

such question for itself, is no more or less, in substance, than an appeal to the sword.

**Resolved,** That so long as the State of South Carolina stands in an attitude of declared rebellion against this Government, with arms in her hands to resist the authority of the laws, it would be incompatible with the dignity of this Commonwealth, and her just pride as a member of this Confederacy, to treat with that State upon any question touching the performance of our duties under the Constitution of the United States.

**Resolved,** That while the people of Pennsylvania, in common with those of other of the free States, have just cause of complaint that the rights of American citizens under the Constitution have been denied to themselves in some of the slave States, they protest against the untruthful assumption that they have, in any way, broken their covenant faith towards the people of any portion of this Union; that they are satisfied with the Constitution as it is, and will continue to stand by and observe all its provisions, and that while they are ever ready of their own free will and without regard to menace from any quarter, to redress any wrong which may be fairly imputed to them, with a spirit of justice and with the magnanimity which becomes the people of a great and powerful State, they will expect and insist that every other State of this Union shall do the same.

**Resolved,** That secession is revolution, and its inevitable consequence war; that the integrity of the Union must be maintained and defended at all hazards and under all circumstances, and that upon this question the people of Pennsylvania will be, as they ever have been, a united people.

**ARMSTRONG** offered the following: **Resolved,** That the Judiciary Committee be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire whether there is any law in force in Pennsylvania which conflicts with her constitutional obligations to the government of the United States, or which prevents or obstructs the due execution within her jurisdiction of any law of the United States; and if there be any such law to report a bill for its modification or repeal.

**Mr. HILL** moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed for the present; which was agreed to.

**Mr. BALL** rose to a personal explanation. He had been congratulated by numerous friends upon his contemplated accession to the position of chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. To relieve him from embarrassment he requested the SPEAKER to state whether such action was really proposed.

The SPEAKER replied that it was the intention to place **Mr. BALL** at the head of the committee named.

**Mr. BALL** wished the SPEAKER to excuse him.

The SPEAKER promised to take the request into consideration.

The House then adjourned.

## The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1861.

O. BARKETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

We publish this morning a number of veto messages, sent to the Legislature yesterday by the Governor, of bills passed at the close of last session.

**Governor Morgan**, of New York, in his annual message to the Legislature, recommends the repeal of the Personal Liberty act of that State, and that other States do the same. He also encourages members of Congress of New York to give ready support to any just and honorable settlement. While the Republican Governor of New York is thus raising his voice in behalf of compromise, the Republican Legislature of Pennsylvania is preparing to adopt a series of resolutions looking towards coercion, as if for the express purpose of defeating any measures of peaceful adjustment that may be proposed at Washington. No disposition has as yet been manifested even to institute an examination into the act of 1847, to ascertain whether it is not calculated to embarrass or obstruct the capture of runaway negroes; but, with an infatuation that is unaccountable, the majority seem possessed with the weak delusion that this Union can be preserved by mustering and equipping an army of militia.

**The Question of Force.**

Should a number of the Southern States declare their desire to withdraw from the Union, it would present an entirely different question from that involved in the attempted secession of a single State. As far as the Administration of the general government is concerned, it has certain duties to perform from which it cannot flinch. It must protect the property of the Federal Government from assault. It has no power to recognize any State as out of the Union. But it may become a serious question for the determination of Congress and the people whether they will attempt to preserve the Union by force—whether force can do it, and, if it can, whether it would be worth preserving by such means.

Our government is entirely one of public opinion. It is fresh in the recollection of every one that the Republican party made a great outcry about the attempt of the Administration to force a constitution upon the unwilling people of Kansas; and this charge still figures in their bill of indictment against the present Administration.

If it was a great crime to force an objectionable constitution upon Kansas, is it not a much greater crime to force an odious government upon the protesting citizens of sovereign States at the mouth of the cannon and the point of the bayonet? Is not the sacred principle of self-government as much violated in attempting to fasten upon the people of the States a government which they desire to escape from, as in attempting to impose an unpopular constitution upon the people of a territory?

