

other officer, whose duty it may be to arrest such fugitive, shall be prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation; or when, after arrest, such fugitive shall be rescued by force, Congress shall have power, and it shall be its duty to provide by law for the payment of the full value of such fugitive, to the party to whom such service or labor may be due; and in all cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the county in which such violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover the amount paid by them, with interest and damages; and the said county for its indemnity, may sue and recover from the wrong-doers or rescuers the amount paid to the United States, together with interest and damages.

Sec. 8. The first and second clauses of the first section of the second article of the Constitution shall read as follows:

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The President and Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years, and shall be ineligible to the office of President for the ensuing six years after having performed the duties of President, and shall be elected as follows:

The legislature of each State, at its session after any federal census, shall divide said State into as many congressional districts as it shall be entitled to representatives in Congress; which districts shall be as compact in form and nearly equal in population as practicable. In each said district one elector of President and Vice President shall be chosen by the people thereof, having the qualifications requisite for electors of representatives in Congress; and, in addition, two electors for the State at large shall be chosen by the members of the Legislature, assembled in joint convention for that purpose, on the day appointed by Congress.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MAADOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PATTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for an advertisement at rates.

FOR SALE. A second-hand Adams Express wagon, by 21 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

To Members of the Legislature.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to Members of the Legislature during the session at the low price of ONE DOLLAR.

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.

The New York Tribune has great trouble in stiffening up the backbone of the Republican party. It stands like a party drill sergeant with drawn sword to decapitate or hamstring every unlucky offender who shows signs of wavering. It gives law to Republican Congressmen with all the assurance and despotism of an autocrat—and woe to the man who does not stand erect. If he is a person of average influence he is compelled to endure the pains and penalties of an ordinary article, but if he happens to be of considerable consequence, he is subjected to the cruel and barbarous torture of a two-column letter from Horace Greeley. Should his constitution be vigorous enough to recover from the effects of this severe blow, he is given over as totally insensible to suffering.

The Tribune of Tuesday tells Mr. CORWIN that his speech made in the House on Monday was a "singular mixture of sense and folly," and if Mr. Corwin is open to conviction, he will confess to the sense and admit the folly without questioning the superior wisdom of the Tribune. The same paper, in alluding to the speech of General Cameron, in which he expressed his readiness to sustain the compromise propositions of Mr. BLOTT, dismisses the General from the Republican party with a majestic wave of the hand, and peremptorily forbids him a place in the Lincoln Cabinet. The Tribune means to control the Republican party and the Lincoln Administration, or make certain parties feel the weight of its lash.

How to Obey the Constitution.

One of the objections constantly urged by the Republicans to such an amendment of the Constitution as shall quiet the apprehensions of the Southern States and secure the perpetuity of the Union, is that the present Constitution is good enough and needs to be obeyed instead of being amended. Grant it. If the Republican party will agree to abide by the Constitution in all its requirements and obey the laws in all particulars, the South will rest satisfied without any new guarantees for their protection. It is precisely because the Republicans refuse to live up to the obligations of the Constitution that the Southern States complain. Let us examine this subject a moment.

The Constitution of the United States, like every other written law, is susceptible of conflicting interpretations. Our courts are appointed to expound law and apply it to cases arising between man and man, because individual rights and duties are not, and cannot be, so clearly defined as to avoid mistakes, misconceptions and doubts, concerning the obligations or the rights of persons under the laws. In order to avoid difficulties arising under our laws from such conflicts of opinion, courts are instituted for the purpose of expounding the laws and administering justice—and to their decisions all citizens are bound to submit.

In the same manner, any question arising under the Constitution of the United States—the paramount law of the land, the law above all other laws—may be determined by the Supreme Court, whose judgment is final, as to the true import and meaning of the Constitution. From their construction of this instrument there is no appeal. Until it is reversed, their decision as to the rights and obligations of citizens under the Constitution, becomes as imperatively binding upon all citizens of the United States and upon Congress, as if it was in so many words part and parcel of the Constitution. It is, in fact, equally obligatory with any other undisputed clause of that instrument. Congress can no more disregard it than it can the prohibition to confer titles of nobility or to invade the reserved rights of the States.

