURITY.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is prepared according to Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is prescribed and used by *THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.*

Delay no longer. Procure the remedy at once.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Depot 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS Trying to palm off their own or other articles of BUCHU on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The Original and only Genuine.

We desire to run on the

MERIT OF OUR ARTICLE!

Their's is worthless—is sold at much less rates and commissions, consequently paying a much better profit.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

Ask for

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Take no other.

Sold by JOHN WYETH, Druggist, corner of Market and Second streets, Harrisburg,

AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

no14 d&w3m.

EXTRACTS! EXTRACTS!

WOODSWORTH & BUNNEL'S

SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS

OF

BITTER ALMOND,
NECTARINE,
PINE APPLE,
STRAWBERRY,
ROSE,
LEMON AND
VANILLA,

Just received and for sale by

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

THE DANGER IMMINENT—THE DUTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Near and more near the dark thunder cloud approaches, and if we do not take prompt action it will soon burst over our heads, when it will be too late to avert the tempest of war. Events are following each other in such rapid succession that little time is left for calm reflection, or to prepare for the inevitable change in our political condition. We warned our fellow citizens long since of their present peril; but few were willing to believe there was any need for alarm, or any necessity to take measures to guard against the calamity which now threatens all classes with instant ruin.—Apathy and indifference, mingled with incredulity, took the place of energy and action, till now the danger is upon us and almost beyond our control.

Blinded by a false security, many even now do not realize the crisis or comprehend its issues. They talk of saving the Union when there is no longer any Union to save; the day of its salvation is gone by. The opportunity has been lost which cannot now be recalled, and the sooner that we all recognize the fact that a great revolution has been accomplished, the better will we know how to deal with passing events and discharge the duties and obligations of the hour. We must recognize the fact that a Southern Confederacy of six States is now an accomplished fact; that they have adopted the Constitution of the late United States, with some amendments; have formed a provisional Government, by the election of the ablest military chieftain of the South as President, and, therefore, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern army; that "a strong and vigorous Government will go into immediate operation, with full powers and ample funds, and that no proposition for compromise and re-construction will be entertained." Texas is about to join this Confederacy, and also Arkansas, whose State authorities have seized the United States Arsenal at Little Rock, containing nine thousand stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition and forty cannon, including Captain Bragg's celebrated battery. One of the amendments to the Constitution adopted by the new Confederacy, giving its Congress power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of the Confederacy, will force Virginia and the other border slave States into the new Southern Union. These are stubborn facts, which must be recognized; and also the fact that the so called "Peace" Congress promises to break up in chaos.

Thus we are now too late to reunite the fragments of a broken confederacy, and if we are not vigilant and active and resolute we will soon be too late to prevent civil war. There is an atrocious conspiracy to force the people into a bloody intestine strife, and the Governor of this State has been aiding and abetting the design. He has played into the hands of the fanatics who contemplate servile insurrection at the South as the result of Northern invasion. He first offered the militia to subdue Southern States—an offer which far exceeds his legislative power. He next endorsed, if he did not direct, the seizure of the private and public property of citizens of Georgia; and the natural consequence was that the Governor of Georgia retaliated by seizing our ships. The authorities of the State of New York were clearly the aggressors. And it now becomes the duty of the citizens of New York, and especially of the merchants, to come forward and repudiate the outrage that has been committed in this great commercial city by the authority of Gov. Morgan—to make him and his party distinctly understand that they will not be permitted to trample on the constitution and the laws—that they cannot make the inhabitants of this metropolis the instruments of their nefarious plot, or drag them into collision with their Southern brothers. This city has a greater stake at issue than all the rest of the State. Its trade and commerce are seriously injured, several of its commercial houses are bankrupt, others are about to become so, and many thousands of the population are thrown out of employment. Mr. Seward, in his place in the Senate a few days ago, declared that in England, or France, or Russia, such a petition as that which he was requested to present from the merchants of New York in favor of compromise measures would be decisive, but not so in the United States. And has it come to this that under the government reputed the most free on earth, in the most commercial country in the world, the commercial capital of that country has no voice; and are the ignorant fanatics of the western part of this State to rule and control the enlightened intelligence of the imperial city and to force it into a suicidal conflict to carry out an anti-slavery theory, and to sustain the abstractions of a platform at variance with the constitution of the United States—that constitution which Garrison and Phillips, the great founders of the anti-slavery party, pronounce to be "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell?" We hope not. We trust that New York city will make itself be heard and felt in this controversy, and that the fanatical dogma that negro servitude is "the sum of all villanies" will be scouted by assembled thousands.

