To ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of The Press exceeds that of any other daily paper in Philadelphia, with a single exception. Satisfactory proof of this fact will be cheerfully given to advertisers.

Finer Page-Diplomatic Movements; Can an Individual Secodo?; The Heart of the American People Beating high for the Honor and Safety of trol the telegraphic wires, or manufactured by the Country, as in 1813; The Fugitive slave Law; other parties, to deceive the public. Secretary Thempson's Resignation-His Letter to sident and the Reply; Our New York Letter: Mr. Lincoln's Administration-Senator Sew tiful Rival-Romantin Adventures of a Fascina ting Countess; The Civil War in Mexico; Marine

A Word for the President. The effect of the attitude that has been a sumed by the President of the United States in favor of maintaining the laws upon the basis that "the Union must and shall be preserved," will be most salutary. It will do much to unite the friends of the Union, especially if the Republicans in Congress, who are now rallying around him, should respond to the expectation of the people by making every effort to strengthen the supporters of the Constitution in the border slave States. Nothing could give us more pleasure than to speak kindly of JAMES BUOMANAN. When, more than three years ago, we were constraine to denounce his Kansas policy, it required a struggle such as those only can under stand who are called upon to separate from an old friend, and to substitute the language of harshness for that of confidence and esteem We have no disposition to recall the un pleasant past. Our duty is with the present and the inture. In this spirit we are disposed to construe the whole of Mr. Buchanan's conduct since the meeting of Congress charitably. That he has exercised undue leniency towards the Disunionists is true. That he has indulged the malcontents in his Cabinet to an extraor. dent in office is no less embarrassed and fetdinary degree is also true, and that he has tered. He, too, looks around in vain for aid from withstood the appeals of those who have insisted that he should take strong action, with seeming stubbornness, cannot be denied; States. But as these two distinguished men are but may not his conduct in these respects now operate to put the men who are intent | that are hawking and tearing at the vitals of the upon breaking up the Confederacy in a more fatal and indefensible position than ever?

May it not awaken in every patriotic heart—
particularly among those who have pleaded solved to maintain the laws, and both covenanted particularly among those who have pleaded that force should not be used against the South -the strongest detestation of the opponents of that irresistible devotion to the country, without which the country cannot be saved or the laws executed ? The votes in the popu lar branch of the National Legislature show that an overwhelming majority of that body is resolved to stand by the Executive, and to hold up his hands in every coming effort to

protect the integrity of the Union. The large class who have followed Mr. Bu-CHANAN's lead in the free States, and who con tinue to hold offices under him there and elsewhere, and who have co-operated with him in his general policy, will now, we doubt not find it to be their interest, as it unquestionably is their obligation, to unite with every other class in surrounding him with the stronges manifestations of public opinion. Pitiable, most pitiable, however, in contras

with the ground taken by the President after ists in Congress and in the Southern States. many cases, encouraging their errors, but they free institutions. have embarked in a personal crusade upon him. The very organ which he has fed and fattened —conducted by a recent British subject—the missalled Washington Constitution, that could not have existed a day without the patronage of the Executive, has turned upon him with the fury of the byena, and is now engaged in ridiculing and defaming him. The Disurion The Disurion The very organ which has a conducted by a recent British subject—the missalled Washington Constitution, that could his prophecy, at the Astor-House dinner, that house dinner, that time our national troubles would be honorably and permanently adjusted. He has a copied the portfolio of the State Department under the fury of the byena, and is now engaged in ridiculing and defaming him. The Disurion that many grave objections exist. No. no! For preparing to defend the weal the Southern harbors? No, no! But because he is following the inevitable logic of his outh. and, obeying the injunctions of the Constitution, which they have trampled under foot, announced his determination to see that the laws of Consider the second to the second that the laws of Consider the second to the second that the laws of Consider the second the second that the laws of Consider the second the second that the laws of Consider the second the second that the laws of Consider the second the second that the laws of Consider the second the second the second the second the second the second that the laws of Consider the second th gress are enforced.

It is upon such a record as this that these men expect to go before the civilized world, to make war upon the peace and society of our happy country-to inaugurate a civil conflict of unexampled barbarity and protracted horror, and to establish a new government, and open commercial relations with other nations. Who supposes that any cause thus championed can succeed? Who believes that an experitriumph? Should blood be shed in Charleston the United States. It will be shed in the face of the fact that the President has done all in his power to assure the Southern people of his earnest sympathy with them in their early demands and recent complaints. It will be shed in the face of the manifestations of friendship and brotherhood on the part of the Northern people. The consequences be on the head of those who have provoked them The advocates of the American Union may therefore, freely refer their case to the judg ment of Christendom. There is not an Eng lish statesman who, contemplating the events of the last two months, will not see that never in the world's history has so unfounded unjust, and cruel a crusade been waged upon established laws and institutions as that of the Disunionists upon the Federal Government and never has such a crusade been so in dulgently and mercifully treated by men in power.

Therefore, let no man who loves his coun try fail to support James Buchanan in his pre sent attitude. There is now no portion of the people of the free States that can have any reasonable excuse for refusing to co-operat with the Federal Government, and we look forward to the patriotic men of the South to join hands with their brothers of the North and the Northwest in this hely work.

Feeling for the Union in the Interior. An idea of the intense enthusiasm for the Union, and the preservation of the laws under the Constitution, that animates the people o the interior, may be gathered from the follow ing extract from a letter, written by an intelligent citizen of Phonixville, Chester county, Pa., describing a meeting lately held in that place to sustain Major Andreson:

place to sustain Major Anderson:

I can give you no idea of the meeting. It was a glorious one, the hall filled to overfiewing and certainly two or three hundred unable to get in Perfect ananimity prevailed throughout, and the wildest excitement prevailed. The resolutions were strong against secession, in favor of the laws, and the Constitution are it is. These were unanimously adopted—their adoption being moved by Dr. Heckel, one of the leading Demograts of the place. Speeches were made by Republicans, Bell men, and Democrate—all breathing a strong Union sentiment and expressing a determination to aid in preserving the Jovernment. The Jacksonian sentiment, "The Union shall and must be preserved," was the sentiment of the meeting. The Phonix Brass Band, which, you know, is one of the best in the country, played the national airs amidés scenes which completely baffle description, and when it gave South Carolina "Hall Columbia," the enther days of the people was at its highest pitch. The previous of the street of the arrives of the street of the service of the street of the proposed of t described. Cheer after cheer was given for G Boott, Cass, Hicks of Maryland, Johnson of J nessee, and others who stood up for the right. Griffin, as a Lincoln man, proposed cheers for channy, because at last he had consented to right. Some eight or ten specches were mide, and the meeting lasted until a late hour, the band laying: "Yankee Doodle" as the significant took place. This eld tune was encored, and under its influence the people were apparently crasy This, in brief, is about the character of the Union

Major Anderson and the Star of the ! West.

