THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 8901. MORNING EDITION—TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REVOLUTION.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

FORT PICKENS NOT TO BE ATTACKED.

The Post Office at Pensacola Abolished.

THE STATUS QUO TO BE PRESERVED.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE IN THE SENATE.

Withdrawal of the Senators from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

Speeches of Messrs. Corwin and Millson in the House.

Mr. Cameron's Position on the Compromise Question.

SENATOR DOUGLAS' PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

Apprehended Attack on the New York Navy Yard.

PREPARATIONS FOR ITS DEFENCE, &c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE DESIGNS OF THE SECESSIONISTS AGAINST FORT PICKENS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1861.

A ridiculous rumor has been circulating around Washington that Major Chase had commenced bombarding Fort Pickens. Major Chase, who is in command of the State forces at Pensacola, telegraphed to-day to Senators Mallory and Yulee to the effect that he would not attack that fort, or interfere with vessels passing in or out, unless they made an attack upon him. This despatch was in reply to one sent yesterday by these Senators, and by several other Senators, not to make any attack, but to let the present status remain.

All the Southern States have adopted this policy, and have so informed the President. The object is to prevent a collision for the present, in the hope that some mode of adjustment may yet be adopted averting civil war and the long catalogue of calamities that must inevitably follow it. The South do not desire, and will do everything to avoid, the happening of such a calamity under the present administration. If civil war must come, say they, let it happen under a black republican administration—never have it said that it occurred under a democratic one. This is the result of a free conference [illegible] with the Senators [illegible] from other seceding States, to the effect that no decisive step will be taken until the concurrent action of all the Gulf and cotton States, which are to meet before the 4th of March.

The President has been engaged all day in his library, preparing a reply to Colonel Hayne's letter. The course of policy which the President will adopt has not transpired. The understanding now between South Carolina and the government is entirely satisfactory.

WITHDRAWAL OF SENATORS FROM FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible]

Anticipated Attack on the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Rumors of Filibusterism—Ten Thousand Men to Storm the Navy Yard—The North Carolina to be Taken—The Preparations to Receive the Enemy—The Marines Under Arms—The Fifth Brigade of Militia out—The Police Force Augmented—The Harbour Police Out in Strength, &c., &c.

At an early hour yesterday evening an unusually large number of military were seen proceeding to the Brooklyn armory in Henry street. This excited no attention at first, as it was naturally thought that the men were about to "play at soldiers" in their usual harmless drill; but as the evening wore on, and the number of men became augmented far beyond the ordinary force of a company, it was begun to be suspected that something serious was on the tapis and the state of affairs in the South was, as a matter of course, supposed to have something to do with this unusual gathering of citizen soldiery. As the men still continued to pour into the armory, singly and in twos, threes, fours and larger numbers, attempts were made to ascertain from them the reason for their assembling, but to all questions tending thitherward they were obstinately mute, probably for the best of all reasons, that they did not know themselves. For some days previous an order had been promulgated that the Fifth brigade should turn out and proceed to the armory on hearing ten strokes from the City Hall bell, as in this city, where there is a similar regulation, requiring the members of the several regiments to be ready, fully armed, on hearing twelve strokes of the bell of our City Hall. Accordingly, every ear was strained to hear the alarm, but to no purpose, as no tocsin was sounded. This was a new source of perplexity. The doors of the armory were crowded by a dense mass of people, all anxious to know what was in the wind, but to no purpose. Some endeavored to effect an entrance, but orders had been given to the stern Cerberus at the door to admit no one not in uniform on any account. Soon it began to be rumored that the redoubtable Marshal Rynders was gathering together a large force of men opposed to coercing the South, for the purpose of making a night attack on the Navy Yard, which he expected to carry in the present crippled state of the yard. The plan was said to embrace the capture of the North Carolina, and the turning of her guns on any force that might be sent against the filibusters. These rumors, however, were generally discredited, and the excitement did not spread much beyond the armory.

[illegible]

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

[illegible]

THE FLORIDA STATE CONVENTION.

[illegible]

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

[illegible]

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

[illegible]

MORE VOLUNTEERS FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible]

REPORTS FROM MARYLAND.

[illegible]

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

[illegible]

TENNESSEE ARMING.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1861.

Mr. HUNTER, (opp.) of Va., from the Committee on Finance, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and asked to be excused from further service on the Finance Committee. He said it was evident that the party in the majority in the Senate would soon be changed, and he thought justice to himself and the Senate required him to be excused.

Mr. Hunter has been chairman of the Committee of Finance fifteen years. He was excused.

Mr. BIGLER, (opp.) of Pa., presented petitions asking the passage of the Crittenden resolutions. Laid on the table.

Mr. LATHAM, (opp.) of Cal., was excused from service on the Territorial Committee.

Mr. POLK, (opp.) of Mo., presented a petition of citizens of Missouri, the signatures occupying fifteen quires of foolscap, wrapped in an American flag, inscribed "Love to the North, South, East and West," asking the passage of the Crittenden resolutions. Laid on the table.

[illegible]

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

Academy of Music.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE SIGNOR BLITZ.

The unusual social amusement their season of the Academy last night under rather favorable auspices. The opera selected for the opening night, the "Gazza ladra," of Rossini, has never been very popular here. It is a true drama of the intense school, and the music is devoted merely to the illustration of the text, give of the prime force, surprise and sensation, for the fascinating tenor, with a patient business as a star, the picture. The music consumed, dull and tedious, and the performance generally unsatisfactory. We have in the tenor Brignoli a good musician and a gentle chanter; in the second, a highly refined dramatic chat, in the organ and harmonic art, in the open prominent, amateur Pasquale Bonnet more and more powerful, according to the course of public taste—and, after all, that is the only standard of success in the "amusement" as to be ever the standard for the charge of the idiosyncrasy of Mr. Blitz, and the success of the performance of last night. The Signor Blitz, the hero of the Academy, and the Signor Blitz, whose rendering of Bonnet's tenor is very secure to have gained both in strength and intensity, and, in the tenor again. Mr. Guido Maurice Gelmo has given expressive aims to this role, and has with marked success of his admirable, which are numerous, and, in a word, harmonious. Never has this opera been so well performed, so well appointed herself so well in the arduous role. Signor Bonnet, in the role of the Podesta, was good, as usual

DRY GOODS, &c.

A CELEBRATED FRENCH PIANO, ONLY $175. Warranted for 5 years. Also, Pianos, $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, $325, $350, $375, $400, $425, $450, $500, $550, $600, $650, $700, $750, $800, $850, $900, $950, $1,000, $1,100, $1,200, $1,300, $1,400, $1,500, $1,600, $1,700, $1,800, $1,900, $2,000, $2,100, $2,200, $2,300, $2,400, $2,500, $2,600, $2,700, $2,800, $2,900, $3,000, $3,100, $3,200, $3,300, $3,400, $3,500, $3,600, $3,700, $3,800, $3,900, $4,000, $4,100, $4,200, $4,300, $4,400, $4,500, $4,600, $4,700, $4,800, $4,900,

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVI..............................No. 21

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Rob Roy.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—The Hunchback—Ici on Parle Français.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Tippoo Saib, or the Storming of Seringapatam.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—The Lady of St. Tropez.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—Seven Sisters.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Linda—Magic Trumpet—State Secrets.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 Broadway.—Le Gendre de Mr. Poirier—Le Lait D'Anesse.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—Joseph and His Brethren—Living Curiosities, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.—Soirees D'Ethiope.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Frenchman and His Monkey.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 563 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

ODD FELLOW'S HALL, Hoboken.—Budworth & Campbell's Minstrels—Burlesque on Rarey.

New York, Tuesday, January 22, 1861.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship America, Capt. M'Cauley, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city this afternoon, at a quarter past one and at half-past five o'clock, to go by railroad.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

The excitement occasioned by the anticipated attack of the Florida troops upon Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, has subsided. It is now stated that Major Chase, the commander of the State forces, has telegraphed to Southern members of Congress that he will not attack the fort, or obstruct the passage of vessels going in and out of the port, unless the fort opens fire upon him. All that the secessionists desire now is that the *status quo* shall be observed strictly during the brief interval that the present administration remains in office.

Last evening, in consequence of information received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard of the intention of a mob from New York to make an attack on the North Carolina and the yard, one hundred marines were placed under arms to give them a warm reception should they make the attack. The police force was augmented, and posted where they could act in case of emergency, and the Fifth brigade of militia, under the command of Brigadier General Crooker, assembled at the Henry street armory and the arsenal to support the marines, if necessary. No attack was made, however.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were highly important. At the opening of the session of the Senate Mr. Hunter, who has been Chairman of the Committee of Finance for fifteen years, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and said that as it was evident the party in the Senate would soon be changed, he desired to be excused from further service on said committee. The request was granted. Mr. Slidell offered resolutions censuring the President for appointing Mr. Holt Secretary of War *ad interim*. The subject was laid over. Messrs. Yulee and Mallory, of Florida, then announced their withdrawal from the Senate, their State having seceded from the Union. They were followed by Messrs. Clay and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, and Mr. Davis, of Mississippi. The valedictories of these gentlemen were very pathetic, and drew tears from Senators and spectators. When the seceding Sentors had withdrawn from the Chamber, the House bill admitting Kansas was taken up, amended and passed by a vote of thirty-six to sixteen. There are doubts about the House concurring in the amendment. At any rate, it is not likely that the bill will be reached in the House for a couple of weeks. The Crittenden adjustment was then taken up, and in the course of the discussion upon it, Mr. Cameron stated his willingness to vote for Mr. Bigler's plan of settlement.

In the House the reports of the Committee of Thirty-three were taken up, and the chairman of the committee, Mr. Corwin, and Mr. Millson, of Virginia, made speeches on the distracted condition of the country. The remarks of both gentlemen were of a pacificatory character.

The Post Office at Pensacola was abolished yesterday, the mail service discontinued, and the postmasters throughout the country directed by the Post Office Department to send all letters addressed to Pensacola to the Dead Letter Office. This course is a consequence of the interception of the mails by the Florida authorities.

Mr. Douglas has prepared amendments to the constitution, which he will propose as soon as opportunity offers. They may be found among our telegraphic despatches from Washington.

The proceedings of the Albany Legislature yesterday were not of special interest. In the House the report of the Committee on Federal Relations was made the special order for to-day. The Military Committee reported to the House the bill for the immediate enrolment of the militia of the State. The report of the Central Park Investigating Committee will be made to the Senate to-day. Their report will exculpate the Commissioners of all the charges made, and sustain their course generally. They will also report in favor of changing the number of the Commission to six.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, when a resolution was adopted directing the City Inspector to send to the Board a list of the names, residences and positions of all the employes in his department; the amount of salary paid each; the names of the persons on whose recommendation each was appointed, and whether any of the employes hold positions under the municipal, State or federal governments; and also what sinecure places there are in his department that can be dispensed with; also requesting the Comptroller to state what action he has taken in reference to the settlement of the West Washington market property. Mr. Stevenson offered a series of resolutions (by reason of a current report that a number of men hold office under the city government and receive salaries for doing nothing), in which the head of each department is instructed to send to the Common Council the name and residence of each employe, by whom appointed, and the nature of his duties. They were adopted. The President (Morgan Jones, Esq.) submitted a series of resolutions based upon a communication in the *Tribune*, signed by Thomas Picton, charging ex-Alderman Peck, and a Councilman of 1860, with malfeasance in office, and also affirming that members of the city government violate the charter in being interested in supplies. A committee of three (provided the Aldermen concur) was appointed to inquire and report if any person connected with the city government is interested in the sale of any article to be paid for out of the city treasury. The committee were empowered to send for persons and papers. The President announced some special committees on resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Board, after which they adjourned till Thursday.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, but had to adjourn, there not being a quorum present. They will meet again on Thursday.

The Board of Police Commissioners held quite a lengthy meeting yesterday, and appointed about forty men. Sergeant Alters was transferred from the Fifteenth to the Twentieth precinct, Sergeant Carney from the Twentieth to the Fifteenth, and Sergeant Mathews from the Third to the Fourteenth. James Kelsey was appointed patrolman, and detailed as clerk at the Central office. The following men, appointed on Friday last were sworn in:—Jeremiah Petty, Captain; William W. Boulds, Ed. Brewster, Ed. Burke, John McCollough, Peter Rice and Joseph Hodson, patrolmen.

The Rev. Peter Cartwright, seventy-five years old, of direct Revolutionary descent, and one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of the Far West, delivered an interesting lecture last evening at Clinton Hall. He was most enthusiastically received. The reverend gentleman declared himself to be body and soul for the Union. We give a sketch of his remarks in another column.

The court martial of Colonel Corcoran was continued last evening, at the Division Armory, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Captain Van Buren and Major Taylor were placed upon the witness stand, but their testimony elicited nothing new. General Hall was examined, and his evidence went to show the custom of military parades on occasions of public interest. In reply to a question from the accused, whether he (the witness) had promulgated the orders for the parade of his brigade on the 11th of October last, he declined to answer, on the ground that he might possibly criminate himself. The defence objected, as previously, to the introduction of any testimony in regard to custom, but the objection was overruled. Major General Kiersted was also examined, but his testimony was mainly corroborative of that of General Hall. The court martial adjourned until to-morrow (Wednesday) at five P. M.

