

To ADVERTICES. The circulation of THE TO ADVERTIGATES.—The circulation of The Phese exceeds that of any other daily paper in Philadelphis, with a single exception. Sa-tisfactory proof of this fact will be cheerfully given to advertisers.

FIRST PAGE .- Important Correspondence-Let. tors from the Fouth; A Patriotic Letter; The Sonate Chamber; Parson Brownlow for the Union The Emperor Napoleon and the United States; The American Minister in Paris; A Commotion in New York; The Crawford Homiside-Trial of the interest of the contracting parties. With Thomas J. Armstrong; General News; etc., etc. FOURTH PAGE - Speech of Hon. I. N. Morris, of Illinois; Marine Intelligence.

A Check to Special Legislation. One of the most important laws upon the statute-book for the protection of the people of the State from the establishment of unnecessary and injurious corporations was adopted at the last session of the Legislature. It provides that no bill or proposed law for the creation of a new corporation shall be pre. sented in either branch, if it is not preceded by a public notice in one or two newspapers in the city or county in which it is to be established, of the intended application, and of the names of the commissioners or corporators. A rule of a similar character, but much more stringent, has, for a long period, been enforced in regard to the incorporation of banking institutions, and it has thus, with much propriety, been extended to other associations which seek special privileges. It has repeatedly happened that important and injurious companies have been chartered and endowed with extensive powers when the people most affected by them were protoundly ignorant of any design or intention to establish them; and surely such an evil should be sedulously

guarded against. Some intimations have been thrown out, we understand, that parties who intend to apply to the present Legislature for various acts of incorporation, and who have not complied with the provisions of the law to which we have referred, design to evade it in a summary way, by inserting in their charters a clause repealing the restrictions which have been imposed. But this scheme can hardly be successful, for the Legislature will scarcely attempt to status of freedom or slavery would be fixed, undermine, by such an insidious and illegal process, the defences which have been thrown up to protect the people. It has happened in thousands of instances that incorporations have exerted a permicious influence. It has rarely occurred that a few. months' delay in creating them has done any harm. Those who wish to obtain meritorious and usoful legislation need not be afraid or ashamed to announce to the public in advance their desire to procure it; and those who seek privileges of a different character should not obtain them.

The law we have alluded to is as follows : AN ACT BELATING TO THE PUBLICATION OF PRO-POSED ACTS OF INCORPORATION OF THIS COM-NONWEALTH.

POSED ACTS OF INCORPORATION OF THIS CON-NORWRATTH. BECTION 1. Be it enacted, &o, That, from and after. the pessage of this sot, it shall be required that every application to the Legislature, for any art of tweorporation, shall be preceded by a public notice, or advertisement of the same in two newspapers in the city or county for which the legislation is demanded, or in which the parties applying for it reside, if two newspapers are pub-lished in said city or county, and if there be not two newspapers published therein, then in ons newspaper, if one is published therein, then in ons newspaper, if one is published therein, is which said public noise or advertisement shall set forth the bill or proprised legislation, and it title; and the same shal be published or advertised in said papers lefore the bill or proposed law shall be pre-rented to either branch of the Legislature Speaker of the House of Row and its With Store Speaker of the Bouss of Row and its Genetic. Approved the second day of Asvil, 160.

Wall, BL & Marker of the Senate. Approved the second day of April, 1860. WM, F. PACKER.

Monetary Pressure in Europe.

A Plan for Permanent Peace on the WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Slavery Question. The plan of Hon. E. Joy MORRIS for a permanent settlement of the slavery question de-

serves consideration for its simplicity, comprehensiveness, and practical efficiency. The history of Congressional legislation on the subject of slavery has clearly demonstrated that no permanent adjustment of this vexed question can be made by the Federal Legislature. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the failure of the Compromise

Measures of 1850, show the utter jutility of Congressional action. Compromises made for lasting duration serve only as a temporary truce between contending sections, and are observed just so long as it suits their repeal, sectional strife is rekindled, to rage with tenfold fury and intensity. Congress is agitated anew with the vain attempt

to regulate what is beyond its power to regulate—its attention is engrossed with the discussion of the slavery question to the neglect of all others, and the country is convulsed by sectional passions, destructive alike to its peace and material interests, while the Union itself is put in jeopardy. In view of these facts, Mr. MORRIS proposes

to remove the question of slavery altogether from Congress, and to leave its final settlement to the people of the new States, to be carved out of the Territories. His remedy for existing and future troubles is a single amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as follows : ARTICLE XIII OF AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITU-

ARTICLE XIII OF ARKIMMENTS TO THE CONSTITU-TION. "Neither Congress nor a Torritorial Logislature shall make any isw respecting slavery or involum tary servitude, except as a punishment for orime; but Congress may pass laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, and the rendition of fugi-tives from labor or service in the States " If such an amendment to the Constitution were adopted, all apprehensions on the part of the South of an interference by Congress with slavery in the States, the slave trade be-

tween the States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, would be allayed. We could acquire territory to an indefinite extent without the risk of imperilling the peace of the nation by a struggle for its partition into free and slave States. If the Dred Scott decision has determined the right of slaveholders to carry slaves into the Territories, they cannot be deprived of that right, and they mus enjoy it until an adverse decision is made. Be there a decision on this point or not, the in any event, in the State Constitution, and the right would only exist ad interim during the Territorial stage of existence.

The state of parties is such now, and will ever he such, that there must be a continual ral legislation, the friends of BRECKINRIDGE to protect in the same way, and the friends of DOUGLAS must give up their doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territorics. In other

words, three political platforms must be sacrificed for lasting tranquillity and the preserva. tion of the Union. The question of slavery will thus be left in

abeyance, to be settled by the people of the new States, whose interests are more immediately affected by it. All these wholesome results Mr. MORRIS' plan of compromise will certainly accomplish. Comprising in one amendment all that is embraced in the six or seven amendments proposed by others, it seems to us to commend itself to the favorable consideration of all who desire a settlement of the slavery question, both for the present and the future, and its entire withdrawal from Congress, where it has ever been a source of misof the Union.

Letter from "Occasional."

Jorrespondence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1861. Results of incalculable magnitude will be cortain to flow from the retirement or withdrawal of the Secessionists from the Senate of the United States. Ten have slready gone, which reduces the number of members of the body from sixty-six to flity-six, and when the amended bill, admitting Kansas, shall pass the House, as it certainly will, and the two Senators from Louisiana retire, as they will, the Republicans will have a clear majority, or rather twenty-eight of fifty-four. That they will

soon proceed to the reorganization of the Senate there is little reason to doubt. Senator Hunter, in anticipation of the change, resigned his plac this example will doubtless be followed by others of his school. There is now every prospect of the passage of the Mortill tariff bill, the homestes, oil, and the Pacific Railroad bill. In proportion as the Republicans obtain possession of the Se

pletely in their hands. Yielding to them in the removal of honest Democrats from office; surrer

laring to their exactions in regard to Judge Douglas; supporting Mr. Breckinridge, their own revolutionary nominee; and turning the entire ma-obinery of his Administration against the regular organization of the Democratic party, they re-ied triumphantly upon the belief that when their conspiracy was ready to be develop-ed in all of its monstrous proportions, they would have his assistance in the grand scheme of breaking up the Government, and thus this scheme would be certain to succeed How could it be therwise, when those in possession of the power of the Government, which power extends from sea to sea-penetrates into sluest every household-ral-

lies to lis support hundreds of thousands of men irectly and indirectly interested in its patron. age, and holding, as the custodian of the country the invaluable public property and public revenues of that country-were regarded as solemnly committed to the destruction of the Republic? But fortunately for the human race, and fortunately for the Union, the conscience of the President woke within him, at the last hour-the perils of a violated oath stared him in the face-and, at the

vary moment when those who had proviously con-trolled him, believed that he was their most passive instrument, he turned his back upon them and placed himself under the stars and stripes. strife between those who seek to prohibit, and | It is impossible to describe the bitterness which which neither party has the power to succeed. If we are to have peace, the Republicans must for, in proportion as the less of his support restores him to some of the confidence he had forfeited, it is the rest that a machinic slavery by Fedethose who seek to protect, slavery-a strife in his recent betrayers and pseudo friends display in terribly embarrasses them Had he adhered to them, they would have had the existing Government to wield against the Government steelf; but now they must inaugurate an attack upon the laws and the Constitution Now, not only is the Executive, not only is the Lieutenant General of

the United States, Winfield Scott, and the army and navy, and overy department of the public service, civil, judicial, and legislative, arrayed against them, but that irresistible Union sentiment which, in spite of Secession and Abolition fanaticism, exists in all true American hearts, sustains, and inspires, and invigorates the Go-