By our telegraphic despatches from Charleston, it will be seen that the intelligence we culated through our city yesterday, and caused general rejoicing, because it indicated that he necessity for a resort to warlike measures had been postponed, was evidently a forgery, either fabricated by the Secessionists, who con-

It will be seen, by the correspondence be tween Major Andenson and Governor Pick-ENS, that the former has thrown the whole re Parody—" Woodman, Spare that Tree;" Personal sponsibility of deciding the course he is to purand Political; General News; Proceedings of Sucupen the Administration. If he once opens City Councils; From Utah, FOURTH PAGE-A his powerful and commanding batteries against Letter from Vice President Breckinridge-His the South Carolinians, he can do them incal-Views on the Crisis; The Empress Eugenie's Beau- culable damage; but, at the same time, he will render a contest of the most sanguinary character inevitable. Naturally enough, he shrinks from this task, unless he is fully assured of the sympathy and support of the Government, of which he is, after all, a mere agent. The country will await with the greatest anxiety the decision of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, who in their deliberations should remember that if a resolute stand is to be made against those who have resolved to destroy the Confederacy, no stronger and better rallying-point can be found than Fort Sumpter, under the command of a faithful soldier, who has won the sympathies of every patriot in the whole nation, and whom an immense majority of the American people are determined to sustain at all hazards.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, January 10, 1881. Let us be thankful for one bright augury While the President elect is surrounded with hi own troubles; while he finds it difficult to construct his Cabinet for his new Administration while the Union men of the South, anxious to say tain him in all patriotic efforts, are forced, in the midst of a raging fanaticism, to decline entering the list of his constitutional advisers, the Presiis compelled to seek for counsellors in the free

the Southern statesmen. As one after another of the Disunionists retire from his official family he equally annoyed and obstructed by the factions to carry out the glerious declaration of Andrew Jackson, that "The Union must and shall be pregerved." There is, in this single fact, everything to com-

bine patriotic people in one irresistible brother-hood. There is everything in it to inspire the Republicans with the most conservative and conciliatory impulses. There is everything in it to blot out divisions in the free States, to encourage the good men in the slave States, and to strangthe the arm so long impaired and paralyzed-the arm of the Government itself. Now, while the Republi-cans are arraying themselves in solid column in support of James Buchanan, those who have op sed the Republicans are preparing to do the same thing for Abraham Lincoln. Thus, the policy of the last days of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan will, of necessity, become the policy of the Administration of Lincoln. In proportion as the one does right, the other can do no wrong. What a tribute to the foresight of our Revolutionary fathers! What a vindication of those who so framed our complex yet simple form of Government tha two men, each representing distinct and differen his forbearance in regard to their aggressions lides, should, after a long conflict, be forced by the and exactions, is the dilemma of the Disunion-injunctions of the fundamental law and the examples of the past, and their obligations, present and Not only do they refuse to give credit to Prospective, to abandon all rivalries and all anthe President for overlooking and, in which is the foundation of the superstructure of our

part as would strengthen the new dynasty of which he is to become so distinguished a member. There is no man living in the free States who could per form an act of self-abnegation more effectually and gracefully than: William H. Seward. Public

and smooth seas, but for trying emergencies, and they never will be forgiven by their countrymen or by posterity, if they do not stand ready to sacri fice everything for the preservation of the Union You may therefore look for a bold, startling, and fearless speech from the undoubted leader of the Republican party, or I will be greatly mistaken.

The greatest act of Sir Robert Peel's life was when he turned square upon his own record and accepted the record of his political opponents for can succeed? Who believes that an experi-ment so fool-hardy, and so inexcusable, will He was bitterly assailed by his former partisans, but his country sustained him, and now, in looking bay, it will be shed in defence of the laws of over his career, nothing in all his experience reflects more honor upon his name. It is impossible for Mr. Seward to make a degrading or humilia. ting concession. He has said too much, and gone too far to unsay certain doctrines which he has laid down, but possessing singular individuality and in-trapidity, and looking into the future with prophetic gaze, he may be able to point out an original path and at least furnish an alterative which may change the present sinking condition of the country. It is absurd for mere party men to complain of others who are looking out for the best way to keep this Republic together. The true statesman is that man who attempts to provide the best remedy to effect this object, and he is simply a quack who deals in absurd impracticabilities and empty generalities.

A good deal of curiosity is manifested to-day to

know what course Senators Davis and Brown wil take, now that their State has formally resolved to secode from the American Union. Will they wait to be officially apprised of the fact, or will they retire at once from the Government? "The latter course would seem to be consistent with the character of Sensior Davis. He is a soldier and a gentleman, unaccustomed to take unfair advantages, and, although he may be disposed to remain in the Sonate to give his opinions of all who have taken ground against the policy of himself and his friends, how can he do so when his State is subconfess I will be much surprised if he should not follow the example of the South Carolina Senators who anticinated the action of their State, by ye cating their seats, on the ground that she intended

Much mortification is expressed by many good men that your Legislature has not, before this repealed those portions of your State act of 1847, objected to by the South. This is no time for haggling. If the Legislature of Pennsylvania could, by a firm and united action, give a practical evi-dence of its devotion to the Union, by removing all this offensive legislation from your statute b in accordance with the patriotic recommendations of Gevernor Packer, it would be the first effective voice from the free States, and would do infinite good in strengthening the Union-loving men in the border States. I am surprised that any true friend of Abraham Lincoln does not see that this is the only way to give him a tranquil administration, and that the example of Corwin, Banks Weed, and others, is not everywhere promptly

followed by the Republicans. Miss Cushman's Benefit. Miss Cashman takes her farewell benefit at the Academy this evening, selecting for the occasion her most renowned Shakspearean oreation, Romeo in the tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." It was in this play, with her sister Susan as Juliet, that she created so prefound a sensation in England, rivet-ing public attention, and fixing her popularity as a great artiste, who had both the power to conceive and ability to execute a new rendition of a rôle in which so many leading actors had preceded her.

The event of this evening will be doubly inte resting by the re-entre of the deservedly great Philadelphia faverite, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, who to grace the occasion, has consented to appear as Tuitet to Miss Cushman's Romeo - a part in which she but recently won, the highest encomiums in New York—and one in which her unquestionable talents are displayed to the greatest advantage. Mrs. Bowers has been too long absent from the Philadelphia stage, and we feel assured her return to it, brief though it be, will be warmly greeted.

Mr. Booth's benefit last night was a perfect verflow, there being only standing room on the

Another Disappointment by Beecher. Pursuant to an announcement that the Rev Concert Hall, before the People's Literary Instipublished yesterday morning, of an attack tute, last evening, an immense audience was at upon the steamer Star of the West, is fully tracted to that locality at the appointed hour—a confirmed. The dennatch unronting to come quarter before eight o'clock. Concert Hall was confirmed. The despatch purporting to come quarter before eight o'clock. Concert Hall was from Captain McGowan, and announcing his safe arrival at his destination, which was cir. rived without Mr Beecher's making his appearance. The audience began to manifest some signs of impationce. Mr. White, secretary of the Institute, came upon the platform and stated, as a pacifier, that Mr. B. was momentarily expected to arrive. At this, the audience resolved themselves into a reading and conversation society, until they could be better entertained. Fifteen minutes more elapsed, without bringing the suspense to any more favorable issue, when a second announcement was made by Mr. White, that there was now no probaof the lecturer's having arrived by o'clock line from New York, and that the carliest oment at which he could reach the hall by the four-o'clock line was half-past eight. If any of the audience declined to walt, under the circumstances, they could have their tickets returned to them at the door. Some twenty-five minutes more were thus endured, during which we do not be-lieve twenty persons left the hall, until at twenty fore nine Mr. White again appeared, saying that he had not words to express his own appreciation—and those for whom he spoke—for their kind forbearance. The four P. M train from New York had arrived without the lecturer, and all that the audience could now do, was to pass out and receive their tickets, for which the money would be repaid at the hall to-morrow, (to day,) i desired. The disappointment was received with the utmost good temper, especially when we consider that this is the third time that Mr Beecher has tested the indulgence of Philadelphia audience in the same way. Nor do we forget that on another occasion he entered the platform of the same hall nearly an nour after the time appointed and delivered his lecture, without a single allusion to the delay, either by way of apology or explanation. We hope, for his own sake, that he will have a good reason to offer for his nonappearance last evening, although even this will be a poor compensation for the loss of an evening to so large an assembly. Estimating the audience at two thousand persons (and we presume it was no less) at an average of three hours for each, the aggregate amount of time vertually destroyed by this unkept engagement is six thousand hours, or five hundred days, allowing twelve hours to each.
Great as are Mr. Beecher's profits as a lecturer, if he were obliged to foot the bill for all the lost time which his frequent disappointments here and elsewhere consion, it would probably swallow them all up, and his enormous church salary into the bargain. BY THE MIDNIGHT MAILS.

