

wider daily more and more; supposing the price, or the political ambition, or the pecuniary interests of the South-erners to be satisfied by their new dependence, what will be the result of the rest of the earth, there can be no hope of keeping the border slave States. These will be drawn by affinity to themselves from the North and join the slaveholding Federation.

North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, will then be dissociated from the free States. Such an event cannot be regarded without dismay by the most staunch abolitionists. It would, in fact make the Southern Federation the real United States as far as territory present and prospective is concerned, and would leave the North to what may be called a "straw" people.

The democratic and Union State convention of New York, which met in Albany on the 1st instant, and which was composed of more than seven hundred members, an exciting scene occurred upon the adoption of the second resolution, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, the worst and the most ineffective measure that can be addressed by the Confederacy or its adhering members to the seceding States is civil war. Civil war will not restore the Union, but will defeat forever its reconstruction. On the reading of the resolution, Chancellor Walworth appeared upon the platform. His venerable looks claimed instant attention from the convention, and he was received with an outburst of enthusiastic applause. He said:

“Gentlemen of the Convention—I am far advanced in years and in the habit of attending conventions of this character, but I could not resist coming here to enter my protest against civil war. I have seen the horrors of such a conflict. In the war of 1812 my house, in Plattsburgh, was sacked by the British. A battle was fought opposite my very door, and the bullets that were fired fell like hailstones around my dwelling. In the case of my own door remains, to this day, imbedded one of those bullets, a memento of the fight. It is that struggle I would like to see, and not to die down by my side. I know, then, the horrors of civil war, and they are nothing as compared with the horrors of a civil war. A civil war is a war among brethren. We are all brethren in this Confederacy of States; the people of the South are our brethren, not only nominally, but actually our brethren. In Georgia alone I have the names of one thousand citizens whose ancestors were near relatives of my own. In the same State alone are over one hundred relatives of the family of B. H. House, whose name is known as that of one of the patriots of the Revolution, and whose descendant now occupies a seat in our State Senate; and so, scattered all over the southern States are the near relatives of the men of the North, and perhaps there is scarcely a member of this convention who has not some such ties in the States of the South. It would be as brutal, in my opinion, to send men to butcher our own brothers of the southern States as it would be to massacre them in the northern States. We are told, however, that it is our duty to do so, and we must enforce the laws. But why, and what laws are to be enforced? There were laws that were to be enforced in the time of the American Revolution, and the British Parliament and Lord North sent armies here to enforce them. But what did Washington say in regard to the enforcement of those laws? That man—honored at home and abroad more than any other man on earth ever lived—said he would not enforce the laws? No; he went to resist laws that were oppressive against a free people, and against the injustice of which they rebelled. Did Lord Clatham go for enforcing the laws? No; he gloried in defence of the liberties of America. He made that memorable declaration in the British Parliament, ‘If I was an American citizen instead of, as I am, an Englishman, I never would submit to such laws—never, never.’”

Such is the spirit that animates our southern brethren, and shall we war upon them for it? No! we must avert civil war, if possible, and I close by exhorting my brethren to do all in their power to avert civil war. Concessions, conciliation—anything but that—and no man among us, in his dying hour, will regret that his conscience is clear, and that he can lay his hand upon his heart and say, ‘I did all in my power to turn from the bosom of my country the horrible blow of a civil war.’”

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Mr. Charles H. Carroll appeared on the stand, and the enthusiasm of the convention burst forth anew. Mr. Carroll said: As one who bore the name of Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, could he stand back at this time? Could he refrain from saying his voice in response to the sentiment to which they had listened, and to exhort his fellow-citizens to give heed to them, and to save the country so dear to them all from the horrors of civil war, when all the ties of ancestry bound him to the Union—when the very national Capitol was built upon the manor held by his own grandfather by his ancestors? He appealed to his brethren of the convention to avoid, as his venerable friend had said, the errors of civil war. Let them treat Virginia as a brother—let them treat all men of the South as brothers, and rely on it that, if they gave a hearty expression to their feelings in this resolution, they would retire from the convention with the satisfaction of knowing that its harmonious and patriotic proceedings may serve to revive feelings of fraternal regard between the different sections of the country, and bring us back to the days when we could fight for the stars and stripes in the South as well as in the North.

