THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL. VI--NO. 914. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of February.
OTHO WILLIAMS.
JNO. E. R. CRABBE, | JAS. H. EASTER.
ED. REESE, | W. T. LANDSTREET.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

Baltimore, Feb. 13, 1861.

In New York to-day all the Stocks on the list, with the exception of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina bonds, were lower, but the market here, although very quiet, was quite firm in tone. Nothing was done at the Board in Railroad shares, but Baltimore and Ohio closed at $59 bid, $59½ asked regular way, the price bid being an advance of $1 on that of yesterday. The usual monthly statement of the earnings of this road was presented at the meeting of the Directors to-day, and from it we learn that the total revenue of the road from all sources for January, 1861, amounts to $310,314.07, against $278,394.35 for the corresponding month last year, showing an increase this year of $31,919.72. Northern Central Railway closed without sales at $14 bid, $14¾ asked regular way. A sale of $500 of the 1885 bonds of this road was made at 50, but they closed at 48 bid, 50 asked. In Baltimore and Ohio bonds nothing was done, but they closed at 81 bid for 1875's, and 80 bid, 81 asked for 1885's. State and City 6's were both quite firm to-day. Sales were made of $3,900 Maryland 1890's at 100, which figure was bid for them at the close, and $1,500 Baltimore city 1875's at 95, the market for them closing at 95 bid, 95½ asked. For 1890's 96 was bid, and 97 asked, but no sales were made. In the Mining stocks there was very little done to day, the only sales made being one of 100 shares Springfield at $2, and one of 100 shares Deep River at 20 cts. For Gardner Hill $2.80 was bid, and $3 asked, Springfield closed at $1.95 bid, $2 asked, Rudisell at 80 cts. bid, Guilford at 70 cts. bid, 75 cts. asked, and Silver Valley at 40 cts. bid, 50 cts. asked.

Commercial and financial affairs continue in a disordered condition both here and at other points. Merchants find it an extremely difficult matter to make collections, particularly in the South, and failures and suspensions are quite frequent. A large wholesale and retail dry goods house on Baltimore street, the liabilities of which are said to be very heavy, is reported to have stopped payment to-day, and we heard also of the suspension of a house engaged in the jewelry and notion trade. In New York sterling Exchange is down we see to 104@104½ for bankers' bills, which is a heavy decline within a few days past.

In New York to-day Tennessee bonds advanced 1½ per cent.; North Carolina bonds ½; and Virginia 6's ¼; but Missouri 6's declined ¾; Canton ¼; Erie $1; New York Central ⅝; Reading $1¼; Cleveland and Toledo ¼; Rock Island ⅝; Michigan Southern guaranteed ¾; Harlem ¼; and Galena and Chicago ⅜.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.
Wednesday, February 13, 1861.

$3908 Mary'd 6's, '90—100	100 shs. Springfield Mining Co. —2
1500 Balt. 6's, '75—95	100 shs. Deep River Min. Co. —.20
500 N. C. RR. bds., '85—50	

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
BY TELEGRAPH.
Through William Fisher & Son, Stock and Bill Brokers. No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia 6's	76	00
Missouri 6's	66¼	65¾
Tennessee bonds	72¾	72½
North Carolina bonds	78	00
Canton Company	14¼	00
Erie Railroad	32½	32
New York Central Railroad	77⅝	77¾
Reading Railroad	42¾	42¾
Panama Railroad	00	00
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	32¾	00
Michigan Southern Railroad	15	00
Harlem Railroad	00	16
Galena and Chicago	00	72
Michigan Southern, guaranteed	33	00
Rock Island Railroad	57¾	00
	steady.	dull.

The New York *Tribune*, of this morning, says:

As we anticipated, the Stock market to-day shows a very active and buoyant aspect. The tone of the remarks of the President elect, at Indianapolis, although indicating that the policy of the new Administration would be the reverse of the quieting policy of Mr. Buchanan, was not sufficiently alarming to neutralize the influence of the favorable returns and advices from the Border States and the assurances from Washington that "the thing is settled." The shorts rushed in to buy privately, and through other brokers, while openly hammering, and the street operators generally followed their lead. Outside of the street and the usual stock speculators we cannot learn that much interest is taken in the present movement. The commission houses have a very moderate amount of orders, and as many of these are to sell as to buy. The present action is thus far confined to the street mainly, and, therefore, is more likely to be a temporary movement than if the constituencies had been more widely diffused. It will be doubtless successful to a certain extent, but it is a dangerous movement, inasmuch as the pacification of the Border States is by no means certain, and as the advent of a new Administration is near at hand, the policy of which is understood to be the blockade of the seceding ports, the re-taking of the seized forts, and the holding of those still in our possession. The Cotton States will not quietly submit to this, and it requires no prophet to predict what would be the effect of a collision between the forces of the two sections upon our Stock market. The transactions of the First Board gave promise of great strength during the day, and between Boards prices were well sustained. At the Second Board the business was unusually large at a further advance in nearly every description.

Mr. George Peabody, of London, is reported to have expressed the following opinion in regard to the result of compromise on American credit, in a letter to a correspondent in Boston:

"I cannot conceal from you the fact that the credit of the United States Government is now on trial in Europe. By the last steamer we hear of plans of concession and compromise with those who are openly defying the laws. Now, it is not my purpose to discuss the merit or the motive of any of these projects, but I must tell you that if your Government entertains any plan of concession at the present moment—if it have to purchase the permission to peacefully inaugurate the lawfully elected President—its credit will receive a fearful blow in Europe. You must expect to have Federal stocks sent back in large quantities from England and the Continent. People will not trust a government which, when its foundations are attacked, instead of upholding law and order, compromises with traitors. We have had enough of Peruvian and Mexican bonds, and shall be careful not to retain those of a government whose policy is concession to anarchy."

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, a report of last year's operations was read. The company is now asking legislative authority to issue $5,000,000 of bonds, which, it is estimated, will realize 80 per cent. of their face, or $4,000,000. Of this there were will be required to

Redeem the scrip issued	$582,800
The floating debt of the company	585,289
Balances due contractors, &c	572,116
To complete the road as per estimate of the chief engineer	1,510,000
Land damages and incidental expenses, say	100,000
Leaving applicable to rolling stock	649,794
Total	$4,000,000

The following is the value of merchandise warehoused at Boston for the week ending Feb. 9, 1861:

Dry goods	$3,992.00
All other merchandise	$279,118.00
Total value	$283,110.00

A late letter from the Controller of Tennessee says:

The State of Tennessee will hereafter pay all bonds or coupons payable to bearer to the holder, without inquiring how he came into possession, unless enjoined from doing so.

The Legislature of the State of Indiana is about to make an important change in the free banking law of that State, so as to require all banks hereafter formed to file Indiana State 5's as a basis of circulation, and those heretofore formed, within a given time, to replace their securities with them.

The official Bank returns of New Orleans made up for the Board of Currency to-day compare as follows with those of last week:

	Feb. 2.	Jan. 26.	Difference.
Short Loans	$15,896,556	$15,987,898	Dec. $91,342
Specie	16,462,288	16,289,868	Inc. 172,420
Circulation	7,360,880	6,988,031	Inc. 372,849
Deposits	20,595,411	19,711,667	Inc. 883,744
Exchange	18,627,762	8,014,901	Inc. 612,861
Distant balances	1,263,065	1,268,522	Dec. 5,457
Long loans	3,522,837	2,909,406	Inc. 514,431

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

COFFEE.—There has been but little inquiry for Coffee to-day, and the only sale we have heard of is one of 100 bags good Rio at 12¾ cts. The general condition of the market is unchanged, and we still quote as follows, viz: Rio at 11¼@11¾ cts. for low grades; 12@12¼ cts. for fair; 12½@12¾ cts. for good; 13@13½ cts. for prime; Laguayra at 14@15 cts.; and Java at 16@17½ cts. The stock here including the two cargoes which arrived yesterday, is about 12,000 bags, and there is we learn another cargo of 4 700 bags Rio in the bay.

FLOUR.—The transactions in Flour to-day have been light, the sales so far as we have heard embracing only 200 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.12½, 150 bbls. do., sold subsequently, at $5.06¼, and 100 bbls. Howard Street Extra at $5.50 per bbl. There were several buyers of both Howard Street and Ohio Super on 'Change at $5, and at this figure sales to a considerable extent could have been made, but for both descriptions holders were generally asking $5 12½ per bbl., and very few of them were disposed to sell at a lower rate. City Mills Super can be bought at $5 per bbl., but there is little or no demand for this description. Extra Flour is dull and quite heavy, but we quote it as before at $5.50 for Ohio; $5.50@5.62½ for Howard Street; $6@6.25 for regular shipping; and $7@$7.50 per bbl. for fancy brands City Mills.

Family Flour.—Family Flour is still selling at the following rates, viz: $8.75 for Welch's, $8 for the best brands of Baltimore ground, and $6.50@7 per bbl. for Ohio and Howard Street.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.—Both Rye Flour and Corn Meal are lower. Rye Flour is selling at $4, and we quote Corn Meal at $3 per bbl. for Baltimore, at which figure some 300 to 400 bbls. have been sold within a few days past.