Seated in the Senate vesterday, when Jefferson Davis, Clement C. Clay, R. S. Mallory, David Yulee, and others gave notice of their intention to withdraw, it was easy to perceive, in the accent and manner of every one of these gentlemen, that farewell speeches; no defiance, no threats. Mr. Clay spoke with quivering voice and trembling bonds and that callest caldin Line and the second

LATEST NEWS de Island Repealing her Personal-Laberty Bill. OVIDENCE, R I, Jan 22 .--- The Senate to-By Telegraph to The Press,

 

 By Telegraph to The Press.
 ropealed to "personal liberty bill" of this opealed to "personal liberty bill" of this is presented the second to control of the bill was post-id to control of the bill was post-id till thursday.
 Mr AFWARD. of New York presented the second the second the second the second the control of the bill was post-id till thursday.

 Special Despatches to 'The Press."
 North Carolina.
 Mr AFWARD. of New York presented the second t is chairman of the Committee on Finance, and his scample will doubtless be followed by others

Stolen Honds. ion was taken upon it Notwithstanding the great care of the committeer for a staken upon it Notwithstanding the great care of the committeer for a staken upon it icon appointed to investigate the stolen bonds of the unist Cverybody will be for secossion, when Indian trust fund, some important facts will cocanay become necessary sionally leak out. It is believed that RusseLL, in the course of his examination. Instified that the

bill, sind the Facilic Kailford off. In proportion as the Republicans obtain possession of the Sec nate, by the reitrement of the Secessionist, so do they obtain complete possession of the House Thus, in advance of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln the entire Government is put in their hands. President Buchman co-operates with them in most of their present policy. We can now account for the extreme bitterness of Mr. Bildell against Mr. Holt, Secretary of War, and his un-disguised hostility to Mr. Buchmann himself. The loss of the present Administration to the Secretary of the present Administration to the Secretary induced the President to abandon his liberal pledges in regard to Kansas, and having carried him along with them in their succeeding aggressions, they believed the President succeeding aggressions, they believed the was com-

missing bonds, but that gonileman was yesterd: Kentucky Legislature.

missing bonds, but that gontleman was yesterd: before the committee, and no doubt cleared hit LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.-The Honse of Repre-self of any suppioion as to any complicity wighthat it ves passed yesterday, by a vote of S7 yeas BAILEY. He will have some trouble, horever, to 6 neys, a series of resolutions offered by Mr satisfying the public that he was not culpablewing, of Logan county, declaring that, in view of negligent in placing such an important trust the ner and money tendenci to the General Go-the hands of an irresponsible officer. The amendment to the bill admitting Kanssoil of the South at all hszards, and to the last ex-which was placed on it in the Senate, providing: the encessant efforts of Senator Fircus, Bosrow, Jan. 31.-The Legislature.

which was placed on it in the Senate, providing: the establishment of a judicial district, was effect through the incessant efforts of Senator Firou, JONN R. THOREON, and LATHAM. The object of the Committee on Federal Relations to lequiro amendment is said to be the anxiety of the Committee on the senator of the Fede-senators from Indiana to induce Mr. BUCHANAN. A Union palition containing 14,000 signatures, appoint the celebrated JOHN PETTIT United Sta is in the hands of a special committee, who will Judge for life in the new State of KADSAS, prior leave for Washington to day. the close of his Administration. Judge Dougt. Federal Relations of the Senator State of AFDS Senators, Buil, and Powder on the bill should be put through as it came from the police on the steamer at New York. House, Whether the House will immediately ps maskets, containing two dozen ench, together with the time blessers Fircu and BRIGHT select the police on the steament. By the time Messer Fircu and BRIGHT select the police on the steament. By the time Messer Fircu and BRIGHT select the police on the steament. By the time Messer Fircu and BRIGHT select the police on the steament. By the time Messer Fircu and BRIGHT select the police on the steament. By the time Messer Fircu and BRIGHT select the police on the steament. By the time Messer Fircu and BRIGHT select the police on the steament. By the time Messer Fircu and BRIGHT select the police on the steament. By the time Messer Fircu and BRIGHT select the police on the steament. By the time Messer Fircu and BRIGHT select the police on the steament. By the time Messer Fircu and BRIGHT select the police on the steament. By the time Messer Fircu and BRIGHT select the police on the steament. By the time Messer Fircu and BRIGHT select the police on the steament. By the time Messer Fircu and BRIGHT select the police on the steament. By the time of PETTIR, the ''O. P. F.'' shou point to-day. Have changed his mind, or if, when his neme w

sent to the Senato, a majority refused to confir Union Demonstration at Indianapolis. that distinguished jurist INDIANAPOLIS, Jap. 22 - The hoisting of the

that distinguished jurist Industry industry in the domain of the domain

5-morrow. Inty ato in figuration of the second seco in this city this morning, that a commission about to be appointed by Pennsylvania to meet t Virginia commissioners in this city, and that a Boston, Jan. 22 — The following is the commit-tee chosen to bear the Union petition to Congress : Edward Everett, chairman; Robert C. Winthrop, Lemuel chaw, Edward S Tobey, Amos A. Law-rence, and Charles L Woodbury. The committee will start for Washington to morrow. Governor PACKER has consolid to add that the Before this commission starts for Washington is absolutely essential that the Legislature Pennsylvania should comply with that portion Gov. CURTIN's message, and that part of G PACKER'S valediotory, in which the repeal of laws which, by implication, may be construed interfere with the fugitive-slave law is reco monded.

Maryland will elect delegates to her State Cu vention in a few days, and Virginia on Mende February 4th, and the Union men will be ove thrown in both of these States unless Pennsyls nia takes the lead, and carries out the suggestie they felt the fearful responsibility they were as. sumlog There was no air of triumph in their great mass of her population.

Railroad Officers in Conneil.

chief, and the cause of the present disruption of the Union. There are some forty or fifty presidents and obr who had faced death on the most desperate battle-field in our recent history, scened overwholmed by the task before him. The same scene was re-enacted in the Hoase, when Alabama reluctantly retired, and when George S. Houston wont out from the doliberations in which he had so long shone, a conspicuous character, grieving in his heart that he was compelled to follow the example of men he is known to despise, and probably by Bank of England raise its rate of discount to 7 restrictive measure, which are scenelical for the uningent form the of the stimute of the stimute of the stimute damount of the stimute

repealed the "perconal liberty bill" of this

gent bo authorized to full the vectorize in the committee of a processing of the journal of the phoses of any pentors, and the phoses of the journal of the phoses of any pentors, and the phoses of the journal of the short be short be also detection of the committee of the phoses of the p

Mr. HUNTER to d that nothing should he put upon Mr. HUNTER to d that nothing should he put upon the journals, but what was presented for the action of the remate, and there was no action had on this with-

And novements of the find a convenient waves i maying act pathority. It has bee, such before we were i maying act pathority. It has bee, such before we were i maying act pathority in our mother's arms, that here haved an own other sets and the set of the Polate, and liers was no action had on the will-(inwc). Mr. HERMAMIN read from the Globe to show that the Senature had stated use their reason that the tates had withdrawn from the Union. That was the only reason grown, san the distance of the state had low the state the last should be recorded on the low of the state the last should be recorded on the lie question would come up at the proper time. He had no wish to out off the debate. As rest to -yons 32, n: ye 32-Merser. Gwinn Latham, Faulteur the Republi-cans. ns. The Chair sprounced as the unfinished business the

