Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. T. Shaw, Optician, 84 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	60	26
12 " M.	00	30
3 " P. M.		32
Barometer	29 6 30	

FLAX—Cotton, or Fibrilla—How it may Become a Source of Wealth to Kansas and Kentucky.

We have received the following interesting letter from a gentleman of this city, now in Boston, where he finds the Yankees bestirring themselves on the Cotton supply question, in an altogether direct and practical manner, as the reader will perceive. The specimens of the new "cotton," or *fibrilla*, which he has enclosed to us, may be examined by any one who will take the trouble to call at our office. We will not at present add anything to what our correspondent has written, but may have a word to say on the subject by and by. Meantime we give his letter in full, leaving it to bespeak attention for itself:

BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—Please find enclosed two specimens of *Fibrilla*—manufactured from flax—which were handed to me a few days ago by a Boston gentleman. Serious national agitations do often, if not always, develop energies and enterprises, which otherwise would remain undiscovered. The present one, of secession, has begotten and nourished in the people of New England,—whose wealth and power, and life depend on their mills—serious reflection, and induced earnest investigation, concerning the requisites of self-existence, as manufacturers.

Fathers (egotistic), incited by prospective necessity, and an early-born, ever-living love of independence, has, with acute sublety, extracted from the hardy Flax stock, a material for manufacture, (the immediate) in all respects, (and which will necessarily superseded) the rich offerings of the tropical cotton-pod. The material (of which these are specimens) is, and will be made from *Flax*, and can enter (in the market at eight cents per pound, I learn from intelligent authority, that it can be produced in greater quantity per acre, than cotton can be grown. Massachusetts *will* cultivate it in sufficient quantity to supply her own factories, which have been built at no small cost, and supply the necessities and comforts of too many operatives, to be dependant on the caprice of political speculators or sectional fanaticism. This subject has been seriously considered by the Legislature of the State at its present session. A great quantity of this *Fibrilla* has been made and exhibited.

From actual experiment it has been found that the article, mixed with wool in proper proportions, makes an incomparably better cloth, in durability and lustre, than cotton with wool in any proportion. Massachusetts people are greatly elated that by the genius, and energies, and mental development of her growth, there is more fully developed an independence, which, if the "Isle of March" are unpropitious, will peacefully and prosperously sever their alliance, as the "King Cotton" and forge upon him the unwelcome terms of unconditional abdication.

You have the text and material, preach your own political sermon.

OIL MCCLURE HAZE.

The Railroad Bonds—A Farmer's Plan of Settlement.

Mr. Stahlkopf, a farmer, submits the following proposition for getting rid of the county railroad incubus:

That the county shall pay to the bondholders the sum of $1,000,000, in full of all demands, if said bondholders will accept this sum, and give a sufficient guarantee to that effect—the amount to be paid as follows:

January 1, 1863	$200,000
" 1864	200,000
" 1865	200,000
" 1866	200,000
" 1867	200,000
	$1,000,000

The above mentioned sums to be paid to the bondholders, or their legal or agents, who shall have been appointed by them, in the city of Pittsburgh, without interest. And, when the above terms shall have been agreed to by the bondholders, the Commissioners of Allegheny county shall submit the proposition to a vote of the taxpayers of the county at the first standing spring or fall election, as the case may be, and if a majority of the tax-payers of the county vote in favor of the measure, the Commissioners shall be authorized to take up all the railroad bonds of the county of Allegheny, and issue new bonds for the same above mentioned, to be paid at the time and in the manner above specified. And the county's tax sufficient to meet the annual expense of the county and the bonds as they become due. And, further, it shall the duty of the bondholders to ascertain upon what bonds the money shall be paid, and when presented, to cancel the same, and refuse to attend to any law suits or further litigation that may arise in regard to them, at their own cost and expense."

Literary Exhibition in Aid of Kansas.

By the annexed correspondence it will be seen that the Penn Literary Society have made arrangements for a public exhibition, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Kansas Relief fund. The entertainment will take place on the 21st of March, at Concert Hall; and it is to be hoped that the laudable efforts of the members of the Society, to aid in this good work, will be liberally seconded by the public. The following is the correspondence:

To His Honor, George Wilson, Mayor of Pittsburgh.

SIR:—We have the pleasure to present for your consideration a resolution adopted by the Penn Literary Society, on Thursday evening, Feb. 14th, to wit:

Resolved, That a public exhibition be tendered by this Society to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the Kansas Relief Committee, the proceeds to be devoted to the Kansas fund.