GRAIN.—Wheat was in fair request and tolerably firm this morning, but Corn was dull and rather heavy. The sales of Wheat embraced some 3,000 to 4,000 bushels red at from 120 to 128 cts., the latter figure being paid for a lot of 600 bushels very superior, 3,000 bushels fair white in one lot at 135 cts., and some 2,000 bushels fair to prime do. in lots, at from 135 to 155 cts., the latter being the top price for white Wheat to-day. Of Corn there were about 8,000 bushels offered, but only a part of it was disposed of. New white sold at 65@67 cts., and new yellow at 55@57 cts., but at the close not more than 65 cts. could have been obtained for the best lots of white, and 56 cts. for prime new yellow, these figures being a decline of 2 to 3 cts. per bushel on yesterday's closing prices. There were some 4,000 bushels Oats offered to-day but very few of them were sold. We quote Maryland at 30@32 cts., and Pennsylvania at 33@34 cts. per bushel. There was no Rye offered to-day, but we quote Pennsylvania as before at 70 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—There were sales to-day at auction of 10 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses at 24½@25 cts., 20 hhds. old Cuba do. at 17¾@18 cts., and 15 hhds. new crop do. at 23@24¾ cts., but these constitute all the operations we have heard of to-day in this article. New Orleans, for which there is some demand, is held at 34@36 cts. for new crop, but we quote foreign dull at the following rates, viz: 23@26 cts. for new crop Cuba; 16@20 cts. for old do.; 18@20 cts. for English Island; and 24@26 cts. for Porto Rico.

PROVISIONS.—There has been very little done to-day in Provisions, the only sale of importance that we have heard of being one of 1,000 pieces Bulk Shoulders, loose, at 7¾ cts. Although the market is quiet we see no change to note in its general condition, and we quote Bacon as before at 8¼@8¾ cts. for Shoulders, 10¼@10¾ cts. for Sides, the last named figures being the rates at which the jobbers are filling orders; Bulk Meat at 7¾ cts. for Shoulders, 9¼@9¾ cts. for Sides, and 9@9¾ cts. for Hams; Lard at 10¼@10½ cts. for Western in bbls. and tierces; Mess Pork at $18, Prime do. at $14, Rump do. at $13.25@13.50, and Beef at $12.50 for Baltimore No. 1, and $16 per bbl. for do. Mess.

RICE.—Rice is in fair request, and we quote it steady and firm at 4@4½ cts. for fair to good, and 4½ cts. for prime. We note sales within the last day or two of about 100 tierces at these figures.

SALT.—There is very little doing in Salt, but we still quote Liverpool at 90@95 cts. for Ground Alum, 150@155 cts. for Marshall's and Jeffrey & Darcy's fine, and 175@180 cts. per sack for Ashton's do., these figures being for lots from store, and Turks Island Salt at 15@16 cts. afloat, and 20 cts. per bushel from store

SUGARS.—Messrs. R. Lemmon & Co. sold at auction to day 40 hhds. New Orleans Sugar at from $6.30 to $7.05, and there were 20 hhds. do. sold subsequently by private contract at $6.75, but we have heard of no transactions to-day in foreign Sugars. We still quote Sugars as follows, viz: at $5@5.37½ for common to good refining Cuba and English Island; $5.50@6 for grocery grades Cuba; $5.50@6.75 for common to prime Porto Rico; $4.75@5.50 for inferior to good common New Orleans; and $6@7.25 for good to prime do.

SEEDS.—We have reported to-day sales of 100 bushels fair to good Cloverseed at $4.50@4.75, and of 300 bushels prime do. at $5 per bushel of 64 lbs., and we quote the latter as the outside rate for Cloverseed to-day, although some holders still ask a higher figure for it. We quote Timothy Seed as before at $2.25@2.50, and Flaxseed at $1.25@1 35 per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is dull and rather heavy to-day. We note sales of 100 bbls. Ohio at 18 cts., but we quote it as closing at 17 cts. for Country, and 17½@18 cts. for City and Ohio.

See Fourth Page.
FOR LAW INTELLIGENCE.
FOR COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.
FOR DOMESTIC MARKETS,
FOR SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Tariff bill was considered, after which the bill for re-organizing the militia for the District of Columbia was taken up, and objection being made to the provision requiring the privates to take an oath to support the Constitution, it was re-committed to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the House, little was done beyond the counting of the votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States, which ceremony passed off quietly, and in the usual manner. No demonstrations of approbation or disapprobation were made. Mr. Sherman sought to introduce a bill authorizing an issue of $8,000,000 in Treasury notes, for the immediate relief of the Government, but Mr. Garnet, of Virginia, objected, saying that since the declaration of war by the Persident elect, he would resist every appropriation of money for the use of his tyrannical Government.

The President elect passed from Cincinnati to Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, on his way to Washington. At Columbus he made a most remarkable speech. He said there was nothing in the condition of the country to excite apprehension—nothing going wrong—nobody suffering, and only a difference of opinion existing on political questions. All of which he considers as consoling circumstances, and believes that time and patience, under Providence, will heal all such differences.

An interesting debate occured in the Southern Congress, on a resolution offered by a member instructing the committee appointed to select a flag for the Confederacy to report one nearly alike as possible to the flag of the United States; saying that the memories of the past rendered that ensign dear to all Americans. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, opposed the resolution because he had always looked upon the "Stars and Stripes" as an emblem of oppression. No business of national importance was transacted.

The new flag of Louisiana was unfurled from the top of the City Hall at New Orleans on Tuesday, amid the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells.

The Texas Convention has adjourned to the 2d of March, and appointed a Committee of Safety to remain at the capital. The revenue cutter at Galveston was condemned as unseaworthy, and her armament taken out and turned over to the Coast Survey.

The exiled Mexican bishops and archbishop have arrived at New Orleans.

Ex-Secretary Floyd, in a communication to the public, says that he will meet the charges brought against him by the Committee of Investigation in the matter of the abstracted Indian bonds, with a full response, so soon as the report is printed and can be examined by him.

The Virginia Convention assembled at Richmond yesterday and organised by electing Hon. John Janney as President, who, on taking the chair, made a Union speech, but said that Virginia would insist on her rights as a condition of her remaining in the Union.

Yesterday the New York police made another seizure of munitions consigned to Savannah, Georgia. We may expect to hear of more reprisals when Governor Brown is informed of the fact.

By the pony express and telegraph we have San Francisco intelligence to the 26th ult. Numerous Union resolutions had been introduced in the Legislature of California, all urging concession by the Northern States. The vote of censure passed upon the late Senator Broderick by a previous Legislature has been expunged.

STREET CLEANING BY CONTRACT.

We publish the following only to show how municipal affairs are managed in New York. If all this is true, as the *Times* states it, they are certainly in need of "Reform" in the metropolis:

The act of the Common Council, confirming the award of the contract for cleaning the streets of the city for five years, at $279,000 a year, to Mr. A. J. Hackley, seems to have been consummated with a reckless disregard of the interest of the city, and a boldness in violating the plain spirit of the laws in relation to contracts, that would astonish tax-payers, had they not long since ceased to take any effective interest in the management of city affairs.

It appears that there were, in all, thirty-one bids for the contract, twenty-three of which were lower than that of Mr. Hackley. The lowest of the twenty-three was the bid of Mr. Wm. H. Williams, which was $195,000. Mr. Williams' sureties were Mr. E. B. Wesley and Mr. H. D. Clapp. In making their report, the committee found no fault with any of the bids, nor did they give any reason for throwing out the twenty-three that were lower than the one they recommended, other than that they deemed it best to pay liberally, in order to be sure of having the work well done. They do not attempt to show any ground for belief that Mr. Hackley will be any more likely to do more than the contract binds him to do, for the amount paid, than the other bidders would have done for the amounts of their bids. The specifications upon which all the bids were made were the same, and it will hardly be claimed that it is expected that any contractor in this city will do more than he is forced to do, in order to secure payment for his work.

In any view of the case it does not appear that Mr. Williams, the lowest bidder, would not have performed the work according to his contract as faithfully as Mr. Hackley, and if so, the difference in the amounts asked was sufficient to have induced an honest Common Council to have complied with the spirit of the laws and given the contract to him. Four hundred and twenty thousand dollars (the difference in five years) is an item well worthy of consideration, even by the city of New York, and the people have a right to know why so much money is to be given away. That it would be better to pay the highest price proposed, and have the work well done than to pay the lowest, and have it done as it has been done heretofore, under contract, no one will dispute; but in this case no such alternative seems to have been presented. We are assured that on Saturday last Mr. Williams, in order to place his responsibility to do the work beyond cavil, served a notice upon the Mayor and Comptroller, to the effect that he would give any additional amount of security that might be required, and he also served a similar notice upon the Common Council before final action had been taken. But no notice was taken of it, and it had no effect upon the result, although Mr. Williams is an old contractor, and has performed a large amount of work satisfactorily.

In times past, when the Common Council had jobs of this kind to dispose of in such manner as would remunerate members individually, it was customary to frame some shadow of an excuse for violating the ordinances, but now they do not deem even the shadow of an excuse necessary when the amount of peculation is only about $420,000.—There is, however, a bare possibility that some of the money may be saved to the city. The Mayor, &c., were enjoined yesterday by the Superior Court from perfecting the contract, and something may yet be done.

The Louisiana Flag—*Origin of the Pelican.*—In the Louisiana Convention on the 4th instant, Mr. Elgee offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to report upon the adoption of a flag for the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Elgee stated that the Pelican flag at present in use to represent the State had no legal or legislative sanction, and that, in fact, Louisiana never had a flag of her own. The symbol of the pelican feeding her young was simply the seal of the Governor of the State, and even this had never had any sanction of legislation or law. The symbol of the pelican feeding her young was adopted as the seal of the State by the Governor in 1818, and it was used as such by the succeeding Governors without ever having received any legislative sanction.

