The Press

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1861.

Finer PAGE. The United States Navy; Com mercial Relations Abroad; Public Sentiment in Maryland; Letter from Missouri; Letter from Mr. John Campbell; Lord Palmerston and the American Difficulty: The Nineteenth ward Homi cide; The Guardians of the Poor; Important

Speech of Hon. Sherrard Clemens. We publish upon our fourth page the great Union speech of Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS, o Virginia, recently delivered in the House of Representatives. It is unnecessary to sa that it is one of the most important and eloorient efforts made during the present session.

THE Baltimore Sun, of yesterday, contains an atrocious attack upon those citizens of Washington who seem to be, as it says, "as is, to preserve the Union, enforce the laws, and antious to see Mr. Lincoln inaugurated as if render those who are taking arms against them the were the chosen President of the United States instead of a representative man of a not to maintain a party platform, or keep up a party mere sectional fanaticism." The Sun, ever since the Presidential election, has been devoted to the propagation of the worst disunion sentiments. It has denounced Gov. Hroks in unmeasured terms because he will ber of public meetings, and the expressions of not yield to those who sympathize with South Legislatures, is that presented by the Hon. John Carolina by calling a State Convention; and J. Orittenden, of Kentucky. The border slave Caroina by calling a State Convention; and severy Union meeting that has been held in Baltimore has been misrepresented or ridiculed by that newspaper. Realizing that all its efforts to produce such a state of feeling mode of settlement. New, it should be borne in all its efforts to produce such a state of feeling mode of settlement. New, it should be borne in among the people of Maryland as will result mind that from none of these border States have been abswered by popular uprisings in favor of the Union in many of the Cunion in many of the counties of the State, The Sun advances from the Union in many of the counties of the State, The Sun advances from the Union in many of the counties of the State, The Sun advances from the Union in many of the counties of the State, The Sun advances from the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the States have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union in many of the Counties of the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declarations of war upon the Union have come any organized declaration was upon the Union have come any organized declaration was upon the Union have come any organized declaration was upon the Union have come any organized declaration was upon the Union have come any organized declaration was upon the Union have come any organized declaration was upon the Union have come any organiz State, The Sun advances from its former position, and now virtually pleads that the city of Washington shall be captured by the city of Washington shall be captured by the Southern conspirators, and attempts to show Republican, and papers of that school, you will that all who resist this outrage are not true and more satire of and indignation against the fire-Southern men. The people of Washington saters than in the most violent Republican newscity are stigmatized by The Sun as false to the paper. If, again, you will turn to the speeches South, a because they are concerned about which have been made in the House of Representthe inture welfare of their city, their property and their business enterprise," and because they desire to see Mr. Lincoln inaugurated and the capital maintained where it is. The Sun, in order to convince them of their error, labors to prove that in no event would Wash ington become the capital of a Northern Confederacy, even if Maryland remained in the

A few words will dispose of this folly

There is no aspect of present politics more gratifying than the repeated manifestations in favor of the Union in the city of Washington The people of that metropolis are bette judges of what it is right for them to do than the Baltimore Sun. They can read more intelligently the signs of the times than that astuté newspaper. They know and feel that the very first to realize the fatal consequences of disunion would be themselves, and that, whatever city or section might prosper, destruction and despair must inevitably settle upon themselves. Upon one result they confidently calculate, and that is under no circumstances could Washington be made the capital of the Southern Confederacy end, and that is to arouse the mob spirit, so

as to prevent Mr. Lincoln from reaching the cardial or, to be is permitted to arrive there, to prevent him from being inaugurated. rinnately, however, for the public peace, and for the honor of Maryland, the malignant counsels and persistent efforts of the Sun are destined to speedy and to lasting disappointment. It has failed horotorore in its attempts to interfere with the prosperity of the city of Baltimore, and we predict that it will fail hereafter in the design of surrendering the city of Washington to the keeping of the rowdies and murderers who only two or three years ago established a reign of terror which had to be put down at the point of the bayonet, alike

in Washington and Baltimore. What Foreign Nations think of our

One of the most unfortunate and humiliating effects of the divided and distracted con dition of our country is the contemptuou opinion which foreign nations are forming o our long-lauded Union, and their reported preparations for its anticipated destruction. It has beretofore withstood so many shocks that the monarchists, who for a long period predicted its dissolution, were settling down to the conclusion that it was one of the most stable Governments on the earth, when they were startled with the intelligence that the great republican experiment which has been so wenderfully successful was about to be abandoned by a considerable number of the States which have, heretofore, formed part of our Confederacy. Nations that have, heretofore, envied our prosperity now seem ready to deplore our fate, and to pity our condition in view of the impending dangers which gloomily overhang our national horizon. Our wiscet statesmen have always proclaimed disunion to be but a synonym for civil war with all its attendant horrors, for the destruction of our strength and prestige, and for the failure of the noblest and grandest effort of man to secure the blessings of liberty and self-government; and it is, therefore, not surprising that in the midst of the existing furore for secession ordinances, and for resolute revolutionary action in the Southern States, foreign coun tries should consider our career as a great compact, indivisible, and prosperous Republic virtually ended. Still, no true American in any part of our country, can read, without deep mortification, the comments which appear in foreign journals upon our unfortunate

difficulties. In Mexico, a land over which but a few years ago we seriously thought of extending a pretectorate, in consequence of her intermi nable revolutions, the old discords have been healed up, and her President has recently expressed his extreme regret that our country seemed about venturing on the destructive experiment which had entailed so much misery upon his own rescued nation. Even in Cubs. which we have repeatedly offered to purchas from Spain, and which our filibusters have on neveral occasions invaded, the leading journals sneer at our distractions, and taunt us with the weakness and imbecility of our Government and its inability to maintain its authority.

In France, the Emperor has on several occ sions evinced his solicitude in regard to American affairs, and one of his semi-official jourmals has indicated that, in certain contingencies, he might have an important duty to per-form in this country. It alluded to the secession of States formed out of the territory embraced in the Louisiana purchase of 1803, and the inability of our Government to carry out all the stipulations of the treaty by which that region was acquired. Already Louisiana and Mississippi have announced their determination to thro off the authority of the General Government and if Louis Naporgon desires a pretext for active intervention in our affairs in that sec

tion, he may possibly soon obtain one. In England, Lord PALMERSTON, the Pre-mier, has already conceived it to be proper to refer to our difficulties, and to express the hope that, if a separation becomes inevitable it may be peaceful. Much speculation is in dulged in in reference to his policy towards a Southern Confederacy, if that part of the Birch and Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, will sell, Southern Confederacy, if that part of the Birch and Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, will sell, this morning at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of elegant household furniture. leading Canadian journal announces that he receding Canadian journal announces that he will abdoubtedly recognize it as a de facto.

Government as soon as it is formed. This cluding the Lockhaven and Tyrone Railroad. Sale of superior furniture at 422 South Eleventh stree or false, it shows the tendency of events, and how serious and irreconcilable our difplied catalogues of both sales.

ferences are considered by impartial observers in other countries. Unimportant as these remarks may be in themselves, they still should serve to warn us of our proximity to the yawning maelstrom of disintegration into which we are rapidly drifting. Difficult as it is to realize the extent of our national perils, it To Advances. The circulation of THE is the duty of every patriot to stare them fully 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. they do not exist, because he cannot and will not see them—and then, placing his regard for the Union, with all its advantages, in one end of the scale, to decide how much of personal blas and prejudice, how much of individual ease and enjoyment it will require to outweigh it. Surely there are few in any quarter of the their country, and be willing to make some for the United States their honored position among the nations of the earth.

> WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Letter from "Occasional."