The excitement at the Central Park skating pond was up to a high point both yesterday and last night. A very large crowd of really respectable persons were present on both occasions. The ice was lit up by calcium lights, &c. A good prospect for to-day appeared last night. What would New York do without the Central Park and the ice?

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 414 deaths in this city during the past week, a decrease of 11 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 102 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 1 death of disease of the bones, joints, &c.; 87 of the brain and nerves, 11 of the heart and blood vessels, 151 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 6 of old age, 45 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 7 premature births, 69 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 43 of general fevers, and 4 of diseases of the urinary organs—of which 14 were from violent causes. The nativity table gives 286 natives of the United States, 76 of Ireland, 5 of England, 30 of Germany, 3 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 800 bales, closing without change of moment in prices. We quote middling uplands at about 12¼c. a 12½c. Flour was less buoyant and closed heavy, with the turn of the market in favor of purchasers. Wheat was dull. The firmness in freights tended to check sales, which were moderate. Corn was easier, with fair sales at 70c. for Western mixed, in store and delivered. Pork was in good demand and firmer, with sales of new mess at $17 75 a $18, and new prime at $13 75. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 600 a 700 hhds. Cuba muscovado, at rates given in another place. Coffee was in steady demand, with sales of 1,700 bags Rio, 150 do. St. Domingo, and 250 mats Java, at rates given in another column. Freights were firmer for English ports, with more offering. Corn and wheat were engaged for Liverpool at 10½d. a 11d. in bulk, and 11½d. in ship's bags.

The Revolution in the South—Its Progress and Prospects.

The secession from the Senate of the United States yesterday of the members of that body from the three seceded States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, viz:—Messrs. Mallory, Yulee, Fitzpatrick, Clay, Davis and Brown—was a strange, remarkable and startling incident in all its details. To render the melancholy spectacle still gloomier, there was the intimation that the Senators from the seceded State of Georgia were only awaiting the formality of a call to return home; and there, too, was the general impression that before the end of this Congress the members from Louisiana and Texas, and perhaps several other States, will be withdrawn from its deliberations.

Since the famous South Carolina ordinance of independence of the 20th of December last, this work of secession in "the cotton States," like a resistless tide, has carried and is carrying everything before it. Within less than a month State Conventions have been elected, and have met, and have acted, in behalf of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and each of those States to-day, in the estimation of its people, stands, like South Carolina, in the attitude of an independent republic, absolved from all further allegiance to the general government of the United States. By the 4th of March it is expected Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas will be added to this list of independent nationalities, and there are some Southern enthusiasts who believe in, and aspire to accomplish, the secession of all the Southern States from the Union in advance of, or very soon after, the day which will place the republican party in power at Washington.

Meantime the local authorities of the five seceded cotton States are making arrangements for a general Convention at Atlanta, Georgia, or Montgomery, Alabama, or some other convenient place, in order to initiate the general government of a Southern confederacy. At the same time the border slave States, and also North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, of the second tier, are proceeding somewhat cautiously in this disunion business, some delaying any action whatsoever, and others providing sufficient checks and balances to enable them to go either to the right hand or the left, either with the Northern States in the Union or with the Southern States out of the Union, according to the pressure of forthcoming events at Washington. But when we come to consider the fact that there are two Southern parties involved in these secession movements—the party of positive, final and absolute separation from the North, and the party whose policy is the reorganization of the federal government upon new constitutional guarantees of protection to slavery—it is probable that all the border slave States, and those adjoining them, may decide upon going out of the Union and into the councils of a Southern confederacy, in order to guide its policy and proceedings in favor of a reconstruction of the Union.

In other words, if the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas secede and join in a Southern confederacy, it will be, we understand, for the double object of exacting satisfactory terms of a reunion with the North, on the one hand, and of leading back the cotton States into the Union, should satisfactory concessions to the peculiar institution of the South be obtained from the anti-slavery North. We believe that the Southern party of uncompromising and final separation from the North would, upon a fair test, be found representing a decided minority of the popular vote in every Southern State excepting South Carolina. We believe, too, that a submission to the people of the North of the Crittenden compromise, as a measure for Union and peace, would result in the approval of said compromise by every Northern State, excepting, perhaps, Massachusetts. Within the brief limits of a single day the whole of this sectional revolutionary imbroglio could and would be settled peaceably and for the Union by the American people, if only some such adjustment as that of Mr. Crittenden were submitted to the popular judgment of every State.

But while the great body of the people, North and South, are sound and patriotic, devoted to the Union, and proud of its strength, glory and prosperity, our reckless sectional politicians, who have brought all these revolutionary troubles upon us, are still resolved to push forward their schemes, even, if it must be so, to the extremity of civil war. Thus the Southern secession radicals of the school of Rhett, Yancey and Senators Iverson and Wigfall tell us that the day of compromises is past, that the South has cut the bonds of this Union forever, and that a Southern independent and homogeneous confederacy will soon arise "which will be the most successful government on earth." On the other side, such republican radicals as Senators Hale, Wade and Trumbull tell us they have no compromises to make, while our republican newspaper organs almost unanimously declare that the slavery question has been settled in the late Presidential election, and that the first duty of the party and of Mr. Lincoln's administration will be the maintenance of the Union through the enforcement of the constitutional powers and rights of the federal government, utterly regardless of all Southern ordinances and other acts of State sovereignty and independence.

It is as clear as the noonday sun that, in default of any conciliatory measures on the part of Congress, the duty of President Lincoln will be limited to the execution of the federal laws as they now stand, embracing the collection of the federal revenues and the recovery of the federal property, such as forts, arsenals, &c., seized by the local authorities of several Southern States. Exercising the sagacious and generous forbearance of Mr. Buchanan, war may still be avoided by Mr. Lincoln; but we have only one voice from the republican oracles at Springfield and at Washington on this subject, which is that at all hazards the laws will be enforced. It is possible, therefore, unless some entering wedge of a compromise shall be secured during the brief remnant of vitality remaining to this Congress, that its last day, and the last day of the outgoing administration, will be the last day of all our hopes of a restoration of the Union, and the first day of a calamitous civil war. What, then? Two confederacies? General Scott says four, with his methodical military view of the subject; but why not ten or twenty, each with its petty military despot elected annually by the bayonet?

The power and the responsibility belong to the republican party. They can make peace. They can restore the Union. Both houses of Congress are practically now under their control. They have only to abandon a paltry party abstraction or two, and the good work is done. The Crittenden compromise will open the way to peace and reunion, if submitted at once to the people. In default of some such measure of encouragement to Southern Union men, they will be borne down by the disunion pressure, which is upon them even in the border slave States, and the only choice to the incoming administration may thus be a disastrous civil war to all concerned, or an extra session of Congress to provide for the recognition of an independent Southern confederacy.

EXTRAORDINARY COMMERCIAL EFFECTS OF THE REVOLUTION UPON NEW YORK.—The political revolution now going forward at the South is resulting in a commercial revolution different in its effects from any that has ever preceded it. By the action of the secession States the usual channels of trade have been choked up in the Southern seaboard, and the result is that the commerce is diverted to the city of New York from the interior by the railroads, which are now doing a thriving business.

The harvest never was so abundant, and the prosperity of the country never rose to so high a pitch, as during the last year. The demand for its breadstuffs in Europe is unusually great. Money is pouring into New York from abroad. Ten millions of dollars have arrived within a very short time, and capital is daily accumulating here in an unprecedented manner. It cannot long remain inactive when there are products in the interior for sale. Those who want to sell will find purchasers in New York, and trade will become unusually brisk.

Thus, though there may be very little personal communication between the citizens of the seceding States and the North, there will be a flourishing commercial intercourse, and its great centre will be the city of New York. The revolutionary condition of the South is driving the trade to this market, while it is impoverishing the Southern ports in the same proportion. From this cause, and from the extraordinary abundance of the crops in the West, and the extraordinary demand for them in England, a great commercial revival is taking place here, and an amount of business will soon be done which will astonish those who imagined that, by their insane proceedings, they were inflicting a deadly blow upon the commerce of New York, which will ever be the free city of America—free not merely in a political, but in a commercial sense—the entrepot of the trade of the Old World and the New.

Thurlow Weed's Disavowal of Helper's Book.

Under the date December 7, 1859, it appears that the sagacious editor of the Albany *Evening Journal* addressed a letter "to a distinguished gentleman in Washington," in which he couples the acknowledgment of having subscribed one hundred dollars "to aid in publishing a large edition of Mr. Helper's Compend," in order "to assist in forming public sentiment upon the relative value and effect of free and slave labor," with a very humble *peccavi*, palliated by an "if" painfully characteristic of the school to which he belongs. "Had I known," he says, "that this compend would counsel a severance of the business, social and religious relations existing between slaveholding and non-slaveholding citizens, or that the book itself invites or countenances servile insurrection, I certainly should have withheld both my approval and my money, for my opposition to slavery rejects all such teachings." After a lapse of thirteen months the objections of Mr. Weed to the publication of his letter have disappeared, and it is laid before the public. Meanwhile the Presidential campaign has been carried on, and, thanks to this very work of Mr. Helper, and kindred speeches and documents, Mr. Abraham Lincoln has been elected to the chief magistracy of the country. What a pity that this disavowal of the most incendiary doctrines that ever were promulgated in America was not permitted to have its full effect six months ago!

We have no reason to doubt the sincerity of the many republicans who, now that fanaticism has triumphed and a widespread revolt in the Southern States threatens to dissolve the Union and engulf our national prosperity, shrink from the consequences of the means they have employed to bring about so deplorable a result. But how huge, colossal and infernal in dimensions must have been the hypocrisy of the Sewards, Weeds and others, who silently permitted the very vitals of the country to be corroded by a poison, the fatal tendency of which they understood, and were prepared, at a convenient season, to repudiate. For two whole years previous to the 5th of November last the cities, towns, villages and hamlets of every Northern State were infested by republican speakers, of whom nineteen-twentieths promulgated the rankest and most ultra abolition incendiarism. Slavery was described as the sum of villanies, the worst of crimes, the unpardonable sin of the nation, crying perpetually to Heaven for vengeance, and sure to bring down temporal disaster and eternal wrath upon all who tolerated it. The Canaanites were not depicted in blacker colors by Moses than owners of human beings were by the wide-mouthed blatants who, from Maine to California and from Pennsylvania to Oregon, roamed restlessly through the land, honeycombing every square mile of it with treason.

Mr. Weed tells his "distinguished friend in Washington" that he "never cherished a feeling or uttered a sentiment intended to affect injuriously the property, the rights or the safety of the citizens of the slaveholding States." "Northern men," he continues, "who invade a Southern State, either to run off slaves or excite insurrection, deserve the punishment they receive." Yet, upon the receipt of the news of the John Brown invasion, two months prior to the composition of his letter, the Albany *Evening Journal* declared that "such outbreaks were inevitable," adding, "if a man builds his house over a volcano, it is not those who warn him of his danger that are to blame for its eruptions." Political partisanship was all tinged with crimson foreshadowings at that period.

"The slave system," said Mr. Seward, at Rochester, "is intolerant, unjust and inhuman towards the laborer, whom it loads down with chains and converts into merchandise. It is a system of constant danger, distrust, suspicion and watchfulness. It debases the owner to the lowest degree of which human nature is capable to guard against mutiny and insurrection. The two systems of slave and free labor are incongruous; they are more than incongruous—they are incompatible. So incompatible are they that every new State makes its first political act the choice of the one and the exclusion of the other, even at the cost of civil war if necessary. They are continually coming into closer contact, and collision results. Shall I tell you what this collision means? It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free labor nation." Carefully examine the signification of those portentous sentences. The Helper book is but their paraphrase. The principles they enunciate are the same, and if the language is different the sense is identical. It was the key note of republican electioneering from the beginning of 1858 until the end of 1860.

A portion of the republican press have falsely attributed the notoriety which was obtained by Helper's book to the notice which was taken of it by the conservative journals of the North. No charge could be more untrue or unfounded. If the grave and serious warnings which were uttered by the HERALD and other papers to the fanatics who distributed it from their depots in Wall and Nassau streets had been properly heeded, the dark clouds, pregnant with tempest which darken the horizon, would never have obscured our political horizon. Week after week, and month after month, express loads of the vile production were forwarded into every nook and locality of the Union, disseminating views which soon became deeply rooted in the rural districts, and against which the anti-constitutional newspapers did not pretend to utter a protest. The belligerent, Fourierite non-resistants of the *Tribune*, while affecting to deprecate "insurrection, civil war and bloodshed," and declaring that such means of "universal emancipation" were "fatally wrong," could, nevertheless, say with regard to the criminals who were executed at Harper's Ferry:—"We will not by one reproachful word disturb the bloody shrouds wherein John Brown and his compatriots are sleeping. They dared and died for what they felt to be right. Let their epitaphs remain unwritten until the not distant day when no slave shall clank his chains in the shades of Monticello or by the graves of Mount Vernon." This was the staple of treason in the mass of republican utterance and writing preparatory to the late election for President. Those who would have prevented it performed a duty which the North is beginning too late to appreciate.