W. S. OWENS,
J. H. KERR,
G. S. DENNISTON, } Committee.

To the above letter, the Mayor replied as follows:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, with resolution of Penn Literary Society, proposing to give an exhibition on the evening of the 21st of March, the proceeds to be given for the relief of Kansas. You will permit me here to say that, in my judgment, no more worthy object could engage your attention; and, although the citizens of Pittsburgh have contributed freely for the relief of Kansas, still I am confident that your efforts on this occasion will meet with a generous and liberal support.

Very respectfully, GEO. WILSON, Mayor.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—The eighth annual report of the President and Managers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company has just been issued in pamphlet form, and a copy is before us. The following is a condensed statement of the earnings of the road for the year 1860:

From passengers	$50,856 44
" freight, &c.	32,103 23
" mails	3,150 00
" rents, old materials, &c.	2,233 58
Total	$88,343 25
Gross earnings, exclusive of rents, etc.	$82,103 72
" for previous year	57,114 92
Increase over last year	$ 4,988 80

FOR KANSAS.—Mayor Wilson acknowledges the following additional sums, in aid of the Kansas sufferers:

J. W. C.	$ 5 00
Russell Errett	20 00
Allegheny Lodge, A. F. A.	10 00
Mrs. Mary Ann Lee	5 00
Jas. L. Kahle, Esq.	5 00
A. Wilson & Co.	20 00
Employees of Smith, Park & Co.	22 50
Evergreen Society	13 50

SHOCKING DEATH.—On Friday last, a little girl named Mary Bach, aged eleven years, was almost instantly killed at the farm of Joseph Myers, in Mashan township, near Lancaster, by being caught with the shaft of a threshing machine. The child was sent from the house to Mr. Myers to inquire for a boy, and before she entered the barn she stepped over the shaft. In returning, however, and while in the act of stepping over the shaft a second time, her clothing caught fast, and she was whirled around a number of times with great force, her head striking upon the ground and scattering her brains in all directions.

NEW MILITARY COMPANY.—The Jefferson Blues, Capt. Wilkinson, a new company recently organized in Allegheny, are making preparations for a parade on Friday next, the anniversary of the birth of Washington. We have been informed by a gentleman who recently saw this company drilling, that they bid fair to contest the laurels with any company in the county. They expect to turn out about twenty-five men, and as this will be their first parade they will attract a large share of attention. The uniform is said to be very handsome, and its record in some respects with that of the Zouaves.

PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR.—Some attention paid to the item of propriety would avoid much of the baldness so prevalent in this country. Dr. Bellingham, of London, has immortalized his name as the inventor of a "Stimulating Onguent," which could be as appropriate to preventing as to curing baldness. To cause a luxuriant growth of beard or whiskers, it is equally certain. Messrs. H. L. Hegeman & Co. now have the entire American market. Hence we look for a large increase in private appendages among our young men. See our advertising columns.

KENSINGTON & DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Aldermen Lewis, yesterday committed Charles Kantner, Albert Baker and John Cook, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house on the corner of Elm street and Poplar alley. The parties are all colored, and the information was made on oath by Catharine Robinson. Baker subsequently prevailed Catharine Robinson for assault and battery before Alderman Rodgers, and Catharine in turn went down before Alderman Lewis for a similar offence. The result was, that before the sun was set the whole party was in jail.

"GRAND" CONCERT.—The Reception of the Pembroke Guard and party, and their entertainment while here, will cost the committee about $350—all of which has been provided for by private subscriptions, not a dollar having been voted out of the city money.

The Ice Gorge reported on the Clinton River, near the mouth and for miles above it, a week ago, still remains fast, and several barges have been released daily.

Pittsburgh Young Men's Christian Association.

The following gentlemen compose the officers for 1861:

President, Henry A. Lavely; First Vice President, J. C. Burgher, M. D.; Second. Thomas Bakewell, Jr.; Recording Secretary, C. T. Ewing; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. H. Kincaid; Treasurer, James W. Arrott; Librarian, Wm. C. Barr.

The Board of Managers consists of the following persons, together with the Churches they represent:

First Presbyterian Church, G. T. M'Cormick; Second, H. F. Redd; Third, R.P. Bakewell; Central, G. M. M'Master; Sixth, J. M'D. Glenn; Second United Presbyterian, J. Stevenson; Third, J. R. M'Cune; Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal, M. Henning; Christ, W. W. Mair; Pennsylvania Avenue, R. W. Hawkins; Trinity, H. A. Evans; First Methodist Protestant, A. Patton; First Baptist, A. Wright; Fourth, H. C. Lippencott; Welsh Baptist, W. Owens, jr.; German Reformed, T. A. Kummerer; First English Lutheran, T. H. Lane; St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal, O. O. Phillips; First Presbyterian, (Allegheny) W. G. Johnston; Central, (do) W. H. Forsyth; Beaver Street M. E. (do) J. M'Cullen.

