

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG Monday Afternoon, December 31, 1860.

PRESSES FOR SALE. HAVING purchased new presses we will sell two second-hand Adams presses at a very low price. Apply immediately.

TYPE FOR SALE. LARGE FONT of Brevier type is offered for sale at 15 cents per pound, cash. The type will answer for any country newspaper, but not being of the same cast as those used by us now, we will sell the same in order to make room for others. Apply immediately to GEO. BERGNER & CO.

Buchanan's Ambition. President Buchanan, like other men, has his ambitions and aspirations. If they are very groveling and very contemptible, it is only because all men's ambitions partake of the character of the men themselves. Buchanan's ambition just now is, not to preserve the Union of the States, but to so tamper with the disunionists as to induce them to stay in the Union until after the 4th of March. It is of no moment to him that the temporizing policy to effect this result will only complicate the difficulties by emboldening the traitors. He shrinks from the infamy which a disruption of the Union during his Administration would fasten upon him; while he ignores entirely the fact that this infamy will be augmented an hundred fold if he shall attain his ambition by a line of cowardly policy, which, while it will not permanently avert the evil, will render its ultimate happening the more difficult to avert.

Bread and Disunion. It is well enough not to overlook facts and figures in consideration of the matter of secession or disunion. A correspondent of a New York paper furnishes some very interesting and valuable statistics, which we have not before seen embodied in as effective a shape as found in this correspondent's communication. After referring to the fact that at this time the South Carolinians are taking advantage of the manufactures of the New England States, ordering therefrom all their materials of war—guns, pistols, bowie knives, &c., with which they threaten to enforce their treasonable declarations of disunion, the correspondent glances at the ability of the six cotton States to furnish bread for their own consumption. In 1850, those States raised wheat in the following quantities:

Table with 2 columns: State and Quantity. Alabama... 294,094; Louisiana... 417,000; Florida... 1,027; Mississippi... 187,999; Georgia... 1,088,634; S. Carolina... 1,077,277.

At that time there were 1,820,000 white men in those States requiring bread. Figures are produced to show they consumed 7,200,000 bushels of wheat—nearly three times the amount raised! When 1,700,000 negroes and several millions of cattle and swine were fed, there could not possibly have been a surplus of corn. It will be seen, then, that these States must depend upon foreign States for at least one half their bread. Where is this to come from? Not from Europe, for she is obliged to import from the great West of this Continent—the same quarter whence the cotton States must inevitably draw their supplies. But the Southern Confederacy will impose a duty of 25 per cent. upon Northern products of all kinds.—Very well. Who but the people of this new country will have to pay the additional tax? If they will contentedly bear up under the burden of \$1,000,000 added to the original cost of their bread, certainly we should not take exception. A glance at the census must show the emptiness of the boast of numerical strength in the Cotton Confederacy. In 1850 there were less than 400,000 men between the ages of 20 and 70 years in the six States above mentioned—less than the men of the same age in the single State of Ohio. This, it must be confessed, is rather a sorry showing for a nation that proposes not only to maintain its independence, but to acquire fresh provinces for slavery. When the cotton States have seceded and set up for themselves, they will certainly have undertaken a heavy contract.

THE PRESIDENT INTIMIDATED.—On Saturday, in reply to a western Democrat, who was urging the duty of sending such reinforcement to Maj. Anderson as would insure his safety, Mr. Buchanan replied, "No, I cannot do it. If I did, I should be assassinated right here in the House." The old poltroon!

MR. BUCHANAN again contradicts the very stupid rumor that he proposes to do his duty by reinforcing Maj. Anderson. He says it would tend to irritate the South. On the other hand he don't seem to be at all afraid of irritating the people of Pittsburgh.

Meeting of the Legislature. To-morrow at eleven o'clock the Legislature of Pennsylvania will meet in this city. The House will be called to order by the Clerk, Mr. RAUCH, at eleven o'clock. The Senate will meet at three o'clock, and be called to order by its Speaker, Mr. PALMER. After the list of members has been called over they will at once select their respective Speakers. The following composes the list of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, viz:

- STATE SENATE. 1st District—Philadelphia—Jeremiah Nichols, P., John H. Parker, P., George E. Smith, P., George Connel, P. 2d—Chester and Delaware—Jacob S. Scribner, P. 3d—Montgomery—John Thompson, P. 4th—Bucks—Mahlon Yardley, P. 5th—Lehigh and Northampton—Jeremiah Shindel, D. 6th—Berks—Hiester Clymer, D. 7th—Schuylkill—Robert M. Palmer, P. 8th—Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Henry S. Mott, D. 9th—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—George Landow, P. 10th—Luzerne—W. W. Ketcham, P. 11th—Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren—Isaac Benson, P. 12th—Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—Andrew Gregg, P. 13th—Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia—Franklin Bound, P. 14th—Cumberland, Juniata, Perry and Mifflin—Dr. E. D. Crawford, D. 15th—Dauphin and Lebanon—A. R. Boughter, P. 16th—Lancaster—Wm. Hamilton, P., John Hiestand, P. 17th—York—Wm. H. Welsh, D. 18th—Adams, Franklin and Fulton—A. K. McClure, P. 19th—Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—S. S. Wharton, P. 20th—Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—Louis W. Hall, P. 21st—Indiana and Armstrong—J. E. Meredith, P. 22d—Westmoreland and Fayette—Smith Fuller, P. 23d—Washington and Greene—Geo. V. Lawrence, P. 24th—Allegheny—John P. Penny, P., Elias H. Irish, P. 25th—Beaver and Butler—D. L. Imbrie, P. 26th—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—Jas. H. Robinson, P. 27th—Erie and Crawford—Darwin A. Finney, P. 28th—Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk—K. L. Blood, D. People's party's Senators, 27 Democratic Senators, 6

People's party's majority, 21 (Newly elected members marked with a star.)

- HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Adams—Henry J. Myers, D. Berks—E. Penn Smith, D., Michael P. Boyer, D., Henry B. Rhoads, D. Lancaster—Henry D. White, P., Joseph Hood, P., Michael Ober, P., John M. Stehman, P. York—John Manifold, D., Daniel Rieff, D., Cumberland and Perry—William B. Irvin, P., William Lowther, P. Franklin and Fulton—James R. Brewster, P., James C. Austin, P. Bedford and Somerset—Edward M. Shrock, P., Charles W. Ashoom, P. Huntingdon—Brice X. Blair, P. Blair—James Roller, P. Cambria—Alexander C. Mullen, P. Philadelphia—J. Joseph Caldwell, D. 2. Thomas E. Gaskill, D. 3. Patrick McDonough, D. 4. Robert E. Randall, D. 5. Joseph Moore, Jr., P. 6. Daniel G. Thomas, P. 7. Dr. J. H. Seltzer, P. 8. J. E. Ridgway, P. 9. Henry Dunlap, D. 10. Henry G. Leisinger, D. 11. Isaac A. Sheppard, P. 12. Richard Wilder, P. 13. Wm. D. Morrison, D. 14. Geo. W. H. Smith, D. 15. John F. Preston, P. 16. Thomas W. Duffield, D. 17. Charles F. Abbott, P. Delaware—Chauncy Harvey, P. Chester—William T. Shafer, P., Caleb Pierce, P., Isaac Acker, P. Montgomery—Dr. John H. Hill, D., John Stoneback, D., John Dismant, D. Bucks—Joseph Barnsley, P., Dr. Asher Reily, P. Northampton—Jacob Cope, D., P. F. Eilenberger, D. Lehigh and Carbon—Wm. Butler, D., W. C. Lichtenwallner, D. Monroe and Pike—Charles D. Brodhead, D. Wayne—A. B. Walker, P. Luzerne—Lewis Pugh, P., H. P. Hillman, P. Susquehanna—George T. Frazier, P. Bradford—Henry W. Tracy, P., Dr. C. T. Bliss, P. Lycoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour—Thomas Osterlin, D., Hiram B. Kline, D. Lycoming and Clinton—Wm. H. Armstrong, P. H. C. Bressler, P. Centre—Wm. C. Duncan, P. Mifflin—Adolphus F. Gibboney, P. Union, Snyder and Juniata—Thomas Hayes, P., John J. Patterson, P. Northumberland—Amos T. Bisel, P. Schuylkill—Daniel Koch, P., Henry Huhn, P., Lion Bartholomew, P. Dauphin—William Clark, P., Dr. Lewis Heck, D. Lebanon—Jacob L. Bixler, P. Indiana—James Alexander, P. Armstrong and Westmoreland—J. R. McGonigle, P., James Taylor, P., A. Craig, P. Fayette—John Collins, P. Greene—Patrick Donley, D. Washington—John A. Happer, P., Robert Anderson, P. Allegheny—Kennedy Marshall, P., Thomas Williams, P., Charles L. Goehring, P., William Douglas, P., Alexander H. Burns, P. Beaver and Lawrence—Joseph H. Wilson, P., J. W. Blanchard, P. Butler—W. M. Graham, P., Thomas Robinson, P. Mercer and Venango—George D. Hofius, P., Eliza W. Davis, P. Clarion and Forrest—Wm. Devins, D. Jefferson, Clearfield, McKean and Elk—Isaac G. Gordon, P., Samuel M. Lawrence, P., Crawford and Warren—Hiram Butler, P., E. Cowan, P. Erie—Henry Teller, P., Gideon J. Bal, P. Potter and Tioga—S. B. Elliott, P., B. B. Strang, P. People's Party 71; Democrats 29.