The time is come for prompt action, and the people must now arise in their might, if they would save themselves and the country from the horrors of civil war. Armed preparations are everywhere being made at the North. In this State a bill appropriating half a million of dollars for war has passed the Senate by a strictly republican vote. The whole South is arming and preparing for the struggle. Not a moment, therefore, is to be lost by the commercial classes of New York in holding a great public meeting to denounce all appeals to "the God of battles;" and as a separation of the States is beyond human control, to pronounce in favor of the recognition of their independence, a fair division of the territory and other public property, a just apportionment of the public debt, and a treaty of peace and amity between the two confederacies, regulating their commerce, and a treaty offensive and defensive against all the world. This is the great question of the hour.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Md., is said to have submitted a plan to the Peace Conference to the following effect:

1. That Congress shall not have the power to legislate in reference to the subject of servitude everywhere, except to aid in the execution of the provision of the Constitution in reference to the return of fugitives from service and to suppress the foreign slave trade.

2. No Territorial Legislature shall have power to establish or protect slavery in any territory north of the southern line of Kansas and the northern line of New Mexico, or to impair, hinder, or prevent any person from carrying into and holding any person held to service south of said line.

which is before the committee, embodying substantially the Crittenden plan.

The following resolutions have been offered in the Peace Congress by the Hon. James Guthrie:

ARTICLE 1. That all territory of the United States shall be divided by a line from east to west, on the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude; and in all territory north of that line involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited, whilst it shall belong to the United States or be under a territorial government; and in all territory south of said line involuntary servitude is recognized as it exists in the Southern States of the Union, whilst such territory shall belong to the United States or be under a territorial government; and neither Congress nor the territorial government shall have power to hinder or prevent emigrants to said territory from taking with them persons held to labor or involuntary service, according to the laws and usages of the State from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the rights arising out of said relations, and be subject to judicial cognizance; the United States courts of said Territory shall have jurisdiction thereof, and those rights shall be protected by the courts and all the departments of the territorial government, under or according to the laws of the State from which the person bound to such service may have been taken; and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population required for a member of Congress, according to the then federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, if its form of government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude or labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

Art. 2. That no territory shall hereafter be acquired by the United States without the concurrence of a majority of the Senators of the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, and also a majority of the Senators south of said line; but no treaty by which territory shall be acquired shall be ratified without the two-thirds vote of the Senators, as required by the Constitution.

Art. 3. That the Constitution, and no amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control, within any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia and the owners, or without making the owners who do not consent, previously, full compensation; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States, to any other State or Territory of the United States, to any other State or Territory thereof, where it is established or recognized; nor to authorize a specific tax or any higher rate of taxes on persons bound to labor, than on land in proportion to value; nor to authorize any of the African race or their descendants to become citizens, or to exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of federal officers.

Art. 4. That hereafter the paragraph of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor from any other State or Territory of the United States to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

Art. 5. The emigration or importation of the African race into any State or any Territory of the United States, whether for residence or involuntary service, is forever prohibited, and Congress shall have the power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

Art. 6. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

SPEECH OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 9.—In response to the serenade given to the Hon. A. H. Stephens, the Vice President elect of the Southern Confederacy, as mentioned in a former dispatch, he said:

Although we meet as strangers from different States, we are once more citizens of a common country. Allow me briefly and sincerely to return my unfeigned thanks for the compliment you have shown me. The state of my health, my voice, and the night air, apart from other considerations, prevent me doing more. This is not the time or place to discuss the great questions now pressing upon the public counsels. It is sufficient to say that this day a new republic has been formed! These confederated States of America have been ushered into existence to take their place among the nations of earth—under a temporary or provisional government, 'tis true—but soon to be followed by one of a permanent character, which, while it surrenders none of our ancient rights and liberties, will secure more perfectly, we trust, peace, security and domestic tranquility, that ought to be the object of all government.

