MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1861. To Advertises.—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 .- Official Responsibility; Financial Condition of the Country; Balloting for Senator; Speech of Senator Seward; The Revolution in the South. FOURTH PAGE.—The Star of the West at Charleston; Treason in the Capital; The Financial Aspects of Feccesion; List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office : Marine Intelligence.

Senator Seward's Speech. It has rarely happened in the history of our country that any speech upon public affairs has excited more intense and general interest than that delivered by Senator SEWARD in the United States Senate on Saturday last. His position and reputation are of such a character that all his oratorical efforts are read by a large portion of the American people. But on this occasion many circumstance conspired to awaken an eager curiosity in regard to the tone and bearing of his remarks. As one of the founders and most influential leaders of the Republican party, and as the incoming Secretary of State of the President elect, he spoke rather as an English Premier, whose words officially and authoritatively foreshadow the policy of a Government, than as an American Senator, however great may be his talent and his influence with his countrymen, usually speaks; and when it is recollected that this speech was made at the most critical moment of our country's history. the avidity with which it is read can easily be

However much radical Abolitionists, on the one hand, may be disposed to find fault with Mr. SEWARD, or ultra pro-slavery men, on the other, complain that he has shown no disposition to yield to all their exactions, we feel satisfied that the masses of the American people, who are yet attached to the Union and anxious for its preservation, whether they live north or south of Mason and Dixon's line, will cheerfully concede that he has taken a bold and manly step in the right direction. He discusses his theme in a style worthy of its transcendant importance and as one who fully realizes the folly of refusing to sacrifice a few cherished prejudices or stubborn convictions to save great empire and to rescue a happy and pros perous people from all the sufferings and horrors of civil way. The Union may be destroyed in spite of the anxious desire to preserve it, and the conciliatory spirit he has evinced: but certainly his remarks on Saturday should have no small influence in calming the exaggerated fears entertained in the South of aggressions on the part of the new Administration, and in restoring harmony to our dis-

tracted and divided Confederacy. There is no doubt that, as long as the opera tions of the Federal Government can be limited to the objects for which it was formed which are clearly enumerated in the Constitution, its workings will be beneficial to the people of our whole Confederacy, and they the perpetuation of slavery in its most odious will be induced to sustain and cherish it from forms. These distant Commonwealths or Conwill be induced to sustain and cherish it from the strongest of human motives-self-interest and self-preservation. The apprehension that its power will shortly be used for unwarrantable purposes, to the injury of a large section of the country, has done much to create the present complication. It is to be hoped that vent the establishment of the Disunion capital in play. the speech of the distinguished New York Senator will do much to remove this impression in the slaveholding States.

The Pennsylvania Volunteers in

A short time ago Gov. Pickens, of South he was complimented by citizens of Charleston, speke as follows of the conduct of the Pennsylvania, New York, and Palmetto volanteers, at one of the battles of the Mexican

"On another memorable occasion, at the great tropid Major Gladden-marched across the field of Churubusco alone, to their immortal honor; and we can stand and march alone again." [Applause.]

In the foregoing remarks Gov. PICKERS intentionally, or through inexcusable igno. rance, did gross injustice to the volunteers from this State who were in the Mexican war. as the facts we give below, upon the authority of a gallant Pennsylvanian of the Second Regiment, who now resides in the interior. fally prove. They did not, as alleged, "fail to the sufficient reason that they received no heard by galleries so crowded that hundreds who such order. During the whole of that acci- sought for admission were compelled to weit outdental conflict, the Second Pennsylvanians, to whom he evidently refers, with the battalion of marines, Domingue's native lancers and Stoptoe's battery, were at San Augustine covering and protecting the immense and valu able train there parked, and occupying a position which Gen. Scorr, in his official de spatches, stated "might, at any moment, have become the post of honor." To have with- cede at all, and that his whole speech was perdrawn them from that duty would have been to imperil the entire campaign; because such ought to be an admonition and an instruction to an act would have been equivalent to a surrender to the enemy of all our stores and ammunition. It is obvious, therefore, both from the Government is to be saved, and if Mr. Lincoln business-directory, alphabetical, according to ea, fact and reason, that the Government is to have a peaceful administration, comething cupations. Camden directory: list of streets, &c.,

matter. The attack upon Contreras began during the afternoon of the 18th of August, 1847. In the latter part of the night succeeding that the was heard. In fact, our condition is becomday, General P. F. Smith conducted a body of troops to the rear of the enemy, whom he surprised by an assault at daybreak the next that may be made by prominent men morning. After a brief but bloody struggle, the Mexicans abandoned their works, fled in confusion through San Angel and Coyocan, and found shelter from pursuit behind the fortifications of Churubusco. With such forces as were at hand, the American commander hastily followed the flying foe, until they were arrested by the presence of a large hostile army, strongly entrenched. General Worth, who had carried San Antonio the same morn. ing, came up at that moment, and united his division with the pursuers of the fugitives from Contreres. Then ensued the desperate battle of Churubusco, which, but for the armistice concluded at its termination, would have opened the gates of the capital to our victorious soldiers. But, as we have stated, the conflict was accidental. Until they were halted by the cannonade of the enemy, the American generals did net even suspect that another army lay between them and the city. They believed, after the events at Contreras, that their advance upon the garitas would not meet with further interruption, When, therefore, their progress was so unex- more they weaken the President elect, and the pectedly hindered, they were obliged to push under fire such troops as were most convenient: and the South Carolina Volunteers happening to be among those engaged in the pursuit, were fortunate enough to be sent into action. Their participation in the battle, consequently, was wholly the result of their presence on the field, and not, as Governor PICKENS insinuates, because of a failure by the Pennsylvanians-who were miles distant-to obey an order to charge.

But the Executive of South Carolina, in of those traitors, and finally drives Kentucky, the remarks above quoted, while imputing Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, want of courage to the Pennsylvanians, has Tennessee, &c., into the new Southern despotism. want of courage to the Pennsylvanians, has suppressed the fact that they failed to share

Governor Pickens, while speaking so disrespectfully of the Pennsylvanians and New Yorkers, failed to inform his audience that that same battle of Churubusco would not have proved so sanguinary, or been so stoutly contested, had it not been for some singular con-

velcome reinforcements ito the garrisons at | been alienated, and who are now ready to sustain the church and bridge-head; and their resist- him in every proper effort to maintain the laws, ance aided materially in prolonging and rendering doubtful the conflict of the day.

The next time Gov. Pickens undertakes to speak of the relative courage of the volunteers speak of the relative courage of the volunteers of this State and of South Carolina, he should tell his hearers how, at the fearful having lived in Mississippi for seven years, to struggle at Chepultepec, the Pennsylvanians | which State he removed from Louisville, whence in the sheltered streets of Tacubaya. He should recount to them the loss each of the two regiments suffered in that engagement-He should inform them that the old battalionflag of Columbia county was the first to wave gestions, but for clovated and classic style, and, the ramparts of the castle, floating there what is rare in men of this calibre, he is a splenyet clambering up the precipice. And he | Stanton, not quite so experienced in public affairs, should let them know that it was the men of the Old Keystone who carried the batteries that afternoon, on the Belen causeway, and held the gate until night, against a force twenty times their own number. It is altogether likely that the constituents of Governor PICKENS would have more respect for Pennsylof these facts.