As Mr. Carroll concluded his remarks the excitement of the convention was unbounded, and several voices called for the question on the resolution. As the affirmative was put, the convention rose to a man and answered “Aye.” When the negative was put, a voice from the lower end of the hall responded “No.” Much excitement followed, and some cries of “Put him out—his not a delegate!” were heard.

The President elect was enthusiastically received at Cincinnati on Tuesday. He was escorted to the Burnett House, from the balcony of which, being introduced by Mayor Bishop, he made a brief speech, which is reported as follows:

“I have spoken but once before this, in Cincinnati. That was a year previous to the late Presidential election. On that occasion, in a playful manner but with sincere words, I addressed much of what I had to say to the original opponents of the Union, and as Republicans would ultimately beat them, as Democrats, but that they could postpone that result long by nominating Senator Douglas for the Presidency than they could in any other way. They did not, in the true sense of the word, nominate Senator Douglas, and the result has come, certainly as soon as I expected. I also told them how I expected they would be treated if they should be beaten, and I now wish to call their attention to what I said to the original opponents. I then said, ‘when we do, as we say, beat you,’ he said, ‘you want to know what you have done with you. I will tell you as far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you as near as we possibly can as Washington, Jefferson and Madison treated you; we mean to leave you alone, and in no way interfere with your institutions; to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution; and in a word, to leave you to the original proposition, to treat you so far as degenerate men—if we have degenerated—may, according to the example of the noble fathers, Washington, Jefferson and Madison: we mean to remember that you are as good as we, and that there is no difference between us, other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind, always, that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as our people, or as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly. If you are citizens of Kentucky, I will treat you as a brother—may, I call you in my own position—I see no occasion, and feel no inclination to retract a word of this. If it shall not be made good, be assured the fault shall not be mine.’”

His remarks were received with great enthusiasm. In passing to his room those that could rush at him, throwing their arms round him, patting him on the back, and almost wringing his arms off. The politicians are thick, among them George N. Saunders.

This evening in the Grand Hall of the Burnett House, which has been decorated for the occasion, Mr. Lincoln will receive the people generally. He looks well, and is in good spirits. The whole arrangement for this, under the charge of Mr. W. S. Wood, has been admirable and nothing has occurred to mar the pleasure of the journey.

Progress of the President Elect. SPIRITFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8, 1861.

Mr. W. S. Wood furnishes by authority the following schedule, showing the arrivals and departures in and from the various localities the President elect and party will visit on their journey from here to New York:

Monday, Feb. 11.—Leave Springfield at 8 a. m., and arrive at Indianapolis at 5 p. m.
Tuesday, 12th.—Leave Indianapolis at 11 a. m., and arrive at Cincinnati at 3 p. m.
Wednesday, 13th.—Leave Cincinnati at 9 a. m., and arrive at Columbus at 12 p. m.
Thursday, 14th.—Leave Columbus at 8 a. m., and arrive at Steubenville 20 minutes past 2 p. m., and arrive at Pittsburgh at 5 p. m.
Friday, 15th.—Leave Pittsburgh at 10 a. m., and arrive at Cleveland at 4 p. m.
Saturday, 16th.—Leave Cleveland at 9 a. m., and arrive at Buffalo at 4 p. m. Sunday, 17th.—Remain in Buffalo.
Monday, 18th.—Leave Buffalo at 6 a. m., and arrive at Albany at 3 p. m.
Tuesday, 19th.—Leave Albany at 10 a. m., and arrive at New York at 3 p. m.
Mr. Wood has made such arrangements as will insure both the comfort and safety of those under his charge. He has provided special trains, to be preceded by pilot engines all the way through. Cards of invitation will be issued by him to all participants on the journey from point to point, and only holders will be found on the train. State and local authorities and prominent persons, without distinction of party, will be admitted. To avoid crowding and annoyance to Mr. Lincoln, representatives of the leading papers only will be admitted in the different stopping places. The Presidential party will be under the charge of the local committees, and no party coloring being intended to be given to the trip, Wide-Awake, and other demonstrations of a partisan character, will prove objectionable. Military escorts through the stopping places will be accepted, but none on the journey. The invitation to visit Boston by the Executive and Legislative authorities of Massachusetts has been declined by Mr. Lincoln for want of time. The Presidential family has broken up housekeeping, and is now sojourning at a hotel.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1861.

