SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1861.

To ADVERTISEUS.—The circulation of THE TO ADVERTISEMS.—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.

FIRST PAGE .- Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; Another Royal Visitor; Interposition of the Border Slave States; The Revolution in the South; The Military Strength and Weakness of Charleston; Personal and Political; General News; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. Fourth

The Secession Movement.

It seems now to be a fixed fact that Alabama and Florida are on the point of imitating the example of South Carolina and Mississippi. All fevers are contagious, and the Secession malady is far from proving an ex\_ ception to this general rule. In Texas, the Disunion sentiment is almost unanimous, and she may be expected to follow in the wake of can be called together. In Georgia, a large can resist the madness of the hour. Within the next month, therefore, it may be confi. dently expected that South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Texas, and Georgia, will all be ranged under the Disunion banner, and it is probable that their example will be imitated by Louisiana and Arkansas before the first of March. The leaders of the movement count confidently, too, upon the co-eperation, of such comparatively conservative

ment confidence of the purpose of securing, if possibles the co-operation of all the slave in the Secession movement. If Mr. Christophia's States in the Secession movement in the Constitution of the State state in the Secession in the Constitution of the United States contained a similar provision that constitution of the State state of the Constitution of the United States on the United St stitution will not consent to draw a sword or shoulder a musket before they are fully assured that every guaranty which the South can in justice demand, or the North in honor concede, has been proffered and rejected Every evidence of a disposition on the part of our legislators at Washington, to adopt a fair approval, while every sign of a stubborn resistance to such measures excites discontent and dissatisfaction. The difference in the various propositions which have been under discussion, and which have been considered acceptable, respectively, to the representatives of different sections, is, after all, not so radical and irreconcileable as to shut out all hope of a peaceful adjustment. It should never be forgotten that much deference is due to the overwhelming conservative spirit which still exists in the nation, notwithstanding all that has occurred to excite sectional animosities, and that the restoration of confidence in business circles is an object well worthy the attention of representatives upon whose action will depend the actual value of many hundreds of millions worth of property, and the material welfare of mil-

was chosen to be our next Chief Magistrate, and an immense majority of his countrymen are determined that he shall be inaugurated and sustained in the exercise of all the power with which, under the Constitution, he has been entrusted; but the wishes and views of the large wing of his supporters who would gladly sustain any appropriate conservative action that may be determined upon. and of the nearly three million voters who cast their ballots for Douglas, Bell, and BRECKINEIDGE should nevertheless command attention and respect. It is a significant indication that Mr. Buchanan, who may be supposed to be a fair representative of those who supported Mr. BRECKINGIDGE in the last campaign-Mr. DougLAS, who, no doubt, speaks for a large propertion of those who voted for him in the late contest-and Mr. CRITTENDEN, who certainly possesses, to a very great extent, the confidence of the supporters with certain peace propositions, in the form et amendments to the Constitution, by which they propose to adjust the existing difficulties Committee of the Border, Free, and Slave States, by an almost unanimous vote, has also agreed to recommend the proposi tions we published yesterday morning to Congress, and to the people of the different States, for adoption, and these resolutions were sustained by two of the five Republican members of that committee, Mr. HALE, of this State, and Mr. Nixon, of New Jersey. We allude to these facts, here, because they serve to show that, in the opinion of some of the best and wisest statemen of the country, who are doubtless faithful representatives of an immense constituency, a period in our national history has arrived when important new measures of conciliation are essential to the wel fare of the nation. And without specifically endorsing any particular plan of adjustment which has been presented, we do not doubt that an immense majority of the American previous periods of our history, very strongly in favor of the preservation of the Federal Union-first, by cultivating a fraternal feeling, and again invoking the spirit of compromise which has already been found so effectual in second, by appealing to force, if necessary, when all other reasonable and proper expedients have proved unavailing. But we heartily agree with Gov. BANKS, that conciliation should be the forerunner of coercion, and the olive branch be borne aloft in advance of the

Condition of Fort Sumpter. A gentleman who made a thorough examination of Fort Sumpter a few months ago, and who is well skilled in military affairs, informs us that it is almost impossible for any successful attack to be made upon it, and that it is as near impregnable as human science can render it. Its walls are so high that it is almost impossible for any shell or cannon ball to be thrown into the fort, and they cannot will be put: make a serious impression upon its massive walls. In case of an assault, any enemy that would come near enough to bombard or cannonade it would be subject to a terrific fire from its heavy guns. Excellent arrangements have been made for securing a good supply of water. From deep wells which have been dug, any quantity of water necessary for washing and cooking can be obtained, but it is slightly brackish in taste, and for ordinary drinking therefore, they rely upon rain water, which is preserved in immense tanks under the fort, where it is kept cool, and, by filtering, rendered agreeable to the taste. Our informant expressed a belief that Major Anderson would be able to hold it for six months against anv force that could be brought against him, if hi supplies-and he has an abundance of all he needs except fuel-are not exhausted.

The Mississippi Senators. While JEFFERSON DAVIS was making his speech in the Senate on Thursday against the put the expense at a minimum of one cent for President's message, his colleague, Governor BROWN, not only received a telegraphic annonncement of the passage of a Secession or dinance by Mississippi, but also a request that her Senators should at once withdraw from their seats and return to their homes. Mr. duce to health of mind and body. Davis was not aware of this fact until he had concluded his remarks; but there seems little doubt that they have both ended their Senatorial career for the present.

Letter from "Occasional."
[Correspondence of The Fress.]
Washington of the bonds of the Indian Trust Fund has almost been lost eight of by the country, in the exciting events transpiring since its discovery, and the parties implicated are taking advantage of the seeming indifference about the matter to escape punishment Russell is out on bail, and is bringing every influence to bear to provent the Grand Jury of the District finding a true bill against Bailey for theft, and against hisself as an example of the seeming indifference about the matter to escape punishment Russell is out on bail, and is bringing every influence to bear to provent the Grand Jury of the District finding a true bill against Bailey for theft, and against hisself as an example of the finding a true bill against Bailey for theft, and against hisself as an example of the relations.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

THE FLORIDA FORTS.

ALL BUT ONE ABANDONED.

Sp. Louis, Jan. 11.—By order of Lieut. General Scott, detechnient of 40 United States Troops, United States Troops, and Post Office Guarded by United States Troops, Sr. Louis, Jan. 11.—By order of Lieut. General Scott, detechnient of 40 United States Troops, Sr. Louis, Jan. 11.—By order of Lieut. General Scott, a detachnient of 40 United States Troops, Sr. Louis, Jan. 11.—By order of Lieut. General Scott, a detachnient of 40 United States Troops, Sr. Louis, Jan. 11.—By order of Lieut. General Scott, a detachnient of 40 United States Troops, Sr. Louis, Jan. 11.—By order of Lieut. General Scott, a flower of the benefit of the press.

The United States Forces Concentrated at Fort Pickens.

The United States Forces Concentrated at Fort Pickens.

ATTEMPT TO SURPRISE THEM.