REAPPORTIONMENT. People's Democrats. Senate 71 29 House of Representatives 27 69

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—In a recent speech, President Felton of Harvard University, humorously referred to woman's rights, and said that the best speech ever delivered on this subject was by a woman named Sojourner Truth, at a Convention in Worcester. She said, if women want more rights, why don't they take them, and not make a linkum about it. Nothing could be added to this argument.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1860.

A good story is told in reference to the first interview between the President and the South Carolina Commissioners. On Friday (yesterday) they were all at the White House, accompanied by their Secretary. They were received by Mr. Buchanan, not the President, but the interview soon became of such a formal character, that the embassy and the Executive found it necessary to turn the key in the door of the chamber, in order to prevent the entrance of all intruders. In the meantime, as Friday was the regular Cabinet meeting occasion, the different Secretaries began to make their appearance in the entries and anti-chambers of the Executive Mansion, but Mr. Buchanan was invisible. Closeted with a delegation of rebels, he forgot the hour of his engagement with his legal advisers, who were left staring at each other in the entries and chambers aforesaid, the President not deeming it prudent to permit one of them to be present at his interview with a band of self-outlawed rebels. His old friend Black, who has been serving him so faithfully during the four years of his unrighteous reign, felt the slight, but did not dare to express the feeling. Toucey looked alarmed and fidgeted uneasily, for fear some new development or another conscience stricken devil had confessed his guilt, and thus divulged some of the many speculations by which the Secretary of the Navy has been able to enrich himself at the expense of the government. Floyd was equally uneasy, thinking perhaps that the President was engaged with a delegation from Virginia, come to Washington to warn him against his Secretary of War, and inform him of his speculations while Governor of the Old Dominion. Tompson, of the Interior Department, was engaged with his fingers and his fancies, driving a thousand speculations by which to "put money in his purse." In fact, these forlorn Secretaries looked the very picture of despair, until the doors of the audience chamber opened and out walked the veritable South Carolina Commissioners, all of whom are said to have passed the members of the Cabinet with a contemptuous refusal of recognition, concluding that when their Master could not trust them they were unworthy of their courteous salutation by the representatives of the power of South Carolina. I only mention this fact, or rather describe this incident, to show you that there is neither friendship or confidence between the President and the members of his Cabinet. Each is suspicious of the other—each denies the other the least confidence, simply because both are corrupt, vacillating and depraved.

A rumor was current during this afternoon that there was "dreadful times" in the Cabinet, and that Floyd, of the War, Toucey, of the Navy, and Thompson, of the Interior Department, had resigned. It was very generally known that there had been a row at the White House, growing out of the patriotic conduct of Anderson, in Charleston harbor. The Secretary of War had made the unwarranted proposition to order Anderson back to Fort Moultrie, and thus disgrace him before the country and the world, for having conducted himself in a discreet and soldierly manner. The President sternly resisted this proposal, and hence the resignations. But on inquiry I found that only John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, had resigned. He is said to have retired with a flourish peculiar to one of the F. F. V., and the self conviction that after him would come the deluge. And that deluge has come, indeed, in the shape of the most disgraceful developments. It is now first made known that Floyd, as Secretary of War, has been disposing of the public property to the citizens of Southern States, at the most ruinous prices.—This property was in the shape of implements and munitions of war. To certain citizens of the State of Georgia, he sold, some three weeks since, 15,000 muskets at \$250 per hundred.—He is also accused of having supplied certain parties in Charleston with other arms and ammunition at prices equally ruinous. Like Howell Cobb, Floyd leaves the finances of his department in the most confused condition, and you need not be disappointed if you hear of immense defalcations in that quarter even before you receive this letter. Alluding to defalcations reminds me of an incident connected with the purloined Indian bonds and securities. Yesterday Mr. Buchanan discovered that his agents, the celebrated bankers Riggs & Co., of this city, had purchased for him and placed in his possession \$6,000 of the missing bonds. The whole town is laughing at the loss of the old miser, who is almost frantic with rage at his loss. It is a well known fact that Mr. Buchanan has become insane on the subject of money, a perfect Shylock seeking profits and pay in every quarter. Poor old man, what a dim and dreary future is before him.