Correspondence of The Press.; WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1861. What is the main object of all the true friends of the country at the present time? The auswer platform, and any party, must give way before the almost universal expectation and demand of the people. The most popular remedy, if we may judge from the memorials sent to Congress, and the numtempt for the Disunionists of the Cotton States as we of the North and the Northwest; and if you

as we of the North and the Northwest; and if you will read the Louisville Journal, and the St. Louis Republican, and papers of that school, you will find more satire of and indignation against the after eaters than in the most violent Republican news. Paper. If, again, you will turn to the speeches which have been made in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate, by the Union men from the these States, within the last three weeks, where can you lay your hand upon sentiments more ennothing to the common good. Now, it is the Union Democrate of Virginia and the other Birders States, and find the hearts of all patriots, a few the Union Democrate of Virginia and the other Birders. What, then, in view of these vents, will the Republican leaders do? In the promise. What, then, in view of these vents, will the Republican leaders do? In the present strait of the Republican leaders do? In the present strait of the Republican leaders do? In the present strait of the Republican leaders do? In the present strait of our country, worry party must concede or surrender something to the common good. Now, it is that the Republican have refused to yield anything whatever. This is not true. The proposition of Mr. Sherman, that of Hon. Charles Transit Adams, and that of Mr. Corvin, are evidence of the Considerable examination and consultation, I, feel enabled to say that, with a few exceptions, there is not a Republican Senator or Representative who does not stand ready to the presentative to the constitution of a mendment to fite constitution of the United States, withen the free States.

The proposition of the States and the service or labor for the United States, within the last three weeks, where can you lay your hand upon sentiments more ennothed thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, and the first tit to include the service or labor for the United made the capital of the Southern Confederacy.

Even if Maryland and Virginia—both of which Commonwealths are now being canvassed by the advocates and foes of secession, and both of which we believe will be found on the side of peace until hope has forever departed—should determine to follow the Southern conspirators, Washington would be left to its fato, and the tyrants of the Cotton States would insist upon locating the rendezvous of their oligarchy at some other point. They never would locate their Government between Virginia and Maryland. Conscious that their movement is as bitterly despised in those two States as it is in Pennaylvania and New Jersey, they would never be safe living in the midst of and surrounded by a population which only endorsed their experiment re-

Oritionden himself has set a noble example, by declaring that he does not make his plan an ultimatum. He will take anything clas an utimatum. He will take anything class that may be agreeable to the great body of Constitution-obeying and Union-loving citiesns. But it is not the Republicans alone who are called upon to concede for the comman good.

The Douglas Premotrate maint walve the idea of popular soversignty south of the line, should the popular sovereignly south of the line, should the Crittenden scheme prevail. On the other hand, that organization which has mainly produced our difficulties—I mean the Breekinridge faction—may well claim to have triumphed with their creek of protecting slavery in the Territories, should Mr. Crittenden and others who agree with him carry Congress and the country by their basis. But it will be recollected that the demand for the protection of

slavery south of 36 deg. 30 min. until the people are prepared to ask admission into the Union, does not come from the authors of the Breckinridge disaffection, is not asked for by the revolutionists in the Cotton States, but by the friends of Bell and ant body of our countrymen whom we are all anxious to keep in the Union, and who are themselves solicitous to remain in it. Let us also, in our that this is not to be a Congressional com-promise, but an amendment of the Constitu-tion, which is to be permanent, and which, if carried, will put the Disunionists of the Cotton States so irretrievably in the wrong that they will be unable to maintain themselves in their insur rectionary and treasonable attitude, for six months after an adjustment has been effected. And then will come to the Republicans a successful and vigo-

rous administration of the Government, with all good citizens standing ready to sustain Mr. Lincoln, and with complete power in almost every department of his administration. Do not under-stand me as making an argument for the Crittenden propositions alone. I am stating facts, giving reasons for peace, and above all, invoking those who are anxious to keep our family of States together, so that, if the worst come to the worst, we may pro-sent a united front in the free States against the enemies of free institutions. It would be a melancholy sequel to all these patriotic efforts if Congress should adjourn, and Mr. Lincoln should begin his Presidential career with the Border Slave States

co-operating with South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi, with no Representative or Senator in Congress from any of these States, and with our own people of the North, the East, and the Northwest, divided by former party lines, and probably thrown into sympathy, by an irresistible train of events, with the Seceders, or, what may be a better sase, with the people of the conservative Southern States, who have been forced to put themselves in the same category with the Disunionists. Who does not desire to avoid this result? How much inaugurated in peace, and with the good wishes of day the Treasury Department received his receipt a great Union-party, covering the whole country in full for \$1,500, the amount of his claim. and standing upon the rock of a lusting settlement of the slavery question? Occasional.

McDonough's OLYMPIC was crowded last night to witness the second representation of "The Geven Sisters." The manager has stolen a march out on warrants. on his competitors in being the first to bring out this extraordinary piece, and it is highly pr ble he will realize handsomely for his tact and enterprise. The last scene surpasses anything of the kind ever attempted in this city. The mechanical effects, and the gorgeous appointments of the Silver Lake, and the Birth of the Butterfly,

are really surprising. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-We have to go to New York for "exclusive" theatrical news. The Herald announces that "Mr. Sothern has conoluded another engagement at Walnut-street Theatre, for six weeks." On the contrary, Mr. S. left Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, to fulfil an engagement at Washington. It is likely that he may return, at the end of April, but we know that the negotiation to do so has not yet terminated. ENGLISH PICTOBIALS .- From Callender & Co. South Third street, we have the English pictorials of the 12th instant—the Riustrated London News, with numerous Chinese illustrations, and the Mustrated News of the World, with a sup-plementary memoir and steel portrait of Sir Ben-jamin Brodie, the eminent English surgeon.

on "Fact and Fiction."

CLASSICAL SOIRES .- On Thursday, Messrs. Wolfsohn and Thomas give an instrumental concert (third of the series) at the Foyer of the Academy of Music. Sale of Elegant Furniture this Day.—Thos.

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, January 28, 1861.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Safety of the United States Capital. of the scale, to decide how much of personal conviction and feeling, how much of partisan ed preparations in Baltimore city and other parts ginia, looking to an attack upon the capital before or on the 4th of March. General Scorr and Colonel STONE (who is in command of the military of the District) are vigilant in their inquiries as to the Army Orders; The Blockade of the Mississippi.

Confederacy whose judgments are so minuted, that they will alleged extent of these preparations. I forbear property Page.—State of the Union—Speech of and passions so much inflamed, that they will alleged extent of these preparations. I forbear giving the details, inasmuch as they might union shearered Clamens of Virginia; Marine Injustly implicate many of our best citizens; but I their country, and be willing to make some jump impleate many of our less officers, but it triffing concessions for the sake of preserving repeat my belief that, every rumor to the contrary for the United States their honored position in the sake of preserving in the sake of pr inaugurated. The course of the Baltimore Sun, in attempting to stir up riots and mobs, creates great excitement and discussion, and is universally con demned by the Union-loving portion of our citi-

Kansas Admitted. The bill admitting Kansas into the Union has assed the House, and in a few days we shall have Hon. MARTIN F. CONWAY, Representative elect

from the new State, taking possession of his seat. Propositions for Compromise. The following propositions were submitted in not to maintain a party platform, or keep up a party the House this morning, by Hon. Thomas B. Floorganisation; for it cannot be controverted that any RENCE, of Philadelphia. They were referred to the special Committee of Five on the President

message, and ordered to be printed:

Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, Serious and alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States concerning the rights and security of the rights of the slaveholding States, and especially their rights in the common territory of the United States; and whereas, It is eminently desirable and proper that those dissensions, which now threaten the very existence of this Union, should be permanently quieted and settled by constitutional provisions, which shall do equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore to the people that peace and good will which ought to prevail between all the ditizens of the United States: Therefore—
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring. That the following articles be, and are bereby, proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution when satisfied wonventioned these

Government.

which only endorsed their experiment reluctantly and at the last hour. The advice or
the Baltimore Sun can have but one practical
and that is to avone the mon spirits so

with persons held to labor or service for life, or for years, from one State to another, shall not be interfered with, without the consent of all the States maintaining such service.