Seizure of the U.S. Arsenal at Mount Vernon and of Fort Morgan.

[From the Mobile Register, Jan. 6.] The night of the 3d and 4th instant will be me-morable for an ovent which in its moral effect and political significance is one of the most important in the current history of the times—the science by the people of Alabama and Georgia, and perhaps other Sistes, of all the military property of the Federal Government within their limits. Acting under an order (sent by telegraph) of the Governor, who placed D. Deadbetter, late Captain United States Engineers, in command of the expedition, and for this purpose made him his special aid, with the rank of colonel, the following companies left the city on the steamer Setma, at 11 o'clock, on the night of the 3d inst, their destination being the United States Arsenal at Mount Vernon:

o'clock, on the night of the 3d inst, their destination being the United States Arsenal at Mount
Vernon:

The Washington Light Infantry, Captain A.
Gracie; Mobile Rifle Company, Captain L. T.
Woodruff; Gardes Lafayette, Captain Beleo;
German Faselliers, Lieutenant Emrleh.

It is a remarkable fact that although the arsenal
is situated only twenty-eight miles from the city,
and the object of the expedition was bruited about
several hours before its departure, Capt. Rono, in
charge of the arsenal, was taken by surprise.
Having but a handful of men at his command,
and without the faintest prospect of reinforcement or retreat, it would have been not only
foolhardy but criminal in that gallant officer
to offer resistance. All the dispositions were,
however, taken against even the possibility of such an attempt. The grounds covered by
the arsenal comprise some thirty-five acros, and
are enclosed by a wall fourteen feet high. Yet
the Guard Lafsyette, detsched as a scaling party
to the rear, were within the wall as soon, if not
earlier than any of the other detachments. With
regular Zouave agility, most of them, not waiting
to apply the ladders inside, leaped from the fourteen-feet wall, while the other detachments forced
the gates. Had there been a strong defensive
force they would have made no effectual resistance,
as adden was the surprise, and so rapid the whole
movement.

In the arsenal were found 20,000 stand of arms,

lovement.
In the arsenal were found 20,000 stand of arms, leaders in the Senate upbraid him—for what?

For taking the lives of the Southern people?

Were not inspired by a patriotic sentiment, policy

Were not inspired by a patrioti lery," Osp:: Ketchum, Coi: John B. Todd Com-manding, embarked on board the steamer Kate Dale, for the lower bay, reached Kort Morgan about 3 o'clock and quietly took possession.

> THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS - Daily intelligence of important events reaches every portion of the country. Thus, this morning we have news that South Carolina has fired into the steamer Star of he West; that the Governor of Alabama has de spatched five companies to seize United States fort spatched five companies to seize United States forts in Florida, under invitation from the Governor of that State; and that a party professing to be North Carolina State treops had gone to seize Fort Johnson, in North Carolina; and further, that Virginia, ere the close of this week, will have called a State Convention to meet on the 18th of February, under circumstances rendering it certain that if things remain here as at present, an overwhelming majority in favor of immediate action in connection with the movements of the extreme South will be elected to that Convention. We have for a month past pointed out the inevitaaction in connection with the movements of the extreme South will be elected to that Convention. We have for a month past pointed out the inevitable fact that unless a settlement be speedily arrived at by Congress, the 4th of March next will find seven States seceded, and the rest of the slave holding States prepared to follow their example, unless ample constitutional guarantees be accorded to them. And that the North will then find themselves compelled to select between permitting the whole fifteen to leave the Union peaceably, the acceptance of the propositions of the border States, to keep them in the Union if that be possible, or civil war between sixteen States on one side, and fifteen on the other. Does any man still fail to comprehend that affairs are promptly drifting to that condition? The idea that the Republican party in Congress, while remaining in their present attitude, can hope to escape responsibility for it equal to that of the Disunionists per ex at the South, is prepostorous; yet they are evidently still playing with the difficulty as though not aware that the country knows well that it is in their power to settle the whele trouble is twenty-four hours.—Washington Star.

> ARRIVALS FROM CHARLESTON.—The wife of Ma ARRIVALS FROM CHARLESTON.—The wife of Major Andersen arrived in this city on Tuesday and left this morning for New York.
>
> Last night Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Donbledsy, wives of officers at Fort Sumpler, arrived by the Southern boat. We hear that the Charleston people refused to harbor them in that city, but ean hardly believe this of a people so proverbial for gallantry as the South Carolinians. It may net be generally known that Mrs. Foster is the daughter of Weir, the artist and painter of the best national ploture we have—i. c. "The Embarkation of the Pilgrims"—at the Capitol.—IVashington Star.

THE SECRETARY SHIP OF THE INTERIOR.—Gen.
Dix, Postmaster of New York, is here. Simultaneous with his departure from New York comes a runor that the Secretaryship of the Interior Department has been tendered to him. We believe he came here on the President's invitation, lieve ne came nore on the President's invitation, but are satisfied that, at noon to-day, the President had not concluded to whom to offer the Secretaryship above referred to. Nevertheless, that will probably be determined on in Cabinet council to-day; and if it be General John A. Dix, the selection will be a fortunate one.—IVashington Star.

THE MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION .- Immediately after the receipt, this morning, of the despatch anneuncing the formal passage of the secession act by the Mississippi Convention, it was said around the Capitot that the delegation from that State would formally withdraw from Congress ere the close of to-day's session. We, however, deubt the feat Warthington State the close of to-day's session V the fact.—Washington Star.

THE Raleigh Standard reports more expul-The Raleigh Standara reports more slone from South Carolina. It says:
"We learn that on Tuesday morning last some eight or nine persons passed through this place on their way North from South Carolina, in charge of their way North from South Carolina, in charge of their way North from South Carolina, in charge of the says with their heads shaved. We Adams' Express, with their heads shaved. We understand these persons presented a forlorn appearance every way. They said they were served thus on account of their Union sentiments, but this cannot be true. They must have used so expressions against the institution of slavery."

OIL WELLS IN KENTUCKY—Oil wells are among the new features of Bourbon county, Kentucky. The Paris Cittzen, of December 21, says: 'A gentleman living near the Levy, beyond Flat Rock, informs us that, having, some time since, seen indications of the existence of oil in the earth near his residence, he determined to ascertain in what quantities it might be found. He sank two wells, one of them seventy feet and the other about one hundred and sixty feet deep, with the most satisfactory results. From these wells he has gathered several gallons of ell, which has been analyzed, and proved to be of the best quality. All that is now lacking is to test the abundance of the supply, which will be done as soon as a suitable pump has been obtained to draw the oil to the surface. The gentleman siluded to has vieited the oil regiens in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and assures us that he finds, where he has been experimenting, all the indications of the presence of oil that are found there. Among these indications are the character of the rock passed through, and the presence, in very large quantities, of inflammable gas. OIL WELLS IN KENTUCKY-Oil wells are

took place. This eld tune was encored, and under its industries the people were apparently crasty. This, in brief, is about the character of the Union meeting of the unamployed workingmen of Phenixville. It was an entire success.

The meeting alluded to was called by the unemployed workingmen of Phenixville, and the resolutions, which we published the other day, express the strongest devotion to the Union.

