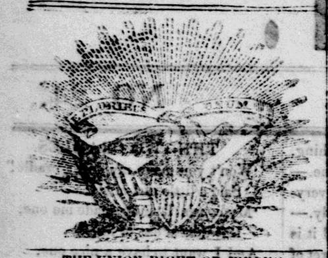
AMERICAN UNION.

DENTON. MD,

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.



THE UNION RIGHT OR WRONG.

DENTON, THURSDAY DEC. 13, 1860.

We present to our readers to-day the American Union in an enlarged form. It will hereafter be issued regularly in its present size every Thursday morning.—Several considerations have influenced us to adopt this course. For several weeks past, we had reduced the size and issued the paper twice a week, but those of our subscribers residing in the country, in various parts of the county complained because they seldom visit their respective Post Offices more than once a week, and they prefered having the reading all in one paper and that of larger size. Others again residing in the various towns through the county, being convenient to Post Offices, were much pleased with the arrangement of publishing it semi-weekly, and would have been satisfied for the paper to have remained in that form, but we are sure they will not object to it now now that it is so much larger, and affords them a much greater amount of reading. In publishing it twice a week it required more capital than we have just at this time to spare. Beside to have continued to it issue it twice a week, we would have been compelled to increase the subscription price This we did not wish to do. We are disposed to be accommodating, and are therefore doing all in our power to give our readers a good paper, and at the lowest possible rates. Our paper is now larger than most of the papers on this Shore, there being but one, we believe, larger, and we give as much or more reading, than any other paper published in any of the adjoining counties.

Another consideration which has induced us to make the change arises from the fact, that the Union men of this county wish to have a sheet of respectable dimensions, and one that advocates the Union of the States, the perpetuity of our institutions, and the glory of our common country. To so noble a task we promise to devote the best of our humble abilities.—We hope our friends throughout the county will take a little interest for our paper, show it to their neighbors, and ask them to subscribe for it. The nights are now long, affording ample time for reading, and the price of the paper so low, there is scarcely any one who will refuse to take it. It is printed so plainly that every one may read it, though their eyesight may be imperfect. A little effort on the part of the friends of the paper, in different parts of the county, would increase our list to a very respectable size, would not be much trouble to them and a great favor to us, and for which we should ever feel grateful. We hope our friends will act in the matter at once.

In reply to the remarks of the editor of the Journal, of Saturday last, we have to say, we hope once for all, that we shall not stoop so low as he has done, to indulge in personalities and low billingsgate slang. We have no disposition to intrude upon our readers the private griefs or personal animosities, that we may entertain against any one. We consider it, to say the least of it, ungentlemanly in one to make personal attacks through the columns of a newspaper, and we will never resort to such a course, unless we are driven to it from sheer necessity. If, however, he will prove his assertions to be true, then we may take some notice of his personal attacks. Arguments of this kind are employed only by the weak and vulgar, and proves the weakness of any cause where a resort is made to them. Personal vituperation and abuse are most always sure to fall harmless at the feet of those intended to be harmed by them. When his reason and temper returns, and he learns to employ respectful language, we may then, perhaps, take some notice of him.

But to our charge, viz.—that there was "evidently a design to leave the impression upon the mind of the reader, that the whole thing was previously concocted by those who acted as officers of the meeting." He says, "the article is susceptible of no such construction," and that the "other officers of the meeting placed no such construction upon it." We have compared with the "other officers of the meeting," before and since the issue of the Journal on Saturday, and they tell us they do place such a construction upon it. But let us take the plain language of the Journal itself, and see what it does say. He says:—

"We have no disposition to quarrel with the managers of the meeting of Tuesday, but duty, no less than inclination, prompts us to refer to the impropriet[ies] which so palpably characterized its pro-

Now, there was no meeting at all until an organization was effected. The meeting being organized, the officers became the managers of the meeting. It was the duty of the presiding officer to state the object of the meeting, put questions to vote, keep order, &c. There was no one else had the management of the meeting after its organization, but its officers. But few motions were made, and there certainly can be no impropriety in any one making a motion. The editor of the Journal was present, and if he witnessed the improprieties of which he speaks, as having "palpably characterized its proceedings," why did he not rise in his seat and expose them to the meeting? That his language bears the construction we have placed upon it, e. i. "that the meeting was gotten up by it officers," is evident from the fact, that he was writing of what he saw, or rather of what he imagined he saw, that "characterized the proceedings of the meeting." He says so, and we must infer what he says he means.