What a Beelzebub grimace there is in the shiverings of those who now begin to duck and cringe before the first blasts of the storm which they themselves have conjured into fury. In seven weeks an administration raised to power by the auspices they condemn will hold in its hands the responsibility of the future. As yet it has given no sign, save in the ambiguities of Mr. Seward's late speech, what line of policy it will adopt. It has exhibited no unmistakeable symptoms, excepting those of fear. It has not risen to the dignity of statesmanship, nor shown any sincere desire for a settlement, upon a broad, constitutional basis, of the difficulties by which the nation is convulsed. Its whole aspect is pitiable. Nevertheless, it will soon hold weal and woe, good and evil, the perpetuation of the integrity of the confederation or its dismemberment, in its own hands. The happiness of thirty-one millions of people will hang upon the decisions it may adopt. Under such circumstances the slightest admissions are to be hailed as omens of good, and small instalments of greater concessions, and we must content ourselves with the vague promise held out to the country that, "whatever sacrifice, private or public, shall be needful for the preservation of the Union, shall be made." It will be mournful indeed if those who have contributed so largely towards the ruin of the republic shall perpetuate, in their ascendancy, their efforts for its destruction. South Carolina has ceased to be solitary in its insurrectionary position. The United States Senate is no longer a Senate of the whole of the States. The seats once occupied by the representatives from Alabama, Mississippi and Florida are vacant. In the House of Representatives numbers are growing daily less, and the gravity of the crisis cannot be exaggerated. A republican government has now to decide whether the brightest political monument which has ever been erected by freemen shall perish forever, and its light be extinguished in darkness, or whether, by a timely display of magnanimity, the Union shall be restored to its wonted grandeur and prosperity.

The Position of Virginia in the Crisis.

The course of the powerful State of Virginia whose action has always exerted so great an influence upon the confederacy at critical periods in its history, is now watched by the whole country with more than ordinary interest. It is evident she will not secede, but that, under the lead of her conservative Governor, Mr. Letcher, she is rising above the wild vagaries of her philosophers and fire-eaters—the Wises, the Pryors, the Hunters, the Masons, *et hoc genus omne*—whose pilotage would soon dash her upon the rocks.

Five States have already seceded; three more will soon follow; and by the 4th of March there will be probably ten States out of the Union. Even Georgia is tied to the tail of the South Carolina kite; the Senators from Alabama, Mississippi and Florida withdrew formally yesterday from the United States Senate, taking their final adieu amidst tears and the most affecting scene. But while the cotton States are going out, other States are coming in. Kansas is to be immediately admitted, Mr. Green, of Missouri, having stated in his place that there is no use in resisting her admission any longer. The Senate is abandoned to the republicans, and our national affairs are coming rapidly to a crisis. But in the midst of present disaster and gloomy apprehensions of the future the Old Dominion lifts her head above the storm. She appears in the scene as a mediator, and her action will arrest the progress of secession and cause her Southern sisters of the border to pause before they follow the cotton States into revolution.

The effect of the example of Virginia upon Kentucky, Missouri, and perhaps Tennessee, will be decisive, and there is no other State in the Union has the same influence for good, or as much right to be heard in this controversy. In the Revolution she was the leading State—her citizens drew up the Declaration of Independence, led the army of independence, and constructed the constitution. When Massachusetts and other Northern States threatened to revolt, Virginia ceded her rich and vast domain as a sacrifice to the Union, and the ingrate States of the Northwest carved out of this Territory now deny the sacred rights of the mother State. In the nullification controversy in 1832, when South Carolina was as revolutionary and rebellious as the Southern States to-day, Virginia healed the breach. Her statesmen restored the equilibrium of the Union in 1820, and in the crisis of 1850 it was Virginia who so strongly aided in saving the confederacy. Still conservative, it is her noble part in this, the greatest danger the country has yet seen, to prevent a bloody collision, to meet the other States in Convention at Washington on the 4th of February, in order that there and then they may calmly deliberate upon such proposed amendments to the constitution as may restore peace and harmony once more.

There will thus be time given for deliberation before the irrevocable step of separation is taken by the border slave States, and time for the North to come forward with measures of conciliation and justice, if it ever means to do so. The representatives of the Southern States having agreed upon the basis of reconciliation proposed by Virginia as their ultimatum, if the North will not accept it, then there is an end of the controversy, and Virginia and all the border slave States will unite with the cotton States in a Southern confederacy far too strong to be brought back by force of arms. But it is to be hoped that her wise counsels will prevail, as in days of yore, and that she will at least meet with co-operation on the part of the border free States—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York—which would practically settle the question. If these States give their adhesion to the terms offered by Virginia on the part of the South, it is of little consequence what New England and the extreme Northwest may do in the premises.

We trust, therefore, that the olive branch held out to the North by the Old Dominion will be received in a generous, fraternal spirit by the border free States, and that they will send commissioners to Washington to meet those of Virginia and of the other slave States on the 4th of next month. Thus some satisfactory settlement may be adopted, either for the reconstruction of the Union on a firm foundation, or for the peaceable separation of the slaveholding from the Northern States, instead of precipitating the whole country into civil war, outstripping all that ever preceded it in atrocity. Virginia has a grand *role* to play in the revolutionary drama, whose denouement involves the fate of this continent, and will influence the destiny of generations of Europeans yet unborn.

THE APPROACHING STATE ELECTIONS OF NEW ENGLAND—THEIR IMPORTANCE AS A TEST OF THE EBB OR FLOW OF REVOLUTION.—The coming State elections in the North will, in effect, decide the fate of the country for weal or woe. Congress has faltered and failed in its duty, and the question will have to go to the people in some shape or other. The first elections held may therefore be regarded as highly important, as they will set an example and give a tone to the other States in the North.

As the first State elections are to be held in New Hampshire on the 12th of March, in Connecticut on the 1st of April, and in Rhode Island April 3, those events will become criterions by which we may anticipate the judgment to be passed by all the New England States and the people of the North. They will be tests of the ebb or continued flow of the tide of revolution, and after the results are determined in these States we shall then know where we stand. If the people in those three States reject the absurdities of the Chicago platform, and decide in favor of the constitution and the legitimate rights of the South other States will follow their example, and the Union may be rescued from destruction in the very moment of its apparent dissolution; or, even after the secession of all the slave States, the returning sober second thought of the North may accomplish a reunion upon a broader and securer basis than even the present constitution. But if these three New England States should not rise above the level of party to the height of the great argument presented by the facts of the crisis, but sustain the Chicago platform, they will only furnish a new illustration of the political maxim that "party is the madness of many for the gain of a few," and the final dissolution of the confederacy, and, perhaps, civil war of the most ruinous and disastrous kind, may be anticipated as the inevitable consequences.

It behooves the friends of the Union, therefore, in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island to exert themselves with their utmost energies between the present time and the elections, and to leave no stone unturned to secure a favorable result. The friends of the Union in other Northern States ought to assist either by their influence and personal efforts in the campaign or by sending contributions of money as the sinews of a political contest which may decide the destiny of the country. For let all rest assured that, unless there is a speedy retrograde revolution at the polls in the Northern States, the revolution at the South will go forward to its consummation, and instead of one mighty confederacy we shall have two or three, or it may be four, petty governments, with divided, if not clashing interests, and in eternal danger of border wars and mutual extermination, in which they will be aided most effectually by the intervention of the great Powers of Europe.

THE SOUTHERN FORTS AND ARSENALS—DUTY OF THE EXECUTIVE.—It was certainly a very great error on the part of the President to permit the seizure of the fortifications and arsenals in the Southern cities. There was, however, some excuse for this course to be found in the fact that several members of the Cabinet sympathized with the secessionists, and gave them information as to the probable movements of the President, and, without doubt, influenced him as to the course which the government should pursue. The outside pressure upon Mr. Buchanan has been very great, and therefore his vacillation may be readily accounted for. But now there is no excuse for any hesitation in maintaining the power of the government, and in vindicating the supremacy of the laws. The Cabinet has been reconstructed, and the members thereof are united. The withdrawal of the Senators from Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia removes the last obstacle in the path of the President and his constitutional advisers. In a very short time the Senators from Georgia will retire, and Kansas will be admitted. Then there will be a clear majority in the Senate in favor of supporting the President in any measures which may be agreed upon for the support of the dignity of the republic. As a matter of course, there is a wide difference of opinion upon the question as to the policy of the federal government with regard to the seceding States; but there can be no doubt about the matter of the public property. The seceding States have no right to hold the forts and arsenals, which are the property of the United States, and the President should demand their immediate restoration. We presume that it is very clearly settled that no steps will be taken to place war garrisons in these forts; but in any case they should be given up to their rightful custodians, the officers of the United States army It is Mr. Buchanan's bounden duty to hand over the federal property, intact, to his successor, and he should use every effort to do so. If the difficulty between the North and the South is to be amicably settled, as we hope and trust it may be, the rendition of the forts would in no way embarrass conciliatory negotiations. On the contrary, it would materially facilitate their progress. In any event, the Executive should use all prudent and proper means to reclaim the federal property, which has been seized without any color of right or legal authority whatsoever.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON SECESSION—THE RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS AND THE SECESSIONISTS JOINING HANDS.—We have very frequently pointed out to the people of the South the very striking similarity between the results aimed at by the followers of Garrison and Rhett. Wendell Phillips, in an address delivered at Boston on Sunday last, gives us another proof that our argument was a sound one. Mr. Phillips is delighted at the prospect of disunion, believing that the Southern States, when left to themselves, will be powerless to resist John Brown raids, that servile insurrections will break out all over the slave States, and that the negroes will free themselves by killing their masters. He is opposed to the idea of making any sacrifices for the Union. Quite the contrary. He is in favor of paying the Gulf States to go out, and finally he hails disunion as the great panacea for the chief evil of our body politic—the institution of slavery.

Mr. Phillips and his followers will undoubtedly be highly gratified to find that the Senators from Alabama, Mississippi and Florida have left their seats in the Senate Chamber; that Georgia is virtually out of the Union, and that several Southern States will follow, while poor half-starved Kansas comes shivering in, and the fire-eaters in South Carolina will be as jubilant as the fanatics of New England. The rabid secessionists believe that they can keep their slaves by going out, and they favor the re-

opening of the African negro traffic. Phillips and his party believe that disunion will facilitate insurrections and negro stealing. Both parties are seeking to overturn the government, in order that they may carry out their extreme ideas, and they are laboring to bring about the same result, although their views are exactly opposite. Thus we find that while the opinions of the Massachusetts abolitionists and the South Carolina secessionists are utterly hostile, yet they are really laboring in the same field. They are endeavoring to widen the breach, while the conservatives of the border slave States and the great majority of the Northern people are doing their best to heal it. In this crisis we look to the Old Dominion for some pacificatory propositions. It was in the State of Virginia that the confederation was cradled, and the Mother of Presidents should use all possible means to preserve her offspring. Virginia has been equal to her duty, and has presented, through her Legislature, propositions for a compromise, which, if sustained by the conservatives of the Northern and border States, will give new life to the Union party in the cotton States, strengthen the hands of the incoming administration, and pave the way for the restoration of peace plenty and prosperity throughout the length and breadth of this fair land—the fairest and the freest that the sun ever shone upon.

THE PEOPLE—THEIR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.—One of the fundamental principles of this republic consists in the right of the people to govern themselves. In despotic governments a single individual, or a few individuals, are supposed to possess the divine right to govern and make laws for the people. In a political emergency, or a crisis in the affairs of the nation, the despot and his satellites determine the course of action which his subjects shall pursue, and they are expected to act as passive instruments in his hands to enforce his will. But in a republic the people rule—the people are appealed to in all affairs appertaining to their government—the people judge and decide relative to all matters in which the welfare of the nation is involved. Especially when unusual dissatisfaction, excitement and actual revolution exist is it the right and duty of the people in their sovereign majesty to judge and to speak respecting the subject in controversy.

A new and unexpected state of things now exists. Dissatisfaction, alarm and actual revolution are now shaking our political fabric to its very foundations. Within the past few weeks a new condition of affairs has arisen, and all agree that there is imminent danger of the dissolution of our glorious Union. Since the election of Mr. Lincoln new and dangerous complications have arisen in the governmental household, and it is proper, just and imperative that the voice of the sovereign people shall speak and be heeded.

In a crisis like the present, when ruin threatens to overwhelm the nation, it illy becomes the extremist of the North or of the South to interpose his radical notions in the place of the sovereign will of the people. It will never do for the Wades, the Sumners or the Hales of the North, or the Toombses, the Iversons or the Yanceys of the South, to obtrude themselves before the people, and dictate to them what shall or what shall not be done in the present alarming crisis. No; the people alone are the arbiters and sovereigns of this important question of union and harmony, or dissolution and anarchy.

These ideas have been suggested from reading the proposition of Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, with regard to "taking the sense of the people" upon the questions at issue between the two sections of our country. Surely no reasonable man can object to the submission of Mr. Bigler's propositions to the people. No man who is at heart a patriot can desire to prevent a public expression of opinion upon questions so important as those now pending before the country.

No sane man doubts that the Union is in danger. No one denies that the crisis is the most important one which has ever occurred in this or any other country. And yet a few radical political partisans have thus far held the destinies of this republic in their own hands. These demagogues have set up their own peculiar partisan ideas—their own abstract views of right and morality—against the integrity of this Union and the welfare and happiness of thirty millions of people.

