The Commissioners from South Carolina have arrived and taken private quarters. By arrangement, they will confer with the President to-morrow, either verbally or in writing. The subject will be referred to Congress in a special message, on which an exciting and critical debate is anticipated.

It is not known or believed here that any troops have been ordered to the forts in Charleston harbor, nor is it at present the intention of the Administration so to do. On the contrary, it is asserted that the President believes that such a course would serve to inflame the Southern sentiment, which is particularly to be avoided at the present moment.

In relation to the affair of the guns at Pittsburgh, the manufacturer contracted to deliver them at certain points where requisition was made, and any opposition or restraint in their delivery by citizens will inure to the injury of the contractor only, should the service suffer by delay.

An address, or recommendation, has been prepared by authority, to submit to the members of the border Slave States for their signatures, requesting the respective States, by enactment or otherwise, to appoint Commissioners to meet at Baltimore on the 13th of February, for conference relative to the secession of all the Cotton States, and devise a programme of action for the border States in case of such an emergency. It is thought, however, that not all the members will sign it, but still will be enough from each delegation to induce a favorable response from their respective States.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

The Alabama Convention will have an immense majority in favor of secession.

There are rumors here that several hundred troops are en route for the Charleston forts; also, that Fort Sumter was reenforced on Sunday with marines under the disguise of laborers.

Postal matters here continue as formerly.

Many foreign ships now in port took out their clearance papers before the 20th, and are now loading. Others will probably take clearances under protest.

Many intelligent Carolinians say that it is a difficult matter to untangle the Gordian knot of Union, but as a last resort they will cut it.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

The Convention reassembled at 12 o'clock this morning.

A prayer was offered up asking the protection of God over a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Spain offered a resolution that the Governor be requested to communicate to the Convention in secret session, any information he possesses in reference to the condition of Forts Moultrie and Sumter, and Castle Pinckney, the number of guns in each, the number of workmen and kind of labor employed, the number of soldiers in each, and what additions, if any, have been made since the 20th inst.; also whether any assurance has been given that the forts will not be reenforced, and if so, to what extent; also, what police or other regulations have been made, if any, in reference to the defenses of the harbor of Charleston, the coast and the State. Laid on the table for consideration in secret session.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution that all citizens of the United States, domiciled within this State on the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession, on Dec. 20, 1860, be and the same are hereby declared citizens of South Carolina, entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the liabilities incident thereto.

Mr. Brown said that there were a number of meritorious citizens in the State who are citizens by adoption, and that there was a well-founded apprehension in their mind as to the extent of their allegiance. There were two methods by which individuals could become citizens of South Carolina by birth and adoption. Birth gives unqualified citizenship in the State, and a relative citizenship in the United States. By naturalization persons were *made* citizens, and by virtue of being such were made citizens of South Carolina. In 1835 the Constitution of South Carolina was amended, and foreigners were required to take an additional oath of State, one of true allegiance to South Carolina, or so long as they continued citizens thereof; and sometimes in another method, that of a test oath.

Mr. Brown said also—A period must be adopted for the subject. I don't mean nor contemplate making involuntary citizens of those accidentally domiciled at the period of the adoption of the ordinance of secession.

Mr. Kennard moved that when the Convention adjourn to-morrow it be until the 18th proximo, or until such time as the President should order it to reassemble. Laid on the table.

Mr. Rhett offered an ordinance providing for the holding of a Convention of the slaveholding States of the United States for the purpose of framing a Constitution and forming a Southern Confederacy, and moved to lay it on the table without reading it.

Mr. Memminger doubted if there was authority for receiving a paper in a public deliberative assembly without having at least one reading of it.

Mr. Rhett then read the ordinance himself. It provides as follows:

First: That the Conventions of the seceding slaveholding States of the United States unite with South Carolina, and hold a Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy.

Second: That the said seceding States appoint, by their respective Conventions or Legislatures, as many delegates as they have Representatives in the present Congress of the United States, to the said Convention, to be held at Montgomery, and that, on the adoption of the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, the vote shall be by States.

Third: That whenever the terms of the Constitution shall be agreed upon by the said Convention, the same shall be submitted at as early a day as practicable to the Convention and Legislature of each State, respectively, so as to enable them to ratify or reject the said Constitution.

Fourth: That in the opinion of South Carolina, the Constitution of the United States will form a suitable basis for the Confederacy of the Southern States withdrawing.

Fifth: That the South Carolina Convention appoint, by ballot, eight delegates to represent South Carolina in the Convention for the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Sixth: That one Commissioner in each State be elected to call the attention of the people to this ordinance.

Mr. Dunkin here moved that the Convention go into secret session. Motion carried.

SECRET SESSION.

The following ordinance was passed in the secret session of the Convention this evening:

At a Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina, begun and holden in Columbia, on the 17th of December, in the year of our Lord 1860, and thence continued, by adjournment to Charleston, and there by divers adjournments to the 26th day of December, the same year:

An ordinance, to make provisional arrangements for the continuance of the commercial facilities of South Carolina.