But here is still stronger proof of our position. Here is one of the "improprieties of the meeting," pointed out, and the only one too, to which he wished to direct especial attention. He says:—

"Still, the meeting on Tuesday last was organized by a Bell man, two of the three officers were of the same party faith, and, (as we are informed,) the entire twenty-two delegates were at the late election supporters of either Mr. Bell or Mr. Douglas."

He regards the appointment of Bell and Douglas delegates "as ill-timed and sadly out of place," and charges some one with the "improprieties that so palpably characterized the proceeding of the meeting." Now, who appointed the delegates? The President and Vice President of the meeting, upon a motion put and carried by those composing the meeting. Then it is to the officers of that meeting that the remarks of the Journal apply. The comments of the Journal, had we not been present at the meeting, would have led us to conclude the meeting was gotten up by its officers, and by a little intrigue they had managed to control it for the purpose of appointing Bell and Douglas delegates to the Convention. This is a rational conclusion to be drawn from the comments of the Journal.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This document was delivered to Congress on the 4th inst. Supposing the most of our readers have seen it, if they have not read it, we merely give it a passing notice without comment.

On our fourth page will be found a touching little story, to which we invite the reader's attention.

See Prospectus of the New York Tribune in another column.

DROWNED.—Capt. Thomas Davis was drowned on Monday night week while on his way from Denton Bridge to his home, two miles above this place. He is supposed to have fallen from a small canoe, in which he left the Bridge, about 6 o'clock in the evening. Several men have been engaged in hauling a seine to recover the body for some days past, but had not succeeded in finding it to yesterday at noon.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT.—The steamer Hugh Jenkins, owned by the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company, made her first trip to this place on Tuesday last The Jenkins is to run to this place regularly every Tuesday and Friday and return for Baltimore every Wednesday and Saturday. Fare two dollars.

LIGHT —The Messrs. Heritage have a supply of Kerosene, or coal oil, and beautiful lamps, which give a brilliant and steady light, at a cost of a half cent an hour. We would advise those in need of light to call at their store and examine the article and they will be so well pleased with it that they will purchase both lamp and oil.

From Texas.—The following letter from a private gentleman in Texas was received a few days ago by one our citizens, and has been kindly furnished us for publication.

"We have nothing here but excitement, mass meetings, petitions to the Governor to call the Legislature together, companies forming, great scarcity of provisions and but little money to buy them, and what will be the result I cannot tell. But one thing I do know, on account of the general short crop and the scarcity of provisions, the South never was in a worse situation to separate from the Union, which they are determined to do, unless some overtures are made to them by the free States. There is now many families in this State, on the point of suffering for provisions, and what they will do till another crop is made I cannot tell. We are bound to have a hard time, as we cannot collect debts; every thing has declined except provisions and of them there was none made for sale. What are you all doing in Maryland?

The Crisis in New York—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger of Monday, speaking of the business aspect of the times in that city, srys: "There is great distress in the Custom House and Post-office, owing to the non-payment of salaries. Postmaster Dix, within the past few days, has paid out about $1000 out of his private purse, to meet cases of pressing necessity, on the part of some of the clerks and other subordinates, who have families dependent upon them.

In a business respect, the week closing yesterday, was one of unprecendented gloom and despondency. Saturday was a hard day on all who had payments to meet. Several additional suspensions were reported.