CHARLESTON, January 11.—A private despatch

agents battey for their, and agents thinself as an accessory. Bailey still lies in jail, unable to procure the amount of the bail required in his case, and I learn is loud in denunciation of Secretary Thompson, and a number of Senators, threatening to disclose certain transactions in which they have been engaged, and in which the interests of the Government have suffered, more criminal than the one for which he is held. It will be remembered that this Gordon F. Bailey is a nephew of Governor Floyd, and that the late Secretary of War is directly implicated in the abstraction of the bonds, he having accepted the drafts of Russell on which they were

paid out by Bailey.
A curious fact connected with the matter, and going to show that Governor Floyd long meditated obtaining possession of these bonds, is centained in the Congressional Globe of the last session of the her erring sisters as soon as her Convention | 35th Congress, from which it appears that an amendment was introduced in the Senate to the number of co-operation delegates have been Indian appropriation bill, disconnecting the whole elected, but it is scarcely possible that they Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, and placing it under the charge of the War Department. I am informed that Governor Floyd showed great anxiety to have this amendment adopted by

the House of Representatives, and was present in that body during its consideration urging his friends to support it, but, principally through the opposition of Hon. John B. Haskin, it was lost. The suspicions of Mr. Haskin that the Secretary of War desired to have this Indian Bureau placed under his care for no good purpose, are clearly shown in his remarks on the occasion, which I re-

control of the bureau, turned his attention to, and succeeded in having his nephew, Bailey, appointed clerk in, charge of the Trust bonds, under the Interior Department. This accomplished his evidently long cherished design of possessing the of the occasion. power to use the bonds for his own purposes. The It is suppose special committee which has been appointed to investigate the case, are expected to return from and just compromise is hailed with general New York at an early day, and the developments they will make, it is believed, will show that the whole machinery of the Government has been per. verted by certain of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, to enable their friends to plunder the Government. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from "Kappa."

[Correspondence of The Press.] Washington, Jan. 11, 1861. Demogratic members from the North and South, who have been working day and night for the Union, are now giving it up. They despair of being able to stop the revolution in the South, the more as the Republicans have not assisted them in any practical manner. The Cotton States will all go out—that is certain The question is, whother it will be possible to retain the northern slave States. But to judge from present appearances, it is very likely that they will also follow, provided that the Republicans do not make such offers as will enable the conservative and Union-loving citizens to throw themselves in the breach, and save the country from dissolution. The seceders of the native to make the South a unit. In order to bring over Virginia, which will

be followed by all the border slave St tes, they propose to make Senator Hunter Provisional Pro dent of the Southern Confederacy. Jefferson Davis is to be the commander-in-chief of the army of defence. Whether they will succeed will depend upon the developments of the next ten or

twelve days A kind of madness seems to have taken hold of the Southern Legislatures and politicians. National economy and sound, statesmanlike policy, providing not only for the moment, but thinking also of the consequences in the future, are entirely disregarded. They run in dobt, make loans at principle, "After us the deluge." Their actions rive, not for the purpose of treating with the one might suppose they have sil been stung by the tarantula. Take, for instance, Virginia, the proud surprising if the delegation from that State mad a retired gentleman in meagre circumstances, but gress to assist their Eccession brethren from Mis who is still anxious to keep up appearances, in order to make the people bolieve that he is just the Government, the only object for which the of Bell and Everett—have all come forward as respectable and prosperous as in bygone times, when he was young and had plenty of mo ney. Everybody knows that she is largely in dobt and hardly able to pay the interest thereon. One

of her great internal improvements, the Winchester canal, she cannot maintain herself, and, therefore, she has sold it to a company of French capi-talists. Her farmers, once opulent and in good circumstances, are more or less impoverished. Take, per example, a country paper, and you will find hundreds of advertisements of estates and caused this change. In the venerable old Intellifarms by the sheriff for non-payment of taxes geneer the President will have what he has never It is well enough to talk about chivalry, if you have your pockets full of rocks. But even in the most aristocratic countries, a poor baron or count is less esteemed than a well-to-do tailor or barbor Instead of assisting their fellow-citizens by inter-

nal improvements, and other benefits of sound legislation, the Solons of Virginia seem to think that they have all the hidden treasures of Golconda behind them.

The farcical excitement about John Brown's invasion cost the State no less than \$500,000. The present crisis will be followed by even a more disastrous sacrifice. Though it is well known that Virginia, at the utmost, can bring together only about 50,000 efficient fighting men, and though, as people concur in this opinion. The general I was assured last night by a member of Congress current of popular sentiment is now, as at all from that State, the State possesses 100,000 stand of arms, and 100,000 more in the hands of private citizens, sufficient to arm all the force Virginia ever will raise, yet the present Legislature has resolved to contract another Loan of no less than \$10,000,000, for the purpose of "arming the State," though the State and the people have more arms than they establishing our Constitution and preserving ever will be in need of. Supposing the white popu-our Government intact up to this period; and lation of the State to be about one million, every man, woman, and child will have to pay each ten dollars for "arming the State." But the worst of itis, that the money cannot be raised at less than 30 per cent. interest. Taking into consideration the hard times which now exist, apd will be still Mr. Surrana, chairman of the Committee of Mr. Surrana, Manus said in the Moure said worse if Virginia goes out, it wants no prophet to state that the once glorious Commonwealth is approaching her ruin. Such are the consequences

secession in Virginia. Let us cast a glance at South Carolina. It is true she is out, but how is she out? She is, if possible, worse off than Virginia. The Governor, in a message to the Legislature on the 7th, informs them, that under the resolutions of the convention, he has proceeded to raise two regiments of enlisted men; one for service twelve months, the other for six months. Then he rehearses the expenses for military defence at which the State

ready passed...... 400,000

Making a grand total of war expenses thus tar.... thus far.....\$1,450,000
Fourteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars expense of war for a State with about 300,000 people, and with not a dollar in the treasury, and nothing but the bank of the State to draw upon!

Drill Classes in Schools. The Board of Control have reported in favor of accepting a proposal made by Captain and Adju-tant Fred. C. Harvey, lately of the British line, to form voluntary drill classes of the first military degree in the public schools of this city. He would each weekly drill, payable by each pupil, male or female, who should join a class. Sano mens in corpore sano, (a sound mind in a sound body,) is especially applicable to young people who are at school; and we believe that Captain Harvey's gymnastic exercises and drill would equally con-

publish on our fourth page a sermon by this vene-rable clergyman, full of historic and Biblical infor-mation applicable to the present orisis.

tenant-General Scott. According to the relation of the scene, in Congressional circles, the conversation turned on the sending of troops to Charles ton, when Mr. Toombs expressed a hope that the people there would sink the Star of the West General Scott, with much earnestness, asked i it was possible that he (Toombs), as an America desired such an event.

Mr. Toombs replied affirmatively, and that thos who sent the vessel there should be sunk with her Gen. Scott thercupon said he was responsible for what he said, and Mr. Toombs remarked: "You have known me for twenty-five years, and are aware that I, too, am responsible "

The matter here ended, but the subject, it is said, is now in the hands of the friends of the par ties.

News from Charleston. No important news from Charleston has bereceived here to day, and none can be expected until Lieutenant Talbor, the messenger of Majo Anderson, who is now here, returns to that officer and, bearing with him the instructions of the Gevernment, for which he has asked, enables him to determine what course he must pursue in the midst of the difficulties by which he is surrounded

The Brooklyn. It is asserted by some that the Charlestonians have been advised by their friends here that the mission of the war steamer Brooklyn is of

I learn that an agent from Mississippi, to-day, made a contract with an extensive establishmen in Connecticut, for the purchase of a large num ber of Sharpe's rifles for the use of the Mississip plans. The extent of the war fever in the South, and the activity of her people in arming and preparing for a deadly conflict, cannot be realized by he people of the North.

Speech of Senator Seward. The great event of to-morrow here will doubtles be the speech of Senator Seward. Intense inte-rest prevails in reference to it, and he will have a large and brilliant audience. He has carefully endeavored to prevent the public from ascertaining what position he will take, and the existing or riosity, therefore, adds largely to the importanc It is supposed that he will, to a very great

extent, foreshadow the policy of the President elect, whose Premier he is to be, that he will express a willingness to restore the Missouri Compro mise, and urge the admission of both Kansas and New Mexico. It is believed that the setion of the Republican caucus, which is to meet to morrow evening, will be influenced very much, if not con-trolled by the views he will express. His speech will, therefore, probably prove one of the most important in its results that have over been delivered,

asit may very materially affect the destinies of this country and of the world.