Will these radical gentlemen allow the people to express an opinion upon the propositions of Mr. Bigler? Will they permit the millions who are directly interested in the question to vote upon the subject? Or will they, by their votes in Congress, prevent the voters from uttering their sentiments in this great emergency?

Upon the votes of a few republicans in Congress does this grave point depend. If they are willing that the popular voice shall once again be heard, this sectional question will be forever settled. But if they refuse to permit the people to vote and to express their present sentiments, will it not be the duty and right of the people to rise in their might, overthrow such incendiary partisans, and assert their full rights and privileges?

Steamer Cora Anderson Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21, 1861.

The steamer Cora Anderson sunk at Eagle Bend, forty miles above Vicksburg. She had a cargo of 600 hogsheads of sugar and 800 sacks of coffee, which is a total loss. The boat was valued at $20,000, probably insured.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20, 1861.

The United States mail steamship Florida, from New York, arrived at Tybee at eight o'clock, and at her wharf here at half-past eleven, Sunday morning. All well.

Great Amount of Cotton Shipped from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21, 1861.

Fifty ships cleared from this port to-day with 110,600 bales of cotton.

Specie List per Steamship Edinburg.

Schuchardt & Gebhard	£5,000	W. School & Co.	£5,000
McIlvaine Bros	300	Phillip Speyer & Co.	6,000
Halstead, Chamberlain & Co.	1,000	Richard F. French	15,000
Brown Bros. & Co.	10,000	R. Bell & Jackson Rae	25,000
Wm. Tysen	1,000	Order	1,270
Harmony's Nephews	3,000	J. G. Dale	1,525
C. Heydecker	5,000	R. W. Burlage	250
Delabaw & Co.	2,000	Harry Darrel & Co.	50
Fisher & Keller	4,000	Denham & Dimon	1,400
Moran Bros	4,000	Gallop & Speece	2,000
Austin Baldwin & Co.	676	Wakeman, Dimon & Co.	1,500
Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,000	Ernest Zachrisson	500
		Ludlam & Heineken	3,342

City Intelligence.

INSPECTOR OF RAILROADS.—Mr. Matthew D. Green has been appointed to the new post of Inspector of Railroads, created in the latter part of December by resolution of the Common Council. The duties of this new office consist in looking after the way in which the railroad companies of this city attend to the corporation ordinances, which, it is said, have heretofore been very generally disregarded. For his services in this respect Mr. Green is to pocket the snug little sum of $3,000 per annum. The appointment is vested in the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

[illegible] AT THE CANTERBURY HALL.—The great pop[illegible] has concluded an engagement with the proprietors of the Canterbury Music Hall, and is to be seen nightly [illegible]

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Our Springfield Correspondence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18, 1861.

Mysterious Arrival—Attempted Incognito—A Distinguished Trio from the Empire City—The Object of Their Mission—The Democratic State Convention, &c.

In glancing over the list of arrivals at our principal hotel this morning, my attention was arrested by a somewhat dubious and unusual entry. There stood, "Mr. Barney and two friends, of New York." What did it mean? Was this a careless, accidental generalization, or an intentional, premeditated mystification? Evidently the latter. To be sure, there are many Barneys, and many may be the friends of each; but was it probable that a "Mr. Barney and two friends" would come all the way from New York to Springfield, and, without due cause, let neither the hotel keeper nor anybody else know who they were? There was at least ground for suspicion; familiarity with the wiles of politicians excited mine, at any rate. The mystery had to be solved. Beckoning the clerk, I pointed to the strange registration. He did not speak, but there was a sly wink in his right eye that sufficed to me. It told me plainly that there was something up, and that was all I wanted. I quietly turned around to survey the loungers in the portico, and glancing leisurely about—lo! there was the solution of the registry enigma in the persons of George Opdyke, Hiram Barney and Judge Hogeboom. There they were, placidly smoking their cigars and engaged in an undertone conversation, little suspecting, evidently, that the eye of the HERALD's correspondent was upon them, that their attempted incognito had failed, and that in less than twenty-four hours not only the fact of their presence in Springfield, but the object of their mission, would be known throughout the Empire City. How could they expect, indeed, to escape discovery? Did I not tell them through the HERALD, many weeks ago, that any attempt to come to Springfield and dance attendance upon the President elect was preposterous and should not be made? Had they heeded my disinterested counsel the mortification of being laughed at by their friends in New York for being thus exposed would have been saved to them. The enormous mustache which forms the distinctive and unmistakeable characteristic of one of them should have been done away with, at all events, if concealment was desired.

The distinguished trio were presented to Mr. Lincoln shortly after nine o'clock this morning, by a prominent politician of this State, and remained closeted with him until noon. The interview was renewed after dinner, and continued until nearly dark.

As to the object of their mission, the "damned New York free traders," to use the graphic language of an indignant Pennsylvanian, came here in the first place to protest against the appointment of Senator Cameron to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Being men of wealth and standing in the commercial and financial world, their representations doubtless had the desired effect.

As representatives of the genuine radical democracy of New York, the delegation furthermore took occasion to express the decided hostility of themselves and followers to any compromise propositions that involved a renunciation of the republican creed, as laid down in the Chicago platform. Herein they found an exact coincidence of their own views with those of Mr. Lincoln.

Would I be believed if I asserted that the three abstained altogether from touching upon the "spoils?" Probably not. Nor is it at all likely that Mr. Lincoln should not have improved the opportunity of sounding their wishes and expectations as to distributing the federal patronage in New York. But I do not think that definite promises and pledges were either asked or given.

The Democratic State Convention, that met in the House of Representatives at ten o'clock A. M., and had three sessions in the course of the day, was remarkable not so much for the number as for the mental calibre of those that attended it. Hardly half of the counties were actually represented. It was, indeed, more a gathering of politicians than representatives of the people. But among the attendance were the most respectable and eminent members of the Douglas democracy of this State. The occasion was evidently looked upon as a most momentous one. Even the Judges of the Supreme Court, including Chief Justice Caton, who had not participated in any political demonstration in the last twenty years, were present and took active part in the proceedings.

A strong Union sentiment—much stronger than might be inferred from the resolutions adopted—pervaded the Convention. There were, it is true, a number of sympathizers with the secession movement in the South, but they were in a woful minority, and were prevented from evaporating their disunion sentiments in speeches.

As to the resolutions, the principal of which will be telegraphed to you this evening, they were gotten up in the time-honored fashion by a committee, the members of which had been agreed upon in advance and understood each other. I do not deem them very creditable. They lament evils, but propose no available remedies. They were obviously inspired by Douglas and Pugh, and reflect the sentiments of those ex-popular sovereigns rather than those of the democratic masses of this State.

The principal actors in this democratic drama were Wm. H. Richardson, Judges Caton and Treat, Ex-Governors Casey and Moore, Don Morrison, O. B. Ficklin, A. Shaw, S. Breese and Wm. French.

Isaac N. Morris is said to have telegraphed here that the assembled democracy must endorse Major Anderson or go to the devil. It seems that they preferred the latter.

Henry Fitch, Jr., made the most decided Union speech on the occasion. He is the son of Senator Fitch.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21, 1861.

Another delegation, representing the Cameron interest, and consisting of General J. K. Moorehead, M. C., and Alex Cummings, of the New York *World*, arrived here this morning. They had a protracted private interview with the President elect this afternoon. Their exertions in behalf of Cameron are seconded by the anti-Judd faction of the State, headed by Judge Kellogg, M. C., Judge Davis and Governor Yates.

One of the republican members of the Legislature from the four republican Congressional districts of this State telegraphed to Mr. Farnsworth, M. C., to ascertain the feeling at Washington as to the compromise propositions, and his reply was, "No concessions."

The Indiana delegation are still here, and untiring in their pressure for Smith.

The excitement produced by the presence of many distinguished pipe-layers from abroad, and the strife between the several factions, is intense.

Blanton Duncan, the Chairman of the Bell-Everett State Committee of Kentucky, has written a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of this State, in which he says that no compromise likely to be offered by the North will arrest the secession movement, and that Kentucky will be out of the Union in less than three months.

James W. Sheahan, the right bower of Senator Douglas, and formerly editor of the Chicago *Times*, is here, expressing strong Union sentiments.

M. Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, is paying a visit to Mr. Lincoln. He was the recipient of marked courtesy, although his visit has not a political bearing.

W. T. Bascom, the Chairman of the Ohio State Central Committee, is in town.

Mr. Lincoln and the National Difficulties.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21, 1861.

A special despatch from Springfield, Ill., to the *Republican*, says that Congressman Kellogg arrived there on Saturday night, and is in conference with Mr. Lincoln.

His object is supposed to be in reference to a compromise of the national difficulties. It is believed that the republicans, with Mr. Lincoln's sanction, will propose holding a National Convention, and a restoration of the old Missouri line to California.

More of Mr. Lincoln's Views.

GEN. WOOL'S OFFER OF SERVICES.

[From the Newark Daily Mercury.]

The following is an extract from a letter received in Orange from an intimate personal friend of Mr. Lincoln's, residing at Springfield, Ill.:—

Lincoln goes for no compromise with Southern leaders in secession—not at all. I speak advisedly. Again and again he has said to me, "Compromise is not the remedy—not the cure. The South, i. e. the leaders, don't want it—won't have it—no good can come of it. The system of compromise has no end. Slavery is the evil out of which all our other national evil and dangers have come. It has deceived us, led us to the brink of ruin, and it must be stopped. It must be kept where it now is."

Such are his views, and calmly he awaits the forty-seven days longer, when, if his life is spared, he will fearlessly tell the millions of the land the line of policy he intends to pursue.

He received a letter from General Wool a few days ago, saying to him that he (General Wool) was commander of the eastern division of the United States army, and as the times were threatening, he desired Mr. Lincoln to say what forces he desired at the capital on the 4th of March, and they should be on hand. Mr. Lincoln said to me, "I never saw General Wool; but it was a most comforting letter, and I wrote to him to reply—As you and General Scott are as well, and better, acquainted with the nature and extent of the dangers, and the necessary means to meet them, I take pleasure to committing all that to your discretion," and so the matter rests.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Work Before the Legislature—The Report of the Central Park Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1861.

The Central Park Investigating Committee will report to the Senate to-morrow. They exonerate the Commissioners from all charges made against them, none of them having been sustained, unless it is the change of plan, and that they look upon as simply a matter of taste, and at the same time believe the present plan satisfactory to a majority of the citizens of New York. They will report a bill for the reduction of the Commissioners to six, providing for its accomplishment at the expiration of their term of office, one year from next June, and the retaining of three democrats and three republican members of the present Commission. This will be fought by those connected with the extension at the North, and who look upon it as death to their hope for a sudden fortune.

Petitions are pouring in against the confirmation of the sale of the Middle Dutch church for Post Office purposes. This is right. Let us have an expression of the business men in this way.

The bill for the immediate enrollment of the militia of the State was reported by the Military Committee of the House to-night.

A letter from Maj. Anderson to one of the members thanking him for his course in regard to the sword resolution, and expressing the hope that the pending difficulties will soon be amicably settled, was shown to several members to-night, and, contrary to all expectation, an effort will be made to-morrow to take the resolution from the table, where all supposed that it was keeping its final sleep, with the hope of securing its immediate passage.

Three weeks of the session of the Legislature have already passed away, and only three bills have passed both branches. Five more have passed the Assembly, and nine the Senate. The Senate Committee have reported thirteen bills, which are now on the general orders or before the Committee of the Whole, and there are eleven bills in the same position in the House. There have been some fifty bills introduced in the Senate and one hundred and sixty more in the House. Last year there had been only one hundred and thirty-nine bills introduced in the House at this period of the session, showing that there is more work being marked out for this Legislature than the last. At the rate at which bills are now coming in it will be impossible for them to get through as early as they did last year.

The following is the list of bills and their present position before the Legislature:—

BILLS PASSED.

1. An act to authorize Billinghurst & Rowley to apply to the Surrogate of Monroe county.
2. An act to incorporate Vassar Female College.
3. An act to correct the official bonds of Wm. G. Dickinson, Treasurer of Franklin county.

LIST OF BILLS THAT HAVE PASSED THE ASSEMBLY.

1. An act to authorize Richmond county to borrow $30,000 on bonds.
2. An act to amend an act relative to Onondaga penitentiary.
3. An act making appropriations to redeem State stocks issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company.
4. An act authorizing the commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States, of Steuben county, to postpone the sale of certain premises lying in Schuyler county.
5. An act to amend an act to establish a recorder's court in the city of Utica.

BILLS THAT HAVE PASSED THE SENATE.

1. An act to confirm acts of notaries public.
2. An act relative to the right of jury to trial of cases for crime.
3. An act to amend the 53d section of the Code of Procedure.
4. An act to amend an act regulating the fees of justices of peace in civil and criminal cases.
5. An act to prohibit cattle running at large in Brighton, Monroe county.
6. An act in relation to the Turnpike Railroad Company in Newtown, Queens county.
7. An act relative to the attendance of petit jurors at county courts.
8. An act to amend an act relative to documentary evidence.
9. An act relative to the High Bridge over Croton river, in Westchester county.

LIST OF BILLS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE IN THE SENATE.

