THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL. VII---NO. 921. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.
JOHN S. RAREY'S
FAREWELL LECTURE AND EXHIBITION OF HORSE-TAMING
In Baltimore, on SATURDAY EVENING, February 23d, at half-past seven o'clock.
Mr. RAREY has the honor to announce to the citizens of Baltimore that he will positively give his Farewell Lecture on SATURDAY EVENING. The celebrated Horse "CRUISER" AND THE SMALLEST SHETLAND PONIES IN THE WORLD, will be exhibited.
Several Horses of the MOST VICIOUS and dangerous propensities have been engaged for the PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION of these Lectures, and will be introduced and subjugated in the presence of the audience.
A full corps of Ushers has been engaged, and every attention will be paid to the comfort of Ladies.
ADMISSION—Parquette and Dress Circle $1. Family Circle 50 cents.
To give Coachmen, Hostlers, and all those who have the care and management of horses an opportunity to witness this last Lecture, the tickets for the UPPER GALLERY will be sold for TWENTY FIVE CENTS.
The colored gallery will be opened for colored people.
Seats may be secured to-day between the hours of 9 and 4 at the Box office of the Theatre.
Doors open at seven o'clock on Saturday evening. 2t

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

THE NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Nova Scotian* at New York, we have dates to the 7th, two days later. The siege of Gaeta continues. England has been invited by France to stop Garibaldi's movements, but declined on the plea that the Neapolitans should be left to settle their own affairs.—The position of the Bank of France continues unchanged. Cotton had declined and the market closed dull. Consols closed at 91¾@91⅞.

In the Senate yesterday, after the reception of numerous petitions in relation to the crisis, the consideration of the bill for the discontinuance of the postal system in the seceding States was resumed and discussed, but without coming to a vote the Senate took up the special order, the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill. After its consideration for a short time, the body went into Executive session, when it is understood they refused to take up the appointments of Judges Black and Pettit.

In the House the Special Committee of Five, to whom had been referred the President's special message of Jan. 8, presented their report. The report censures the Secretary of the Navy for allowing the vessels composing the force to become in such a useless condition as many of them are now reported to be; also for accepting without delay or inquiry the resignations of the officers from the seceding States. The Force Bill of Mr. Stanton was taken up and debated by Mr. Bocock and others. The House on Wednesday evening adopted the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, appropriating $1,200,000 for the construction of seven steam screw sloops of-war. The vote stood yeas 111, nays 38.

In the Southern Confederacy Congress yesterday, the Committee on Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying an export duty on all cotton shipped from the ports of the confederated States to foreign countries. The President sent in the nominations of Cabinet officers as follows:—Secretary of State, Mr. Toombs; Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Memminger; Secretary of War, Mr. L. Pope Walker. The nominations were all confirmed.

Mr. Yancey has declined a position in the Southern Cabinet, but intimates that he would accept a mission to Europe.

It is now conceded that the State of Missouri has voted against holding a Convention.

Capt. Meigs has returned to Washington by order of Secretary Holt, to resume the charge of the Washington Aqueduct.

By the Pony Express from California, we have intelligence from the Pacific to the 6th inst.—Heavy failures have occurred in San Francisco. The Senatorial election had not yet taken place.

Our Washington despatch informs us that the propositions of the Peace Congress will be voted on to-day, and will be supported by all the Commissioners from Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and all the border slave States, with the exception of one from Virginia. The propositions as now amended are substantially the same as the series known as the Border State resolutions.

In the Virginia State Convention yesterday resolutions were offered setting forth that the allegiance of the citizens of that State to the Federal Government is subordinate to that of Virginia, and that there is no authority recognized to coerce her into allegiance to the Federal Union if she deems it her duty to leave it, and that any attempt at coercion would be considered as a declaration of war.

Mr. Lincoln reached Philadelphia yesterday.—He was received by Mayor Henry, who addressed the President elect in a short speech of welcome. His Honor mentioned the distracted condition of the country, and expressed the hope that wise counsels would prevail and that the country would be saved from its threatened ruin. Mr. Lincoln rejoined, reiterating what he had said elsewhere, that the crisis was an "artificial crisis," but admitted that it "had done considerable harm." When he spoke officially he would take such grounds as would be "best calculated to restore peace, harmony and prosperity to the country"

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Holliday Street Theatre was well filled with a discriminating audience last night. The rendition of *Hamlet* was a great success, and Miss Cushman was frequently interrupted by the heartiest applause. To-night she appears as *Cardinal Wolsey*, the mere announcement of which should be sufficient to throng the Theatre.

"UNION SAVERS."—For the last ten years, we and those who have co-operated with us in resisting the tide of fanaticism which at length has brought about the dreaded result, viz., a disruption of the Union, have been sneered at by the authors and promoters of this enormous wickedness, as "Union Savers," "doe-faces," &c. But now, when the mischief is accomplished, they who ridiculed our apprehensions, and declared that there was no danger—that the South "could not be kicked out of the Union," &c.—have themselves become "Union Savers," or "Union men," as they call themselves, because they wish to "whip" back the seceded States into the Union—aye, "whip them" back—while we, who know that such a course would render a reconstruction of the Union forever impossible, and therefore oppose it, as well as because it is in direct antagonism to the spirit of our institutions, have suddenly become "disunionists," *i. e.*, if their saying so makes us so. We *were* Union savers while there was a Union to save, and are so still as to what remains of it, and Union *restorers* as to the States which have seceded. They *were* Union destroyers while there was a Union to destroy, and are so still as to what remains of it, if we may judge from the "no concession" cry which a large part of them raise in response to the claims of those slaveholding States which have not yet seceded. But in regard to those States that are gone, they are "Union savers;" because they consider them still members of the Union, and would force them back into it at the point of the bayonet if necessary. We speak not of *all* the Republican party, (we could say nothing which would be applicable to them all,) but only of that portion of them who are coercionists, whether avowedly, or under the pretext of "enforcing the laws," "recapturing the forts," &c., which amounts to the same thing. "Enforcing the laws" in States which have formally withdrawn from the Union, would be exactly synonymous, in practice, with coercion. Coercion is civil war; and civil war would be the consummation of our woes.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

FORT MCHENRY.—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, it seems, has visited Fort McHenry, and thus reports what he saw there to that paper:

I looked in upon Fort McHenry this morning, to pay my respects to Col Harvey Brown and the other officers, but found none of them in, except Lieuts. Reynolds and Smith. The old Fort is beginning to wear a war-looking aspect, under the auspices of the present efficient officer in command. The barracks are all in household order, and it will not be many days before the armament will be on a complete war footing. Some twenty-odd of the big guns have been mounted on new carriages, and they gape with their black mouths upon every quarter of the horizon. They are chiefly heavy howitzers, 24's and 32's, and some 10 and 13 inch mortars. Piles of black pills begin to rear their pyramidal heads on all sides, and the water battery will soon have its heavy ordnance mounted. A hundred men, now in garrison, are hard at work bringing order out of chaos, so that, let come what may, the stars and stripes will never cease to float from the staff, where it floated when Frank Key was inspired by its sight to indite the world-renowned song, chanting the praises of the Star-Spangled Banner.

Of the Republicans in Baltimore, the same correspondent writes:

I may note the fact, with some degree of gratification, that with the exception of some three or four out of the thousand Republicans who cast their votes for Lincoln and Hamlin in this city, there is not one of them who has forsaken the faith as written in the Chicago platform! There's fidelity for you, all ye Republicans in the Free States—if there are any such—who have recanted their faith, and gone over to the compromisers, with Crittenden at their head. Nay, the Republican ranks in this city now number thrice as many as voted for Lincoln in November.

EXCITING REPORT FROM PENSACOLA.—We were informed by good authority, just as we were going to press last night, that Judge Jordon, the late Postmaster at Pensacola, who is now in Montgomery, had received a letter from his son at the former city, stating in substance that a commodore of one of the United States war vessels had sent a peremptory order to Col. Lomax to stop throwing up his earthworks.

Our informant also learned that this report was confirmed by a trustworthy gentleman who came in on the train from Pensacola.

If this news be correct, and we see no reason to doubt it, hostilities may have already begun at Pensacola. Col. Lomax is a spirited man, and would not be likely to obey such behests, if he was prepared to maintain his position. We are glad to hear that our defences were in rapid progress of completion. When perfected they are deemed quite formidable.—*Montgomery Advertiser, Saturday.*

LINCOLN ON THE RIGHTS OF A MAJORITY.—In one of his travelling speeches on Thursday last, Mr. Lincoln said, "I repeat, the majority should rule." We wish it were possible to take him at his word, upon the following figures, which may be found in the *Tribune* Almanac, which he undoubtedly holds to be good authority:

POPULAR VOTE.	
Abraham Lincoln	1,857,610
Stephen A. Douglas	1,365,976
John C. Breckinridge	847,953
John Bell	590,631
Majority against Lincoln	946,950

LATEST NEWS.
TELEGRAMS.
Later from Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

PORTLAND, Feb. 21.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., has arrived.

Via Queenstown the dates by this arrival are to the 8th instant.

The steamers Canadian and Edinburg had arrived out.

The *Moniteur* confirms the cession of Mentone and Roquernne to France.

The London *Times* of Tuesday notes an improvement in the Paris Bourse, which had caused an advance in the English funds, the market closing firm.

The position of the Bank of France continues unchanged owing to the large increase in remittances of specie to India, said to be for the purchase of cotton.