The Appointment of McIntyre.
An effort will be made in the Senate to-morrow to recall the reference of the appointment of Mr. McInters, as Collector of Charleston, from the Committee of Commerce, where it has now been hung up for some time, and from which the Se cossionists think it cannot be removed, and to confirm him at once, so that without further delay he may proceed to Charleston to perform the important duties which will there devolve upon him.

The President's Policy. Another proof of the President's firmness is his determination to remove from all the departments Seizure of the U. S. Arsenal at Chattions who have been engaged in treasonable plots against the Union. To-day or to-morrow it is expected that Philip R. Clayton, who was appointed y the late Secretary Cobb his Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will resign or be dismissed.

The Secession Programme. Many of the Southern men here are busily en-gaged sending off telegraphic despatches, for the purpose of keeping up the excitement among their poonle at home, utterly regardless whether their tatements are true or false, and only wishing, a they say, to "raise h-l in the South." I hear that Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, has taken a house in Eleventh street, near E, and another commission ruinous rates of interest, in accordance with the from South Carolina are shortly expected to ar ssippi, Alabama, and Florida, in breaking up

remain hero
The "Constitution." Mr. Buohanan has withdrawn from his official organ, The Constitution, all the Executive ad ertisements, and has given them to The Intelli gencer, which will hereafter express the views of the Administration. The late attack upon the President and Mr. Secretary Holt, which appeared in The Constitution, and the ultra disunion sent ments advocated by its alien British editor, have had before, a respectable organ

The Kentucky and Ohio Difficulty. The case involving a conflict of jurisdiction be seen the States of Kentucky and Uhio, growin t of the rescue of a fugitive slave from Ke and the refusal of Gov. Denniston, of Ohio, to de liver the resouers up to the authorities of Ken ucky, was brought up before the United States Supreme Court this morning, and its argument postponed until the 8th of February.

The Necessary Legislation. During the proceedings in the House to day, the Secessionists manifested a design to prevent the ordinary legislation which is lutely essential to a continuance of the Government, by calling the ons and pays on Mr. Sherman's motion to go int Committee of the Whole to consider the Naval Ap. propriation bill. A number of the members from the border States avoided voting. This is regarded as an unfortunate evidence of their disposition t assist in the destruction of the Government. Governor Chase and the New Cabinet It is reported here to-night, on apparently good authority, that Mr. Lincoln has tendered the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury to Gover nor Chass, of Ohio, and that he will undoubtedly

Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Committee or Ways and Means, said in the House to-day, that after the navy and army appropriation bilis shall have been disposed of, the opportunity desired by Southern men for debate will be afforded.

The New York Postmastership. It is said that Mr. TAYLOR, the chief clerk the Now York post office, will be appointed posmaster of that city, in place of General Dix, ap pointed Secretary of the Treasury

Secretary Thompson. Ex-Sonator Thompson has replied to the Presi dent's letter of acceptance of his resignation While adhering to his opinions formerly expressed implying a breach of Cabinet faith, he speaks in the kindest terms of the President and of his pa triotism.

Lieutenant Talbot. Lieutenant Talbot has arrived with the des natches to the Government from Major Anderson. Hunter's Speech. Senator Hupter's speech to day has produce a profound sensation.

Gen. Cameron and the Cabinet. A great deal of apprehension prevails in the pub-tic mind in reference to the appointment of Gen Cameron to the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln. I am informed upon good authority that it is Gen. Came on's intention, in a short time, to make a state ment of the facts of the case to satisfy his friends and dispose of many of the unfounded rumors or OCCASIONAL. the subject.

North Carolina Legislature. DEBATE ON THE STATE-CONVENTION QUESTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 11—Both Houses were engaged yesterday and to-day on the State Convention question, which has become complicated by mixing State constitutional reforms with federal matters.

Amendments for an open and for a restricted Convention were offered, but there was no value on

Amendments for an open and for a restricted of convention were offered, but there was no vote on either. The subject is made the special order for Monday.

The provailing sentiment here indicates that the State is conservative, and would remond to a proposition for an equitable adjustment, it be national difficulties, but will have her rights at all hazards.

Naval Movements.

Nonrolk, Va, January 11.—Before daylight this morning a stemes went to the Federal magazine what, loaded with powder, and put to sea. Her destination is unknown.

The Glasgow at New York.

New York, Jan. 11.—The steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool on December 27, arrived at this port this evening. Her advices have been anticlepated.

CHARLESTON, January 11 .- A private despate the Courier, from Montgomery, Alabama, say hat Port Pike has been taken by Louisiana.

The Federal troops have abandoned all the forts
in Ponsacola harbor except Fort Pickens, where ley are concentrated. Three hundred men have left Mobile to surprise ort Pickons.

The steamer Marion will resume her regularies to New York from this port.

[It was mentioned in Thursday's despatch that its steamer was to be razeed for a man-of-war.—

SECESSION OF ALABAMA.

Monrgonery, Ala, Jan. 11.—The ordinance of secession was passed at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon.

The city is in a blaze of enthusiasm. Salutes are firing and bells ringing, with other manifestaions of rejoicing.

The following is the ordinance of secession:

The following is the ordinance of secession:

Ondinance to dissolve the union existing between the State of Alsasma and the other States united under the compact and style of the United States of America.

Whereas. The election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamilin to the offices of Prosident and Vice President of the United States, by a sectional party, acvowedly hostile to the domestic institutions and peace and security of the prople of Alsasma, following upon the heels of many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States by miny of the States and people of the Northern section, is a political wrong of so insulling and menacians a character as to justify the people of the States of Alsasma in the adoption of prompt and decided messures for their future peace and

have been advised by their friends here that the well and the mission of the war steamer Brooklyn is of a peaceful character, and that they will, therefore, not attempt to molest her if she appears before, not attempt to molest her if she appears before, not attempt to molest her if she appears before their harbor.

The Star of the West.

It is said that Hour, Stanton, Black, and Toucky have all agreed that the honor of the nation imperatively demands that the reinforcements on board the Star of the West should be permitted to reach Fort Sumpter. The steamer Fulton is being fitted out to accompany her, and to aid in protecting here—the Brooklyn not being able to cross the bar at the entrance of the harbor

General Dix.

It is a fact of come significance that General Dix, who has just been appointed States as a captain. While serving in that capacity Mejor Anderson was his first lieutenant. It will, doubtless, be a source of satisfaction to the latter to thus have an old companion-of-arms in the Cabinet.

Ex-Chief Justice Lewis.

Ex-Chief Justice Lewis.

More Arms for the South.

It learn that an agent from Mississippi, to-day,

entron assembled, at Montgomery, on this the eleventh ay of January, 1860. The preamble, ordinance, and resolutions were adopted by the following vote, yeas 61, nays 39.

After the adoption of the ordinance, the hall was pened to visitors.

pened to visitors.

A splendid flag, presented by the ladies of Alabama, was conveyed to the President's stand, and formally presented to the Convention through Mr. Yancoy, in an eloquent address.

Mr. Smith, delegate from Tuscalcosa, followed. With a feeling reference to the stars and stripes he invoked Divino blessing on the new fleg that was to supplant it.

Mr. Alpheus Baker, of Eufaula, returned the thanks of the Convention to the ladies in elequent

terms.

The ordinance will be ratified on Monday, when it is believed that many of the delegates who voted against it will sign it.

