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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Friday, February 8, 1861.

A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.
This paper has now a circulation in this city larger than all the city papers combined, with the exception of one, and therefore affords a most excellent advertising medium.

CONGRESS.—As will be seen by our synopsis, the attention of both branches is absorbed by the current political events.

The state of the weather preventing the receipt of telegrams during last evening. At ten o'clock, no wire was working south of Petersburg.

THE OFFICERS.—The Missouri Democrat says that the United States officeholders in that State, "are among the most malignant disunionists." Of course, they would not have been appointed, if not either known, or believed to be "disunionists," the fact being that during and since Mr. Polk's time, saving only the brief term of General Taylor, no man has been appointed to office in any of the Southern States, who was not believed to be ready for a dissolution of the Union, at the signal of that "rump of nullification" to whom Mr. Polk surrendered himself, and who have ruled nearly all the time since.

If these men of whom the Missouri Democrat speaks, are "disunionists," it is not wonderful that they are "malignant." They are sentenced to expulsion from office, by a verdict of the country, which they are attempting to evade by such a "reconstruction" as will leave them still in the enjoyment of their salaries. They see now that the attempt will fail, and their "malignity" will increase, just in proportion as they become conscious of their powerlessness.

We know, from a sample in this city, ex-Governor Price who is Treasurer of the United States, that these Missouri nullifiers make up in venom, what they lack in numbers.

STILL ANOTHER!—The Confederation of last evening (the official organ) announces that the Cabinet was in session yesterday upon an ultimatum of Colonel Hoyle!

We had supposed that this thing was finished long ago, but South Carolina is inexhaustible in ultimatums. It is playing the razor-strop man, and always has a few more left of the same sort.

If, by any fortunate chance, this man Hayne does ever leave Washington, it will be an infinite relief to the newspapers. It may then, and not till then, be safely said, not that he has fought his last battle, but that he has offered his last ultimatum.

A correspondence is published, between General Weightman, who commands the militia of this District, and Mayor Berret. The General asked for the names and stations of the police, as he might wish to make use of them. The Mayor declined the request, upon the ground that the military must be subordinate to the civil authorities, and that he felt entirely able to preserve the peace of the city without military aid.

The Mayor makes a most studied and elaborate denial of his belief, or of any grounds for anybody's belief, that the safety of this capital has ever been menaced. Let him read the sworn testimony of ex-Secretary Thompson, that its seizure was repeatedly talked over in his presence. Let him read the Richmond Enquirer threatening the same thing. Let him, in short, post himself up, before he writes any more letters for publication.

TEXAS.

By the latest dispatches in our paper of yesterday, it appears that the ordinance of secession is to be submitted to a vote of the people, after all. The vote is to be taken on the 23d instant, at an indecently short notice in a State of such immense extent. But this was in the programme upon which the revolutionists started, viz: to complete the work of secession before the 4th of March.

The acquiescence in these movements, of General Houston, as reported by the telegraph, is discredited by all the Texans here with whom we have conversed.

It is not believed that the result of any hurried vote will be acquiesced in, unless secession is sustained by a number equal to a majority of the ordinary vote. The proceedings have been revolutionary in point of form. If they are not sustained by an actual majority of the people, resistance will be made by the friends of the Union.

The haste and irregularity with which secession has been pushed in Texas, confirm the opinion that it is the work of men conscious that they are in the minority.

The rout of secession in Virginia will be known in the well-populated portions of Texas before the 23d of February.

Mr. Crittenden, in a letter, January 28, to General Coombs, of Kentucky, says:

"The news from Frankfort is, that you will not call a Convention. I am glad of it. There is no cause why we should hasten out of the Union, at this time, and unless that is intended, I do not know what we want with a Convention. Preparations made often induce us to do things from which more consideration would have restrained us. Old Kentucky has too much dignity and history to be drifted about by every changing tide in politics. Her movements in the present crisis ought to be well measured, well considered, and marked with steadfastness. We ought to see clearly what we are to gain, by disunion, before we abandon a Union in which we have enjoyed so much liberty, so much prosperity, and so many blessings."