The *Times* remarks that the votes in the Prussian Chambers in favor of Italy are calculated to check the warlike inclinations of the Courts of Germany.

Lord John Russell's speech in Parliament, on Tuesday, was regarded in Paris as extremely warlike.

GAETA, Feb. 7.—The besiegers have blown up three powder magazines and destroyed the side curtain of the citadel. The garrison asked for an armistice of two days to bury the dead, and General Cialdini granted the request besides sending necessaries for the wounded.

The Sultan continues his refusal to assent to a prolongation of the French occupation of Syria.

The Montenegrins are ravaging the villages in the District of Nicaset, killing men, women and children, burning houses, etc.

England has been invited by France to stop Garibaldi's career, but declined on the plea that the Neapolitans ought to be left to settle matters themselves.

A letter from Genoa states that while the elections were proceeding in one of the communes of the Province of Messina, a party of Bourbonists entered the hall and butchered in cold blood the President of the Electoral College and his two sons.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 7.—Cotton.—Sales for the past three days 21,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Sales of Thursday estimated at 7,000 bales, including 1,600 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes dull at a decline of ⅛ since Friday. Messrs. Hewett quote middling cotton ⅛@¼d. lower in the week; fair generally unchanged, the market closing very dull. Manchester advices are unfavorable, the market closing with a declining tendency.

The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 49,000 bales. The decline for the week is ⅛@¼d.

Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet and prices steady. Corn firm.

Provisions.—The market is quiet and prices steady.

LONDON MARKETS.—London, Friday Evening—Consols close at 91¾@91⅞.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, February 8.—The market closed quiet at the following rates:—Fair New Orleans 7¾d; Middling 7 5-16d. Fair Mobiles 7⅝d.; Middling 6¾d. Fair Uplands 7½d; Middling 6d.

Stock in port 919,500 bales, of which 547,000 bales were American.

The sales to-day foot up 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation.

SHIP NEWS.

The ship Seaflower was partially burnt in the Mersey, and the ship Hanna A. Bell had gone ashore near Wexford.

Arrived from Savannah, the ships Allan Kerr and Sardinia, at Liverpool; from Charleston, Annie Laurie, Minnesota and Leland at Liverpool; from Mobile, Cumberland, S. E. Pettigrew; do. from Apalachicola and Portland; do. from New Orleans, Lamoriciere, Fleetward, Athens and Othilie at Bremen, R. D. Sherberd and Anna F. Schmidt at Havre; Crescent City, Kate, Prince and Persia Park, Ocean and Agamemnon at Liverpool.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—This morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a window awning at the War Department caught fire from a chimney spark, and, on the messenger hoisting the window to suppress the flames, they were blown into the Secretary's room, scorching the papers on his table.

The early discovery of the fire was fortunate, considering that the building is not fire-proof.—The Secretary, who enters upon business early, was present and the first to give the alarm.

Capt. Meigs has returned from Florida by direction of Secretary Holt, to resume charge of the Washington aqueduct, leaving in charge of the fortifications at Tortugas Major Arnold of the artillery. He represents that they are in good condition to resist an attack from any quarter, and have by this time been reinforced.

Official advices were received to-day from Fort Sumter, but nothing of especial interest is therein mentioned. It appears, however, that the garrison is in want of money, but there is no convenient means by which the Government can supply this demand.

The Senate to day went into Executive Session by the casting-vote of the Vice President. A large number of nominations, to which no objections were made, including promotions in the army and navy, and deputy postmasters, were confirmed. Also, that of Representative Niblack, of Indiana, as Chief Justice of Nebraska.

A motion was made to take up the nomination of Judge Black as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but this was disagreed to by three or four majority, while several who are opposed to the appointment voted to proceed to its consideration. A similar course was pursued in relation to that of John Pettit, as District Judge of Kansas.

It is the opinion of some of the Senators that there will be no more executive sessions during the remainder of the term of the present administration.

The Navy Department has accepted the resignation of Capt. Tatnall, of Georgia.

The public departments will all be closed to-morrow, and there will be a parade of the federal and local military, in honor of Washington's birthday.

From California—Heavy Failures.

FORT KEARNEY, Feb. 21.—The California pony express, from San Francisco, with dates to the 6th inst., has arrived here. Heavy failures of dry goods firms had taken place at San Francisco.—Messrs. Taffee, McCahill & Co. for $1,300,000; Messrs. Bohn & Co. for $580,000; also Thomas Brady, retail dry goods dealer. The Legislature was doing but little. Attempts were making to bring on the Senatorial election.

Burning of Tobacco Factories at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.—Messrs. Fitzhugh & Mayo's tobacco factory, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning, with its contents, including a large amount of manufactured tobacco, ready for shipment. The loss is very heavy, and is only partially covered by insurance. The building originally cost $30,000, and was owned by Mr. Warwick. It was the scene of the famous Clay dinner in 1838. A smaller factory, adjoining, occupied by Messrs. Mason & Timberlake, was also destroyed.

U. S Revenue Cutter Duane.

NORFOLK, Feb. 21.—The United States revenue cutter Duane sailed hence yesterday for New York.

TROTTING FOR THE COMING SPRING—*Fine Prospects for the Season.*—The advent of spring is enough to make the trotting horses prick their ears with joyous expectations, and look forward to the time when they shall say among the thousands "ha, ha!" upon the race tracks of the country. A little more of such open weather as we had at the end of last week, and trainers and drivers will begin to give their horses gentle work, preparatory to putting them in condition for the contests of the coming campaign. Little Flora remains at Baltimore, in excellent health, as we hear, and with every prospect of sustaining her reputation through yet another season. George M. Patchen, too, is expected to come out in strong force this spring, and if all is true that we hear, he will have need of his fine powers to maintain his position as premier trotting stallion. There are whispers of a stallion of the get of Black Bashaw, of whom it is confidently predicted that he will be second to no entire horse in the world when regularly introduced to the trotting turf. Hints are given, too, of a dark horse, who is said to have made a fabulous time in private, and will make his *debut* upon the trotting turf at an early day. His friends confidently hope that he will beat all competitors, and achieve for himself the place of honor so long and so worthily filled by little Flora Temple. Altogether, there is promise of rare sport among the trotters; and the proprietors of the Union Course, Long Island, have already advertised no less than sixteen stakes and purses, to be trotted for in the latter part of April and the month of May.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

PROPOSED ERECTION OF A BATTERY AT MEMPHIS.—The Minute Men of Memphis have applied to the city council for leave to erect a battery on the bluffs. In their petition the memorialists say:

The disturbed condition of the country, the rapid progress of revolution, the dissolving and reconstruction of governments, all warn us that preparation, at least, should be made to avoid any calamity that a hostile attack might produce. Situated as Memphis is, the most important and exposed point on the Mississippi, the threatened and threatening attitude now being assumed by the northern State and general government, the encouragement offered in such an unsettled state of public affairs to murderous and plundering raids, all admonish us that our city should be placed in an attitude of defence, prepared to resist any attack. The undersigned also respectfully request your honorable body to grant, in addition to the privilege of selecting a suitable point for erecting a battery, such appropriations and assistance as seem to your honorable body commensurate with the importance and necessity of the defence.

Council referred the subject to the vigilance committee.

THREE CHILDREN KILLED BY STRYCHNINE.—In Perry county, Miss., Mrs. Mott, a worthy widow lady, had occasion to go from home, leaving her three little girls, the eldest about seven years, the second five, and the youngest two years of age. While she was absent they found a bottle with some strychnine in it, and, without knowing what it was, the little ones poured water in the bottle and drank it. When the mother returned she found one of them already dead, and the others speechless. They all died within a few minutes of each other, and were buried in the same coffin.

Queen Victoria, besides giving a liberal donation to the starving Coventry weavers and also selecting various specimens of their skill, has just communicated the pattern of a ribbon of Chinese taste and manufacture, found in the Summer Palace at Pekin, and ordered some pieces to be woven in the distressed district for her own especial use.

At the next election in New Hampshire, a popular vote will be taken upon revising the State Constitution; the amendments desired are to lessen the number of representatives and increase the senators in the legislature, and to provide for future amendments of the Constitution.