An immense mass mooting is now in session in front of the Capitol. front of the Capitol.

Distinguished co-operation delegates are pledging their constituents as a unit to sustain the secession.

The flag presented by the ladies is now waving over the Capitol. It was hailed with intense enover the Capitol. At the limit thusiasm.

Monradment (Ala.), Jan. 10—Evening —Montgomery is illuminated from the Capitol to the river. An Immense orowd is gathered in front of Montmery Hall. Congressman Curry, Mr. Mathews, of Mississippi, and others, are making speeches. Secession is receiving a perfect ovation.

SECESSION OF FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., January 11.—The ordinance of secession, declaring the separation of Florida from the Federal Union, was passed by the State Convention yesterday at 12 20 P.M., by a vote of 62 years to 7 nays. Proposed Secession of Western Flori-da from the State.

da from the State.

Washington, Jan. II.—A private letter received here from Florida, dated the 7th inst, says that a number of delegates from West Florida express themselves to the effect that, if the State shall secode without a proper and general understanding, they will secode from the other part of the State, and all west of the Aphlachicola river will annex themselves to Alabama.

The arsonal at Chattahooobee, Florida, has been seized by order of the Governor, under the pretext that the United States officer was about to remove MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION. The Secession Ordinance Signed-H. S. Postmasters Continued. JACKSON, January II — Mr. Beist, the commis-sioner from South Carolina, delivered an address this morning to the Convention, which was much applicated. A lone star flag was pendant in the

hail.

The Secession ordinance was signed this morning. In the secret session yesterday a resolution was adopted recognizing South Carolina as a severeign independent State.

All the laws, regulations, and contracts of the United States relative to the mail service are continued in full force until otherwise ordered.

The Governor has ordered the military to be in readiness at a money? werning to cheer each of the contractions at a money? readiness at a momont's warning to obey a call on Saturday night. There is to be a complete organi-zation of the military of the State. Judge Gholson, of the United States Court, has

resigned.

The Convention will prebably adjourn to Vicksburg en account of the Legislature wanting theuse of the capitol.

The churches are decorated with evergreens, and the lone star is a prominent ornamen Important from Louisiana. BIZURE OF THE PORTS BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—All the troops were under arms last night, by order of Governor

under arms last night, by order of Governor Moore.

Five companies embarked this morning, at two o'clock, to seize the arsenal at Baton Rouge.

The Orleans Battalion Artillery and four companies embarked at eleven for Forts Jackeon and it. Philip, forty miles below, on the Mississippi, commanding the approach to New Orleans.

The wharf was crowded with citizens, who vociferously observed the departure of the steamer. Three companies left this afternoon on a steamer to seize Fort Pike, on Lake Pontchartrain.

New regiments of troops are being organized.

A rumor prevails that the war steamer Crusader is coming up the river, and the highest excitement prevails.

Texas and Florida will also seize their fortifications.

The troops in Tennessee and Mississippi are arming.

Eight hundred thousand dollars in specie arrived to-day from New York.

Secession Majority in the State Convention. New Orleans, Jan. 11.—The returns from the State indicate that the secessionists will have a majority in the State Convention. Seizure of Forts Jackson, St. Phillips and Pike.

New Orleans, Jan 11—Evening.—Forts Jackson and St. Phillips, on the Missisippi, and Fort Pike, at the entrance of Pontchartrain Lake, wore seized by the New Orleans troops to-day. No re-

Texas. THE SECESSIONISTS IN POWER-INDIAN DEPREDA TIONE. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Galveston dates to the 8th inst. say that at the election for delegates to the 8th the Convention, the candidates favoring a Southern Confederacy obtained a majority.

The Indian depredations on the Texas frontiers continue.

From Charleston. THE EXCITEMENT ABATED-PACIFIC NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 11.—The excitement here has somewhat abated, in consequence of the pacific nature of the advices from Washington. The enlistment of soldiers is going on, but all The Legislature has transacted no business of The Cabinet a Unit for the Upion.

GENERAL DIX SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY-RESIGNATION OF MR. THOMAS

GENERIAL DIX SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—
RESIGNATION OF MR. THOMAS

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 11.—General DIX, of
New York, was, as stated yesterday, tendered the
position of Secretary of War; but preferring that
of the Treasury, the President to-day sent his
nomination to the Senate for this office, Mr.
Thomas having resigned.

The rule requiring a reference of nominations to
the appropriate committees is always courteously
suspended when the nominee is an ex-Senator, as
is General Dix, on the ground that his character
and qualifications are sufficiently known without
a special investigation. The rule on this occasion
was unanimously suspended, and the appointment
of General Dix immediately confirmed.

The members now in the Cabinet are a unit on
the present political questions, all those claiming
the right of secession having rotired.

The Cabinet, as reconstructed, is as tellows:
Socretary of State—Mr. Black, of Pennsylvania.
Socretary of the Treasury—Mr. Dix, of New
York. Secretary of the Navy-Mr. Toucey, of Conecticut. Secretary of War-Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, (acting) noting)
Secretary of the Interior—Vacant.
Postmaster General—Mr. Holt, of Kontucky.
Attorney General—Mr. Stanton, of District of

Secession Meeting at Waverly, Mo. WAVERLY, Mo., Jan. 11—An ultra Secession meeting was held here last night, and passed a resolution strongly denouncing the St Leuis Democrat, and forbidding its circulation Lincoln was burned in effigy amid the firing of mannen, display of torchlights, etc.

Vırgınia Legislature. RICHMOND, Jan. 11.—In the State Senate, the joint resolution from the House, relative to the preservation of the status que, was received. A substitute was offered, asking of the President an assurance of an absolute preservation of the status que for sixty days, except to repol hestile invasions, was adopted, and the subject was finally referred to a select committee.

The private calendar was then considered. After which with the private calendar was then considered. After which Mr. LANE moved to take up the resolutions reported by Mr. Davis inquiring into the expenses of military establishments and forts. Agreed to. Mr. TRUMBULL moved an amendment approving the conduct of Major Anderson in withdrawing from Fort Mountrie to Fort Sumpter, and the determination of the President to maintain that officer in his present portion, act that we will support the President in all southern the preservation of the Union. Mr. BUNTER, of Virginia, obtained the floor He said, before the end of this mouth, six or seven States will have seceded from the Union. It is no more a question of saving or preserving the cld Union. We will construct a new Government and a new Union, which we hope and propose to be permanent. In 1820, South, considering it to be founded in the Constitution of the United States. A sectional President has been nominated and elected, and is to come to power, who cance declared that the country must be all free or all slave, the other them of the Constitution of the United States. A sectional President has been nominated and elected, and is to come to power, who cance declared that the country must be all free or all slave, the other to being to create a service war among us, lange, the Country must be all free or all slave. The Country must be all free or all slave. The Country must be all free or the slave. The Country must be all free or the slave. The Country must be all free or this slave. The Country must be all free or the slave. The Country must be all free or the slave. The Country must be all free or the slave. The Country must be all free or the slave. The Country must be all free or the slave. The Country must be all free or the slave. The Country must be all free or the slave. The Country must be all free or the slave. sions, was adopted, and the subject was finally re-ferred to a select committee.