It is generally admitted now that among the first acts of Abraham Lincoln, will be to call an extra session of Congress. In that event, the complexion of affairs in the House would be somewhat changed, and entirely new officers be elected, viz: Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Door-keepers and the change in the innumerable subordinates necessary to carry on the business of the House. If secession should extend beyond South Carolina, and all the cotton States retire from the Union, the Republicans would have a decided majority in such an extra session. Even if the rebellion and treason in the South did not extend beyond South Carolina, it is not certain that the South Americans will go with the Southern fire-eaters, merely to continue the excitements and increase the prejudices into which the people have wandered. But be this as it may, it is very generally admitted that there will be an extra session of Congress called by Abraham Lincoln, after he is inaugurated President of the United States.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!! ENVELOPES!!! 200,000 Envelopes in Store! The largest stock ever offered in this city, comprising ALL SIZES, STYLES and COLORS, and cannot be surpassed for LOW PRICES and GOOD QUALITY. BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 51 Market Street.

Latest by Telegraph.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the late Secretary of War, explaining the reasons why he gave certain acceptances to Russell, Majors & Co., justifying his course in doing so and inviting an investigation into all his official acts. Mr. BOOCOCK (Va.) moved that the committee to investigate the abstraction of the Indian trust bonds. Mr. CURTIS (Iowa.) opposed this course. Mr. BOOCOCK said Mr. Curtis could appear as a witness before the committee, and briefly contended that the communication should take that direction, as the Secretary of War says he has been complicated to some extent as a party to the question before the committee. Mr. CURTIS denied that he had offered himself as a witness, and remarked that the Secretary had made a contract with Russell, Major & Co., without authority of law, to the prejudice of other parties. Mr. GROW (Pa.) raised a point of order that the Secretary of War had no authority by law to communicate with the House, at his will. Mr. BOOCOCK said the question came too late. When a public officer believes himself falsely implicated in an improper transaction, he has the right to come here and ask for an investigation. THE SPEAKER said it did not appear to him that while it is made the duty of the President to transmit communications, the heads of Departments could not do so. Mr. CLEMENS (Va.) referred to the act of 1808 to show that it is expressly provided that the Secretary of War shall have the right to make communications in regard to contracts. Mr. GROW (Pa.) did not consider that the law was applicable to this case. The communication was referred to the select committee on the abstraction of the bonds. SENATE.—Mr. POWELL (Ky.) reported from the Committee of 13 that the Committee had not been able to agree on any general plan of adjustment, and asked that the journal of the Committee be printed. Mr. DONOLAS (Ill.) said that he wished to speak on the subject. Postponed till Wednesday. Mr. CRITTENDEN asked that the Senate set apart the same day for the consideration of a joint resolution to be offered by him. Made the special order for Wednesday. Mr. WILSON (Mass.) offered a resolution of inquiry, that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what disposal had been made of the arms made at the National Armories; if any had been sold; if so, at what price, and to whom; and what amount is now in the Arsenal, and how protected.

The Alabama Commissioner Makes a Seclusion Speech in Missouri.

St. Louis, December 30. A special dispatch to the "Republican," from Jefferson City, states that Mr. Cooper, the Commissioner from Alabama, made a strong seclusion speech last night in the Hall of the House of Representatives. He said that he did not believe that in a commercial or industrial point of view the Southern States would be the losers in case of a disruption of the government. He said the South did not desire to reopen the African slave trade. His remarks were occasionally applauded. A meeting was then held in the Senate chamber to consider the suggestions of Mr. Cooper. On motion of Mr. Pearson, late Breckinridge candidate for Lieutenant Governor, John Hyer, Senator from Dent county, took the chair. Mr. Parsons further moved that Col. Ballou of Benton county be Secretary. Mr. Ballou declined. He said that he could not approve of any measure tending to secession. He would stay in the Union until he was forced out of it. There was yet hope that matters might be amicably adjusted. The resolution was adopted stating that during the coming session the Legislature could express its opinions officially upon the questions now distracting the Union and furnish the Gov. of Alabama a copy of such resolutions on the subject as the General Assembly may adopt.—The Assembly meets to-morrow. Major Harris, Gen. Price and Col. Ballou are the most prominent candidates for the Speakership of the House, but it is doubtful whether either can be elected. The Republican urges that no secessionist should be elected speaker, but recommends the passage of an act early in the session—calling a convention of commissioners from the slave States at Baltimore, to state explicitly the grievances and aggressions of the North.