The Condition of the United States The Chair aprovinced as the untinished business the Criticader recountions. Mr. POW ELL, of Kentucky, proceeded to speak at length. He alluded to the fact that he had advoated every measure osculated to remove the difficult es and argued that a division of the Territories, as propresed by his collearue, was just and equitable to all. This ter-ritories were acquired by all the States, and by the proposed division the North would, and ten times the value. He thought it emitently proper that the set e-ment should apply to all future accusition, so as to take the quantity that the Acuth would, and ten times the value. He thought it di nue was encourage fib busier-tions, for territory could not be acquired in such a way. He said that the objection that it geognized is suvery was not well taken. He routing the source for the Fouth, but demunded that He asked no favors for the Fouth, but demunded that Justices on y which are inter from honest machanismity. North Carolina, which first priclaumed independence, and Virtima, which favor obtrith for 4, wore both allied for Manaschuse tra. He believed there yet lingers a parint ism which were the source of the source of the forward and usail. Will you be appealed to to the forward and meet us in a wirt which mide your fathers illustrous TICASULY. IMPORTANT REFORT OF SECRETARY DIX-TWENTY MILLIONS MORE WANKED FRIGH TO JULY 1 WASHINGTON, JAN. 22.—Socretary Dix to day communicated to the House of Representatives an important document, in reply to the resolution of Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. It gives, first, the amount of the public debt and a dotailed description of the different kinds of debt

and not snat the start of the 11. The sum that the constitution is recognized slavery yras not ywell taken. Yras not ywell taken. Be claimed that the Constitution did recognize slavery, and at the time of the formation of the Go-ivernment slavery was recognized everywhere in the civilized world. He claimed slave, that Construct on the civilized world with the slave that the institution of slavery is the completion of the Go-iman cocoast ns, recognized the institution of slavery in the world no of trained at a constraint of the completion of the Go-iman cocoast ns, recognized the institution of slavery in the world no of trained at a cocoast of the completion of the completion

debt Becond. The amount of the floating debt and a detailed description thereof, and the unpaid balances and claims Third. The amount of the acceptances and other acknowledgments of debts by the different de-partments of the Government: Fourth. The facts connected with the recent sals of Treasury noice.

The Boston Union Memorial.

MILLIONS MORE WANTED PRIOR TO JULY 1

The Trial of Jackalow.

Accident at the Capitol,

them severely.

Mr. CO' • AX replied in the affirmative. Mr D • WeS thengit the bul was of so much im-portance that it shou'd not be thus forced through the 36TH CONGRESS----SECOND SESSION. House, Mr. JOHN COCHFANF, of New York. ra sed the WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1661.

Mi. JUBIC COUPTAILTS of the scan be thur constitu tonails surpended this was a give inquiry. Was it, as Mir. Coll x ind strind, a masics of pasce or the piece of a mission of the size of the size of the Mir. COLFA x repares that, i view of a rovolution, the pistal laws could not co executed No costolon

ment, and in such manuer as shall forever settle the question of sivver; Nature, had provided a barrier awainst the introduc-tion of sizver; but the territory was not larger than the "tate of enangivents, and it was no serious matter whether it went there or not. He was hearing in or constant that there is a map to hear ut his fortunent showing that there is a map to hear ut his fortunent showing that there is a map to hear ut his fortunent showing that there is a map to hear ut his fortunent showing that there is a map to hear ut his fortunent showing that there is a map to hear ut his fortunent showing stated, and an immense area, if ferritory where it could estead, and an immense area, if ferritory where it could not to "the friences of free on bad an davan area over the South. He denied that the day of contended these the flexibility of a contended that the elevel of a low of the was a ferritory was not bound by the heave of a flexibility of conside-rations. He had he lows of his counter of a state is a flexibility of the set of the souther all the set heaves. "It AR MBY HOM gave on gup of he resolutions and it o' cloud, when the house adjourned the vening."

When the house should how the vening.
 The House reasemiled at 7 o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the Senate resolutions relative to the maintenance of the Union on the smeather proposed by Mr. Duffield, substitutions the senations offset by Mr. Welshin the Senate, and it was rejected by satisfy the strict party voice-recar 20 najs 61.
 Mr. SMITH, of Philedelphis, then proceed to speak causat the the solutions at description of cur Southern and should be of concerbon and components. Lot us now exhaust all honorabouts and string should be resolutions. Our duty Mr. RuisS, of Braiford, argued at some length in favor of the resolutions at the resolutions at the resolutions.

r of the resolutions of question was then taken on the re olutions as came from the Senate. e first parsed usanimously. If second was acreed to yeas 88, nays 1, (Mr. Butthird was agreed to-yeas 87. nays 1, (Mr. Ran-

dail, of Philacelphia ) The fourth was arreed to-yeas 54, pays 29 The vole on the fifth resolution wat-yeas 67, pays 19; on the size-yeas 63, pays 23 The question on the final passage of the resolutions was decided in the affirmative by a strict party vole. The House then, at 9% o'clock, adjourned.

nent, and in such manner as shall forever settle the

EVENING SESSION

Important from Harrisburg.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICANS (PPOSED TO PERSONAL-LIBERTY BILLS-TWENTY FOUR IN FAVOR OF RE-PEALING THE OENOXIOUS LAWS HARRISBURG, Jan. 22 .- The Reputlicans of the

House of Assembly favorable to the repeal of the obnonious provisions of the penal code relative to the rendition of fugitive slaves held a caucus today.

Twenty four members were present. It is believed that, combined with the Demo ratio vote, they will be able to carry the repeat through the House.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MARATHON.

Bank Rates Advanced to 7 per Cent. in England and France.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

CONSOLS 914a914.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 - The steamer Marathon has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. The ship Suratogu, from Mobile, bound to Liverpoel. had been ashore off Crookhaven, but was get off after cutting away her mass

GREAT B ITAIN.

The pelitical and general news is of no interest, but in a financial sense it is of much importance. On the 7th inst. (Monday) the directors of the Bank of England suidenly and unerpeotedly sa-vanced their minimum rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cont

The effect of this advance upon the funds was per cont. The effect of this advance upon the funds was severe, causing a full in Coneols of for per cent, the closing quotitions on the 7th being 613, for ac-count Rainway shoaks, both British and Ameri-can, were also nuch prejudiced, the average fail

can, were also much prejudiced, the average fall being 1) per cent. In the discount market, on the 7th, there was an absence of pressure, and just before the setion of the bank directors was published good bills were usgoitable at a fix-tion below 6 per cent. After-wards, however, the range was 72% per cent. The applications for discount at the bank, at the advanced rate, were not numerating the reasons assigned for the action of the Bank of England, stys:

The Daily Neins. In enumerating the reasons assigned for the action of the Eank of England, stys: "The Bank of France is in an unsatisfactory position, the effect of the American panic having relatively been quite as much felt in France as in England. There is also the fact that the reserve of notes in the Bank of England, by last ret.rns, showed a falling off of upwards of a million pounds. The news from America is supposed to have had the chief influence in the bank parlor on Monday--the impression being that further, gold thipments would be made to New York az. "The Times says the bank movement created no. discutification, and there was not the alightest; symptom of intornal pressure of disordati. Com-mercial men are disposed to believe in the pre-septions course of basiness later in the year. The Daily News says that while there is not the slightest appearance of panic, a feeling of discou-ragement and uncealiness in becoming now plainly observable. It is foared for the strong sotion may be necessary on the part of the bank. Some up-resent sound condition of trade, occasioned by the strongto for built as to the effect, even in the pre-sent sound condition of trade, occasioned by the strongto for builts between the three greatest meney markets in the world--those of England, France, and America. The London Times on the Secession of

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factures with which their obligations would otherwise be met.

Considering that exactly a year after this haughty assumption was penned, the Imperial writer had run away from a handful of English and French troops, who captured hi capital and might have burned it, as they did burn his Summer Palace, the impertinence of the refusal to receive Mr. WARD may very adequately be estimated. The Emperor's "arrogation of greatness is simply ridiculous."