The House, after a hot debate, adopted an amendment to the Convention bill, authorizing the opening of poils at the time of the election, to take the sense of the votors whether any action of the Convention, relative to the Federal Union, shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejec-tion. Ayes 77, noes 62 No further action took place. Indiana Legislature. INDIANAPOLIS, January 11—Governor Hammon's message, in alluding to Federal affairs, says that ihe strength of the Government rests in the affections of the people of the several States, and is one of affection not of force. An alienation of the affections of the North from the South exists, which is attributable to the agitation of the slavery question at the North, which has been materially intensified by the zealous efforts of the class of political teachers belonging to the ministry. being. 'I no South has all the elements to found an em-pire, both great and prosparous. To found an em-pire, both great and prosparous. The found this their must be the following amendments to the Constitution: First. Congress must have no power to all a layery in any ctate; the District of Columbia, the dook yards, ports, and avenals of the United State. Second. Nothing to obstruct the slave trade between the States.

very quosition at the total, which is seen materially intensified by the zealous efforts of the class of political teachers belonging to the ministry. This has produced ultraism South, resulting in the division of the country into sectional parties Against these ultraisms, both North and bouth, it is the duty of the conservative elements of the whole country to interpose This must be done, or disunion is inevitable. The North has a great interest in the wolfare and prosperity of the South. The Constitution plainly demands that fugitive slayes should be returned, and common honesty requires that the South should have full and equal rights in all the Territories. The future condition of the Torritories, so fas as the extension of slavery is concerned, will ultimately be determined by the natural laws of climate, soil, and the productions for which they are adapted. The election of Lincoth has caused the South to believe that there is no longer any safety for them or their proporty in the Union, nor for the slaveholding States.

There can only be permanent peace between the sections when the free States are recedy to aton the longs any satisfy for them or their proporty in the Union, nor for the slaveholding States.

There can only be permanent peace between the sections when the free States are ready to stop the discussion of the abstract question of morals connected with this subject, and look upon it only as a political question. What is most needed is the restoration of kindly feeling. Then we may hope fir an honest, faithful discharge of all our constitutional obligations toward each other, healing the present breach. He points with pride to the fact that Indiana, as a State, has hitherte fully kept the bond of Union with her sister States, and her record unstained with any net of bad faith.

The Governor speaks of the laws for the protection of the ballot-box being defective, and recommends the imposition of heavy penalties for fraudulent voting. He also recommends a sub-treasury system, to prevent the depreciated condition of the securities upon which the bank circulation is based.

The House to-day passed a resolution to display

Dased.

The House to-day passed a resolution to display an American flag upon the capitol dome, and the firing of a salute of 33 guns in henor of the Unies, which was done while the flag was being hoisted. Men and Money to Enforce the Laws. ALBANY, January 11.—Speaker Littlejohn intro-duced a resonlution in the House approving of President Buchanan's special message, and ten-dering to the United States Government whatever aid in men and money was required to enforce the laws. aws. Bosron, Jan 11 —A resolution was introduced into the Legislature to-day, tendering the entire military means and forces of the State to aid the

General Government. Workingmen's Convention at Pittsburg. Workingmen's Convention at Pittsburg.

Pitrsburg, Jan. 11.—A mass convention of workingmen was held to-night. There was an immense gathering.

Mr. Henry B. McCarty, President of the Trades' Assembly, was called to the chair, and Mr. Wm. H. Moody, of the Typographical Union, appointed secretary.

Resolutions, expressive of the strongest attachment to the Union and calling on the President to execute the laws against all trators, were adopted with the most hearity good will.

The call for a National Convention of workingmen at Philadelphia on the 22d of February was endorsed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER AMERICA AT HALIFAX

further insubordination in the army. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Commercial and monetary affairs at the Caps of ood Hope had improved. Letters have been received from Zanzibar and authorizing the epeaker to appoint a committee to be entitled "Journalises on Foreign Relations."

"In "MITH of Philadelphia, presented a peution from Elien E. Wells, praying to be divorced from her hasband.

THE TROUBLES OF THE COUNTRY.

THE TROUBLES OF THE COUNTRY.

The Sense then again took up the joint resolutions relative to the maintenance of the Union.

The question beins on the substitute proposed by Mr. Welsh, that gentleman proceeded in an earnest speech to arge its adoption, as reflecting correctly the sentiments of the great mass of the people of Ponnsylvania, Messrs, McClure, Landon, Hall, and others, followed, discussing the various propositions submitted by Messrs. Welsh, Smith, and Whatton.

Without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned till three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 30 'colook, and resumed the consideration of the pending resolutions relative to the condition of the country.

Mr. CL. YMER spoke at some length in favor of the substitute offered by Mr. Weish. He regarded the resolutions as conciliatory in their nature, and appealed to the Republicans to aid in such legislation as would promote union and harmony, and prevent the effusion of blood.

romote union and narmony, and prevent the equitor folioid.
Mr. KKTCHAM supported the resplitions of Mr inith in an earnest speech, and soing litte an elaborate ind evidently carefully prepared detence of the Republican ratio.

oan earty. Mr. IRICH also spoke in favor of the original reso

utions.

Mr FINNEY followed in a longthy speech of the ame tenor as that of Mr Ketcham, and in the course of which he declared himself in favor of coercion, and pposa, to the repeal of any laws on the statute books, swell as to the sinending of any act, whereby slave-olders would be allowed to bring their slaves into this dominonwealth, and to hold them as such for a period

on months and to have used as such it is properly in the first processed with months processed the introduction of party littles in a question of this kind, and spoke foroibly favor of the Union sub amaintaining it is all interest in party little processed in the process of the Union sub amaintaining it is all into the process of the Union sub amaintaining to the original dependent means. He was in layor of the original

solutions. Mr. WELSH again spoke, supporting the amend

HOUSE

l. o resolutions further demand of Congress the pas-of the Homestead bill, and declare that the Repub-

sage of the Homestead bill, and declars that the Repul ican party is oppused to any change in the naturaliz-ion laws. The resolutions are the same as those adopt ad at the Chicago Convention.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Deo. 29.—The sales of Cotton o day have been 15.000 bales, including 6000 bales for production and export. The market closed firm. Frovisions call.

LONDON, December 29.—Consols 92% 293% for account x dividend, closing firmer. The London Money market was decidedly more strin-The bullion in the bank has decreased £533,000 during the week. L. VERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Mesers Richardson & Spence report that the holidays produced Hothers
Flour firm, and advancing; sales at 29s 6d © 32s 6d
Veeathas an advancing tendency, and the prices are thas an advancing tendency, and the prices are ly higher; red lis 5d m l3s; white 13@14s. quiet and "dvanced 6d; mixed and yellow 39s@ Corn quiet and "dvanced 6d; mixed and yellow 3826 with eaglet."
Wakefield, Nash & Co. report Flour advanced 6d, white 162d. Hoiders of Corn demand an advance, which is not conceiled. S.—The following sales are reported. Hillingis Central, 334; Erie Raifrond, 334; New York Central, 76c50.
STAFE OF 'HADE. The Manchester advices are formal. The markets are film and prices for goods sirehly advanced.

formal. The markets are film and prices for goods shahily advanced.

The holiday produced questiess.

HAVKL GOITON MARKET.—New Orleans tres ordinare 1011, bas 561. The market is buoyant and advancing; sales of the week 18,600 bales; stock in port 103 000 bales.

LIVERPOLL PROVISION MARKET.—Beof duil. Fork quiet. Bacon duil. Land duil, and quotations minimum and valuer; likinchers' quoted at 88.