Arrival of the Steamer North America.

PORTLAND, Dec. 31. The steamer North America, with Queens-town dates to the 21st, arrived at this port this morning. The steamer Glasgow had arrived out. The negotiations for the evacuation of Gaeta, having failed, the bombardment would recommence on the 19th. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the English prisoners Dornear, Beverly and Anderson, and three French officers have been massacred by the Chinese. The information is given as certain. The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph have determined to keep the concern afloat with the hope that something favorable may happen. The London Times city article of Thursday evening says funds opened at a decline of 3d and subsequently experienced a further fall owing to the unsatisfactory news of affairs at Bombay and the depression of the Paris bourse confused with the intimations given by Austria that she must either sell Venice or prepare for war in the Spring.

News by Overland Express.

FORT KARNERY, Dec. 31. The C. O. C. and P. P. Express passed here at half past one, P. M. When the coach was at Salt Lake City the weather was very cold. It was reported that one driver had frozen to death beyond Laramie. DENVER CITY, Dec. 27.—Christmas passed off here in jollity and good humor. Only two or three fights occurred, and no weapons were used. The day was more like fourth of July than midwinter. The secession news produced a little sensation. A shooting affray took place at Carmon City a few days ago. One man was wounded. Recent arrivals from San Juan report a vast extent of country, with placer diggings, that would arise from the consideration that a new slave State was conceded to them, and that if they did not believe that it was such a concession it would only aggravate the difficulty. Extreme Southern men opposed it because it did not reach the root of the difficulty, which they frankly declared could only be settled by providing for the protection of slavery in future acquisitions of territory. It is proper to state that the rest of the Republicans, and the Union men of the border States, voted for these propositions of Mr. Adams from a desire to make all concessions they could consistent with non-compliance, that there may be no question as to their position as earnest friends of the Union. The conduct of Major Anderson is universally commended by Northern men of all parties, and by Union men from the border States. Postmaster General Holt to-day ordered war-

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of the Secretary of War.

Extraordinary Ultimatum of the South Carolina Commissioners.

The Admission of New Mexico, with or without Slavery, Recommended.

Seizure of a Revenue Cutter by the South Carolinians.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SLAVER BONITA RESCUED BY A CHARLESTON MOB.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. The Cabinet have just adjourned, after a protracted session of six hours. The affairs at Charleston were the subject under consideration. Secretary Floyd stated to the President, in writing, that unless Major Anderson was withdrawn from Fort Sumpter he could not remain in the Cabinet. Secretaries Thompson and Thomas were understood to entertain the same view, but the events of the day changed their minds somewhat. The President determined, after full deliberation, not to withdraw Major Anderson, and Mr. Floyd's resignation was therefore accepted. Secretary Floyd's resignation is explained as follows:—The South Carolina Commissioners demanded, as an ultimatum, the withdrawal of all the federal forces from the Charleston forts. The President was willing to restore the status quo, besides disclaiming Major Anderson's course, but would not concede the demand to withdraw all the forces. The issue in Cabinet was upon this point, Mr. Floyd taking sides with the Commissioners' demand, and the Executive opposing it, and hence Mr. Floyd resigned. Among the persons named as Mr. Floyd's successor is Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, who has been in confidential consultation with the President for several days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1860. The federal capital was in a state of unwonted quiet all day until five this afternoon. The movements of the South Carolina Commissioners ceased to attract much attention, a visit to the Capitol, and paying their respects to Speaker Pennington and other dignitaries, being all that they did of a public character. They were all day without a dispatch from the seat of trouble, which fact they attributed to an intention of the President, nor is it likely they will from present appearances.