The Voyage of the Star of the West. The return of the Star of the West to New York is an event altogether unanticipated, as it was supposed the war steamer Brooklyn would meet her, and either direct her troops to go to Norfolk, or, with the aid of a smaller steamer, secure the safe delivery of her reinforcements and supplies at Fort Sumpter. The fact that the treasonable movement in South Carolins has become so formidable that our Government failed in an effort to strengthen the hands of one of her most gallant officers, is certainly very humiliating, but there is some consolation in knowing that he has since announced, through Lieut. Talbor, that he does not need any additional troops to protect himself. The particulars of her voyage, which tion as-to the kind of instructions he may carry we publish this morning, will be read with back to his superior, Major Anderson. deep interest.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

Correspondence of The Press, I WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1861. In the event of disunion, the community that would feel it most disastrously would be Washing ton city. The people here, slow to credit it a first, now almost universally admit they would be Booth; so with Mr. Gilbert; but, for the most the first and the greatest sufferers. The idea that this part, other performers were heard only by fits and capital could ever become the sest of Government starts. of the new Southern despottem is an absurdity. In the first place, even if Maryland and Virginia atre, opening this evening in the exceedingly should be carried off by the Secessionists, which I am inclined every day to doubt, both these States would be divided from the start, on account of the large population living in each devoted to the Union, and holding strong commercial and political sympathies with the North and Northwest. Western Virginia is as thoroughly indoctrinated with anti-slavery sentiments as many parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Maryland subsists upon the trade poured into Baltimore, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from the great Northwestern lakes, States, and Territories. Be. sides, the reigning, governing, and overmastering influence of the Disunion organization is in the Cotton States. The strong hind-legs of the kangaco, therefore, are those interests which look to surrounded by the peculiar sentiments of Virginia and Maryland. Hopes are, indeed, held out by the leaders of the great Southern conspiracy the people of Washington that nothing could pro this city; but every moment's reflection convinces me, as it must convince every reasoning man, that his is a fallacy. Either New Orleans, Charlestor, Montgomery, or Mobile, would be the headquar-ters of the new Government, and in any event, whether Washington shall be selected or not, insiculable calamities must fall upon her people. esso with much solicitude, and the Union sentiment

"On another memorable coassion, at the great battle of Churnbusco, the glorious Palmetto regiment was salled upon for the most gallant charge in the history of the campaign, and when the New York and Pennsylvania regiment failed to answer, and the South Carolina regiment was called upon, the gallant and glorious leader of that regiment was called upon, the gallant and glorious leader of that regiment was called upon, the gallant and glorious leader of that regiment was called upon, the gallant and glorious leader of that regiment was called upon, the gallant and glorious leader of that regiment was called upon the success.

Mr. Riggs, Mr. Parker, and others who have included the properties of the success.

Van Amburgh's Zeitzer and the yellow and they have included the properties of the success. een great benefactors of Washington, have vested immensely in the purchase of lots and the construction of elegant buildings—the magnificent art gallery, now in course of erection opposite the War Department, out of the private fortune of Mr. city-can have no real sympathy with the Dismionists, and with their large influence are moving

in all quarters to counteract their schemes The number of Tas Passs in which this letter will appear will contain, I suppose, a full report of Mr. Seward's great speech in the Senate yesteranswer" a call to charge at Churubusco, for day. It was eminently conservative, and was side, catching such words as they could. The manner and voice of the new Secretary of State | containing over 1,350 octavo pages, double-colu remedies he suggests are by no means accepta-ble to ultra Southern men, the fact that the great leader of the Republican party is willing t vaded by the most moderate and temperate spirit, his followers. He is on the spot, and can, therefore, appreciate the solemn exigencies of the times. He sees and realizes every hour of the day that if curations, places of business, and places of abode :

Carolina has made a misstatement in the practical must be agreed upon in the way of an f Congress, in both Houses, the justice to say, that after he had concluded very little denuncia ing so perilous that those who two weeks ago were ready to denounce levery effort of compromise are glad patiently to listen to any suggestion Judge Douglas has received many letters appro-

ving his late endorsement of the Crittenden propo-sitions, some from persons in the free States who have differed from him, and one at least from a distinguished leader in times past of the free soil Democratic party. Meanwhile the moderate valedictory of Governor Banks, the efforts of Thurlew Weed, the proposition of Mr. Sherman, the appeal of Gov. Hicks and Letcher, should go far to influ ence the Republicans in the Legislature of Penn sylvania to pass a bill for the purpose of abrogating he offensive sections of the not of 1847.

I cannot describe to you the sensation created here by the news that the resolutions of Mr. Senator Welsh, providing for the repeal of these sec-tions, particularly among the conservatives of Maryland and Virginia, who have been looking to Pennsylvaria to take the lead and set an example to other free States, had been defeated. If Mr Welsh's plan is ultra, and doubtless as the Chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee in the late election, it is ultra, why does not some Repub licen, in either branch, present the same proposi-tions in different language? I can assure these gentlemen that the more steadily they stand by heir own platform, and the more steadily they re fuse to listen to the appeals of the Union men, the

States. The great speech of the Rev. Robert J. Breekinridge, the uncle of the Vice President, delivered in Kentucky on the 4th of January, is an apposit the people of the free States to strengthen the hands of the Union men in the border slave States. It should be observed and remembered that no threats come from these latter States, and that any oncession to them is not a concession to traitors, with arms in their hands, and also that any refusa o listen to their appeals only increases the power As indicating the kind of sentiment we ought to cultivate, a single reference need only be made to the Why, then, should not the Republicans take advantage of these manifestations, and profit by

I am glad to be able to confirm the rumor that every preparation is being made by the Adminis-tration to defend the capital, and to scoure the peaceful inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. Gen. Scott is as active as a man of forty. Aided by Mr. duct of the Palmetto volunteers at Contreras. Holt, Mr. Stanton, Judge Black, and Mr. Toucey, In expectation of the rout of the Mexicans he will be ready if any attempt is made to interthese chivalrous sons of South Carolina were rupt the harmony and peace of the city on the stationed purposely to intercept the flight, 4th of March next. Mr Buchanan shows his sin-