Article 7. Whenever any State shall grant by law to citizens of other States the right of sejourn for a limited period with persons held to service or labor, it sush persons escape they shall be subject to recovery as fuglificed.

Article 8. The traffic in slaves with Africa is bereby forever prohibited. And the descendants of Africans shall not be made citizens.

Article 9. All sate of any inhabitant of the United States tending to incite persons held to service or labor to insurrection or acts of domestic violence, or to abscond, shall be considered and prohibited as contrary to law, and a penal offence.

Article 10. The county of any State, wherein a person wing service or labor for mile, under the laws of any State, wherein a person wing service or labor for life, under the laws of any State or Territory, shall not be taken into any Territory of the United States.

Article 11. Persons held to service or labor for life, under the laws of any State or Territory, shall not be taken into any Territory of the United States, while in a territorial condition, north of latitude thirty-six deg. thirty min.

Article 13. All alleged fugitives from labor or service, on request, shall have a trial by jury at the place to which they may be returned.

Article 13. All alleged fugitives charged with some committed in violation of the laws of the State from which they fied shall, on demand, be returned to such State, and shall have the right of peal, or of writ of error, to the Surpeme Court of the United States.

Article 14. Citizens of any State sojourning in another State shall not be subject to violence or punishment, nor injured in their persons or properly without trial by jury and due process of law.

Article 15. No State, or the people thereof, shall retire from this Union without the consent of three smeadments shall not be altered wit

law.

Article 15. No State, or the people thereof, shall retire from this Union without the consent of three-fourths of all the States.

Article 16. The reserved power of the people in three-fourths of the States to call and form a National Convention to alter, amend, or abolish this Constitution, according to its provisions, shall never be questioned, notwithstanding the directions in article five of the Constitution.

Article 17. The articles eight, nine, and ten of these amendments shall not be altered without the consent of all the States maintaining service or labor for life.

Public Buildings in the South.

The President has discontinued the work on all the public buildings now in course of erection at Charleston, New Orleans, and other parts of the seeding States, and also on all the Southern fortifications; and ne mency will be paid out of the public treasury to the contractors engaged on these works, except in payment of services heretofore rendered.

To the reserved power of the people interest, shall reversities of the Interest to the Legislaure to the the the Legislaure tree of Virginia their acknowledgments of the friendly motives which inspired the aliesion entrusted to the Hon. Judge Robertson, her commissioner.

Resolved, unanimously, That the candor which is due to the long continued sympathy and respect which has subsisted between Virginia and South Carolina, induces the Assembly to declare, with frankness, that they do not deem it advisable to initiate negotiations when they have no desire or initention to promote the ultimate object in view, which is declared in the resolution of the United States.

Resolved, unanimously, That the Souther friendly motives which inspired the mission entrusted to the Hon. Judge Robertson, her candor which is due to the Hon. Judge Robertson, her continued the friendly motives which inspired the mission entrusted to the Hon. Judge Robertson, her conditions of the United States and the resolution of the friendly motives which inspired the mission entrusted to the rendered.

Governor Pickens' Claim Against the Government.

You will recollect that several days ago Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, was sent a draft on the sub-treasury at Charleston in payment of an allowed claim against the Government. This draft was returned with the notice that there was better and happier for all sides if, instead of these divisions, Mr. Lincoln's Administration should be given a draft on New York, which was paid. To

Treasury Disbursements. The disbursements at the Treasury Department during the past week were near three million cut on warrants.

The Chicago Visitors. A large delegation of the business men of Chicago and Milwaukee are now in this city, and leave for home to-morrow. They speak in the highest terms of the elegant entertainment they received in Philadelphia.

Hon. John Bouligny, of Louisiana. This distinguished gentieman, the Representa-tive of the American party of Louislana, and the immediate Representative of New Orleans in Congress, who supported Judge DougLAS in the last canvass, announces his determination to retain his seat, notwithstanding the act of secession of Louisians. He says he came here a Union man that when he left home his people were in favo of Union, and if they have changed their opinion he has not changed his. If some more of the true friends of the Union in the South, who have allowed themselves to be driven out of Congress by the Disunionists, would take this course, they would no doubt be sustained. Mr. Bouligny is a bold brave man, and will be nobly vindicated by the

fature. The Rust and Dunn Difficulty. the public that Mr. Benjamin lectures this evening, at Musical Fund Hall, for the benefit of the poor, on "Fact and Fiction." The difficulty existing between Representative and Representative Hindman were the respective friends of the gentlemen.

Union Meeting at Wheeling, Va. HON, SHERRARD CLEMENS NOMINATED AS A DELE GATE TO THE STATE CONVENTION. WHERLING, Va., Jan. 28.—A large and enthusiastle meeting was held here to night. Hon. Sherrard Clemens made a lengthy speech, the tone of which agreed with his late Union speeches in Congress. He was then nominated, by acciamation, as delegate to the State Convention.

Sale of the Eric Railroad. NEW YORE, Jan. 28.—The New York and Eric Pailroad was sold, this morning, at agotton for \$220,000, and was bought in by the trustees.

Important from Washington. MR. LINCOLN FOR CONCILIATION

AND COMPROMISE. He is Reported to Accept the Border State

Proposition. HIS VIEWS TO BE SOON PUBLICLY DECLARED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- It is now certain that private letters have been received here from Mr Lincoln, urging his friends to conciliation and compromise; and it is stated that he indicates the Border-State resolutions as the basis of an adjustment.

The assurance is given that this information is reliable. Soon after the electoral vote shall be counted, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, on the second Wednesday in February, Mr. Lincoln will acquaint the public with his views on the pending crisis. Heretofore he has not felt that it was orisis. Heretofore he has not felt that it was it will be met in a corresponding spirit by the other proper for him, in advance of the official declaration of his election, to take a prominent part in the direction of political affairs.

The letter was ordered to be printed.

The friends of the Union are much encouraged by the prompt responses to the invitation of Vir-ginia for commissioners from the several States to meet in Convention here on the 4th of February, and it is believed that its action will command the support of a large majority of both branches of

The fugitive-slave law introduced to-day in the

Senate by Mr. Douglas, is considered a thorough

and effective measure, obviating the objections to the present statute, and scouring its complete efficiency.
Sonators Slidell and Benjamin, since the secession of Louisiana, have taken no active part in the proceedings of the Senate. They will formally vacate their seats as soon as they have received

official information of the passage of the ordinance of secession. It is not believed that a majority of secessionists will be elected to any of the Conventions of the border slaveholding States. The Conventions will, according to private information received here, be composed, for the greater part, of moderate and conservative men, who will not proceed to extremes unless all measures of pacification shall be exhausted. The great point now simed at by the friends of the Union is, to avoid all pretext for collision by the seceding States, in the hope that the "sober, second-thought of the people," if adjust, subject. lision by the second States, in the hope that the "sober, second-thought of the people," if adjust. ment measures shall be presented, will induce them to resume their connection with the Federal

The repeal of the personal-liberty bill in Rhode Island, and the late action of the Ohio Legislature on the same subject, are halled by the friends of the Union as harbingers of peace. Affairs now wear a more hopeful aspect. A large number of distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country are encouraged by the prospect of being able to contribute to a restoration of good feeling between the sections. The members of the Boards of Trade of Milwau-kee and Chicago paid their respects to-day to the President, Senators Douglas, Seward, and others In the interview with the President, the latter said: "If Mr. Lincoln shall enjoy his accession to power as much as I shall my retirement from it, he will be a happy man.". Senator Seward, in the course of his conversation with the members of the Boards, said, "Heretofore the cry of Save the Union' has been raised when the Union was not in

danger. I tell you, my freends, the question of slavery 12 not now to be taken into account. We are to save the Union. Then we save all the rest that is worth saving." General Scott, who was subsequently visited, said that he was in Ohicago when not more than twelve houses were there.
"I procured the first appropriation for the improvement of the Chicago harbor. Gentlemen, m most happy to see you, and if I am ever to be a prisoner, I hope to be a prisoner in your hands."
The utmost cordiality was extended to the Western

Scoretary Dix has instructed the commanders of Revenue cutters, if attacked, to make the best de-fence in their power, and if they are assalled by a superior force, to run their vessels ashore and blo hem up. He has also written a letter to the Colector of the Po t at New Orleans to apply to the Governor of Louisiana to revoke the act of seizing he Government Hospital and ordering 260 patients to be removed, in order that the building might be nounces it as an act of outrageous barbarity, disgraceful to any age or country.