1. An act relative to the Department of Finance in the city of New York. [The City Chamberlain bill.]
2. An act to confer additional powers on the Board of Supervisors.
3. An act relative to divorces and dissolving the marriage contract.
4. An act relative to the erection of posts for rope ferries.
5. An act to amend the act for the just division of the estates of debtors.
6. An act in relation to the Court of Common Pleas in the city of New York.
7. An act in relation to the fees of certain officers in the city of New York.
8. An act relating to the Artists' Fund Society in the city of New York.
9. An act to incorporate Panama Fair Ground Company.
10. An act to amend article 4 title 5, chapter 9, part 1 of Revised Statutes relating to land under water.
11. An act to provide for the removal of insane convicts from Utica to Auburn.
12. An act to encourage rural improvement.
13. An act relating to the Canal debt and the maintenance of the canals for the year 1861.
14. An act to incorporate the Female Academy of Sacred Heart of Albany.
15. An act in regard to Highway labor on Gilbon and Patten's Hollow turnpike.

LIST OF BILLS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

1. An act to repeal an act relative to the Poor House and paupers in Dutchess county.
2. An act to enable electors of Johnstown to vote by districts.
3. An act to authorize the village of Poughkeepsie to borrow money to purchase a steam fire engine.
4. An act to incorporate the Columbia Agricultural and Horticultural Association.
5. An act to protect fruit growers.
6. An act to incorporate the village of Panama.
7. An act in relation to the District Attorney in Chautauqua county.
8. An act to purchase lot for Dutchess county jail.
9. An act to amend the act to revise the charter of Oswego.
10. An act to incorporate the Mazeppa Fire Company at Nyack.
11. An act to change the name of the town of Union.

LIST OF BILLS INTRODUCED AND IN THE HANDS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE.

1. An act to provide for the extension of Chenango Canal.
2. An act to amend section 4, title 7, chapter 8, part 1 of the Revised Statutes.
3. An act relative to the appointment of Commissioners for opening streets in the city of New York.
4. An act to provide for the discharge of liens by mechanics and men furnishing building material in New York.
5. An act relating to the erection of a lock and side cut between Bennis Heights and Coveville.
6. An act to divide Steuben county into three judicial districts.
7. An act to authorize the citizens of Poughkeepsie to vote by districts for town officers.
8. An act to prevent the explosion of steam boilers and steam engines in New York and Brooklyn.
9. An act to provide for the temporary sojourn of slaveholders with their slaves in this State.
10. An act to provide for the erection of Highland county.
11. An act in relation to the Judges in special courts in Cattaraugus county.
12. An act to erect a public market in the city of Brooklyn.
13. An act to amend the charter of the city of New York.
14. An act to authorize the collection of agricultural statistics.
15. An act to open St. Felix street, Brooklyn.
16. An act authorizing the notaries of public in Tioga county to be commissioners of deeds.
17. An act to amend an act in relation to documentary evidence.
18. An act to amend the Militia law of 1854.
19. An act to grant certain privileges to South Side Railroad Company, Long Island.
20. An act authorizing the Norwich Valley railroad Company to use fifty pound rail.
21. An act relative to the Union Free School No. 2, in the town of New Lotts, Kings county.
22. An act to amend Militia law of 1854.
23. An act to amend an act relative to Coles' or Harlem bridge.
24. An act to amend an act regulating New York firemen.
25. An act to incorporate the Albany Savings and Building Fund Association.
26. An act relative to the New York Board of Health.
27. An act to amend the Charter of Hudson River Railroad Company.
28. An act to legalize certain acts of the New York Common Council.
29. An act to amend section 307 of the Code of Procedure.
30. An act to repeal the charter of Avenue D Railroad.
31. An act to repeal the charter of the Fourteenth Street Railroad.
32. An act to repeal the charter of the Ninth Avenue Railroad.
33. An act to repeal the charter of the Seventh Avenue Railroad.
34. An act to repeal the charter of the Tenth Avenue Railroad.
35. An act to repeal the charter of the South and West Street Railroads.
36. An act relative to the Elmira Umbrella Manufacturing Company.
37. An act to amend the charter of the village of Tonawanda, Erie county.
38. An act to amend the act relative to capital punishment.
39. An act relative to the public health in New York, Kings and Richmond counties.
40. An act to enable the United States to purchase land in New York. (Post Office.)
41. An act to increase fees of witnesses, &c., in Justices' courts.
42. An act to incorporate the Jamaica Dime Savings Bank.
43. An act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Appeal for the New York Fire Department.
44. An act to amend an act relative to the punishment of crime in certain cases.
47. An act to construct a stone arch over State ditch at Jack a reed, Onondaga county.
46. An act to establish free school in Ithaca, Tompkins county.
47. An act relative to the support of the poor in Herkimer county.
48. An act in relation to witness and constable fees in Justices' courts.
49. An act to submit the question of a Constitutional Convention to the people.
50. An act to repeal the act relative to capital punishment.
51. An act to amend section 364 of the Code of Procedure.
52. An act relative to the action of receivers of Mutual Insurance companies.
53. An act to widen drawbridges on the Bushwick and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike Company.
54. An act to amend section forty-two of the Metropolitan Police bill.
55. An act to incorporate the New York Volunteers' Monument and Burial Association.
56. An act relative to the support of the poor in Livingston county.
57. An act to amend an act relative to private roads and public highways.
58. An act for an appropriation to the State Armory at Kingston, Ulster county.
59. An act to legalize certain acts of the New York Common Council.
60. An act for the relief of Albert H. King.
61. An act to authorize Courts of Sessions to transfer causes to Oyer and Terminer.
62. An act appropriating money to the State Armory at Newburg.
63. An act to amend the charter of the city of New York.
64. An act relative to the inspectors of election in Albany county.
65. An act to secure people of this State against involuntary servitude.
66. An act to amend an act relative to religious societies.
67. An act for the relief and support of the poor in Onondaga county.
68. An act relative to auditing accounts of the Supervisors of Onondaga county.
69. An act to amend an act relative to town insurance companies.
70. An act relative to the Supreme Court Library in the Eighth district.
71. An act to reduce the directors in Brockport and Clarkson Plank Road Company.
72. An act to amend certain acts relative to the city railroads in New York.
73. An act relative to fugitives from justice.
74. An act to regulate the sale of fruit in the city of New York.
75. An act in regard to milk freight on the New York and Erie and Harlem railroads.
76. An act to amend Revised Statutes relative to security for costs.
77. An act to confer additional powers on courts of Special Sessions in Monroe county.
78. An act relative to the trial of criminal cases.
79. An act in relation to the accounts of Tioga county.
80. An act to amend an act relative to capital punishment.
81. An act in relation to embezzlements.
82. An act to repeal section 31 of Metropolitan Police bill.
83. An act to construct road in the northern wilderness.
84. An act to reduce loans of pawnbrokers.
85. An act for the preservation of fish in Ulster county.
86. An act relating to salary of the District Attorney of Albany county.
87. An act to amend the Monroe county Savings Institution.
88. An act to authorize Utica Common Council to borrow money to pay floating debt.
89. An act to amend relative to Brooklyn sewerage and drainage.
90. An act to widen Main street, Brooklyn.
91. An act relating to New York and Brooklyn ferries.
92. An act to protect gas consumers.
93. An act to provide for the better security of mechanics and others in Kings county.
94. An act to prevent animals from running at large in Trumansburg, Tompkins county.
95. An act to amend an act for the re-building of locks on Oneida lake canal.
96. An act to legalize the acts of Loren Ames and other Superintendents of Poor in Oswego county.
97. An act relating to ferries between New York and Brooklyn.
98. An act to amend an act for the regulation of New York firemen.
99. An act relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.
100. An act to provide for the supervision of the emigrant children and tenement houses in the city of New York.
101. An act relative to the Onondaga county Penitentiary.
102. An act to amend an act relative to the claims of Hugh and Hugh T. McNair.
103. An act to divide Livingston county into two jury districts.
104. An act to provide for reports from Supervisors.
105. An act in relation to wagon roads and to open the Northern wilderness.
106. An act relative to Binghamton schools.
107. An act to incorporate the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank.
108. An act relative to Hornellsville gas works.
109. An act relative to opening Union avenue, Brooklyn.
110. An act relative to the Troy and Lansingburg Railroad Company.
111. An act for the relief of Smith A. Waterman and others.
112. An act relative to the referees in the First Judicial district.
113. An act relative to the general index to the Surrogate's office Rensselaer county.
114. An act to incorporate Harlem Savings Bank, New York.
115. An act for the preservation of fish in Black lake, St. Lawrence county.
116. An act to provide for the construction of a lock on Baldwinsville canal, Onondaga county.
117. An act to amend section 4, title 10, part 3, chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes.
118. An act to make the County Clerk of Clinton county a salaried officer.
119. An act to amend an act in relation to agricultural and horticultural societies.
120. An act in relation to the real estate held by benevolent, charitable and other societies.
121. An act to amend an act relative to the District Courts in the city of New York.
122. An act to incorporate the Spring Street Railroad. (Laid on the table.)
123. An act to incorporate the Van Rensselaer Skating park.
124. An act to incorporate the Yorkville Savings Bank.
125. An act to authorize a certain company organized under the laws of France, to hold real estate in New York.
126. An act to extend the charter of Elmira and Southport Bridge Company.
127. An act in regard to the publication of the Revised Statutes.
128. An act to incorporate the Chuctanunda Water Company.
129. An act to provide for the payment of interest on canal drafts, certificates, &c.
130. An act empowering the Board of Supervisors to pass a law relative to witness fees.
131. An act to define the boundaries of the town of Wells, Tioga county.
132. An act for the relief of George Fredericks.
133. An act to construct sidewalks in Mannsville.
134. An act to confer additional powers on Boards of Town Auditors.
135. An act to prevent the aiding and comforting of the enemies of the republic.
136. An act relative to the summary proceedings for nonpayment of rent of lands.
137. An act to amend article 4, chapter 5, title 6, part 1 of the Revised Statutes.
138. An act in relation to the Marine Court in the city of New York.
139. An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.
140. An act to amend an act relative to the taxes in Rensselaer county, for State and county, for 1859.
141. An act to transfer certain action from the Brooklyn city courts.
142. An act to prevent frauds in the use of brands trade marks, &c.
143. An act relative to Gorham Cemetery.
144. An act to collect tolls on railroads.
145. An act to amend the license laws.
146. An act to provide for the more complete enrollment of the militia.
147. An act to relieve from taxation certain unmarried females and widows.
148. An act relative to the depositions to be used in other States.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE AND IN THE HANDS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

1. An act to repeal the act passed April, 1860, in relation to capital punishment.
2. An act to repeal an act for the sale of certain lands in the city of New York.
3. An act to provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal.
4. An act to repeal chapter 187 of the laws of 1860.
5. An act to authorize the Commissioner of Highways of Ossining, Westchester county, to raise money to build bridge, &c.
6. An act to provide for the collection of debts against foreign municipal corporations.
7. An act for the relief of the New York Inebriate Asylum.
8. An act to create an office of Commissioner of Lunacy.
9. An act to encourage the efficiency of officers in the militia of the State.
10. An act to amend the act concerning the liabilities of husband and wife.
11. An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the port of New York.
12. An act for the relief of Maria Murphy and Anna Kerrigan.
13. An act in regard to a special board of trustees in the First Methodist Episcopal church, of John street.
14. An act for the relief of Reuben H. Bangs and Lyman Pratt.
15. An act to amend the charter of the city of Schenectady.
16. An act to incorporate the People's Savings Bank, in the city of New York.
17. An act to confirm the acts of Gilbert E. Parsons.
18. An act to provide for the better protection of piers in the city of New York.
19. An act for the relief of Susquehanna Seminary, at Binghamton.
20. An act relating to the duties and powers of notaries public.
21. An act to protect the planting of oysters in the waters of this State.
22. An act to reduce the fare on the New York city railroads.
23. An act to amend an act in relation to the City Hall, in the city of New York.
24. An act to repeal the act altering the map or plan of the city of New York.
25. An act to release the Loan Commissioners in certain cases.
26. An act to make the office of County Clerk of Clinton county a salaried office.
27. An act to repeal the act creating the Commissioners of Records in the city of New York.
28. An act for the relief of Josiah Blackwell.
29. An act to provide for the arming and equipment of the militia of the State.
30. An act to provide for the perfect organization of the military of the State.
31. An act in relation to the public highways in the towns of Jamaica and Flushing, Long Island.
32. An act relating to the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Companies, and to extend tracks.
33. An act to regard to the vested privileges of freeholders of Monticello.
34. An act to release Loan Commissioners in certain cases.
35. An act to provide for submitting Crittenden's amendments to the people. Laid on the table.

The Clerk of the Senate has appointed George W. Palmer, of Chautauqua, a deputy clerk, in place of John D. Sessions, resigned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1861.

The attendance was light.

The bill to make an appropriation to redeem the State stock issued to Auburn and Rochester Railroad was reported favorably.

Mr. GOSS introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the interest on certain canal drafts and awards.

Mr. SPANIOLA introduced a bill allowing the Brooklyn City Hospital to invest money bequeated to the Hospital in bond and mortgage.

No other business of importance was transacted.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1861.

The House was rather slimly attended.

Mr. PIERCE reported favorably without amendment the bill to prevent aiding and abetting and comforting enemies to the republic, and moved that it be the special order for Wednesday next. Agreed to.