But Colonel Holt seems to be the master-spirit of the concern. In proportion as he exhibits de-termination on the right side, he is opposed and sustained for a long time the florce fire of the he returned to Louisville, after having realized a Mexicans, while the Palmettoes were forming large fortune at his profession of the law, he understands the issues involved, and the enemies against whom he has to contend. His fame as an orator is worldwide; his reports as Postmaster General since the death of the lamented Auron V Brown are remarkable not only for practical sugin the morning air, while the chivalry were did business man. The new Attorney General but equally brilliant and courageous, may be called the main supporter of Holt. Justice compols me to say that Judge Black is not behind both his colleagues in firm and carnest efforts on the side of the Union. Mr. Toucey, who was somewhat weak in the knees in the start, is now resolved, and the new Sectetary of the Tressury Mr. Dix, could not have gone into such a Cabla

vania courage, it they were apprised of a few without heartily sympathizing with the present of these facts. Lieutenant Talbott, sent forward from Charlesto by Major Anderson, is quartered at his mother's, in I street, near Now Jersey avenue, in this city. He was closeted during the best part of yesterday and to-day with the President and Cabinet, and, although repeatedly called upon, has been cautious about disclosing the result of his interviews. Those who know him speak of him as a young man (his age being about twenty-eight) of good promise and personal courage. He is, I believe, a native of Washington city, though of Kentucky extraction, and his family are closely attached to the Catholic Church. He is very silent, and, except to say that he and the patriots at Fort Sumpter are resolved to stand by the colors of the country, is very reserved in speaking of the condition of Charleston and the conduct of the leaders of the Secession movement in that nuarter. Probably by the time this letter reaches you you may be able to receive, through the telegraph, some satisfactory informa

> Public Amusements. The dramatic performances at the Academy of Music terminated on Saturday, and have con vinced the public, we bolleve, that, well adapted as it is for the lyrical drama, it is not so well suited

for theatricals. Miss Cushman's clear contraito-speaking voice was distinctly audible at all times her whispers were effective. So with Mr. Edwin Miss Cushman is appounced at Arch-street The melodramstic part of Nancy Sykes, in "Oliver Twist." She will find it as difficult, we suspect, to

realize poor, degraded Nancy as it was to present

a true personation of Shakspeare's youthful and beautiful Partia. One comfort is, her Macreadyisms of utterance are not likely to be introduced in this character, for it will not bear it. The Zouaves have had their three nights at Walnut-street Theatre with considerable credit to themselves, and, we believe, no small profit to the lessee. They are succeeded, this week, by Mr. Sothern, the original Lord Dundreary of "Our American Cousin," at New York, who appears in "Suspense," a five set play written by himself, and also in a new farce, by Morton, called "Away with Melancholy." He is promited in "Our Cousin the reopening of the African slave trade, and to st Home," a sequel to the Dandresry drama, which, Mr. Justice Cadwalader says, is not and cannot be Miss Laura Keene's copyright, and for federacies could not operate successfully in this which, therefore, she is to be paid by Mr. Wheat-quarter, inasmuch as they would be constantly ley, who bought it from the actual owner of the copyright! Mr. Sothern, we understand, is a clever performer, and likely to araw. As he cannot show the original Lord Dundreary at this Theatre, he does what is next to it-shows him in anothe

Great things are promised at McDonough' Olympic Theatre, Race stiret. This week, a great variety of performances. Mr. J H Jack's benefit to-morrow evening. This night week, "The Se ven Sisters," which has been extremely attractiv at Laura Koeno's Theatre, New York. The Olym-pic will be closed from next Wednesday to Mon-Carolina, in response to a serenade with which | Property holders are looking at these aspects of the day, to allow of the proparations for the dever young ladies to be full and complete. The London is growing steadily every day. I leave out of view the considerations that in no event would the free Keene will do the same for Mr. McDonough, and, States consent to surrender Washington. Their money has in great part been contributed to the construction of its public buildings, including the construction, and its late extensive additions, and they constructed to the construction of the public buildings, including the his company on this consisten.

At Sanford's Opera Blouse, where all has gone to the public building the construction of the public buildings, including the construction of the public buildings, including the construction of the public buildings and they consistent with the public buildings and the public buildings and the public buildings are consistent with the public buildings and the public buildings are consistent with the public buildings.

"merry as a marriage bell" since the by the States of Virginia and Maryland, it cannot be yielded by the newly-chosen Administration. Such capitalists as Mr. Corcoran,

Administration. Such capitalists as Mr. Corcoran,

urgh's Zoological Institute, (next the Gustom House, Chestnut street,) continues to attract large and increasing audiences. The public are admitted at ten in the forencen, and two and half past six in the afternoon. The performance are in the afternoon, and among them are the sagacious feats of Tippoo Baib, an elephant under the especial management of "Professor" Nash.

McElroy's Philadelphia City Directory The twenty-fourth annual volume has just been published, by E H. Biddle & Co., and is ready for street, second story. Mr. A. McElrov, who is his own editor and compiler this year, has now pro-duced the best City Directory we have yet hadunder Mr. Lincoln's Administration are not the printed with great neatness. Upwards of 160,000 best. His tones are husky, and sometimes fall so names are contained in this volume. Its accuracy low as to make it impossible for persons to hear has been well cared for, though the writer of this atstioned only a few feet distant. Although the remedies he suggests are by no means acceptaas he is not an "attorney at law." Correct infor mation, for Directory purposes, is generally obtainable by leaving a circular at each house, which the principal occupant would fill up. What domestics say is not to be depended upon.

The contents of the City Directory are Names of

the inhabitants of the Censolidated city, their ocin Philadelphia and Camden: Miscellaneous record adjustment. I will do the Republican members of city offices, county offices, United States officers and institutions; literary, scientific, and art as sociations; medical colleges and sociaties; colleges and theological societies; public schools; churches religious societies; hospitals, dispensaries, and obarities; secret and boneficial societies; banks saving-fund companies; insurance companies; newspapers and periodicals; public halls and places of amusement; market companies Pennsylvania Logislature; Ponnsylvania Election of October, 1860, and several other subjects. There are indexes to general matters, to advertisements, and to the miscellaneous record There is also a list (not very full) of copartnerships and dissolutions of 1861, and of additions, correct tions, and removals within the last fow days. An

excellent map of the city, covering all that is built upon, adds value to the City Directory. Upon the whole, then, Mr. McElroy may fairly be congratulated on having materially improved his City Directory. It is a work indispensable to business men, and ought to command a largely remunerative sale, though, of course, the trouble and expense of producing it must be very great.

BEECHER EXPLAINS -Rev. Henry Ward Beech. or has written a letter to Mr. J. W. White, Secretary of the People's Literary Institute, exoners ting the latter from all blame in his (Beecher's rocent fasture to meet an engagement to lecture at Concert Hall. He says, "I have nothing to say, except that the fault is not in any wise yours, but wholly my own" His explanation as to how he "fell into this error," is, under all the circumstances a varylamp office. stances, a very lame affair.

Cuba Pitying America.

[From the Cuban (Hevena) Messenger, Jan. 8.]

The Dis United States.—In view of the present aspect of affairs in the Confederacy of North.

America, heretofore known as the United States, we fear that this name can no longer properly in belong to that people; and although we lament, bitterly, the ead result that is now threatening the peace and prosperity of the Union, and if feel as keenly as the staunchest. "Union" man the terrible consequences that must ensue to every plete dismemberment, yet we fear that it is now interesting the property of the Union and the terrible consequences that must ensue to every plete dismemberment, yet we fear that it is now interesting the property of the Confederacy honored in the States as an underliable proof that the principles which once made that Confederacy honored and powerful have failed to keep her as such in her hour of trial. We may continue to call the hor hour of trial. We may continue to call the form that the fact that it has never hore any other title, but if a name signifies the form of government and condition of the people, we this it should be changed into that of "Usi-United States," until they are entitled to some other.

what it supposes to be a dead lion.—En. Press.]