The Alexandria Gazette says: "The friends of 'immediate secession' in Virginia are astonished, themselves, at the popular indications, thus far, against that measure. They had hoped to have carried the State, and consequently expected that the State Convention would have ordered secession in two weeks. The disappointment is great."

THE CENSUS AND APPORTIONMENT.

The following tables will show the census and apportionment of members of Congress of the several States at the two periods of 1850 and 1860:

States	Pop'n in 1850	Pop'n in 1860	Appor'tment
Maine	683,109	819,958	5
New Hampshire	317,378	326,972	3
Massachusetts	814,139	1,015,227	10
Rhode Island	244,114	274,921	4
Connecticut	275,792	400,470	4
New York	3,097,294	3,831,563	30
Pennsylvania	2,117,786	2,910,018	23
Ohio	1,980,427	2,737,917	19
Indiana	1,085,416	1,280,902	11
Illinois	1,811,770	2,512,888	18
Michigan	397,554	784,291	6
Wisconsin	308,281	708,985	5
Iowa	192,314	482,900	3
Minnesota	6,077	172,743	1
Oregon	12,294	42,586	1
California	97,097	382,719	3
Kansas	—	148,948	1
Total	18,464,169	23,850,729	148

States	Free	Slave	Free	Slave	Appor'tment
Delaware	89,242	2,290	110,448	1,867	3
Maryland	492,666	90,258	646,182	65,282	6
Virginia	949,123	427,528	1,097,273	498,238	11
North Carolina	886,491	288,548	1,097,273	498,238	11
South Carolina	283,823	284,864	308,186	407,186	7
Georgia	824,503	281,682	1,097,273	498,238	11
Florida	48,135	20,209	51,856	47,586	1
Alabama	428,719	242,862	520,444	428,473	7
Mississippi	236,648	309,875	407,601	479,607	5
Louisiana	273,053	244,894	384,248	312,486	4
Arkansas	162,797	47,100	251,710	109,958	3
Texas	134,421	58,161	418,000	184,506	4
Kentucky	768,154	229,460	850,228	287,112	8
Tennessee	713,454	210,383	920,977	253,480	8
Missouri	594,622	87,422	1,085,205	118,619	7
Total	6,412,203	3,200,412	8,434,126	3,999,283	84

Territories	Population in 1850	Population in 1860
Nebraska	—	28,803
New Mexico	—	61,847
Utah	11,264	30,004
Washington	—	4,739
Wyoming	—	11,264
District of Columbia	48,000	73,251
Total	120,000	202,707

RECAPITULATION.	1850.	1860.
Total population of free States	15,434,169	18,950,729
Total population of slave States	9,212,969	12,438,409
Total population of Territories	120,000	202,707
Total population of United States	23,917,876	31,646,969

This apportionment as given for 1860, is given upon the basis of dividing 233 members among the States, as they stood before the admission of Kansas. If 233 members are apportioned among the States, including Kansas, some other State must lose a member. But the first method of procedure is believed to be the correct one.

The above tables of population, &c., as published in the N. Y. Herald of Wednesday, were marred by many inaccuracies.

THE TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

The Senate has passed a bill, giving a Territorial organization to the region which has derived its recent importance from the Pike's Peak gold discoveries.

A recent number of the St. Louis Democrat contains an elaborate and most interesting letter written at Denver, January 15, by the gentleman who was its correspondent last year in that quarter. The general effect of all the information which he gives, is, that the placers and gulches are not likely to yield gold in great quantities, but that the gold-bearing quartz, to be regularly mined and crushed, is richer and more extensive than in any known gold region. Of course, the development of this sort of gold production, will be slower than what has been witnessed in California, but it may finally attain as great proportions, and there is no apparent limit to its perpetuity.

This correspondent continues to speak highly of the extent of the agricultural resources of this region.

As to silver leads, he says that none have been found, to compare in richness with those of the Washoe mines.