#### Navy and Army News

As some interest is now attached to the move meats of the Home Squadron, we append a correct statement of its strength, including officers, men, do. :

-	Off'rs and		
Vessels	Core.	Men.	Guns
Flagship Cumberland	1.726	593	24
Siesm frigate Powhatan	415	320	10
Steam corvette Brooklyn	2 000	5/0	14
Steam gunboat Pawnee	1 000	Ĵ6Ŏ	6
Steem sunt at Mohawk	450	100	- 4
8 eam aunboat Crusader	409	100	ŝ
Steam gunboit Preahonias	350	30	
Stesu sunbost Wyandotte	420	190	- 1
Failing f igate Cabine		300	<b>6</b> 0
Bailing corvette bt. i ouis		260	20
Salung . orvette Maesdonian	1 3.1	330	
Steamer Water Witch	378	100	24
-			-

13 903 2 700 157 lotal\_ The departure of the United States storehip Relief from New York, for the coast of Africa, is

bilioial authority says the weapon has not been re-sommended for adoption. The business of one of the chief reartiting offi-cora in New York was, yesterday, temporarily susponded, an order from its director having been received to refuse applicants, as there is no money to pay them. The Chatham street and branch es-tablishment are doing well. At the office for dra-goons, preparations are making to send a draft to Carlisle, which will leave this week. The hoas a hout the Brocklyn nawy yard, which you have doubtless laughed at, will end in the de-capitation of Capt. Foot. He outstepped allo-

gather the privileges of his position in appealing for aid to local anthorities, when nearly one thousand Federal troops were on Governor's island. Just imagine the Long Island troops garrisoning the Brooklyn navy yard, and the Floridians that

Penescols! Would not the Federal Govern-ment be strong then? Commodore Breese knew nothing about the communications made to Mayor Powell.

Powell. ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—From Mr. Trenwith, South Third street, we have received the latest numbers of Ine troups, and is welcoine back, arter a long and sovero illness THOMAS & Sons' SALES TO DAY.—Furniture at molocole, at 719 Pine street. The "Trevorion of Harper's Weekly, the New York Illustrated of Harper's Weekly, the new role Interstrates Nsues, Frank Leslie's paper, Nuck-Naz, and the Minstrated London News. Quite a good day's good reading, with plenty of engravings, by way of relief. The President Elect. Extensive and Valuable Library.—They com-mence the sale, this evening, of a library of very advertisements of the three sales. The story that Mr. Lin-coln is coming to Washington about the commence-mence the sale, this evening, of a library of very advertisements of the three sales.

railway stock, together with breadsinfit, pro-duce, and cotton. The recent news from the United States has had a depressing effect, no doubt. For whatever cotton, breadstuffs, and tobacco England and France must get from us, the principal payment will be in specio, while our troubles last—whereby our two great customers will not only be at a loss for gold, but also be minus the profits upon the manu-factures with which their obligations would tender to you assurances of all the aid that an ear-nest sympathy, and an active co-operation in what-ever measures of just conciliation may be proposed, and rise to you

Outside Barbarians. In the Summer Palace, near Pekin, Lord ELGIN found an autograph of the fugitive Emperor of China, relating to the question of the presentation of Mr. WARD, the American Minister. It seems that Mr. WARD offered to pay to his Celestial Majesty the same marks of respect as he would pay to his own Presi-thus: "It shows that in the manner of their pre-sentation if Contranthing more can be barbarians, by their averment that they respect for his Mejesty the gresori states and as at they feel for their philist-ten-th (President), just place China on a par with the barbarians of the south and east; an arwith the barbarians of the south and east; an arwith the barbarians of the south and east; an arwith the barbarians of the south and east; an arwith the barbarians of the south and east; and considering that exactly a year after this I and in a dive to constant east. The summer of the south and east; and summer of the south and east; an arogation of greatness which is simply ridiou. I any summer of the south and east; an arogation of greatness which is simply ridiou. I any up dear sir, yours, very ruly.

trade, in order to prevent the Government from collecting its revenues; close up their post offices and attempt a system of non-intercourse with those great States upon which they are so dependent for the nocessaries of life? Such is the dilemma of the Disunionists, and such is the attitude of the Rovernment of the United States they have left

# fuestions and lie mind. ith assurances of the most cordial esteem, I am, my dear sir, yours, very truly, A. G. CURTIN. His Excellency, THOMAS H. HICKS. Governor of Maryland.

Hes Excellency, THOMAS H. HICKS. Governor of Maryland. EXECUTIVE CHANEER, Annapolis, { January 19, 1601. January 19, 1601. My DEAR SJR : I avail myself of the first lel-sure moment to assure you that I am not insensi-ble to the obligation under which you have placed me by your patriotic, kind, and friendly letter of the 15th inst., handed me on Thursday by Messre Palmer, Ball, and McMichael, the gentiemen charged by you with its onstody and delivory. With these gentiemen I had a frank, free, and full conversation. I told them that while I could only meet them informally, and had no puwer to pledge Maryland to sdept any particular mea-sures of co-operation or conolisitor, I would make, with a view to a satisfactory adjustment of our national difficulties. I also, during the intertion of a inflitary display in Washington on or about the 4th of March, and was gratified to learn that the people of Ponnsylvania entertained ne sure for eutonic loving and law abilang, and, with some few exceptions, decided in feeling and ation for the preservation of the Union, and will not desert it until the necosity shall be unce an-With some tew exceptions, desided in results and notion for the preservation of the Union, and will not desert it until the necessity shall be more ap-perent than at present. Btrongly opposed as they were to the election of Mr. Lincoln, the people of Maryland intend to make no opposition to, but if necessary will aid in securing the peaceable inan-guration of the President elected according to the forms of the Constitution.

Davis and his confederates descring their North-ern alles, and leaving them to the tender mercles of the very party which the Socessionists denounc-ed as the worst enemies of the country! What a compensation for the sacrifices of such men as Fitch !

Relief from New York, for the coast of Afrizs, is delayed, that some officers and men, to fill vacancies for the squadron, may be accommodated with a passage. She will sail in a for days.
The small-por exists to a fearful extent on board the corrective Cumberland, of the Home fleet, although the has been only a short time in service. Communication with the ship has been prohibited for the present by the flag officer. She is at Vora Cruz
The Water Witch and Pawnee are not now in connecting of drafts from Bordsto and Rootes.
Governor's island, New York, has been again the city till Saturday morning, when they reported themselves to Major Holmes. There are now 730 men, all told, on the island, and if many more batches arrive a considerable number of hands must be detached.
The War Department has received the report of the bard of officers which convende at Frankford, Pa.. on the 10th inst, for the purpore of the conting, and to the portion as not been received for a doption.
The War Department has received the report of the south of the ull rest is little and and if many more considilation and to the particulation.
The War Department has received the report of the conting and to the periodic against cur Northern Relieve is little difference. In the dist of the strong will be reported the based of officers which convende at Frankford, Pa.. on the 10th inst, for the purpore of examining Gallaher's breech-loading guns. An unofficie authority ways the weardon kan now in council, and to the periodic factorial restriction of the present of the consistence of the charge the converse rest the constrained for adoption.