As the symbol has been so long used in the State seal, he had no doubt it would be as good as any other, if not the best, to use in the flag of the State. He had, however, read that the meaning of the symbol, when adopted by the Governor who designed it, was this: that the mother pelican represented the maternal care and fostering aid of the United States Government, whilst the little pelicans represented the States. It was true that Louisiana made the symbol good, by the ample manner in which she had always fed her young; but if it were true, as he had read, that the big pelican represented the United States Government, the sooner we abolish the pelican the better. The resolution was adopted unanimously; and the President appointed Messrs. Elgee, Roman and Briscoe, as the committee to report upon a flag for Louisiana.

Anecdote of Miss Mitford.—Mr. S. C. Hall, the writer, has been recently delivering a lecture in London, relating to the various literary celebrities with whom he had come in contact for the last forty years. He told anecdotes of Hook and others, but the following about Miss Mitford was especially relished by the audience. When she visited Mr. Hall's house, a number of literary and other persons were assembled to meet her. An arm chair—the seat of honor—was appropriated to her use. In this she reclined luxuriously, but the visitors began to titter at something which they saw about the lady. All eyes were fixed on the "something"—all laughed and looked pleasant. Miss Mitford, in the course of the morning, had been engaged in making some purchases in London—a place which she rarely visited, and had brought with her to Mr. Hall's house a cheap but showy turban, which she placed near her own chair. On this was written—for poor Miss Mitford was innocent of all knowledge of the fact—"*Very chaste*—only 5s. 3d."

An Indian's Shrewdness in a Land Trade.—At an early stage in the proceedings of the Erie and New York Central Railroad, while the directors were negotiating with the chiefs for the land around Jemison Hill, the Colonel and others had made some strong speeches, depicting the worthlessness of the land, and enlarging considerably upon the fact that "It was good for nothing for corn, and consequently should be leased very cheap." When the Colonel sat down, the old chief replied in the Seneca tongue to the interpreter, to the effect that he "knew it was poor land for corn, but mighty good land for railroad!" The force of this remark will be fully appreciated when it is known that the little strip of land around Jemison Hill was the only possible place for a railroad that did not involve the building of two expensive bridges across the Alleghany.

Interesting Decision as to Scratched Ballots.—Shann, (Dem.,) and Gatchell, (Rep.,) were candidates for Councilmen in Rahway (N. J.) at the last election. The judges ruled out a Republican ballot, having one name and office erased, and in its stead written the words, "For Town Bull, J. Shann." On this ballot Gatchell's name was printed; if counted it would give him one majority. Mr. G. appealed to the Courts, and Judge Haines has just rendered a decision declaring the ballot a legal one, and Mr. Gatchell, Councilman for the Fourth ward by a vote of 113 to 112. An appeal has been made to the Court of Errors. The case is one of general importance, as indicating that ballots cannot be vitiated as generally supposed, when there are scratched names for offices not pending.

LATEST NEWS.
TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE COUNTING OF THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Feb. 13.—A strong police force was stationed in various parts of the Capitol this morning, in the side occupied by the House of Representatives, where the formality of counting the Electoral votes of the several States for President and Vice President was to take place. Some parts of the building usually open to visitors were closed.

At an early hour the galleries of the Hall of the House of Representatives and all the passages leading thereto, were densely crowded by persons anxious to behold the ceremony of counting the votes.

Lord Lyons, Baron Hulseman and other foreign Ministers were among the distinguished spectators present. On no former occasion was there ever a more animated and exciting scene within the precincts of the Capitol.

Owing to apprehensions of a conspiracy to seize the public buildings, they have been privately guarded, though not in large force, for some weeks past. In addition to other fears, the blowing up of the Capitol was regarded as an event not impossible, and hence every night a thorough examination of the cellars and vaults of that building has been made by the Capitol Police, to be sure that no explosive materials had been there clandestinely deposited for such purpose.

To day the officers of the Artillery were on duty for the purpose of immediately communicating with Congress, should an attempt be made to attack the Capitol, and military forces were ready to advance at a moment's warning, but there was nothing whatever visible to excite the least apprehension, and it can safely be asserted that never, during the last twenty years at least, has the counting of the Presidential Electoral votes been attended by better, if as good order, as on the present occasion.

Governor Hicks of Maryland, was examined today by the Special Committee. His belief that a conspiracy existed in connection with the Federal Capitol, was, he said, superinduced by private and anonymous letters and newspaper articles; and that such a combination did not exist in Maryland, but in other Southern States. That at the time of his publication, about the beginning of January, he was satisfied there were existing organizations, having in view an illegal interference with the Federal authorities and the seizure of public property, but for some time past, whatever may have been the designs of any such confederations or associations, he was satisfied that such purposes have been abandoned.

The Special Committee are unanimously of opinion that whatever combinations or intents may have existed at an earlier period, that for the last six weeks there has been no appearance or vestige of an organization with hostile intention against Washington, or the public property therein.

Hon. John C. Wight, of Cincinnati, died here this afternoon after a brief illness of pneumonia.—He was in attendance on the Peace Congress Conference, and was chairman at its organization.—He was a member of Congress during the administration of the younger Adams, and afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and for many years editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. His remains will be taken to the Relay House to-morrow morning to await the arrival of his friends from that city.

The Engineer Department has sent to Congress a modified estimate for the purposes of the fortifications, omitting all with the exception of Fort Calhoun, Virginia, and Forts Taylor and Jefferson, Florida. It is added that the sum of $150,000 for each of the two last mentioned can be applied with advantage to them within the next fiscal year and should be applied to augment their efficiency and strength, and to prepare them to serve particularly at least as naval depots on the gulf.

The Gaines case was up in the Supreme Court to-day. Mr. Perin opened the argument, stating that Mrs. Gaines heretofore appeared as heir-at-law, but now as devise. Messrs. Cushing and Magruder are associated with him. Messrs. Jarvin and Henner represent the city of New Orleans.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised to receive proposals till Saturday, the 23d, for the eight million loan under the late act. Successful bidders are to deposit the amount accepted on or before the 1st of March.

In reference to the statement of Senator Benjamin, before the Select Committee of the House, that he had informed the President that Secretary Floyd was issuing acceptances, it is due to the President to say that he immediately thereafter sent for Mr. Floyd, and inquired by what authority he had issued them. Mr. Floyd said there was no law for or against it, but it had been the practice of the Department. The President said the practice was wrong, and instructed him to pay what he had issued, but no more, which Secretary Floyd promised to do, the President being under the impression that only a small sum of money was involved.

The Abstracted Bonds—A Statement from Ex-Governor Floyd.

Ex-Governor Floyd, who is now absent in Virginia, has caused the following publication to be made, addressed to the public:

"The numerous assaults which have been made upon my character for several weeks past in the newspapers, and which, from their source and nature, could not be replied to, have at length culminated in a report from a committee of the House of Representatives, submitted to that body on the 12th inst. This report is an *ex-parte* arraignment of my official conduct upon *ex-parte* testimony, taken in secret in my absence. It is labored attempt, by inuendo and by mere circumstances, in absence of proof, to fix upon me some undefined complicity with a robbery of the Government of which I had no knowledge until about the time it was publicly disclosed. Now that these charges have been put in form and have emanated from an authoritative source, I pledge myself to meet them by a full response so soon as the report of this committee, with the evidence taken by it, has been printed and can be examined. (Signed) John B. Floyd.

There is no truth in the statement of some newspapers, that Mr. Floyd or his counsel has pleaded the act of 1857 in bar of the prosecution pending here against him.

From California.

Fort Kearney, Feb. 13.—San Francisco dates to the 26th ult. have been received by the Pony Express. A resolution had been adopted by the House of Representatives of California expunging the vote of censure against the late Senator Broderick, by a former Legislature, for opposing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Numerous Union resolutions have been introduced in the Legislature—none favoring or excusing secession, but urging concession by the Northern States.

Great Flood at Albany.