The officers are *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Committee on Lectures—Provides for the delivery of Sermons and Lectures, and also make arrangements for the celebration of the Anniversary, &c. Committee: H. A. Lavely, Chairman, W. H. Kincaid, J. C. Burgher, M. D., J. W. Arrott, T. Bakewell, Jr.

On Library and Rooms—Procures proper rooms for the use of the Association, and keeping the same in order, and also employ means for increase and preservation of the Library, provides papers and periodicals for the Reading Rooms, and approve all publications previous to their admission into the Reading Room of the Association. Committee: W. C. Barr, Chairman, A. Wright, J. W. Arrott, W. H. Kincaid, H. A. Lavely.

On Finance—Devise means for obtaining the necessary funds for the Association, and approve all accounts against the Association, previous to their payment by the Treasurer. Committee: J. W. Arrott, Chairman, W. H. Forsyth, R. P. Bakewell, J. R. Dunn, W. W. Mair.

On New Members—Receive applications for membership, and make the necessary inquiries as to the qualifications of such applicants. Committee: W. H. Forsyth, Chairman, G. T. M'Cormick, H. A. Evans, A. Patton, M. Hastings.

On Boarding Houses—Aid all young men who may apply to obtain suitable places of boarding. Committee: R. W. Hawkins, Chairman, H. C. Lippencott, T. A. Kummerer.

On Employment—Makes itself acquainted, as far as practicable, with the business houses of the city, that it may thus be enabled to facilitate young men in procuring employment. Committee: T. H. Lane, Chairman, O. O. Phillips, H. F. Redd.

On Publication—Attends to publishing notices of meeting, and superintends the printing of all documents. Committee: T. Bakewell, jr., Chairman, C. T. Ewing, A. Stevenson.

On Sick Members—Visits all sick members of the Association and renders such assistance as they may require. Committee: J. C. Burgher, M.D., Chairman, G. M. M'Master, H. C. Lippencott.

On Statistics—Ascertain how many young men and others are communicants in the several churches in this city and vicinity, the number who attend divine service, &c., &c. Committee: W. G. Johnston, Chairman, W. Owens, jr., J. M'Cullen.

Association meets, fourth Monday evening of each month, and the Board of Managers, third Tuesday evening, monthly.

The Military and Civic Banquet.

Perhaps our citizens are not fully acquainted with the worthy object of this festival, to take place on the 22d. It is not intended merely as a jubilee of pleasure for the young and thoughtless, but the commemoration of an event which gave America one of its greatest benefactors, one to whom is ascribed unbounded public services, one whose memory a grateful people should venerate with chaste and tender remembrances, especially when our land is clad with sadness and the dark forebodings of the present awaken patriotic feelings in every bosom; to contemplate with deep earnestness the traits of character, principles and measures of one whose highest ambition was his country's welfare. His life has immortalized the day. The beauty and sublimity of its anniversary should find a cordial response in every heart, call out the young and ardent to join in public celebration, and spend in a manly voice to the retired, to the aged and sober-minded. The occasion appeals to the national pride of every citizen, especially of Pennsylvania, which has ever been true to the Union. The arrangements of the festival are not embarrassed by sectional interests. The management has been entrusted to our most respectable citizens. No opportunity has been afforded for speculation. The regulations have been made to please and ladies and gentlemen who do not usually attend public festivals. Dressing rooms will be provided. The Hall doors open at eight o'clock p. m. The supper commences at nine o'clock, after which toasts, and speeches, &c. Several grand marches will take place during the evening. JAS. S. NEGLEY.

Corresponding Secretary of the Committee.

Tickets for sale at the store of J. S. Reed, Jas. Blume, J. B. M'Fadden, H. Kleber and John H. Meller.

Sold Larceny.—$2,800 worth of Bonds stolen —Safe Broken Open.

About daylight yesterday, two daring robberies were perpetrated on the Ninth ward, after the night police had retired from duty.

The office attached to the keg factory and saw mill of Messrs. Poor & Reed, on the corner of Baldwin and Butler streets, in the Ninth ward, was entered burglariously, and the safe opened by means of the key, which was found in the office. A number of valuable papers were extracted, among which were five bonds of $500 each, issued by the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Railway Company, and numbered to them 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, payment of materials furnished. The bonds are payable to bearer, and the thieves may manage to dispose of them. No money had been left in the safe.