Mr. PIERCE also reported favorably the bill to provide for the better enrolment and discipline of the militia of the State. He stated that both bills had been unanimously approved by the committee, with the exception of Mr. Webster, who was not present at the meeting.

The Registrar of New York city, in reply to a resolution of the Assembly, inquiring into the amount of fees received at that office, sent in an account of the receipts, since the 1st of January, seventeen days, that being the time he held the office, and not having had access to the books of his predecessor.

Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of New York, also sent in a communication stating that the account required from his office would be submitted cheerfully at the earliest moment the clerical work could be completed.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill to repeal the act in relation to the publication of legal notices.

Mr. FESSER introduced a bill giving the Supervisors of the several counties of the State power over the Registrars, Sheriffs and County Clerks, and to regulate their fees and salaries.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill amending the law relating to voluntary assignments, known as the Two-thirds law, by requiring the consent of one-third of the creditors only to entitle the debtor to the benefits of the act, and two-thirds where the debtor holds a fiduciary relation.

Mr. TOWNSEND introduced a bill to amend the Long Island Railroad charter. It gives the corporation the exclusive use and occupancy of the piers and slips at Hunter's Point, and those leased to the company on the East river.

Mr. CORNING introduced a bill compelling the plaintiffs, in actions for assault, slander and false imprisonment, to to give bonds to the amount of $250 at the demand of the defendant, for costs of action if unsuccessful.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to take up the report from the Committee on Federal Relations. It was made the special order in Committee of the Whole in the House on Tuesday evening, and to hold a session for that purpose.

Messrs. Rice, Ferry, Benedict and H. Smith endeavored to postpone the consideration of the report.

Mr. H. SMITH moved to lay the subject on the table, which was lost by a vote of 31 to 47, and Mr. Robinson's motion was adopted, 49 to 17.

Mr. TOWNSEND moved for the report from the directors of the receipts, expenditures, &c., for five years, of the Flushing and Newtown Turnpike Company. Agreed to.

Mr. TURNER moved for a select committee of five to inquire into the sufferings of the people of Kansas, and report to the House. Adopted.

Mr. Darcy offered resolutions expressing the sympathy of the House in the affliction in the family of Hon. C. B. Woodruff, one of its members, in the loss of a beloved child.

Similar resolutions were passed in reference to a like affliction in the family of J. T. Lamoreaux.

The resolution for a joint committee to revise the law in regard to the number and pay of legislative officers was adopted.

News From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 21, 1861.

The California overland coach express for St. Joseph's passed here at four P. M. yesterday, with four passengers and mails with Denver City dates to the 17th. The telegraphs received yesterday created much excitement. Parties who returned yesterday from San Juan pronounce the reported mines in that country a grand humbug. Letters to the same effect will be published to-day. The excitement is said to have been gotten up by traders in New Mexico who had more goods than they could sell to the inhabitants in the depressed condition of the country.

The Milwaukee mill at Gregory last week, in three and a half days, saved $1,609 from a mammouth load of quartz.

The Cleveland Fugitive Slave Case.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21, 1861.

The fugitive slave Lucy was brought before the Probate Court this morning, when Judge Tilden ordered her discharge from the custody of the Sheriff. She was then taken in custody by the United States Marshal, and removed to the United States Court, where she is now undergoing an examination. On the way to the United States Court the crowd made an unsuccessful attempt to rescue the fugitive.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 21, 1861.

Messrs. Jacob Gould, Patrick Barry, Isaac Butts and John Lutes were to-day elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention from this district.

The Case of Jackalow.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21, 1861.

Four witnesses were to-day examined on the part of the government in the Jackalow case. They proved that the Spray was seen on the 15th of March with Jackalow and the Leets' on board. On the 17th and 18th the vessel was seen on her way to New York with Jackalow only on board. It was proved that on the 20th of March he went to a grocer in Brooklyn and purchased one barrel of burning fluid, one tierce of rice, and nine barrels of crackers. When about to pay for these articles he took off his boot and took therefrom a roll of bank notes, one of which was a fifty dollar bill on the Mechanics' Bank of New York, and wanted all specie in change.

Those are the material points brought out to-day. A process was issued by the court to Dr. J. W. Wiley, of Pemberton, to act as interpreter. On application of Mr. Voorhees, one of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. E. H. Grandin was selected to assist in the defence.

Edward Everett at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1861.

Hon. Edward Everett has accepted an invitation to deliver a public lecture before the law students in this city on Wednesday evening. He will be the guest of Hon. Daniel D. Barnard.

The Australasian Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Jan. 20, (via Sackville 21st,) 1861.

The steamship Australasian, from New York for Liverpool, passed here on Sunday at ten A. M. The wind was blowing a gale from the westward, and she was not boarded.

Death of Rev. Dr. Lowell, &c.

BOSTON, Jan. 21, 1861.

Rev. Chas. Lowell, D. D., died yesterday, aged seventy-six years.

The *Journal* states that six thousand stand of arms have been sent South from Watertown Arsenal.

The Steamer Wm. Jenkins Burnt.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21, 1861.

A private despatch says that the steamer Wm. Jenkins, of the Baltimore and Boston line, sister ship to the Joseph Whitney, which was chartered by the government, has been burnt at Savannah. Particulars are not received, but it is understood that the burning was accidental. The Wm. Jenkins went to Savannah from this port.

BOSTON, Jan. 21, 1861.

A private despatch from Savannah states that the steamship W. Jenkins, of and from Boston, was burnt at Savannah on Saturday night. She had partly discharged her cargo.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21, 1861.

The despatch about the burning of the steamer William Jenkins is confirmed. Her cargo was mostly intended for Charleston. She was not chartered by the government. Private accounts say the vessel cost $100,000, and that she is not insured by her agents. It is presumed, however, that the stockholders are insured.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1861.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5's, 89½; Reading Railroad, 24; Morris Canal, 51¼; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight exchange on New York, par to ⅛ per cent premium.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21, 1861.

Cotton firm: sales to-day 9,500 bales middling uplands at 11c. a 11¼c. Flour firm at $5 50 a $5 62½. Corn: yellow, 60c. Pork buoyant: mess, $20 50. Freights—Cotton, to Liverpool, ⅝d., to Havre, 1⅝c.

MOBILE, Jan. 19, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2,000 bales, at 10½c. a 10⅝c., the market closing dull.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21, 1861.

Flour steady, with large sales of Ohio and Howard street at $5 50; City mills is held at the same rate. Wheat steady; red, $1 30 a $1 38; white, $1 45 a $1 65. Corn firm: yellow at 61c. a 65c., new and old white, 65c. a 72c. Provisions firm: mess pork, $18; prime, $13 50; lard, 10¾c. a 10⅞c. Coffee steady, at 12c. a 13c. Whiskey dull, at 18½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1861.

Breadstuffs generally firm. Flour firm: sales 1,500 bbls. at $5 50 a $5 62½ for superfine. Wheat firm: sales 4,000 bushels red at $1 30 a $1 33; white, $1 40 a $1 50. Corn firm: sales 3,000 bushels at 71c. a 72c.; new, 64c. a 66c. Coffee—Rio at 13c. a 13½c. Mess pork, $18. Whiskey firm at 19c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21, 1861.

Flour unchanged. Whiskey, 13¾c. Hogs in good demand and advanced 10c.: sales at $6 60 a $6 70; receipts to-day, 5,000. Mess pork, $17. Bulk meats at 6¾c. a 8¾c. Lard is held at 10c. Sight exchange on New York, [illegible] premium.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Oyer and Terminer. Part 2—Nos. 256, 166, 178, 270, 92, 111, 112, 113, 116, 117, 119, 123, 135, 125, 137, 129, 141, 143, 147, 154, 160, 167, 169, 171, 181, 183, 173, 274, 278, 280, 284.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 22, 52, 64, 79, 71.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Argument Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT (TRIAL TERM).—Part 1—Nos. 519, 677, 1017, 1077, 1063, 1085, 1087, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 521, 539, 649, 673, 165. Part 2—Nos. 424, 460, 672, 415, 498, 483, 233, 144.

A. D. Russel, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 37 NASSAU STREET, (Opposite Post office) NEW YORK.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS 63, Jan. 21, 1861. 60, 63, 1, 39, 36, 62, 14, 15, 44, 8, 57, 71, 76, 37. DELAWARE—CLASS 64, Jan. 21, 1861. 2, 34, 48, 75, 11, 5, 7, 51, 61, 20, 3, 12. Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or to WOOD EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries.—SUSSEX COUNTY, CLASS 13, Jan. 21, 1861. 64, 62, 67, 50, 53, 56, 55, 8, 39, 33, 63, 13. CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS ONE, Jan. 21, 1861. 56, 44, 17, 13, 78, 69, 20, 30, 75, 51, 54, 62. Circulars sent free of charge by addressing R. FRANCE & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

For Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism and Costiveness No remedy is Superior to the VEGETABLE PILLS OF DR. BRANDRETH. They purify the blood and any disease in the bud, and expel it from the body. Sold at 25 cents per box, at 294 CANAL STREET, No. 4 UNION SQUARE AND 632 BROADWAY. With full directions, German and English. Almanacs now ready.

Gurney's Gallery, 707 BROADWAY. The large oil painting, just completed, of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, FOR HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, Will be on exhibition for a few days only at Gurney's Gallery, 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same. Gallery open till 8 P. M. J. GURNEY & SON. N. B.—The exhibition of the above picture will positively close on Saturday next, Jan. 26.

Lola Montez—The Last Life Photograph of the Baroness Rosenthal. Copies for her friends at MEADE BROTHERS, 233 Broadway.

Steinway & Son's Overstrung Grand and square Pianos are now considered the best manufactured; are warranted for five years. Warerooms 82 and 84 Walker street.

Page's "Venus." For a short time only. 548 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machines may now be had for $50, at 500 Broadway.

Splendid Oval Frames, with Retouched Photographs, only $1, equal to any sold at $5 elsewhere, at LOCKWOOD'S, 193 Eighth avenue.

One Victory More. Mr. S. G. Weaver, Albany, New York, writes: "Please send me six bottles each of DR. J. BOVEE DODS IMPERIAL WINE Bitters and Brandy Cathartic. I have just cured two of my children of severe scarlet fever by using your WINE AND BRANDY BITTERS. They are both valuable medicines." Depot 78 William street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and beautifying the Hair. Sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly invented Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—The best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied. No. 6 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; black or brown. Factory 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Hairdressing Machines.—Ladies can dress their own hair in 10 minutes. Call and examine them. LAIRD'S, 439 and 737 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown. Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all druggists.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss. No. 2 Vesey street (Astor House), opposite the church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT EVERDELL'S, NO. 302 BROADWAY.—WEDDING Cards, Envelopes, &c., in elegant styles, at low prices. Specimens sent by mail.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, WEDDING CARDS AND Envelopes of the latest styles. 104 Fulton street, New York. Established 1815.

AT $4 50—NAPOLEON TAP BOOTS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann street. N. B.—Call and see them.

ALL KINDS SKATES, 480 BROADWAY.—BOYS', 15c.; gent's, 75c.; ladies', 75c. Skates to let, 25c. per day, or 5c. per hour. J. S. BRADLEY, Manufacturer, Wholesale Agent.

BOOTS AND SHOES SELLING OFF AT HALF PRICE, for ladies, gents, misses and children. All are first quality goods, only a little soiled. Cloth buttoned Boots, satin Francais side laced and Congress Gaiters, Slippers and Buskins. Now is your opportunity. Call and see for yourselves at CAHILL & WOOD'S, 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN For making BREAD, TEA CAKES, ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c. Manufactured by EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS OF SHAWMUT CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 33 INDIA STREET, BOSTON.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN Is the result of careful chemical research. Bread of all kinds, made by using it, is light, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.

SEE DIRECTIONS IN EACH PACKAGE for making Breakfast and Tea Rolls—Loaf Bread—Brown Bread—Buckwheat Cake—Sponge Cake—Corn Cake—Cup Cake—Ladies' Cake—Webster Cake—Wafers—Apple Pudding—Highland Cake—Graham Bread—Boston Brown Bread—Dumplings—Chambers Street Cake—Sponge Cake—Jumbles—Election Cake—Soft Sugar Ginger Bread—Hard Sugar Ginger Bread—Silver Cake—Doughnuts—Butter Pudding—Johnny Cake—Gold Cake—Japanese Cake—Union Cake—and every variety of Pastry.

For sale by all the principal druggists and grocers. GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 129 Pearl street, New York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c. CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE, HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of this city.

DEAFNESS. HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN CURED IN THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF DEAFNESS, By Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, Oculist and Aurist, 107 Clinton place, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS At retail at wholesale prices, at G. C. ALLEN'S, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

LE BON TON—THE BEST FRENCH FASHION BOOK ever imported from Paris. One year, $3; single copies, with two patterns, 50 cents. Ladies send for a copy. S. T. TAYLOR & SON, 407 Broadway, N. Y.

PAGE'S "VENUS." Open day and evening, at 548 Broadway.

PELHAMVILLE AND PROSPECT HILL TAXES.—THE collector of the above taxes will sit at his office, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 22 and 23. ALEX. ROLFE, Collector.

STODART PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO. The best manufactured. Warerooms 506 Broadway.