Albany, Feb. 13.—The ice in the river above here broke away this morning, doing immense damage in the city by raising the water above the banks. Steamers, barges, canal boats, etc., were driven on the docks and into the streets. State street bridge is a complete wreck, and several stores along the docks have been demolished. The water is still rising rapidly, indicating that the ice is gorged below. Much further damage is feared.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Annual Visit to the Almshouse.—Yesterday the two Branches of the City Council, by invitation, visited the Almshouse, for the purpose of making an inspection of that institution. The body, accompanied by other city officials and several of the trustees of the institution, left the City Hall, Holliday street, about 11 o'clock, in the City Passenger Railway cars, and proceeded to the terminus of the route on Baltimore street, where omnibuses were in waiting, which soon landed the party at the Almshouse grounds. The company were received by the overseer, Mr. John McCollum, and some of the trustees, and conducted to an upper apartment of the house, where some time was spent in social intercourse. The party then were conducted through all the wards of the institution, and a thorough examination made of the same. Every apartment of the house exhibited a clean and comfortable aspect, and the inmates seemed to be as well provided for as the accommodations of the Institution would permit. The company were particularly indebted for all information regarding matters of interest connected with the Institution, to Messrs. Douty, Welsh, Merchant and the other trustees, as also to the overseer, Mr. McCollum. His Honor Mayor Brown arrived at 2 o'clock, and after an interchange of civilities with the officers of the Almshouse, the whole company were invited to a substantial dinner, during the progress of which each individual imbibed a delicious cup of Java coffee. After dinner the company returned to the city, arriving at about 4 o'clock. There are a large number of persons now in the Almshouse, as is usual at this season of the year, but the general health of the inmates is very good and there is no disease of an epidemic character within the walls. The visiting physicians to the Institution are Drs. P. C. Williams and George G. Farnandis. The resident students, of which there are eight, are as follows: Drs. Nathaniel G. Keirle, George Wentz, C. Irving Wilson, Henry R. Noel, A. E. Slaughter, N. M. Read, J. A. Franklin and J. R. Ward. The following will show the state of the Almshouse, as regards the number of inmates, &c., on the 12th of February, 1861:

In the House February 5th, 1861		873
Admitted during the week		39
		912
Discharged	3	
Died	5	
Escaped	28	
		36
In the House 12th February, 1861		876

Fight at St. Timothy's.—A serious difficulty occurred on Saturday last at Catonsville. Several of the students of St. Timothy's Hall, having previously had a difficulty with a hand, by name Bauer, employed by Mr. Mussel, relative to the privilege of skating on an ice pond, proceeded to the pond on Sunday, after church, with a large reinforcement. Meeting Bauer again, the dispute was renewed, and blows ensued. Bauer being compelled to make his retreat, was so indiscreet as to discharge a pistol, upon which one of the boys instantly pursued him, weapon in hand, and firing upon him as he ran, hit him full in the rear. The wound is not dangerous. The report of shots being fired at the school, and of insurrectionary tendencies there, is incorrect.

Arrival of Distinguished Characters.—The train of cars which arrived in this city yesterday morning at 8½ o'clock brought from the city of Annapolis a number of distinguished characters, in the persons of Joseph H. Edwards, Augustus Ford, Jacob Adams, James Logan and Stephen Cropper. These parties were intimately connected with the foul murder of Adam B. Kyle, Jr., Esq, at the 15th ward polls on election day.—They are now about to receive the reward of their services on election day, having been assigned free quarters in the penitentiary—Ford for ten years, Edwards for five years, and Cropper for seven years. Logan and Adams go to jail for two years each.

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock, as Mr. John M. Lason, of Kentucky, was engaged in loading some stock upon the cars at Mount Clare station, for the purpose of sending them to Philadelphia, he was violently kicked by a mule, by which his lower jaw was fractured. He was taken to the "Three Tuns" Hotel, corner Paca and Pratt streets, where Dr. Crozier was called to attend him.

New Juries.—The following Juries were drawn yesterday by Sheriff Dutton, according to law, to serve the second three weeks of the January Term in the several Courts:

Superior Court.—Robt. H. Millikin, B. R. Spaulding, Francis B. Loney, Richard Norris, jr., James Hooper, jr., John T. Grindall, Henry M. M. Bash, Gustav W. Lurman, Charles Cochran, jr., H. W. Heird, Marcus Denison, Joseph Cushing, Michael Cornell, James H. Easter, George J. Appold, Chas. A. Schaeffer, Lewis Hewell, Edward F. Hyatt, Wm. C. Cornell, John Evans, Edward B. Grant, Austin Jenkins, James C. Smith, Joseph H. Meredith, Charles Hoffman.

Common Pleas.—Henry S. Taylor, Israel M. Parr, Isaac M. Denson, Thomas L. Hughes, Thomas G. Carroll, Wm. G. Bansemer, Charles Harvey, Jacob Hiss, Jr., Joseph Loane, William H. Cunningham, James M. Jackson, Alfred Ijams, James M. Lewis, James M. Haig, Joshua Dryden, Samuel Elder, William F. Darby, Henry S. King, Thomas B. Israel, Isaac S. George, W. J. H. Dorsey, William Whalan, B. F. Cator, Thomas Armstrong, C. W. George.

Criminal Court.—Thomas B. Jenkins, Benjamin Whiteley, J. P. Polk, Edward Cowman, Henry Kelsey, Edmund Ball, James C. Rogers, John M. Holmes, T. R. Matthews, H. C. Carter, F. Hooper, Jr., Wm. C. Turnbull, John K. Caldwell, Andrew Ellicott, Peregrine Gorsuch, John Alexander, Durus Carter, Wm. E. Cook, Jr., J. H. Connobles, James George, George Tiffany, Wm. Applegarth, Henry R. Robbins, Alexander Turnbull, Lawrence D. Deets.

Amputation.—Yesterday morning Professor N. R. Smith, assisted by Dr. Milholland, physician at the Lombard street Infirmary, removed one half of the foot of a Malay sailor, named Caso Beyan, a seaman on board the ship *Astrea* from New York, who was frost-bitten on the 16th of last January. Chloroform was first administered the patient, the operation only occupying three minutes' time.

Narrow Escape.—On Tuesday afternoon a little girl about six years old, daughter of Mr. Samuel Lee, living on South Green street, accidentally dropped a small pebble in her ear, which in a short time threw her into violent convulsions. Dr. Corrie was called to attend her, and by administering chloroform, succeeded in so operating upon the child as to extract the stone, although very near its death at the time.

Prof. Rarey.—It will be seen by reference to the advertising columns, that Prof. Rarey is in quest of the most vicious horses for his exhibitions, which take place at the Front Street Theatre next week. Persons who have unmanageable animals should embrace this opportunity to have family horses made out of them. The box sheet for the exhibitions is now open at the Theatre.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.
THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

By Mail.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Montgomery, Feb. 7.—The Congress was called to order by the President, Hon. Howell Cobb, at 11 o'clock A. M.

After prayer by the Rev. G. W. Petrie, the journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the President laid before the body a communication from the Legislature of Alabama, informing the Congress that that body had placed at its direction and control the sum of $500,000, and that seats within the bar of the House had been tendered to its members.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia.—I move that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to prepare and report for the adoption of this Congress, a suitable response to the action of the General Assembly of Alabama, and that these papers be referred to that committee.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina.—If there is no other business that gentlemen wish to propose now in open session, I move that this Congress proceed to sit with closed doors.

No objection being made, the motion was agreed to. And accordingly the doors were closed, and the Congress proceeded to the consideration of secret business.

FIFTH DAY.

Montgomery, Feb. 8.—Congress met, pursuant to adjournment, at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Pelacier, of the Roman Catholic Church of this city.

The journal of yesterday was read and confirmed.

Messrs. Lewis and Fearn, of Alabama, having arrived, their presence was announced by their colleagues, when they went to the Secretary's desk and signed the roll of the Congress.

The Secretary was directed to call the States for resolutions, &c.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, chairman of the committee appointed to prepare a proper response to the communication received yesterday from the Legislature of the State of Alabama, made the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, enclosing a copy of an Act to appropriate five hundred thousand dollars to the cause of Southern Independence, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report the resolutions following, and recommend that they be adopted by the Congress:

1. *Resolved*, That this Congress accepts the liberal offer of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, to place at the disposal of this body the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, as a loan to the Government of the Confederacy now being formed.

2. *Resolved*, That this Congress place the highest appreciation upon this generous, patriotic and considerate action of the State of Alabama, and realize in it the zealous devotion of the people of that State to the cause of Southern independence.

3. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of this body be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the General Assembly of the State of Alabama.

The President laid before the Congress a communication from Hon. A. J. Adams, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, tendering to the members of Congress the use of the libraries of the Supreme Court and of the State, with free access to the library rooms.

The communication was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, the thanks of Congress were voted to the Supreme Court of Alabama.

At a little before 12 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina, the Congress went into secret session, and all except the members of the body and its officers were requested to retire from the hall.

[By Telegraph.]

NINTH DAY.

Montgomery, Feb. 13.—Vice President Stephens presented a model flag and a model device for the seal of the confederacy. Referred.

Mr. Wright presented a communication from Mark A. Cooper, offering the Eternal Iron Works, of Georgia, as a suitable place for the foundry of the confederacy. Referred.

Mr. Curry said he had several memorials for a similar object from Alabamians.

Mr. Conrad offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to include in any plan they propose for the organization of the army and navy, suitable provisions for such officers of the army and navy of the United States as have tendered their resignations in consequence of their adhesion to any or all of the States of this confederacy. Adopted.

Mr. Crawford presented a communication from a Postmaster. Referred.

Mr. Memminger offered a resolution that the Commercial Committee be instructed to inquire and report upon the expediency of repealing the navigation laws of the Confederated States, and have leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Brooks offered a resolution that the committee on selecting a flag and seal, be instructed to adopt and report a flag as similar as possible to the flag of the United States, making only such changes as may be necessary to distinguish easily one from the other, and adopt an arrangement by which the stripes shall number the States of the Confederacy.

Mr. Brooks accompanied his resolution with some felicitous remarks, in the course of which, referring to the "Stars and Stripes," said that flag is an idol of the heart around which cluster memories of the past, which time cannot efface or cause to grow dim.

Mr. Miles opposed the resolution. He said he had regarded from his youth the Stars and Stripes as an emblem of oppression and tyranny.

The debate grew interesting, and at the suggestion of Mr. Stephens Mr. Brooks withdrew his resolution.

Congress then immediately went into secret session.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATED STATES OF AMERICA.

We have received a copy of the above. On a comparison of the instrument with the Constitution of the United States, it will be found to be almost a transcript of the latter, both in its provisions and language. The only points of difference not embraced in the intelligence by telegraph are:

Article 1, section 4, provides that upon all questions each State shall be entitled to one vote, and shall be represented by any one or more of its deputies who may be present. The same article says that the members of Congress shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the Confederacy.