Balk of Furnitures this Moning. The stock of elegant household furniture to be sold at auction this morning at Birch & Boh's auction store. No. 19 Moning at Birch & Boh's auction store. No. 20 Moning at Birch & Boh's auction store. No. 21 Moning at Birch & Boh's auction store. No. 22 Moning at Birch & Boh's auction store. No. 24 Moning at Birch & Boh's auction store. No. 25 Moning at Birch & Boh's auction store. No. 26 Moning at Birch & Boh's auction store. No. 26 Moning at Birch & Boh's auction store. No. 27 Moning at Birch & Boh's auction store. No. 27 Moning at Birch & Boh's auction store. No. 28 Moning at Birch & Boh's auction store. No. 29 Moning at Birch & Boh's auction store. No. 20 Moning at Birch THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAU TRADE.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1861. The House Committee on the Presi-dent's Message. The Speaker appointed the following committee to consider the President's special message, under the resolution and instructions moved yesterday by Mr. Howard, of Michigan, and adopted by the

House:
Messrs. Howard, of Michigan; Branch, of North Carolina; Dawes, of Massachusetts; John Cochrane, of New York; Hickman, of Penesyl-

vania.
This is a strong committee, and it is expected that a majority of it will persist in insti rigid investigation into the manner in which the Administration has discharged its duties to the country.

A Force Bill. The House will meet the responsibility thrown upon it by the President by adopting, at the first opportunity, the force bill recently reported from the Committee on the Judiciary by Mr. Binghan, of Ohio. It will then remain for the Senate an Mr. Buchanan to do their part towards providing for the enforcement of the laws.

Effect of the News of the Attack upon the Star of the West. War now is considered inevitable. Even the Charleston to-day, admit that all hope of compromise is past, and are hourly expecting to receive intelligence of a fight between Major ANDERSON and the South Carolina troops, which, it is expected, will be the signal for a united South, and an attempt, led by Virginia, to capture the Federal capital, and take possession of the paraphernalia of the Government. It is to be feared that no nion." and that she will step hetween the traiter and the vengeance of the law, threatening that if an attempt is made to punish them, and they are not allowed to go on and consummate their treason by breaking up the Union, she will enrol himself on their side, and thus end all hope for a peaceable settlement of our difficulties. Some foar that Mr. Buchanan again hesitates, some tear that Mr. Bouldman again hesitates, and that he will not rolnforce Major Anderson, and they allege that the Brooklyn was sent out from Norfolk to intercept the Star of the West, as soon as it was assortained that the last despatch Star of the West, and signalled the fact to the cocommunicating her real orders and countermand-ing the order for Charleston, had not reached New as the fact was signalled, all Morris Island was York in time, and that vessel is now looking for astir, and the men were at their posts before the her, and, will bring her force up to Fort Monroe. orders were given. They remained in anxious In view of this state of affairs the worst is to be ex- suspense, but ready for what they believed was In view of this state of affairs the worst is to be expected, and even the public property in Washings of come—namely, a voiley from Fort Sumpton city is not entirely safe. General Scorr seems to entertain this opinion, for troops are daily arriving here, and at posts in this vicinity, and I learn that Major Harver Brown, the commanding Morris Island, three-quarters of a mile from the learn that Major Harvey Brown, the commanding Morris Island, infec-quarters of a muse from the officer at this post, arrived here last night to make the necessary arrangements for bringing on two light batteries and one heavy battery. It is not improbable also, that as affording a fine school for furled, a succession of heavy shots was fired. The practice, the West Point cadets may be brought vessel continued at increased speed, but one or here temporarily.

Senator Cameron and the Cabinet. It is not true that Senator Camenon has dethe Treasery Department; but his friends will be setting with nothing less. They insist that Ponn-sylvania, which nominated and elected Mr. Lin-that its guns were run out of the embrazures bearsplyania, which nominated and elected Mr. Lint that its guns were run out of the embraze coln upon the tariff issue, shall have her great ing on Morris Island and Fort Moultrie interests represented in the proper department of the incoming Administration, and say that they are determined to test the firmness of the new President, and to ascertain whether the combinations which have been formed to make him recall and re-embarked for Fort Sumpter. the pledge which they claim he has given that Gen Canenon shall have the seals of the Tressury, can possibly prove successful.

for Camenor shall have the scale of the Treessury, can possibly prove successful.

Major Anderson and the Secessionists.

It cannot be believed that Major Amprison will be a quiet looker-on if the vessels destined for Fort in the tree period of the sease of the fort Moultrie, which are entirely under the command of his guns. Already he has given notice to the revolutionary authorities at Charleston that they must expect the worst from him if they attack the American flag, whether in or outside of the fort

The Way Steamer Brocklyn.

The Way Steamer Brocklyn.

From a man just returned from Norfolk, I learn that the Hooflyn, previous to receiving orders to sail, was prepared for an attack of Governor the first to sail, was prepared for any emergency, atthough marines prepared for any emergency, atthough the requirements of the guns were shotted, and the crew and marines prepared for any emergency, atthough the maneyed them there were some few siding with South Carolina.

Reinforcements for the Secessionists.

The Corolina gainst the large of my Government was committed without your eantein or authority.

Under that they for frained from opening fire upon your hatteries. I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to ask whether the above-mentioned action the test the American flag, whether in or outside of the fort

The Way Steamer Brooklyn.

From a man just returned from Norfolk, I learn that the Hooflyn, previous to receiving orders to sail, was prepared for an attack of Governor was an authority of the sail of the fort was an authority of the fort was an authority of the sail of the fort was an authority of the fo

Troops are pouring into Charleston from all quar-ters, if for no other purpose but to enjoy the fun. The worst effect, however, of a fight at Charleston will be felt in other Southern States. The conser unionists and the rabble, all suffering now from the calamities of the present hard times. Not having anything to lose, they will readily embark in any soheme which promises them relief, and promises are something of which the feeeders are not in

The Necessity of a Compromise. If, by a fair compromise, the friends of the Union could gain the active aid of the conservative portion of the South, we could casily find means to stop seccession in the Cotton States. There is no necessity of sending down armies from the North, as some now propose; we have better and far more efficient means. Let the President issue a proolemation, and declare the ports of entry of the seceding States closed, warning all foreign vessels, on the penalty of confiscation, to enter any one of them, and the Seceders will soon find out that it is better to be in than out of the Union. No vessel will then be permitted to ship their cotton and import the necessary things which they do not manufacture themselves. Times are hard now with them, but they will be worse Counter revolutions will soon follow in their own midst. But that can only be done if the border clave States, and especially the con-servative men of all parts of the South, are with us.

The Military Spirit of the South. The people of the North can form but a faint idea of the extent to which the military spirit of the South has been aroused. Scarcely a Southern ournal reaches here that does not armounce the formation of one or more volunteer companies in its immediate vicinity, and if the whole country were in a state of notual hostilities with the most powerful Government in the world, more activity, energy, and determination could not be evinced in preparing for war. Not only do Governors recommend, and Legislatures and Conventions discuss, martial subjects, but all the while the people are acting, and it is no longer possible to doubt that they are terribly in careest. Within the last week, a number of very important forts have been soized, and every weak point, likely to prove ser-viceable to the Secessionists, is seriously menaced. The Late Loan and the Policy of the

President. It is rumored that one of the positive conditions upon which the balance of the late loan of \$5,000, 000, (which was only obtained, after considerable difficulty, by paying 12 per cent. interest), was that the Administration should make a determined and vigorous effort to execute the laws, to orush the socession movement, and to sustain Major Andresson at all hazards, to the full extent of its power. The State of Business Affairs at the

North.

It is a common topic of conversation among Southern gentlemen now here, who have recently returned from short visits to the North, that they were utterly surprised at the evidences of continued business activity which they witnessed there, the strong Union sentiment which prevailed, and the provailed. It afforded such a striking contrast to the terrible condition of affairs in their own homes, where nearly all kinds of business have been suspended, and where the only signs of activity which exist are of a turbulent, rictous, revolutionary, or military character, that they could scarcely realize that they were sojourning in a common Confederacy. They had been led to be lieve, too, from the representations of their jour.
nals, that all the evils they suffered at home were but trilling and unimportant when compared with the terrible privations the people of the North were compelled to endure. They feel obliged to admit that, up to this time, the South has the hot end of the poker in this whole secession move-ment, so far as the industrial and financial injury of either section is concerned, and are beginning to question whether, after all, she will no do herself much more damage than anybody else by persisting in the policy she has recently pursued Unfortunately, the opportunities for making the observations which are so well calculated to excite these reflections, are enjoyed by but a few persons upon all the ultra advice which is given them.