The Post Office Department has decided to fur-

nish a cheaper style of one-cent stamped envelopes than that now in use for circulars, combining the improvement of the black lines. Of this quality there will be none without the lines. These envelopes will be issued as soon as the manufacturers

acy to seize the Capitol. He privately says that he knows nothing about it.

MPURTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. The Overtures of Virginia Rejected.

SEPARATION DECLARED TO BE FINAL. No Desire to Promote Peace

To Interest in the Constitution of the United States.

The Surrender of Fort Sumpter the Ultimatum of South Carolina.

Commissioner Hayne Consured for Delay in Proposing it.

FORT SUMPTER TO BE TAKEN, IF NOT SURRENDERED.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—The State Legislature has adopted the following resolutions in reply to the overtures made by the Legislature of Virginla:

ment are as to their mutual relations as foreign States.

Resolved, unanimously, That this Assembly further owes it to her friendly relations with the State of Virginia to declare that they have no confidence in the Federal Government of the United States; that the most solemn pledges of that Government have been disregarded; that under the pretence of preserving property, hostile troops have been attempted to be introduced into one of the fortresses of this State, concealed in the hold of a vessel of commerce, with the view to subjuggte the people of South Carolina; and that even since the authorities of Washington have been informed of the present mediation of Virginia, a vessel-of-war has been sent South with troops and munitions of war conceptrated on the soil of Virginia.

Resolved, unanimously, That, under these circumstances, this Assembly, with renewed assurance of cordal respect and estoem for the people of Virginia, and high consideration for her commissioner, decline entering into the negotiations proposed by both branches of her Legislature.

The Legislature was in executive session to-day

The Legislature was in executive session to-day on the correspondence of Commissioner Hayne and Governor Pickens. It appears that the ultimatum of South Carolina was the surrender of Fort Sum-ter, and the withdrawal of the Federal troops, and that South Carolina promised to pay for the forts but that Mr. Hayne, in deference to the wishes of Southern Congressmen, withheld the proposition. Gov. Pickens now tells Hayne to make a final demand for the forts, and repudiates the position of the President when he says he has no power to give them up, but must leave it to Congress.

Gov. Pickons further tells Hayne to wait a reasonable time for an answer to this final demand of South Carolina, and then, if it is refused, Fort

Sumpter must be taken.

The Legislature enderses the Governor's action.

The commission of Hon. John S. Preston, as priate envoy of South Carolina to Virginia, was sont on to-day. Mr. Preston is in Richmond.

Georgia State Convention, MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 28 —In the Convention to-day the ordinance adopted on Saturday abolishing the Federal courts was reconsidered, and recommitted for the purpose of making an Commissioners to the several slaveholding States were appointed, in conformity with the resolution recently adopted.

The delegates to the Southern Convention a Montgomery, Ala., were instructed to use their influence in establishing a Provisional Government on the basis of the Federal Constitution. The ordinance to continue in force the existing revenue laws was rejected; and an ordinance relative to the revenue, being substantially the same as that adopted by the South Carolina Convention was adopted after a longthy and enimated debate, by a vote of 180 year to 46 pays.

The indications are that the Convention will not

Louisiana Legislature. ECALL OF THE CONGRESSMEN — DECLARATION AGAINST COERCION. AGAINST CORDOIN.

BATON ROUGE, Jsn. 28—The following report comprises the important features of the proceedings of the State Legislature to-day:
In the House a resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress to vacate their seats and return home, was offered It excited much discussion, and was finally adopted

to coerce a sister Southern State, frem any quar-ter, would be regarded by Louisiana as an hostile act. They were passed. The Virginia Legislature. RICHKOND, Jan 28.—The Senate to-day adopted a resolution looking to increased taxation to meet the appropriations necessary to place the State in a condition of defence.

The Governor communicated the letter of Gov.

Hicks announcing the readiness of Maryland t respond to the compromise proposed by Virginia in the appointment of commissioners. Gov. Hicks concludes as follows: "I am rejoiced that Virginia has made this move, and trust

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ETNA. Rumored Suspension of Specie Payments by the Bank of France. BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA SUSPENDED.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Withdrawal of the French Fleet. Habeas Corpus Issued in the Toronto Slav Case.

NEW YORK, Jan 28.—The steamship Hina has arrived, with Liverpool papers to the 16th inst., and dates of the 17th by telegraph to Queenstown She brings \$1,500,000 in specie.

njeou. It is stated that several rifled cannon have been

thipped at Liverpool for Charleston.

The weather has again been quite severe through-The Paris Monitour announced the withdrawal of the Fronch squadron from Gasta. Part had already left, and the balance was to leave on the lith ins.

ount Montemolin and his wife are both dead.
It is reported that a Congress is to meet at Paris
o settle the Italian question.
It is also rumored that the Bank of France contemplates a suspension of specie payments, and as advance of the bank minimum of discounts. Th financial crisis in France continues without abate ent.
The French Legislature had been summoned for the 4th of February.
Count Porsigny had ordered the free circulation of all foreign journals throughout the French em-

Prince Carignan had arrived at Naples, and was warmly received. Victor Emmanuel issued a pro-olamation calling on the people to show, in their reception of Carignan, that they desire the unity of Italy.

SICILY.

SICILY.

Hostilities had been suspended at Gaeta.
It is said that Francis the Second had written to the Emperor of Austria, declaring his intention to defend Gaeta to the utmest.
PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chambers had been opened by a speech from the King. He said that the friendly relations between the Great Powers were being strengthened by recent meetings. He said it was a national duty to bring about a solution of the Dasish difficulty. He reiterated an intention to remain faithful to the principles he had already announced. A political amnesty had been proclaimed in

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds had been steady of stock, discount market there was no change. Good spectiated at a fraction below the bank rates, at the News reasys: Many persons believe that the France will have great difficulty in maintain-Bank of Franco with marks along the state of the state of

40 000 bales, including 20 000 or s equistion and for export, Frices have accopied & 200 & 25 h.m. Friday's questions—the largest innerworker belief or strady questions—the largest innerworker belief or strady and the largest innerworker belief or strady and belief of 1.14d; and Uplands, 7 5 18d. There's except to day, from Augustics, 250 000 bales, against 250,000 at safe and is year. Manufacturers compain of duritarids, and with difficulty maintain their plan of duritarids, and with difficulty maintain their plan of duritarids, and with difficulty maintain their heart is scanaria schooled their plan during the during the safe and the largest school of the largest school o

rn 61 dearer. Provisions are quite unchanged. Lard dull, 1900s Provisions are quite unenanged. 2017 of the prints of fine.
Prounce—Asbra quiet; small sales of Pots at 22 6d.
uses firm. Coffee steady. Rice dull. Linced Cakes—
ales of American at £11. Linced Oil, 22 6dx302.
Real quiet sits 4d for common. Spirits of Turpentine Rosin quirtassa saint common. Spirit dull and nominally unchanged. Rusar active at full prices. Coffee quiet but firm. Tea firm and in more request. Rice wanted at ver full prices. Tallow \$95 64 for Y. C. Linseed Oil, 258 5d.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Liberal Government in Full Operation. Passports Sent to the Spanish and Other

Ministers. The American Legation at the Capital.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28 - Advices from Vera NEW URLEANS, Jan. 28 — Advices from Vera Cruz to the 23d inst. state that the Constitutional Government had gone into fall operation.