THE POOR OF NEW YORK. NO. 1. A series of sketches under the above title will be commenced in the EVENING DAY BOOK of this afternoon, showing the condition of the poor of New York, the effects of the stagnation in business, want of employment, and consequent suffering and distress. Buy the Day Book this afternoon. For sale by newsboys, or served by carriers in all parts of the city below Fortieth street. Office No. 162 Nassau street.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, for the instant removal of grease spots, paint, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY, RAGTAG AND BOBTAIL, Union, liberty, slavery and Uncle Sam, Uncle Jack, the Schoolmaster and old Ballot Box, Father Columbus, green law and grand heads, Citizens, volunteers, ladies and grand heads, King Kong, King Cotton, King Dollar and King Whiskey, Niggers, Indians, secessionists, traitors and patriots, Gentlemen, loafers and things in general, Mobs, murderers, robbers and the beauties of Mankind photographed by HOLMES, 24 Pictures to the life and to the death, for $1. Large size taken for a large sized dollar. At Holmes's large sized Gallery, 395 Broadway. Where large sized friends are invited to call and Throw themselves away into a Photograph.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY TAXES—MOUNT VERNON, Union port, Wakefield, Pelhamville, Washingtonville, Prospect Hill, &c. Taxes may be paid through the subscriber, at his office, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 21, 22 and 23. Back taxes may be paid, and lots sold for taxes redeemed. JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

WATCHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED and repaired in a superior manner. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A MIDDLE AGED RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A MEMber of the Episcopal church, wishes to obtain a situation to wait on an old or invalid lady, or assist in light housework. Apply at or address for two days 373 8th av., corner of 30th st., second floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, AT 236 EAST TWELFTH st., who has lost her babe since her sickness, wants a situation as wet nurse. She can give satisfactory reference as to health and character. Can be seen till Tuesday next. Only respectable persons need apply.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID OR waitress, or waitress only; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 42 West 30th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

A GIRL, 15 YEARS OF AGE, WANTS A SITUATION to take care of children and to assist at light housework; she is very tidy and willing to work; best city recommendations and references given. Call at 121 East 13th st., fourth floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; the best city reference given. Call at 247 West 16th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO light chamberwork and take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at 70 Clark st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook and to do washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen until suited at 142 Hoyt st., between Butler and Douglass, Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference given; can be seen for two days. Inquire at 245 West 29th st., between 9th and 10th avenues.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as good cook, first rate washer and ironer; good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 5 Columbia st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton ferry.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

THE MILITARY.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

FINE ARTS.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND Liverpool, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—

EDINBURG .... Saturday, Jan. 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday, Feb. 2
ETNA .... Saturday, Feb. 9

And every Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin .... $75 | Steerage $30
Do. to London .... 80 | Do. to London 33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months 60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New York:—From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply in Liverpool to William Inman, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to Wm. Inman, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. Seymour & Co.; in London to Eives & Macey, 61 King William street; in Paris to Jules Decoue, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to John G. Dale, 109 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first class, full powered Clyde built steamer CANADIAN, Capt. Graham, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next Saturday, Jan. 26. Rates of passage from New York, first class, according to accommodation, $66 and $80; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $31. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at 23 Broadway, New York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE, ON SATURDAY, February 2.—The United States mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, commander, will sail from pier No. 37 North river, foot of Beach street, on Saturday, February 2, at noon. This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2.

STEAM TO HAMBURG, HAVRE, LONDON AND Southampton.—The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship

TEUTONIA, H. Taube, commander,

will leave on Friday, February 1, at 12 o'clock M., for Hamburg, via Southampton, taking passengers for Havre, London, Southampton and Hamburg.

First cabin .... $100 | Second cabin .... $60 | Steerage $35

C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, 151 Broadway.

The steamship SAXONIA will succeed the Teutonia on March 1.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:—

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	SWITZERLAND,	PHOENIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X line of London packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &C.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, enclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South street, New York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR LIVERPOOL—POSITIVELY FIRST PACKET.—The celebrated clipper ship JEREMIAH THOMPSON, Captain Blake, has unequalled accommodations at low rates, and sails Wednesday, 23d inst. Apply on board, 33 East river, or to C. A. TEN EYCK, 67 South street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE SPLENDID CLIPPER SHIP EMPIRE has unsurpassed accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers, and will positively sail on Wednesday, Jan. 23. For passage apply on board, pier 14 East river, or to JOSEPH MURPHY, 61 South street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE WORLD RENOWNED CLIPPER DREADNOUGHT, Capt. Samuels, sails Feb. 1. It is confidently expected that on this passage she will beat her extraordinary time of 13 days. For passage, lowest rates, apply only to P. M. DEMAREST, 40 South street.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—PACKET 25th January. The splendid fast sailing packet ship GUY MANNERING, Capt. Dollard, positively sails as above. For passage apply on board, pier 36 East river, or to TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street.

PASSAGE FROM OR TO LIVERPOOL BY THE OLD Black Star line.—Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, &c. The RESOLUTE sails January 24. The JOHN BRIGHT February 8. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING HOUSE,
72 Broadway, New York.

Forward Samples, Parcels, Baggage, Household Effects and all kinds of heavy Freight to any part of Europe by steamer twice every week, or sailing vessels at frequent intervals, at favorable rates of freight and charges. Contracts made for the delivery of articles in London, Liverpool, Dublin, Manchester, Paris, Havre, Hamburg, St. Petersburg and all the cities of Europe. Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland, London, Paris and Germany, in sums to suit.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., 72 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
A first class steamer will leave New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

For freight or passage apply at the only office, 177 West street, corner of Warren. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

JAMAICA AND NEW YORK SCREW STEAM PACKET LINE CARRYING THE MAIL—TO SAIL FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Captain Edward Goodwin, will sail for the above port on Saturday, January 26, from pier 37 North river. Passage—First cabin, $50; second cabin, $30; third class, $35. For freight or passage apply to

WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, 67 Broad street.

HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS
EVERY TEN DAYS.
To sail on FRIDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock.
THE STEAMSHIP
BIENVILLE,
J. D. Bulloch, Commander,

Is now receiving freight, and will sail as above, from pier foot of Murray street, North river.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 63 Murray st.

The steamship CAHAWBA will sail February 11.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH and North American royal mail steamship KARNAK, Captain Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, Jersey City, on

TUESDAY .... February 5, 1861

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Nassau $45
To Havana 50

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS AS BELOW.—The first class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Jas. Kerney, will leave on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 36 North river. Through tickets can be had for the following places:—New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Eufaula, Ala., $34; Columbus, $21; Albany, $25; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $23 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at 13 Broadway. The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will succeed.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New York } Agents.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah, }

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.
The steamships of the American Atlantic Steamship Company will leave pier 13 North river on the following days, at 3 P. M.:—

MONTICELLO, Capt. Gager, Tuesday, Jan. 22.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Berry, Thursday, Jan. 24.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. Crocker, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The steamers of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the ocean.

Tickets to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $25; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
86 West street and 335 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND the South and Southwest.—United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, commander, will leave pier No. 4 North river, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at three o'clock, P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows:—To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified, that in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers, the rates of freights by the above line will be advanced.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE South and Southwest.—United States Mail side wheel steamship line.—The magnificent steamship MARION, Adkins, commander, will leave pier No. 4 North river, on Wednesday, January 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows:—To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers, the rates of freight by the above line will be advanced.

NORTH CAROLINA—WEEKLY.
The new and first class steamship NORTH CAROLINA, Capt. Wm. Powell, will leave Pier 13 North river, for Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., connecting with Wilmington and Weldon, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

Goods forwarded to all parts of North and South Carolina free of commission.

Freight 5 cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Insurance one-half per cent.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
86 West street and 335 Broadway.

The PARKERSBURG will succeed, and leave on Saturday, Feb. 2.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORfolk, Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroad, for Lynchburg, Bristol, Memphis and intermediate places.

Freight received every day, and through receipts furnished at pier 13 North river.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Skinner, leaves every Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Captain Couch, every Saturday, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents, and Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, stateroom and meals included, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 2 and 12, half price. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUIT OF ENAMELLED FURNITURE for $25, in all colors, of warranted manufacture. Also solid chestnut Chamber Suits, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, 365 Canal street, opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A FAIR value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., at 125 Sixth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A NICE TWO story and attic house, and house to let with lease, the second block west of Broadway and near Canal street. For further information inquire at the barber shop, northwest corner of Broadway and Canal street.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER OF the State of New York, on account of deficiency in the sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 28th day of January instant, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable Certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New York, under article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New York. The certificates of stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable 1st March, 1861, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1861.

LOANS.—10,000 DOLLARS TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on unencumbered productive real estate in the city of New York, worth at least about two-thirds more than the amount to be loaned. Apply to N. HASBROUCK, Esq., in the office of D. J. Lyons, 27 Wall street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office 176 Chatham square, corner of Mott street.
Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st of February. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 8, 1861.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES—NEW ISSUE.
For sale in sums to suit
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
76 Wall street, New York.

WANTED—A PERSON TO ACT AS PRESIDENT AND treasurer of an incorporated company, in the vicinity of New York; some person who can invest in its securities, which can be shown to be first class. Applicants to address Railroad, office of the Journal of Commerce.

36TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 66 WALL STREET.
New York, Jan. 8, 1861.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

$900.—WANTED, $900 ON FIRST BOND AND mortgage on real estate in this city. Address W. C. D., Herald office.

$25,000 TO INVEST IN MERCHANDISE AT A low rate. Parties who are anxious to dispose of goods for cash in large quantities can address Confidential, box 666 New York Post office.

$50,000 TO LEND—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in one or more sums to suit applicants, on improved real estate in this city. Apply to S. R. BROAD, No. 15 Wall street, second story.

$60,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants, on real estate in this city or Brooklyn. Also $20,000 to invest in purchasing mortgages. Apply to A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

$65,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for one or more years, in different sums, on productive real estate in this city or in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN P. CONREY, in the office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, 66 Wall street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 111 GRAND STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF Broadway—Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Plate, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description, or bought and sold, by JOSEPH A. JACKSON, auctioneer and broker.

AT 11 CHAMBERS STREET.—MONEY TO ADVANCE TO any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., by the well known and old established ISAACS, auctioneer and broker, 11 Chambers street. N. B.—No business transacted on Saturdays.

AT 68 CEDAR STREET.—HENRY HYMAN, DIAMOND Broker. Cash advanced on Diamonds, set or unset; Watches, Watch Movements, Silver Ware, Jewelry, Segars, &c., or bought for cash. Opposite the Post office, room No. 1, up stairs, 68 Cedar street.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWelry and Silverware, or bought for cash at the highest prices. Old gold and silver bought. Apply at the old established offices of L. JACOBS, 67 William street; branch, 407 Broadway.

AT 566 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PRINCE STREET, room No. 5, up stairs. Money advanced from $1 to $50,000 on Diamonds, Watches, Dry Goods, Segars, and every description of Merchandise. All transactions will be confidential. BAUMGARTEN & CO.

AT 66 NASSAU STREET.—A. HONIGMAN, DIAMOND Broker, makes liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or buys them at full value, at his private office, No. 66 Nassau street, room No. 2, up stairs. Business confidential.

AT 208 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON STREET.—Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Segars, &c., &c. N. B.—The highest price paid for Pawnbrokers' Tickets. H. NEWTON,
208 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, room No. 9.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH MODERATE MEANS, to engage in the hardware business. It is well established and safe, and one of the most promising and lucrative in this city. Any wishing an interview or explanation of same will please address Hardware, box 120 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $3,000 or $3,500, to invest in a business in Washington Market, established twenty years. Sales exclusively cash. The advertiser has made in four years $20,000. Address A. E., box 292 Herald office, giving real name, &c. Also wanted, a young man to attend a stand; none need apply without the best city reference. Address as above.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF RYDER & DITTENhoefer is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Our Mr. Abr. Dittenhoefer will continue the business, as heretofore, at the same place, 327 Broadway. He alone is authorized to receive money due to the late firm, and to sign our name in liquidation.—New York, Jan. 18, 1861.
HENRY B. RYDER.
ABR. DITTENHOEFER.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL AMOUNT, IN the safest and most profitable enterprise ever offered, in which, with industry, a sure fortune can be realized; full and satisfactory information given.
ISAAC A. BIGGS, 73 Nassau street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, BY A LADY WHO IS NOW keeping a boarding house, and who has another business; is in a genteel neighborhood, and has first class boarders. Any party, with not much family, and a small capital. Best reference given and required. Address Mrs. Holcomb, Madison square Post office.

WANTED—$1,000 OR $2,000, IN A CASH BUSINESS, already established, in a neighboring city. An interest in the profits will be given if required. Address W., box 2,867 Post office. Communications confidential.

$150.—WANTED, A GOOD, ACTIVE MAN, TO TAKE full charge of a Butter and Fruit store, doing a good cash trade. Apartments for a family. Will take part cash and wait for the balance. Apply at 483 Hudson street.

$250.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE BEST CORner Grocery and Liquor Store in the Bowery.—I have a good paying store, which any one can see is well fitted to make money and a good living for two men; I have got three years and three months lease; I have a good stock of groceries and liquors, also fine fixtures, wagon, harness, &c. I have no one but myself, so I will give a full share in the stock, lease and fixtures and half the profits, for $250. Call and see, in the store, 213 Bowery, corner of Rivington street.