The immense pecuniary lesses which the American people suffer in consequence of the political excitement existing among them are almost incredible. Unfortunately, the commercial distress incident to this state of things in the United States is not confined to the courter, it is fell exercised. not confined to that country; it is felt everywhere.
We look with the greatest anxlety for further intelligence from Washington, the focus of interest now. From our latest accounts, there is nothing there to encourage the belief that any arrangement can be made to save the Union.

THOMAS & Sons hold a sale of stocks, &c., to stationed purposely to intercept the flight, and compel the surrender of the escaping foe. But, to the surprise of everybody but themselves, they allowed nearly the entire retreating body of the enemy to sweep past them with little or no molestation. They proved

By Telegraph to The Press. The Steamer Brooklyn off Cape Ro-

Special Despatches to "The Press." Washington, January 13.

Lieut. General Scott is still engaged in making preparations to guard against any possible breach Allowance. of the peace in Washington consequent on the pre-sont political agitation. Effective military force ANOTHER FLAG OF TRUCE SENT TO THE are to be posted in various parts of the city. It is not probable, however, that any but the regular FORT. troops and militia will be employed for this pur-

pose.
The Light Artillery, Company A, Second region ment, Capt. Parry, arrived here this morning, and are quartered at the Arrenal. Two other companies from Fort Mclenry are now stationed at Fort Washington.

Uccupation of the Public Buildings at St. Louis. In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, who will be recollected as the same that started the excitement at the beginning of the present Congress in regard to the Helper Book, made a furious assault upon the Government, on account of the occupation, by the orders of Licut. General Scarr, of the public property in it. Louis. The population of St. Louis is warmly attached to the American Union. There are 200,100 people in that fine and flourishing city, and of his umber it is supposed that not 500 sympathize with

FROM WASHINGTON.

Defence of the Capital.

the Secessionists What, then, induced General Scorr to direct the occupation of the Sub-Trossury, the Post of this morning.

Office, the Custom-House, &c ? I am enabled to Mr. Hayno. answer this question, by informing you that his action was prompted by intelligence received that a bill had been run through one of the branches of the Legislature of Missouri, at Jefferson City, taking away from the mayor and sheriff of St Louis the power to resist any mob that might rise His coup d'état was well taken and however Mr. CLARK and others of his school may object, the friends of the Union will applaud the old soldier as they have applauded him from the beginning.

The Feeling in Tennessee. A Northern gentleman direct from Tennesse who intended to take up his residence in Mumphis, but has since abandoned the idea on account he fanaticism of the fire-enters in that quarter, informs me that on his way through the eastern portion of the State, he travelled by the light of the burning effigies of Senator Johnson. And yet, notwithstanding these compliments of the conspirators to that distinguished and courageous states-man, he believes the people of Tennessee will, in the end, heartily sustain him.

The Investigating Committee and the Stolen Bonds.

After diligent inquiry I have been enabled to

glean the following facts in relation to the investigating committee on the stolen bonds, although the chairman has been most reserved when called upon to divulge. It appears that the committee was in session from Monday until Friday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, where they went to trace the missing bonds, and examined some twenty witnesses. Some of the most important witnesses were missing, but I am in formed that the report of the committee will b startling and unanimous in its array of facts. Th only point about which the committee is divided is one for the courts to decide, whether an insocen holder of the missing bonds shall lose his money because the bonds were feloniously abstracted One part of the committee take ground that the bonds having been transferred to third parties, these parties should not be damaged by the fac that they were stolen; the other alleging that the theit being established, enabled the Governmen to seize upon the bonds wherever they could be

Present to Commodore Paulding. Commodore Paulding, one of our most efficient and bravest naval officers, has received a public vote of thanks, a sword of honor, and twenty caballerias of the national lands from the Republic of Nicaragua, as tokens of the high regard felt for him personally, and in acknowledgment of the important service he has rendered that country by Castilla and San Juan del Norte, on the 8th day f Decomber, 1857. The inscription on the sword is: "La Republica de Nicaragua al Comodoro H.

Speech of Judge Holman. Judge Holman, of Indiana, will speak, on Tuesday, in the House, on the enforcement of the laws. He is a gentleman of fine abilities and of an ele. vated patriotic mind.

Senator Seward's Speech. Mr. SEWARD's speech was in print before it was delivered. It is stated that it was not his inten- passed the House Convention bill, with an amendtion to speak before the end of next week; but the ment fixing the 13th of February for the meeting terrible progress of revolution in the Southern of the Convention. States, the seizing of forts and other Federal property in Georgia, Alabama, Louisinna, and Florida, have brought him out sooner than he wished himself. The Disunionists do not like his speech, as it will naturally injure them in the South. Mr. HUNTER, especially, who had made an undis-guised secession speech the day before, seems to have been overthrown with his arguments entirely. Union-loving men praise Mr. Sewann's efforts. expressing a hope that he will yet assent to the adoption of the Crittonden resolutions. Some ra-dical Republicans denounce it in vehement terms. Very touching indeed were the remarks of Mr. SEWARD in regard to the venerable Secretary of bor, and been acquainted with the members of the Senate since the commencement of the last war. The old man, who has seen his country in its glory, and listened to the elequent words as they soribed for the defence of Mobile. fell, in praise of the Union, from the lips of those natriots whose loss we now so sincerely and mournfully regret, and whose ears are unacquatemed to the barsh seund of treason and disunion, has several times been so much affected, when those

Southern Disunionists have attacked our Union, JEFFERSON DAVIS alluded, though in more indiroct terms, to him. Let your tears flow, old man; pity those who are younger than you. Another Messenger from Major Anderson. Another messenger from Major Anderson is or who inform the Secoders of every movement of

Lieutenant Talborr's mission. General Scorr, knowing that the Departments are full of traitors, the Government, has made such arrangements that the military measures against South Carolina has been insulted; even vessels coming from Eu-Republic of South Carolina," have been prevented from entering the harbor because the stars and stripes floated on their mast-heads. The Government is bound to protect our flag.

Miscellaneous. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- The Hon. Mr. Dix will not enter upon the duties of his post, as Secretary of the Treasury, until next week, having previous. ly to arrange some business in New York. It is rumored that Hon. Bedford Brown, of North Carolina, has been offered the Scoretaryship of

There was a Cabinet meeting last night, which was continued up to a late hour. The subject un-der consideration was the despatches brought by Lieut, Talbot, from Major Anderson. There is no

course, involve the present agitating questions. . The reports that the public buildings are being strongly guarded are highly exaggerated. The navy bill, which passed the House yester. day, appropriates nearly eleven millions. It is of the usual character, and no new principle is incor. porated in it. All the navy yards are provided for, but at reduced rates.