Some of the dry goods houses are sending circulars to their customers, offering, for immediate payment, a settlement with the rate of discount, at the rate of 2 per cent. a month

Loans on call remain at about 7 per cent. on unexceptionable securities, but the best of paper is hard to sell lower than 15 per cent. per annum. The range is from that to 24. The applications at Bank are less freely met."

A FOOLISH MOVE.—We see by the Kent Conservator, that Robert H. Archer, of Harford county, calls upon the young men of the second Congressional district to form a regiment, whose services are to be tendered to the Governor of South Carolina, should they be needed.—Who are they to fight, the negroes or our Northern friends. There will be something done now. We think if Mr. Archer would visit South Carolina about this time, he could quiet things down there himself.

CONGRESS.—Both houses of Congress has been in session since the 3d inst., but little business of general interest has yet transpired. A committee of thirty-three, one from each State: has been appointed by the House, to adjust the difficulties at the South. The Committee is composed of 16 Republicans, 14 Democrats, and 3 Americans. Henry Winter Davis, represents Maryland, and Mr. Whiteley, Delaware, on the Committee.

"THE SOCIAL PRINCIPLE," *by Charles Leslie*, shall appear next week.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—All the delegates elected to the State Convention, which meets on Monday next, favors prompt secession.

The President of the United States has just been assured from an authentic source that the authorities of South Carolina will make no resistance, either to the collection of duties or to the Federal possession of the forts, guarding the Charleston harbor, during the remainder of his adminstration.

CALIFORNIA.—The full election returns have been received from every county in the State, showing the total vote to be 119,597, thus divided:

For Lincoln,	38,702
For Douglas,	38,060
For Breckinrige,	34,041
For Bell,	8,794

Notwithstanding this heavy vote, it is stated that the new census gives to the State only about 400.000 population, showing conclusively that the census agents have not faithfully performed their duty.

Large Yield of Turnips —Mr. Wm. Rowe, residing in the first district, in this county, raised the past season an average of nine hundred and thirty bushels of turnips per acre. This is an extraordinary yield of turnips, and we presume, will he hard to beat. Of the variety we are not informed.

Large Yield.—Mr. William Willson, residing near Boonville. in this county, raised the past season, a lot of beets of mammoth dimensions—three of which after being chopped up for the cattle, measured over a half bushel. A single one he gave to a neighbor, of only moderate size, weighed 7 pounds.

Resignation of Secretary Cobb.—There now seems to be no doubt that Secretary Cobb has resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

His friends say he will repair to Georgia to-day, being a candidate for member of the State Convention to assemble on the 7th of January. He has not attended the three last Cabinet meetings.

Municipal Election.—At the election for Mayor of Boston on Monday last, Mr. Wightman, (Democrat and Unionist,) was elected.

The Unionists have also a large majority in Council's. The following is the vote:

Mr. Wightman,	8,768
Mr. Kimball,	5,681

The Electoral Vote of Virginia.—The fact that the entire electoral vote of Virginia was, at the meeting of the electoral college, on Wednesday, thrown for Bell and Everett, has excited some comment, as the Governor had previously declared six Breckinridge and nine Bell electors 'legally' chosen, and given them their cirtificates accordingly. This was done in consequence of a large number of tickets, bearing the names of some of the electors wrongly spelt, not being counted, and also because of certain other informalities. In other words, the correction of the errors "technically" elected six Breckinridge men over as many Bell men, who were really elected in fact. At the meeting of the college, however, on Wednesday, the nine Bell men received a note from five ot the Breckinringe men, to the following effect:

"We feel constrained to say, that although by technical law we may be entitled to those certificates and to cast our votes as electors, we are satisfied that we were not elected in fact, and, therefore, we respectfully decline to take our seats in the electoral college."

The sixth Breckinridge elector was detained at home by sickness. On receiving the note, the Bell electors, whose duty it was to fill all the vacancies, proceeded to do so, and of course choose their own polititical friends. The entire electoral vote was then thrown for Bell and Everett.