Of the San Juan region in New Mexico, which has produced occasional excitements, and which is still drawing population away from Pike's Peak, this correspondent says:

"Several persons who went down there some months ago, write back here that they have found as good a thing as they want, and whether they honestly believe so or not, it matters not here now, thousands are springing for that section, and intend to put in the next summer there. They say it is a delightful country to live in, some agricultural facilities, extensive mining fields, apparently, and everything inviting, they say, except the Navajo Indians."

He, however, doubts if San Juan is, after all, equal to Pike's Peak.

There are three newspapers in Denver City, and even thus early, three pianos. We recollect to have once asked a Sandwich Island merchant, if he did not feel himself out of the world in that little speck in the Pacific Ocean. He seemed astonished, and began to explain that it was precisely in the centre of the world, giving us the distances from Canton, Valparaiso, Melbourne, &c. Every place is, thus, the centre of its own world, although on the edge, or beyond the edge even, of the world of others.

Pike's Peak is a centre, as will be seen by the following extract from this correspondent: "Parties return and depart between Denver and the cities of New Mexico and Utah from week to week, bringing us in possession of intelligence transpiring in our neighboring Territories of occasional interest and importance. Many of our former citizens are now wintering in Taos and Santa Fe, which cities are said to be quite gay and brisk in business matters this winter. Several of our prominent folks talk of making a trip to Santa Fe in a few days. New Mexico will grow more in business and importance during the next few years, owing to the gold discoveries, than it would have done without them in almost a century."

A proclamation has been issued by Gov. Perry, of Fla., in accordance with instructions proceeding from the State Convention, declaring an amnesty for offences committed against the criminal laws of the State in the counties of Calhoun and Franklin during the past year.

The steamer Marion arrived from Charleston on Wednesday, having on board the wives and children of the officers and men at Fort Sumter. They were transferred from the steamer Columbia, which got aground on attempting to get out of Charleston harbor some days since.

CHICAGO.

We cut some time ago from the Springfield Journal, the following statement of the exports from 1860, which is given with the qualification that it is not complete, because considerable amounts are exported under the head of "merchandise," of which imperfect accounts are kept:

Amount.	Value.
Flour, bbls. - - -	613,339 \$3,210,025.50
Wheat, bu - - -	12,487,584 10,864,285.08
Corn, bu - - -	13,748,172 6,184,427.40
Oats, bu - - -	1,039,779 270,341.54
Rye, bu - - -	122,156 82,659.84
Barley, bu - - -	290,211 150,909.72
Seed, bu - - -	117,838 330,845.40
Broom corn, tons	2,585 219,725.00
High wines, bbls	57,517 417,723.25
Alcohol, bbls - -	4,883 63,703.54
Live hogs, No	133,612 1,683,344.00
Dressed hogs, No	22,672 272,084.00
Beef cattle, No	1,123,292 3,123,950.00
Pork, bbls - - -	90,994 1,361,678.00
Beef, bbls - - -	64,414 579,726.00
Cut meats, lbs -	19,074,377 1,335,206.39
Provisions, (not classified), bbls	2,025 26,325.00
Lard, lbs - - -	9,150,899 1,006,598.89
Butter, lbs - - -	2,858,944 295,424.21
Tallow, lbs - - -	1,697,311 203,577.32
Wool, lbs - - -	11,609,346 1,160,934.50
Mill stuffs, tons	966 9,066.00
Lead, lbs - - -	13,114,268 608,708.40
Hay, tons - - -	1,312 13,120.00
Eggs, bbls - - -	4,750 27,312.50
Poultry, game, lbs	94,844 9,484.40

Total value in 1860 - - - \$33,737,486.88
Total value in 1859 - - - 24,280,890.47
Total value in 1858 - - - 16,928,495.83
This statement presents both a large present aggregate, and a rapid increase. It is, however, a comparison of a year of great crops with two preceding years of light crops.

The aggregate of the products of animals, commencing with "live hogs," and ending with "seed," is \$11,358,256.

This proportion to the whole of animal products, will probably increase hereafter. The Illinois farmers are rapidly extending their operations in stock-raising.

With such results at Chicago, which imported flour as short a time ago as 1836, it is not surprising that the Northwest is inclined to be a little independent, and sometimes even saucy, in its ways.