Now, let us apply these general principles to the position and avowed purposes of the Republican party. The Supreme Court of the United States, after careful deliberation, determined that the Territories are the common

property of all the States of this Union; that whatever is recognized as property in any of the States, may be taken and held in the Territories; and that Congress cannot pass an act to abridge, limit, or prohibit the exercise of this right. This decision is as binding upon Congress and the people as the Constitution itself. The South ask that it shall be respected and obeyed. They ask nothing more than this—nothing more than the Constitution, as judicially expounded, entitles them to. Does the Republican party propose to obey the Constitution in this particular and submit to its requirements? Not at all. They assume a defiant attitude. They say that they will prohibit the extension of slavery into the common Territories in defiance of the Constitution and the Supreme Court—that they will not obey its solemn injunctions—that they will disregard it if they obtain the power, by setting up the wishes of a Northern sectional majority (a minority of the whole people), against the Supreme Court. They will not yield a claim which they do not possess, for the sake of restoring tranquility to the country. And yet, while maintaining this lawless and revolutionary attitude, they have the cool effrontery to demand that the South shall live up to the Constitution. A party which has conspired to ignore, disregard, trample upon the Constitution, calls upon the Southern States to rest satisfied with it; not as construed by the Supreme Court (which they are ready to do) but as they—the Republicans—construe it.

Mr. Iverson wished to know whether the gentleman approved the views of his colleague. Mr. Cameron said he would go for them and further to save this great country. Mr. Sanbury thought the words which had fallen should be cherished; they evinced devotion to the country and the Union. Mr. Iverson wished to know whether Mr. Cameron favored coercion. Mr. Cameron replied that that was a bad remedy, and he did not know that he would ever be willing to resort to it. Mr. Mason took Mr. Cameron to task for having voted for Clark's substitute to Crittenden's propositions and having proposed a reconsideration, and then voted against them. He thought the tortuous course of the Republicans was exemplified by the fact that the House had fallen so far from the original proposition of Personal Liberty bills, while the House of Delegates of Pennsylvania had refused such action.

Mr. Cameron thought the Senator sought an excuse for getting out of the Union, and wanted no arrangement. He was ready to vote for Mr. Bigler's propositions, but he was not to be dragged. He was the peer of the Senator from Virginia, and his equal there or elsewhere. Mr. Mason said he meant no offense to the Senator, but had simply commented upon his public course. As for seeking an excuse to get out of the Union, it would be more difficult to excuse himself to his people for staying in under existing circumstances. He proceeded to say that the Union was already broken up, and that coercion was impracticable, and that their only hope was in the re-construction of the Government upon a durable basis. The amity and concord between the two sections of the Union had been destroyed by the Republican party. He wished to feel the Senator from Pennsylvania would furnish him with an excuse for staying in the Union. The question of peace or war rested with the North.

Mr. Cameron said the South had stricken down the interests of Pennsylvania, yet the latter had stood by the South and the Union. If the South would tell her wrongs he would be willing to redress. There was no use in bullying. Mr. Sanbury said the tone of the Senator from Pennsylvania was worthy of imitation on both sides, and from it great good might result. Harmony might be restored, and instead of a mere Union of lakes and lands they might have one of hearts and hands, which would continue forever.