The Alarm in South Carolina.

South Carolina, though hurrying on secession, is not without its alarms and apprehensions. A lady writing to her uncle in New York, says the family are preparing to go North.

"You may imagine, dear uncle, our situation, but you never can realize it in its fulness. Already we tremble in our own homes in anticipation and expectacy of what is liable to burst forth at any moment, *a negro insurrection*. Could you see the care and precaution displayed here by the proprietors of the negroes, not only planters, but others, you would not, for a moment, envy us our possessions. Not a night passes that we do not securely lock our field servants in their quarters; but our most loved and valued house servants, who in ordinary times we trust to any extent, are watched and guarded against with all the scrutiny and care that we possess. Our planters and owners of slave property do not allow their servants to have any intercourse with each other, and the negroes are confined strictly to the premises where they belong. We are all obliged to increase our force of overseers to prevent too free intercourse even among our own servants. The negroes feel and notice these new restraints, and naturally ask "Why is this?" But it is unnecessary for them to ask the question, for they all comprehend the cause as well as we who own them. They have already learned enough to give them an idea of what is going on in the State and Nation, and this knowledge they have not gained from Abolitionists, as some suppose, but from the conversation of their owners indiscreetly held in their presence. They have already heard of Lincoln's election, and have heard also that he is for giving them their liberty, and you may imagine the result.

You have heard that our servants all love their masters, and their master's families, and would lay down their lives for them—that the colored race in the South prefers slavery to freedom: that they would not be free if they could, &c., &c. That is but the *poetry* of the case, the *reality* consists in sleeping upon our arms at night: in double-bolting and barring our doors; in establishing and maintaining an efficient patrol force—in buying watch dogs, and in taking turns in watching our sleeping children, to guard them and ourselves from the vengeance of these same "loving servants."—a vengeance which, though now smouldering, is liable to burst out at any moment, to overwhelm the State in spite of the Palmetto flags or State precautions.

You of the North are not the only ones who are suffering financially by this new panic. The planters among us are really suffering from the depreciation of their property. Already negroes are not worth half price. No one dares to buy a servant, fearing lest he, in doing so, should be introducing upon his plantation one tinctured with the idea of freedom.

Now one word as to the military force of the State, to protect us against an insurrection. I presume, with the exception of Charleston, and perhaps a few larger towns, that the remainder of the State is situated very much as we are here; and I will give you an idea of how well prepared we are to resist a mob. Upon our place of about 1200 acres, we have: Of whites, males—husband, two overseers & my son of 18 years—total four; females; self and cousin, little Lucy and one of the overseer's wives—four; of whom only four at the most are capable of bearing arms—to offset which we have at least seventeen field hands, sturdy young negroes, besides the female servants. And this is a fair representation of the force upon our plantatsons. Considering such a state of facts do you blame me for desiring to absent myself, my husband and children from the State?

SAD AFFAIR —A young lady by the name of Miss Needles, of Philadelphia, on a visit Purser Hamblaton's, in the Bay Side, on Thursday morning last; drowned herself in the river just at the foot of the garden attached to the premises.—The circumstances, as we have heard are; early in the morning the servant girl carried water in the chamber of the young lady as usual when she was lying in bed. When breakfast was ready she was sent for, but could not be found.—When the fact was communicated to the family a general search about the premises was made, and not finding her, they repaired to the river, where they saw her floating, a corpse. She was dressed in her night clothes and it is supposed to be a case of somnambulism.—*Easton Gazette.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—It is stated by distinguished Senators, that Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury resigned to-day.

The amount received from customs last week, at New York, was about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one-third of which was in Treasury Notes; at this the cash receipts for December may be about eight hundred thousand; for the corresponding month of last year they were two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

It is understood that a Treasury loan for ten million dollars, with a pledge of sales of public lands for its redemption, is suggested by Mr. Hunter, as preferable to the authorization of the issue of more treasury notes.—The latter, it is supposed, would at once be at a discount in the money market. Only a few thousand dollars were received last week on loan account.