Sec. 5. The President may veto any appropriation or appropriations and approve any other appropriation or appropriations in the same bill.

Every order, resolution or vote intended to have the effect of a law, shall be presented to the President, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Congress, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Article 2, section 1, states that in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, Congress may fill the vacancy. Section 5, same article, allows the President a compensation at the rate of $25,000 per annum, during the period of the Provisional Government, and that he shall not receive, during that period, any other emolument from the Confederacy, or any of the States threof.

Article 2, section 2, makes the President commander-in chief of the army and navy of the Confederacy, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederacy.

Article 3, section 1, provides that the judicial power of the Confederacy shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. Each State is to constitute a district, in which there shall be a district court, which shall have the jurisdiction vested by the laws of the United States, as far as applicable, in both the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, appeals to be taken directly from the District Courts to the Supreme Court.

Article 5 provides that the Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds, at any time, alter or amend the constitution of the Confederacy.

Article 6, that Congress shall have power to admit other States.

[*From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 11.*]

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.

"The work goes bravely on," and the delegates at Montgomery have shown themselves ready for their duties and for the emergency. The proceedings of the Southern Congress, in relation to a Provisional Government, as given in our telegraphic column, will be read with interest, and with cordial approval by all citizens of the States there represented, and by all true sons of the South in other States. Jefferson Davis, for the Presidency, would, we believe, have been the choice of a large majority of the States represented, had time permitted the election to be referred to a popular expression of preference. In military and civil action he has exhibited the qualifications which command confidence and ensure success in a great and good cause. His claims and qualifications marked him for the Presidency, without regard to geographical position, but the choice is commended to increased approval by the fact that it bestows a merited honor on a citizen of Mississippi, a State that will maintain a central and leading place in the "Confederated States of America."

Georgia had strong claims for a high place of representation in the new Government, and that honor has been given in the person of a citizen, who, more than any other prominent representative of the South, commands the confidence of all parties, and the affectionate admiration of friends.

Alexander H. Stephens is a statesman of whom any State or people might well be proud, and to whom any could safely trust any power or responsibilities.

We congratulate our Southern Representatives at Montgomery on the eminent propriety and acceptableness of their choice for the highest offices of the Provisional Government, that must be charged with the common destiny and defence of the Confederated States, and we receive this election as an omen for good. We hope to hear soon of the complete organization and inauguration of the Provisional Government, charged with all the powers needed for asserting practically the rights and interests of the Southern League, and claiming the recognition of other powers.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION—50,000 MAJORITY FOR THE UNION.

Nashville, Feb. 13.—The indications from the returns of the recent election thus far received are that the State gives a majority of about 50,000 for the Union candidates, and about 20,000 majority against holding a Convention. Only two Secessionists are elected, so far as heard from.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.—The new flag of the Sovereign State of Louisiana was unfurled to-day from the top of the City Hall, amid the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the cheers of the populace.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Louisville, Feb. 12.—The Kentucky Legislature, without doing anything of a national character, adjourned yesterday, at noon, till the 20th of March, to await the action of the Peace Commissioners at Washington.

SEIZURE OF AMMUNITION FOR THE SOUTH AT NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 13.—Three boxes of ammunition, viz: percussion caps, ball cartridges, etc., bound for Savannah, were seized by the police today on board the steamer Huntsville.

Meeting of the Virginia Convention.

Richmond, Feb. 13.—The State Convention met at the Capitol at noon. Hon. John Janney, of Loudon county, was elected President, and in taking the chair made a Union speech, but said Virginia would insist on her rights as a condition of her remaining in the Confederacy.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE TEXAS STATE CONVENTION—NO CONFIDENCE PLACED IN GOV. HOUSTON.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.—The Texas Convention adjourned on the 4th inst. to the 2d of March. A Committee of Safety was appointed to remain at Austin in the meantime.

The Convention adopted a resolution thanking Senators Wigfall and Hemphill, and representative Reagan for their Congressional course, and censuring representative Hamilton.

The revenue cutter at Galveston was condemned as unseaworthy, and her armament was taken out and turned over to the coast survey of harbors.

There was not much disposition shown either by the Convention or the Legislature to trust to Gov. Houston.

The Legislature was engaged in the discussion of financial matters. There was much opposition to the stay law, but it will doubtless be passed.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The Charleston *Mercury* has information that the South Carolina State Convention will at an early day be summoned together again, with a view to the action of the Montgomery Convention or Congress, and without any reference to Fort Sumter.

MAJOR ANDERSON TAKEN.

Mr. George S. Cook, the well-known photographist, by special permission of the Governor, visited Fort Sumter on Friday, and succeeded in taking several life-like likenesses of Major Anderson and a group of the officers under his command. Mr. Cook has made several copies of the originals, which may be seen and procured at his fashionable gallery, King street, opposite Hasell. We learn that Mr. Cook is also prepared to take Fort Sumter at the shortest notice.—*Charleston Mercury.*

FLAG PRESENTATION.

A few afternoons ago a number of the ladies of Charleston, accompanied by their pastor, visited Fort Moultrie, and presented the garrison there with a large State flag, the first unfurled in the harbor. A note accompanying the gift stated that the presentation was made in the full assurance "that though you may *perish with it*, you will never suffer it to be *supplanted* by another."

TWIN NATIONALITIES.

The Savannah *Republican* repudiates the idea that the formation of the Southern Confederacy has destroyed the Government framed by Washington, Jefferson, and their associates. It says: "We have resurrected it from the ruins of time and political passions, and placed it once more on the highway to greatness and renown. It had been abused, debauched, and destroyed by others, and for the South has been reserved the honor of restoring it to its pristine purity and vigor."

Another act in keeping with those already performed by the New Confederacy, yet remains to be done in the judgment of the *Republican*. It is thus presented:

"They have revived the Government and Constitution of their fathers; let them rear aloft over that government the dishonored flag of the heroes of other days—the *Stars and Stripes*—and call upon the friends of justice and equal rights to rally around it. It is ours by right, and it should not be left to desecration by vandal hands. Those glorious old tunes, too, "*Hail Columbia*," and "*The Star Spangled Banner*," are ours, and we should wrest them from tongues that dishonor and pollute their soul-stirring strains. All these come from the South, and we have never seen the day when we were not willing to fight for our property then, if need be at the cannon's mouth."

The *Republican* expresses a hope that there will be incorporated in the Constitution of the new Union a provision that no State should be admitted into the Confederacy, except by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of Congress."

RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

On Tuesday, in Convention, Reverdy Johnson's resolution, amended in the following form, was carried, by 10 to 9, Iowa and Massachusetts not being present:

"Congress shall have no power to legislate upon the subject of servitude anywhere, except to perform its duties under the Constitution in respect to fugitives from service or labor, and to suppress the foreign slave trade; nor shall any Territorial government have power to sanction or prevent involuntary servitude in any Territory north of the southern boundary of Kansas, and northern boundary of New Mexico, nor to prohibit, or impair, or affect the holding of persons to service or labor in any Territory south of said line, in the same manner as such persons were so held and protected under the laws of the State or Territory from which they were removed."

This vote was mixed, and only signified a preference for the pending proposition over others which had been presented. Several who voted negatively, expressed their willingness to accept it as a finality, if nothing better could be done.

Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, will offer the following:

"No territory belonging to any foreign State or nation, on the continent of America, or the islands pertaining or adjacent thereto, shall ever be acquired by the United States otherwise than by a treaty of cession freely made by such foreign State or nation with the assent of the people of the ceded territory, manifested by the adoption by them of a republican form of government, and by their application to Congress for admission into this Union as a State.

"No treaty of cession shall be valid or operative to transfer the jurisdiction of such foreign State or nation over such territory until it shall be ratified by four-fifths of the members of the Senate of the United States; nor until the admission of such ceded territory into the Union as a State or States, by an act of Congress duly passed on the application of the people of such territory for admission as aforesaid."

The above will be so amended by the mover as not to apply to places acquired by treaty for the erection of forts and the like.

Judge Logan, the friend of the President elect, cheered the hearts of the Union men of the South, by making an eminently conservative speech. In the course of his remarks he stated that he helped to make the Chicago platform, but disclaimed that part of it which refers to the Territory. He was opposed to it then; and, acting upon the principle which guided him at that time, he opposed it now, and strongly urged a fair division of the Territory. He believed such a compromise consistent with the policy of the fathers and the spirit of the Constitution.

Judging from the character of the members of the committee, this very desirable result does not seem at all improbable. It is a peculiarly significant fact that so far every question upon which a division was taken has been carried by a vote of over two-thirds.

PROPOSITION OFFERED BY MR. SELDON, AS PROCEEDING FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

All appointments to office in the Territories lying north of the line 36 deg 30 minutes, as well before as after the establishment of Territorial Government in and over the same, or any part thereof, shall be made upon the recommendation of a majority of the Senators representing at the time the non-slaveholding States. And in like manner, all appointments to office in the Territories which may lie south of said line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be made upon the recommendation of a majority of the Senators representing at the slaveholding States. But nothing in this article shall be construed to restrain the President of the United States from removing for actual incompetency or misdemeanor in office, any person thus appointed, and appointing a temporary agent to be continued in office till the majority of Senators as aforesaid may present a new recommendation, or from filling any vacancy which may occur during the recess of the Senate, such appointment to continue *ad interim*. And to insure, on the part of the Senators, the selection of the most trustworthy agents, it is hereby directed that all the net proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands shall be distributed annually among the several States, according to the combined ratio of representation and taxation, but the distribution aforesaid may be suspended by Congress in case of actual war with a foreign nation, or imminent peril thereof.