Passports had been sent to the Spanish Minister, the Papal Nuncio, and the Charges from Guatemala and Equador, creating considerable excitement among the Spaniards.

The American Legatien had been removed to the capital. NATIONAL COMURESS. NEW ORLEANS, Jun. 28 —The steamship Ten-tessee arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, with \$25,000

n specie.

A National Congress has been called, to meet at the capital on the third Tuesday in April. The Duty on Steel. ACTION OF THE PITTSBURG BOARD OF TRADE. PITTSBURG, Jan. 28 .- A meeting of the Pitts burg Board of Trade was held to-day, when the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, We are informed that an effort is be-

ing made to reduce the duty proposed by the Mor-rill tariff bill on steel, now before the committee of the Sensie: Therefore, Resolved, That we protest against any modifioation of the rate either on iron or steel, as pro-posed in the Morrill bill; that, in our opinion, the duty heretofore levied on steel has been inadequate or the proper development of that important eranch of trade, and amounts to a bounty in favor of foreign manufactures; that justice requires the duty on steel should much exceed the duty on bar iron.

Resolved, That we appoint James M. Cooper,
Isaac Jones, F. R. Brunot, and Thomas S. Blair,

a committee to represent our views to the committee of the Sonate.

Trial of Jackalow. TRENTON, Jan 28 —The Government examined one witness in the Jackalow case, and closed the evidence.
This witness testified to what took place beirst arrested.

Bayard Taylor was examined on the part of the Bayed Teylor was examined on the part of the defence. He testified to having seen a person on Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, resembling Jackslow. He said he saw him on board of the Mississippi. He resembled Jackslow very much, and he thought it was the same man.

Mr. Granden, counsel for the prisoner, opened the ergument on the part of the defence. He moved that the prisoner be acquitted for the want of jurisdiction in the case. It is alleged that the robbery was committed between Norwalk Harbor and Hellgate, and was therefore not in the jurisdiction of the district of New York, or the district of Connectiont. He argued that Long Island Sound was not a part of the high seas, and to indictment was therefore detective.

Mr. Dutcher, on the part of the Government, proceeded to answer those objections, and quoted authorities to show that the Sound is an arm of the sea. Mr. Dutcher had not concluded when the court adjourned. It is thought that this argument will occupy the whole of to merrow. If these objections are overruled, the defence will then protected.

jections are overruled, the defence will then pro Resignation of Judge McCaleb. New Orleans, Jan. 28.—Judge McCaleb, of the United States District Court, has resigned in consequence of the secession of Louisians. Rejoicing Over the Action of Rhode READING, Pa, Jan. 28.—The citizens of this city fired one hundred gans to day in honor of the repeal of the personal-liberty bill in the State of Rhode Island The citizens are jubilant over the news, as the first tender of the city branch of conciliation and justice to the South, and look upon the ant as the herbinger of returning reason and

the act as the harbinger of returning peace and Thirty-three Guns by the Bultimore Minute Men.

Baltimone, Jan. 28—The Minute Men of Bultimore will fire a salute of thirty three guns to-morrow afternoon, in honor of Rhode Island's repeat of hor personal liberty bill. From Havang.

New York. January 23—The steamer Matanzas, from Matanzas on the 23d, arrived here

this morning.
Sugars were duli; old clayed 51a7 reals, Muscovado 5a6 reals. Molasses is in brisk demand; adjourn to-morrow as was expected.

The Mississippi Commissioners were received by particularly to Europe, but not higher. Exchanges

| 36TH CONGRESS---SECOND SESSION: everal communications were received from the De partments. Mr. 85 WARD, of New York, presented a patition from citizens of New York, remonstrating against any leggs atlong living any protection to slavery in the Territories. ries. Also, a petition from seven hundred citizens of New Ork praying for some adjustment of the prosent diffi-In the Senate resolutions were introduced de claring the right of secession, and that any attempt

York praying for some adjustment of the present diffi-culties.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of I'llinois, introduced a bill amenda-tory to the act of 183, and the act of 1839, in relation to the radiation of fugitive slaves. Referred to the Com-mental of the state of the state of the Com-mental of the state of the pacific Railrond Convention, held in California in 1828 and 1839, and transmiting the proceedings of the Convention, and their petition ask-ing for the passage of the Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented the peti-tion of Mosse Davenport and others of Newburyport, in favor of the speady passage of the Crittenden reso lutions. tion of Moses Davenport and others of Newburyport, in layor of the speedy passage of the Urittenden resolutions. Mr. WILSON said these men prayed for the adoption of the Amendments to the Constitution, as proposed by the Senator from Mentucky, to wit: the recognition of law senator from Mentucky, to wit: the recognition of law senator from Mentucky, to wit: the recognition of law senator from Mentucky in the District of Columbia of the Mental of law power in Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while it existed in Virginis, or to prohibit the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to the Jeritories recognizing slavery. Further, they prayed for the payment of the owners of the slave of the full value of a lugitive slave, when the United States may have been succeeded in Mental Mental

Washington, Jan. 18, 1861.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. of Kentucky, presented a large umber of petitions from citizens of Michigan and

MI. CRITTENDEN. of Kentucky, presented a large number of prittions from ottiens of Michigan and other states, asking for the passage of his resolutions. Also, the resciutions passed by the ratiforal presidents and officers, at the meeting lately held in this city. Mr. w.Alk. objected to their reception, as they were not add essed to the Senate.

or caused to the Senate.

a request embry But, on the resolutions that they be presented to the Fenate, and olaimed that the potition ere had the right to be heard.

Mr. + Alk, of New Hampsbire, said that if such a precedent was anothough the files would be combered with the proceedings of little caucause all over the coultry. try.

BEWAHD, of New York, said that he should for their reception. He was always in favor of along the people to make application to Congress in

vote for their reception. He was always in favor of allowing the people to make application to Congress in any way.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, here offered a communication of the people of the control o

edged the lines, confront second of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which were read.

The President's message was then read. MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. pito
The Bourse on the 15th opened firm and closed
dull, and lower. Rentes 67f. 5d.
ITALY.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I deem it my only to sphmit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the legislature of Virginia on the 19th instart, having in view a peaceful estiment of the existing questions which now threaten the Virion. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th instant, by ex-Presed at Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement in the hope that he may reneer service to his country in this is hour of peril. These resolutions, it will be perce ved, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virsinia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhapp or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with virsinia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhapp or non-slaveholding, as a resulting to unite with virsinial in some sentence of the security of their rights, to expoint commissioners, to heet, on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjuntment. I confess I hall this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction, from the peat history of this ancient and renewned Commonwealth we have the fullest assurant clift can be done by able, emilethened, and peractically in the commonwealth we have the fullest assurant clift what she has undertaken she will accompliate, if it can be done by able, emilethened, and peractically approaches to meet those of Virginia and control of the passembled, they will constitute a hour on the past history of the ancient and other particule States have any accompliant, for control and the passembled of the proper of the passembled of Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, objected to the introduction of the resolution of Mr. stream and the House suspended the rules, and the resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. STANION, the House, under a suspension of the rules—yeas 110, nays 41-100k up the bill for the more efficient organization of the minita of the bill for the more efficient organization of the minita of the bill for the more efficient organization of the minita of the bill mat with much open cust minitary on the bill mat with much open cust minitary on the bill mat with much open cust in the properties of the organization of the logality of virginia and Marylend to the Union, and implying a danger of an attempt on this Capitol from those states.