## THOMAS H. H His Excellency, A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania. MISS ANNIE WILKS .- We are glad to perceive,

by the bills of the day, that Miss Wilks has re-sumed her position at Walnut-street Theatro. In ther own line, she is a pleasant and good humored soutrette, able to sing a ballad sufficiently well to please her audience. As an established member of the troupe, she is welcome back, after a long

denies their right to interfore with its legitimate functions, and site of all the found of South Carolina, the railroad further failtoad for the Union, in determined with all these facts in the gone out without a reasonable provocation or pro-text. And when they return to their homes, what answer will they make with all these facts in the resollociton of their constituents? They have cla-mored against coercion. None has been at-tempted upon them. They will be compelled, if they tell the truth, to bear witness to the forbearance of the friends of the Union; and when they see their fellow-citizons surrounded with bankruptoy, staggering under taxation, fored to of will they neaded by the most fearful apprehensions, will they addie a divise an attack and determined taxation, fored to of assistant Secretary of Stato, lately vacated by the has come to urge upon Mr. Lincoln his indi-neading taxation. They will be compelled, the base come is burger of the state the state the state the state the state the fore they were compelled to do wrong, and many a good fellow lost his head because he would not arp-port laccourd will here is but jittle deubt that the space of the Date of the State the English bill, or oppose Julge the fourteent will break up to comorrow, yith apprehensions, wolf they chem advice an attack an opportunity of walking out with his head monists will have the fourteent will break up to comorrow. Southern society dislocated by the most fearful apprehensions, will they then advise an attack upon the Government? Will they provoke the power, and the majesty, and the functions of that an opportunity of walking out with his head unler The Trial of Jackalow. TRENTON, Jan. 22 - Eleven witnesses wore ex-amined in the Jackslow case to day on the part of the presecution. They proved the facts connected with the running into the Spray by the Lucinda; the prisoner's related to let any one on deck, threatening to cut them with a hatchot; the pick-ing up of Jackalow by Captein Wobb; the tracing of the prisoner to New York, where he applied for lodgings, and secreted himself in a cellar; that he gave two different names; when at Egg Harbor, the prisoner told the same story as to the where-abouts of Captain Leet and his brother; that he bought in Brooklyn a barrel of flour, scon, match-es, and brooms, and in New York two colls of rope. The Government has thus far examined seventeen witnesses, one-half the number Subpenaed. The jury is under the direction of officers, and the members are boarded and lodged at a hotol. power, and the mejesty, and the functions of that republic which even in their wildest momental who believed that the 0. P. F. intended staading by the Scorssioniets, is inexpressible, and it is as, tonishing how much they are becoming attached to has treated them like erring children ? Will they, following the ferlorn example of South Carolina. the Union as it is. Like the suspected ani-Le-compton Democrats, two years ago, they are in the passively sit down and deprive themselves of all the advantages of the Union; shut out foreign habit, every morning when they awake, of sitting o see if their heads are still on their shedders.

#### Troops in Washington.

We will have plenty of United States troops here on the fourth of March. General Scorr s providing for all emergencies that may possiby turn up. The sovernment has thus har examined sevences withesses, one-half the number subponed. The jury is under the direction of officers, and five companies of infantry; waking a total if about the members are boarded and lodged at a hotel. ABut, while such are the embarrassments which surround these misguided men, the Republican eight hundred men. Other treops are statiszed in narty will have its own troubles. Now, more than the vicinity; come are in Fort Washington below ever is that party called upon to not with sagacity, Alexandria, others in Fort McHenry, near Baltiand with patriotism. The very folly and madness of the conspirators will create such a Union feeling more. Thus it will be seen that there is no seces. sity for any Northern company or association in the South, as the Republicans, if they are led by statesmen and patriots, shou'd seinlusly, and on the instant, procoed to cultivate. The Demo-bles, through a foolish display of courage or, in pratic party in the free States is still in existence. some cases, of fear, sheald subject them and their property to the horrors of a sectional fight, and That party can either capture New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Ilino's, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, from the Republicans, raping. As Virginia and Maryland will not set rapino. As Virginia and Maryland will not go Alland, and Connecticut, from the hoppension, and the property of the Union, at least not before the fourth of who appreciate their destiny and their duty, or March, nothing of any kind will occur that will assist the friends of the Union in the formation of mar the penceful inauguration of Mr. LNCOLM. Therefore, keep your instruments of war it home. any section, but will extend itself into overy slave Without them, you will be welcome to ou: Wash-ington citisens, provided you bring a good supply of the "needful" with you. State, Border and Cotton, and include the Com-

#### Miscellancous.

and crystalize an irresistible governing organiza-tion And what else will follow such a combination of patriotic mon? The return of all the secedary States to the Union at an early day! It is in The Navy Department has received theresigns tion of Commander FARNAND, who was stached to the Pensacola navy yard, and among these who, in the name of Florida, demanded its surrouter; and also that of Lieutenant RENSHAW, who gave orders to haul down the flag of the Unice. These vain for humanitarian politicians to attempt what is popularly called a free republic, to be composed of the non slaveholding States alone. There are too many social and commercial ties binding the people of the free and slave States together; to resignations were accepted before it wasknown to law. the department what part they had acted in this nany party prejudices existing in the minds of propesding. hundreds of thousands of men to render such an

Lientenant EGGLESTON, who was attached to the United Biates steamer Wyandotte, which is in that vicinity, has also forwarded his resignation, which has been accepted.

#### The Georgia Conventior.

than it has ever been. What a melancholy sight it was to see Jefferson MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga, Jan. 22 .-- A pumber of resolutions were offered and adopted in the Conention to day ; one appointing a committe of sixteen to report on the power of the Convention to reduce the number of members of the Legislature; another declaring that Georgia will demand her Bigler, and Pugh, and Thomson, and Bright, and share of the public property; snother pledging OCCASIONAL. the State to pay the carriers for the transportation of the mails in future; and another instructing a ø

From Pike's Peak. FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 22 .- It was very cold here

indistments.

Texas.

to Washington.

gallory was open to visitors.

Alabama Convention.

resterday, the thermemeter indicating 14 degrees ordinance of secession, but pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their secred honor, in defence below zero. There are about five inches of snow The contral overland express passed here, for St of Georgia against coordion or invasion. An ordinance was introduced declaring all white

Joseph, at half past three o'clock yesterday after-noon, with four passengers DExyER, Jan 19.--A quartz mill has been com-monced on Clear creek, to run a hundred stamps persons in the State at the time of the adoption of the ordinance of secession citizens of the State, without regard to their nativity or the length of their residence in the State. It was referred to he appropriate committee.

menced on Ulgar creek, to run a hundred stamps by water power. Hurlbut & Co.'s six stamp mill, at the Gold Dirt diggings. took out, within a few days over two months, Sl1 526 84. Oue sluice on the same lead, in seventeen days, took out \$2,236. The times are said to be improving in the mines. People are daily starting for San Juan, and as many, or more, returning discouraged.

ffairs. Referred.

monworlths on the Pacific, and thus nationalize

experiment anything else but a failure. I repea

at, whilst the acts of the Secossionists have placed

the Government almost in the hands of the Re-publicans, the obligation of establishing a policy

alike conservative and national is stronger no

on the ground

### From New Mexico.

From New Mexico. INDEPENDENCE, Mo, Jan 22 — The New Mexico mail, in chargo of Conductor Beshem, with dates to 31st Decembor, arrived here this evening, bring-ing all the besk mails due here up to last Tuesday. The news from the plains is important. About elghteen days ago Mojor Crittenden, with his com-mand from Fort Union, came aprova a largo bend of Klowa Indians, near the Simrot Springs, and a battle ensued, during which fifty Indians were killed, and among them their notorious chiof, Santunk. They burnt up one hundred of their lodges, and took all their ponies; and provisions, &o. None of Misjor Crittenden's command were even wounded. The weather was pleavant along the route, until the mail party reached Council Grove, from which routy the ancountered were deep noor

the mail party reached Conneil Grove, from which point they encountered very deep snow.

### The President Elect.

This, WAD'S ended for proof, has each notes that it is a word of it. Mr. PUW bill stid the fact of the existence of the is partition of the spoke of the France factor. By factor in which he spoke of the France factor. Didd, (Mr. Cox.) had used oarhed off proof has State. If these Attracters had taken pince in a foreign country, they would have onused immediate war. The personal-"berty bills were also another cause for complaint. Such bills were in

ART. DIVLEN. Of formsylvania, suid Mr. Luncoln had said that he would voie against a flowing slaver; in the Territories. Mr. POW KLI, Thatamouxted to the same thing. Mr. RUMHULL read, in answer to these obarges, the tenuark of Mr. Lincoin. "i do not now, nor never ful stand pledged against the admission of slave States into the Upron." POWELL thought that if we would not let sla-

Mr. POWELL thought that if we would not let sig-fory so into the Territories we could have no more lave States. He said, if there was to be anything done oswe the Unnon, it must come from the Hepublican it.e. He would put discuss the right of secersion, for we are surviounded with lacks, said its with them that we must deal He did not believe under the Constitu-ion we had any right to make war on a seccelling - tate, t was madness to attempt to gressrve the Union by Jorce, for war was discolution. He whould not syssk for Kentucky. She would meet the risk, and whatever her decision, he, he a loyal son, would oby her high behasts.