Suppose that the people of a territory belonging to the United States should refuse to form a constitution and make application for

admission into the Union, where would Congress derive power to force them to assume the position of a State? The will of the people is so absolutely law, that a territory might refuse to come into the Union, after it had acquired sufficient population to make two or three States; and it could not be dragged into the Union. Congress could not make a constitution for it, and force the people to adopt such constitution. As force cannot be applied to a territory without destroying the freedom of its citizens, how can it be applied to States, without undermining the foundations of our Republican system of government.

The reply of the President to the South Carolina commissioners is said to have been exceedingly distasteful to those gentlemen; and in consequence of the position taken by the Administration, they will make no further attempts at negotiation. The President has determined to protect the property of the Government at Charleston at all hazards, and to collect the revenue. The Collector having resigned his commission under the United States, a nomination has been made and sent to the Senate for confirmation, to supply this vacancy.

We believe all who desire the continuance of the Union will cordially approve of the decision of the President, and those members of his Cabinet who sustain him in his refusal to condemn, at command of the "South Carolina Commissioners," the conduct of Maj. Anderson in abandoning Fort Moultrie. If South Carolina has taken violent possession of government property, seized a United States Revenue Cutter, proclaimed defiance to the General Government, and sent Ambassadors to Washington not to negotiate but to demand, she has commenced war upon the rest of the States and placed herself in the attitude of a common enemy. We hope the Administration will temper its forbearance with justice and wisdom, and promptly exert every legal power to preserve the honor and permanency of all "the stars and stripes." In this course every patriotic hand should be raised to sustain the President, whether he be called upon to protect the public property against those abolition marauders who would seize the Arsenal at St. Louis, or those on the other extreme, who would dare to capture a National vessel and tear down its flag. If any member of the Cabinet prefers serving a section to serving the whole country, the President will meet with no loss in the withdrawal of such an adviser from his councils.

## THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

Judge Joel Parker, of the Cambridge Law School, an eminent jurist of Massachusetts, has published a letter in the Boston Journal (Republican) of Friday, pronouncing the Personal Liberty bill of that State clearly unconstitutional. The Journal itself ably advocates the repeal of the law in question. It candidly says:

"The question put to the people of Massachusetts this day is: Will you help your enemies or your friends? or, broader and deeper still, will you preserve the Union or destroy it? We believe that the repeal of this Personal Liberty bill in Massachusetts will be followed by like action in other States. We believe that single act, without other concessions, and without the slave States, as to place those States under their control, and that nothing short of it will do it, and therefore that union or disunion depends more upon the action of Massachusetts than upon that of South Carolina."

**PUBLIC MEETING IN RICHMOND, VA.**

A public meeting of the citizens of Richmond was held on the 27th ult., to consider the condition of the country. It is described by the Enquirer as one of the largest and most respectable gatherings ever held in that city, and many of the first men in the place took part in the proceedings. We publish below the resolutions adopted, with the remark that, although commanding the support of a majority of the persons present, they were opposed by a very large minority, who favored those of a more ultra character, and more favorable to immediate secession. The Enquirer says:

The speeches were able, positive, determined and sometimes eloquent. **Mr. Crenshaw**, **Mr. Patton** and **Mr. Aylett**, in their opposition to the report of the committee, enlisted the sympathy and support, if not of the majority of the meeting, yet of a minority so large that it robbed their defeat of all appearance of a spirit of submission to Lincoln on the part of the meeting.

The speeches of these gentlemen would have undoubtedly defeated the report of the committee, had not Judge John Robertson—a member of the committee, and one of the fathers of disunion—come to the rescue of the committee. Hundreds thought that if Judge Robertson supported the report, there could be no fears of its not going far enough to make the country understand that Richmond was for disunion.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the meeting:

1st. That we approve of the call of a State Convention, for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as are necessary to secure the rights of the State in the existing Confederacy or out of it, and, in the event of the dissolution of our Union, to provide for her assuming her just share of the debts and obligations, and for securing her just share of the property, privileges and monuments of the United States.

2d. That we reprobate, in the strongest terms, as wholly unjustifiable, any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to coerce a seceding State, and declare that such attempt will, in our opinion, lead to war between the North and South, and entail unparalleled calamities upon both.