CONCESSION OF J. J. CRITTENDEN.

This veteran statesman, whose recent labors for the Union have surpassed all that he has before done in his brilliant life, this afternoon stated, in debate in the Senate, that he was ready to surrender that portion of his proposition which looked to the acquisition of more territory. It was received with many manifestations of satisfaction and delight.

WAR MEASURES OF THE REPUBLICANS.

In the Senate on Tuesday the Naval Appropriation bill passed, with the amendment appropriating twelve hundred thousand dollars for the construction of seven screw steamers-of-war. The vote in favor of the amendment was large, notwithstanding the onslaught upon it by Senators Mason and Green.

Mr. Reynolds, from the Select Committee on the President's Special Message on the state of the country, will report back the bill referred to them, authorizing and empowering the President to recapture the forts, navy yards and arsenals seized by the secessionists in Southern States, and Mr. Reynolds will support the measure in a speech and press it to a vote of the House.

Other important reports from the same committee are in course of preparation, and will soon be made.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST LEVEE.

The President's levee on Tuesday night, was Mr. Buchanan's last. It was the largest of his administration, and was very brilliant. It is estimated that at least five thousand people were in attendance. The venerable heads of the Peace Congress were prominent among the throng. In contrast with these were the representatives of the army and navy, attired in their brilliant warlike trappings. All the leaders of the incoming administration now in the city were present, including Governor Chase, of Ohio, whose chances for the Cabinet increase. Of the officers of the present Cabinet, Mr. King was present; also nearly all the foreign ministers.

The President expressed no regret that his end had come, and Miss Lane never did the honors more gracefully. She was attired in pure white, and during the evening was surrounded with hosts of friends and admirers, each one of whom seemed to have a parting word to say. Everybody seemed to be merry, the outgoing as well as the incoming.—The band played "Away Down in Dixey," and closed with "Yankee Doodle."

COL. GEO. P. KANE.

The marshal of police of the city of Baltimore is now in Washington, and takes every occasion to assert that Lincoln will have a safe and honored passage through Baltimore. He pledges himself not only as a gentlemen but as an officer of the law that this will be so. Col. Kane proposes to meet the President elect at Havre-de-Grace, on the Susquehanna river, and escort him to Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is now considered very doubtful if a vote can be reached upon any of the propositions from the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. Corwin's continued and repeated postponement of the time for taking the vote, gives the impression that no vote is desired upon any of these propositions, and none expected, but that Congress will await the result of the Peace Conference, and then see what can be done.

Telegraphic despatches are passing between leading Border State politicians here and the Montgomery Convention. It is understood that the former are urging moderation for the purpose of gaining time. It is generally remarked here that in Alexander H. Stephens' speeches he carefully avoids any expression inconsistent with the idea of reunion.

The correspondence between Mr. Dallas and the British government, in relation to the case of the fugitive slave Anderson in Canada, has been received at the State Department. It shows that the government of Great Britain will adhere inflexibly to the position it has assumed.

A private despatch just received by a Senator from Harrisburg, states that the Judiciary Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature had unanimously agreed to report in favor of the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill. It was thought it would be put upon its passage to-morrow, and would pass both Houses in a few days.

Unless Ex-President Tyler can carry back to Virginia such assurances as will satisfy the Convention there, the Old Dominion will go out on the 22d, and Maryland may follow her. The watchword at Richmond is, "wait for the wagon, we'll all take a ride," and such conservative old Whigs as Rives, Goggin, Flournoy, Janney, and others are ready to leave the Union for the Southern Confederacy. This is known to the members of the Peace Congress, and those who obstruct a settlement will incur a fearful responsibility.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

DEPARTURE FROM INDIANAPOLIS AND PROGRESS TO CINCINNATI.

HIS RECEPTION AND SPEECH AT CINCINNATI.

HE WILL "ABIDE BY ALL THE COMPROMISES OF THE CONSTITUTION."

REMARKABLE SPEECH AT COLUMBUS.

DEPARTURE FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Feb. 12.—Governor Morton called on Mr. Lincoln this morning, at the Bates House, and escorted him and a part of the Presidential cortege to the Gubernatorial mansion, where the party breakfasted. Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons arrived this morning and joined her husband. An immense crowd commenced gathering in the vicinity of the Bates House at daylight, and at nine o'clock every available space near the hall was occupied. The crowd in the parlors, reception rooms and halls of the hotel was equally as great as last night.

Previous to Mr. Lincoln's departure from the Bates House he was again introduced from the balcony by Hon. Sol. Meredith.

Mr. Lincoln said he had no speech to make. If he made speeches wherever his friends desired, he would not be able to reach the National Capitol at the appointed time. He thanked the assemblage for their reception, trusting that they all might meet again under one flag of one Union, and bade them an affectionate farewell.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Lincoln and his suite were escorted by the Governor and a Committee of the Legislature to the depot, amid the shouts of the multitude. Captain G. W. Hazzard, United States Army, at the request of Mr. Lincoln, joined the party here.

Morris, Ind., Feb. 12—1.10 P. M.—The train bearing the President and family and invited guests, arrived here without detention. Large and enthusiastic crowds were assembled at all the stations. The train stopped only at Shelbyville and Greensburg, where Mr. Lincoln appeared at the rear end of the train, and spoke a few words. Every precaution is taken by the Railroad Company to ensure the safety of the train. Flagmen are stationed at every road and crossing, and halfway between them; they display the American flag as the signal for "all right."

Lawrenceburg, Ind., Feb. 12.—An immense crowd was gathered at the depot here on the arrival of the train. Flags and banners were suspended across the track. Mr. Lincoln appeared and made a brief speech. He hoped that we were all Union men here, and friendly with our neighbors across the river. He was frequently interrupted with cheers. The train moved off amid the firing of salutes and tumultuous cheering. The national airs were played.

ARRIVAL AT CINCINNATI—THE RECEPTION AN ERA IN HER HISTORY.

Cincinnati, Feb. 12.—The train with Mr. Lincoln and party arrived here at the appoined time. The foot of Fifth street was literally blocked with people, and the locomotive was compelled to stop; the crowd was so great that it was impossible to get out of the way. At the depot it was found necessary to bring the military and police force into requisition to clear the track.

This reception is an era in the history of Cincinnati. The weather was mild and beautiful, and the streets were crowded with citizens and people from this and the neighboring States. The streets through which the procession passed had been crowded from an early hour in the day, and the windows were filled with ladies. The Burnett, where the Presidential party stop, was handsomely decorated, and every arrangement had been made for the comfort of the distinguished guests. The Stars and Stripes were flying from all the public buildings, as well as from a number of private stores and dwellings.

At half-past ten o'clock the military, which made a fine display, and the Committee of Arrangements, were at the Indianapolis and Cincinnati depot.

On the arrival of the train Mayor Bishop was introduced, and he welcomed the President elect to the city in a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the barouche in waiting, which was drawn by six white horses. His appearance was hailed with deafening applause from the vast concourse of people.

The procession, which was under the chief marshalship of Miles Greenwood, then took up its march and passed through the principal streets, amid the cheers of men, and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs by the ladies, to the Burnett House, where it arrived at a quarter past five o'clock.

Mr. Lincoln entered the hotel, the band playing Hail Columbia and the Star Spangled Banner.—After a few moments' rest, Mr. Lincoln made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by Mayor Bishop, who made a short introductory address.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN—HE ADDRESSES HIMSELF TO THE KENTUCKIANS.

Mr. Lincoln then spoke as follows:

I have spoken but once before this in Cincinnati. That was a year previous to the late Presidential election. On that occasion, in a playful manner, but with sincere words, I addressed much of what I said to the Kentuckians. I gave my opinion that we, as Republicans, would ultimately beat them as Democrats, but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Senator Douglas for the Presidency than they could in any other way. They did not, in any true sense of the word, nominate Mr. Douglas, and the result has come, certainly as soon as ever I expected.

I also told them how I expected they would be treated, after they should have been beaten, and I now wish to call their attention to what I then said:—

"When we do, as we say we will, beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, as far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition—what we mean to do with you—we mean to treat you, as near as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson and Madison treated you—we mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions—to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution.

"In a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you, so far as degenerate men, if we have degenerated, may, according to the example of those noble fathers, Washington, Jefferson and Madison, we mean to remember that you are as good as we; that there is no difference between us other then the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and to treat you accordingly."

Fellow citizens of Kentucky—Friends, Brethren—May I call you such? In my new position I see no occasion and feel no inclination to retract a word of this. If it shall not be made good, be assured that the fault shall not be mine.

These remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

In passing to his room, those that could, rushed at Mr. Lincoln, throwing their arms around him and patting him on the back, and almost wringing his arms off.

Politicians are numerous; among them Gorge N. Sanders and others are noticed.

This evening the President elect will receive the people generally in the hall of the Burnett House, which has been decorated for the occasion.

Mr. Lincoln looks well and is in good spirits.

The whole arrangements thus far have been under the charge of W. S. Wood, and have been admirable. Nothing has occurred to mar the pleasure of the journey.