Mr. Crittenden opposed the postponement of his resolutions; after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, we find, among other important items, the following: Mr. English introduced a resolution setting forth that in the present condition of the country, it was the opinion of the House that the passage of the Crittenden resolutions were the best method of compromise for the country. Objected to from the Republican side of the House. Mr. English said he wished it to go forth to the country that the Republicans refused even to allow a vote upon the propositions for conciliation and compromise. Mr. Grow said that that side of the House would vote when and as they pleased. The reply of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, who is one of the ultra-Republicans, to the remarks of Mr. English, is so characteristic of himself and his party, that we give it without adding one word of comment. On such ultraism and determined destruction, comment is unnecessary, but this much we will add, that such sentiments will not find a response in the hearts of the yeomanry of Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings in Congress on Monday, are of so interesting a character that we give the following synopsis:

Mr. Hunter tendered his resignation as chairman of the committee on finance, assigning as his reason for so doing, that the political majority of the Senate was about to be changed. He was excused from further service on the committee.

General petitions of citizens of Pennsylvania and Missouri were presented, praying for the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions. One of Missouri was wrapped in the American flag.

Mr. Yulee made a brief speech, announcing that Florida has seceded, and tendered his resignation as a Senator.

Mr. Mallory, in some pertinent remarks, announced his withdrawal from the Senate in obedience to the action of his State. During the delivery of his short address, he was much affected, and shed many copious tears. He said Florida did not secede from the Union made by our fathers, but from a government usurped; from danger, wrong and insult.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, read, with much agitation, from a manuscript, a statement of the reasons why Alabama had seceded, and announced the withdrawal of himself and Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, formally took leave of the Senate in a few eloquent remarks. He wished to part with his late associates with kindness and good feeling, and if at any time he had wounded the feelings of any one by words spoken in debate, he begged pardon therefor.

The retiring Senators then shook hands with many Senators and left the chamber. The Kansas bill was taken up and Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, spoke at length, and argued that Kansas should at once be made into a judicial district. He offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Seward opposed this as unnecessary. The latter said that if such an amendment was added it would further delay the admission of Kansas, as the bill would have to go back to the House of Representatives. The bill admitting Kansas was passed—yeas 36, nays 16—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bingham, Bright, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Colamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doollittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Latham, Morrill, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—26.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Clingman, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Kennedy, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Sebastian, Slidell and Wigfall—16.

The resolutions of Mr. Crittenden were then taken up, and Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, made a conservative speech, in which he took strong ground in favor of the passage of the resolutions. He claimed the rights of the people to amend the Constitution, and referred to the rise of the country from the thirteen small States, and its subsequent progress to this time, when it stood in danger of disruption and division. Events had led to the present position outside the Union, and he earnestly separated from their Northern confederates. He referred at length to the compromises of 1820 and 1850, and to the John Brown raid, and the endorse-

ment of the Helper book, followed by the election of a sectional party President. Five States had thereupon seceded, and it was their mission to restore peace.

He argued at length upon the propriety of calling a convention of the people to adopt amendments to the Constitution. He was clearly of the opinion that the people of the South had the right to carry their property into the Territories, and urged gentlemen on the other side to yield this point. He further thought all personal liberty bills should be repealed, and admitted that Pennsylvania had not been blameless in this regard. He further argued that coercion was impracticable, but thought the laws should be enforced wherever civil process could be served. He thought it impossible to collect taxes or execute the laws where the whole people were opposed. He deprecated civil war as unnecessary.

Mr. Wilson moved that the subject be postponed till Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Powell wished to speak, and would be satisfied with either Wednesday or to-morrow.

Mr. Cameron, of Pa., expressed his regret that so few Senators had paid the attention due to the remarks of his colleague, one of the representatives of the great State of Pennsylvania. For himself he was ready to do anything to prevent a separation of the Union, and would sustain the propositions of his colleague.

Mr. Green said that his side of the chamber had such confidence in the good sense and integrity of the Senate from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bigler) that he did not think it necessary to stay and watch him.

Mr. Cameron expressed again his anxiety for conciliation. He wished the withdrawing Senators had remained to see what could be done.

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PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1861.

The Senate was called to order by the SPEAKER. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Colder.

PETITIONS.