I hear that the President openly declares that he shall cause the revenue to be collected at Charleston, even if South Carolina secedes at the time contemplated by her statesmen.

Senator Saulsbury was not present at the caucuses of Southern Senators yesterday, being confined to his room by a severe throat disease.

Besides the South Carolina Senators, there are still absent from the city, Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, Mallory, of Florida, and Toombs, of Georgia.

It is understood that Senators Crittenden, Pearce, Green, Powell and Bayard, strongly urged the expediency of adopting measures on an accommodation of differences between the North and the South, but it is not to be disguised that the most moderate and conservative of Southern statesmen regard secession of several Southern States as inevitable.

It is stated to be an understanding here with Senators and Representatives from the five States that are early to secede from the Union, that their ordinance of secession is to declare that all laws and treaties of the United States shall stand until all efforts or plans for a reunion of the States shall have failed.

THE CRISIS—MOVEMENTS AT WASHINGTON.—Washington, Dec. 9.—While the most conservative members of Congress freely express the belief that there is no prospect whatever of preventing other States from following the secession example of South Carolina, others are yet hopeful that something may be done in the way of compromise, and which may at least hold the border slaveholding States in union with the non-slaveholding States. Among the plans suggested by gentlemen belonging to the better class of Congressmen is the establishment of a line, by an amendment of the Constitution, similar to the Missouri Compromise. Their amendments have been submitted to the consideration of members from all sections of the country. As they have received some degree of favor, it may be mentioned that they provide—

First, That territory shall not be acquired otherwise than by treaty.—Second—That the whole inhabitants of any territory, numbering twenty thousand shall have the right to elect all the officers necessary for its government under rules prescribed by act of Congress, and the Legislature may determine whether to recognize slavery or not during its territorial existence.

Third—That whenever any Territory, preparatory to its assuming State sovereignty, having white inhabitants equal in number required for a Representative in Congress, and having submitted its constitution to a vote of the people, applies for admission it shall be admitted into the Union, whatever may be its provisions in regard to slavery, upon an equal footing with the original States.

Fourth—That Congress shall not interfere with slavery where it exists under the sanction of law, nor shall it prohibit the transportation of slaves from one slave market to another.

NO MORE FOURTHS OF JULY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Charleston, Dec 8, 1860.—A bill was submitted on Thursday; in the Legislature, providing holidays to be observed thereafter in the State, on June 28th, the anniversary of the Battle of Fort Moultrie, Good Friday, Christmas, January 1st, Thanksgiving and Fast Days, omitting the Fourth of July.

The election count was finished today Judge Magrath leads the success full ticket. Messrs. Miles, Rhett and Spratt, are also elected. There is great rejoiceing to-night among the friends of the gentlemen elected.

Maryland Sentiment—The Baltimore correspondent of the Norfolk Day Book under date of Dec 3d, says:

"Senator Pearce of Maryland, was at Barnum's Hotel last night, and went over to the capitol this morning. He thinks the times imminently critical and dangerous; but does not agree with the movements towards secession in any form, of South Carolina, without due deliberation and consultation with her sister States in the South. He is especially conservative in his views and wants the rights of States protected and adjusted in the Union, not out of it. This I have no hesitancy in asserting is the opinion and wish of ninety-nine in every hundred citizens of our State."

The March of Death?—Thrilling Narrative of the Loss of the Jersey City.