In the Alexandria Gazette of February 5, we find printed the following communication:

"Much as I dislike to see a woman speak in public, or step beyond the sphere of home duties, yet, in these perilous times, I have thought it proper to offer my thanks to you, and all others of Virginia's sons, who are now lifting up the voice of peace, while you are surrounded by so many who would hurl us, and all we hold dear, into the whirlpool of civil war. The 4th will stand a memorable day to us for weal or woe! But I cannot but hope that we have true patriots left, and that the mantles of Washington and Adams have fallen upon some! May our fathers' God hear our prayer, and save us from destruction. A VIRGINIA MATRON. "Sunny Side, February 1."

This is from a woman, but women make up half the population in Virginia, as well as everywhere else.

This communication is only a solitary expression of the earnestness with which the late victory was fought and won by the people of Virginia. It was no miserable question of Crittenden propositions, which they acted upon, but the question of being "hurled into the whirlpool of civil war," with its "destruction" of everything which men "hold dear." The success, or failure, of any measure of remote, contingent, and doubtful bearings, like the Crittenden scheme of Africanizing Mexico, may occupy closet politicians. But the people of Virginia, looking to the present, and to what is immediately about them, are for the Union, and against civil war, let the fate of such schemes be what it will. It is the people who have wisely retained the final control of the whole thing, who will settle it upon the basis of practical common sense. They are for the Union, and all the politicians in Richmond and Washington cannot persuade them out of it.

THE MISSOURI COMMISSIONERS.

While the event will certainly prove that the people of Missouri are overwhelmingly for the Union, the Legislature has been managed by the nullifiers, and the commissioners to the "Peace Congress," are described as being of that stamp.

From the Missouri Democrat of Feb. 2: "This commission has been filled by Waldo P. Johnson, A. W. Doniphan, A. H. Bunker, J. D. Coulter, and Harrison Hough. This is just as every one of the slightest perception knew it would be. Col. Doniphan is possibly for the Union. We have no recent advices of his state of mind, but will assume on his antecedents that it is so. All the rest are unquestionably seceders pro se, or Union men with such hopeless condition as to become so very soon. Mr. Hough belongs to the school who believe that Adam had niggers in the Garden of Eden, and fell from his happy state only because he did not fully appreciate his blessings in that behalf. Messrs. Bunker and Coulter are nullifiers of twenty years standing. They have always asserted the right of a State to nullify any act of Congress which she did not like. Waldo P. Johnson was an old Benton man, but some sixty days ago made a full and perfect surrender to the propagandists, so we are informed. These Commissioners go to Washington to insist upon the propagandist. Col. Doniphan's voice being overruled, they will propose as an ultimatum the future acquisition of lands on which to build slave States; that slavery shall be fully protected where it exists, is not what they seek at all. The policy of the Government must become, if it satisfies the commission, a propagandist policy. They will present the Crittenden resolutions as their ultimatum; the Republicans will be asked to constitutionalize the extension doctrine, and build up on the west of the Rio Grande, an empire of slavery greater even than that which already exists. This small measure of concession will be called compromise. Of course it will be refused—must be refused—ought to be refused. That it will be refused, the Commissioners know now. When they return, however, they can cry out against the Republicans for not making concessions, and breaking up all hopes of peace. This course, it is supposed, will promote the cause of secession; and that is the only object of the mission."

The President has recognised Don Vinyals as Spanish consul, to reside at Charleston, S. C.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Thursday, February 7, 1861. SENATE.

After the presentation of a large number of compromise union resolutions from various States, which were laid on the table,

Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, read a short speech in reply to the remarks of his colleague (Mr. Ten Eyck) a few days since, in defence of the right of instruction. He expressed his concurrence with the recent conservative resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey.

Mr. Ten Eyck responded at some length, in defence of his position.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, presented a memorial asking the adoption of the border State proposition.

Mr. Collamer addressed the Senate, urging that when Congress desired an amendment to extend the power of the General Government, that body should propose amendments—when the States wished to limit that power, the States should propose to amend. In the case now before us it was one evidently in which the States, and not Congress, should act. He would therefore propose any action, by Congress, on the subject.