22 LIVERPOLL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' circular reports Sugar quiet, Colles steady. Hice itim. No other articles mentioned.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers quote a quiet market during the holidays. Wheat quiet, at 122 advance; white Western 65-70; rad 69-265. From duil. Sugar steady. The unchanged. Tallow 60s. Bar Silver 68-1541. Dollare 52 24. Trales 76-74. The Breachtiffs. In the control of th Mr. WELSIA sain spose, supporting the amena mn. McCURE followed in an elaborate defence of the laws of this State. He declared that the State of Vergina. Index personal liberty law more structure to provisions than any act of either Vermont or Wistonia; but no man in that State could be deprived on its liberty without a trial by jury. It was humiliating loss to rope allaws against which the South itself is not compain. He could not vote for the amenation of the Senator from York, because he regarded their fathers are reducibly wrong, and violently purtisan in their fathers, regarded them the state of the results o tisady.
AMERICAN STOCKS.—Baring Brothers report a
imited business at provious raies, and confined chiefly
to the first-mortaxe burds. New York Central sizes,
\$3288; Erio sevens, 91c53; Pennsylvania Central
inces, 87c91; Michigan Central orghts, 88c90; United
states fires, 89% ox-dividend. United States Supreme Court.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The case of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, who refused to issue his warrant for the arrest of Lago, charged with having entited a slave from Kentucky into Ohio, vas set down for to-day in the United States Supreme Court, but the Attorney General of Ohio having forwarded an affildavit that his professional engagements prevented his attendance, the case was postponed till the 8th of February. The counsel for the State of Kentucky was ready for trial. Excitement at Cincinnati.

Excitement at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Jan. 11.—Constance and Romain Lehrer, who stabled polloemen Long and Hallam, at a house of ill-fame, on Wednesday night, were arrested yesterday and taken to prison. There was considerable excitement against the prisoners, aggravated by the doath of Hallam, and an attempt was made to take them from jail by force. This was prevented by the Guthrie Grays being ordered out to protect the jail. From Havana. New ORLEANS, January 11.—The steamship Bienville, from Havana on the 7th, arrived here Bicuvitle, from Havana on the 7th, arrived here to day.
Sugar dull at 74.77 reals. Stock in port 49,000 boxes, egainst 12 500 last year. Molasses—Clayed 8 reals; Muscovado, 41 reals.
Freights dull. Exchange on London 121 per cont. premium. On New York, ia— por cent. premium.

Republican members had demolished the Chicago plat form by refusing a second reading to the resolutions a Mr. Hodus, and that they were growing weak in the 36TH CONGRESS---SECOND SESSION. WARRINGTON, Jan. 11.

SENATF.

MIT. BIGLEI presented memorials from the citizens of Language county, asking for the restoration of peace and the preservation of the Union, and lavoring the propositions of the Senator from Kehtucky.

Also, three memorials of a similar import from Philadelphia. rnees.
Mr IVINS denied that the Republicans were gett newschin the knees. Be was not ashamed to parade with 

ion they fied.

ixth. Fugitives from justice should be deemed to be

so offending the laws within the jurisdiction of it

to and who escape therefrom.

eventh. Congress should recognize and protect pro
townsorow the United States has exclusive juris
tic whorever the United States has exclusive juris-

porty wherever the United States has exclusive juridiction
air. HUNTER also argued that all laws to be passed
should be passed by amajority in the Senate of Sonators of the slaveholding States and a majority of the
non-slaveholding States and every law must receive a
majority of representatives from the slaveholding States
and an amjority from the non-slaveholding States
the proposition being equivalent to having two Senates
in proposition to two Husses of Representatives in
educated, so as to connect of two judges hould be also readjusted, so as to connect of two judges to each seotou—the Chief Justice to be one of the five.
Mr. HUNTER contend d that occroim was neither
right nor just, and if pursued will destroy the chances
of a reconstruction of the Union. After alluding to
the retrocession of certain forts, sysenies, dock yards,
and other property need by the United States for the
States in which they are looked, heremarked, Lo you
suppose that foreign nations will allow a blockade of
duman industry to be denied her. Other Powers would
also join to prevent any blockade of the Fouthern
ports.

And suppose that the North should succeed in con-

Thildelphin did not parado on the occasion of the inRhildelphin did not parado on the occasion of the inauguration of Gor, Paokor.
Mr. Hill. replect that he did not know; but if it was
so, it was improper. The Wide Awakes had fought the
so, it was improper. The Wide Awakes had fought the
bets, it was improper. The Wide Awakes had fought he
bets, numbering more than two thirds of the whole
body, and now they wanted to come hore and participale in the inauguration. He thought they had been
very wisely debarted by the committee.
Mr. WILLIAMIS, of Allogheny, thoush the action of
the committee wronk. He said the Wide-Awakes had
covered themselves with laurels in the late contest.
The work of mostly young men realy to shoulder the
makey or mostly young men realy to shoulder the
mist deem, of canding the Fouth?
Alter further debated of canding the Fouth?
Alter further debated to reconsider the yote refusing
to proceed to a second reading of the resolutions of Mr.
Hoffus. He did not believe the Republicons of this
House were prepared to innove the Chicayo Patform.
Mr. LEISENRING called for the year and mays on
the question, and they were ordered.
The motion to reconsider was agreed to—vess 60.
nave 87.
The resolutions were then read a second time. Advances memorials of a similar timport from Philadelphis.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, prosonted eight Mr. CAMERON, et Pennsylvania favorable to the Crittenden resolutions

Mr. DAVIs, of Missnappi, from the Committee en Military Affairs, reported a bill inquiring into the expenses of military setablishments and foris.

A debute sprang up on the order of business.

A debute sprang up on the order of business.

A debute sprang up on the order of business.

A debute sprang up on the order of business.

A debute sprang up on the order of business.

A debute sprang up on the order of business.

A debute sprang up on the order of business.

A debute sprang up on the order of business.

A debute sprang up on the order of business.

A debute sprang up on the order of business.

A sprang up the Crittenden, Fitch, Height Sprang, Height Spran nave 37.

The resolutions were then read a second time.

Mr. HILL moved to postpone the subject for the pre-The resolutions were then read a second time. Mr. Hill, moved to postpone the subject for the present, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MOFIUS said he introduced the resolutions for the purpo e of testing the sense of the House. He wanted to know how many of he two-thirds of the reputhean members here elected on the Chicago platform which they may have been elected. He had no objection to the Reading platform, but his constituents did not require h m to swear form, but his constituents did not require h m to swear by it. form, out his constituents are an anintenance of the Chi-mr. SELTZER favored the maintenance of the Chi-asgo platform. He said the present demoralization of

the continue of Reputations to shake she termine to the Mar HoloMeW, of Sonnykill, already saw trouble in the Republican ranks. There are now three parties upon this floor. The Christop platform should be relievated aroun, and any Republican who voted against it was false to his trust. Mr. A BHOTT was opposed to the application of stringent party tests. He thought it injurious at the present time, and freighted with machief.

Mr. WILSON thought solit tests in had taste, and at this time, specially calculated to inflame the public mind. mind.

Mr. COLLINS, and several others, followed, but without a vote on the resolutions, the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow. The state of the duty of each State to suppress that it is uppressed in the jurisdiction all armed invasion of enother. Fourth. Any State should be admitted with or within slavery, according to the inclination of its people. Fifth. It should be the duty of a State to restore furives, or pay the value of the same to the states from high they fied.

Sanvord's Opena House. Eleventh street, above Elestunt.—Concert nightly.
Musical Fund Hall, Locust street, above Eighth.—Jeimania Orchestra.