The Bail for W. H. Russell. The Bail for W. H. Russell.

WASHINGTON, JSB. 13.—The following is the correct statement of the amounts qualified to by the gentlemen who become security for W. H. Russell's appearance at court. By residents, \$60,000; non-residents, \$710,000; by the Missouri and Kansas delegations in Congress, \$75,000; Virginia, \$90,000; Philadelphia, \$50,000; Baltimore, \$100,000; New York, \$100,000. The indemnity bonds forwarded by Mr. Russell's friends in the West amount to \$1,000,000, making a total of \$2,-835,000.

The Inauguration of Gov. Curtin. HILITARY AND WIDE AWAKE PARADE. HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—The military and Wide-Awakes have made arrangements for a grand military and civic procession on "inauguration military and civic procession on "inauguration day"—the Wide-Awakes to parade in the morning and the military in the evening.

Delegations of Wide-Awakes from all sections of the State are expected. They will bring equip-

[Signed] WM. D. MOORE. Boston, Jan. 13.—The steamship America, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived here this afternoon. There is much ice in the harbor. The thermometer this morning was at 8 below zero, and in the

The New Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHIPGTON, Jan. 12.—The Hon. John A. Dix, of New York, was yesterday nominated and confirmed by the Sonate to be Scoretary of the Treasury of the United States, in the place of Philip F. Lock HAVEN, Jan. 12.—Thirty-three guns were fired to-day in honor of Major Anderson and the Union. Anderson Sainte.

main.

EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING. Hones of an Amienble Settlement. Fort Sumpter's Garrison on Short

PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS-REPORTED DISAFFEC-

TION AHONG ANDERSON'S MEN. Charleston, Jan. 12 -Mr. Gourdin, a member of the State Sovereignty Convention, went to fort Sumpter this morning, to have a private interview All kinds of rumors prevail as to the cause of ending a flag of truce by South Carolina last

me say that a disaffection exists among Maior Anderson's men: others, that a surrender is ntemplated, and that he will evacuate. These are only given as rumors, but your reporter has coason to believe on good authority, which crodite the opinion that negotiations with Washington are now going on for a pescoful surrender, and for a ossation of the warlike attitude hitherto maintained. CHARLESTON, S. C , Jan. 12-Evening -The

steamboat Excel came in this evening, with the news that the United States sloop-of war Brooklyn is off the bar. This is certain. She was seen Mr. Hayne, on the part of South Caroling, and Lieut. Hall, from Fort Sumpter, have left for Washington, with proposals and instructions.

Later. CHARLESTON, January 13 -The last news in re-ation to the United States steamer Brooklyn was rought by the steamer Nashville, which reported her off Cape Romain.

The city was quiet last night The excitemen has subsided, owing to the hopes entertained that the ultimatum of South Carolina and Major Anderson, sent to Washington by Mr. Hayne and Lieutenant Hell, will result in peace. Eight workingmen came away from Fort Sump or last night in a boat. Four are in the city and four go to New York in the steamer Marion. The report that the soldiers have been put on short allowance of food.

The steamer General Clinch, under a white flag, in command of Commissary General Hatch, went to Fort Sumpter this morning. The object of the mission is not known to any one except the anorities.

The Secession of Florida.

SIGNING OF THE ORDINANCE. TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan 11 -The ordinance of ecession was signed to day in the eastern portice of the Capitol. An enthusiastic crowd witness the event, and as each delegate wrote his name he was hailed with their cheers and a salute was fired in his bonor. T. Butler King, of Georgia, made a speech.

Capture of Fort Barrancos and the Pensacola Navy Yard. PENSACOLA, Jan. 13 -Fort Barrancos and the Vavy Yard were yester≯ay taken possession of by the Alabama and Florida troops Tennessee.

SECESSION TO HE REFERRED TO THE PROPLE-A CONVENTION PROVIDED FOR Nashville, Jan. 12 .- The House to-day unaninously passed a bill calling a State Convention to be held on the 18th of February, the delegates to be closted on the 9th of February.

If the Convention resolves to withdraw from the

Jnion, then their action is to be submitted to the cople for ratification or rejection. The same bill passed second reading in the enate, and will undoubtedly pass third reading on Monday.

The Virginia Legislature. RICHMOND, Va , Jan. 12 .- The House of Assembly to-day passed the Senate Convention bill, with amondments, to refer its action relative to secession back to the people for their ratification or rejection. The bill also requires that a vote shall be taken at the time of the election to determin thether the action of the Convention shall be submitted to the people or not. The election will be ield on the 4th of February, and the Convention will meet on the 18th. The Senate has not yet noted on the amendments. There was an increased excitement at the Capi-

The Virginia Convention. RICHHOND, Jan. 13 .- The Senate last night

The Mississippi Convention Jackson, Jan. 12 .- The Convention to-day was occupied with the appointment of commissioners to Virginia, and in discussing the regulations of the post offices. The speech of the commissioner from Alabama was postponed. JACKSON, Miss, Jan. 12.—The commission from Alabama will address the Convention to-day. The Convention will probably remain in session for two weeks. Nothing of importance has been

Secession Rejoicings at Mobile, Ala. the Senate, Assurr Dickins, Erg., who has for more than fifty years officiated in the Senate cham. Etaic was celebrated last night, by the firing of a Mobile, Aia, Jan. 12.-The secession of the salute of one hundred guns, the illumination of the prominent buildings, and a parade of the military One hundred thousand dollars have been sub-

Secession Salutes at Jackson, Miss. JACKSON, Miss., Jan 12 -A salute of fifteen guns was fired here last night, on the recention of the news that Florida and Alabama had seconded. An artillery force was ordered to Vicksburg by that he has been unable to stop his tears. Even the Governor, early this morning, to hail and question passing boats. Kansas.

MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING GOVERNOR—PROPOSEI LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 12.—The message of Acting Governor Beebe to the Territorial Legislature is his way to Washington. Nothing is known as yet mainly devoted to local affairs. The financial conabout the action of the Cabinet in regard to dition of the Territory is discouraging, owing in part to the disastrous effect of the drought. The total number of acros subject to taxation are 3,000,000; total number of town lots 195,328, which are valued at \$5,640.000; total amount of the taxable property of the Territory, \$22,000 000 000. About \$23,000 levied prior to 1859 remains unpaid. He recommends township, county, and municipal organization for the mineral regions of western Kansas. In relation to the late disturbances in Linn and Bourbon counties, he urges that steps be taken for the enforcement of the laws and yindication of the Government. He recommends an expression of gratitude by the Legislature to the charitable who have given relief to the suffering from the drought. He urges the repeal of the act of the last session probibiling slavery, on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

In regard to national affairs, he thinks the present distracted state of the country is owing to the aggressive policy of the Republicans, and urges conciliation for the Union. But if a dissolution takes place he trusts that Kansas will decline identification with either branch of the Union, but establish a separate and independent Government. ances in Linn and Bourbon counties, he urges that

Arrival of Troops at Baltimore.