What is to be the nature of this new government—the fate of this new republic, will depend on ourselves. Six States only at present constitute our constellation. The constitution of our permanent government may have a greater number than the original thirteen of the original Union—more than three times their population, wealth and power. With such a beginning our prospect for the future presents stronger grounds of hope than the past had for bright prospects in their career. But what the future shall be depends on ourselves and those to come after us. Our republic, and all republics, to be permanent and prosperous, must be supported by the virtue, intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the people. These are our corner-stones, upon which the temple of liberty must be constructed, to stand securely and permanently. Resting ours upon these, we need fear nothing from without or within.

With a climate unsurpassed by any on earth, with staple productions which control the commerce of the world, with institutions (so far as regards our organic and social policy) in strict conformity to nature and the laws of the Creator, whether read in the Book of Inspiration, or the great book of manifestations around us, we have all the natural elements essential to the attainment of the highest degree of power and glory. These institutions have been much assailed. It is our mission to vindicate the great truth on which they rest, and wiih them exhibit the highest type of civilization which it is possible for human society to reach. In doing this our policy should be marked by the desire to preserve peace with the States and people.

our door. While we should make aggressions on none, we should be prepared to repel those made by others, let them come from what quarter they may. [Applause.] We ask of others simply that we be let alone, and permitted to look after our safety, security and happiness in our own way without molesting or giving offence to other people.

Let, then, peace, fraternity and liberal commercial relations with all the world be our motto. [Cheers.] With these principles—without envy towards other States in the line of policy they may mark out for themselves—we will invite them to general rivalry in all that develops the highest of every nation.—[Applause.] And now, with the best wishes to you, gentlemen, and success to our common government, this day announced, I bid you good night.

As the speaker retired, three cheers were given for "Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, the first Vice-President of the Confederate States of North America."

QUEEN ELIZABETH, CHARLES THE FIRST AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Macaulay says: "The conduct of the last Parliament (Elizabeth's) made it clear that one of those great revolutions which policy may judge, but cannot stop, was in progress. It was on the question of monopolies that the House of Commons gained its first victory over the Throne. The conduct of the extraordinary woman who then governed England is an admirable study for politicians who live in our quiet times. It showed how thoroughly she understood the people whom she ruled, and the crisis in which she was called to act. What she held, she held firmly. What she gave, she gave graciously. She said that it was necessary to make a concession to the nation; and she made it, not grudgingly, nor tardly, not as a matter of bargain and sale, not, in a word, as Charles the First would have made it, but promptly and cordially. Before a bill could be framed, an address presented, she applied a remedy to the evil of which the nation complained. She expressed in the warmest terms her gratitude to her faithful Commoners for detecting abuses which interested persons had concealed from her. If her successors had inherited her wisdom with her crown, Charles the First might have died of old age, and James the Second would never have seen St. Germains."

Whom do the Republicsn party imitate? Elizabeth? or Charles the First, who always made concessions to his people, *when it was too late?*

THE NEW SOUTHER CONFEDERACY—EXTENT OF ITS TERRITORY—THE NEW PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT—PROVISIONS OF ITS CONSTITUTION, &c.

The dispatches which we published yesterday announced that the Southern Confederacy Congress, in session at Montgomery, Alabama, had, by a unanimous vote, adopted a form of provisional government for the seceded States, and elected a President and Vice-President.—The constitution adopted is to continue in force one year from and after the inauguration of the provisional President elected under it, said constitution being substantially that of our United Staics. It embraces, however, a section expressly forbidding the African slave trade, a provision giving to its Congress the power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of the confederacy, a rigid provision for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, and a provision for the settlement of all matters between the States of the new confederacy.