THE MASS MEETING OF THE SEGESSION-ISTS —In the list of seventy odd names attached to the call for the Breckinridge Secessien meeting of Thursday last, cocurred the names of eight or ten Douglas Democrats. But one was present, ten Douglas Democrats. But one was present, (Mr. McCarthy,) whe took any active part at the same, and the only additional Douglas man, (Wm. O. Kline Eq.) expressed by hissilence the amount of his interest Mr. McCarthy was reported by us yesterday, as offering a rasolution deprecating any mass meetings at this juncture. We have obtained from him the precise résolution which he proposed. It is as follows:

mass meetings at this juncture. We have obtained from him the precise resolution which he proposed. If it is as follows:

"Rescired. That it would be unwise and inexpedient for those originating this meeting to make arrange ments for these originating this meeting to make a rrange in the proposed. Mr. McCarthy would not have made his appearance, and this apt resolution would not have been itst, had they not attached his name, without consists, had they not attached his name, without one is the believed if due to the Douglas Democraty of the lower wards it due to the Douglas Democraty with their meeting, and use the names of such to influence the great mass of the Democracy. Such arts cannot avail them the object of the Secessionists was to confound a tew Douglas Democrats with their meeting, and use the names of such to influence the great mass of the Democracy. Such arts cannot avail them the believed if the object of the Secessionists was to confound a tew Douglas Democrats with their meeting, and use the names of such to influence the great mass of the Democracy. Such arts cannot avail them the object of the Democracy. Such arts cannot avail them the object of the Democracy. Such arts cannot avail them the object of the meeting appeared to be to give the aidermen power to grant tavern licenses. They will meet again next Treeday norming the the object of the meeting appeared to be to give the aidermen power to grant tavern licenses. They will meet again next Treeday norming to the top of the meeting appeared to be to give the aidermen power to grant tavern licenses. They will meet again next Treeday norming to the benefit of the ment were present. All. MacPeak took the object of the meeting appeared to be to give t

doesn'de upon cotton, would not allow this material of human industry to be denish her. Other Powers would also join to prevent any blockade of the Youthern ports.

And suppose that the North should succeed in conquering the South, and by subjugating reduce the States to dependent provinous, how will the power be better to dependent provinous, how will the power be better to dependent provinous, how will the power be better to dependent provinous, how will the power be better to dependent provinous, and the power of the North to take us from all these calamities. If you do not the bush, and the negro restored to his primitive condition of barbarism? It is in the power of the North to save us from all these calamities. If you do not intend to coores the South, you do not need the first of the land has leaded to the land of the land has leaded to the land of the land of the land has leaded to the land of th Sumptor.

It is due to Mr. Vandyke to state that he opposed the motion of Tyler, McDonough, and others, to hoot Mr. McCarthy from the room.

Mr. HUNTER. If the gontleman is not satisfied, I cannot ratisfy him.

Mr. HA' LAN, of lowe, then took the floor, and spoke at least no the duritive-slave law, opposing the idea that the South should govern the North and that the North must obey the South, that the majority must submit to the minority. The real grievance of the Southern gained a victory on the 6th of November last, in the election of their candidates for President and Vice President. They dislike to resign the reins of government to their political opponents.

[A message was here received from the Prezident.] Air, Ha RLAN concluded by saying that human liberty, the liberty of speech, of the press, and of conseince, work all at sike in this struggle.

Mr. WILSON, of Massochusetts, moved an executive season, which was carried, and, on the doors being

THE STEAMER AMERICA AT HALFAX.

WARLINE PREPARATIONS OF FRANCE.

### ALFAY, Appears 11.—The Conard steambly to the state of the conduction of the register of

college.

After this term, the department of belies-lettres proper will confine its attention mainly to the first six divisions. A NEGRO THIEF .- An athletic, powerful A NEGRO THIEF.—An athletic, powerful negro, named Jacob Benton, with a number of altases, made an attempt to rob a store in Market street, between Second and Third, on Thursday night The establishment was that of Price & Co. Officers Schlemm, Sommors, and Levy had long wished to catch this negre, ashe has been implicated in a number of villainles. He was observed by the officers, from the opposite side of Market street, creoping into the store on his hands and knees. They crossed at once to seize him, but he started up, ran like a deer through innumerable alleys, and was finally grasped by Officer Sommers, when utterly wearied down. He is now in custody, and at the Central Station last night atch his supper with the vorseity of a chark.

LECTURES TO LADIES.—MIS. Anna M.

atchis suppor with the vorseity of a shark.

LECTURES TO LADIES.—Mrs. Anna M.
Longshore Potts, M. D., a lady of extensive medical knowledge, and considerable facility and power of illustration, will deliver a course of lectures in the Assembly Buildings commencing on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Potts has given several courses of lectures previously, and the interest they have induced will doubtless attract many persons to the present series. The course embraces seven lectures, upon anatomy, physiology, pathology, and anthropology. They will be illustrated by complete sets of life-size and magnified drawings, peintings, and papier-mache preparations. Those paintings, and papier-mache preparations. Those addes interested in the advancement of medical science with their sex will do well to hear Mrs.

at a stationery store in North Sixth street some days ago, and exhibited a sample of ourious pens He wished to buy forty gross, and was willing to give \$1 87 per gross. He gave the shopkeeper \$2 wherewith to purchase him an initiatory number. hents as the country wrong, and violently partisan in their developing the property of the partisan in the property of the property of the partisan in the property of the property of the partisan in the par voied down, the six Democratic Scantors volum in the safirma ive.

The question recurring on Mr. Whatton's amendment, it was negatived.

The question theor recurred upon the original resquitions eliered by Mr. Smith, and the first resolution was adopted unanimous's.

The event resolution was agreed to—yeas 21, nays 7. The third was agreed to—yeas 25, kays none.

The fourth was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 4.

The fifth was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 6.

The recolutions, as a whole, then passed finally by a writed party voite—yeas 26, nays 6.

The House refused to proceed to the second reading of the resolutions. Mr. HUHA, of Schuylkill, offered a resolution cordially inviting sill cities as and secreties to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the Governor-lead, on the 18th inst.

Mr. HILL said the committee had thought it advisable that no political organization should participate in the inauguration ceremonies. The committee was the fact that the military should not participate, if political clubs, as such, were admitted.

Mr. UORDON could see no unpropriety in political clubs parading on such an occasion. He hoped the House would not sustain such an occasion. He hoped the

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND John.—We understand from a private source that the Grand Dury, at its meeting yesterday, found a true hill for libel against J. R. Flanigen, publisher of the Daily Netws. The said libel consisted of a gossipy reportorial sketch relative to ccatain seclesiastical affairs, in which the chargets: of Air Vito Viti was implicated. affairs, in which the chargetty of the Yell was implicated.

The Grand Lury will present roxt week, we are told, the quality of bread used at the West Philadelphia almshouse. Said bread, it is alleged, is made of had flour, badly kneaded, and does not contain the proper nutriment. Judging it unhealthy, the Grand Jury will take measures to secure wholesome bread to the poor.

SYNOPSIS OF THE OPERATIONS OF POLICE TELEGRAPH DURING THE PAST YEAR.—During the past year, the whole number of messages sent from the Central Police Telegraph Office, Fifth and Chestnut streats to the different stations, was 47 639. The same number ways also been received. The fire alarm telegraph has received from the First fire dictrict 68 dayms, from the Second 102, from the Third 54, from the Fourth 139, from the Fifth 13, from the Sixth 12, from the Seventh 15. The State house bell has been rung 164 times; 237 fires have occurred for which no alarm has been given, owing to the fires being of a triding character. The number of general alarms was 5, and the number of falsa alarms 7. The number of fireshape has been in operation since April 19, 1856. The fire alarm telegraph was established about one week afterward. Since that time great improvements have been made, and a number of other connections have been added. When first established, the number of messages received and sent was exceedingly small, when compared with the vast amount of business now transacted with this useful and indispensable improvement. Through the operations of the police telegraph, numbers of highly important arrests have been made, add the parties brought to justice. The whole telegraph is under the superintendence of Wm. J Philips, Legalous and the parties brought to justice. The whole telegraph is under the superintendence of Wm. J Philips, Legalous parties brought to justice. The whole telegraph is under the superintendence of Wm. J Philips, Legalous parties brought to justice. The whole telegraph is under the superintendence of Wm. J Philips, Legalous parties brought to justice. The whole telegraph is under the superintendence of Wm. J Philips, Legalous parties for the short one in which the operators at the Central Station are subjected. This is owing to the small-ness of the room in which the present itme, sm-braces about 140 miles, and is constantly increasing.