The Comptroller of St. Louis advertises for sale, on account of delinquent tax-payers, a list of property in that city filling thirteen long columns.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION
SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. DOOLITTLE presented a petition from citizens of Milwaukie, numerously signed, asking Congress to stand by the Constitution and the laws, and make no compromise with traitors.——Mr. POWELL presented a petition from citizens of Wisconsin, in favor of the Crittenden compromise.——Messrs. DIXON and BIGLER presented numerous petitions in favor of the Crittenden and Border State resolutions.——Mr. BRAGG, presented the credentials of Mr. Clingman, re-elected Senator from North Carolina.——The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the discontinuance of postal services in the seceding States, which was laid over yesterday.——Mr. HUNTER said, if the States were in the Union we had no right to cut off the postal arrangements—it could not be to enforce the laws, for the postal laws were not resisted. We cannot, under the Constitution, undertake to punish States in this way. He also added that the expression of "insurrection" and "rebellion" in the bill seemed to be but steps which will end in using force against these States.——Mr. DOOLITTLE said it was a measure of peace and not of war. He said it was our duty to acknowledge and face charges of what are now ideal, that slavery is a blessing and proper state of society in the republic.——This idea was not admitted by the men who framed the Constitution, but was the idea of Mr. Collamer. They all said it was an evil, socially and politically.——Mr. CLILGMAN asked when Mr. Collamer said that slavery was a blessing?——Mr. DOOLITTLE replied that he had said so on this floor—that it was the best and most stable basis of free institutions. This idea now reigns despotic in the Southern States and threatens to destroy everything, unless admitted and recognized. The first demand was made of the Democratic party, and because that party would not fully admit it, it was disrupted and destroyed. To-day, with arms in their hands, the South demands that we shall make a new Constitution, and carry slavery into the Territories, where it never existed. He, therefore, hoped that the bill would be passed, as one means which would give peace to the Union.——Mr. HUNTER said that he was glad to hear that this was not a measure of coercion, but he thought it was not necessary to pass it, as he thought the Postmaster-General had all the power necessary.——Mr. POWELL spoke against the bill, and said, if passed, it would give the power of a despot to the head Clerk of the Department, and destroy the liberties of the people.——Mr. FESSENDEN said he thought that the Senator was drawing upon his imagination. The bill was simply to give power to the Postmaster-General to suspend the operation of the laws, and relieve him of the necessity of any attempt to enforce the laws. It was most eminently a measure of peace.——The secret is that gentlemen want to force us to acknowledge that secession is lawful. It seems to be a simple truth that gentlemen are unwilling to allow no measure of peace unless we acknowledge this.——Mr. DOUGLAS said it seemed to him this was a measure of peace, and he was gratified to see it coming from that side of the house. The Senator from Virginia is mistaken in regard to this bill; it does not give the power to stop the mails anywhere unless there was obstruction or resistance. Without this measure the Postmaster General would be obliged to carry the mails, in spite of any resistance that might spring up. In reply to the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. Doolittle,) he said he supposed this idea, that slavery was a blessing, was not new; and even whether new or old, it would have occasioned no trouble if they had not attempted to engraft it upon the Federal Government, when the Federal Government has no right to interfere with the subject in any way.—He contended that the question of slavery must be kept out of Congress. The patriotic Senator from Kentucky had brought forward a proposition to effect this.——Mr. DOOLITTLE, in reply, quoted from Mr. Hunter's speech at Charlottesville, where he admitted it was a new idea. In 1852 we had peace; then this new idea demanded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and now it demands that free territory shall be given up to slavery.——Mr. WADE appealed to the friends of the measure to let them have a vote.——Mr. DOUGLAS replied, and contended that the difficulty commenced in the slavery agitation of the North, and that the Senator from Wisconsin had only turned Republican when he was defeated for Congress in a Democratic Convention—then he became a convert in six weeks.——Mr. DOOLITTLE denied this statement; said he was not a candidate for Congress before a Democratic Convention in 1856—had changed to Republican when the Democrats attempted to force a constitution on Kansas.——Discussion continued some time, when the hour for the special order arrived. The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up.—The Senate then went into executive session. Senate, after about three hours in executive session, opened its doors and proceeded with the consideration of the appropriation bill till five o'clock, when they took a recess till seven o'clock for purposes of general debate only.——Mr. WILSON followed, defending Massachusetts, and took strong ground against compromise.——Mr. CLARKE also followed in the same strain. When he concluded the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Select Committee of Five, to whom was referred the President's special message of the 8th of January, made a report as to the stationing of vessels of war in such a manner as to neglect the defence of the whole Atlantic coast during the prevalence of lawless violence. The number of ships, they say, lying in port dismantled and unfit for service is twenty-eight, and mounting an aggregate of eight hundred and twenty-eight guns. None of them could be repaired and put under sail short of several weeks' time, and many of them would require for that purpose at least six months. No order had been issued to put any of them in readiness. The committee discuss other objects connected with the navy, and propose a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy, in accepting without delay or inquiry the resignation of officers of the navy who were in arms against the government when tendering the same, and of those who sought to resign that they might be relieved from the restraint imposed by their commissions upon engaging in hostilities to the constituted authorities of the nation, has committed a grave error, highly prejudicial to the discipline of the service, and injurious to the honor and efficiency of the navy, for which he deserves the censure of this House.——Mr. BRANCH submitted a minority report.——JOHN COCHRANE also dissented from the views of the majority.——Mr. DAWES gave notice that he will ask for a vote on his resolution on Monday or Tuesday. The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Stanton's Volunteer bill.——Mr. BOCOCK resumed his remarks in opposition to the bill, interrupted on yesterday by the expiration of the morning hour. He said that already, by the act of 1795, the President had the power to employ the army and navy, and had a right to station as many of the regular troops of the country as he could concentrate here. In addition to that, they had a local Legislature, by whose authority he could call out the military in case they were threatened by an invasion of armed forces from other States. Even if the military power of the country was called out to aid in the enforcement of the laws, it must be subordinate to the civil power. But when they called out the power to bear directly on the execution of the laws, it was making war, and would be so considered by the country; and so every force bill reported to this House was a war measure, and indeed, whether or not it should be so regarded, it must, in the necessity of the case, result in war. If that, then, be so, he stood there clothed with no authority to say what any State of the Union would do, but he knew that Virginia stood committed by her declarations, stood committed in honor and interest to resist at all hazards a war of aggression upon the Southern States of this confederacy. And she must do it. Why must she do it? The very hand that would aid in striking down South Carolina and Alabama, strengthened by Virginia, might, at any moment, be uplifted to crush the other States—crippled and crushed by the very subjugation of these Southern States.—Whether they made a declaration of war or not, all the border States within three months' time, with one or two exceptions, will be found side by side with the seceding States of the Union. He would ask was it likely that Virginia and Kentucky would hold a position in which they would be liable to have their militia called out—they, perhaps, being nearest to the scene of action—to aid in making war upon South Carolina or Mississippi? No, they would not do it. They would much prefer to throw off the yoke of the government, and do what they could to repel the attacks of the army and navy, and to crush the power of the government. If he was not much mistaken, this would be the natural result of any of these measures. The question was asked what must we do? what must the North do? He would answer: Give the South guarantees and secure them from all attacks on their rights. He would ask, if war come, which God in his mercy avert, what reason would they give to the world for precipitating it on the country? The gentlemen on this floor who were most eager in pressing on war measures, and making war measures, would be the very ones to lag behind in the brunt of the battle. And their own people would call them to account why this was so, as well as the country and the world, and their own consciences. And what answer could they, the Republicans, give? "And," said the speaker, "I here this day in the conclusion of my remarks, denounce the measure with all the power I can bring to bear upon the occasion. In the name of the Constitution it violates, I denounce it. In the name of my constituents whom it injures, and is likely to attack, I denounce it. In the name of our common country whose peace it is likely to disturb, and whose peace if once disturbed can never be restored, I denounce it. In the name of that humanity to which we all belong, but which too many of us ignore, with redoubled energy and in deeper accents, I denounce and execrate it." [Applause.]——Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, characterized the remarks of Mr. Bocock, as mere clap-trap. The appeal of the gentleman from Virginia was designed for his State, so that it might operate on the minds of the delegates to their convention, and which was now in session. He was not willing to let the seceding States go peaceably. He was unwilling to give any guarantees, or to make any compromise.——On motion of Mr. Stanton, the bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.——Mr. SPINNER, from the Committee on Accounts, presented a report in relation to the remuneration of the employees, officials and others in the House of Representatives; and also presented a resolution on the part of the committee, in reference to the accountability of a disbursing agent for the House.——The resolution was objected to and was not received.——The special order, the Committee of Thirty-three's report, being taken up, Mr. BARRETT, of Mo., addressed the House. He arraigned the Republican party and held them responsible for all the ills in the country. He was opposed to secession, but would contend for rights in the Union, and not out of it.——The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with a view to take up the bill making appropriation for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, in the years 1855 and 1856. The Senate bill provides for the pay of the volunteer regiments four hundred thousand dollars, and for the payment of supplies, transportation and personal services three millions of dollars. The House amendment reduces the amount to $2,785,379. The original claim was $6,000,000.——Mr. STOUT, of Oregon, addressed the House in favor of the Senate bill.——Messrs. Olin of New York, Stevens of Washington, and Haskin, spoke to the merits and demerits of the bill.——Mr. HASKIN moved the bill be referred to a board composed of Generals Scott and Wool.——Mr. PRYOR denounced the motion, and said that General Wool had sanctioned the carrying of fire and sword into the South, and General Scott had, with a spirit even more despicable than that of Coriolanus, proposed to invade his own mother State; but the people of the South would not send out their wives and children when he came to conciliate him by an exhibition of tears, but they would meet him, when he did come, as became the sons of Virginia—with defiance and contempt.——The Committee rose, and the bill having been reported to the House, and the previous question ordered, the House adjourned till Saturday next.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.
THE PEACE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The proposition to be voted on to-morrow by the Peace Conference is substantially the Border States' resolutions. The friends of the measure say there are unmistakable indications that it will receive the support of the Commissioners from Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and from all the the border slave States, with the exception of one or two from Virginia.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Peace Congress to-day laid the motion to apply the half hour to debate upon the table.

D. D. Field, of N.Y., made a speech in favor of a Constitutional Convention. He said, in reply to a question, that his State desired no amendment to the Constitution, but as the South did, he was in favor of yielding them that much, because that was the only constitutional way to divide, if we could not live peaceably together.

Mr. Smith, of N.Y., made the speech of to-day, carefully tracing the great question between the North and South as he went along in all its details. He did not close this afternoon, but will finish his speech to-morrow. He is strongly opposed to the majority report, and cannot see that the people of the North have committed any constitutional offence that should cause a demand to be made for their redress in the shape of concession or compromise.