The same parties who perpetrated the above robbery, as is supposed, next visited the office of Messrs. Duff & Co., lumber merchants, in the same vicinity, and after gaining an entrance they broke open the safe door with a heavy charge of powder. The noise of the explosion was heard by a hostler in the vicinity, and it was then about daybreak. The thieves, after taking what change was in the safe, amounting to about two dollars, decamped before they were discovered. No damage was done to the building, and the rascals hardly got enough to compensate them for their trouble. Duff & Co. employ a private watchman, but he was relieved only previous to the robbery. The Mayor's police are on the look out for the perpetrators.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judges Mellon, Adams and Parke.

Michael M'Cullough and Alexander King *vs.* Orris Newton; feigned issue to try the title to some glass ware, etc., bought at the Sheriff's sale as the property of Adams, Macklin & Co. This case is not yet concluded.

The following cases will probably be reached to-day:

No. 29 G. W. Bunn *vs.* John Cresse.
" 105 M. Hartmeyer *vs.* J. Hookenstine.
" 106 John Allen *vs.* Tudder & Ford.
" 107 D. W. Towell *vs.* John Fletcher.
" 108 Sam'l Keys, for use *vs.* Robert Kidney.
" 110 Borough of Scott-Pittsburgh *vs.* Pittsburgh and Birmingham P. R. W.
" 113 David Clark *vs.* Walker & Ekin.
" 115 Geo. Ralph *vs.* Fitzsimmons & Morrow.
" 116 Jno. Cannon *vs.* Jas. Quigley, Sr.
" 117 Wm. Monteoth *vs.* Jno. M'Nill.
" 118 Joseph Bash *vs.* E. Merriman.
" 119 Wilkinson & Hoffstot *vs.* W. N. Hoffstots and wife.

District Court.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.—Before Judge Hampton.

The jury in the case of Allegheny City *vs.* Darlington, before reported, returned a verdict for plaintiff for $251 55.

Another case against the same parties, of a similar character, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $192 38.

A third suit is now on trial.

BOLD LARCENY.—About noon yesterday, a middle-aged man entered the dwelling of Mr. Hoge, on Washington street, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and asked whether a man named Smith lived near there. He was told there was no person of that name near by, and left. About three hours after some member of the family discovered that a lot of silver spoons had been stolen, worth twenty-five or thirty dollars. In the lot were five table spoons marked "G. M. H." Some of the tea spoons were marked "G. M. H." and others "M. A. B." The thief made good his escape.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.—We present our readers this morning the annual statement of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Springfield, Mass., for which Mr. R. C. Loomis, No. 59 Wood street, is agent in this city. The capital and surplus of this Company is over $400,000, invested in good stock securities, which can be seen by a reference to the detailed statements in another column.

RECOVERING.—The insane lady, who was picked up in our streets some time since, under such singular circumstances, and of whose whereabouts nothing whatever could be ascertained, is still in the hospital, and we are pleased to say is slowly recovering. She is yet unable to give an intelligible and reliable account of herself, but it is presumed that she came here by railroad.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—The residence of T. Wilhelm, in Brownstown, was entered Tuesday night, and robbed of several valuable dresses, and other articles of wearing apparel belonging to a daughter of Mr. Wilhelm. The clothing is supposed to have been taken by some one who had access to the house before the doors were fastened for the night.

TEACHERS' REUNION.—The anniversary meeting of the Teachers' Association of Allegheny county will be held on Friday evening next, in the Third ward public school house. The State Superintendent, Hon. Thomas H. Sorrowes, is expected to be present, and the occasion will be one of much interest to the profession.

A HEAVY DECLINE.—There has been a heavy decline in the price of horse flesh in Pottsville. The *Record* says:

The fair had times afoot horse-flesh, as well as anything else. Lately a horse was sold for $2,50, which 50 years ago was sold for $9.

MORE AID FOR KANSAS.—The Presbyterian Congregation of the Borough of Indiana, Pa., contributed $54, and a large box of clothing, for the sufferers in Kansas. It was received here to-day by Mr. J. C. Graff, who will hand it over to those authorized to receive it.

BLIND DRAW a fine audience at Lafayette Hall, last evening, and his entertainment gave general satisfaction. He performs sleight-of-hand and ventrilo, at the same place, as per advertisement in another column.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch from our Evening Edition.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 19, 1861.

Gen. Wool, one of the Commissioners to the "Peace" Congress from the State of New York, is lying very seriously ill in this city from rheumatism. His family have arrived.