Mr. PARKER, petitions from the fifteenth and sixteenth legislative districts, praying for the repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code. Petitions of like import from various sections of the State were presented by Senators SCHINDEL, CRAWFORD, YARDLEY and the SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER presented the petition of citizens of Bush township, Schuylkill county, praying for the repeal of a certain road law.

Mr. YARDLEY, a remonstrance from the Bucks county agricultural society against the passage of the bill appointing a cattle inspector in Philadelphia.

Mr. HESTAND, two remonstrances of like import from citizens of Lancaster.

Mr. BOUND, a petition to repeal an act relative to roads and road views in Northumberland county.

The SPEAKER, a petition from citizens of Orwigsburg, praying for the passage of a law to change the time and place of holding their municipal election.

Mr. WELSH, a petition from citizens of York county, praying for the repeal of the act relative to fishing in the streams of said county.

Mr. WHARTON, a petition from members of the legal profession relative to the State Library.

Mr. LAWRENCE, a petition from citizens of Washington county, praying for the passage of a law taxing sheep.

Mr. IRISH, a petition from the Female anti-slavery society, of Philadelphia, praying for such legislation as will protect every one in the enjoyment of liberty, except when forfeited by crimes.

Also, a petition, from W. R. McClintock, praying for the restoration of certain moneys from the State Treasurer.

Mr. ROBINSON, petitions from citizens of Mercer and Lawrence counties, praying for the repeal of the law prohibiting banks from issuing bills of a less denomination than five dollars.

Mr. PENNEY, a petition to incorporate the Ohio and Mississippi steam packet company.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating St. Mary's cemetery, in Allegheny county.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the German Roman Catholic St. Joseph's orphan asylum in Philadelphia.

Mr. SMITH, a supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of public buildings in the city of Philadelphia."

Mr. CONNELL, a supplement to the act regulating banks.

Mr. KETCHAM, an act to declare Bear creek, Luzerne county, a public highway.

Mr. YARDLEY, an act to incorporate the Dunborough live stock mutual insurance company.

Mr. WHARTON, a supplement to the act incorporating the Johnstown and Asthold railroad and tramroad company.

Mr. LANDON, an act to confirm certain title of certain real estate, in Philadelphia to Wesleyan female college, in Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. NICHOLSON laid before the Senate the annual report of the receipts and expenses of the Girard estate.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. CLYMER called up the House bill in relation to changing the time of holding the borough election in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county; which gave rise to considerable debate, but was finally passed—yeas 19, nays 10.

Mr. HALL made a motion that the fifth joint rule be abolished; which was not agreed to.

Mr. CLYMER called up the bill changing the time of holding the borough election in Auburn, Schuylkill county.

Mr. PENNEY raised a point of order as to the passage of this bill under the fifth joint rule.

The SPEAKER ruled the point not well taken, whereupon the bill passed.

Mr. IMBRIE called up the bill erecting the borough of Georgetown into a separate election district; which was passed—yeas 20, nays 7.

Mr. NICHOLS called up the act to incorporate the Pennsylvania gas coal company, upon which a debate sprung up, participated in by Messrs. FINNEY, PENNEY and SMITH. The hour of one having arrived, the SPEAKER adjourned the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m., and prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Carson.

Mr. COLLINS, from a committee appointed to consider the cost of printing 3,000 copies of the Auditor General's Report on railroads, made a report thereon, and reported that the cost of printing and presswork of the number of copies named would be \$40. The paper was not included in this estimate.

The question then being on a motion to print 3,000 copies, Mr. LICHTENWALLNER moved to amend by printing 999 in German. On this amendment the yeas and noes were required, and it was agreed to by a vote of 50 to 32. The resolution was agreed to as amended.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order being the consideration of certain resolutions, previously offered by Mr. ARMSTRONG on the state of the Union, the House proceeded to their consideration. The resolutions have been previously published.

Mr. HOFIUS moved to postpone the special order, until Senate Resolutions No. 1 on the state of the Union were disposed of.