Mr. Dodge, of N. Y., assumed the same position as that taken by Mr. Granger yesterday. He thought the North ought to concede something to the South.

Mr. White, of Penn., and Mr. Frelinghuysen, of N. J., also addressed the Convention, the latter supporting the majority report.

It is believed that the Congress will begin to vote on the various propositions on Saturday next, and from present appearances the majority proposition will be voted down, and the plan adopted of submitting to the several Legislatures of the States the propriety of calling a convention of the people to revise the Constitution of the United States.

It will be remembered that the action of the Peace Convention was not to be submitted to Congress unless they agreed to recommend an amendment to the Constitution. If the convention cannot do this, then any recommendation that it makes will not require the sanction of Congress, but will go directly and promptly to the people for their ratification or rejection.

Every day makes it more apparent that the Republicans in the Peace Congress do not intend to permit a vote to be taken for several days yet on any of the questions of adjustment. The debates of to-day clearly prove such determination. The radical Republican element occupied nearly the whole of to-day in fanatical speeches. Field and Smith, of New York, and Tuck, of N. H., made ultra speeches.

The friends of peace in the conference, who have all along hoped that matters would yet come right, begin to despair. Another day or so will determine matters. The convention cannot hold together much longer unless there is a decided change.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.
APPOINTMENT OF CABINET OFFICERS.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 21.—In Congress to-day, on motion of Mr. Cobb, it was resolved that the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying an export duty on cotton exported from the Confederate States to any foreign country.

The President nominated and Congress confirmed Mr. Toombs as Secretary of State, Mr. Memminger Secretary of the Treasury, and L. Pope Walker Secretary of War.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.—Mr. Woods, of Barbour county, offered a series of resolutions in Convention to day, setting forth that the allegiance which the citizens of Virginia owe to the General Government is subordinate to that due to Virginia, and that it may be lawfully withdrawn whenever she deems it her duty. That in case Virginia should exercise this authority, her citizens would be bound to render allegiance to her alone. That Virginia recognizes no authority of any Government, State or Federal, to coerce her to allegiance to the Government of the United States, after she may have withdrawn from the Union; and she regards any attempt at coercion as equivalent to a declaration of war, to be resisted at every hazard and to the last extremity. That seven States having severally withdrawn the allegiance of their people from the United States, a faithful and earnest desire to avert civil war, and the sound conservative sentiment of the country alike, indicate to the Government of the United States the necessity and policy of acknowledging their independence. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

These resolutions were received with favorable manifestations by the Convention, which subsequently adjourned till Saturday.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION—NO CONVENTION TO BE HELD.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—The official vote of Washington county shows a majority against the Convention of 974 votes, and an average majority for the Union ticket of 1,400 votes.

Prominent secessionists are gradually conceding that the State has gone against the holding of a State Convention by a large majority.

HON. MR. YANCEY.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 21.—It is understood that Mr. Yancey declines a seat in the Cabinet of the Provisional Government, and, by suggestion of friends, prefers to represent the Government in Europe.

REPORTS RESPECTING FORT SUMTER.

There are fresh reports about taking Fort Sumter. A Colonel, by the name of Thos. D. Sumter, has volunteered to take it by the job, in spite of the Montgomery Congress.

General Scott to-day stated that he had intelligence from Charleston that an attack was to be made on Fort Sumter to-day. This is contrary to the understanding among the secession Senators here. and also that existing at Montgomery, where all the questions respecting the forts and public property have been referred by the several States to the Congress.

It is understood General Scott received this intelligence from Major Anderson, and that it has been corroborated by similar information from reliable parties at Charleston. The Carolinians will hardly attempt this after having referred matters to the Southern Confederacy.

It is known, however, that South Carolina does not sustain the action thus far taken by the Confederacy.

It is said here by prominent navy and army officers that Major Anderson can be easily reinforced, and some of them are willing to undertake the contract themselves. They also assert that the fort cannot be taken by Colonel Sumter or any other colonel.

Colonel Sumter was born in Pennsylvania, removed to South Carolina, and represented that State in Congress from 1840 to 1843.

In addition to the above, I learn to-day from a high Executive source in the government that there will not be any attack upon Fort Sumter before the 4th of March. He could not say what the South Carolinians would do after that.

It is proper to say that the most prominent Northern leaders, Democrats as well as Republicans express entire indifference as to what they do.—*Wash. Correspondence Herald.*

THE DESIGNS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* writes as follows under date of the 19th:

An ex-member of Congress from Tennessee, recently from Boston, reports that it is no secret among the Republicans there that the concentration of troops in Washington city is with the view of co-operating with those at Forts Monroe and Washington, soon after Lincoln's inauguration, to seize upon the city of Richmond as the basis line of operations against the seceding States.

A bill was introduced into the House yesterday by Mr. Stanton, and debated to-day, which tends to confirm the belief in the report. Any such attempt should be met at the threshold by the whole power of Virginia. There is more in this thing than appears on the surface.

The late secret session of the Massachusetts Legislature, and the recent tender of troops to the Federal Government, may be considered as having an important bearing on this point. The greatest obstacle in the way of initiating this magnificent campaign against the South, is a bankrupt Treasury, which I regard as a providential dispensation just now. But the fanaticism which engendered the John Brown raid, is relied upon for supplying the sinews of war by these Goths and Vandals.

WASHINGTON RUMORS.
[*From the Correspondence of the Northern Journals.*]

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—It is as clear as the day that the North intends to test the question, in the most direct and positive manner, whether we have a government or not, and will not stop to concede or compromise until that question is settled. The resolution of Mr. Fenton, of New York, offered in the House as an amendment to the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, "that the proper tribunal to which all existing disturbing questions should be referred for deliberate consideration and final settlement, is a convention of delegates from the several States of the Union, to be called in the mode prescribed in the constitution," is the growing sentiment among the Republicans, and in the Peace Congress to day, the same doctrine was advocated by Mr. Field, of New York. More than this, nearly every member of the Peace Congress from New England is in favor of a constitutional convention. It seems now to be a basis upon which a settlement of the whole question can be reached, and there is no doubt that Mr. Seward at the proper time will favor it, and Mr. Lincoln will sanction it in his inaugural.

VIRGINIA.

Intelligence from the most trustworthy Union delegates to the Virginia Convention states emphatically that, unless Congress shall adopt some plan of conciliation before adjournment, their State will secede, despite all efforts to prevent such a rash course. An extensive organization exists there and in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, looking to this contingency, which, it is supposed, will overwhelm the Union men, unless they are strengthened here. Some of the letters express a willingness to fall back upon a General Convention of the States, if better cannot be done.

A gentleman who arrived this afternoon from Richmond reports great excitement at the Virginia Convention, growing out of Stanton's bill before Congress. If the bill should pass, his impression is that Virginia will secede at once. The Commissioners here express doubt of any such programme.

THE INAUGURATION.

The committee on inauguration fully agreed to their plan to day. At first it was decided to admit people into the capitol, but an objection to this arrangement was at once apparent, and the usual procedure previous to inauguration will be followed. The platform will be erected next week at the eastern portico of the capitol.

The assertion of Northern journals, that the military and civic companies will join in any procession of escort for the President elect, is entirely without foundation. No military companies from a distance have signified an intention to be here, and those in the city will not turn out. Of course the regular forces now here will not serve as an escort.

The managers of the inauguration ball are in part of the present cabinet—Black, Dix, Stanton, and King; of the Senate, Seward, Powell, Saulsbury, Bingham, Clark, Fessenden, Simmons, Wilkinson, Andrew Johnson, Durkee, Wade, Collamer, Hale, Douglas, Ten Eyck, Wilson, Bigler, Rice, Latham, Baker, Cameron, Dixon, King, Morrill, Thompson, Chandler, and Trumbull.

EFFECT OF THE FORCE BILL.

Should the House pass the Force Bill, which is now under consideration, and which will be pressed to a vote to-morrow, it will have a very injurious effect upon the action of the Peace Conference. It will certainly precipitate action on the part of the border States. The bill was sent South yesterday, to be used in several of the States to show that the incoming administration, backed up by the Republican Congress, intend to coerce the South. The most moderate Republicans here regret that such a bill was introduced at this time. It will surely retard a settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a caucus of the conservative, together with a few of the more radical Republicans, last evening, at the house of a Republican Senator. It is the general impression that the result of the meeting was favorable to measures likely to preserve peace with the South. The existing difficulties are fast approaching a crisis.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, is becoming somewhat despondent. He has addressed a letter to a gentleman here, stating that if the Peace Conference refuse to decide on any settlement of the present difficulties, he shall soon submit to the people the question whether they will or will not have a convention to consider the propriety of the secession of Maryland.

It is considered very probable that an extra session of Congress will be called. There is an immense amount of business crowding on at the end of the session, to dispose of which seems next to impossible; besides, it is impossible to say, in these times, what it may be necessary to do.

The troubles do not seem to disturb the inventive interests of the country. Nearly seventy patents were issued yesterday, about one-half of which were for New York and the West, while three were issued to persons in seceded States.

The friends of H. Winter Davis say he will be nominated to the Supreme Court by Mr. Lincoln, but this probably is mere conjecture, or the means taken to bring him into notice as a candidate for the position.

The city is fast filling up with strangers, mostly from the North and West. General Whitney, Collector of Boston, is among the arrivals to-night.

CHARLESTON AFFAIRS.