Ar LEACH, of North Carolina, would give no vote characted to morease the sectional excusement, and

aggression, has been the "holio" of the Adminsitration from the beservairs. Hell of the Admininto no engagement such as that proposed, foothers,
ownmend to Congress, with much confidence that it
meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any
with meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any
with meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any
with the state of the state of the section of the
General Assambly of Virginis. I am one of those who
will never despair of the Republic. I yet obstain the
belief that the American people will perpetuate the
Unron of the Btates on some teams just and honorable
for all sections of the country. I trust that the mediation of Virginia may be the destined measured from
all of the state of the state of the state of the state of the
lorious as a country of the state of the state of the
an abstance of the whole country, would surpass them
all.

WASHINGTON CITY, JAS. 25, 1831.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARON. of Virginia, the resolu-

Washington City, Jan. 25, 1821.

On moting of Mr. Maron, of Virginia, the resolutions of the State of Virginia were also read.

Mr. Maron were the resolutions were passed by the State of Virginia, sandaraminited, directly to the Fresdent to inform him that Virginia had undertaken the office of Virginia, andaraminited, directly to the Fresdent to inform him that Virginia had discretized the next object of the sary actifable to produce a collision. If we will acknowledge that if a collision once occurs, it will be beyond the power of any mortal arm to romedy the evil that will follow. It was a great effort Virginia was thus making to save the country. Virginia had also called a Convention to meet on the 13 h of February, but the great object of the mission now was to prevent any further complication, so as to place the difficulty beyond a remedy. He trusted that the noble effort of Virginia will be excessful at leat for the time being.

to appeal to any of the other fowers or States asking them to refran and keep their hands of Vyrginia would have been imperfectly attained and it not done so, and in addition to the distinguished commission sent to the President Vyrginia had also sent Judge Robertson to a 1 the separated States, entreating them to forbear from any act of healthy.

and of neitro;

man, of North Carolina, moved to print an extra number,

man, of North Carolina, moved to print an extra number,

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, proceeded to speak at

lensth. He commenced by a reference to the strustles

of the colonies for independence, and ola mrd that the

states were sovereign and independent before the Con

sitution was formed; and contended that the delegation

of certain powers to the Federal Government old not

impair the sovereignty of a Sister. The State of 'sxas

exercised all the powers of acceptancy before she came

into the Junion, he agreed that the sovereignty remains

United States. Therefore, the people could at any time

make a new Government, or revoke all former grants of

power to any confederation. Fach there can separate

fir, in the others at will, with or without cause. I he right

of secession is a right of the national law, and must be

among the right greatered by its State. Thus, the ob
lication of the otizens is to the United States (overn
ment, and the State is alone responsible. Fuch and of

State is not rebelled four declaration of after in the

Ultion, and it was not surprising that she should take

the means to scoure her safety, beveral States have

aiready withdrawn, and the question is of war or peace.

He would not draw a picture of civil war, but argued

against coercion in any shape sagnas a State, he ad
mitted the power to enforce the laws against indivi
dua s. but not against the sovereign trates. He ad
mutted the power of the samers of the opinions of the

samers of the samers of the samers of the contraction of the

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same than the samers of the samers of the contraction of the samers of the samers of the contraction of the samers of the samers of the contraction of the samers of the samers of the contraction of the samers of the same of the same of the contraction of the samers of the contraction of the same of the samers of the same of the contraction of the samer

the parage of the Admission of Texas was necessary to the United claims, and that Texas was not responsible for the Moxican war. He claimed that Texas had not received many hencits from the Union, and in his judgment, she would be constrained to withdraw, and resum her storious independence.

On motion of Mr. OLINGMAN, the subject was post-On motion of Mr. OLINGMAN, the subject was post oned till Wednesday. Beveral petitions were then presented, and the Senat allourned.

nmerican flag.
The reading was bailed with applause, both on the
loor and in the galleries. The Boston committee occulicid seats in the gallery during those proceedings.
The petition was laid on the table and ordered to ba nr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, said that he had objected rhe BPEAKER said he did not hear the objection. LOVEJOY. I insist on my objection. [Cress of

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"Indiate" Joy. I insist on my objection. [Cries of "Indiate" Joy. I insist on my objection. [Cries of "Indiate"] The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it too late. [Cries of "Good," and general laughter!

Nr. JOHN GOUHRANE, of New York, introduced Mr. Bigler's proposition, providing for taking the sense of the people of the several rist; and certain amendments to the Constitution. He said that he would be writing to send it to any committee that might be suggested, provided he would be assured that it would not be strankled. Referred to the Special Committee of Five on the President's Special Message.

Mr. UANFBELL. of Pennsylvania, preserted the real tuitions of the Legislature of Fennsylvania, expressing ardent attachment to the 'opatitution and the Union, repugnant to seession, and pledang the support of that trate in such manner and extent as may be required for the Diploinance of the laws, 60.

Mr. HURF N.E. of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint resolution propositing amerdments to the Constitution, be wanted to pass it to day, as there was a necessity for doing something immediately fur conciliation and peace. Mr. FINGHAM. of Ohio, and others objected. for doing something immediately far conciliation and pages.

An. PINCHAM of Ohio, and others objected.
Mr. FLORENCE remarked that he desired peace, and thus presented the clive breach.
The proposition was referred to the Select Committee of Five.
On motion of Mr. HUGHES, of Mayland, the Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire into the expeciancy of retrocoding to charyland such postion of the territory ceded as was not necessary for the wants of the Federal Government, the separating line to be the eastern branch of the Potomac river. The resolution was adopted, after Mr. Hindy MAN, of Arkansas, had inflectually stught to extend the ingury into the expedicing of retrocoding the entire District.

HARRISBURG, January 28—The Select Committee of the Emate met to night, and sgreed to report Mr. Smith's bill, introduced to-day, providing for the compensation of the owners of fagitive slaves in case they are rescued by mob violance, and for the imprisonment and fine of persons connected with such resour. The bill will be reported to morrow.

Senator Smith and Representative Randall's resolutions, appointing commissioners to meet those of Virginia and Maryland, at Washington, on the 4th of February, will probably pass, as well as the bill to repeal the last half portion of the 95th article of the new penal code, relative to the rendition of fugitives. Important from Constantinople. OUT OF THE PERSIANS BY THE TURCOMANS. Naw York, Jan. 23.—A letter from Constantinople dated Dec. 31, to the New York World. records the utter rout of the main wing of the Persian army, 60,000 strong, by the Turcomans. They were mostly killed or taken prisoners. This, perhaps, will lead to the overthrow of the Church Burned at Indianapolis.

Indiamapolis, Iod., January 23.—The First aptist Church of this city was destroyed by re yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at the second secon NEW YORK, Jan. 28 -The steamer John Bell, com Glasgow December 28th, arrived at this port

New York Bank Statement.

Markets by Telegraph.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALNUT-STREET TWEATER. Weinst and Night stammer of the Madiso Lover"—"The Governor's Wilso'—"Too Much for Good Nature."

WHEATLET & CLARER'S ARCE-STREET THEATER, stock after the Arcet, shows bixth—"Guy Mannering"—"La-lies, Bewate." McDonough's Olympic (late Galeties), Rece street, elow Third —" The Seven Fisters." CONTINENTAL THEATHE AND CHOUS, Walnut Street, bove Fir htp- 'The Merchant attend of Genoa, or he makeeper and the Robberg."