The Obstinacy of Michigan. The Legislature of Michigan has refused to send Commissioners to the Compromise or Peace Convention at Washington; and thus far has refused any action upon which we may predicate a revival or repeal of the personal liberty laws of the State. A bill has been introduced into the House, by Mr. GIBBERT, (Rep.) of Kent, repealing the obnoxious sections of the law of 1855, commonly known as the personal liberty law, and another by the same member repealing the obnoxious legislation of 1859. Both of these bills were referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and have been reported against by a majority of that Committee, which probably settles their fate in the House. This majority report is signed by Messrs. PARSON, of Jackson; HOWELL, of Newaygo,—pronounced by the citizens of Branch County many years ago, “a bad egg”—and PRATT, of Gratiot. It is a partisan, pettifogging document; declares the laws in question constitutional and necessary; pronounces the fugitive slave law unconstitutional, and reviews and sets aside the Dred Scott decision and numerous other decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of various State Courts. It is a document wholly unworthy of the Legislature and a Legislative Judiciary Committee.

Messrs. LOCKWOOD and ATWOOD, dissent from the views, arguments and conclusions of the majority, and have reported at length. They examine the decisions of the United States and State Courts, on cases in point, and which must be regarded as authority, and concluding that the laws in question conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, they recommend their repeal. They quote Judge Story and other equally high authority that the States have no right to legislate concerning the rendition of fugitive slaves, and that any laws which obstruct, prevent, or even delay, the rendition are of a necessity unconstitutional. They also quote from letters written when called upon, and we think it eminently proper that a Judiciary Committee should consult the Judges of our Supreme Court. If it were done more frequently there would be less bungling, unnecessary, and unconstitutional legislation than there now is. Their opinions are of course not binding as judicial decisions, or upon the Legislature, but they are certainly entitled to high consideration.

Slightly ELEVATED.—Writing to his paper—the Allegan Journal—from Lansing, Don Henderson has elevated Senator BRIGGS, of Allegan and Van Buren to a high pinnacle, and there left him. BRIGGS made a speech assigning his reasons for voting in favor of delegating the representation in Congress from this State to the Peace Convention, quoting which, Don says: “I think the conciliatory sentiments put forth by Senator Briggs will be endorsed by his constituents standing side by side as he does with the noble Lincoln, the illustrious Seward, and the fearless Cassius M. Clay.”

A Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Lansing on the 20th inst., to nominate a successor to Justice MANNING, of the Supreme Court. It is understood, heretofore, that MOSE WISNER has judicial aspirations and is “stocking the cards” to get MANNING’S place. It is supposed that the Ex-Governor will produce in convention a certificate from McKinney that he “believes Wisner is an able lawyer, and as honest a man as ever lived.” He owes Moses such a certificate, at least.

The Legislature is agitating a constitutional amendment to provide an additional Judge of the Supreme Court. We suppose the principal reason is that some ardent Republican wants a place; though it is alleged that as constituted the Court is too frequently equally divided in opinion.

Wm. L. SEATON, of Jackson, has been re-appointed Agent of the State Prison. He makes a very competent officer.

Petitions having been presented to the Legislature charging Judge WOODWORTH, of the 10th Circuit, with incompetency and gross neglect of duty, and asking his impeachment and removal from office, that functionary has taken the hint and resigned.

Vic DELAND, of the Jackson Citizen, Gov. BLAIR’S “man Friday” in the Senate, has administered a severe castigation to D. B. DUFFIELD, Esq., of Detroit, and read him out of the party, for having dared to favor the appointment of Commissioners to Washington, and the repeal or modification of the personal liberty law of the State. Let all Union loving Republicans take warning.

President LINCOLN left Springfield for Washington on Monday. He is accompanied by Maj. MUNTER and Col. SUMNER, of the U. S. Army, and by a number of prominent citizens of Illinois. Mrs. LINCOLN will remain in Springfield until next week, and join her husband in New York.

A Republican County Convention has been called to meet at the Court House to-morrow to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Lansing on Wednesday next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to succeed Judge MANNING.

Tennessee for the Union. Glorious Tennessee is for the Union, and no mistake, and promises to stand by it to the last. The Legislature recently ordered an election of a convention to consider the state of the Union and the secession remedy for existing evils; and also submitted to the people the question of the convention assembling or not. The reported result is the election of a majority of out-and-out Union men to the convention, and an overwhelming vote against the convention being held. Senator JOHNSON has been nobly sustained by his noble State, and the disunionists both North and South have met a severe rebuke. ANDREW JACKSON lived and died in Tennessee, and his State has inherited his love for the Union.