We take the following from the Charleston papers of Monday:

THE CONVENTION.

We intimated, a few days since, the belief that the convention would be called to consider matters which it was probable might come before it. We do not now think it probable that it will be reassembled before the Congress at Montgomery shall be ready to submit the Constitution for a Permanent Government. When that will be is of course uncertain, but there is nothing to indicate a purpose to depart in many particulars from the Constitution for the Provisional Government now adopted, and without such departure there is no reason why the scheme for the Permanent Government might not be submitted at a very early day. Of the readiness of the Congress to report upon the subject, however, due notice will doubtless be given, and members of the convention, therefore, may rest in tolerable security that there will be no sudden or unexpected interruption of their business engagements.—*Mercury.*

A GRAND CELEBRATION.

The 22d February is peculiarly a Southern anniversary, and is endeared to Charleston by strong local attractions. It marks the birth of George Washington, the "illustrious Southerner" and "Man of America," and the founder and exemplar of all that is noble and honorable in American institutions. With us in Charleston it marks also the anniversary of the Washington Light Infantry, a corps worthily charged with the standard that was borne through the Revolution by William Washington, one of the noblest partisans of that eventful struggle, and a relative of the great George Washington.

It is also indelibly associated with the battle of Buena Vista, in which some of the volunteers of the South earned their best laurels, and on which Jefferson Davis, now elected President of these Southern "Confederate States of America," achieved his right of recognition among the "great captains" of the age. Let us therefore have more than usual, even, a grand celebration, on the approaching recurrence of this great Southern anniversary, and let us celebrate it in Charleston as the great public announcement of the inauguration of a new Confederacy.

A DENIAL.

Many of our northern exchanges are congratulating themselves on the reported dissatisfaction of South Carolina with the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and are gloating over the prospect of another secession. We know of no dissatisfaction in South Carolina; but, on the contrary, general and earnest expressions of satisfaction and approval concerning the action at Montgomery reach us from all sides.—*Courier.*

INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.

We learn that writs of attachment have been issued against United States property at the new Custom House, by the workmen formerly employed upon it. We are also authoritatively informed that if the property attacked be insufficient, it is contemplated to attach the Custom House itself. Of course, if the Government interposes no claim, and suffers the building to be sold, the claims of the workmen will be satisfied.—*Courier.*

THE INAUGURATION.

In the great historic significance of events and consequences, the inauguration at Montgomery can only be compared with the election of George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the seceding Colonies. Never has the unanimous preference of a large and varied constituency pointed with more emphasis to any person, and never has a Chief or President thus honored by unanimous preference been more worthy in his previous record than in this memorable instance. The George Washington of the "Confederate States of America," and the worthy successor in the field or the Cabinet of the George Washington of the United States, took the oath of office at Montgomery, Alabama, on Monday, the 18th of February, 1861. "HAIL TO THE CHIEF."—*Courier.*

THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steamship Columbia reached the Charleston bar, from New York, on Sunday night, but in consequence of the heavy sea prevailing, had not succeeded in crossing it on Tuesday. The *Mercury* says:

Such an event as the detention of a steamship of the draft of the Columbia for several days off the port, without a chance to get up to the city, is almost unprecedented. We do not remember such a case of delay to the New York steamers as this, and we fear that, unless a change takes place, it will be no better for two or three days.

THE FLOATING BATTERY.

The Augusta (Georgia) *Constitutionalist* of Tuesday contains the following special despatch:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.—The floating battery is nearly completed, and will be launched to-morrow at two o'clock. It is said to be a very complete work of its kind.

TELEGRAPHIC PREPARATIONS IN CUBA.—From our latest dates of the *Prensa de Habana* we learn that active preparations are making throughout the Island of Cuba to provide against any invasion which may be threatened by the seceding and filibustering States. A number of new telegraph lines are rapidly advancing toward completion—and in the course of the next three months it will be possible for any portion of the coast which needs a concentration of troops for the repulsion of attack to give instantaneous announcement of the fact to the Captain General at Havana. The line between Espiritu Santo and Puerto Principe is nearly finished. The attempts to transmit messages from Ciegas to Havana—a distance, as the line runs, of about three hundred miles, have resulted most satisfactorily—since although it was necessary to repeat at three several points where the wires had not yet been connected, the messages went through in an hour and a quarter.

Plans are now making to continue the work as far as Santiago de Cuba, and as soon as the line is completed between Espiritu Santo and Puerto Principe this remainder of the project will be immediately carried on to its successful termination, and the whole length of the island will be in telegraphic communication with the capital. It is further intended by Government to erect a system of optical or semaphore telegraphs along the route of the electric line, to be substituted for it in case of the breaking of wires or interruption of the current from atmospheric causes. These semaphores will be erected upon strongly fortified towers—and will thus serve simultaneously as news bearers and a *cordon sanitaire* against the filibustering infection of the "Yankis."

ATTEMPT TO THROW THE PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN FROM THE TRACK.—We were on Saturday night in possession of the astounding information that an attempt was made, on Monday last, to wreck the train bearing the President elect and suite, about one mile west of the State line. The particulars, as given us by Mr. Rich, of the Toledo and Western Railroad, are, that a short time before the train was due at State line, an engineer who was preparing to take out a train, found it necessary to run out to the wood-yard for fuel. Running at a moderate speed, he noticed an obstruction on the track, and stopping his engine, found that a machine for putting cars on the track had been fastened upon the rails in such a manner that if a train at full speed had struck it, engine and cars must have been thrown off and many persons killed. It is almost impossible to think that any one is so thoroughly depraved as to attempt so damnable a deed, but we are assured by our informant that his information comes from undoubted authority. The matter would have been made public before, but it was hoped that the perpetrators of the dastardly outrage could be detected and brought to justice. The whole thing was admirably planned—the obstruction so near a station and on a straight track, where it would not be deemed necessary to exercise any great degree of caution.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Feb. 18.*

AMERICANS IN PARIS.—The Americans in Paris are apparently as numerous as ever. Mr. Faulkner, our Minister at the Tuilleries, presented forty or more at the last imperial reception; and an ill-natured Frenchman, writing to this country, declares that the Emperor was frightened at the length of the train. After the Ambassador had pronounced two or three of the names, his Majesty interrupted him with a smile and "that is enough, Mr. Minister, it is getting late," and passed on.—And the other poor creatures! Oh, they had been at court, they had been presented; when they get back to America they will tell stories of the imperial condescension, and of the conversation they enjoyed at the Tuilleries. But was this indifference of the politic prince an indication of the slights in reserve for Americans abroad so soon as the disruption of the republic becomes assured? Democrats would never stand in high favor at courts unless they represented so powerful a people that they could not safely be snubbed. But in future—our countrymen will often hear in royal halls—"that is enough, Mr. Minister, it is getting late."

It is a curious circumstance, that during the three hundred and fifty years the palace of the Tuilleries has been a royal dwelling, no French sovereign has died within its walls. In connection with this fact, another may be mentioned.—Ever since 1588, every French sovereign who has made the Tuilleries his abode, has been compelled, at some time or other, to quit the shelter of its roof.

The Republican journals of St. Louis style the majority given against calling a convention in Missouri as "our majority."

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.
Reception of Mr. Lincoln, President Elect, at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The train bearing Mr. Lincoln and suite arrived at the Kensington depot about 4 o'clock this afternoon. They were escorted to carriages in waiting; the one alloted to Mr. Lincoln was drawn by four white horses, being conspicuous by the gay plumage in their heads. A procession was formed, headed by a large body of mounted police, followed by a cavalcade of citizens representing all party politics. The Pennsylvania Dragoons also participated in the procession.

The President elect, accompanied by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, the Presidents of the City Councils, his suite, and the Committee of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Legislatures, proceeded over the route fixed upon. He was hailed everywhere with patriotic emblems and manifestations. Probably not less than one hundred thousand people where gathered along the line of march. The weather was cold, threatening snow.

On arriving at the head-quarters selected for him, the Continental Hotel, Mr. Lincoln was conducted to the balcony and introduced to Mayor Henry. The noisy multitude below greeted his appearance with boisterous cheering, but both the Mayor's welcome and his reply were unheard, excepting by those in the immediate vicinity. Mr. Lincoln displayed great earnestness in his delivery, which caused the mass to reflect his patriotic views in deafening applause.

THE MAYOR INTIMATES THAT THERE IS A CRISIS.

Mayor Henry, in receiving Mr. Lincoln, referred to the calamitous condition of affairs which left but few firesides without its dreadful visitations. The masses, said the Mayor, are weary and sick of the selfish schemes and wily plots of selfish politicians, and trust in the statesmanship and patriotism of President Lincoln to restore peace and prosperity. He regretted that the short stay of the President elect precluded that intercourse with the merchants, manufacturers and mechanics of Philadelphia, which would afford a clear discernment of their great interests at stake in the present troubles.

MR. LINCOLN REITERATES THAT THE CRISIS IS ONLY ARTIFICIAL.

Mr. Lincoln replied that it was true that there was anxiety amongst the citizens of the country, but the dissatisfied, he said, are unable to point to anything in which they are being injured or about to be injured. Hence he felt justified in concluding that the *crisis was artificial.* Let those who differ from me point out a substantial difficulty. *He did not deny that this artificial panic had done considerable harm.* He would be most happy to fulfil the hope of the Mayor. He had brought his heart to the work before him.