The duties on tea and coffee will be resisted in the House. With the expected rates on sugar, they are expected to raise $12,000,000 revenue.

Claims to the amount of $8,000,000 have been attached to the appropriation by the Senate. It they pass the House loans will be issued to cover them.

The new territorial bills have no reference to slavery.

The "Peace" Congress will limit the speeches to-day to fifteen minutes. Meredith proposes to give the territorial legislatures power over slavery.

Guthrie looks to the Presidency as the result of his compromise. H.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning. The resolution for the relief of John Randolph, Chief Minister to Peru, was passed.

The consideration of the President's Message was postponed till Thursday.

The tariff bill was taken up and the consideration of the amendments of the Committee were proceeded with.

A proviso was added to the clause consising the Treasury Notes that the authority to issue be limited to the 30 h of June 1863.

A motion was made that the value of the Treasury Notes be increased from $20 to $50 each. Agreed to.

Mr. Hunter moved to strike out the duty on wood screws, and insert 25 per cent. ad valorem.

After a discussion the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Mason said the Committee on Foreign Relations, received a communication from the Department that the duty on wines in the bill might lead to some trouble in regard to treaties with Portugal, &c.

After a debate, on motion of Mr. Simmons, the bill was amended so as that a duty of forty per cent *ad valorem* be placed on all rices.

Mr. Powell moved to amend so as to place a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* on all wool worth under 24c per pound.

A long discussion ensued, and the amendment was lost; yeas 19; nays 23.

Mr. Bingham offered an amendment so as to place a duty of 3 per cent on all wool under 18c per pound.

Mr. Wilson argued against the amendment, contending that it would only injure manufacturers and not benefit wool-growers. The amendment was adopted; yeas 23; nays 20.

Mr. Polk, of Mo., moved to amend so as to increase the duty on hemp, other than Russia hemp. Lost.

Mr. Powell offered an amendment, that after the 30th of June, 1861, all bounties on fishing vessels on the banks, or elsewhere, be repealed and cease. Lost.

Mr. Green, of Mo. moved to adjourn. Negatived; yeas 6; nays 27.

Mr. Green asked if a quorum was present, and what constituted a quorum?

The President, Mr. Fitch in the Chair, said he could not decide what constituted a quorum.

Mr. Green said he would not raise the question now, but he thought, at the proper time, it ought to be settled.

Some other amendments were adopted, and the bill was reported to the Senate, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., offered a preamble, reciting the clauses of the Constitution relative to amendments thereto, and adding the following resolution, which was referred:

Whereas, varied and hostile interpretations of sections prevail among the members of this House, in regard to the causes which have produced the unhappy disturbances now affecting our country, and in regard to the proper mode for the removal and quieting these disturbances, and guarding against their future recurrence. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, the proper tribunal to which all differences and questions should be referred for deliberate consideration and final settlement, is a convention of delegates from the several States of the Union, to be called in the mode prescribed in the Constitution.

Mr. Fenton offered the above as a substitute for the propositions of the Committee of Thirty-three. It was ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Stanton, authorising the President to accept the services of volunteers, the question being on its third reading and engrossment.

Mr. Stanton said there was much misapprehension as to the bill. It was erroneously supposed that it was to raise an army in march into the seceding States to subjugate them. He called attention to the acts which the bill proposed to amend, to show the necessity for the present legislation. The law of 1795 provided for calling out the militia for the suppression of an insurrection in any State against the authority of the United States. The second section provided for calling out the militia to aid in the execution of the laws when opposed or obstructed in the execution of the laws or when visited by a combination too powerful to be overcome by the ordinary judicial process. In his judgment the laws covered cases of insurrection against the authority of the United States; but he learned that the Attorney General entertained a different opinion, and that it only authorized the President to call out the militia to aid the officers of the court in the execution of a process to overcome combinations against the execution of some particular law, and did not authorize the calling out of the militia, to put down a general insurrection; but to remove and avoid the ambiguity, the Committee on Military Affairs had deemed it to be their duty to extend the law, not to any specific case, but whenever there is resistance to the authority of the United States.

There was much excitement in the House, several gentlemen regarding Mr. Stanton's bill as a declaration of war.

Mr. Bocock moved to lay the bill on the table, which was disagreed to by a vote of 58 against 118.

Before further action the morning hour expired, and the consideration of the report of the committee of Thirty-three was resumed.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio proposed that the consideration of the report of the Committee of thirty-three be postponed until to-morrow, in order to afford a discussion of this bill. It ought to be discussed because it was evident the bill was imperiectly understood.