MORE CONSTITUTION TINKERING.—The constitution of this State has been amended to satisfy capitalists and bankers, and yet they are not satisfied. The last Legislature and the people having given them all they ask, they now ask for more. Now, an amendment of the constitution is asked that will give the Legislature power to establish a banking system similar to that of Ohio and Indiana. The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported in favor of such an amendment, and also advises that a law establishing a State Bank and branches be passed at the present session, so that it may go into operation as soon as the people shall have endorsed the resolution amending the constitution. This is sharp practice, a little too sharp, we apprehend, and will hardly go down.

The Advertiser, of Wednesday, charges Judges MARTIN and CAMPBELL with having volunteered opinions upon a political question, and thinks that they should have waited until a case was expressly before them before they ventured to intimate that the personal liberty law is unconstitutional. We cannot see that they have at all overstepped the bounds of propriety. A bill had been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House, that bill involved the constitutionality of existing laws, it was the duty of that committee to investigate that point, and from what better source could they derive information than from the Supreme Court or members thereof? In some of the States it is expressly provided that Supreme Judges shall advise the Legislature when called upon, and we think it eminently proper that a Judiciary Committee should consult the Judges of our Supreme Court. If it were done more frequently there would be less bungling, unnecessary, and unconstitutional legislation than there now is. Their opinions are of course not binding as judicial decisions, or upon the Legislature, but they are certainly entitled to high consideration.

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The University Controversy. For some time past a controversy has existed between the Board of Regents and the President of the University, with reference to the powers of the latter under Sec. 8 of Art. 13 of the Constitution. That section is as follows:

“The Regents of the University shall, at their first annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as may be, elect a President of the University, who shall be a resident member of their board, with the privilege of speaking, but not of voting. He shall preside at the meeting of the Regents, and be the principal executive officer of the University. The Board of Regents shall have the general supervision of the University, and the direction and control of all expenditures from the University interest fund.”

The precise point of this controversy may be somewhat difficult for us to state, but as near as we can understand it, the views of the President with respect to the respective powers of himself and the Regents, are expressed in a letter of Judge PARSONS, recently published, and are as follows: “The general supervision and the legislative power is vested in the Board of Regents. The executive power is vested in the President; he is the principal executive officer; and all subordinate executive officers are under the principal. The Regents cannot direct, or by indirection deprive the President of the chief executive power of the University. For example: the Regents may direct an appropriation for the purchase of books for the University; that order cannot, lawfully, be executed except through the President, or with his sanction. The Regents may direct the printing for the warming, lighting, sweeping, and general care of the recitation rooms, and order that the money be applied for that purpose, it is the duty of the President, as the ‘principal executive officer’ to execute such order, and the right to appoint the servants necessary to perform this execution belongs to the President. As a matter of law, and as matter of necessity, this is clearly so; otherwise the President, who is the chief executive officer, cannot perform his duties. Every servant may refuse to obey him; the janitor may insult him, and he has no power to discharge the insolent or delinquent servant, employed to perform the subordinate duties, which the President, as the Chief Executive Officer, is bound to see performed.”

Acting upon these views the President insisted among other things, on his right to be placed at the head of the Committees of the Board, or at least of the principal of them—the Executive, and Library Committees.

The Board, on the other hand, claim that though the President is chief executive officer of the University, this does not prevent the Board from appointing inferior executive agents, or give him the right, directly, or as a member of Committees, to control their action as a law making body. The University is the institution of learning; the Board of Regents is the law-making power for this institution. The President is chief executive officer of the University, with the right and duty to see all its laws enforced, to supervise generally all its interior management, and report to the Board, and in the latter body he is presiding officer only, and to allow his claim to a position on Committees would be to give him indirectly a vote in the Board, which by the Constitution he is prohibited from having directly. The Board claim also that his being chief executive officer does not entitle him to appoint subordinates, or to expend appropriations—the latter, not being in their view, we suppose, *ex officio* duty; or if executive, not necessarily devolving upon the chief executive officer.