It was useless to speak about plans and purposes, as he would speak officially on Monday week. When he did speak he would take such grounds as were best calculated to restore peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and tend to the perpetuity of the nation and the liberty of these States and the whole people. He assured them that he should do nothing inconsistent with the teachings of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Lincoln then retired, and after supper held a levee.

THE OFFICIAL RECEPTION IN NEW YORK.
SPEECH OF WELCOME BY THE MAYOR—MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

A large crowd gathered in the Park, in New York, on Wednesday morning, to witness the official reception of the President elect.

Mr. Lincoln arrived at a few minutes before 11 o'clock, in charge of the Committee of the Common Council, and was immediately escorted to the Governor's Rooms, where the Mayor and a few friends, with the members of the press, awaited his coming. He was introduced to the Mayor by Mr. Cornell, of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor spoke as follows:

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

MR. LINCOLN:—As Mayor of New York, it becomes my duty to extend to you an official welcome in behalf of the corporation. In doing so, permit me to say that this city has never offered hospitality to a man clothed with more exalted powers or resting under graver responsibilities than those which circumstances have devolved upon you. Coming into office with a dismembered government to reconstruct, and a disconnected and hostile people to reconcile, it will require a high patriotism and an elevated comprehension of the whole country and its varied interests, opinions and prejudices, to so conduct public affairs as to bring it back again to its former harmonious, consolidated and prosperous condition.

You will pardon the Mayor of New York for alluding to this topic, sir, because New York is deeply interested. The present political divisions have sorely afflicted her people. All her material interests are paralyzed. Her commercial greatness is endangered. She is the child of the American Union. She has grown up under its maternal care and been fostered by its maternal bounty, and we fear that if the Union dies, the present supremacy of New York may perish with it. To you, therefore, chosen under the forms of the Constitution as the head of the Confederacy, we look for a restoration of fraternal relations between the States—only to be accomplished by peaceful and conciliatory means—aided by the wisdom of Almighty God.

The Mayor, in delivering the above address, spoke with an air of great deliberation.

Mr. Lincoln responded to the Mayor's address as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

Mr. Lincoln stood immovable while the Mayor spoke, and at the close of the address he took a step backward, dropped his right hand into the position of a gesture, holding his hat in his left hand, at about half-arm's length, and then replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor: It is with feelings of deep gratitude that I make my acknowledgments for the reception that has been given me in the great commercial city of New York. I cannot but remember that this is done by a people who do not by a majority agree with me in political sentiment. It is more grateful because in this I see that for the great principles of government the people are very nearly or quite unanimous. In regard to the difficulties that confront us at this time, and of which your Honor thought fit to speak, so becomingly and so justly as I suppose, I can only say that I agree in the sentiments expressed by the Mayor. In my devotion to the Union, I hope I am behind no man in the nation. As to the wisdom with which to conduct the affairs tending to the preservation of the Union, I fear that too great a confidence may have been reposed in me. I am sure I bring a heart devoted to the work. There is nothing that could ever bring me to consent—to willingly consent—to a destruction of this Union, under which not only the great commercial city of New York, but the whole country, has acquired its greatness unless it be for the purpose for which the Union itself was formed. I understand the ship to be made for the carrying and the preservation of the cargo; and so long as the ship can be saved, with cargo, it should never be abandoned. And this Union should never be abandoned, unless it fails in the possibility of its preservation, and shall cease to exist except by throwing overboard the freight and passengers. So long then as it is possible that the prosperity and liberties of the people be preserved in this Union, it shall be my purpose, at all times, to perpetuate the Union. Again thanking you for the reception given, allow me to come to a close.

Mr. Lincoln appeared to be hoarse, and spoke with some difficulty. His address being closed, the Mayor came to the front of the desk and shook hands with him. Introductions followed, Aldermen Russell, Farley, Boole, Brady, and Dayton, several of the Councilmen, and others, being presented.

A public reception followed, Mr. Lincoln standing in the middle of the room. Police lines were extended to the main door, through which the citizens came in, and after passing up to and shaking hands with Mr. Lincoln, went on and out of the west room door, thence down the stairs and out doors by way of the basement hall-way. There was a great crowd present. The Hall was full, and many thousands waited their turn in the park.

In order that a good opportunity might be afforded to the spectators to see Mr. Lincoln, he was placed in the angle of the window near the north room. The light striking upon Mr. Lincoln's eyes, he changed his position, standing with his back to the statue of Washington, desiring, as he expressed himself, to be "sustained by Washington."

MR. LINCOLN LIKES TO SHAKE HANDS.

The Mayor remarked that he had a hard task before him, to which Mr. Lincoln replied, "I like to shake hands; for a while I can stand it."

The President elect hurried up the crowd pretty briskly. A bow, not exactly Chesterfieldian, a shake with the right hand and a "How are you, sir?" concluded the process. The arrangement, as laid down by the Committee, was that the President elect should shake hands with all comers till noon, at which time the remainder were to be content with a bow apiece.

INCIDENTS OF THE LEVEE.

The crowd, as a general rule, were not all enthusiastic; curiosity apparently was the controlling element which had induced their presence; this was not the case, however, with an ardent youth of twenty, who, not content with a grasp, went over and kissed the somewhat large palm of the President elect.

One gentleman, on being introduced, remarked that he was glad to shake hands with a representative President.

A by stander remarked that the speaker was a prominent office-holder.

NO COMPROMISE.

A grey-haired but dirty-looking individual, who rejoiced in the possession of a great variety of hirsute appendages, on shaking hands, remarked to Mr. Lincoln, "No Compromise, Mr. President." A nod was the reply.

Some of the crowd shook Mr. Lincoln with both hands, which apparently was not at all agreeable.

This sort of thing was kept up until one o'clock, when Mr. Lincoln returned to the Astor House, and entered the Vesey street door, on account of the crowd.

[*From the Herald's Report.*]

RECEPTION OF LADIES BY MRS. LINCOLN.

At eight o'clock last evening Mrs. Lincoln, who did not accompany the Presidential party to the Opera, received calls from the ladies stopping at the Astor House, and also the wives and daughters of many of our most distinguished and influential citizens. The ladies' parlor of the Astor House was appropriated for the purpose, and at eight o'clock Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by Mrs. James Watson Webb and Mrs. Edwards, sister of the President elect, entered the room and stood at the southeast end, facing the doors. The dress worn by Mrs. Lincoln on this occasion was of steel colored silk, made high in the neck, with a trimming of box-plaited satin ribbon, a small lace collar, fastened with a small diamond brooch, diamond ear drops to match, and black chenille and gold head-dress. Mrs. James Watson Webb, who had arrived in town but a short time before the reception took place, wore a dark colored French merino dress, cashmere shawl and black velvet bonnet. Mrs. Edwards had on a dark colored silk dress, sprigged with small bright-colored flowers.

All the ladies carried bouquets of choice flowers, and Mrs. Lincoln had also a small ivory fan, with which she occasionally fanned some of the gentlemen who paid their respects to her, playfully telling them not to get "too warm in the cause." As the ladies came up their names were whispered to Mrs. Webb, who introduced them to Mrs. Lincoln; both bowed and smiled, and occasionally shook hands. Mrs. Lincoln's smile is a very pleasant and amiable one; and all who had the pleasure of seeing her last evening, and witnessing her frank, easy and lady like manner, agree that she would fill with ease and dignity the high position to which she will shortly be called. The ladies were, many of them, in their walking costumes, while those stopping in the house were attired in silk dresses of a dark hue—all of them made high in the neck, with small lace collars—and head-dresses of chenille. During the evening a delegation from the Young Men's Central Campaign Club was admitted, and introduced to Mrs. Lincoln by General James Watson Webb. There was but little ceremony or formality observed after the introduction was over. Those who chose to remain did so, and spent a short time chatting with their friends or listening to the sallies of wit from some one of the many celebrities present. The following are a few of the ladies who had the honor of paying their respects to Mrs. Lincoln last evening:—Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Dr. Sheppard, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Hoagland, Mrs. Bigelow, and Mrs. Lefferts, of Brooklyn. The reception lasted two hours, during which time about one hundred ladies were presented to Mrs. Lincoln.

HATS PRESENTED TO MR. LINCOLN.

Shortly after Mr. Barnum had requested the pleasure of Mr. Lincoln's company at the museum, the President elect was waited on by Mr. Knox, the hatter, who presented him with one of his hats, in which was inscribed "Abraham Lincoln." In the course of an hour, however, a message was received by the future President from Leary, the hatter under the Astor House, requesting the measure of his head. In compliance with this request, Mr. Lincoln tried on several of his hats, and finally sent down to Mr. Leary the one he had so lately received from Knox, stating that he believed that to be the best fit. In a short time the hat was returned, together with one of "Leary's best!" Mr. Lincoln seemed very much pleased with both these gifts, and, upon being asked which was the better hat, is said to have remarked in his quaint way, that they mutually surpassed each other.

VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN'S PARTY EN ROUTE.

Mr. Vice President Hamlin and lady stayed at Windsor Locks, Conn., on Tuesday night, with relatives, taking yesterday's one o'clock train to this city. His progress, like that of the President elect, was a continuous ovation, he being beset at every station by thousands of the enthusiastic sovereigns, who took an interest in his election, and so now appropriated some of the glory of his triumph. They succeeded frequently in seducing their distinguished guest into a speech. He was "drawn out" at Hartford, Meriden, New Haven, Bridgeport and Stamford—"the Union and the Constitution," "the fathers" and their "faithful sons," forming the staple of these various ventilations.