The only objection at present existing is the inconvenience to w SYNOPSIS OF THE OPERATIONS OF POLICE

MIN. COLLINS, and saveral others, followed, but without a vote on the resolutions, the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.—On last New Year's day, the residence of Mr. John Brocks, on Queen street, Germantown, was robbed during the absence of the family, of a lot of wearing apparel and other valuable articles to the amount of \$200, and the robbery there was no one in the house but a domestic, who was suspected of being implicated in the family. The press at that time. At the size of the sarding of the robbery there was no one in the house but a domestic, who was suspected of being implicated in the affair, and was held to answer. No information was obtained of the goods, until within a day or two since, when two unknown men called at the residence of Mr. Brocks and handed a heaker in the door, stating that it was, when they replied they were sure Mrs. Brooks would be the family. They were asked what it was, when they replied they were sure Mrs. Brooks would be satisfied with it, and immediately decomped. The basket was taken into the house and found to contain all the stolen articles. Who the men are is naknown but this was only a dodge on their part to release the domestic, who was most certainly implicated in the affair. An Agreeable Surprise .- On last New

A DARING TRICK.—A few evenings since, a man residing at No 341 South Fifth street, named Elis, while welking up Second street, near Washington, about 8 o'clock, was robbed of a geld watch. Some one sneaked up beains him, and placing his hands over his eyes, jerked the watch from his vest pocket, leaving the hook of the chain sticking in the vest hole. His first impression was that some friend of his was playing a trick upon him The unknown fellow darted away quickly, and escaped.

THE STABBING CASE IN THE SECOND DIS-THE STABLING CASE IN THE SECOND DIS-TRICT.—In yesterday's Press we alluded to a quarrel between two men, at Swanson street and Mead alley, caused by family difficulties, when one stabbed the other in four places, inflicting severe suts. The name of the man who inflicted the injuries is John H Hiley, who had a hearing yesterday morning, before Alderman Dallas, and was committen, to answer the charge at court. The injuries were inflicted with a large carving knife.

ARRESTED .- Three lads, named Robert ARRESTED.—Three lads, named Kobert Collins, John Snyder, and Stephen Ashford, were arrested, on Thursday afternoon, upon the charge of stealing two valuable pistols, and other articles, from a store at Seventh and Arch streets. The accused were all held for a further hearing, by Alderman Hutchinson.

ANONYMOUS—The author of an anonymous companyments of a pill ables on by leaving.

mous communication (J.) will oblige us by leaving his address at this office, directed to the Reporter. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CICCIO Cadwalader .- The following rule of court has been adopted:

The practice of the court shall from henceforth be conformable to the present practice of the Saprome Court of Pennsylvania, at Nisi Prins, in every case in which judgment by default might, according to the said practice of that court, be entered for want of an affidavit, is sufficient affidavit of defance.

SUPREME COURT-Chief Justice Lowine-SUPREMH COURT—Ohref Justice Lowneand Justices Thompson and Strong—Passmore,
Williamson vs. Ellis Lewis. Certificate from Nisi.
Price This was an action of debt breught by
Passmore Williamson, plaintiff in error, against
Ellis Lewis, late Ohief Justice of the Supreme
Court of this State, to recever the pensity of three
hundred pounds, given by the thirteenth section of
the sot of February 18, 1785, for refusing to grant
a writ of habeas corpus.

Ellis Lewis, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, to recever the penelty of three hundred pounds, given by the thirteenth section of the act of February 18, 1785, for refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus.

The plaintiff in error, on the 31st of July, 1855, in vacantion time, and out of term, stood committed to the custody of the marshal of the United States, for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, under a warrant, issued by the Hon. John K. Kane, then judge for that district, for a contempt in refusing to make return to a certain writ of habeas corpus, issued out of that court at the instance of John H. Wheeler, on a petition setting forth that he was the owner of Jane, Daniel, and Isaiah, three colored persons, held to service or labor by the laws of the State of Virginia, and that they were detained from his possession by the said Passmore Williamson, commanding him to bring before the said judge the bodies of the said Jane, Daniel, and Isaiah.

On the 27th of July, it was ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Passmore Williamson commanding him to bring before the said court, that the said Passmore Williamson soon mitted to the custody of the marshal, without bail or malaprize, as for a contempt in refusiog to make a return to the writ of habeas corpus.

Afterwards, on the 31st of July, 1855, the present plaintiff, in vacation time and out of term, as standing committed as aforesaid, and detailed in the jail of the city and county of Philadyphia, and for a contempt as aforesaid, and not for the beas corpus, according to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, that the said Passmore Williamson might be brought before the said defendant, then being judge as aforesaid, to do, submit to, and receive what the law might required had not not ensure the said on the 14th of December, 1858, the case came on, to be tried before his Honor Chief Justice Lowing, who had no tried by the plain and imperative language of the act of 1785 to issue the writ, and that his discr

prisonment, or execution of centences after trial and conviction, but was merely intended to relieve against wrongful imprisonment, without or

2 That in no case can the writ be used to re-2 That in no case can the writ be used to rejudge the morits of a judgment of a court or judge of co ordinate jurisdiction
3. That the Constitution of the United States, adopted in 1783, suspended and annulled the Pennsylvania act of 1785, so far as the latter countenness and ny interference with the judgments, sentences and decrees of the judicial power of the new, independent, and supreme Government of the United States.
4. That the District Court of the United States had jurisdiction to try, convict, and punish Passmore Williamson for contempt of court, and the jurisdiction did not depend upon its pawer to try and determine any other cause pending.

and determine any other cause pending.
5. That, after trial and conviction in a court of

would call at his shop with forty gross of pens, and offer them for sale at \$1.50 per gross, thereby making the nice sum of \$50. Of course, the \$2 would not be reclaimed. The shopkeeper returned home, and found that a man had really called with the pens to sell. His timely absence had saved his purse.

INCITING TO RIOT.—A gentleman named M. B. Dean sends us a letter to deny that he had anything to do with a mostling, advortised to take place before Mrs. Bowers' new theatre, adjoining Concert Hell, where \$2.60. Henry Ward Beecher was to have locatived on Thursday night. Our report of yesterday did not individualize Mr M B Bean, or any other person of his name. Wo obtained the matter at the police station, and narrated it substantially as it was told. We have the lest authority, however, for believing that Mr. M. B. Dean would identify himself with no congregation calculated to impair the public peace, or interfere with the right of speech.

PROCEEDINGS Of THE GRAND JURY.—We understand from a private source that the Grand Jury, at its meeting yesterday, found a true hill for libel against J. R. Flanigen, publisher of the Datity Netos. The said libel consisted of a gossipy reportorial sketch relative to explained and sairs, in which the charactes? of Mr Vito Viti was implicated.

QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Allison. John Murphy and Henry Johnson, who were arrested for stealing silk grant from the store of J. T. Way & Co. on Sunday lest, pleaded guilty. Charles Rossitor and Samuel C. Wright were acquitted at a charge of passing counterfeit money.
Lames Wyman, with a number of aliases, was
convicted of a charge of passing a forged check.