The report of the Committee of thirty-three was taken up.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., made a speech against secession, and argued in favor of the enforcement of the laws.

The Senate joint resolution, repealing the act of last session for the benefit of Degroot was taken up. The resolution was then passed.

The House considered the Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill. The amendment making an appropriation for building additional sloops of war coming up.

Mr. Garnett, of Va., wished to make a few remarks in opposition to raising the naval force to carry on a war against a portion of the country.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said it was not a war measure. The vessels could not be built for eighteen months.

Mr. Morris, of Pa., said if the Federal Government is not to have an army and navy it had better be stripped of all means of defence, and surrender at will to all who attack it.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, said it seemed that every measure was to be opposed as a force or war measure. We are trying to keep the peace, we want an army and navy.

The Committee arose, and a recess was taken till 7 o'clock.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19.—Col. Preston, the Commissioner of South Carolina, addressed the Convention to-day. He speech is pronounced the greatest oratorial effort ever made here, and it excited immense applause. The principal point was that South Carolina having borne years of aggression in the Union had exercised the right of secession and was prepared for resistance to the death. The Union could never be reconstructed by man. No sanctity of human touch could re-unite the severed parts of the North and the South. He expressed full confidence in Virginia, that she would join the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Hall, of Weizel, introduced a resolution declaring that Virginia has a legal right to secede; that the mere election of Lincoln is not just and sufficient ground for such extreme action, but that since a portion of the South has seceded, leaving the border States greatly in the minority in Congress, Virginia should demand additional guarantees and proper amendments to the Constitution, and should present an ultimatum to the Northern States and fix a time beyond which she will not wait, and if they fail to accede to it, Virginia should take steps to secure her just rights out of the Union. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adjourned.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 19.—The Congress has passed a bill for the regulation of the Customs, which admits free of duty, all breadstuffs, provisions, munitions of war, and materials there for living animals, and agricultural products in their natural state; also goods, wares and merchandize from the United States, purchased before the 1st of March, and imported before the 4th of March. Taxes is exempted from the operations of the tariff laws. The news is reliable.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The train with Mr. Lincoln and his party rushed through this town to-day, only stopping for a few minutes, during which time the Mayor made a speech. Mr. Lincoln replied and the crowd enthusiastically cheered.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Missouri has gone overwhelmingly for Union. There will not probably be ten secessionists in the Convention. The average majority of the Union tickets in this country is a little over 4,000.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 19.—The Peace Conference is progressing harmoniously. The prospect now is, that they will not be able to come to a conclusion before the close of the week.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—A Committee leaves here this afternoon for New York, to invite the President elect to visit Boston on his way to Washington.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THREE STEAMSHIPS.

Arrival of the Jura.

GARRY HOOK, Feb. 19.—The steamship Jura, has passed here with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. The steamship America, had arrived out.

Napoleon opened the Legislature on the 4th inst. He gives Pacific assurances, and reiterates the noninterwention policy.

Queen Victoria, opened Parliament in person on the 5th inst. In her speech she alludes to the American troubles, expressing a fervent wish for their amicable adjustment.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—The sales of Cotton for two days have been 15,000, bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. The market opened active with an advance of 1-16@1/8, chiefly in finer qualities, but closed with a declining tendency, and quotations barely maintained, owing to the advices from the United States by the Americas.

Breadstuffs.—The market closed with an advancing tendency for all qualities. Messrs. Richardson & Spence quote flour dull but steady at a partial advance of 3d. Wheat firm with a partial advance of 1d. Corn firm at 3d@6d, advance. The provision market closed dull. Beef heavy, pork dull, bacon quiet, and lard quiet.

Produce.—Sugar steady; Coffee quiet; Rice firm; Rosen steady at 4s. 7d @4s. 8d.; spirits Turpentine steady at 30s. 6d.

London Money Market.—Consols are quoted at 91/2@91/8 for money, and 91/8 for account. Sales of Illinois Central Railroad stock at 27 1/2@28. Discount on Erie Railroad stock 31/4; New York Central Railroad 85. The money market closed active but unchanged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Jura has arrived up, her papers furnish the following intelligence:

ENGLAND.—The Bombay mails of Jan. 12, had reached England. The India news was unimportant. The markets at Bombay were active and freights had slightly improved.

The undersurveyor at London and Liverpool had advanced the rate of insurance 1 per cent. on cargoes from Southern ports, owing to the increased frequency of fires on board cotton ships and the war risks.