The deviation and the a total and the Senator from Vir-br. D. D. of Ohio, said that the Senator from Vir-dyn. Makon had stated that Ohio had tofused to repeal her personal-litery law. He (Mr. Wade) did not believe that Ohio had any law which was unconsti-tutional. He thought that the Senator from Virginia was malatan. A law was fraued last year to give further security to fee prople, and when it came up this year was posponed. That was a mistake of the Senator. I he law was exactly opposite to what he aus-pected.

FALLING OF A DERRICK-SEVERAL HEN INJURED.

Sonator. The law was caused of protect to the House Mir. MASON said that he saw a report that the House of Representatives of Ohio had refused to reposi the law under which the United States marshals had been imprisoned. Mir. WADE said that the only law in Ohio was copied almost enturely from the law in Virginia, and such a law WASHINGTON, Jan 22.-While a desrick was in use, this morning, on the dome of the Capitol, the main shaft broke, and the falling timber materially damaged a portion of the cornice of the iro dome Several workmen were injured, and one of them several

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

while fur all privacy statistics that the port bias action to rouble on treast require, can then report bias action to the prior of the rest of the port of the action to the prior of the rest of the prior be brought to post in o means by which they may be brought to pustice. If the postmasters rouse to prive drafts given to the contractors the latter can hole Congress respensible. Therefore it becomes the imperative duty of the Go-vernment to describe the the there duty of the Go-tor more action of the post of the there dury is no means to describe the there duty of the Go-vernment to describe the state of the poster at the original provesting the state of the there dury is no means the dury of the Go-ib of the dury of the go and then is popped by the bid before the House. The President has commu-notated to Congress is hot owned to the states on di-tion of affairs the law cannot be enforted in South Ca-rolina. That means is now before the Neitet Ca-rolina that means a law of the states of the cut ca-rolina. That means a law of the states on a cut the minimum and action with have to be taken in regard 10.1t.

Inities, and sould will note to be taken at the second sec

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, could not accopt the sub-

Mit converter of answering the inquired whether it Mir. DAWES, of Missachinetta, inquired whether it was the intention of Mir. Unitar to move the passage of >he bill under the operation of the previous question,

impersoned. Mr. WADE suid that the our law in Ohio was copied almost ontirely from the law in Virginia. And such alar tions of the subscription of the law in Ohio was copied almost ontirely from the law in Virginia. And such alar to compromise with an body. There is no organization to compromise with an body. There is no organization there was an rganized company for such gruppiess. Mr. MASON and that the Governor of Virginia made a demand on the Governor of None to the sub-there was an rganized company for such gruppiess. Mr. MASON with that the Governor of Virginia there was of John Bown is company to deliver hug. It was no collable growth is company to deliver hug. It was no collable growth is company to deliver hug. Mr. WADE said that such a rolusal was not secular. The second both growth is company to deliver hug. Mr. WADE said that such a rolusal was not second and took in specificit from the curve nor of Kentudyr. Mr. WADE said that such a rolusal was not an offence the second second second schede schede did wrom. Mr. DUUGLAS said that the law me not aware of such a coses, and for all be vertice of a such of these or was in MSI, when the Suvernor of Child wrows. Mr. HASON said that the ose in Virginar for then President form the subject of company that. Mr. MSON said that the ose in Virginar contract before the passage of the laws responing the deliver of functives by Congress. But if Senator stinks that the benefit of the stavenoing that the date in Virginar to company then there is the origon the subject of company the deliver of functives by Congress. But is for a passed by a claim to zo book to the fa twenny faite be approved by a claim to zo book to the fa twenny faite be was not and the subser interest and asfer will point thom to remain la the Aris. Mr. DOUGLAS said that he samply wiehed to show a that the construction of the law referred owas not a the onterest and asfer will point thom to remain la the Aris. Aris the construction of the law referred owas Accident on the Rutland (Vt.) Railroad. A BRIDGE BROKEN-FIVE CATTLE CARS IN THE

BULLOWS FALLS, Vt. Jan 22 — The sattle train on the Rutland Reilroad broke through the bridge near this place to day, and five of the cars were thrown into the river. Many date and sheep were killed. No person was hurt.

Expected Immigration to Canada. Taronto, Jan. 32 -- Mayor Bowora, in his speech to the City Councils, stated that large accessions to the population might soon be expected, on ac count of the present trouble in the United States. He recommended the policy of especially favoring such emicration. such emigration.

### Conviction of Express Robbers.

BRIDGEFORT, Conn., Jan. 22.—The three rob-bers of Adams' Express were sentenced to day each to undergo as imprisonment of five years in State penitentiary—being the full extent of the Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Jan 22 .-- The ship Hartley, from New Orleans, for Boston, which went'ashore on the 20th uit. at Sandy Uay, was burned on the 22d. Fif-teen hundred bales of ootton were saved.

## Walnut-street Theatre. The career of Mr. Charles Gayler's new piece, "The American Cousin at Home," continues to be

brillightly successful. We use the phrase in its modern and most approved acceptation, viz : that of attracting crowded audiences, filling pockets managerial and artistic, and convulsing the auditors with laughter, from the rise of the curtain, on the first act, to its fall, on the third We were about to call this production a comedy, but it is not; for in such works there must be a preservation of unities and propriety of style of composition, to committee to report an ordinance authorizing a bring them strictly within the nome-clature; but "Our American Cousin at Home" is a three act furce of the broadest and irresistibly mirth-prosophoil of safety. Six dolegates entered their protest sgainst the voking description, setting all rules and preca-dents at defiance-a piece comparatively without

plot, yet with materials erough for the making f half a dozen comedies, and jokes good, bad, and indifferent sufficient for a score of farces. Mr. Sothern's double personation of Lord Dun-

dreary and his younger brother, Sam, is convinoing proof of his being, to our thinking, the best essentrie light-comedian on the American stage, A long letter was presented from the postmaste and he is evidently bent on becoming to it what t Savannah, detailing the ovils that will result Mr. Robson is to that of England-an incomprefrom a change in the present condition of postal hensible mixture of broad humor, keen satire, and simple pathos. Mr. Gayler is as much in-An ordinance was adopted providing for the exe debted to him in this piece as was Mr. Tom Taylor in the original "American Cousin;" cution of all sentences passed by the Foderal courts, and the execution of all proverses issued by for in that Lord Dundreary was a mere sketchy outline of some sixteen lines, which he he same courts, and for the preservation of the filled up, bit by bit, until it stood out in bold relief a fiuished portrait-grotesque, if you An ordinance was introduced continuing in force all Federal laws in reference to the African slave please-but still one that attracted the attention of trade. It was inade the special order for to-norrow, and will be almost unanimously passed. verybody, and rivalled-nay, excelled-that of

the hero of the play Mr. Sothern has adopted the same course with the new Lord Dundreary, which is his own creation, and with it given us a Wm. J. Vance was appointed commissioner to Louisiana, and General Sandford commissioner to companion picture, in the younger brother, his The proceedings to day were interesting. The direct opposite in every respect, and yet equally a family portrait. There is no doubt but that, if managorial arrangements will permit, this piece will run for a month or six weeks to come, and continue to fill the house. Mrs. Cowell plays

MONTGOMERY, Ala, Jan. 22 .- The State Con Susan Trenchard admirably, and Miss Price vention to day adopted resolutions recalling the representatives of Alabama in Congress, and auis not (n'y pleasing, but very excellent, as her horizing the Governor to appoint commissioners friend and school-fellow, while Hemple is immense as the pompous butler, Binney.