3d. That we deprecate the commencement of hostilities by any seceding State for the purpose of capturing forts in her Territory, before the formation of a new Confederacy, should one be adopted, unless, in the opinion of such State, such hostilities be essential to her safety; and hold that the question of peace or war, involving, as it does, the rights and safety of all, should be committed to the General Government of such Confederacy. And that a retention of military posts, for a limited time, by the United States Government, within the Territory of a seceding State, no more stains her honor than the continued occupation of British posts within our Territory, after the Revolution, tarnished the honor of the old Confederation.

**RECONSTRUCTING THE GOVERNMENT.**

The Boston Courier discusses, at some length, the comparative disadvantages which would be experienced by the North and the South in the event of a breaking up of the Confederacy, and it also ventures to look in the face the question of a reconstruction, after the Union shall have been broken in pieces. The article concludes as follows:

But we have sometimes endeavored to glance at the probable aspect of affairs, beyond disunion, and to conceive especially of the com-

parative position of New England, in case of a final reinstatement of the government. There are certainly conflicting interests between the slave States, even more than between the North and the South. In reality, between the latter there are none. Still, greater common interests would undoubtedly induce all the slave States eventually, if not immediately, to come together. There are obvious motives to promote a union between the South and the West, and between both and the Middle States. In case of a reinauguration, therefore, of the United States, after dissolution, and if no civil war intervene, we cannot but apprehend that New England—which is generally regarded, out of her own borders, at least, as the source of the quarrel—will find herself made the scape-goat in its eventual settlement. If it ever comes to such a shaking up of the elements, it is only too probable that there will be found the basis for a general combination against her. It is forebodingly already, in a caucus summoned at Washington of "conferential members." The invitation, we are told, is limited to members from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Arkansas, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. New England is left out; and, though members from New York are in the same situation, those may believe who can that New York, as a State, will not take care to be in any final arrangement for the settlement of national affairs.

But if the Union be broken, which there seems too little prospect, indeed, of avoiding, and after a final compromise of the slavery question, it should be renewed, which we are confident would be the case, since every predominant motive and interest of each State and the whole would tend to reunion—a very important consideration arises now, as to what should be the relations of New England, under the new Constitution. There is reason certainly to believe that she might be admitted only as a single State, with two Senators, instead of twelve. She would thus lose a considerable portion of her present political power, though placed as a State on a par with New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in population and dignity. With such an arrangement, the anti-slavery agitation would be effectually brought to its close. If she did not accept these conditions, she might be left out altogether, though we fear this result would not tend to compose controversies among her own citizens. In such an event, neither she, nor philanthropy, would gain anything.

Whether considerations like these tend to encourage that "stiffening up," which certain politicians and fanatics among us recommend so strongly, our readers can tell. Again we say, New England must be the loser in such a course, and while the only reason of her exclusion, of patriotism, of moral principle, of Christian charity, and of enlightened self-interest, claim of her to do her duty to the country, as well as to herself, and thus to save, if possible, both.

**THE CENTRAL CONFEDERACY.**

The Senators and Representatives from the border States have all (with the exception, it is said, of Senator Pearce, of Maryland), signed a call for the Convention to be called at Baltimore in February. Many think that this is the initiative step towards the formation of a central confederacy, as the easiest way for reconstructing this government. The Constitution, amended to suit the South, can be adopted, and the entire machinery of government set going, and the States can be admitted as they come forward, and the New Englanders can come in or remain out.

**GEN. WOOL ON THE CRISIS.**

The Troy (N. Y.) Times contains two letters from Gen. Wool, taking grounds in favor of the Union, and in favor of sustaining Anderson in his position in Fort Sumpter. He declares that if Fort Sumpter be surrendered to the secessionists, in twenty days two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of the traitors from Charleston.

Fort Sumpter is three and three-eighths miles from Charleston, one and one-eighths miles from Fort Moultrie, three-quarters of a mile to the nearest land, one and three-eighths miles to Fort Johnson, and two and five-eighths miles to Castle Pinckney. The last named fort is one mile from the town, and Fort Johnson is two and a quarter miles from the town. These measurements are correct, being taken from the latest surveys made by the United States coast survey.