Connected with this controversy about rights, has sprung up a personal one between the President and one member of the Board. With a view, we suppose, of putting an end to all these controversies, and of vesting in the President all the power of control, he deemed best for the institution, a bill was prepared by a few persons here and in Detroit, and taken to Lansing, which would have the effect, if constitutional, to radically change the government of the University. The most important changes made in the present law by it, were:

It required the appointment of all Professors and Tutors, the Steward, Janitors, and all other officers and employees of the University, except the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, to originate with the President. The President nominated them to the University Senate, and after approval by that body, the Regents might reject or approve. It gave to the President and Senate the right to fill the vacancies until the next meeting of the Board. It fixed the meetings of the Board at the two Commencements, and left with the President, or in case of vacancy in that office with the Senate, the power to call special meetings. And it prohibited the Board from authorizing any of its Committees, or any member of a Committee to disburse appropriations made by the Board.

This bill seems to have been sent on to Lansing without previous conference with the members of the Faculty here, and on Saturday a meeting of the University Senate was called by the President, at their request, to consider it. In that meeting—but two members of the Senate being absent—a very full discussion was had, not only of this bill, but of the question whether it was desirable to apply for any legislation at all, which resulted, and we think wisely, in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Senate, it is inexpedient to have any legislation with reference to the University at the present time.

The bill in question seems to have been generally disapproved of, and strong doubts expressed of its constitutionality.

At the same time a Committee, consisting of Professors FORD, WHITE and COOLEY, was appointed to consider the

differences between the President and the Regents, and to report to the Senate. These gentlemen are all warmly attached to the President, at the same time that it is believed they have the confidence of the Regents; and the opinion seemed to be general in the Senate that there were no such difficulties in the way of harmony as could not be removed by conciliatory action.

We certainly hope that such may be the issue, and we think it will be if outside parties will leave the matter where it belongs, in the hands of the President, Regents and Faculties. Such has heretofore been our opinion, and we have therefore refrained from discussing these unfortunate differences in our columns.

Since the above was written we learn that another meeting of the Senate has been had, to which the above mentioned Committee made a report which was adopted unanimously, recommending that the Senate request the Board of Regents to allow them a representation on the Committees of the Board as follows:

On the Executive Committee, by placing at its head the President of the Senate and of the University.

On the Library Committee, by making it a joint Committee, composed of the President, the Librarian, one member from each Faculty, and such number of Regents as they shall see fit to put upon it.

This request is to be made in view of the resolution of the Senate against legislation, and whether it be granted or not will probably depend very much upon whether persons not connected with the University do or do not cease their efforts to obtain legislation contrary to the desire of the Senate. It is intended as a measure of compromise and harmony, and if granted, will be granted as such, waiving all other questions of expediency or power. We believe and have always believed that the statements of difficulties here were greatly exaggerated, and that the difficulties themselves were aggravated by well meaning persons who had a very imperfect knowledge of the real state of things, or of the matters in controversy, and whose efforts, instead of tending to conciliate, could only embitter and perpetuate existing difficulties.

We have been informed that the resident Regent approves of the action of the Senate in its conciliatory proposition.

President BUCHANAN has called a special session of the Senate to convene on the Fourth of March, at noon, for the purpose of receiving and acting upon such nominations as the President elect may send in.

Our neighbor of the Journal, writing from Lansing, says: “A majority of our Representatives in the Legislature are so strict and rigid in their ‘principles, and so devoted to republicanism, that they do not deem it safe to do anything of a National character, not plainly provided for by the platform of the Chicago Convention.’” Probably when they subscribed and took the official oath, the words “Constitution of the United States” were stricken out, and in their place, “Chicago platform” inserted. Their action shows this at all events.

The Southern Confederacy of six States has been organized.—JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, has been elected President, and A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President. Texas has since recognized the Confederacy, and sent seven delegates to the Congress.

The electoral votes were counted in joint Convention of the two Houses of Congress on Wednesday, Vice President BROKENBIDGE presiding, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANRIEL HAMLIN declared duly elected President and Vice President of the United States. The votes of all the States were counted without objection, and no disturbance of any kind occurred.

The Congress of the Southern Confederacy has passed a resolution to take all the forts, arsenals, &c., in the seceding States under their charge.—This action it is intimated does not satisfy South Carolina, and we may look for another secession.

The Peace Conference. Washington, Feb. 6.