The McGowan Despatch. Capt. McGowan's despatch is understood here to be a forgery. No such news has been received here. The telegraph is in the hands of the Se-seders, who have probably fabricated the false announcement that the Star of the West had no

The National Volunteers. THEIR AID TEMPERED TO SECESSION.

The National Volunteers held a meeting to night (several hundred persons were present) for the purpose of perfecting and extending their

military organization.
One of the resolutions adopted read as follows Resolved, That we will act, in the event of the withdrawal of Maryland and Virginia from the Union, in such a manner as shall hest secure oursalvas and those States from the cylls of a foreign

Miscellaneous. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- Private despatches from stinguished sources in South Caroline confirm to tolegraphic accounts of the latest events in the aighborhood of Charleston. It is not true, as stated in some newspapers, that Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, assents to the compromise greed on by the Border State Committee. The House select committee on the President's

special message, consists of Messas. Howard of Michigan, Branch of North Carolina, Dawes of Massachusetts, John Cochrane of New York, and lickman of Pennsylvania. The Republicans are to meet in caucus on Saturtay night, when the Border State Committee' proposition will come up for consideration. food that he can have the position of Secretary o

Washington, Jan. 10 .- General Dix had an inerview with the President to-day. It is undersetts; Joun | War, if he will accept

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

Correspondence Between Major Anderson and the Governor. AN EXPLANATION DEMANDED.

The Act Justifled by the Governor, Major Anderson Awaiting Instructions.

Departure of a Special Messenger

for Washington, &c., &c.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS TO RESIST THE SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

A GENERAL FIGHT EXPECTED. The People Preparing for the Worst

Augusta, Ga., January 10 .- This morning's Charleston Courser gives the following particulars in relation to the attack upon the steamer Star

two shots taking effect, her captain concluded to retire.

Fort Moultrie fired a few shots, but they were o ined a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. His ana. out of range. The damage done to the steamer mies at home and abroad are endeavoring to have
was only trifling, only two out of seventeen shots
the President elect reconsider his offer to him of
taking offect, but there is no idea as to the extent

About 11 o'clock a boat from Fort Sumpter bearing Lieut. Hall, with a white flag, approached the city. He had an interview with Governor Pickens, and was afterwards escorted to the boat The communication from Major Anderson is as

follows: To His Excellency the Governor of South

to Charleston harbor to reinforce the forta would be regarded as an act of hostility, says, in conclu-

be regarded as an act of hostility, says, in conclusion:

Any attempt to reinforce the troops in Fort Sumpter, or to retake and resume possession of the forts within the waters of this State, which you abandoned, spiking the guns, and doing otherwise much damage, cannot be regarded by the authorities of the State as indicative of any other purpose than a coercion of the State by the armed force of the Government. Special agents, there'ere, have been placed off the bar to warn approaching vessels, both armed, and unarmed, having troops on board to reinforce the forts, not to enter the harbor. Special orders have been given to the commanders of the forts not to fire at such vessels until a shot across her bow would warn them of the prohibition of the State. Under such circumstances, the Star of the West, I have understood, this morning attempted to enter the harbor with troops, and, having been notified that she could not enter, was fired into The act is perfectly justified by me. In regard to your threat against vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary to say that you must judge of your responsibility. Your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the authorities of this State, and while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistency with the rights and duties of the State, it is not perceived how far the conduct you propose to adopt can find a parallel in the history of any country, or reconcile it with any other purpose of your Government than imposing on the State the condition of a conquered province.

The following is a second communication from Major Anderson:

The following is a second communication from Major Anderson:

The following is a second communication from Major Anderson:

To His Excellency Governor Pickens:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the recipit of your communication, and say that, under the circumstances, I have deemed it proper to refer the whole matter to my Government, and intend deferring the course indicated by my note of this morning, until the arrival from Washington of the instructions I may receive. I have the honor to also express the hope that no obstructions will be placed in his way, and that you will do me the favor of giving every facility to the departure and return of the henrer, Lieut. T. Talbot, who is directed to make the journey. R. Anderson.

Governor Pickens immediately granted the permission desired, and directed that every facility nission desired, and directed that every facility and courtesy should be extended to the bearer of despatches, Lieut. Talbot, for his Government,

both going and returning.
CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—The despatches re ceived here from Norfolk and Washington, anneuncing that the U.S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn is oming hither with an armed force, have created an intense excitement. Great preparations are being made in the har

bor to resist her ingress.

A large steamer called the Marion, of the Charleston and New York steamship line, has been purchased by the South Carolina authorities and rdered to be razeed for a man-of-war. Her per cabin is to be taken off and an armanent sup-

From present indications, there seems to be no loubt but that the Brooklyn will be fired into and that Fort Sumpter will then open on the general.

The Brooklyn cannot come in without involving a great fight.

Major Anderson will protect her. He has only pledged himself not to prevent communication b tween the South Carolina forts, until Lieut. Talbo eturned from his mission to Washington.

A steam-tug, called the Aid, Lient. Hamilton formerly of the U.S. Navy) commanding, left the to-night to reconneitre. She is with one gun. There is much talk of sending to Savannah for tugs, to take the place of gun-boats. Departure of Lieut. Talbot. ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN TO HIM AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—Lieut. F. Talbot left Charleston late last night with despatches from Major Anderson to his Government. He goes to

Washington for instructions from the President A party of gendemen entertained Lieut. Talbo at the Charleston Hotel before he left. There is no excitement here Captain McGowan's Despatch Contra-CHARLESTON, Jan 10-4 o'clock P. M.-The des patch said to have been received from Capt. Mo

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA, Expeditions Sent from New Orleans t

New Orleans, January 10 .- Within the last wenty-four hours, three military expeditions have left the city to seize Forts Jackson and Pike and the Baton Rouge Argenal.

Seize Forts Jackson and Pike.

lowan announcing hissefe anchorage, was doub

Seizure of the North Carolina Forts WILHINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10.-Fort Johnson and Fort Caswell were taken possession of on the light of the 8th instant, by the Smithville Guards The U. S. Sloop-of-war Breeklyn. Norrolk, Va., Jan. 10.—The Brooklyn carried of her pilot, Mr. Guy. She would not stop to discharge him.

The Alabama State Convention. Monraougar. Alabama, January 10 —The fol-wing are the proceedings of the State Convention Wednesday: n Wednesday;
Mr. Bulger, of Taliahassee, offered a preambl
dresolutions of a co operative and conservativ

haracter, viz:

Resolved, That separate State setion is unwisc And impolitio.

Resolved, That Alabama should invite the Southern States to a Convention to be held as early as practicable, which shall consider and agree upon a statement of the grievances of the South and the manner of obtaining redress, whether in the Union or as an independent Confederacy out of it.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee of Thirteen.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. Baker, of Russell, offered a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the Convention with the number of arms, their character and description, and the price paid, purchased under the act of the last Legislature, and what other etc. are under his control.

Mr. Jamison moved an amendment also requesting information as to the number of companies and soldiers that had offered their services to the State and been accepted, and for what purpose. The amendment was accepted; the information to be communicated in scoret assiston

Mr. Yancey moved an amendment, asking for information in regard to the amount of ordnance and ammunition owned by the State, and the extent of the Federal property in Alabama, and what portion was found at Mount Vernon and Fort Morgan. Accepted.

Mr. Jamison's resolutions, so amended, were then adopted

Mr. Jameson's resolutions, so amended, were then adopted
Mr. Coleman offered the following:

Resolved, by the people of Alabama. That all the powers of this State are hereby pledged to resist any attempt, by the Federal Government, to correct any of the secoding States.