**THE JEWS AND THE CRISIS.**

The Jewish Messenger of December 28th, makes a strong editorial appeal to the Israelites in the United States to observe the 4th instant as a day of prayer for the preservation of the Union. We regret that our space forbids us to give the article referred to in full, but the following paragraphs will afford the reader a good idea of the whole:

"As Israelites, we have still weightier inducements to join with our fellow-citizens in observing this day of prayer. The Union, for whose prosperity we ask Divine aid, has been the source of happiness for our ancestors and ourselves. Under the protection of the freedom guaranteed us by the Constitution, we have lived in the enjoyment of full and perfect equality with our fellow-citizens, we are enabled to worship the Supreme according to the dictates of conscience, we can maintain the position to which our abilities entitle us, without our religious opinions being an impediment to advancement.

"This Republic was the first to recognize our claims to absolute equality with men of whatever religious denomination. Here we can sit, 'each under his vine and fig tree, with none to make him afraid.' The perpetuity of the national existence of this Republic being imperiled, let us then, right heartily join our fellow-citizens in observing this day of prayer and humiliation. Let us assemble in our respective synagogues, and pour forth in unison our heartfelt supplications, that the Almighty may restore harmony and good will among all the people of this land, and so govern the intellects of those in authority that they may be inspired with wisdom to secure a pacific settlement of whatever difficulties may exist in any section of the country.

**A COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS NOMINATED BY THE SENATE FOR CHARLESTON HARBOR.—PRIVATE ADVISERS FROM CHARLESTON OF WAREHOUSE PREPARATIONS.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Many persons found it impossible to obtain admittance to the Senate galleries to-day, they being crowded as early as 10 o'clock this morning. In addition to the oratorical attraction, it was thought the President would transmit the anticipated message relative to the state of affairs in South Carolina. This, however, has necessarily been delayed, owing to certain pressing questions.

Instead of the message, however, the President sent an important nomination for collector of the revenue in the neighborhood of Charleston harbor! The name of the individual is believed to be Wm. McIntire, of Pennsylvania, although others say he is of New York. The former is probably the more correct.

The Republican Senators desired to go into executive session on the subject, but this was resisted by the other side, and an adjournment was carried by the Democrats present, with the exception of Messrs. Bigler, Latham and Powell. It is not certain, according to present appearances, that McIntire will be confirmed. This nomination is considered in the highest degree important, and as foreshadowing the future operations of the administration.

Private accounts from Charleston state that a thousand negroes are engaged in the erection of fortifications in the harbor. The channels leading to Fort Sumpter have been obstructed by sunken vessels and the buoys have been removed. Governor Pickens has received offers of ten thousand volunteers without the State, and who are ready to march at a moment's warning.

**ANTECEDENTS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.—A Tart Communication.**—Somebody, who evidently knows what he is writing about, contributes to the Boston Courier the following article on that arch agitator and traitor, Wendell Phillips:

The cool impudence with which Wendell Phillips assumes to be "a child of the Pilgrims," the representative of Endicott and Winthrop, of Sewall and Quincy, of Hancock and Adams, and Otis, gives us "right to inquire," and makes it important we should know who he is. The son of a highly respectable father, whose name the citizens of Boston delighted to honor, and whose memory this "snobish son" does not hesitate to calumniate in his sweeping abuse of all Boston's Mayors, he passed the first years of his life in the acquisition of decent learning. After passing a proper period in the study of those laws he is now so ready to vilify while under their protection, and so ready to call upon when in danger, he swore to support the Constitution of the United States, now, in his judgment, a "compact with hell," and the Constitution of Massachusetts, and was duly authorized to put up a sign as a counselor and attorney-at-law. Never reaching the position of "a third-rate lawyer," some means of support became necessary to him.