The sad details of the loss of the propeller Jersey City on Lake Erie on the afternoon of Saturday, 24th of November, have at length been received. The annals of lake disasters present few incidents that can compare in intensity or horror with the simple narrative of the survivors of the wreck. After describing the terrible gale of wind, the blinding snow-storm, and the final wreck of the steamer, the account proceeds:

Captain Monroe immediately ordered every one to the hurricane deck as the only chance of safety. A number, heedless of his warnings, jumped into the life-boat and made for the shore. They were all lost among the breakers. Soon after grounding the propeller keeled over, broadside to the seas, and with her deck exposed to the action of the waves. Her deck-load was at once washed off, and the repeated blows of the huge waves stove in her decks and dashed her sides into pieces. The hurricane deck with its load of half frozen sufferers, floated towards the shore.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the hurricane deck grounded within a short distance from the shore in shallow water. At this moment a boy who was on the wreck was washed off by the waves, but was rescued by Captain Monroe. After this the boy became frightened for the first time, and clung eagerly to his preserver. Captain Monroe fastened a plank life-preserver to his body, and taking the boy in his arms, leaped into the water and waded ashore. As the boy was landed his suspenders broke and his pantaloons fell about his ankles, where they froze in a solid mass, chaining him to the spot where he stood.—In a few moments the half-naked boy was dead.

Capt. Monroe walked back to the piece of wreck and directed his comrades where to leap so as to strike in the shallowest water. One by one the leap was made in safety, until but one was left on board, and that one was Mr. A. H. Derby, the clerk of the propeller. He was seen sitting on the wreck with his head bent down as if in despair. Cap. Monroe called him by name, but he did not answer, although his mouth opened. To a second hail he again opened his mouth, without giving any articulate sound. Captain Monroe and engineers Manchester and Cummings went to the wreck and after considerable difficulty got off the helpless man.

Capt. Monroe took Derby on his back, while the two engineers steadied his legs so as to prevent the waves washing him off. In this way the party waded through the water, ice making on them at every step, the surf dashing around them, the bitter wind freezing their hands and faces, and the blinding snow obscuring their view.

On reaching the shore, Capt. Monroe attempted to lower Derby to his feet, but found it impossible to let him down. The living bearer had frozen fast to his dead burden.

The captain's arms were frozen stiff and clasped around the arms of the dead man. The two engineers were also so frozen about the hands that they could render no assistance.—Finding it impossible to rid himself of his burden in any other way, Captain Monroe flung himself on the ground, head foremost, and thus 'spilled' the dead man from his shoulder. But he had escaped from one horrible dilemma only to find himself in another.—His trowsers were frozen so stiff up to his hips that he was as much unable to rise as if his legs had been encased in lengths of stove pipe, and his companions could render him no assistance. At a short distance was the body of a man, frozen in a sitting position. Captain Monroe managed to roll himself to the body, and by it climbed to his feet.

This little party of survivors now set out on their painful march towards the lighthouse, which was at no great distance. They had got safety along until within about three hundred years of the house, when a small creek impeded their progress. First Engineer Manchester attempted to cross the creek, but abandoned it and returned to the shore, where he sat down exhausted and despairing. Second engineer Cummings came up and endeavored to encourage him to further efforts, but in vain. Captain Monroe begged Manchester to rise and make an attempt to get around the creek, telling him the lighthouse was close by. "It's of no use, Captain," said the unfortunate man, "I can't go any further."

Cummings placed his arm around the body of his comrade in order to lift him to his feet, but at that moment the icy hand of death was laid on both, and, clasped in each other's arms, face almost touching face, with words of friendly cheer frozen in the utterance, these two brave men—Manchester and Cumming—perished within a few minutes walk of safety, In this position they were afterwards found by the party sent in search.

Captain Monroe succeeded in reaching the lighthouse in safety, although badly frozen. Out of the twenty two who had formed the crew and passengers of the ill-fated Jersey City, but five survived, being Capt. Monro, two fireman, the wheelsman, and one passenger. The others either perished in the waves, or were frozen to death in that awful death march.

Latest from the South.
The Secession Feeling in Florida.

CHARLESTON Dec. 6th.—Senator Yulee, of Florida, has written a letter from Washington to the Legislature of the State, announcing that upon learning at any time of the determination of Florida to dissolve connection with the Northern States, he will promptly and joyously return home to support the banner of the State to which he owes allegiance.