The is a problem to be ciphored on herenfter. He showed that the South, out of the Union, would never be while the store any terr lory, not even no much as he is to use the transmission of the top the the terrest sound condition of trade, occasioned by the struggies for buillion between the three greatest into othe outh sending commission ers to 'urope to the trade are source and lineare But, in the midstor all chese troubles he true ted have were brokhered in the sand structure that we were brokhered in the sand structure that we were brokhered in the sand trade of the two were brokhered in the sand trade of the two were brokhered in the sand trade of the two were brokhered in the sand trade of the two were brokhered in the sand trade of the two were brokhered in the sand trade of the two were brokhered in the sand trade of the two were brokhered in the sand trade of the two were brokhered in the sand trade of the two were brokhered in the sand trade of the two were brokhered in the sand trade of the two were brokhered in the sand trade of the trade of the two were brokhered in the sand trade of the trade of the two were brokhered in the sand trade of the trade the two were brokhered in the sand trade of the trade the two were brokhered in the pre-sect the build inke the Constitution of the trade the two were the border in the sand the the form and fort to a point is tops will have the legislature powr royer the border is a oppray where a the legislature powr royer the border is the sand the time moved that Mr. Clemens have leave to continue in the tender of the variade sand for is the sand the tender of the variade sand for is soperawy as the grave are of a worder the origin the constitution, in the sand the tender of variants boyond the one hear and is the sand the tender of variants the variade sand the is a proventione in the tender of the variade sand the is a proventione in the tender are variade two variades the border one a sand the variad sand the is a prestruction is the tender and the variade sand amondment' requiring the Staves to deliver up furtives from justice, and was also in favor of preventing all invrations of States. If these thinks are fair, why not put them in the Cosmitution, so that they may be beyond the reach of alther proceeding to the state of the state of alther proceeding to all the state of the state for a reagenean tagen equality, why are they not will-ing the ishi of suffrage to colored paraons. It Sena-tors are against naor equality, why are they not will-ing to put this amendment in the Constitution? He he is defined that this was a fovernicus tageonality to the South (Mr. Wade) had asked what the charges of the South were. He would repeat a few of lifetin. One was, that be try the South. It is the states to state the pro-barty of the South. for donate. tid ARTIN, of Virginia, excitedly expressed a his traitorous romanguid not be allowed to con-

does not set the equality suc oraling in a bounder of iederaoy, what then? This is a problem to b' ciphered out hereafter. He showed that the South, out of the Union, would never

quarrel, which has thus begun to rend asunder, ine mightest confederation which the vorld has yet behald. One of the prevalent delusions of the age in which we live is to regard demo-eracy as equivalent to liberly, and the attri-bation of power to the poorest and worst educated citizeurs-of ine State as a certain way to promote the purcet liberality of thought, and the most beneficial course of action. Let these who hold this opinion examine the quarrel at present raging in the United States, and they will be aware that democracy like other forms of govergineat, may coaxist with any course of action or any set of principles. Between North and South there is at this moment raging a con-troversy which goes as deep as any controversy con into the elementary principles of human na-ture, and the sympathies and antipathies which in so many men supply the place of reason and re-fection. The North is for freedom of discus-sion, the boult represestredom of discussion with the tar-brush and the pine faggot Yet North and South are both democracies—nay, possess almost exactly similar institutions, with this rearmous divergence in theory and practice. It is not democracy that has made the North Initiation of arrival of province in the state of the second state of the

I have a set how mands they are the interference of a set of the s

Sountry. In conclusion, he said that whatever may come of the present events he had an abuding faith that Provi-bance would overrule it for the good and wollare of Durel was and manking everywhere. The Housy then adjourned.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22, 1661.

SENATI:. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Colder. PETITIONS.

PETITIONS. Mr. PARKER, petitions from the Fifteenth and ixteenth Legislavice districts praying for the repeat 1 the 35 h and 96th sections of the penal code. Peti-tions of like import, from various sections of the State, ore presented by Scattors behinded, Crawford, Yard-- and the Anagkat. The solution of the second se

and South are both domorables-nay, possers almost exactly similar institutions, with this energy states and the state of the states of the is not democracy that has made the North the advocate of freedom, or the South the advocate of slavery. Democracy is a quashify which appears on both sides, and may, therefore, be rejected as having no influence ever the result. From the sketoh of the history of slavery which was furnished us by our correspondent from New York last week, we learn that at the time of the American Revolution shavery existed in every State of the Union, except in Massachusetts; buy we also learn that the great men who direet/d that Revolution-Washington, Jefferson, Mad'son, Patrick Henry, and Hamilton, were unanity ons in excenting the practice of slavery, and loo'ked for-ward to the time when it would cease to contami-nate the soil, of free America. The abolition of the slave trade, which subsequently followed, was rogarded by its warmest advocates as not long beneficial in itself, but as a long step towards the extinction of slavery altogether. It was not forescen that certain free and democratic com-munities would arise which would apply theme ves to the honorable fibe of the subsequentity contained the state trade by an internal traffic in human flesh, carried on under circumstances of almost the cana-slave trade by an internal traffic in human flesh, carried on under circumstances of almost equal atrocity through the heart of almost equal atrocity through the heart of almost extend nation. Democray has, verily, astrong digestion, and one on to be interfored with by triffes. But the most melanobly part of the matter is, that, during the orscenty years for which the Ame-rion Confederacy has existed, the whole tone of sentiment with regard to slavery has, in the South-cart least. theast, undergoue a remarkable change. The ETFAKER presented the pesition of citrzens of Rasn township, Schuyikili county, praying f r the re-period a cortain road law. Mr. YARDLEY, a ren-onstrance from the Bucks County Arricolitulai Society, symmat the passage of the bill populating a cattle inspector in Filiadelphia Mr. P1-81-AND, two remosstrances of like import from the production of the presence of the bill population of Laperastor. The Difference of the presence of the bill outset of a second strange of a law to change of time and place of holding their municipal election. Mr. WLEML a potition from outz-rens of Orvies burs, praying for the passage of a law to change t. of time and place of holding their municipal election. Mr. WLEML a potition from the relative to fashing in the strange of and county. Mr. WLAILTON, a potition from members of the le-sal prise work plastive to the State Litary. Mr. WLAILTON a potition from the passage of a law taning strange of the position from the passage of a law taning may only praying for the passage of a law taning may only praying for the passage of a law taning may only praying for the passage of a law taning sheep. But the most melancholy part of the matter is, that, during the screnty years for which the Ame-rican Confederacy has existed, the whole tons of sentiment with regard to slavery has, in the South-orn States : tleas, undergone a remarkable schange. Slavery used to be treated as a thoroughly excep-ticnal institution—as the ovil legacy of evil times, as a disgrace to a Constitution founded on the natural freedom and independence of maukind. There was hardly a political leader of any note who h drot some plan for its abouition. Jefferson him-self, the greatest chief of the Democracy, had ha the early part of this century speculated deeply on the cubject; but the United States because pos-sessed of Lonisians and Florida, they have con-quered Texas, they have made Arkaras and Mis-souri into States, and these successive acquisitions have altered entirely the view with which slavery is regarded. Perhaps, as much as anything, from the long license enjoyed by the editors of the South of writing what they pleased in favor of slavery, with the absolute certainty that no one would be found hold enough to write anything on the esting and thus make himself a mark for popular vergeance, the subject has come to be written on in a tone of feroicos and oyolal extravegance which is to an European eye ab-solutely appalling. The South has beering ena-mored of hor shame. Free labor is ignoruned as degrading and disgraceful; the honest tri-umphs of the poor man who works his way to independence are treated with ecorm and con-tompt It is asserted that who were in the habit of regarding as the broneable purcuits of in-dustry. So far from treating slavery as an excep-tional the substate a nation for civilization and refinement, and that no intellutions can be really free and democratic which do not rest, like those of Athens and of Rome, on a broad substratum of slavery. So far from treating slavery as an excep-tion of the bluman race; and so far from admit-ting that America ought to loke forward to its ez-t notion, it is

ingion county, praying for the passas of a new share, sheep. Mr. I. HISH. c. polition from the Female Ant.-Slavery Screter of Philadelphila, oraying for such legislation as will protect every one in the enjoyment of inherity, ex-cept when forfered by ornine. Altors a petition, from W R. McClintock, praying for the resatution of cortain moneys from too State Trea-surer.