This "brief of brothers" determined to attain this end, and "borrow consequence from married wealth," with a death in expectation. "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft a-gley," and his expectation disappointed. He has a discordant grind of the hand-organ seems to have seized his temper. For a while this lawyer "broke down" below the level of a "cotton clerk," and began to frequent the booths where Pillsbury, Foster, and our own Merry Andrew were in the wont to let off their tragic comedies. He beat the drum and took the fortress before each performance, and was occasionally allowed a part, and, failing this, he could draw deep inspiration from the wisdom, and comfort from the love, of the Abbeys—Kelly and Foster—and play Punch to their Juddys. In such sweet communion this "disgrace to his fathers" soon became such an adept in blasphemy, scurrility, and many minor blemishes, that the Kellys and Fosters bolted, and he was left to "strut and fret his hour" in the presence of negroes, who, smarting under supposed wrongs, may be pardoned for smiling at his denunciations of his own race, even while despising the denunciations. Knowing, as they do, that it is "a foul bird that soils its own nest," they have used him, but seldom. This thing, "who never added a dollar, much less an idea, to the wealth of the city," has cost it quite too many dollars in protecting him from the righteous consequences of his own acts. No living man can point out a thing done or attempted by him not deserving of general condemnation. A "common scold" of general denunciation, a blasphemer, he deserves "twelve months in the House of Correction," a purged traitor to his country and society, he deserves to be laughed to scorn by a convocation of fools. The Boston Courier itself should do penance and be ducked for the outrageous insult to the memory of the late lamented Cicero in comparing him with this degenerate son of an honorable father.

This "child of the Pilgrims," the pilgrims would have smothered; this "representative of Endicott and Winthrop," these solid old Governors would have hanged. Happy he, that he dwells among a people so suffering and full of meanness, that he will drone, though worse than useless; who are sluggish of harsh action, and willing to yield the support of the law to the lawless.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA.**—Secret societies are rife in China. The principal of these are the Societies of the Triad, of the White Lily, of the Blue Lily, of the Cal's Head, of the Sun, of Sparkling Honor, of Unmixed Sex, of the Yellow Cap, of the Origin of the White Cloud, of the Short Sword, and lastly, the Society that has no Mother. The last and most fatal of Chinese beliefs, the Triad, respect for the past, for the family, and for ancestors. The most powerful and dangerous is that of the Short Sword, which is now dominant throughout the province of Fie Kien, which its members are ravaging both with sword and fire; and the most widely spread is that of the Triad, which aims at overthrowing the dynasty of the Tsings and restoring the ancient dynasty of the Mings.

**REMAINS OF GREAT BUILDINGS.**—Beaumont, his *Tour in France*, writes, that Lyons is Les Antiquities, a former palace of the Caesars, in which both Claudius and Caligula were born. It is now degenerated into a madhouse. Great buildings undergo strange vicissitudes. Malmaison and St. James', both now palaces, were in their origin leper-houses. Talarderie at Caen, once the retreat of corporeal disease, is now a house of detention for moral offenders. Avignon and St. Germain, once the former palace of spiritual sovereigns, and the other of those sovereigns, are both now barracks for the soldiery, and the Tuilleries, now chief palace of a great empire, was originally a tie-yard.

A German journal publishes the following: "A message from the past; fruit dealers have sold peaches, pears, apricots, &c., ornamented with memorial bearings, designs, initials, names, &c. The impression of these things is effected in a very simple manner. A fine fruit is selected at the moment it is beginning to ripen—that is, to take a red color—and paper, in which the designs are neatly cut out, is affixed. After a while the envelope is removed, and the part of the fruit which has been covered is brilliantly white. By this invention producers of fruit may realize large sums."

**HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT GALENA, ILL.**—The talent of the *Courier* of the 27th inst. gives an account of a fire which occurred in that city in the night previous, by which the dwelling-house of James McCarly was burned to the ground. Among the remains was discovered next morning the charred remains of his wife; suspicious of foul play at once aroused, and quite a number of circumstances were developed on the inquest held upon the deceased, which afford a very strong presumption against McCarly.

**AN OPIATE-DRINKING WOMAN.**—There is a woman in Bernardstown, Mass., over fifty years old, who drinks one quart of laudanum and two quarts of ether per week, and has been in the habit of using these stimulants for this extent for twenty years. Sometimes she takes them separately, and sometimes mixed. She is dependent on the town for support, and the druggist's bill for the above articles is generally paid by the town. She complains of nervousness!

**DETENTION IN FRANCE.**—The best cultivated portion of France is the Department of the Nord, often called "French Flanders." The average produce of the land is computed at 355 per hectare (2½ acres), or three times the average of the rest of the country. The population of this Department is 214 to each hectare. If the rest of France were cultivated as is this Department it would maintain one hundred millions of inhabitants.

**RUSSIAN PRESS AND GARIBOLDI.**—The Russian press is almost unanimous in its admiration of Garibaldi and sympathy with the Italian movement. The decree for the emancipation of the serfs has been signed by the Emperor, but will not be promulgated until the first of January, 1861. Nothing is yet known with any certainty respecting its provisions.