Lieu. Taibot, from major Anderson. There is no reason to believe that anything further will be yielded to South Carolina.

It is believed that the bill introduced in the Legislature of Missouri, prohibiting the mayor or sheriff of St. Louis from using the military force to suppress riot, locked to the science of the public property, and hence the United States troops were ordered thither for its protection.

As a general debate will take place on the army bill in the House, a large number of members are preparing themselves accordingly. It will, of course, involve the present agitating questions. roops.
Active preparations are making by the Govern ment at Annapolis. Cannon from the United States figate Constitution, lying there, are being placed on board the practice-ship Preble, and the revenue-outter on the station has been placed under strict naval discipline Nothing is allowed to approach her without being halled by the centries.

> THE TROOPS LANDED AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.
>
> New York, Jan. 13.—The steamer Star of the West got up steam this morning, and proceeding to Governor's Island, landed there the troops that took part in the late expedition for Fort Sumpter. Speech from Mr. Floyd at Richmond. Speech from Mr. Floyd at Richmond.
> RICHMOND, Jan 12.—At the banquet last night,
> Mr. Floyd in his speech related a conversation with
> the President, showing a breach of faith on the
> part of the latter as leading to his resignation. He
> counselled resistance to Federal coercion.
> becession speeches were also delivered by Licut.
> General Montaguo, Attorney General Tucker, Jas.
> A Seddon, and others. The temporasing policy of
> the State Legislature was severely commented on.
> Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Nebraska. Nebraska.

OMARA, N. T., Jan. 12.—Both Houses of the Territorial Legislature adjourned sine die at 8 o'clock
last evening.

But little general legislation has been passed
during the session

An effort to pass a limitation law in effect repudiating all debts of two years standing, failed.

The bills incorporating the Missouri and Wostern and Pacific Telegraph Companies, passed both
Houses and received the sanction of the Governor.

The weather is warm and the snew melting
rapidly.

LATEST NEWS THE LATEST FROM CHARLESTON, 136TH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. BENATE. After prayer, Mr. CAMERON asked whether a votable be taken on a question to allow persons to the

loor of the Senate. Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, made an objection to a Mr. TOURIS, of Georgia, made an objection to a vote.

'The PRESIDENT decided that the rule might be imposed with br unanimous consent. There being monitored with break and the second with seats At least a thousand ladies, and more than that the season of the Smithsonian Institute was had found of Resonance of the Smithsonian Institute was had found of Resonance of the Smithsonian Institute was had found of Resonance of the Smithsonian Institute was had found of Resonance of the Smithsonian Institute was had found the town of York, Pa., asking the adoption of the measures provided in Crittenden's proposition.

Mr. PUGH, Onto, presented a petition asking for the postponement of the Paniflo Rediroad bill. Laid on the table. ostponement of the Presson activate on. Askid on the Africa, of Virginia, reported back the House Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, reported back the House all to supply the deficiencies, with amendments striking out the appropriation of \$900,000 in the clause of 00 instead.

Also amonding the appropriation for compensation and unlease of Senators to \$13,000, and for miscella-

and unlease of Senators to \$13,600, and for inscella-nease expresses \$3,600.
Mr. DUOLITTLE, of Witconsin, presented a resolu-tion authorizine Commodore Biram Psulding to accept certain marks of dispression from the Nicaratuan Go-vernment, being a public vote of thanks. a swood, &co Mr. 67 der, of 'atligants, moved that the Sanato Proceedings of the processing of the proceed to the special order, the consideration of the President's message. Agreed to.
Mr. BE WAAD took the floor at 1233, and proceeded to the collever of his special.
(A full report of mr Soward's special will be found on our first page.)
(In the conclusion of Mr. Seward's speech the Senate adjustment. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CIARK, of Missouri, said that after reading the telegrapine account that the past office, sub-treasury and custom-house had been the en possession of by the United States troops, by order of Gen. Nooth, he desired to explain, for fear the account might lead the people to presume that these offices were located in the same that these offices were located in the same could pustly be the condition of things at St. Louis could pustly be the condition of things at St. Louis could pustly be the condition of things at St. Louis could pustly be the condition of things at St. Louis could pustly be the condition of things at St. Louis could pustly be the condition of the Union. He makes no three's, while she is determined to take such ateps as her honor and safety require, and this sho will do in her own way and in Mr. FISHTUN of New York, and others on the Republican side, objected to further remarks.

Mr. CLARK asked leave to offer a revolution cailing on the "ceretary of War to communicate whether the post office", subtreasury, and custom house, situated in St. Louis, halve been taken possession of by United States troops; if so, by whase orders, and whether there has been any attempt by the State or municipal authorious whether the public property with the said hiddings, or whether the public property with the said hiddings, dide, unjection was made to the reception of the resolution side, unjection was made to the reception of the resolution.

objection was made to the reception of the resolu-Mr. CLARK asked whether he could move a susension of the rules. The ISPEARER replied, that could be done only on

onday.
Mr. CLARK hoped a majority of the House would
of continue to object to the resolution, and counte-Mr. CLARK hoped a majority of the nonse wound of cobtinue to object to the resolution, and counterance a military despoism.

The SFSAKER said that, objection having been and the resolution could not be entertained.

The SFSAKER said that, objection having been and the property of the p

asys on the motion
Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, submitted, that as
these gentlemen have withdrawn it cortainly cannot M. BUNNETT, of Kontucky, submitted, that as these saulemen have withdrawn, it cortainly cunnot be assumed that the revolve members of the House, Mr. BUINER, of New You were held the thouse of the Winer State of the Winer State of the Winer State of the Winer Burner and their seats. Mr. BURNETT, I on and not only this, but that they are out of the Union by the action of their respective Males.

Mr. BURNETT, I on and not only this, but that they are out of the Union of the respective Males.

Mr. BURNETT, I or and the cation of their respective Males.

Mr. BURNETT, I or and the motion of the gentleman from Kennicky are out of order.

The SPEARER ruled that the motion being objected to, it could not be considered.

The House we at into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the nave appropriations bill, Mir. GULFAX, of Indiana, in the chair.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kennicky, wished to know whe ther it would be in order for him to make a speech showing that these appropriations should not be made.

ther it would be in order for him to make a speech showing that these appropriations should not be made. He believed from the present movement of the army and new that they were to be used against a portion of the States teem by in the Confederacy.

Mr. EHERMARN, of Ohio, said such remarks would not be gerround to the bill.

and navy that they were to be used against a portion of the Stutes reben in yin the Confederacy.

Mr. EHERMAN, of Ohio, Said such remarks would not be germant to the bill.

The CHAIR dended against general dobate, and was sufficiently as the sufficient of States of the Country of the Chair of the Chair of the Chair of the Country of t

fine his remarks to the ments of the bill refore the House.