$500.—WANTED, A SOBER, STEADY MAN AS partner, to join and purchase a long established cash business, very remunerative and requiring no capital. Apply to C. B. BOWES & CO., 429 Broadway, room 12.

$2,500.—A PARTNER WANTED WITH THIS amount to join the advertiser in a profitable cash manufacturing business already well established; $1,300 cash only necessary to make arrangements. Address Active, Herald office.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH this amount, in an established Wholesale Staple Business, situated in Washington street, to extend the trade; party advertising free of debt; best of city references required. Address B. N., box 172 Herald office, with address.

MEDICAL.

A FACT.—DR. LINQUISTS TREATS NERVOUS DEbility, and all kindred diseases, with greater success than any other living physician. Office 73 Crosby street, corner of Spring.

DR. WARD, THE INFALLIBLE AND SAFE PHYsician to consult in certain diseases. Office 483 Broadway. Open till ten P. M.

DR. WATSON INVITES THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTed with a certain form of disease to call at his residence, 459 Broome street, second block West of Broadway, where he guarantees a perfect cure without hindrance to business or change in any respect. Dr. Watson's work, "The Causes and Cure," on debility, disease, &c., with numerous highly finished plates, may be had of R. E. LENT, 456 Broadway. Price $1. "The best work for the non-professional reader."—Medical Review.

DR. WARD'S FAMOUS REMEDIES AND TREATMENT accomplish a sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Office 483 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS CONFINED his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division street. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES, 139 CROSBY STREET. Hours from 10½ till 3, and from 6 till 9, Sundays excepted.

DR. R. CORBETT HAS REMOVED FROM 19 DUANE street to 20 Centre street, near Chambers street, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on diseases. Dr. C. is a member of the New York University Medical College. See his diploma in his office.

DR. JOHNSON, 14 DUANE STREET, MAY BE CONsulted on all diseases of a certain class. Thirty years experience in one speciality enables him to guarantee speedy cures to all who come under his charge. Office open until 9 at night.

GREATEST CURES IN THE WORLD BY DR. WARD, 483 Broadway. His Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies are the unfailing reliance.

GREATEST CURES IN THE WORLD, PERFORMED BY Dr. WARD, 483 Broadway. His Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, the unfailing reliance. Price $1.

PROFESSOR RESTELL, 162 CHAMBERS STREET, CAN be consulted as usual, or by letter addressed to box 2,339 New York Post office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GRAND SUCCESS.
GRAND SUCCESS.
NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED.
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.
IN 5 ACTS.
IN 5 ACTS.
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ,
Translated and adapted from the French, expressly for this theatre.
THE CAST
Has been distributed as follows:—
George Maurice, a rich ship builder and proprietor .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Antoine Cannade, head workman .... Mr. Norton
Charles d'Arbel, a young physician .... Mr. Reynolds
Doctor Gerfant .... Mr. Moore
M. Langlois, a public notary .... Mr. Young
Count d'Auberive .... Mr. Floyd
Jerome, an innkeeper .... Mr. Bernard
Dominique, servant to the Count .... Mr. Parsloe
Joseph, servant to Maurice .... Mr. Oeburn
Workmen, Sailors, Gendarmes.
Hortense d'Auberive, daughter of the Count .... Mrs. Hoey
Pauline Langlois, wife of Langlois .... Miss Mary Gannon
Charlotte, wife of Antoine .... Miss Fanny Morant
Toinette, wife of Jerome .... Mrs. Walcot
Time, 1781.
Synopsis of Scenery and Events.
Act 1—Elegant Saloon in the Hotel d'Auberive.
Self-sacrifice.
A lapse of one month.
Act 2—The Inn at Cerny.
The Lover and the Husband.
A lapse of one year.
Act 3—Shipyard and exterior of Maurice's house at St. Tropez, with distant view of the sea.
The Unhappy House.
A lapse of three weeks.
Act 4—Parlor in Maurice's house.
The False Friend.
Act 5—George Maurice's Bedroom.
The Poisoner.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING (TUESDAY), JAN. 22,
MISS AMY ELLIOTT,
Who on the evening of her debut made so favorable an impression in the character of Juliet, will appear as
JULIA,
In Sheridan Knowles' celebrated Play of
THE HUNCHBACK,
Produced for the first time at this theatre, with the following cast:—
Julia .... Miss Amy Elliott
Helen .... Miss Ada Clifton
Master Walter .... Mr. Lyott
Sir Thomas Clifford .... Mr. Fairclough
(His first appearance at this theatre.)
Tinsel .... Mr. Jas. Dunn
Modus .... Mr. Stoddart
Fathom .... Mr. Davidge
On WEDNESDAY, 23d,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in one of his great impersonations.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers .... Spalding & Rogers
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 22, 1861.
SECOND TIME IN THIS CITY
Of the new military equestrian spectacle which has been several weeks in preparation and produced at an
ENORMOUS COST,
WITH
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
NEW AND ELEGANT PROPERTIES,
EXTENSIVE MACHINERY, &c.,
Entitled
TIPPOO SAIB,

THE REVOLUTION.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

those Senators are patent. What is the remedy? Coercion! Would you use discipline the pedagogue inflicts on an urchin at school. The constitution was against coercion, and humanity and the civilized world were against it. We cannot make war unless we change the laws, and we cannot change the laws unless we violate the constitution. Hence the question of peace or war was in the hands of the majority. The South deplored war because of the consequences, not from fear; and if it were forced on them, it would be such a war as the world had never seen. The only excuse he wanted was to remain in the Union, and would to God the Senator from Pennsylvania would give him such excuse.

Mr. CAMERON said he had not heard of any threats of war, but if it must come, Pennsylvania was ready to meet it. The people of his State were ready to do anything honorable to save the Union; were willing to yield their prejudices. The North has committed no aggression, no wrong, and you can't drive them by bullying them. If you want the Union preserved let us know what wrong we have committed, and we will redress it.

Mr. SAULSBURY looked at the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania as an omen of good. He believed the Senator was sincere, and though five States have gone, if this side will meet the Senator in the same spirit, the Union will still remain. He invoked the Senators to imitate the spirit of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CRITTENDEN urged action on this important measure, and spoke against any postponement. He expressed the hope that the Union might remain a long time yet and the States be reunited.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan 21, 1861.

Mr. LOVEJOY, (rep.) of Ill., asked leave to present a memorial from certain Methodist clergymen of Illinois.

Mr. BURNETT, (opp.) of Ky.—I object. Let them attend to their own business.

Mr. FLORENCE, (opp.) of Pa.—Let us hear what they have to say.

Mr. BURNETT—I think Congress capable of managing the legislation of the country, and with due respect to the clergy, I think they ought to attend to the business within their legitimate sphere, apart from politics.

Mr. LOVEJOY—The memorial asks for protection from religious persecution. One Methodist clergyman has been hanged in Texas simply for his religious opinions.

Mr. BURNETT—I have no objection to the memorial being laid on the table.

It was so ordered.

Mr. FLORENCE presented memorials from Philadelphia, signed by citizens of all parties, including some who voted for Mr. Lincoln, asking for an adjustment of the difficulties on the Crittenden plan.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter signed by the Alabama delegation, withdrawing from further participation in the deliberations of the House, in consequence of the secession of that State.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., asked leave to introduce a resolution to give the Select Committee on the President's special message leave to sit during the sessions of the House, with leave to report from time to time in their discretion.

Mr. WINSLOW objected.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE ALABAMA DELEGATION.

The following is the letter of the Alabama representatives, announcing their withdrawal:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1861.

Hon. WM. PENNINGTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives:—

SIR—Having received information that the State of Alabama, through a Convention representing her sovereignty, has adopted and ratified an ordinance by which she withdraws from the Union of the United States of America, and resumes the powers heretofore delegated to the federal government, it is proper that we should communicate the same to you, and through you to the House of Representatives, over which you preside, and announce our withdrawal from the further deliberations of that body. The causes which, in the judgment of our State rendered such action necessary, we need not relate. It is sufficient to say that duty requires our obedience to her sovereign will, and that we shall return to our homes, sustain her action, and share the fortunes of our people.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

[illegible]

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

[illegible]

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]

write as if you did not think we are in earnest. At one time you seemed to realize it; but of late you do not, or else you would not hold out the vain delusion that the American Union can ever again be patched up. It is a mistake to suppose that secession has grown out of the Presidential election alone. The cause lies deeper. It exists in the settled conviction of the antagonism of interest and the estrangement of the sections. The South for many years has known that in this Union she made a very bad bargain, but for peace and ancient memories, she was willing to bear it. But the Presidential election furnished irresistible evidence that we could no longer be preserved in the Union, and it has united the South. It has furnished tangible evidence of danger to those who did not or could not see it, and has afforded those whose eyes have long been opened the opportunity of uniting the whole of the Southern States.

Do you suppose we have not counted the cost of secession? You are in error if you think so. We do not underrate the power of the government. We know that thirty-one millions constitute a great country. We know their wealth, honor and influence. We realize the inequality of the contest if it is to be one of material strength. But we have an abiding faith in the justice of our cause, and in an overruling Providence, whose dispensations so often prove that the race is not won by the swift nor battles by the mighty. In the union of the South and the anarchy which threatens the United States government we see His hand who will guide us safely to the end. We may be subjugated, annihilated, but never can be conquered. Our territory may be overrun, but our hearts can never be subdued. Every home sends forth its soldiers. The writer is a volunteer, and has three sons, with their rifles on their backs. A distinguished citizen, an ex-judge, has five noble boys in the field. Four brothers (one of whom met his death by accident lately) are side by side in the ranks. These are but examples. Our population is an army, and our army are our own population. Do you suppose such an army can be vanquished? Never. Your presses laud Major Anderson for cutting down the flag of his country and spiking the guns of Fort Moultrie, and can see heroism in the guns of that fort, overshadowed by Fort Sumter, opening on the enemy. We expected no more justice from those who have shown no justice in their dealings with us, and we are indifferent to their praise or censure. We intend to do our duty. We have staked all on the issue. We never intend to look back or go back. No guarantees can recall us. We want no better paper guarantee than the American constitution afforded—and sad experience proves how futile [illegible]

UNION MEETING AT TRENTON.

[illegible]

The Pioneer Methodist of the Far West.

LECTURE BY THE REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT.

[illegible]

The Proposed Visit of the Seventh Regiment to England.

[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ARREST.—Officer Dixon, of the Harbor police force, yesterday morning arrested Michael O'Brien for stealing lignum vitae from the brig Beatrice, laying at pier No. 7 East river. He was arrested, tried, sentenced and on his way to Blackwell's Island for three months, in the space of two hours and a half. Justice Quackenbush presided.

Married.

COHN—GALLINGER.—On Wednesday, January 16, at the Green street Synagogue, by the Rev. M. J. Raphael, Isaac Cohn, Esq., to Miss Cecilia, daughter of Simon Gallinger, all of this city.

GOLDING—RYAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, January 13, by the Rev. J. S. Holme, John Golding to Miss Sima E. Ryan, both of Brooklyn.

Died.

BURDEN.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, January 19, JANE PHIPPS, wife of Wm. Burden, aged 46 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from No. 41 Concord street, Brooklyn.

BISHOP.—On Sunday morning, January 20, ALBERT R., son of William E. and Catharine T. Bishop, aged 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 361 Ninth avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

BROWN.—On Sunday, January 20, NATHANIEL MARSHALL BROWN, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, without further invitation.

BUSH.—On Monday, January 21, JEREMIAH BUSH, aged 59 years, a native of the parish of Doneraile, county Cork, Ireland.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 121 Baxter street, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

BROGAN.—On Monday, January 21, Mrs. CATHARINE BROGAN, a native of the parish of Kilmore, county Cavan, Ireland, aged 56 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 258 Madison street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CURRY.—On Sunday evening, January 20, of consumption, MARTIN CURRY, in the 19th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 164 West Fortieth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CARTER.—At Flushing, on Saturday, January 19, MARY B., youngest daughter of Hon. Luther C. and Mary L. Carter.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's house this (Tuesday) afternoon at one o'clock, and St. George's church at two. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the ten [illegible]

[illegible]

WILSON.—On Monday, January 21, at the residence of her son, W. D. Wilson, Newark, JANE WILSON, aged 81, widow of General James J. Wilson, of Trenton, formerly United States Senator from New Jersey.

WOODRUFF.—On Monday, January 21, of scarlet fever, JOHN, youngest child of Christian B. and Jane Woodruff, aged 2½ years.

The funeral services will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, at the residence of his father, No. 8 North Moore street.

ZABRISKIE.—On Monday, January 21, ANNA LOUISA ZABRISKIE, daughter of John B. and Patience Zabriskie, aged 1 year and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 305 Ninth avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.

Ladies and gentlemen can now learn the art of skating, without the aid of an instructor, by using
SMITH'S NEW PATENT SKATE,
THE CENTRAL PARK FAVORITE.
It is safe, cheap and durable.
Also, all the latest styles of English Skates selling at reduced prices, to close out balance of stock.
For sale by
PHINEAS SMITH,
Central Park Skate Depot,
64 Broadway,
Between Walker and Canal streets,
New York.