The excitement at Pittsburgh in relation to the shipment of ordnance to the Ship Island and Galveston Forts has subsided, and the guns were on Friday and Saturday put on board the steamers Silver Wave and Marengo, without any hostile demonstration.

One of the miserable consequences of a disruption of the Union, will be the destruction of all patent right property, as there will not be any Supreme Court of the United States to give it its usual protection.

**QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE PRINCE'S VISIT.**—It is said of the late visit of the American Minister to her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor, that he was received most graciously, and that the Queen constantly displayed in her conversation with him the highest appreciation of the manner in which the Prince of Wales had been received in the United States. She was exceedingly courteous, and devoted herself with zeal to the entertainment of her guests, walking with Mrs. Dallas in the castle grounds, and driving them about in the park. She has received great pleasure from the kindly feeling displayed toward the Prince in America, and she testifies to it by this act of friendly politeness, for it is not customary for any who are not personally intimate with some member of the royal family to be invited to Windsor, and since Mr. Stevenson was there, twenty years ago, this privilege has never been extended to any American minister.

**ROOBBACKS.**—All the stories about fears entertained in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry and Charleston, Va., of an invasion of seven thousand or any other number of men from the Northern States, of which newspapers are now publishing accounts, we are assured by the Hon. Mr. Botelet, of the House of Representatives, are utterly untrue; including the stories that he and others have received anonymous letters saying that such a raid is contemplated. We have ascertained that no orders dispatching additional troops to Charleston have been issued through the Adjutant General's Office, the channels from which such orders have heretofore been invariably issued. Nevertheless, the South Carolina Commissioners and the throng of disunionists who crowd their quarters in this city, were in a terrible stew last evening over such a rumor.—*Washington Star, Wednesday evening.*

**DELAZON SMITH IS DEAD.**—The overland dispatch which announced the death of Delazon Smith, of Oregon, was shortly afterwards represented to be true only in the qualified sense, that the late Senator's political prospects in the State of his adoption had become exceedingly poor. We last saw Delazon Smith, on the 10th, (Oregon) *Daily News*, of November 10th, which comes to us in the habiliments of woe—its columns being being inverted—that Mr. Smith died in that city, on the previous day, at the age of 44.

**COMMODORE SHUBRICK.**—The Washington Star of Wednesday says that "Commodore Shubrick's visit to Charleston is doubtless to reclaim, in the name of the Government, the revenue cutter brig recently stolen by Coste, late her commander, and delivered over to the chiefs of the secession movement. The Commodore is a native of South Carolina, but true to his allegiance to his country."

**THE FIVE MILLION LOAN.**—The Washington Star of Monday says that "at a late hour on Saturday afternoon, the Secretary of the Treasury is reported to have received a dispatch from the Bank of Commerce, of New York city, offering to take the balance of the five million at 12 per cent. interest. The offer, we believe, has been accepted."

**A DEFAULTER DESTROYED.**—Isaac V. Fowler, late postmaster of the city of New York, is now a resident of Mexico. He left Cuba some three months ago, and a friend says that when last heard from he was in a state of utter destitution, and that all his worldly gear consisted of a seamy suit of clothes, a trunk and a very small sum of money.

There is a little flutter of excitement at the New York custom-house as to what shall be done with the Charleston steamers. Hereafter their clearances from Charleston will be made out in the name of the State of South Carolina as a power independent of the United States, and the custom-house authorities are bothered as to what they shall do about it.

The Charleston Courier says the schooner W. A. Ellis arrived there from New York on Wednesday, with 500 barrels of cement for Fort Moultrie, and that their delivery to the United States. For a week or two past, adds the Courier, Northern vessels have brought all kinds of supplies for the forts, from cannon to cement.

The Alexandria Gazette says that on Saturday the citizens residing in the immediate neighborhood of the White House, in Washington, were somewhat surprised to behold, floating from the equestrian statue of Jackson, (which is just in front of the President's mansion), an American flag, with a streamer bearing the words—"By the Eternal."

The great French dramatist, Scribe, has an income of \$85,000 a year, the fruits of his literary labors.