At a meeting of the Peace Conference this morning, after adopting rules by which they are governed, Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee—one delegate from each State—to be selected by the delegates of each State—on whom it was to devolve the important duty of reporting some plan of adjustment.

Mr. Guthrie sustained his motion in a powerful and patriotic speech, in which he showed the great importance of a speedy settlement of the political differences now distracting the country. The great Mississippi Valley, he stated, had a right to be heard on this vital question. She had more at stake in this matter than any other section of the Union, and he called upon the convention to come forward, and in a proper spirit, laying aside all prejudice and bias, adjust the differences which he had well nigh destroyed, and if not speedily settled would entirely destroy our glorious Union.

Mr. William C. Rives, of Virginia, followed in the same strain, making a patriotic appeal to the conservatives, urging the adoption of Mr. Guthrie’s resolution.

with much that had been said. He hoped the resolution would be adopted, and that the convention would proceed as once to the important matter for which they assembled.

Judge RUFFIN, of North Carolina, made a powerful appeal in behalf, as he said, of the Old North State, whose people were anxious for a settlement of the question at issue between the two sections. He alluded to the alarming posture of affairs, and the imminent peril of the country. The questions before this convention were of the highest importance, and he urged every member to lay aside his party feelings and devote himself to the cause of his country. His speech was listened to with profound attention.

Mr. Amos TUCK, of New Hampshire, spoke in favor of the resolution. He, too, was anxious for an early settlement of the agitating questions that divide the two sections.

Other speeches were made, and the debate was continued until nearly three o’clock, when the question was put and unanimously carried.

The parading of United States troops on Pennsylvania avenue every morning, by order of General Scott, causes deep indignation in the minds of southern delegates to the Peace Congress. They regard these movements as a menace and threat on the part of the North, and it will undoubtedly be one of the difficulties which the convention has assembled to overcome.

It is thought by some southern members that the Commissioners may agree upon Crittenden’s compromise, modified so as to compose a Senate of two classes of members, northern and southern, with the constitutional provision that no new territory shall be acquired without the sanction of a majority of each class, this proposition to be submitted to the States, and by the States chosen directly from the people. Wm. C. Rives spoke earnestly on the subject, and there is a fair prospect that the conference will speedily act accordingly.

The latest speculations in republican circles about the Peace Conference are to the effect that the proceedings will be protracted until after the 4th of March. Delay is desired by non-compro-misers, in order that Mr. Lincoln should have the best of presenting propositions in his inaugural that will lead to a peaceful solution of the difficulties.

Washington, Feb. 10.

I am permitted to publish the following plan of adjustment, which was submitted yesterday by Mr. Guthrie to the Peace Conference. It is understood that it will be the only proposition that will be acceptable to the border slave States: “Art. 1. That all the territory of the United States shall be divided by a line from east to west, on the parallel of thirty six degrees thirty 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 prevent or prevent emigrants to said territory from taking with them persons held by them to labor or involuntary servitude, according to the laws or usage of the State from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the right arising out of said relations, and be subject to judicial cognizance. The United States courts of such territory shall have jurisdiction thereof, and those rights shall be preserved, and the persons held by 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 the population required for a member of Congress according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, in 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 north of Mason and Dixon’s line, and also a majority of the Senators of the States south of said line, no treaty by which territory shall be acquired shall be ratified without the two thirds vote of the Senate as required by the constitution.

“Art. 3. That neither the constitution, nor any 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 of the States, in any form of government, or involuntary servitude therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary servitude in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia and the owners, nor without making the owners who do not consent previously, full compensation; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary servitude in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or within the same 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 servitude in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof in which 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 any descendant thereof, become citizens or 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 servitude, is forever prohibited, and Congress shall have 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 thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.”

The ice has dammed up the river, or at Albany and a large share of the business portion of the City has been inundated. The suffering is great, and losses heavy.

From the Rights and (V.) D. Phelps, Dec. 4. A VOICE TO THE UNION. A friend has communicated the following extract from a private letter written by a lady of genius, whose intellect will at once be recognized as one of the most estimable women in America.

1860. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. 1861. Trains now run on the road, Sundays excepted, as follows: Leave Toledo for Chicago daily Mondays at 12:15 A. M. and on Saturdays at 10:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

FALL & WINTER GOODS FROM AUCTION. VERY CHEAP. Facts for the People.

WE HAVE AGAIN RESTOCKED OUR STORE WITH THE MOST FAVORABLE STOCK.