A discussion ensued, pending which the Convention adjourned till Thursday.

Captain Randolph, of the United States navy, resigned yesterday, and immediately tendered his services to the Governor of Alabama.

A number of editors and compositors are in the companies that have gone to Penssools.

Montgonery, Jad. 10.—It is understood that the committee of thirteen reported the ordinance of secession this morning, and it will be debated, and perhaps passed, during the second ession to day. It is understood that a minority report will be presented. The majority report is for prompt secession, and requests a Convention of delegates of all the Southern States, to be held in Montgomey early in February.

It is believed that the majority report will be adopted by about twenty majority. Some of the position the State sesumes

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisians called up present file the soften dependent inform the States, the present file to file set whether John. Ploy at present file to some the office; and if the speciation of the content o

secession, take a prominent stand in Geionce of the position the State assumes
It is reported, on reliable authority, that Florida will pass the secession ordinance to-day.

Mongoordent, Ala., Jan. 10.—The Convention was in secret session all day, and adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow. No ordinance of secession was passed, yet the subject was freely discussed.

It is almost certain that it will be passed to-mor-

Two companies of volunteers left this afternoon, for Mobile.

Immense Union Meeting at Baltimore.

Baltikore, Jan. 10.—The Union meeting held in this city this ovening was both immense and enthusiastic. It was of a character unequalled by any demonstration in the city for many years. Not less than ten thousand persons were present, and certain parties who attempted to disturb it by disunion ories were heatiled out in double-quick time, amid cheers for the Union, for Major Anderson, and immense oheering for Governor Hicks. A proposition for cheers for Yancey caused a rush for the proposer that required the police to protect the party from violence. The Secessionists soon abandoned their purpose of disturbing the meeting. E. Speeches were made by Wm H. Collins, Reverdy Johnson, and A. W. Bradford, abounding in Union sentiments, which were listened to and applauded to the echo. Theresolutions adopted embedied the sentiments of Washington's Farewell Address, concluding as

of whemington a retower Aduties; constituting as follows:

Resolved. That the present condition of our country demands of all who love her a spirit of farness, candor, conciliation, concession, and self-sacriñoe, and that we hail with thankful and hopeful hearts the patriotic efforts now being made in Congress for the satisfuenci, as we trust forever, of the dangerous questions at issue, on some constitutional, just, and equitable principles, and that such of our statemen and bates, whether North or Fouth, as way contribute most to this holy and, will challenge the inchest piace in the affections of the country, and those who may refuse to lend their add to this holy purpose may justly expect, as they will be sure to receive, the condemnation and reprobation of the presents as well as future ages.

aid to this holy purpose may justly expect, as they will be sure to receive, the condemnation and reprobation of the present as well as future ages.

Resoled, That the various Rorthern States that have passed laws usually called "personal-liverty laws," which we believe to so in volation of the Constitution which we believe to so in volation of the Constitution pursuance thereto, and of the sacred obligations which those States owe to the common country, and that we appeal to the constitutional duty, patriotism, honor, justice, and the brotherhood of the people of those States respectively, to repeal those laws, and by every way and means in their power to put down the sagressions of their people on the peculiar institutions of the Scuttern States, as the only way for smove the well-fibe Scuttern States, and which, if not removed, may prove fatal to our Upion, sewell are only rose of those vice in those vital interests which ought to bind us toget or as one people.

bank were so heavy that had it not been attributable to exceptional wants at the close of the year, an
advanced rate would have followed. It had considerable effect in lowering the paleas for stocks.

The financial advices from Paris are universable;
owing to the uncertainty of political effairs, the
Bourse has declined ?

The China overland mall had arrived at London.

The bombardment of Gaets continued incessantly.

The weather in England has been excessively
cold, the mercury being below zero in some locations.

lions.
Prince Alfred, the Queen's second son, is to embark soon for the American naval station.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope announce movements for the separation of the eastern from the western portion of the colony.

Kafraria has already been proclaimed a separate colony.

Advices from China say that Lord Elgin would
leave early in the year. The troops were leaving, and twelve ships of war have been ordered

nome.

It is ascertained that Captain Brabason and the Abbe de Lue were both beheaded by the order of a Tarter general. Great retributions were to follow; proclamations to that effect having been posted in Pekin for the information of the people.
The Emperor's summer palace had been burned, and gardens, palaces, temples, pagodas, occupying seven miles, had, been destroyed. The fire was burning two days, and the property destroyed exceeded two millions sterling exclusive of the building.

coeded two minions sterling excusaive of the buildings.

The Chinese were only brought to terms by the threat to sack Pakin. Lords Eigin and Napter's entrance into Pakin was magnifeent. Lord Eigin was carried in a chair of state by Chinese, dressed in searlet. The chief streets were occupied by troops, so that the city was actually in possession of the British.

Lord Eigin assumed a stern deportment toward the Chinese officials. Who evinced great alarm

the Chinese officials, who evinced great alarm.
Accounts from Calcutta report that Nena Sahib,
with several thousand followers, was at Thibet.
The Calcutta markets were quiet; freights had
advanced 5s., and were still going up. AUSTRIA. A telegram from Vienna says the Emperor had sanctioned the conference at Grau, and resolved to convoke the Hungarian Diet.

Advices from Italy indicate Garibaldian victories in the elections for members of the Italian Parliament.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER. Advices from the Cape of Good Hope announce the capture of another slaver, with nearly 800 blacks. FRANCE.

Count De Morny's financial speculations are attracting considerable attention in the Cabinet councils. It was thought that a legislative inquiry would result connoils. It was thought that a legislative inquiry would result.

The Paris Corn Market had advanced.

The winter had commenced in France; frost and snow had already appeared.

The Journal des Debats earnestly advocates the withdrawal of the Fronch fleet from Gaeta.

The Paris Bourse closed on Thursday a shade farmer.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GARTA. Advices from Gasta state that the Spanish Am-bassader had quit the palace, it being riddled by

Two officers were struck while standing near the King.

The new Sardinian batteries are about ready to join in the bombardment, and hostile operations from the sea-side are about to commence, the gunboats of ships-of-war at Spezzia, Genoa, and Ancona being ordered to Napies.

The garrison at Gaeta has been much weakened by the dismissal of a portion of the Royal Guards, whose loyalty was doubted. The remainder are in a deplorable condition. Provisions had been sent them from Rome.

It was reported that England and France would shortly send a joint commissioner to Vienna, urging the cession of Venetia without territorial recompense. pense.

It was reported that Austria has opened nego-liations with Rome for the abolition of the Con-

Commercial interregence.

LIVERPOOL. Dec. 23.—Sales of Cotton for four days, 73,000 bales, closure active at an advance of \$60 \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. Sales to day, 12,000 bales. The sales of the week included 20,000 bales to speculators and 6,000 bales for export. The sales of to day (Finday) are estimated at 11,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and for export. The following are the quotations:

New Orleans Fatt.

Mobile 75, 75, 100 bales of the property of the control of th Proposals for Five Million Treasury

Proposals for Five Million Treasury Notes.

nesignation of Secretary Thompson accepted. Washington, Jan. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals for the taking of five millions of treasury notes, under the not of December last. The bids are to be opened on the 19th of January.

The President has secepted Mr. Thompson's resignation as Secretary of the interior. In his letter he says that Mr. Thompson is certainly, though honesily, mistaken, in alleging that no conclusion was reached in the Cabinet as to sending troops to Fort Sampter without delay.

The only decuments transmitted with the message, by the President, yesterday, were the commissioners' first letter and his reply, previously published.

Ohio Legislature.

Ohio Legislature,
CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—The State Legislature
met at ten o'clock this morning. The House
elected C. M. Allen Speaker; J. W. Gordon,
principal clerk; A. P. Newkirk, assistant clerk.
The Senate elected the Hon. John R. Oravens
President; James Tyner, principal clerk.
The Governor's message will be delivered tomorrow.