Mr. THOMAS hoped that the Senate resolutions would have precedence. On the motion of Mr. HOFIUS yeas and noes were required, and it was lost by a vote of 59 yeas to 26 yeas. The resolutions were then considered.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved a substitute for them of the same purport, advising the renewal of the Missouri Compromise line. Mr. ARMSTRONG held that the grievances of the people of the North were greater than those of the South, although, in his opinion, redress for all was to be found in the Union. His speech was a long one, but embraced a number of new points. The question of the extension of slavery into the Territories was the momentous one. The question, by the re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise line, would be at once adjusted. The renewal of this line would be no concession to the South. The speech, taken all in all, was the most moderate one which has been delivered by a Republican this session.

Mr. AUSTIN, of Fulton, followed in support of the same views. Adjourned.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward (N. Y.) presented the petition of E. C. Delavan, of Albany, suggesting the appointment of officers in Ports of Entry to prevent the importation of deleterious liquors.

Also, the memorial of 746 citizens of New York on the state of the country.

Also, another memorial signed by 18,000 citizens of New York on the same subject. Laid on the table.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Del.) presented the resolutions of Delaware, directing its Representative and Senators to use their best efforts for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions or some other means of saving the Union. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bigler presented petitions asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions; also, the proceedings of certain meetings in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fitch (Ind.) moved that the Vice President be authorized to fill the vacancies in the committees. The Vice President said that there was no record on the Journal of the absence of any Senators, and he had no notification of the fact, and their names were still called on the roll. He would like the Senate to instruct him as to whether he should recognize their absence.

Mr. Fitch suggested that there were vacancies in the committees, and the chairmen of the committees might report their absence so far as the committees were concerned.

Mr. Hale (N. H.) thought that was the proper way.

Mr. Douglas (Illinois) said that there seemed to be no trouble about it. We have been notified that certain Senators have retired and do not intend to be here again this session; hence there are vacancies. Their taking leave has nothing to do with the question whether the States are out of the Union or not.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) thought his colleague was right, but he thought their names should be stricken from the roll and they be considered Senators no longer.

Mr. Whitely (Del.) presented the resolutions of the Delaware Legislature, urging the adoption of the Crittenden compromise.

Mr. Harris (Md.) gave notice that he would move the resolutions from the Border State Committee as an amendment to the propositions reported from the Committee of Thirty-three. He then presented memorials from 17,000 citizens of Maryland, representing every district and county, in favor of the Border State resolution.

Mr. Colfax (Ind.) from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported back the bill authorizing the Postmaster General to suspend the mail service in the seceding States.—He said he would not have introduced this bill if the Federal Courts had remained intact, but now persons may open the mails and ride them, and there is no means by which they may be brought to justice. If the postmasters refuse to pay the drafts given to the contractors, the latter can hold Congress responsible; therefore it became the imperative duty of the Government to discontinue the mail service where there is no means of protecting it.

Mr. Branch (N. C.) wished to offer a substitute, covering more ground than is proposed by the bill before the House.

The President had communicated to Congress that, owing to the existing condition of affairs, the laws cannot be enforced in South Carolina. That message is now before the select committee, and some action will have to be taken in regard to it.

Mr. Branch's substitute was read. It provides mainly to the end of removing all cause

for using force and preventing the breaking out of civil war, pending the deliberations of Congress in the existing crisis.

That all laws of the United States be and hereby suspended until the 1st of January, 1862, in and over those States which have heretofore or may previous to the said time adopt the ordinance of secession.

Mr. Colfax (Ind.) could not accept the substitute.

Mr. Davis (Miss.) inquired whether it was the intention of Mr. Colfax to move the passage of the bill under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. Colfax replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Davis thought the bill was of so much importance that it should not be thus forced through the House.