Mrs. Hamlin is a smiling little woman with pleasant eyes, and auburn hair, at least twenty years her husband's junior, and his second wife. She is neat and active, and will be likely to prove an amiable and popular mistress of the Vice Presidential mansion. At Hartford a pretty bouquet was sent her by one of the prominent belles of that city.

HIS RECEPTION AT THE DEPOT AND DEPARTURE FOR THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the Vice President elect, accompanied by Mrs. Hamlin and Messrs. Rice and Pike, Congressmen elect from the State of Maine, arrived in this city yesterday from Boston via the New Haven Railroad.

Although it was well known that Mr. Hamlin would arrive yesterday, there were but few persons at the depot awaiting his arrival. The whole number would not perhaps reach more than one hundred, and the majority of those were boys and the people of the immediate neighborhood.

Shortly before the arrival of the train, which was due at 4.45, a handsome barouche, drawn by four stylish bay horses, drove up, and remained in front of the depot; a close carriage, drawn by four horses, was in readiness to convey Mrs. Hamlin and Messrs. Rice and Pike to the Astor House, the place where all the party stop.

When the carriages arrived it was generally supposed that they contained some of the members of the Common Council; but it was not so, those gentlemen, no doubt, being too much taken up with waiting on the President elect to take any notice of a lesser light. The gentlemen who were to welcome Mr. Hamlin were General Nye, Judge Lathrop, Messrs. Goodwin, Walton and Fessenden, members of Congress elect from Maine, and a few others.

RECEPTION BY HANNIBAL HAMLIN LAST EVENING.

The friends and supporters of the Vice President elect paid their respects to him last evening at the Astor House. The reception took place between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, when about two hundred persons availed themselves of the opportunity. They were cordially received by Mr. Hamlin, who introduced them to Mrs. Hamlin, and after a few pleasant words and a warm shake of the hand, they passed along to make room for others, who were pressing eagerly forward.

Many ladies were also presented to Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin, whose reception of them was calculated to create a lasting and favorable impression.

THE LINCOLN FAMILY AT BARNUM'S.

On Tuesday afternoon, soon after Lincoln's arrival in the city, Mr. Barnum, the "Prince of Showmen," waited upon him at the Astor House and invited him to visit the Museum. Mr. Lincoln said that he would certainly attend some time during yesterday. "Don't forget," said Barnum; "you're 'Honest Old Abe;' I shall rely upon you, and I'll advertise you." The advertisement appeared, but Mr. Lincoln didn't. A great many people took this opportunity of seeing the President elect, together with the other curiosities, but they were unfortunately disappointed. They saw the great Lincoln turkey, however, and looked as though they enjoyed it. They didn't, though; for how can one enjoy the sight of a fine fowl fattened for another person to eat?

During the morning Bob Lincoln, the Rail Prince, dropped into the Museum and looked through its spacious halls. The "What is it" enjoyed his distinguished consideration; the Aztec children looked wilder than ever as he faced them, descendants of a long and thin line of kings as they are; the lightning calculator dropped his chalk, and for the first time made only a small mistake in his addition. The young Prince wanted to consult Madame Delmonte, the fortune teller, upon the future of the country, but having connection with extremely Southern latitudes, she rather favored secession.—If Mr. Barnum had only left young Lincoln to himself, no one could have recognized him as the son of the President?

Mrs. Lincoln, a handsome, matronly lady, paid the Museum a visit, also, and sent her children, with their nurse, to see the "Woman in White" and sit with Mr. Barnum in his private box. Such of the party as could write inscribed their names upon the visitors' book, under the signatures of Tommy and the Prince of Wales. There was no extraordinary crowd, and very little attention paid to the distinguished visitors. The manner in which the brass band executed the national airs was the most remarkable event of the day at the Museum.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE HUMORS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PROGRESS.
DIGNITY AT A DISCOUNT.

We take the following extracts relating to Mr. Lincoln's "sayings and doings," from a leading Republican journal of New York.

"I have been told I look like you," remarked a tall, weasen-faced individual, the color of the mud on his boots, indicating New Jersey as his residence.

"You do look like me, that's certain," responded Mr. Lincoln; "the fact is settled that you are a handsome man"

"How is your wife and family," very seriously asked a rural resident.

"Able to be about," replied Mr. Lincoln, very soberly, and then turning to the mayor, finished the remark by saying, "that fellow is from the country and meant to be polite."

"This is my husband," said a lady to Mr. Lincoln; "you must shake hands with him, for he is a member of the Illinois Legislature."

"He might come from a worse State," replied Mr. Lincoln, taking the Illinois legislator by the hand, "but he could not have a better half."

"Here is a man," said the mayor, as a Mr. Cohen from South Carolina advanced, "who is rather out of your bailiwick."

"Here is my hand," Mr. Lincoln remarked, "we will shake hands for the Union."

"You must let me shake hands with you because I am as tall as you are," said a tall, gentlemanly-looking man.

"I don't know about your being as tall," replied Mr. Lincoln; "let us measure."

Mr. Lincoln wheeled his back about, and the two stood back to back.

"You are an inch the tallest," exclaimed the mayor.

"I thought so," responded Mr. Lincoln; "I'm hard to beat."

"God bless you," said a gentleman of melo-dramatic look and dress, "the flag of the country is looking at you."

"Hope it won't lose any of its eyes," rejoined Mr. Lincoln. [Laughter.]

"Here is a tall fellow, I guess will take me down," said the mayor to Mr. Lincoln, as a very tall man advanced.

"Stranger, what is your height?" asked Mr. Lincoln.

"Six feet six."

"Here is my hand, I am six feet four." [Great laughter.]

QUACKS A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—If our forefathers a hundred years ago could not boast of their mesmeric influences, or of table turning, or of spirit rapping, they were the victims of a marvellous list of quackeries of other descriptions, which were, perhaps, more injurious in their effects. It was literally the age of quack medicines, and every possible disease was fitted with its nostrum, all duly qualified by His Majesty's letters patent. There were "The original Balsam of Health," otherwise called "The Balsam of Life," which is described as "the most admirable vulnerary in nature;" the "Golden Nervous Cordial or Paralytic Drops," which was "the greatest preservative and restorer of health ever yet published," and had been "sent many years ago by Her Catholic Majesty to King James the First's consort," "The Famous Sugar-plums for Worms;" the "Grand Elixir of Ease," which was a certain cure for the cholic; and "The much-famed Hypo-Drops," which "infallibly cure melancholy in men or vapors in women." One "Doctor Toscano" declares himself able to find out and cure all diseases to which humanity is liable, adding, in conclusion, "I will forfeit one hundred guineas if anybody can prove to the contrary." Some of these medicines are put forward under the name of the celebrated Doctor John Hill, the great medical and literary quack of the age; such as "Essence of Water Dock," a safe remedy for scurvy; and the "Elixir of Baridana," which was infallible against gout and rheumatism. Those who needed the latter were encouraged by the information added to the advertisement, that "the baridana (burdock) is a common innocent British plant." Dr. Hill's "Elixir" met with a rival in a medicine against the same diseases by one Dr. Colley, who announced, as an "effectual remedy," his "Antiarthritick Wine," supposing, perhaps, that the very name of wine was enough to cure a gouty patient. But all these inventions are thrown into the shade by the "Medicinal Arabian Quilt," "wherein," we are told, "is infused a salutary composition," consisting chiefly of "Eastern vegetables," and "by wrapping up in this quilt," sufferers under all sorts of diseases were to find quick relief. We learn from the same advertisement that "the author also has invented a medicinal paper cap, for the constant wear of those who are vaporous, or subject to catch cold;" and of this it is further stated, "likewise it refreshes the memory of the studious, particularly those who apply constantly to their pen, and is so curiously contrived that a gentleman (*sic*) may constantly wear them under their wigs, or even ladies under their caps."—*London Review.*

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERU.—It has been anticipated that the President would, before this time, address a special message to Congress upon the subject of our relations with Peru; but the session is drawing so near to a close that it is presumed the President deems it becoming to leave his successor unembarrassed in respect to diplomatic complications. Meantime Mr. Clay, the Minister of the United States, having returned to this country, in obedience to orders, quietly awaits whatever disposition of him may be made. It is not improbable that his long diplomatic experience and conceded ability may be called into requisition by the new administration at an early day, especially as he is better informed on the subject of South American affairs, in their general and special bearings, than any other man in the country.

The incoming administration will find themselves considerably embarrassed respecting our foreign affairs, and will require the assistance of some of those already in position to aid them, and to avoid serious blunders.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

According to the London *Times*, the subscriptions afloat for a testimonial to Mr. Cobden are ostensibly in recognition of his services in regard to the French treaty, but in reality because the money is wanted, the previous gifts of his admirers having been lost in American railway securities. Other London papers utterly deny this story.

THE CASE OF LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY.