NIT ROBINSON, pollings from citizens of Mercer and Lowronce counties, pialing for the repeal of the law prohibiting banks from issuing bulk of a less deno-mination than five dollars.

unation than five dollars. BILS IN PLACE. Mr. PENNEY, an act to incorrorate the Ohio and lisusation site in Packet Courseny Also, a suppement to file act incorporating the Ger-an itoman C-tholo St. Joseph & Urphan A-sylum. Also, a supplement to the act incorporating St. Mary s emetery, in Allochent county Mr. SMITH, a supplement to an act entitled an act provice for the erection of public cuidings in the it of Philadolphia.

Union Mr. DOUGLAS said that he simply wished to show that the construction of the law referred to was not a olear case of violation by the Northern Etates. Mr. WADE said that all the complaints usering the came back to one thing. They say that all attempts to save the Union inust come from us. You, who seek to overturn the Constitution-who say you are shout to rebel and wage war, should give some specification where in We We officiated that the case in Virginia coty of Philadelphia. Mr. CUNNEL, a supplement to the not regulating

Mr. CONNEL, a supplement to the act regulating band KETCHAM, an act to declars Bear creek, Lu-Yorne could, a public hishway. Mr. YANULY an act to incorporate the Danbo-TAT, WARDEN and the incorporate the Danbo-on to WARDEN and Activity and the act incorpo-rating the Johnstown and Ashtola Mailroad and Tram-radi Coupean. From Ball wage was shown and the case in Virgini vo-wherein we have offanded. Mr. MASUN explained that the case in Virgini vo-curred before there was any law of the United states on the jubject, and the opinion of the Att: may Gene-ral of Virginia we based on the foot that there was no law authorizing the arrest of a fugitive.

ting the Johnstown shit Assures Assures and Assure and Company. Ar. LAND N. an act to confirm the title of certain a state in while a pink a to the Wesleyan Esmale Hege. In Wilmington Delaware. Ar. NicHOLSUN haid to foro the Senate the angust port of the receipte and expenses of the Girard eg-

### BILLS CONSIDERED.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. WHITELEY, of Delayara, presented the reac-luinons of the Delawar lage and the sub-tion of the Crittenian Conference. Mr. Ad RINS, of Mayiand, exer ontice that he would move the resolutions from the Boroer State Committee or an amendment to the properties reported from the committee of 'hirty-three. He then presented memo-rials from 1700, oltreme of Maril Ind, representing every district and county, in favor of the Border State (and the Content of the State Committee on the Committee of 'hirty-three. He then presented memo-rials from 1700, oltreme of Maril Ind, representing every district and county, in favor of the Border State (and the State of the Border Content of the State her county the Postpace of the state of the State inter the State of the States of the State follows: Warrow, in second of the States of the State follows: IWArrow, in second of the States of the States follows: IWArrow, in second of the States of the States follows: IWArrow, in second of the States of the States follows: IWArrow, in second of the States of the States follows: IWArrow, in second of the States of the States follows: IWArrow, in second of the States of the States of the states the without any means of collocities or enforcing in such 'tates the priment of the Usate States is the offices collecting the same, or of pupiling vicks that or other his her of normited the revice of the re-ing could be the state of the state of the States is the state the priment of the Usate States of the states the priment of the Usate States of the offices the priment of the Usate States of the state the priment of the States where state that or the state the prime the offices the prime of the state where the postal sevice for such period of time as in his judgment the sublic interest regioner, and stali report his solution to Comerses. Mr, COULPAX and he would not have introduced this Mr. CLYMER called up the House bill in relation to changing the time of holding the birough election in Tamagua, Schuly kill county, which gave ruse to con-siderable debate, but was finally passes-yeas 19, mays

in TALL made a motion that the fifth joint rule be bolabled, which was not agree d to. Nr. CLY MER called up the built changing the time of olding the borcugn election in Auburn, Shuyikill pupty. ing this view of the topology in human oreatures ought to be so universal as the property in land or in tame animals. Nor have these principles been merely inset or speculative. For the last ten or twelve years ala-very has altered her tactice, and from a defensive she has become an aggressive power. Every com-promise which the moderation of former times had erected to stem the cource of this monster evel, has been swept away, and that not by the encreach-ments of the North, but by the aggressive smbl-tion of the South. With a majori y in Congress, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, the advocates of slavery have entered on a career, the object of which would seem to be to make their favorito institution conforminous with the limits of the republic They have swept away to Missouri Compromise, which limited slavery to the tract south of thirty-six degress of north latitude. They have forced upon the North, in the fugitive-slave bill, a measure which compets them to lend their assistance to the South in the recovery of their escaped bondmen. In the case of Kanasa they have sough by fory of arms to assort the right of bringing slaves y to obtained an extrejudicial option from 'he Bu-prome Court, which would have play d all the Territories at their disposal. All 'a is while the North has been resisting, foobly ay 'i neffectually, this succession of Southers aggres of all their troubles, and the ladies of South Carolina showered presents and carvess on the brutal assailari of Mr. Summer In 1856 the North assailari of Mr. Summer In 1856 the North state of the North 'as the cause of all their troubles, and the ladies of South Carolina showered presents and carvess on the brutal assailari of Mr. Summer In 1856 the North endeavored te slower a creation in the Ter-titories. The North were defeated, and submitte

holding the borough election in Auburn, Snuyikin county. P. P. PENNEY raised a point of order as to the passage of this bill, under the fifth joint rule. The PP-AKER ruled the poin not well taken, where upon the bill passed. Mr. IMBRLE ossied up the bill creating the borough of Georgetown into a ceparite election district, which was passed—yeas 27, pays 1. Adjourned. HOUSE. HOUSE. After preser, the journal was read. The dominities having reported the resolution of Mr. Butter, of Warren, to print 3 UQ ouples of the Auditor general's report on rationads, for the bancht of the

ouse, Mr. LICHTENWALLNER moved an amendment y adding 999 copies in the German Jauguage. The year

againg 999 copies in the German language. The yeas d nais were called on the amendment and it was

greed to-10 to 23. Mr. ABBUTT moved s'further amend ment, providing

At A MB VIT moved s further ames. ment, providing for paper covers a strend to.
 The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was agied to.
 Mr. HUF1US moved to take up the Sonate bill, No. 40, un regard to Mercer coulty. Not agreed to.
 The House then proceeded to the considerant n of the recolutions of Nr Armstong, introduced sone days sitce, and which have seen direndy published.
 Mr. HUF1US moved the resolutiona by postgoned un-til the ensite resolutions were disposed of.
 Mr. PATTERSUN hoped the motion of Nr. Hofins would not prevail. The Armstrong resolutions meant a mething, and even if they were prises in in their cha-ric et. he was reacy to voto for them The cuestion was taken on the amendment of Mr. Holuys and it was decoded in the negative-pess 25, 1038 5%.

Hoiny, and it was decided in the negative-)ess 25, nogs 69. "In the House then took up the resolutions of Mr. Arm-strong, of Looming, Ho offered a substitute, which was accorded alightly altering the phraseology of the O.Mr. ARMINTHOW, G. having the Moor, advocated his resolutions with zoal and abunty. The Senate resolu-tions and the American the House, and the people of the State of Pengaty vans, in this, unmatakable inn-gunge no negressify at this thing. But ho believed that his resolutions fairly must the outcoin, as they capressed the supremary of the Constitution, as they capressed the supremary of the Constitution of the United States, which a did ned alsway into the Territies, ha a-singuing adding alsway into the acquisition, as hey a-