The Cabinet was holding a protracted session was all of public interest that was occurring. In short, there was nothing exciting or alarming going on, on the street or in private councils, when suddenly the town, at the hour above mentioned, was set into another blaze of excitement by a report coming through trustworthy channels, that Mr. Floyd Secretary of War, Mr. Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, had all resigned, on the ground, as was alleged, that the President had refused to order Major Anderson to return with his forces to Fort Moultrie. So current and apparently reliable was the rumor, that Senators, representatives, the South Carolina Commissioners, and many others having access to well informed circles, reiterated it, and generally expressed a belief that it was the fact.

After investigation, however, at headquarters, the report was found to be true only so far as Secretary Floyd was concerned, and that Messrs. Thompson and Thomas still retained their places. It is known, however, that a serious division exists in the Cabinet, and a break up may at almost any hour be anticipated. Recent and highly important intelligence from the South, received by the government, may precipitate the event. The people, government, officials and non-officials, are all at sea, and as it were in a whirlwind, in the federal capital at this moment, and no one can foretell what astounding events may transpire from hour to hour.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just received a dispatch from Charleston, stating that the revenue cutter in the port of Charleston had been seized by the authorities, and that the captain, who is a native of Charleston, had resigned. This intelligence was immediately communicated to the Cabinet. The Navy Department at two o'clock received a dispatch from Lieut. James P. Foster, commanding the revenue Bonita, which was carried into Charleston, stating that his prisoner, the captain of the slave, had been taken before a State Judge by writ of *habeas corpus*, that the Judge remanded the prisoner to his custody on the ground that he had no jurisdiction, and that on his way to the Bonita with his prisoner he had been taken by force from his custody by a mob. Every hour complicates affairs in Charleston more and more. The people of that city seem determined to precipitate an issue with the Government.

The policy to be pursued by the administration in regard to the military movements in Charleston harbor, and the further measures to be adopted in reference to the South Carolina Commissioners, are still subjects of Cabinet discussion, which now hold daily and protracted sessions. It is understood that not only the Commissioners, but the entire Southern delegations here, demand the withdrawal of Major Anderson from Fort Sumpter. A portion of the Cabinet are inclined to the same view. I have good reason to believe, however, that the President will not accede to this demand. While he admits that Major Anderson, in his recent movement, was acting without special instructions to that effect, he feels that the subsequent events preclude the possibility of restoring them to the status quo. The President is determined to do everything in his power to avoid collision.

The House Committee of thirty three to-day voted to recommend an enabling act to admit New Mexico as a State, with or without slavery as she may elect. The proposition received the votes of all the Republicans present except Washburne, Tappan, Kellogg, Morrill and Robinson. Mr. Washburne declared that it was an offering of a new slave State and two United States Senators to appease Southern wrath; a proposition to create a State without people to strengthen slavery; that the Territory had not to exceed seven hundred white people who were natives of the United States; that it would be unjust to the old States to admit her as a State though she came as a free State, and that the only merit the measure could possibly have to pacificate the South would arise from the consideration that a new slave State was conceded to them, and that if they did not believe that it was such a concession it would only aggravate the difficulty. Extreme Southern men opposed it because it did not reach the root of the difficulty, which they frankly declared could only be settled by providing for the protection of slavery in future acquisitions of territory. It is proper to state that the rest of the Republicans, and the Union men of the border States, voted for these propositions of Mr. Adams from a desire to make all concessions they could consistent with non-compliance, that there may be no question as to their position as earnest friends of the Union.

The conduct of Major Anderson is universally commended by Northern men of all parties, and by Union men from the border States. Postmaster General Holt to-day ordered war-

boats to be drawn in favor of the mail boats in South Carolina for about thirty thousand dollars, being the balance to the credit of the department deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, this amounting to the postal service all accrued funds in that succeeding State.

Arrival of the Steamer Kangaroo. SASSY Hook, Dec. 31. The steamer Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 19th, via Queenstown on the 21st, for New York, has passed this point. The Kangaroo brings the mails, there being no other steamer, and 11,000 pounds in specie. The Royal mail steamship Kangaroo arrived out on the 17th.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales of Monday and Tuesday amounted to 30,000 bales including 15,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market is active and advancing from America caused an advance of 1/2 cent in the price of the raw cotton. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols are quoted at 93 1/2 @ 98 1/2 for account ex dividend. The money market is unchanged. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs are quiet, with an advancing tendency on all qualities. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour firm and advanced 6d; wheat advanced 2d; corn firm and 6 @ 11 higher. European affairs are unchanged. No confirmation of the recent China news has been received.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions dull; beef dull; pork dull; bacon heavy; lard quiet at 70s. Produce—sugar quiet, coffee quiet, rice steady, rosin dull at 45 @ 51; turpentine spirits dull at 32s. LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs firm and advanced 1/2 for both wheat and flour. Sugar quiet, coffee steady. There is little inquiry and prices are weak. Rice dull; prices easier; but quotations unchanged.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4; P. C. Erie 3 3/4 @ 3 1/2 discount; N. Y. Central 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4.