DEPARTURE FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13.—The President elect, Mr. Lincoln, and suite left here in a special train at 9 o'clock for Columbus, where he will be due about 2 o'clock. Mr. Lincoln stood on the platform bowing his farewell to the crowd, who cheered him most enthusiastically.

MR. LINCOLN AT COLUMBUS—HE DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Columbus, Feb. 13.—Mr. Lincoln arrived here at 2 o'clock, and was received with a national salute and every demonstration of popular enthusiasm.—He visited Gov. Dennison in the Executive chamber and was subsequently introduced to the members of the Legislature in joint session, where he was formally welcomed by the Lieutenant Governor, to which Mr. Lincoln responded as follows:

It is true, as has been said by the President of the Senate, that very great responsibility rests upon me, in a position to which the votes of the American people have called me. I am deeply sensible of that weighty responsibility. I cannot but know, what you all know, that without a name—perhaps without a reason why I should have a name—there has fallen upon me a task such as did not rest then upon the Father of his Country. And, so feeling, I cannot but turn and look for the support without which it will be impossible for me to perform that great task. I turn, then, and look to the American people, and to that God who has never forsaken them.

Allusion has been made to the interest felt in relation to the policy of the new Administration. In this, I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence. From others, some deprecation. I still think I was right. In the varying and repeatedly shifting scenes of the present without a precedent which could enable me to judge by the past, it has seemed fitting that before speaking upon the difficulties of the country, I should have gained a view of the whole field. To be sure, after all, being at liberty to modify and change the course of policy as future events make a change necessary, I have not maintained silence from any want of real anxiety. It is a good thing that there is no more than anxiety, for there is nothing going wrong.

It is a consoling circumstance that, when we look out there is nothing that really hurts anybody.—We entertain different views upon political questions, but nobody is suffering anything. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it I judge that all we want is time and patience, and a reliance on that God who has never forsaken the people.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 13.—A communication was received from the House announcing that that body was ready to count the vote for President and Vice President of the United States. The Senate then proceeded to the chamber of the House of Representatives in the following order: Sergeant-at-Arms, Vice President and Clerk, Messenger with vote, Senators, (two abreast.)——At quarter to 2 o'clock the Senate returned to their chamber and Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, with the recommendation that the Senate adhere to its amendments and ask a Committee of Conference; agreed to.——Mr. FOSTER, of Conn., presented the petition of citizens of Derby, in that State, in favor of the Constitution as it is, the Union and the enforcement of the laws.——Mr. BIGLER presented petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania in favor of the Crittenden Compromise.——Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect our treaty stipulations with New Granada.——The bill was considered and passed.——Mr. FITCH presented sundry memorials from citizens of Kentucky in favor of the Crittenden compromise.——Mr. TRUMBULL, from the committee to count the votes of President and Vice President, reported a resolution that a committee of one on the part of the Senate to join two on the part of the House, be appointed to wait on Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin and inform them of their election to the offices respectively of President and Vice President of the United States; adopted.——The Tariff bill was taken up. Mr. SEWARD gave notice of an amendment to strike out the provision modifying the warehousing system.——Mr FITCH rose to a personal explanation. His name had been mentioned in the report of the House Investigating Committee as having failed to deliver up one Indiana bond, belonging to the Indian Trust Fund, in his possession. Mr. Fitch explained the circumstances, and stated that the bond had been mislaid, either by himself or Gov. Willard—he thought by the latter. The bond in question had never been exchanged as was required, and, in the opinion of the State of Indiana, was valueless. The matter was in controversy between the Government and the State of Indiana, and he had simply received the bond to transmit to the Governor of Indiana. He believed it would be found in the papers of Governor Willard.——Mr. SIMMONS, at some length, explained the provisions of the Tariff bill. The bill was then passed over informally, and the bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia was taken up.—Mr. SAULSBURY desired to know what particular reason existed for the organization of the militia of the District.——Mr. WILSON replied that this measure had been recommended by a committee several years ago, and had received the approbation of the late Secretary of War, Governor Floyd. It had no reference whatever to the existing condition of things.——Mr. SAULSBURY, though opposed to secession, was opposed to the concentration of troops in the District of Columbia, and the surrounding of the Capitol with military.—In answer to a question by Mr. Mason, Mr. WILSON said that the oath the militia were rrquired to take was to support the Constitution of the United States.——Mr. MASON thought the administration of an oath to privates in the militia service was unusual.——Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, explained that this was the original bill prepared by a commission, and he did not think the Military Committee ever gave it careful consideration. He moved that it be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.——Mr. BRAGG said the original bill proposed no oath to be taken by privates in the ranks. In its original form it was not objectionable.——Mr. MASON offered an amendment that the officers only be compelled to take the oath prescribed.——Mr. JOHNSON withdrew his motion to recommit.——Mr. GREEN thought the oath unnecessary, for if any man was disposed to be a traitor he would violate oaths if they were piled up mountain high.——Mr. HALE could see no objection to the proposed oath, and hoped it would not be stricken out. If it was, he would be against the bill.——After further discussion the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.——Mr. FITCH introduced a bill to prevent the printing of an unnecessary amount of public documents, which was adopted.——It provides that the printing of all extra copies of public documents shall be ordered only by joint resolution of both Houses of Congress.——The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Long before the hour of noon the House was filled to overflowing with spectators, and an eager crowd still poured along the passages and corridors leading to the galleries. The diplomatic gallery was filled with ladies, and the lobbies were made to accommodate the families of the members. A large police force was on duty in all parts of the Capitol, and no one was allowed in the passage fronting the main entrance to the Hall of Representatives. The best order was preserved, and all passed off in the most quiet manner.——The House met at 12 M. Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Stockton, who petitioned that all the proceedings of the present day might be right, and that the representatives from the North, South, East and West might legislate together in peace and harmony. He implored the Divine blessing on the *now* President of the United States, that he might close his labors in peace and without any violence or bloodshed. He prayed also for the incoming administration—that the President elect might be guided in all his steps by wisdom and peaceful forbearance.——Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution to the effect that a committee from the House be appointed to inform the Senate that this body were assembled and ready to take a count of the electoral votes of the several States for President and Vice President of the United States—which was ordered.——Mr. SHERMAN, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, sent to the clerk's desk, to be read, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the necessity of the passage of a bill authorizing State guarantees for the issue of Treasury Notes. He said that it was indispensable that a loan of eight millions of dollars should be effected, in order to meet the liabilities of the government falling due by the first proximo.——Mr. SHERMAN asked leave to introduce a bill to meet the exigency of the case.——Mr. GARNET objected to the introduction of the bill, for he said since the declaration of war on the part of the President elect he would not vote for a loan to any government which was about to establish a tyrannical despotism in our midst.——The door-keeper announced the presence of the Senate of the United States.——The body of Senators, headed by the Vice President of the United States, advanced up the middle aisle and took seats in the area in front of the Speaker's desk. Vice President Breckinridge took the chair of the Speaker, while the latter sat at his right hand. The tellers took position at the Clerk's desk. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, Representatives Phelps, of Missouri, and Washburne, of Illinois, were the tellers; on their right was the clerk of the Senate, and on the left was Mr. Forney, Clerk of the House.——The VICE PRESIDENT said that according to the Constitution both Houses of Congress had assembled in order that the votes might be counted and declared for President and Vice President of the United States, who were to take their seats at the termination of the present term, the 4th of March, 1861. It was his duty to open the electoral votes, and he now proceeded to perform that duty.——The votes were accordingly opened by States, and the separate vote of each State was announced by the tellers.—When the name of South Carolina was called a suppressed laugh was heard over all parts of the House.——Vice-President Breckinridge then announced the whole vote to be:

For Lincoln and Hamlin	180 votes.
For Breckinridge and Lane	72 "
For Bell and Everett	39 "
For Douglas and Johnson	12 "

He therefore declared Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, to be duly elected President and Vice-President of the United States.——There was no demonstration of any kind on the floor of the House or in the galleries.——The Senate then retired and the House adjourned.

The Outrage upon a British Captain at Savannah.—A gentleman just from Savannah communicates to the Albany *Evening Journal* the particulars of the outrage on a British captain, which has been mysteriously hinted at by the Savannah papers:

It appears that the captain had employed a free negro stevedore to load his vessel. He was very anxious to push the work, and for this purpose encouraged the stevedore to unusual efforts by various little acts of kindness which he considered calculated to aid him in the accomplishment of his purpose. Among other things, he invited him to take his dinner on shipboard. The invitation was accepted. This annoyed the mate, who communicated to some of his acquaintances on shore, with embellishments, what the captain had done.

It required no great effort to raise the cry of "abolitionist" against the captain, nor to induce a gang of drunken rascals to resolve upon his summary punishment. The plan adopted was carried out. A mob proceeded to the vessel during the night of Friday week last, seized the captain, dragged him from his vessel, and clothed him with a coat of tar and feathers.

The next day the captain communicated with the British Consul, who at once offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of those guilty of the outrage.

Food for Soldiers.—It is well known that the biscuit used in the French army and navy is as hard as a cannon ball, as perishable as an egg, and as indigestible as sand. A Mr. Dupuyparlier has recently prepared some good compressed bread, to replace that now in use, and is endeavoring to have it used in the service. Small loaves baked in tins are thoroughly dried, and then pressed into cakes four inches square and three-quarters of an inch thick by a machine, invented and patented by M. Marinoni, of Paris. The cakes recover their original dimensions when put into water. They have been tasted and approved of by the Emperor, who has ordered 2,000 rations (four cakes each) to be made of the bread.