It is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor.

1859. 1859. In this City, are now being offered at the CHEAP, CLOW, WATCH, & Jewelry Store.

Opposite the Franklin House. A NEW OPENING, LIBERTY PUBLISHERS.

By virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus, issued out of the Circuit Court of the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, bearing date the 24th day of January, A. D. 1861, and in and to the effect that the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the following named persons, to-wit: James R. Webster, John A. ...

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 20, 1860. My Dear Mrs. —: Have not the great Mount Vernon cause and its purchase to be. Yet I have known you before, through that intellectual intercourse which is sometimes better than the sight of the countenance or sound of the voice.

LIFE INSURANCE. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Accumulated Capital, \$3,500,000.

WASHTENAW ADJOINING COUNTIES! And their numerous questions answered.

CASH OR PRODUCE. We want Money! Great Sacrifices on Anything.

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-day prevailing and fatal malady.

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES, which will run \$55. Every Watch warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

Law & Medical Books, Stationery, and all other kinds of Pens and Pencils.

Mortgage Sale. DEBENTURE made in the payment of the sum of money secured by a mortgage, executed by Charles Dwyer and Joseph Lang, to Christopher ...

I am grieved at our increasing disturbances and dangers. I love Washington and his birthplace, and all his children, and was early taught by my father, who shared in the wars of the Revolution, to hold our Union as a sacred thing, like the ark of the Israelites.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated Jan. 1860, \$1,767,133.24.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS! We have to obtain it, not excepting OLD NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-day prevailing and fatal malady.

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HORACE WATERS, AGENT. 333 Broadway, New York. Publisher of Music and Music Books.

AT THE OLD AND RELIABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM! PHENIX BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

THE CHEAP CORNER. SEEK NO FARTHER! New Store, New Firm.

My dear friend, L. H. S. Stars of my Country's Sky. Are you all there? Are you all here? Are you all there? Are you all here?

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President. J. C. KENDALL, Vice President. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

SELL YOUR WHEAT. Without longer waiting for higher prices, come in, PAY UP.

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-day prevailing and fatal malady.

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Then the Angel touched my eye lids, And lo! the light shone round, And its beam lit my eyes, And it fled with murky shroud, There was no missing friend, Midst the people I was their answer.

C. H. MILLEN. THE AGENT for the following fire companies: New York City, Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000.

TEA FOR 35 CENTS. Has he any Hats and Caps? Yes, I should think he has stacks of them, enough to supply the demand at 35 cents lower than was ever heard of.

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-day prevailing and fatal malady.

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In 1819 Mr. Caleb G. Loring, of this city, obtained one of the Franklin medals, and in 1820, a very small boy, was permitted, at his own conduct, and heartily wished she had returned it at once.

D. C. ROGERS, Jas. S. Whitney, Secretary, President. DIRECTORS: J. S. WHITNEY, L. BODMAN, W. ELLIOTT, ASA HICKSON, D. C. MCGILVERAY, D. MORGAN, WAIT HENNING, JOHN A. C. S. G. ROGERS, W. U. DICKINSON, W. T. CLAFF, D. C. ROGERS.

Ho for the Mammoth Cabinet Ware Rooms, MARTIN & THOMPSON, HAVE JUST OPENED IN THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT WARE-ROOMS.

Still in the Field! WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS in my line direct from New York, Boston, and the Manufacturers!

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., LOWELL, MASS. MAYNARD STEBBINS & WILSON, and by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Warehouse 333 Broadway, N. Y. Sab bath School Bell, 100,000 issued in ten months.

THE CAMPAIGN OPEN. Campion's Platform! THE subscriber has just returned from the east with his Fall and Winter GOODS.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, HATS & CAPS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FISHES, CROCKERY, &c. of every variety.

Money Wanted. Who will lend money? I AM REQUESTED BY SEVERAL PERSONS to obtain money for them.

THE PEORIA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS. Capital, \$500,000.

PARLOR FURNITURE INCLUDING Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Mahogany ROSE-WOOD, BLACK WALNUT, Plain and Marble Topped CENTER TABLES.

REPAIRING. Making & Setting New Jewels, PINIONS, STAFFS AND CYLINDERS, also CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-day prevailing and fatal malady.

NEW MUSIC. Published by Horace Waters. No. 333 Broadway, New York.

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