The Albany *Evening Journal* gives the particulars of the charge of bribery against a member of the New York Legislature, already noticed in our despatches. The history of the case is as follows:

A warrant was issued at Albany, on Saturday, for the arrest of Mr. Jay Gibbons, a member of Assembly from the first district of Albany county, upon the charge of bribery and corruption, and upon his return from Westerlo, his home, on Monday, he was arrested. Mr. Ira Shafer, District Attorney for Albany county, made the complaint, which was supported by his affidavit and that of Mr. John M. Nelson, the Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Shafer makes affidavit to the effect that during the early part of the session of the present Legislature he drafted a bill to increase the salary of his assistant to $1,500, and that the bill was introduced and referred to the members from Albany county, to consider and report upon; that he heard that Gibbons was opposed to the bill in the form in which it was reported; that he saw him about it, and Gibbons was of the opinion that the salary should not exceed $1,200, and he said to Shafer, "You know I can kill the bill if I choose." He afterwards called upon Shafer, and came to the conclusion that the amount named in the bill was a matter of indifference if things were made right. The answer as to the meaning of this expression was, that he and Mr. Weeler (another Albany county member) would want $100 to go for the amount of $1,500. Gibbons had another interview with Nelson, the assistant, on the subject, and Shafer, from these premises, swears in his affidavit that "Jay Gibbons unlawfully and feloniously demanded, required and proposed to receive from said Nelson the sum of $100 as a consideration of his approval, vote, action and influence in support of said bill, contrary to the statute in such case provided," and prays for his arrest.

J. M. Nelson deposes to the same effect; and upon these two affidavits Mr. Jay Gibbons was fully committed by the magistrate, and taken before Judge Wolford, who held him to bail in the sum of $1,000.

The statute upon the subject is both plain and stringent, and covers every sort of attempt on the part of public officers or members of the Legislature to obtain money as a consideration for their vote, action or influence. The severity of the punishment is commensurate with the offence, since the person convicted of the crime is liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for ten years, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and is forever debarred from holding any office of public trust in the State.

DESCRIPTION OF A CHINESE BATTLE.

A Chinese battle is as good as a farce. Some of the little fights at Shanghae were very amusing. One day, when a great many soldiers were out, I saw more of the combat than was pleasant. Having got into the line of fire, I was forced to take shelter behind a grave, the bullets striking the grave from each side every second. Why they came my way it was difficult to discover, for they ought to have passed on the other side of the creek, about twenty yards distant, to the people they were intended for; but to see the dodging of the soldiers, then of the rebels, each trying to evade the other, was almost amusing. One fellow, ready primed and loaded, would rush up the side of a grave hillock, drop his matchlock over the top, and, without taking aim, blaze away. There is no ramrod required for the shot they use; the bullet or bar of iron is merely dropped in loose upon the powder. There was a fine scene on an occasion when the Shanghae rebels made a sortie; one of the men was cut off by an imperial skirmisher, who had his piece loaded. The rebel had no time to charge on him, as he ran round and round a grave, which was high enough to keep his enemy from shooting him when on the opposite side. Hare hunting is nothing to it. Red cap described hosts of circles, and the Royalist was fast getting blown, when the gods took pity on his wind, for, by some unlucky chance, the rebel tripped and fell. The soldier was at him in a moment, and, to make sure of his prize, put the muzzle of the matchlock to Red-cap's head, fired, and took to his heels as fast as he could go. It is difficult to say who was the most astounded, when Mr. Red cap did exactly the same. The bullet that dropped down readily on the powder fell out as easily when the barrel was depressed. The rebel got off with a good singeing of his long hair. There were frequently, however, some very ugly wounds; and where surgery is at such a discount, the poor wounded must suffer most severely. The Chinese rarely, if ever, amputate. They use strong drawing plaster to extract the ball. The missionary hospitals at Canton and Shanghae, under the able charge of their indefatigable managers, Drs. Hobson and Lockhart, as also that under the good care of Dr. Parker, late plenipotentiary for the United States to China, did great good. Indeed, it is impossible to tell what grand results may follow the labors of these gentlemen. Their hospitals were often crowded with wounded, soldiers chiefly being benefited by their skill. There were frequently fights close to Dr. Lockhart's hospital, and men of both parties had been carried thither. Dr. Hobson received upwards of 1,000 Canton soldiers, and his reputation is far spread. Even the mandarins have deigned to notice his aid. True to their usual policy towards foreigners, they give the barbarian no credit; but his services were so great that they could not be passed over, so they selected a Chinese lad, who was a sort of medical pupil and paid assistant at the hospital, and dubbed him a mandarin of the sixth rank. A grant of land for a hospital would have done much more good.—*Twelve Years in China.*

A UNIVERSAL TELEGRAPH.—M. Verard de Sainte Anne, a short time ago, sent a paper to the Academia Francaise, on a project for establishing a belt of electric telegraphs all round the world. We find from a table given by the author, that the trade of England with the East amounts to 2,723,-000,000 francs per annum; that of France with the same, to 404,200,000 francs; of Holland, to 295,220 francs; of Russia, 150,000 francs; of the Hanse Towns, to 14,199,000 francs; of Spain and Portugal to 15,875 francs; of Belgium and Switzerland to 30,726,000 francs; of North America, East and West, 3,061,680,000 francs; of South America and the West Indies, 1,730,723,000 francs. In the United States the net work of telegraphic lines comprises a length of 70,000 kilometres, or 47,250 English miles; and when the New York and San Francisco line is completed—the line over Europe and Asia being supposed to exist—there would only be 3,500 leagues of cable to be sunk in order to enable Paris and London to receive intelligence from Canton in one hour and fifty minutes, from New York in two hours and twenty minutes, and from Valparaiso in three hours and a quarter.

A considerable number of partial lines, which, according to the author, may be easily collected into one great whole, are already in existence, or about to be established. Thus, in Japan, the lines have been granted to a company, and one is now in course of construction; New Zealand is already connected by a cable with Australia, Melbourne and Sydney, and Batavia with Singapore; the whole continent of Inola, thanks to English enterprise, is now being intersected with telegraphic lines, connecting Calcutta with Madras, Benares, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Hyderabad, &c. Again from Bombay, a line goes to Goa, and wesward to Kurrachee, whence it will soon reach Hyderabad.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S RECRUITING DEPOT.—The Mormons have succeeded in establishing a recruiting establishment in Williamsburg, the high priests of which are the notorious Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, late missionaries to England. They have three meetings on Sundays, and yesterday the Odeon was nearly filled each time, there being on hand a caravan full of the faithful from different nations of Europe, ready to start for Utah at the first blush of summer. The leaders of the blind are "inspired," of course, Pratt consigning this benighted nation to everlasting destruction, which has "heard the word and not obeyed." Snow, the other apostle, would spare us a little longer, in consideration that this nation, though a crooked and perverse generation, has been "selected to nurture the bud of Mormonism." They have now a permanent congregation of 350, of whom 200 are permanent residents, composed mainly of laborers—that class which is easily "led by the nose as asses are."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS in Montreal are attended with rough play. The French candidate for Mayor was pelted in the streets with ice lumps, and severely injured by the friends of the Irish candidate. Rodier, on receiving the cowardly blow, exclaimed—"They want to kill me; but I will not retire, I will die on the field. *Peuple regardez donc le sang de celui que vous avez élu.*" [Cheers.] Mr. Rodier's friends once more collected, but were finally driven off the ground, axe handles playing a part in their expulsion.

EX-POSTMASTER FOWLER AT THE HEAD OF A FACTORY.—Letters were received in New York on Friday last from Isaac V. Fowler, dated a few days ago in the city of Mexico. The report that he was about to take charge of a silver mine is not true. He has taken the superintendency of a large cotton manufactory near Mexico, at a salary of three thousand dollars a year, and a house to live in. Living is so dog-cheap there, that five hundred dollars a year is equivalent to five thousand in New York.—He writes in capital spirits.

WHY MRS. LINCOLN CHANGED HER ARRANGEMENTS.—According to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Mrs. Lincoln's arrangements for going to Washington were changed by recommendation of General Scott, by telegraph, that it would be prudent for her to accompany her husband, as it would show more confidence in the country. This is said to explain the change of programme. There was a time when no idea of this kind would have been suggested.

In New York a fire broke out on Tuesday morning in the large marble warehouse Nos. 29 and 31 Park place. It was extinguished without much damage to the building, but the stock of Chapman, Lyon & Noyes, importers of fancy goods, occupying the four upper floors, was consumed. Their loss is about $70,000. That of Messrs. Watson & Co., who occupied the first floor and basement, was not large. Both were fully insured.

At Newark, N. J., a Mr. Dobbs has recovered $200 of a dentist named Russell, for improper dentistry. The Judge stated, as a principle of common law and common reason, that any person claiming to practice any particular trade or profession, is responsible for failure to exercise sufficient skill in the prosecution of his business.

Sir E. B. Lytton is said to be hard at work at a new novel, which is to be published all together, and not in a serial form through the columns of a magazine. The subject is stated to be one which will introduce many scenes among those Greek islands where he has been staying of late.

"Independent" writes to the Philadelphia *North American* that the prediction may now be ventured confidently, that England will receive a minister or commissioner from the Montgomery provisional government. At least that impression is warranted by declarations, traceable to the British legation.

Within a few days several vessels laden with cotton have arrived at Norfolk, Va., from Savannah and Charleston. One of them, belonging to Massachusetts, came in bearing the Palmetto flag. The cotton is to be shipped from Norfolk to Europe. The vessels took out corn to the South and brought back cotton.

The Montgomery (Ga.) *Advertiser* is very happy to welcome to its neighborhood Mr. William M. Browne, lately the editor of the Washington *Constitution*, discontinued in that city, to be revived somewhere within the Southern Confederacy.

The bill before mentioned, suspending the collection of debts in Alabama for the period of fifteen months, which had previously passed the House, was finally defeated in the Senate on the 5th by a tie vote.

Georgia papers say that the damage done to the State Railroad by the late freshet will require an expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars for repairs.

The eminent occulist De Lerew, of Graefrath Germany, is dead.

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