Messrs. Bigler and Cameron presented Union memorials.

Mr. Sumner reported a joint resolution authorizing Commodore Paulding to receive a sword and a grant of land from the Republic of Nicaragua.

The Senate then took up the President's message.

Mr. Wigfall took the floor, and replied to the speech of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee. He said that that Senator had been shot, hung, and burned in effigy, all through his own State of Tennessee; whether that would be repeated in propria persona when the Senator returned home, more concerned that Senator than it did him, (Mr. Wigfall.)

Mr. Wigfall continued, urging that the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson) had persistently misrepresented the institutions of South Carolina. The people there had voted for secession in voting for "immediate secessionists" to the Convention. There was no property qualification for voters in that State. Suffrage was universal to all white citizens over twenty-one. He was extremely hard in his allusions to Mr. Johnson, said he was an ally of the Black Republicans, quoted from Jackson's record to show that the "proclamation" was an exceptional act in his political history, and that at all other times he had proclaimed the republican doctrine of State rights. He argued at great length in defence of the constitutional right of secession. He defended Mr. Davis, of Miss., from the assaults made while Davis was absent. It was said the jackal preyed on food the nobler beast refused, but it was reserved for the human race to witness the spectacle of the jackal preying on the dead lion. (Loud applause.)

On motion of Mr. Fessenden the gentlemen's galleries were cleared.

Mr. Wigfall, resuming, continued, and declared that he did not care whether there was peace or war. Cotton was a sure defence, and if a vessel bearing a flag of thirty-three stars entered a cotton-State port, it would be fired on, because it claimed those stars which had been plucked from that banner. He said that the Government had fallen into ruin. Men canvassed for the Presidency like they were running for constables. For himself he had rather keep a railroad hotel, and sell unbacked bread, fried meat, and rye coffee, at 25 cents, than be President of the United States. He concluded at 5 o'clock, having spoken four hours.

And, after a few minutes debate as to the order of business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.
The House passed, with amendments, the Senate bill to reorganize the Patent Office and to amend the Patent laws.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of thirty-three.

Mr. Corwin said he would not call the previous question until a week hence.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, then proceeded to deliver a speech on the report of the committee. He spoke of the corruptions of the times as being the cause of our difficulties, and in this connection spoke of the imbecility of the President and the treason of several of his former Cabinet officers. We are driven, he said, to one of two alternatives: we must recognise what is now regarded as an accomplished fact not to be recalled, or we must refuse to acknowledge it, and accept all the responsibility attached to the refusal. He would not quarrel about words. The Constitution and laws of the United States must be enforced, and those who stand aside the path of that enforcement must either destroy the power of the United States, or it will destroy them. [Applause.] He said, however, that this condition was centuries, are, thousands of years distant. He could speak for the State of Maryland. [Applause.] She was confident in the strength of this great Government to protect her.

Mr. Kunkel, of Maryland. As you speak for Maryland, I desire to be heard. [Cries of "order" from the Republican side.]
Mr. Davis declined to yield the floor.

Mr. Kunkel. Don't speak for Maryland, sir, speak for yourself. [Renewed cries of "order."]
Mr. Davis. I represent the Fourth Congressional district; but I say, whether elected by the people of the whole of Maryland or not, I will speak for what I know to be the will of the people of Maryland. [Deafening applause.] If ever the distinction issue were made there, he would meet it from St. Mary's to Alleghany, in every county. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. Kunkel. I'll meet you here. [Cries of "order."]
[Cries were made from the Democratic side to clear the galleries.]
Mr. Spinner remarked that it ill became gentlemen on the other side of the House to object to this applause now, as they had never objected when treason was preached on this floor.

The Speaker stated that unless order was preserved, he would be compelled to enforce the rule.

Mr. Davis hoped his friends would express neither approbation or disapprobation at whatever he might have to say.

Mr. Davis continued: There were causes which lay at the bottom of the present shaking of the fabric of the National Government. These causes must be removed before there would be content. Through the imbecility of the present Administration, the two great sections of the country had been brought face to face upon the most aggravating and troublesome of all questions—the question of slavery.