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, asked, but did not obtain leave, to introduce a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of War how many troops had been ordered have some concentrated as the secretary of the secret ie l'euneusee Legislature proposint à Con I delgates from the slaveholding States at , on the 4th of February with the view of a tof the national difficulties on the basis sub-the last resolution concludes with recom-nitat, if no compromise is made there, all ioding States unite uneer the Constitution of distates, with such amendments as their realized may suggest. United States Buildings, Chestnut street, below SANYORD'S OPERA HOUSE. Eleventh street, above Chestnut.—Concert nightly. HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION-STATISTICS HIGH SCHOOL FXAMINATION—STATISTICS OF EARLY CLASSES—THE COMMENCEMENT—The forthcoming annual report of the High School principal will contain a summery of the graduates of the early classes, and the employments adopted by each. Anticipating the same, we have compiled the fellowing facts from books in possession of the institution. They will be found interesting to the friends of the school, and useful to those ignorant of its resources and the character of its slumni:

m the resolutions of the Assage was postponed a peace resolution of the Message was postponed. The consideration of the report of the committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. PRYUR, of Virsinia, whose speech was mainly devoted to a vindoston of the dest assumed that the Union is already dissolved, and he declared that every union is already dissolved, and he declared that every union is already association and their threats.

The rules were suspended—yeas 119, nays 42.
Mr. GROW said that five years since a bid we

therefore, he opposed the bill.

The bill was then passed—year 119, against nays 42.

Adjourned.

Harrisburg, Jan. 28, 1851. BENATE.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. Finney, Smith, Hai. Sowers, and Fohindel, a Committee of General Relations.
Committee of General Relations.
Committee of Relations of Committee of Relations of the Legislature of Virginia and empowering the Governor to appoint Commissioners to power the Governor to appoint Commissioners of other States, on the 4th of February next.
The resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.
A message was received from the Governor, announcing the appointment of Miles Green. A. J. Jones, and Dr. Geerge Dock Trustees of the State Lunatio Asplum.

BILLS IN FLACK.

a delibration of the state of t and adopted Y read in place a bill for the relief of Jacob Hunzinger, late treasurer of cabuyikii county.

Mr. R. N. 100 N. a supplement to the act erecting the

sounty of Cameron.
Mr. YARDLEY, a bill authorizing the trustees of the
conject of Friends of Richland towaship, Bucks county,

Mr. YARDLEY, a bill authorizing the trusters of the fooiety of Friends of Riohland township, Huoks county, to sell certain real estate.

Mr. Finney officed a resolution calling on the Stato Treasurer for information se to the amount of collatteral inheritance tax paid in the city of Philadelphia, and also what amount of tax was paid during the years 1820 and 1850, by ore rain officers in fasti city, on the fees recived by them, beyond a specified amount; which was twice ford and passed.

Mr. CONNe, Lintroduced a bill relative to the exemption of the property of the Western and Spring Garden soup Societies from the payment of taxes.

The bill was subsequently taken up and passed.

Mr. SMITH called up the joint resolutions from the House, in favor of the passage of the Mornil tariff bill by Copgress, and they were adopted—yeas 25, nays

holding stayes in the brate tot a position into.

Intumber of resolutions were submitted, and among im one allowing the pasters and folders in the time of the House the same compensation at the assistant deorkeepers; which was considered and adopted, ir. THUMAA submit ed a essistant in members, at by the position of the product of the

he ontitled "Committee on Feueral Authors, which war regatived Mr. BBOTT submitted a resolution to amend the sitle of the Judiciary Committee, by adding thereto the worse "and Feueral Relations." The revolution was postponed indefinitely.
Mr. TAYLUR autimitted a resolution requesting the Go ernor to inform the House what action has been taken by the Attorney General of the State in regard to the banks which have suspended as cie go, ments.

The resolution lies over the House requiring to sus-

nd under.]
Mr. Gukhon, a bill to ravise the penal code.
Mr. Mol ONOUGH, a bill relative to references and
ribitations in the city of Philadelpha.
Mr. RAMDALL, a bill relative to attorneys and rules
of courts.

of courts.
Air, MUORE, a bill to compel the assignors of the
Bank of Pennsylvania to serie their accounts.
Air, PRESTON, a supplement to the set supplements.

Bank of Fennsylvania to sevile their accounts.

Mr. PRES IVIN. a supplement to the a tauthorizing
Springfield township to subscribe to the capital stook of
the Wiszahokon Turnpike Company, (giving the company the privilege to extend the road from the point
where it intersects the county-line road to a point on
Ridge Road, near Ketner's tavern.)

After considerable discursion, the amendment was reed to; when, On motion of Air. PEIRCE, the further consideration the subject was postponed until 12 o'clock to-mor-

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs Peirce, Hill, and Marshall a committee to invite Mr. Lincoln to visit Harrisburg on his way to Washington, under the resolution adopted on Thursday last.

The House then adjourned.

From Harrisburg.

ENATOR SMITH'S FUGITIVE SLAVE COMPENSA

BARRISBURG, January 28 - The Select Com

of the institution. They will be found interesting to the friends of the school, and useful to those ignorant of its resources and the character of its alumni:

Of the first twenty classes, twenty-seven graduates became elergymen. This large proportion indicates sufficiently the moral atmosphere of the school. Of the twenty-seven elergymen, four were Presbyterians, six thethodists, nine Episcopalians, five Baptiets, and one Congregational. It is thus evident that the school is not the organ of any single faith, engaged in proselying scholars for but one creed. Eleven of these clergymen are laboring in Pennsylvania. Two are miss onaries. From the same early classes there have risen twenty-into exacters, twenty-five of whom are teaching in Philadelphia. Sixteen are principals of public schools in this district, and five are professors in the High School. Two are medical professors; one is a tutor at West Point, and one in Girard College. John C. Moss, one of these, was recently murdered in Arizona. He had been a professor in the St. Louis High School. These statistics prove that the conduct of the faculty has been such as to teach the lads not to despise the calling of their uttors.

Forty-five graduates of these early classes have become lawyers, forty of whom are members of the Philadelphia Bar. Four of the forty-five have been end lawyers, forty of whom are members of the Philadelphia Bar. Four of the forty-five have been city councilium, one a Pennsylvania legislator, one a city solicitor, one a school controller, and one a Licutenant dovernor.

The bright career of some of these gives lustre to the institution, almost co-equal with that of the classic halls of gray and homored colleges.

From the same early classes some thirty-nine physicians, twenty-seven of whom practice in Philadelphia, one in Cuba, and one in California. Five are surgeous in the Usited State navy.

One hundred and six of the same classes are merchants; eighty-six are fradesmen and mechanics; into the nation service, either in the army or would move the previous question and under its operation the amendment was agreed to. It ex ends all saws of the United states not locally inapplusable over Kaness, and establishes a justical district.

So the bill has passed both Houses, and only requires the standard of the President to pecome a law.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, said in voting, that as the late cannot show that there is the requisite population in Kanass to entire her to admiss in under the Kanass Conference Bill, he could see no reason why kanass Conference Bill, he could see no reason why a should not now be admitted as a State, and there.

strates the credit of its training. At the present examination there are one hundred and eighty-two applicants, of which the largest number (27) comes from the Northwest Grammar School One hun-dred and forty of these will be adulted. Kanasa Conference Bill, he could see no reason why she should not now be admitted as a State, and therefore he woted in the affirmative.

Mr. ROWARD, of michigan, offered a resolution that the herest Committee of Five. to whom was reflected to the following the section of the 7th instant, have not the following the section of the Home, and report from time to time, easions of the business in their hands may weather. Mr. BOWARD, of bichiran, offered a resolution that the Betest Committee of Five. to whom was the forrest the Fresident's message on the Fth meants, have leave to sit during the sessions of the House, and report from time to time, as the importance of the businers in their hands may require.