Hon. Pierre Soule, in a card published through the New Orleans Bee, avows his preference for co-operative action of the States.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

XXIVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The galleries and lobbies were again crowded on the opening of the doors.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Bigler (Pa.) presented a memorial, numerously signed, from the citizens of Philadelphia, asking the Senate to pass the resolutions of Senator Crittenden; also the proceedings of a public meeting at Harrisburg.

Mr. Bigler said that meetings had been held at several places in the State of Pennsylvania, all breathing a spirit of loyal devotion to the whole country, and all expressing a desire to have the Crittenden resolutions passed. If Congress would only give the people an opportunity they would embrace it, and their friends at the South would discover that the people were prepared to meet their complaints in a spirit of conciliation and kindness.

Mr. Crittenden (Ky.) offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Union is in danger, and it is difficult if not impossible for Congress to concur by a requisite majority so as to enable it to take such measures to recommend to the States such amendments to the Constitution as are necessary to avert the danger: Whereas, in so great an emergency the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be had. Therefore,

**Resolved,** That a provision be made by law without delay for taking the sense of the people and submitting to them the following resolutions.

Here follow the Crittenden resolutions which were offered and published some time since as a basis for final settlement by the States, of the dispute that now disturbs the country and threatens the existence of the Union.

The Clerk then read the Crittenden resolutions.

**HOUSE.**—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Stockton, inviting the members to attend the national prayer meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow.

It was agreed that when the House adjourns it be till Monday.

**FROM CHARLESTON.**—CHARLESTON, Jan. 3, 1861. A number of free and slave negroes are engaged on the redoubts of the coast. Benjamin Mordcau yesterday presented the State with ten thousand dollars.

graph in this city is under surveillance; it is not so, and the editors and reporters when they make such assertions, know they are lying as usual. We are nevertheless assured, that for some time prior to 10 o'clock on December 31st, the telegraph was restricted in some particulars.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

The steamship Australia has arrived with Liverpool dates, by telegraph to Queenstown, to Sunday 23d ult. She brings 170,000 pounds in specie.

The steamer Arabia arrived out on Sunday. The billon in the Bank of England had decreased 116,000 pounds.

The London money market was active on the 23d and slightly more stringent.

The Paris bourse on Saturday was very much depressed.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—Sales of cotton to-day 12,000, including 4,000 to speculators and for export; the market closed firm. Breadstuffs firm and advancing. Corn also advanced; sales of mixed and yellow at 39s.

The Manchester advices are favorable and goods closed at an advancing tendency.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Consols for account closed at 92½@92¾, ex-dividend.

LIVERPOOL BREASTSTUFF MARKET.—Richardson & Spence report four firm, with a partial advance of 6d. since Tuesday. Sales at 29½@32c. Wheat firm and advanced 1½@2d. since Tuesday; white 13@14s., red 11s. 4d. @13s. Corn active and advanced 1d.; mixed and yellow 38s. 6d. @38s. 9d., white 38s. @41s.

The steamship Arago arrived at Southampton on Friday.

## Massachusetts.

Boston, Jan. 3.

Gov. Banks presided at the dinner of the Cadets yesterday, and made an eloquent speech, closing with a sentiment highly complimentary to Major Anderson. To-day Gov. Banks delivered his valedictory to the Legislature.

He recommended the abrogation of the personal liberty laws. A large crowd of citizens was present.

Gov. Banks concluded his address by denying that there can be a peaceable secession. "The government cannot be dissolved at the bidding of any dissatisfied State, nor can that portion of the Continent occupied by the American States be partitioned out to hostile powers. The interior States will never allow the keys of the continent on the gulf and ocean shores to pass into the hands of an enemy, nor can maritime cities or States exist independent of the plantation and farming interests of the interior. He did not, however, anticipate the destruction of the American Government. He doubted not that the same power that protected us hitherto will preserve us hereafter."

**From California.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at this port this morning from Aspinwall on Dec. 25th. She brings nearly a million and a half in specie.

The following are the principal consignees. Duane, Sherman & Co., \$267,000, Wells & Fargo \$278,000, A. Belmont \$144,000.

The Revolution was progressing in Carthage, the city of Santa Martha was captured on the 13th of December by the Revolutionists. The Government troops escaped to As