The President had submitted to all sorts of degrading propositions, so that he could finish his term of office in peace, and caring nothing for the disadvantages his successor might encounter.

Within one month after the election of a Chief Magistrate, without any new disturbing events taking place, six States had endeavored to throw off the authority of the Government, seize the very forts which had been erected for their defence, and arrested a United States vessel charged to bear reinforcements to the fortress of their own States.

Mr. Davis then went on to remark, that for

many years past a revolutionary faction had existed in some of these States, which had always been zealously working to carry out its own treasonable ends. This faction were determined to rule or ruin. The secret of their success at the present time was because they had been able to keep the public mind constantly excited. These demagogues had circulated misrepresentations of the purposes of the Northern people, until a feeling of fear, of apprehension, of dread, and of insecurity, had taken possession of the minds of the people of the South. The mischief had been done, first, by blackening the characters of their political opponents at the North, and then by imputing similar motives to their brethren of the South. The manner in which gentlemen on this floor had assisted in this vile act was also a chief cause of these disturbances. It was in their power to put a stop to this alarm at the South. If they would repeat the declarations of good feeling made by Corwin, Adams, and other prominent Republicans, that there was no intention to encroach upon their rights, all would be well. He had little hope of that, however.

He repeated that the people of Maryland did not recognise the right of secession. While the storm had raged all around her, Maryland had stood firm for the Union, and would continue so to stand.

He also advocated the adoption of the majority report of the committee of thirty-three. Gentlemen on this floor had asserted that this report did not satisfy them. He would say, that though it might not satisfy them, it would satisfy their constituents, and that they would find out before long.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New York, then proceeded to address the House against the recommendations of the committee, and against all compromise, because the complaints were groundless, and the remedies proposed equally futile. Nothing would satisfy the rebels but the incorporation in the Constitution of the Breckinridge platform, with the Dred Scott decision attached. A permanent union between free and slave States was a failure. He would consent for a peaceable separation of the slave States, and for a gradual emancipation in whatever slave States might remain with the free States.

Mr. Vallandigham introduced amendments to the Constitution, by dividing the United States into four sections. On demand of one-third of the Senators of any section, a vote upon anything requiring the concurrence of the House is necessary, shall be had by sections; and a majority of the Senators from each section shall be necessary to the passage of the measure, &c.

A joint resolution was passed, authorizing Lieutenant Craven, of the navy, to receive a medal and diploma from the Spanish Government, for services rendered in behalf of shipwrecked seamen.

The House, at four, took a recess till seven o'clock.

NORTH ALABAMA.—The Nashville Democrat publishes the following letter, written at Athens, Alabama, on the 29th of January:

"The working men of this town met in the public square on Saturday night last, and 'fired thirty three guns for the Union and that flag that still waves at the court house, our enemies at Montgomery and disunionists everywhere notwithstanding.' They then paid a visit to General Houston, who had just returned from Washington, where he many years represented the Athens (Ala.) district in the House. The Nashville Democrat's correspondent says:

"The General received the Union men in his usual happy style. He hoped that this glorious Union may still be preserved by the working Union men, and that they may still work in the Union, and find plenty of brave hearts and willing hands to help in every time of need. On taking leave of the General, he was saluted with a volley of musketry, and three cheers for the Union.

On return to the headquarters, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we, the Union and working men of Athens, return our sincere thanks to the Union and working men of South Nashville, for their kind and generous feeling towards us of Athens and to all Union and working men in every State in this glorious Republic, and especially to those of Tennessee, for their help in the banner of defence.

"We had all the town in the greatest excitement, by the burning of the effigy of Yancey, on Saturday night, January 26.

"Yours, respectfully, UNION."

The following items were brought by the Anglo-Saxon:

An influential meeting had been held at Manchester, to devise measures to relieve the cotton trade from the anxiety resulting from the dependence on the Southern States of America. Resolutions were adopted recommending efforts commensurate with the impending danger, to prevent calamities, approving the steps taken for the formation of a cotton company, and expressing the desire that the company recently launched should commence operations without delay.

Several American vessels have been registered at Liverpool,