Preparations for War in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Boston, Dec. 29. There is no disguising the fact that Massachusetts is ready to respond promptly to any demand made upon her for troops to sustain the Union and the laws. I learn to-day, from the highest authority, that seven thousand troops can be put in marching order on twenty-four hours' notice, and that one hundred and forty-five thousand men are enrolled in the militia of this State. Of this number twenty thousand could be easily mustered. The financial resources of Massachusetts were never in better condition for such an emergency, and the people are enthusiastic to be enrolled. Adjutant General Abbott, of New Hampshire, arrived here this afternoon from Washington, and left immediately for Concord, with the intention of recommending to Governor Goodwin that the Granite State be immediately put upon a war footing. Considerable excitement exists in consequence of the reports that the muskets removed from the Springfield Armory have been distributed over the South. Mr. Whitney, Collector of this Port, late Superintendent of the Armory at Springfield, returned from there to-night, having been there, it is supposed, with reference to the report from Washington that twenty thousand muskets have recently been taken from the armory and sold to Virginia.

The feeling is deep and not to be misinterpreted. There is no making the fact that Massachusetts is in earnest in this crisis. The merchants are plucky, and the name of Anderson is uppermost in every conversation.

The Five Millions Loan. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. Certain parties in New York have proposed to take the remainder of the five millions loan over three millions, but the particulars have not yet been received here. It was said, however, at the Treasury department to-day, that the whole amount would probably be realized in the course of a week, when the requisitions of the various disbursing officers would be met. The congressmen are among those arrangements have not yet been settled.

The Alabama Convention. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 31. The Federation says that the majority in the Alabama convention in favor of co-operation is from 10 to 15. Married. On the 30th of December, by Rev. James Loder, Mr. JOHN H. BINGHAM and Miss MARY A. ROBERTS, both of Harrisburg. On the 25th inst., by the Rev. T. K. AVERY, FRANK A. MURRAY, of Harrisburg, to CLARA KRABER, daughter of Samuel M. Kramer, of Union Deposit, Daup. in county.

Died. This morning, at the residence of his mother, THOMAS P. GREENAWALT. The relatives and friends repaired to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Lebanon Courier please copy.

New Advertisements. FOR SALE. FIFTY BARRELS APPLES. THIRTY BARRELS SWEET CIDER. Enquire at BOAS & FOSTER'S WAREHOUSE, State and Canal Street. J. N. CLARE.

LOST.—On Thursday last, a MUFF of dark mink skin. It has a white string in each ear and a small piece of yellow silk sewed on the inside of a mark. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. THIS OFFICE.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT. TO ALL WHO WANT IT. SEND your address, with three cent postage stamp, to I. M. MILLER, Pa. Newville, Pa.

NOTICE.—The Ordinance in relation to the firing of guns, crackers, &c., within the City limits, will be strictly enforced throughout this evening and night. All city police officers are hereby directed, and the constables requested, to arrest, or report, every person found violating the said Ordinance, within the limits, in order that they may be dealt with in strict conformity with the provisions of the said Ordinance. WM. H. K. NER, Mayor.

TO RENT.—From the 1st of April next, a THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING AND OFFICE in Second street, opposite the Governor's residence. Enquire next door of MR. A. BURNET.

THE ATTENTION OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND STRANGERS visiting the City is called to the large and first assortment of Letter, Note and Cap Papers, Envelopes, Pens and Holders, Ink, Inkstands, Pencils, Writing Sand, Blotting Board, and a full variety of all kinds of STATIONERY; which for price and quality cannot be excelled, at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 51 Market Street. d29

FOR RENT.—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on Walnut street near Fifth. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. R. EBY, 426-1st St.

FOR SALE. FROM ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF BONDS. Also, from Ten to Fifty shares of Harrisburg Gas Stock, by C. O. ZIMMERMAN, No. 28 South Second Street.