Mr. John Cochrane (N. Y.) raised the question as to whether the laws can be thus constitutionally suspended. This was a grave inquiry. Was it, as Mr. Colfax had stated, a measure of peace, or the piece of a measure?

[Laughter.]

Mr. Colfax repeated that in view of a resolution the Postal laws could not be executed. No coercion was proposed.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) proposed a substitute authorizing the President, when he may deem it necessary, to suspend all laws of the United States, except such as may be necessary to the United States, in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, or any other State that has now or may hereafter secede or be in rebellion against the United States.

The bill further requires that the President shall continue such suspension of laws till such States shall return to their loyalty to the United States. The President shall give notice of this suspension by proclamation, to commence ten days after the issue thereof. During this suspension it shall not be lawful for any vessel, except such as may belong to the United States, to enter or leave any such portions of the United States for foreign ports or coastwise.—If any vessel shall be found violating this act, such vessel or cargo shall be forfeited, one half to the captors and the other to the United States, to be tried before any admiralty court having jurisdiction. The President shall also suspend all laws establishing post-offices and post roads in the seceding States, and the mails shall be carried only to the lines of such States, except where it is necessary to pass through them to reach a loyal State, and the mails shall not be opened in a rebellious State; and further, that the President may use such the army and navy for the execution of the laws. The consideration of the bill was postponed until Thursday week.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Jan. 22.

The steamer Marathon has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst.

The ship Saratoga, from Mobile, bound to Liverpool, has been ashore off Crookhaven, but was got off after continuing away her course.

The Bank of England has advanced the rate for discount to 7 per cent. The advance was entirely unexpected, and its effect upon the money market will probably be severe. The Bank of France has also made a similar increase of rates.

The general news is not important, financial matters forming the chief feature.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—The sales of cotton on Monday and Tuesday were 14,000 bales. The market here continues very buoyant, but was checked by the advance in Bank rates on Monday, and closed quiet but steady.

Breadstuffs declining for all qualities. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Consols for account 91 1/2 @ 91 1/2.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The sudden and unexpected action of the Bank of England, on Monday, caused a decline of one-half per cent. on Consols, and railroad securities fell considerably. Commerce generally was also checked. The weather in England continued most severe, and snow was again falling from the steamer sail. The ship Saratoga, which put into Crookhaven on the 4th, was run ashore, but was rescued from her peril by cutting away the masts.

FRANCE.—The Paris bourse closed on the 7th at 67 1/2 c. The London Daily News announces that the French Government had offered to withdraw their ships from Gaeta, provided that the Sardinians discontinued firing till the 18th or 19th inst., after which it is understood that the bombardment at sea may commence.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the English Government had sent a strong note to the French Government, warning of any longer occupation of Syria than is warranted by the treaty with the Porte. Three new iron cased ships have been ordered to be commenced at the Toulon.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says that by the beginning of March France will possess an army of 150,000 men ready to march at a few hours' notice, besides the Imperial Guard, 40,000 strong. In addition, there will be 400,000 under arms unbrigaded in the garrisons of the Empire.

AUSTRIA.—It is asserted that England will no longer propose to Austria the sale of Venetia.

DEMARC.—One of the ministers in the Saxony Chambers asserted that all the federal governments were ready to act in accord with Prussia on the Danish question, and if necessary to take the field.

CHINA.—A questionable report is in circulation that eleven English and seven French gun boats have been wrecked in a hurricane off the Peiho. There is no confirmation of the report.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—Messrs. Richardson & Sons and Walsford & Nassau report that the advance in the Bank had produced general dullness in the breadstuffs market. Flour closed dull at 6d. decline. Wheat quiet, price being easier, though quotations are unchanged. Corn dull, at 6d. decline; mixed offered at 38s. without buyers.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.

In the State Senate to-day Mr. Connelly offered a concurrent resolution, declaring that the conservative action of the border States in refusing to sanction the unconstitutional measures of the seceding States, merit the acknowledgement of the people