Mr. PRYOR. If the sentleman would not being so much impatience, he (Mr. Pryor) would conclude at once. He would confine himself rigidly to the discussion of the matter before the House I was going to say that, although no foreign foot treads the soil of America with hostile purpose, yet troops are distributed and concentrated as if to resist an imminent foreign invasion. Forts are germsoned with the avowed intention of subjugating and overgwing governigh states. Even in this D strict masses of mercenaries are accumulating to mangurate a President's election in blood. The republican priciple of an

avowed intention of subjugating and overgwing savereign blates. Even in this D strict masses of merconeries are accumulating to manurate a President's
election in blood. The republican prireighe of antique liberty lorbade the presence of a Commissioner
tomeral within the wills of flowne, but it was for this
country alone, with all its maxims of republican
libers to beather those principles from the councils of
laughter from the Republican beating the councils of
a laughter from the Republican beating the councils of
must on this occasion avail myself of the operation to
give warning to the peol to of Virginia, that the Government is making every warlike preparation to subject them to the ty-sany of Federal oppression by
means of compulsion and force. I would implore them,
by every consideration of safety and honor, to prepare
for the contest that is rapidly approaching. For myself,
I will discharge my duties here by opposing every apmost mefarious and try menomany to be employed in this
min the appealed to him to know.

Mr. CL-Min-Na of Virginia, and it would be unjust
to himself and the people of Virginia to permit the infirm matory remarks of his colle-gue to pass without a
reply. Standure, as he did, on terms of equality with
him, he appealed to him to know.

Mr. GANAY-T'L, of Virginia, hastily trains, called on
the Chair to enforce the rules of order on the member
from Virginia.

Mr. CL-Min-Na of the rules of order on the member
from Virginia.

he Grant the microscopy of the Virginia. Let's have fair Mr. McKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania. Let's have fair play.

Mr. GABNETT. Wo will not receive aid from the Black Republican Pouse. [Much sensition.]

Mr. PRYOR. If the House will accord the courtesy to my colleague to speak, and to me to reply, I will be content.

Mr. GARNETT. I'll agree to withdraw my objection ment. Mr. PRYOR appealed to Mr. Garnett to withdraw his

Mr. PRYOR appealed to Mr. Garnett to withdraw his objection. Mr. Findman, of Arkansas, insisted on the objection. Mr. Findman, of Arkansas, insisted on the objection. If Mr. Prior was permitted to respond he would not insit on his south of order.

Mr. Hilling Georgia, objected to any such understanding. He was actuated by nothing but kind feelings. His purpose was to intercose against infismmatory debate. There were men on the other side willing to accept the goes. He stood up for the constant of the stood up for the const Mr. Garnett and Mr. Hindman having ineffectually a quorum.

Mr. Garnett and Mr. Hinduran having ineffectually sought to amend.

Sought to amend.

Tesid, before the motion was put, he would tate franks what he object was in opposing the bill. He would confine himself briefly, within the limits of lestitimate debute.

Mr. GARNETT. I will conclude within that time. I have believed, sir, that it was one of the oldest privileges of any parliamentary body, especially a popular body, according to all traditions of the mother country, as well as of this, to out off supplies when the Government became ohnor ious to the people they represented. Up to this we have allowed all the appropriation bils to pass without debate, and without decussing the questions which have so important an influence on the future of the country. The chairman himself must know, that never in his experience had the appropriation bils of the country passed with so little factions opposition. We have now come to the military and navy appropriation bils of the country for the purpose of the order of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the order of the purpose of

propriation bills of the country passed with so little trustion, and so little comment, and with so little trustions, and so little comment, and with so little trust opposition. We have now come to the mind navy appropriation bills. The Heuss keep the way appropriation bills. The Heuss keep the way and navy for the purposes owar, as we call it—of enforcing the laws, as they it. We know that they are desirated to not as certain States. Now, then, under these circumstances, I would submit to gentlemen opposite what is not perfectly in order for us to debate this ition, and for us to refuse to appropriate money to an army and navy to be used for such purposes an army and navy to be used for such purposes, would be an open question, and open to debate, would be an open question, and open to debate, are now in the middle of the session, and cert at this time it could not be considered an us somable privilege, on the part of the minority, it to be permitted to express our sentiments the constitutionality of appropriation money farmy and navy to be so employed. I comend that Government is less becom as converted into a tary despoism, and the army and anavy are about it employed in a manner unauthorized by the Continum Surely it must be considered as to take the continum on the other side for sit of after the continue from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) even now says that he allow us to debatesate opposition. It must be converted to each other of the second of the side of the second of the continue of the second of the sec

I ambuit that it is but fair and just that we should be permitted to show the sin fair debate. If the gentleman from Ohio in. Sherman) even now says that he will allow us to debateside army appropriation bill, I will withdraw all present open them. If the property of the state of the state

hope the gentleman will withdraw his opposition to the bill.

Mr. GARNETT. If the gentleman from Ohiopledges himself on behalf of his party—and I know he can do so—that debate will be allowed on the army bill on Monday next, I will withdraw my present opposition. Heveral Republican and the the third of the control of th

rapidly.

Death of Bishop Cobb.

Montgomer, Ala, Jrn. 11—Bishop Cobb, the agod and eminent Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Alabama, died yesterday, at New Orleans

Cold Weather.

Schanton, Jan. 13.—At 7 o'clook this morning the meroury stood at 8 degrees below zero an supposed to have been intoxicated was found forcome to death.

A miner was killed in the mines yesterday by accident.

sont to Kansas were to be unconstitutionally employed? And if it was proper for him then, was it not equally And if it was proper for nime them, was it has examined proper for them now?

Mr. SHERMAN was glad; that this matter had been reforred to. I ha supposed that the army was to be used for an unconstitutional purpose, he would oppose any appropriations for it, and he had formerly done so. But at the name time he would observe all the rules of order which ought to nover the action of members on that floor. He had, on the constitution of members on that floor. He had, on the constitution referred to refused to vote supplies, for the army, because he then believed that it would be employed in an unconstitutional way.

After A carther colloque. vote supplies for the army, because he would way. that it would be embored in an unconstitutional way. After a further colloquy, After a further colloquy, After a further colloquy, Mr. SICKLLES said: it is entirely just and conformable to precedent in all parliamentary hastory that debate should be allowed upon the great questions of the day. The should be allowed upon the read questions of the day. The should be allowed upon the great state of the army and the formal to the should be allowed upon the great state. But I will he should be allowed upon the army and the formal unconstitutional purposes into govern the army and the formal unconstitutional purposes in a rappy and the formal unconstitutional purposes in a superior to corpe a State into abunisation, and that Concrete has no such power. I must that he has done to accompany the preference also also army to see the conformal the formal state of the formal a much the duty of the President to defined Fart amuch the duty of the President to defined Fart ampter against all trespassers as it would be to employ it the resources at his command to defind this Capitol, where we are deliberative assiduously and carnestly me endeavoing to adjust the unbaypy differences believed to the control of the control of

isty kontleman would nave his views. Francement, or understanding, seemed geneexpress his views.

This arrancement, or understanding, seemed this arrancement, or understanding, seemed this satisfactory.

The navy appropriation bill was then passed.

Adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Jan. 12, 1861. SENATE.