Colonel Blackburn, federal marshal for the northern district of Florida, is closing up to business of his office preparatory to resigning. The secession feeling in Florida is quite as universal as in South Carolina.

The Georgia and S. Carolin Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6th.—The Georgia Senate has rejected the bill calling a convention of Southern States. This is viewed as an indication of the intention of Georgia to secede separately.

The election for delegates to the South Carolina convention was a quiet one.—A very full vote was polled. The result will not be known till to-morrow.—It is generally conceded that Inglis will lead the tike. Miles, it is also conceded, is

The President Determined to Act a Colision—the Treasury—The Compromise Committee.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The President to day explicitly expressed his determination to send no more troops to the forts near Charleston, and said that everything would be done on his part to avoid a collision. Maj Alexander has made no request for reinforcements, and it is represented that the best feeling exists between the garrison at Fort Moultrie and the citizens of Charleston.

As an expedient for raising funds to meet the present wants of the treasury, a member of the committee of ways and means has suggested that immediate payment of the duties on merchandize now in the public warehouses be enforced.

It is not probable that the select committee of the House will meet before next week. The opinion is well founded that Messrs Hawkins and Boyce are the only two who will ask to be excused from serving thereon. The indications are that their request will not be granted.

Mr. Lincoln's Opinion of the President's Message

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 5.—A synopsis of the President's message reached Mr Lincoln this morning. He comments very severely on its accusatory tone towards the North, and says his own views are misrepresented.

A Great Country."—The census show that the annual increase in the population of the United States since 1700 is about three per cent. In 1715, the population of the colonies was 482.000. of which 58,500 were negro slaves. The present population is about 30,000.000, of whom about 4,000,000 are negroes. Our public schools are attended by 4,000,000 of children; we owe about $260 000.000, of which $96,000,000 are held by foreigners It takes 750 paper mills and 2.000 steam engines to supply our publishers and newspapers with printing paper, at a cost $27,000,000 per annum.

The Murder of the Milliner in New York.—The New York papers, of Saturday, give the following particulars of the murder of Mrs. Schaak, in that city, on Friday morning:

"She had been partially indisposed from the effects of a cold, and had arranged Elizabet McMahon, a girl of thirteen years old, to bring her meals from Mrs. Davis, boarhouse on Eleventh street. About eight o'clock, on Friday morning, Elizabeth went for her breakfast, and brought it in twenty minutes afterward. She left the place a few moments later, when the murderer, who had been watching his opportunity, entered, and locking the door, approached stealthily behind her, and struck her over the head. No less than eighteen wounds were inflicted upon her head and face, and splinters of glass and earthenware showed that a pitcher and some bottles had been employed, as well as mahogany chair, to accomplish the crime. The hands of the assassin were wounded in the struggle, and evidences were numerous that he had bled profusely while robbing the premises.

Texas and Gov. Houston.

Governor Houston promises to resign if the people of the State demand the convoking of the Legislature. The following is a passage from Governor Houston's letter, dated November 25, in reply to parties in the State who asked his opinion:

"I need not assure you that whenever the time shall come when we must choose between a loss of our constitutional rights and revolution, I shall choose the latter, and if I, who have led the people of Texas in stormy times of danger, hesitate to plunge into revolution now, it is not because I am ready to submit to Black Republican rule, but because I regard the Constitution of my country, and am determined to stand by it. Mr. Lincoln has been constitutionally elected, and much as I deprecate his success, no alternative is left me but to yield to the Consitution. The moment that instrument is violated by him I will be foremost in demanding redress and the last to abandon my ground.

"When I contemplate the horrors of war, such as a dissolution of the Union will ultimately force upon us, I cannot believe that the people will rashly take a step fraught with these consequences.—They will consider well the blessings of the Government we have, and it will only be when the grievances we suffer are of nature that, as freemen, we can no longer bear them, that they will raise the standard of revolution. Then, the civilized world, our own conciences and prosperity will justify us. If that time should come,

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