36TH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. SENATE.
The proceedings were opened with a prayer by Rev.

Mr. Gurley.

Mr. G i trinon?.
Mr. HALE of New Hampshire, presented the oreden-ials of his colleague, Daniel Clark, re-elected Penator for six years. After the 4th of March next. It was re-selved and read.
Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, presented a memo-rial from citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the grant occurrence. Also, a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia, proy-g for the adoption of the resolution of Senator Con-

mg for the supplied of the resolution of Senator Criticated, proposing subsidies to the Constitution.

Mr. allikell, of Louisians called up his resolution offered pastorless, requesting that the Freedent inform the Senate whether John B. Flord at present fills the office of Secretary of War; if not, who fills the office and if the appointment of acting or recognized.

-14. Mr. DAVIS, of Mussissippi, took the floor on the

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, took the floor on the state of the Union. He said, What is the use of a gar-related to the Union. He said, What is the use of a gar-related to the Union of the Union of the Police of the Country. The Constitution save no power to coorde a State. It save the army purely for the defence of the country. When Major Anderson dismantled the guns and burnt the sun-carriages at Fort Moultrie he put South Larolina in an attitude as his enemy. The forts were not built to war with south Carolina, but for the protection of Charleston halbor, and to make its protection complete. The whitesy insurrection in Font the protection of Charleston halbor, and to make its protection complete. The whitesy insurrection in Font Protection of Charleston halbor, and to make its protection complete. The whitesy insurrection in Font Protection of the Police of Washington response in our garriaged by a force from the Washington repose, is now garriaged by a force from the Washington havy yard, for fear of surgrise.

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis' speech,
Mr. TRUMBULL rose and said '10 me and my associates around me, it has been very hard to beat the many missprehmistons, not to say missistements of the concurrence of the Chamber.

'In century from Mississipple, it might be supposed, it is a friend to the Union, and desires the perfectivity of the Government; but he suggests as inpular way of preserving the one and maintaining the other, He pro-

with the Mr. TRUMBULL. That is the point, and I hope the lenator did not know of it before the secession of touth Caroline, for it might have been supposed that is would have discountenanced such a proceeding a suring the Government defenceless against preconstruction.

Then the Senator's idea of honor and . I should hold the man to be a soomed not desire a garrison to be witdrawn ed might produce bloodshed. Blull. It seems that assurances, &c.—I don't hear what you say.

I don't hear what you say.

I don't near what you say.

narieston were to remain a tury were points the consecondary commerce.

Mr. TR UMBULL. I don't know.

Mr. TR UMBULL. I don't know.

Mr. TR UMBULL. I take it back is not responsible;

It have just been informed by the Senators around

a that you did make that statement. But I will inform

senator that the United states will protect itself. I

a informed that Major Anderson has orders to shell

arteston, and burn it to the ground, if another gun

fired on the Star of the West. Alls noble conduct in

c purpose of preventing the shedding of the Califit

uld be prevented. But there is an end to all forbear
100. nce. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri. Does the Senator know on that ground there was any apprehension on the part of their Anderson to insuity his abandonment of Fort Mr. (MEKR. on museum problems on the part of risk ground there was any apprehension on the part of dajor Anderson to justify his abandonment of Fort Moultire and occupation of Fort Sumpter?

Mr. TRUMBULL. I suppose the whole country

know.

Mr. GREEN. I don't went suppositions; I want for the facts.

Mr. TRUMBULL. The Fenator knows that South Gardina pretends to sesume a sovereignty. It has been publicly tailed about that, if her sovereignty was doned, she would assert her jurisdiction.

Mr. GREEN. Jose her secression imply her right of significant the south of the south

people of limingle pelieve in a well have a Governing, and that the Government has power to maintain war.—No like! We propose to execute the laws of feedral Government. They who commence as we effect a Government will inauturate a civil commence when did we ever talk of coeroing a State?—GREEN, A State has a right to the Terribory belongs to all the States. A had no right to go to the lernbory but its citizens I want we know whether all colinons have qual to comprehens the Terribory but the Terribors of the property in the Terriborse under the comprehens the terribors whether all colinons have equal to the comprehens the terriborse that the terriborse under the terriborse that a county has; for ine, Missouri and St. Louis are equal there.

no. Mr. MASON said that the non execution of the law a the non-slaveholding States shows that the law is reasted as a subject of no value. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, got the floor for next

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

week, those was used to greate the find it too late.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer Mr. adjust the present inficulties of the nation. Fe moved that it be printed.

Mr. BF ANCH, of North Carolina, objected, only for the reason that it is not customary to print papers emanating frem private parties.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, also objected to the printing. Gentlemen had said a good deal about the Union, but nothing about their constitutional obligations.

Mr. MURRIS said he knew of no party objecting to do what was just on inta subject, but there was a difference of opinion as to what were constitutional rights.

lefence of opinion as to what which constitute of the memorial could do no harm. If a Convention of the Biates cannot be called to apply a remedy for the difficulties of the country, they may at least secure a peaceful separation of the Union.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, remarked that the memorial was signed by gentlemen of both parties, and the proposed hational Convention is to be held in Independence Hall, where the Beclaration was proplaimed and the Constitution massed. inton passed.

Mr. MORRIB withdrew his motion to print, and the memorial lies on the table.

Mr. DiCK-LES, of New York, presented the resolutions adopted by the Common Council of New York, presented of the expressive of a sympathy with the grievances of the South, approving of Mejor Anderson's conduct, and the determination of the President to execute the laws,

oto.

On Mr. Sickles' motion the resolutions were laid on
the table and ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the
special order—namely. District of Columbia business.

The bill for the construction of a railway through
Washintton was taken up. The bill for the construction of a land was taken by Washington was taken by Mr. Do ARCHTER, of Virgins, commenced a property of the state of the South Carolina to a land was the South Carolina to ARTER, of New York, raised a point of order, the ground that District of Columbia business was CARTER, or be stricted Columbia business was be ground that District of Columbia business was perfectly assigned for 10-day, DEJARNEATTE said he would seen convince DEJARNEATTE said he would seen convince in the column that his remarks were perment. This right of sacession.
. DEJARNETTE replied that he never pre-Mr. STOKES. You said fifteen Southern States. Mr. DEJARNETTE wished to ask Mr. Stokes

one.
The SPEAKER protem...(Mr. John Coohrans) deided that Mr. I signrette was out of order.
Mr. Dr JARNETTE said that it was apparent that
no Southern tegresentatives were subjected to the the Southern representatives were subjected to the orned operation of the Sag law.
Mr. 8TOK 88 said that he had no disposition to prevent Mr. Deignmette from making a speech but he had
only desired to put Tennessee where he believed she vent Mr. Dejarnette from making a speech, but 16 had only desired to put Tennessee where he believed she stands.

Mr. DEJARNETTE. Then I say that fourteen Southern States held to the right of their blate to secode. On the solution of this question may depend the future peace i the country.

Mr. GROW raised another point of order.

Mr. GROW as and he had no objection to all the gentlemen printing their speeches.

Mr. SHOTH of Virginia, objected.

Mr. SHOTH of Virginia, objected.

The House then resumed the consideration of the railroad bill.

But twee finally recommitted, and the House adjourned.

From Pike's Peak. FORT KEARNEY, January 10.—The Western stage passed here at eleven o'clock this morning for Omsha with the mails, six passengers, and \$500 in dust.

DERVER, January 8 -The dead bodies of two Denver, January 8—The dead bodies of two unknown men were found last week in the vicinity of Denver. One was evidently a suicide, while the other had been murdered. No clue has been obtained to their identity.

At Russell guich, on the 5th, Henry Roland was shot by a man named Davis. The wound would doubtless prove fatal.