FRANCE.—The speech of the Emperor to the Legislature opens with an explanation of liberal concessions granted to the Legislature. He refers to the satisfactory nature of the commercial reforms; and then proceeds to the consideration of foreign affairs. He says that he had endeavored to prove that France sincerely desires peace, and that without renouncing her legitimate influence, she does not pretend to interfere in her interests are not concerned. Non-intervention had been his policy in the Italian complications, and his motives for sending a fleet to Gaeta was to furnish a last refuge to the King.

Erroneous interpretations and a partial departure from neutrality at length necessitated its withdrawal. He points to the recognition of the annexation of Savoy to Nice as an evidence of the maintenance of the rights of France, and to the position of things in China as a war for the honor of France, which is avenged. He rejoices at the restoration of the Christian cross to China, and to the protection of the Syrian Christians against fanaticism. He considered it necessary to increase the garrison at Rome, when the security of the Pope appeared to be threatened.

He concludes by asking that oppressions should be dispelled, commercial treaties made, and resolution being not to enter into any conflict in which the cause of France should not be based on right and justice.

The London *Times* regards the speech as unfavorable, and says: there is nothing reassuring in it which affected the English funds unfavorably.

The case of Bonaparte *vs.* Patterson had been further argued on both sides, and adjourned till the 5th of February.

Marshall Bosquet is dead.

It is said that the principles of the conference at the 30th of June, 1861, all bounties on fishing vessels on the banks, or elsewhere, be repealed and cease. Lost.

Mr. Green, of Mo. moved to adjourn. Negatived; yeas 6; nays 27.

Mr. Green asked if a quorum was present, and what constituted a quorum?

The President, Mr. Fitch in the Chair, said he could not decide what constituted a quorum.

Mr. Green said he would not raise the question now, but he thought, at the proper time, it ought to be settled.

Some other amendments were adopted, and the bill was reported to the Senate, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., offered a preamble, reciting the clauses of the Constitution relative to amendments thereto, and adding the following resolution, which was referred:

Whereas, varied and hostile interpretations of sections prevail among the members of this House, in regard to the causes which have produced the unhappy disturbances now affecting our country, and in regard to the proper mode for the removal and quieting these disturbances, and guarding against their future recurrence. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, the proper tribunal to which all differences and questions should be referred for deliberate consideration and final settlement, is a convention of delegates from the several States of the Union, to be called in the mode prescribed in the Constitution.

Mr. Fenton offered the above as a substitute for the propositions of the Committee of Thirty-three. It was ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Stanton, authorising the President to accept the services of volunteers, the question being on its third reading and engrossment.

Mr. Stanton said there was much misapprehension as to the bill. It was erroneously supposed that it was to raise an army in march into the seceding States to subjugate them. He called attention to the acts which the bill proposed to amend, to show the necessity for the present legislation. The law of 1795 provided for calling out the militia for the suppression of an insurrection in any State against the authority of the United States. The second section provided for calling out the militia to aid in the execution of the laws when opposed or obstructed in the execution of the laws or when visited by a combination too powerful to be overcome by the ordinary judicial process. In his judgment the laws covered cases of insurrection against the authority of the United States; but he learned that the Attorney General entertained a different opinion, and that it only authorized the President to call out the militia to aid the officers of the court in the execution of a process to overcome combinations against the execution of some particular law, and did not authorize the calling out of the militia, to put down a general insurrection; but to remove and avoid the ambiguity, the Committee on Military Affairs had deemed it to be their duty to extend the law, not to any specific case, but whenever there is resistance to the authority of the United States.

There was much excitement in the House, several gentlemen regarding Mr. Stanton's bill as a declaration of war.

Mr. Bocock moved to lay the bill on the table, which was disagreed to by a vote of 58 against 118.

Before further action the morning hour expired, and the consideration of the report of the committee of Thirty-three was resumed.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio proposed that the consideration of the report of the Committee of thirty-three be postponed until to-morrow, in order to afford a discussion of this bill. It ought to be discussed because it was evident the bill was imperiectly understood.

The report of the Committee of thirty-three was taken up.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., made a speech against secession, and argued in favor of the enforcement of the laws.

The Senate joint resolution, repealing the act of last session for the benefit of Degroot was taken up. The resolution was then passed.

The House considered the Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill. The amendment making an appropriation for building additional sloops of war coming up.

Mr. Garnett, of Va., wished to make a few remarks in opposition to raising the naval force to carry on a war against a portion of the country.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said it was not a war measure. The vessels could not be built for eighteen months.