TERRITORY OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

At this particular juncture it will also be interesting to note some of the statistics of the several seceding States with reference to their population, State debt, &c. We find them in the New York *Herald*, as follows:

	Population in 1860 Free	Slave	*State Debt. in 1859*
South Carolina	308,186	407,185	$6,192,748
Georgia	615,836	467,400	2,632,722
Alabama	520,444	435,473	5,888,134
Mississippi	407,051	479,607	7,271,707
Louisiana	354,245	312,186	10,703,142
Florida	81,885	63,800	158,000
	2,287,147	2,165,651	
		2,287,147	
Total			4,452,798

This is a population exceeding by 522,926 that of 1790, at the close of the revolutionary war, in the whole United States.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS OF MISS., PRESIDENT.

Few men have led a life more filled with stirring or eventful incidents than Jefferson Davis. A native of Kentucky, born about 1806, he went in early youth with his father to Mississippi, then a Territory, and was appointed by President Monroe in 1822 to be a cadet at West Point. He graduated with the first honors in 1828 as brevet second lieutenant, and at his own request was placed in active service, being assigned to the command of General (then Colonel) Zachary Taylor, who was stationed in the west. In the frontier wars of the time young Davis distinguished himself in so marked a manner that when a new regiment of dragoons was formed he at once obtained a commission as first lieutenant. During this time a romantic attachment sprang up between him and his prisoner, the famous chief Black Hawk, in whibh the latter forgot his animosity to the people of the United States in his admiration for Lieut. Davis, and not until his death was the bond of amity severed between the two brave men.

In 1835 he settled quietly down upon a cotton plantation, devoting himself to a thorough and systematic course of political and scientific education. He was married to a daughter of Gen. Taylor. In 1843 he took the stump for Polk, and in 1845, having attracted no little attention in his State by his vigor and ability, he was elected to Congress. Ten days after he made his maiden speech. Soon the Mexican war broke out, and a regiment of volunteers having been formed in Mississiippi, and himself chosen Colonel, he resigned his post in Congress, and instantly repaired with his command to join the *corps d'armee* under General Taylor. At Monterey and Buena Vista he and his noble regiment achieved the soldier's highest fame. Twice by his coolness he saved the day at Buena Vista. Wherever fire was hottest or danger to be encountered, there Colonel Davis and the Mississippi Rifles were to be found. He was badly wounded in the early part of the action, but sat his horse steadily till the day was won, and refused to delegate even a portion of his duties to his subordinate officers.

In 1848 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the death of General Speight, and in 1850 was elected to that body almost unanimously for the term of six years. In 1851 he resigned his seat in the Senate to become the State rights candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Governor Foote. In 1853 he was called to a seat in the Cabinet of President Pierce, and was Secretary of War during his administration. In 1857 he was elected United States Senator from Mississippi for the term of six years, which office he held until his resignation on the secession of Mississippi from the Union.

selected as a "fire-eater." He is a prim, smooth-looking man, with a precise manner, a stiff, soldierly carriage, and an austerity that is at first forbidding. He has naturally, however, a genial temper, companionable qualities, and a disposition that endears him to all by whom he may be surrounded. As a speaker he is clear, forcible and argumentative; his voice is clear and firm, without tremor, and he is one in every way fitted for the distinguished post to which he has been called.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA VICE-PRESIDENT.

This gentleman is known throughout the Union as one of the most prominent of Southern politicians and eloquent orators. His father, Andrew B. Stephens, was a planter of moderate means, and his mother (Margaret Grier) was a sister to the famous compiler of Grier's almanacs. She died when he was an infant, leaving him with four brothers and one sister, of whom only one brother survives.

Mr. Stephens was born in Georgia on the 11th of February, 1812. When in his fourteenth year his father died, and the homestead being sold, his share of the entire state was about five hundred dollars. With a commendable Anglo Saxon love of his ancestry Mr. Stephens has since re-purchased the orginal estate, which comprised about two hundred and fifty acres, and has added to it about six hundred more.