In Eureka guich a man named Croman, formerly from Michigan fell into a shaft 80 feet deep and was instantly killed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE SENATE.

The fenate was called to order at 11 o'clook, by the Speaker. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Marts.

The SPEAKER led before the Kenate the Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. which was ordered to be printed in the Lexislative Record.

The Opinitize on Corporations reported a number of bills as committed, among them the act to incorporate the Fenn Gas Coal Company, the Contential Brush Company, the American Engravers. Company, (with amendments,) an act in relation to saving funds, & Mr. SMITH. the bill appropriating South of the Standard Standard Standard Repairs the Executive manister, was taken up.

Mr. PENNEY moved to amend by making the sum \$2 100, was dispense with the repairs.

Mr. HI STA-N offered on amendment to the amendment, that \$500 additional be added for repairs.

The amendment of Mr. Henstand was lost.

The amendment of Mr. Penny was lost.—reas 13, nays 17.

The motion occurring on the original resolutions, a ARRISBURG, Jan. 10, 1861. 11.

3 motion occurring on the original resolutions, and item from the House invited the Senators to a meeting, to open the returns of the late election overnor.

committee from the state retarns of the state for Governor.
On the return of the Senator, the resolution appropriating 55,000 to refurrish and repair the Executive managen was again taken up and passed—yeas T nays 10,

Mt. KETCHAM, an act relating to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company

Mt. RCHICHEM, a supplement to the act incorporating the Allentown Railroad Company.

Mt. NICHOLS, an act in relation to the police of
Philadelphia. his dolphic has not in relation to the Lombard and bluddland; ARKER, an act to incorporate the Lombard and bouth-atreets Passener Railway Company.

SMITH'S RESOLUTIONS.

Bill No. 1 on the file of the Senate, entitled a joint resolution for the maintenance of the Union, was then taken no

resolution for the Market of the Mr. WHARTON moved to strike out all after the word "whereas." and substitute a series prepared by im, which were read. Mr. WELSH moved to amend, by substituting the following.

Whereas, A great crisis has arrived, which threatens the diememberment of the Federal Union; and is now importline, the fitter and happiness of its citizens; and whe-sas, it because the duty of the people of Pennsylvania, through the season of the importline Assembly met, to declare their season of the importing danger, and their opinions in relation to the duties and obligations imposed by the Federal Constitution: be it, therefore. disctions imposed by the reaction of Representa erelore, Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representa Resolved, by the Senate and it is hereb resolved therefore. Resoluce, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, and it is hereb resolved,
lat. That the provision contained in article 4 sections
2 closures, of the Constitution of the United States,
which declares that 'no person held to serve our labor
another, shall, in consequence of each secondary into
the cin, be dispharted from such ervy to or have but
shall be delivered up, on the claim of the party to whom
such service or labor may be due, "is searced, inviolate,
and binding upon the people of all the States; and that
it is a positive violation of see 1 slith for any State to
enact or maintain any law which interferes with the
rights of the master to troic in his fugitive slave, or
encourages, in any manner, the citizens to aid in the
escape of such furtility, or embursases in any way the
officers of the law in execution process under the fugition of the continuing of the Third States,
and the action of the Constitution of the United States,
and the saction of Congress passed to carry its provisions
into effect; that any set of Assembly which interrupts,
impedes, limits, embarrasses delays, or postpones
the execution of the Continuing duty is a plant and

olitical arena.
That the people of Pennsylvania are now, as they

ited states.

not further action on the subject the Speaks;

not further action on the subject the House, for

urpose of going into an election for State Treaurer.

Upon their return the subject was resumed.

Mr. 8M1 I'H estrestly supported his resolution and upposed the amendments.

Without coming to a vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE
The Journal being read. com-

The Journal being read, countries were called for petitions. Several were presented from Philadelphia, by Messus, Preston, theppsay, Randall, Caldwell, Caskell, McDonough, Micore, Bmile, Seltzer, Wildey, Ridgwey, und others, praying for a repeal of the Sth and Synthetic of the Penal Code

The report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was read and laid on the table.

Mr. MULLIN, of Cambria, presented a petition from I. D. Pringle, praying to be divorced from his wife, Martha. Martha.

Mr. HILL presented a petition from citizens of the repeal of all law hat interfere with the arrest and rendition of fugitive hat interfere with the arreas and remained of august dayses.
Mr. LEISENRING, of Philadelphia, presented a petition from Ellen E. Weils, praying to be divorced from her husband. Fdwin Mr. BUNCAN, of Centre, presented a petition from the Board of Trustees of the Farmers' High Sohool of Pennsylvania, asking for an appropriation to finish their building. Referred.
Mr. MARSHALL, of Alleghens, moved that common of the trute Treasurer's report as referred to a select private banking institutions, be referred to a select committee of the V. Notagreed to.
Mr. ABBOTT, of Philadelphia, presented a series of Mr. ABBOTT, of Philadelphia, presented a series of Salass. resolutions discinsumes as expensed to wait upon the Senate and inform that tody the House was ready to count the votes for Governor.

The House then proceeded to nominate candidates for State Treasurer.

Mr. BALL, of Eric, nominated Hon. Henry D. Moora.

More BALL, of Borts, nominated Rob. Henry D.

The pominations then closed.

The pominations then closed.

Mr. MULLIN, of Comprise, Mr. BHROCK, of Somerset, and Mr. HARVEY.

The members of the Senate appeared and took seats in front of the Speaker's deck, for the purpose of hearing the returns for the election of Governor read.

The business of the Convention being finished, the The business of the Convention being finished.

The business of the Convention being finished, the Convention being finished and the property of the seat of the convention of Goorge Feather, but Treasurer of Being country (No. 1978). Mr. LEIBENRING, of Phil-delphis, read in place a bill to prevent according to the explosion of steam bollets ac. It produces.

Mr. LEIBENRING, of Phil-delphis, read in place a bill to prevent accidents from the explosion of steam bollets ac. It provides for the appointment of three practical machinists and engineers, who shall be styled a Board for the inspection of Engines, and shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, to be said ont of the treasury of the Commonwealth. The said board shall hod their first meeting in Philadelphis, said hours are successful to the passage of this sof, and shall organize said board, and make such rules and regulations as they may deem proper. No person shall be appointed a mamber of this board unless in present anticatory certificate that he has served at least three years' apprenticeship to the machine business.

DUFFIELD, an act for the repeal of the law biting masters with slaves from remaining in this

and Transportation Company, You've has heaven to company, Mr. PA 175 KROON, an act providing for the renumption of the State.

Mr. PA 175 KROON, an act providing for the renumption of the State.

Mr. RIGG Way Ments of the banks of the State.

Mr. RIGG Way Ments of the Company of the American The bill from the Senett appropriating 35.000 for the spating and furnishing the Executive manager, was sken up and passed Committee of the Whole, after considerable debate and the rejection of various amendments.

BLECTION OF STATE THEASURER.
At 1 o'clock, the Speaker and members of the Senate the resignature of the resign annual state of the resignature of the resignation of the repair, &c., of the Executive mansion. An amendment was proposed and adopted, reducing the appropriation to \$2,000, and the bill, as amended, pared finally.

The House then adjourned.

The Virginia Legi slature.

Aggressive attempt.

Assolved, That the Governor be requested to communucate by telegraph, immediately, there resolutions to
the President and the Governors of the Bouthern Blaies.

The news from South Carolina was read during the session of the Legislature. It was received with loud cheers and disorderly demonstrations. One or two streats were made by the sergeant at erms.

The bill to call a State Convention was debated, but The city is much excited.

The Kansas Legislature.

LELVERWORTH, Jan. 10.—The Kanses Territorial
Legislature organised on the 7th inst., at Lecompton, by the election of Republican officers, and on
the 8th adjourned to Lawrence.