Mr. WINBLOW, of North Carolina, objected to the introduction of the resolution and the resolution was passed.

Biglian and the resolution was passed.

Biglian and the resolution was passed.

HISTORY.

1. Give the date and describe the voyage of John and Sebastian Cabot.

2. What effect hat the government of Cromwell upon the Virginia Colony?

3. Name three principal events in the French and Indian war.

4. Describe the battle of Germantown.

5. Describe the events that led to the battle of Monmonth. Monmonth.

8. Give some account of the operations of Gen. Monmouth.

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S. Where are the following guifs and hays:
Martahan, Manar, Penss, Ungava, and Saginaw?
What by a depressed lake; give three examples of each?

10. Draw a map of Peru, showing, in addition to its outline, the names of the bodies of land and water by which it is bounded, the extent of their boundary, the position of the capital, and the Uonyale river.

The High-School Commencement will take place at Concert Hall, February 15 The introductory Address will be delivered by Wm. N. Ashman, as attorney, and one of the early graduates. The following speeches and subjects will follow: 6.

W. Shields, Valcalactory; Jacob Sulzberger, The Furtians; Frank Winelow. Universality of Astraction; D. P. Smith, The English Constitution; C. C. Lister, Individual Influence; H. E. Berg, Enthusicans; R. P. Deckert, Wm. Pennon the Delaware; E. L. Abbett, Material Progress; Adam Keller, Revolutions.

The Germania Orchestra will he present on the cocasion.

After prayer and the reading of the journa', the Rt-EaKER laid before the House a message from the Governor, communicating the joint resolutions of the Legislature of 'lennessee, relative to the calling of a National Convention, to propose amendments to the Constitution. The Governor also transmitted the resolutions of the Legislatures of Virgins and Ohio; all of which were read and laid upon the table presented upon various subjects, and among them one for the innorporation of a bank of issue in the borough of Mechanishurg; soveral for the repeat of the objectionale sections of the penal code; and others for the re-enactment of the act allowing non-residents the privilege of hoding stayes in the State for a period of six months. ocasion.

METING OF THE BOALD OF FIRE DIEECTORS — The regular stated Leeting of this body was
held, last evening, at the frooms, Fifth and North
streets. A number of resignations were read and
accepted New delegites were also admitted.

Mr. William P Morris, of the Northern Liberty
Hose, moved that a committee of five be appointed
to protest against the passage of an ordinance, by
Councils, for the extinguishing fires by contract.
This resolution gave rise to an animated discussion,
and was finally lost.

A similar resolution was then introduced, notifying the president and secretary of the Board to
send a protest to Councils against the passage of
any such ordinance.

This resolution passed by a vote of 29 to 24.
A resolution to petition Councils to have the
fire alarm box, now at Moyamensing Hall, removed
to.

THE RIVER POLICE.-Mayor Henry is THE RIVER POLICE.—Mayor Henry is now engaged in examining the petitions of the applicants for appointments on the river police. A thorough knowledge of the river, and the management of a boat, is one of the requirites of an appointment. Some of the men have already-been decided upon, but the names are not to be aunounced until the 1st proximo, at which time the force ucommences operations. The force is to consist of eighteen men and one lieutenant. Benjamin Edgar, of the Reserve Corps, has been appointed to the latter pesition. Propossis for the construction of boats, to be used by the officers, are still being received, but no contracts have, as yet, been given out.

FIRE—CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Ven-

FIRE-CHILD BURNED TO DEATH .- Yes-

terday afternoon about two o'clock, a slight fire occurred at a house No. 914 Randolph street, Six-teenth ward. It seems that a little child named Hidge Hoad, near Kerner's tavern.

THE VIRONIA ERSOLVIONS.

Mr. RANDALL moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the joint resolutions for the appointment of chuminstoners. In accordance with the suggestions of the Virenia Lesislature, to meet in Washington city on the 4th of February.

The motion was agreed to yeas 44, nays 34.

The resolutions being again before the House, Mr. RANDALL moved an amendment, authorizing the Governor to appoint seven commissioners to represent renouslymain in said Courention.

After considerable disourgion, the amendment agreed to when. teenth ward. It seems that a little child named Mary Bates, three years of age, was in the second story, and lit a quantity of shavings, setting fire to her clothing and the bed-clothes. The little one was burned in a shooking manner. Her injuries were so serious that she died in a short time afterward. The fire caused an alarm to be struck, but the damage to property was trifling.

OUTRACHOUS ATTACK.—Last evening, phous left cyclock, as a way, named Joseph Bott. OUTBAGROUS ATTACK. — Last evening, about eight o'clock, as a man, named Joseph Bott, was passing the corner of Diamond and Washington streets, Nineteenth ward, he was attacked by three men, one of whom stabbed him in the back, indicting a dangerous wound, which may yet prove fatal. The injured man was conveyed to his residence, in Bringhurst street, Germantown. No cause whatever was given for the assault. Bott was passing the corner, when one of the ruffians said he would like to cut some one, and immediately drove a knife into the back of the unfortunate man. The assailants effected their scape.

THE BRYANT LITERARY INSTITUTE discussed the aspect of national affairs in public meeting, an evening or two since. Messrs. Romaine Lujeane and G. A. Townsend traced the existing difficulty to the domineering character of slavery and the incompatibility of its tenure with respublican covariant. Messrs. J. I. Warner a republican government. Messrs. J. J. Weaver, H. R. Edmunds, Geo. A. Bullock, Jas. Bryan, Thos. Williams, and others, argued that undue and fanatical agitation had engendered the distress, and that no matter how incompatible or impolitic any institution might be, it was to remain inviolate under the Constitution.

THE CATTLE INSPECTORSHIP .- Petitions. THE CATTLE INSPECTORSHIP.—Petitions, opposed to the passage of this bill are being extensively oficulated throughout the city. We understand that private meetings of butchers have been held at several quarters, to scoure unanimity of action in opposing it, and most of the country exchanges come to us freighted with remonstrances against its passage. The people generally are adverse to the bill, since they see no good to be accomplished by its enforcement, an advanced tariff upon fiesh, and a party favorite to be rewarded. It is believed that the influence brought to bear against it will be too potent for the Legislature and Governor to gainsay.

INSOLENT MENDICANTS.—A few days ago

Governor to gainsay.

INSOLENT MENDICANTS.—A few days ago we called the attention of the beggar detective to the number of mendicants infesting the city preper. By information we have received, it seems that the cuburbs are not destitute of these gentry. On Sunday, a gang of these ragged maranders persuaded the lad of a gentioman in the Niceteenth ward to go into the house and buy them some food; when he returned, the ruffinns violently tore the same from his hands and went off at a run, threatening to knock out his brains if he pursued them.

A New Markett House.—The Union

to knock out his brains if he pursued them.

A NEW MARKET HOUSE.—The Union Market House, in North Second street, is almost completed. The scaffolds have been removed, and the pavement in front of the edifice restored. The front of the building is of pressed brick, adorned with sculptured heads of cattle and clusters of fruit over the arched entrances. The top is semi-circular in form, and massive skylights light the building.

THE ROGHES! (JALLERY has been closed.)

THE ROGUES' GALLERY has been closed for the present. Since the trial of Armstrong commenced, those parties who failed to gain admission to the court room have gratified their curiosity and interfered with detective operations, by crowding into the gallery. It will remain closed ier an indefinite time. BALLIMORE Jan. 23.—Flour dull and heavy; Howard-atroet 55:00. Cir. Mills 35:25, with no sales. Wheat finner at 31:30:01:33 iop rad. and 31.450.165 for white. Corn steady, at 60:0220 for yellow, and 68:070 for white. Provisions firm at \$18:25 for meas. Lard 10%. Coffee steady at 11% of 12%. Whisky dull at 180.