Assisted by friends he entered the University of Georgia in 1828, and in 1832 graduated at the head of his class. In 1834 he commenced the study of the law, and in less than twelve months was engaged in one of the most important cases in the country. His eloquence has ever had a powerful effect upon juries, enforcing as it does, arguments of admirable simplicity and legal weight. From 1837 to 1840 he was a member of the Georgia Legislature. In 1842 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 he was elected to Congress. He was a member of the whig party in its palmiest days, but since its dissolution has acted with the men of the South, and such has been the upright, steadfast and patriotic policy he has pursued that no one in the present era of faction, selfishness or suspicion has whispered an accusation of selfish motives or degrading intrigues against him. In the House he served prominently on the most important committees, and effected the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill through the House at a time when its warmest friends despaired of success. He was subsequently appointed chairman of the Committee on Territories, and was also chairman of the speeial committee to which was referred the Lecompton constitution. By his patriotic course on the various measures he has, from time to time, excited the ire of many of the Southern people, but he has always succeeded in coming out of the contest with flying colors, and his recent elevation is a mark of the profound respect entertained for his qualities as a man and a statesman.

Mr. Stephens is most distinguished as an orator, though he does not look like one who can command the attention of the House at any time or upon any topic. His health from childhood has been very feeble, being afflicted with four abscesses and a continued derangement of the liver, which gives him a consumptive appearance, though his lungs are sound. He has never weighed over ninety-six pounds, and to see his attenuated figure bent over his desk, the shoulders contracted and the shape of his slender limbs visible through his garments, a stranger would never select him as the "John Randolph" of our time, more dreaded as an adversary and more prized as an ally in a debate than any other member in the House of Representatives. When speaking he has at first a shrill sharp voice, but as he warms up with his subject the clear tones and vigorous sentences roll out with a sonorousness that finds its way to every corner of the immense hall. He is witty, rhetorical and solid, and has a dash of keen satire that puts an edge upon every speech. He is a careful student, but so very careful that no trace of study is perceptible as he dashes along in a flow of facts, arguments and language that to common minds is almost bewildering. Possessing hosts of warm friends who are proud of his regard, an enlightened Christian virtue and inflexible integrity, such is Alexande H. Stephens the Vice President elect of the Southern Confederacy.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN ON THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., February 11.—The firing of thirty-three guns this afternoon announced the approach of the train bearing the President elect and his party.

Mr. Lincoln was received and welcomed by Governor Morton, who escorted him to a carriage drawn by four white horses.

The procession was then formed. It was composed of the members of both Houses of the Legislature, the public officials and municipal authorities, the military and firemen.—Great enthusiasm was manifested along the line of march.

The President elect stood in the carriage acknowledging the welcomes of the people.

On reaching the Bates House, the procession halted.

Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the balcony, and responded to the demands of the assemblage in the following speech:

Mr. Lincoln said he had come here to thank them for the support that had been given by Indiana to a true and just cause.

In relation to the matter of coercion and invasion, they are terms now much used with temper and hot blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning, nor the meaning of those who use them. Let us get their meaning from the men who deprecate the things they would represent by their use.

What is the meaning of these words? Would the marching of an army into South Carolina with hostile intent be an invasion. I think it would; and it would be coercion also if South Carolina was forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts, collect its duties, or withhold its mails where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion.

Do the professional Union lovers, who are resolved to resist coercion, understand such things on the part of the United States to be coercion or invasion? If they do, their idea of the preservation of this Union is exceedingly thin and airy. In their view, the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of free-love arrangement, to be maintained by passional attraction.

In what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution, for that it has by the bond we all recognize.—That position, however, a State cannot carry out. If a State and the country possess equal rights in a Territory and its inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is a State better than the country? There would, in the exchange of names, be an exchange of rights. Upon what principle—by what rightful principle—may a State, being not more than one fiftieth part of the nation, in soil and population, break up the nation, and then coerce the larger division of itself? What mysterious right to play the tyrant is conferred on a district of the country, with its people, by merely calling it a State?

Mr. Lincoln, in conclusion, said he was not