[*From the London Times.*]

OUR COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY TRANSACTIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

At the commencement of the gold shipments to America, the public were warned of the consequences. These have now been experienced. The impression here was that looking at the different circumstances of the balance of trade now, compared with 1857, about a quarter or half a million might possibly be remitted with safety, and the estimate was subsequently increased to a moderate extent on the occurrence of a rapid and renewed rise in our wheat market. All the principal houses connected with America acted upon this cautious and limited view, and the correctness of their course has been confirmed. Some persons imperfectly acquainted with subjects of this nature, however, will perhaps exclaim that the contrary has been the case. "The public," they will exclaim, "were warned that, owing to the limited capacity of the New York market, any large amount sent out to buy bills of exchange would produce such an effect that it would soon be found cheaper to return the money forthwith. Yet £3,000,000 has been despatched, and even the latest quotations show that, if operators were disposed to incur a little risk by taking ordinary mercantile instead of bankers' bills, they might still realize a handsome gain."

Now, of the remittances of three millions sterling to New York, only a very insignificant portion was for the purpose of buying bills of exchange.—If they had been entirely for that purpose, we should have had our gold back, with the comparatively trifling loss of freight, insurance, &c. The principal mass of the remittances has been for the purchase of stocks, railway shares, &c., which have been bought on terms that have caused a rise of 20 or 30 per cent. in the New York market, and unfortunately these, and not our gold, are being poured upon us, while our own share lists show that in many cases their value on this side is 10 or 15 per cent. below the prices given for them. Happy would the senders of the gold be if they could get it back at any moderate sacrifice. The folly displayed in the whole affair seems perfectly incredible. It was fair to suppose that large orders would be sent hence when the news of the first fall in prices from the secession panic reached us, but few could have conceived that the bulk of these orders would have been absolutely without limit as to price.

Such, however, is found to have been the case; and it is reported that on one day, after the arrival of a Liverpool steamer, the transactions in a single stock in favor with English speculators represented a cash total of nearly half a million sterling. In some cases a jump of two and three per cent. took place between each bargain, and such was the character of the orders, or the recklessness of the agents employed, that the most preposterous rates were paid for loans of stock to enable immediate deliveries to be made. In fact, the New York Share market has been the scene of the very events that would have occurred in the Exchange market had our money been directed to the latter. The error into which our merchants were too intelligent to fall has been committed by the multitude of speculative inventors, who probably disregarded all advice and listened only to excited representations of the unlimited capacity of New York to absorb all the gold that might be poured there. Whether the shipments made during the past three weeks have been for the same purpose is an important question. Perhaps, from the excitement in the Cotton market, some of the totals may have been for the purchase of that staple. In any case we are likely to smart heavily.

America, on the other hand, as far as her power of drawing out the wealth of foreigners is concerned, has as yet no cause for complaint. Her largest speculative stocks are about ten or fifteen per cent. higher, and her chief article of produce about eight per cent. higher than before the disunion outbreak, while there is an immediate prospect of her enjoying an abundant supply of capital, at a rate of about 1 per cent. below that which we have to pay on this side. It is true the nominal value of her slave property has undergone depreciation; but that is merely an affair of the home market.—The labor is there, and likely to remain (since certainly there has never been any such sentiment for the colored man in the Northern States as would lead them to fight in order that he might be idle), and its value is considerably greater than before. Under these circumstances, some persons may be disposed even to suggest whether, as regards the commercial relations of America with Europe, it may not be found highly profitable to the planters in the South, and the stock and shipping speculators in the North, to agree to keep the secession question open, so that about the time of the cotton crop coming forward, it may furnish materials for a new panic every year.

M. Lenormant, who has for for years been rummaging, excavating and searching in the various hiding places of Greece and Syria, has succeeded in finding and securing very many beautiful and desirable specimens of art and skill. Some of those found by him are now at the Louvre. Among them is a marble bust of a priest of Eleusis, wearing the hair in a sacerdotal fashion—such as described in books, but never before seen represented in a work of art; several bas-reliefs and inscriptions; some Phœnician articles of jewelry; and lastly the arms of a warrior of the hordes of Alaric, which were found in an excavation at Eleusis.

Want of Military Spirit.—It is a singular fact that the War Departments of England, France and the United States experienced a similar and unusual falling off in the recruiting business in the first month of the new year. In London, although the *Times* says that at least fifty thousand adult laborers are idle, a sufficient number of candidates to supply the current wants of the line do not apply; in France the conscription has just been rendered more exacting, because of the falling off in volunteers; and with us, while thousands in our midst have no employment, applicants for enlistment are fewer than they have been for years.

Diptheria in Maine.—The ravages of diptheria have been dreadful in Somerset county, Maine. In one small neighborhood at Chesterville, ten persons have fallen victims within a brief period. In one family the father died while his child was being conveyed to the grave. In another, three children lay dead in the house at one time, and four more prostrate with the disease. Scores of families are mourning the loss of one or more loved ones. Five were lying dead at one time in three families. One entire family had been carried away, and all the children, seven in number, in another. The skill of the best physicians is totally baffled.

Victor Emmanuel is more of a soldier than a king, and has sense enough to know it. Before he gave his orders for the advance of a Piedmontese army into the Marches, he is reported to have said to a counsellor, who ventured to point out that he was putting his crown in jeopardy, that he cared not—he could always find employment, somewhere or other, as a colonel of cavalry, and that was the position he in his heart preferred, even to a throne.

The town of Llanduno, in North Wales, was on the 15th ultimo the scene of a singular pageant. Two ladies, sisters, had recently lost a sister, and instead of erecting a useless mausoleum over her remains, they bought a life-boat at a cost of one thousand dollars, and on the anniversary of her death, presented it to the little coast village of Llanduno. The occasion of launching and manning the boat was made a holiday.

A proposition has been made to hang Parson Brownlow, the eccentric editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, for his bitter opposition to the secessionists. The Parson accedes to the arrangement and designates as the most fitting day for the performance, that appointed for the holding of a mass meeting near his residence. The arrangement, he says, will secure him a large audience to hear his dying speech.

Supplies for the Army.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Major Hayne, of the South Carolina Army, and brother to Col. Hayne, the bearer of despatches to Washington from Gov. Pickens, was in this city last week and returned home on Saturday night, having purchased in this city and St. Louis 47,000 barrels of pork, 4,000 casks of bacon, and several thousand bushels of corn for the independent army. These provisions are now going forward, via Nashville, daily.

New Submarine Telegraph.—The Government of Buenos Ayres have brought forward a new measure, authorizing them to conclude a contract for the construction of a submarine telegraph from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, guaranteeing six per cent. upon a capital of $150,000 silver for twenty years, for which, also, the contracting party is to have the monopoly of submarine telegraph between those points.

A recent English paper, in an obituary notice, states, with solemn gravity, that the deceased was notable "for the active part he took in the management of the society for the preservation of ancient footpaths," and for the fact that he was "Secretary to the Beer sellers' Association," both of which Pickwickian titles the writer seemed to think conferred upon their holder a passport to fame.

The Seceded States—*When Admitted.*—Only two of the seceded States—South Carolina and Georgia—were original members of the confederacy. The others came in in the following order:

Louisiana	April 8, 1812
Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817
Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819
Florida	Mar. 3, 1845
Texas	Dec. 29, 1845

A St. Louis letter in the Salem *Register*, dated Feb. 5, says: "Judge Bates has just returned from a visit to Mr. Lincoln. He says: 'There is no such thing as secession; there may be war, distress, the upheaving of business and financial affairs; but there is no such thing as secession or a dissolution of the Union.'"

Five spans of the long bridge which crosses the Susquehanna River, at Dauphin, were blown away during Thursday night. Each span contains 250 feet—making 1,250 feet of the bridge which has been destroyed, causing a loss to the Company of $40,000.

There is said to be a family at Halifax Centre, Vt., consisting of a father 86 years of age, two sons and two daughters, all of the children being deaf, dumb and blind, and yet they manage to carry on their farm, gaining a respectable living therefrom.

The ship Panama, Captain Soule, of New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st of January in eighty-six days from San Francisco. She reached Liverpool in seven months and sixteen days from the date of her departure from New York for San Francisco.

Madame Casimer Perier, the widow of the celebrated minister, died on the 18th. She had lived, since the death of her husband, in complete retirement, and, in obedience to her own express desire, only near relations were asked to the funeral.

Nehemiah Baker, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, a successful whaling captain, died last week. He accidentally discovered the large and valuable deposit of guano in the Pacific, known as "Baker's Island."

The vestry of Lambeth, London, have passed a resolution granting Mr. Train, of Boston, permission to lay down a line of rails from Westminster Bridge to Kennington Gate, London.

It is stated that a considerable amount of salted fish and vegetables have lately been shipped from Boston for Charleston. Two vessels are loading with ice for the same destination.

The fifth volume of Macaulay's history, recently announced, will be much briefer than any of the preceding volumes—including only four or five chapters.

The contract for cleaning the streets of New York has been awarded to A. J. Hackley, at $279,000 per year. Some of the New York journals say that this is a swindling price.

Col. Hayne and Lieutenant Hall reached Charleston on Saturday from Washington. Lieutenant Hall proceeded to Fort Sumter immediately.

Bayard Taylor says that the cold of last Thursday, near Toronto, in Canada, was as intense as any he ever felt in the Arctic circle.

Several shad were caught last week in James River.