The Senate is not in session to-day, having, last oven-ig, adjourned till Monday. Mr FFIRCE moved to reconsider the voice on the final parsage of the bill spyropriating \$2 000 for the furnishing of the Executive macion.

The motion was acreed to and, the Youse soing into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose.

Mr. PEIRCE moved that the State Treasurer be anthorized to appropriate \$3,000, to be expended in furnishing the breauty mansion.

Mr. Bellot moved mansion.

Mr. Elbelot moved mansion.

Mr. Elbelot moved the military force of the State to the President of the United States, to aid in the ecforcement of the laws and that the appropriate committee be, and they are bready, instructed the type of the Mr. Bellot of the United States, to aid in the ecforcement of the laws and that the appropriate on the Mr. Bellot of the United States, to aid in the eccessory for the clapty of atms and munitions.

The Mr. Bellot of the United States, the demendances of the State of the United States. The work of the Chicago platform as expressing the synthesis of the Chicago platform as expressing the synthesis and that we have no reason to ignore it. We do not believe that anything man political condition definade concessions on our part.

Mr. BUTLER, of Carbon, moved to amend the resonance of the Mr. ButtleR.

Mr. BUTLER, of Carbon, moved to amend the reso-tion by inserting after "personal," the words. That we, the Republican party, affirm," &c., which yeas and nays were called on the motion, and it

The yeas and nays were called on the motion, and it was not agreed to the motion, and it was not agreed to the motion of the recurring on the original resolution of the motion of the m

Sellers. Mr. ABBOTT read to place a supplement to an act to moorporate the West Philadelphia rassenger Railway Company It provides that from and after the passage of this act, the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company shall have power and authority to extend their road along Market street. from the present terminus of their road along thing the street, to the Delaware river, to be

have been of minited incorporate the Weaver Skating Club, which, or motion, was taken up and passed.

The House then adjourned until filonday, at three o'clock.

BY THE MIDNIGHT MAILS. Statement of Messrs. Miles and Reltt. OF WHAT TRANSPIRED BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT THE SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATI From the Charleston Evening News, Feb. 11.1.

In compliance with the request of the Convention, we heg leave to make the following state-

ment:

In compliance with the request of the Convention, we heg leave to make the following statement:

On Saturiay, the 8th of December, several of the South Carolina delegation, including ourselves, waited upon the President. At this time there was a growing belief that reinforcements were on the eve of being sent to the forts in Charleston hapbor. It was known that the subject was frequently and earnestly discussed in the Cabinet, It was rumored that General Cass and Mr. Holt were urgent that reinforcements should be sent. Upon our being announced, the President, who was then in Cabinet Connoil, come out to us in the antercom. We at once entered into a conversation upon the topic which was so closely occupying his thoughts as well as ours.

The President seemed much disturbed and moved. He told us that he had had a painful interview with the wife of Major Anderson, who had come on from New York to see him. She had manifested great anxiety and distress at this situation of her husbend, whom she seemed to consider in momentary danger of an attack from an excited and lawless mob. The President prefersed a deep responsibility resting upon him to protect the lives of Major Anderson and his command. We told him that the news that reinforce, ments were on their way to Charletton would be the surgat moans of protoking what Mrs. Anderson apprehended, and what he so much deprecated. We said, further, that we did not believe that Major Anderson was in danger, of such an attack; that the general sentiment of the State was against any such proceeding. That, prior te the action of the State Convention, then only ten days off, we felt satisfied that there would be no attempt to molest the forts in any way. That, after the Convention met—whilst we could not possibly undertake to say what that body would see fit to do—we yet hoped and believed that nothing would be done until we had first endeavored, by duly accredited commissioners, to negotiate for a peaceful attended on the word in the same time, we again reiterated our solumn h

Elitott Frazier, Gibbons, Gebring, Gordon, Greham, Bapetr, Harvey, Hayes, Hönnet Hühn, Irvin, Koh, Hillman, Williams, Wilson, David Speaker—20 Gorbon, Roller, Scholer, Strang, Teylor, Trvor, Wakler, White, Williams, Wilson, David Speaker—20 Gorbon, Roller, Scholer, Strang, Hyer, Osterion, Kandhard, Martin, Hong, Hong, Harvey, Harvey

but as gentlemen, assuming, to a certain extent, the delicate task of undertaking to forcehadow the course and policy of the State, should have made the President the more ready to strengthen our hands to bring about and carry out the course and policy which he professed to have as much at heart as we had. While we were not authorized Mr. ABBOTT read to place a supplement to an act to moorporate the West Philadelphia rasenger Hailway Company. It provides that from and after the passage of this act and policy which he professed to have as much at moorporate the West Philadelphia rasenger Hailway Company and Market street, from the present terminus of their road at a hird street, to the Delaware river, to be construe on and used in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

Section 3. That the said leutons for directors, after the passage of this soc and a very share of the stock of said company shall anticulty pay unto the tressury of the city of Philadelphia, for the use of said court of the stock of say that the said West Philadelphia Railway Company shall annually pay unto the tressury of the city of Philadelphia, for the use of said court of the stock of say per centum on such excess over six por centum. The court of the such cases over any por centum on such excess over six por centum. The court of the such contained shall authorize the charts of any part of the route of the said road in the Twenty fourth ward, as located by the sci moropratis in said company. Mr. LishBENRING read, in place, an and prohibiting for each and every offence, to be recovered as debta are the passage of this sci, it shall not be lawfull for any individual or coparinership licened as exchange brolaw of the control of the such control of the such control of the side of the control of the such control of the such control of the side of the control of the side of the control of the side of the such control of the side of the control of the side of the control of the side of the si

states with them, and the proposal of the property of the recoverable, one-hal to the way of the control of the property of the p

The Crop of figs has been this year very abundant in Turkey, particularly in the pashalic of Alden, and in the heighborhood of Magnesia. During the season just finished, 34 600 canels leden with this fruit arrived at Smyrna, and the export trade has consequently been very active.

DRADFUL Accident in Turkey—A dreadin cocurronce has just taken place in the Episcopal seminary of Bedonia, (Parma) A dormitory of the establishment, having been newly whitewashed, as active had been lighted in the room. Whether from mismanagement or bad construction, a quantity of carbonic acid gas was evolved from the stove during the night, and the room having but two doors, and but being sufficiently ventilated all its inmates were found sufficented in their beds on the following morning.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has consented to calc to Great Britain all the land on the bank of the following morning.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has consented to calc to Great Britain all the land on the bank of the Godavery. A five per cent. duty on all cargoes has hither to been enacted This, with other consumptions, gives England the richest cotton district in India, which, in three years, will be copened up by rallway from Bombay to Nagpore.

Tris stated that the late Duke of Norfolk has left a legacy of £10,000 to the Pope. The income of the deceased nobleman was about £30 000 a year, of which it is said be gave away £30 000 a year, of which it is said be gave away £30 000 a year, of which it is said be gave away £30 000 a year, of which it is said be gave away £30 000 a priceptally towards the cupport of religious institutions connected with the Roman Catholic Church.