Mr. Morris, of Pa., said if the Federal Government is not to have an army and navy it had better be stripped of all means of defence, and surrender at will to all who attack it.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, said it seemed that every measure was to be opposed as a force or war measure. We are trying to keep the peace, we want an army and navy.

The Committee arose, and a recess was taken till 7 o'clock.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19.—Col. Preston, the Commissioner of South Carolina, addressed the Convention to-day. He speech is pronounced the greatest oratorial effort ever made here, and it excited immense applause. The principal point was that South Carolina having borne years of aggression in the Union had exercised the right of secession and was prepared for resistance to the death. The Union could never be reconstructed by man. No sanctity of human touch could re-unite the severed parts of the North and the South. He expressed full confidence in Virginia, that she would join the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Hall, of Weizel, introduced a resolution declaring that Virginia has a legal right to secede; that the mere election of Lincoln is not just and sufficient ground for such extreme action, but that since a portion of the South has seceded, leaving the border States greatly in the minority in Congress, Virginia should demand additional guarantees and proper amendments to the Constitution, and should present an ultimatum to the Northern States and fix a time beyond which she will not wait, and if they fail to accede to it, Virginia should take steps to secure her just rights out of the Union. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adjourned.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 19.—The Congress has passed a bill for the regulation of the Customs, which admits free of duty, all breadstuffs, provisions, munitions of war, and materials there for living animals, and agricultural products in their natural state; also goods, wares and merchandize from the United States, purchased before the 1st of March, and imported before the 4th of March. Taxes is exempted from the operations of the tariff laws. The news is reliable.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The train with Mr. Lincoln and his party rushed through this town to-day, only stopping for a few minutes, during which time the Mayor made a speech. Mr. Lincoln replied and the crowd enthusiastically cheered.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Missouri has gone overwhelmingly for Union. There will not probably be ten secessionists in the Convention. The average majority of the Union tickets in this country is a little over 4,000.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 19.—The Peace Conference is progressing harmoniously. The prospect now is, that they will not be able to come to a conclusion before the close of the week.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—A Committee leaves here this afternoon for New York, to invite the President elect to visit Boston on his way to Washington.

Arrival of the Fulton.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The steamship Fulton, from Havre and Southampton, has arrived, with London dates to the 6th instant. She has 100 passengers and $117,000 in specie.

The speech of Napoleon gives great dissatisfaction, and the English and French funds have declined in consequence. Consols closed on the 6th at 91 3/8@91 5/8 for money, and 92 1/8@92 for account.

In the English parliament Mr. White offered an amendment to the Queen's address, a paragraph on the subject of reform. It was negatived by 129 to 49.

The *Independence Belge* says that Mantua and Peschiera have been ceded to France for 4,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—The cotton market to-day was steady and quiet, with sales of 5,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The corn markets was steady to-day at full rates. Sugar steady and refining qualities are higher. Coffee very firm. Tea quiet at full rates.

Progress of the President Elect.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—At every station between Albany and this city some exhibition of enthusiasm was made on the passage of the train, and to-day's journey has been a continuous ovation and speech. At Poughkeepsie there was an immense concourse of people.

Mr. Lincoln was welcomed by the Mayor and responded; expressing his gratification at the kind reception and the noble demonstration made in honor of a man who, at this time, is hardly but earnestly represents the majesty of the nation. This reception, like all others emanating from all the different parties, indicates an earnest desire for the preservation of the whole people, without regard to political differences, to save, not the country, because the country will save itself, but to save the institutions of the country. Those institutions, under which, for the last three-quarters of a century, we have grown to be a great, intelligent and happy people—the greatest, most intelligent and happiest on earth. It indicates that the whole people are willing to make common cause for this object; but if, as it must be, some have been successful in the recent election, and some have been beaten; if some are satisfied and some dissatisfied, the defeated party are not in favor of sinking the ship, but are desirous of running it through the voyage in safety, and willing, if they think the people have committed an error in their verdict, to wait in hope of setting it right the next time. I do not say that in the recent election the people did the wrong thing they could. Indeed I don't think they did, but I do say in accepting the great trust committed to me, which I do with the determination to prove worthy of it, I must rely upon the people of the whole country for support, and with their assistance and, even I, humble as I am, cannot fail to carry the ship of State safely through the storm. He again thanked the audience and bade them farewell. After the close of his speech cheer after cheer was offered.

The train made brief stoppages at Fishkill and Peekskill. In response to Judge Nelson's welcome at the latter place, Mr. Lincoln said: Felt I can be only as generously and unanimously sustained as these demonstrations indicate, I shall not fail. I trust that in the course