It Ordaineth, it is due to our confederates in the political Union known as the United States of America, as also the citizens of South Carolina, engaged in commerce, that no abrupt or sudden change be made in the rate of duties on imports into the State; and *Whereas*, it is not desired by this State to secure advantages in trade to her own ports above those of any of the Slaveholding States, her late confederates in the said Union; and *Whereas*, this ordinance, for considerations indicated, is designed to be provisional merely. Therefore,

We, the people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare, ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained—

First: That all citizens of this State, who, at the date of the ordinance of secession, were holding office connected with the customs under the General Government of the United States within the limits of South Carolina, be, and they are hereby appointed to hold, under the Government of this State exclusively, without any further connection whatever with the Federal Government of the United States, the same offices they now fill, until otherwise directed, and that they receive the same pay and emoluments for their services.

Second: That until this Convention or General Assembly shall otherwise provide, the Governor shall appoint to all vacancies which may occur in such offices.

Third: That until it be otherwise provided by this Convention, or the General Assembly, the revenue collection and navigation laws of the United States, as far as may be practicable, be and they are hereby adopted and made laws of this State, saving that no duties shall be collected upon imports from the States forming the late Federal Union known as the United States of America, nor upon the tonnage of vessels owned in whole or in part by the citizens of said States, saving and excepting the act of Congress adopted on the 34 day of March, 1857, entitled "An act authorizing the deposit of the papers of foreign vessels with the Consuls of their respective nations," which said act is hereby declared to be of no force within the limits of this State.

Fourth: All vessels built in South Carolina or elsewhere and owned to the amount of one-third by a citizen or citizens of South Carolina, or any of the slaveholding commonwealths of North America, and commanded by citizens thereof, and no other, shall be registered as vessels of South Carolina, under the authority of the Collector and Naval Officer.

Fifth: All official acts of the officers aforesaid, in which it is usual and proper to set forth the authority under which they act, or style of documents issued by them, or any of them, be in the name of the State of South Carolina.

Sixth: All moneys hereafter collected by any officers aforesaid, shall, after deducting the sums necessary for the compensation of the officers and other expenses, be paid into the Treasury of the State of South Carolina, for the use of said State, subject to the order of this Convention or of the General Assembly.

Seventh: The officers aforesaid shall retain in their hands all property of the United States in their possession, custody, or control, subject to the disposal of the State, who will account for the same upon a final settlement with the Government of the United States.

Done at Charleston, 20th day December, year of our Lord 1860.

(Signed) D. F. JAMISON, President.

Attest, S. F. ARTHUR, Clerk.

The obligation of secrecy was withdrawn.

Convening of the Texas Legislature

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

The latest advices from Texas state that Gov. Houston will convene an extra session of the Texas Legislature on the 21st of January, to consider the present crisis.

The Convention of the people will be held on the 28th of January.

The secession feeling is in the ascendant.

Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

The cooperation meeting this evening, to ratify the nomination of delegates, was well attended. Speeches were made by Mr. Soulé and others.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon and the Canada.

TREATY OF PEACE IN CHINA.

By the arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Portland on Wednesday night, and the Canada at Halifax yesterday, we have dates from Liverpool and Queenstown to the 15th and 16th inst. The Canada will be due at Boston early on Thursday morning.

THE WAR IN CHINA—PEACE.

The allied army commenced their advance on the same day that Pekin was taken. The Summer palace of the Emperor was taken and completely sacked, affording an immense amount of spoils. The chief share of the plunder appears to have fallen to the French. A quantity of the treasure taken is to be divided between the French and English. Some privates are said to have sold their share for 30,000 francs. The entire British share, including both treasure and private property, is estimated at about $30,000.

The Tartar army is still in the field, though the Emperor has fled.

The official dispatches from China are received. They fully corroborate the dispatches already published. A postscript dated the 14th of October, from Gen. Grant, states that the remaining prisoners have not been liberated. They numbered 2,000.

Latest.—Intelligence was received at the Foreign Office yesterday (Dec. 15), through St. Petersburg, dated Pekin, Nov. 9. It states that a peace was concluded with China on the 26th of October, and that the ratifications of it were exchanged on the 5th of November. The French and English forces had evacuated Pekin, and the Emperor was expected to return to the capital immediately.

ITALY.

The Pontifical troops are about to march against the town of Ponterovo to overthrow the "Provisional Government" established there.

Passengers by the steamship Canada say that it was rumored at Queenstown that Garibaldi had been assassinated.

The papers by the Canada report that Col. Dunn of the Sicilian army, had been wounded in an attempt to assassinate him. The rumor of the assassination probably arose from this circumstance.

The bombardment of Gaeta had recommenced.

The Empress of France had arrived home.

The Earl of Aberdeen is dead.

It is again reported that the passport system between England and France is to be abolished.

Among the passengers by the Canada is the Rev. Father Chiniquy.

The Canada has £190,000 specie on board. She reports passed, on the evening of the 16th, the steamship Africa, from New-York for Liverpool, and at 10 p. m. 19th, passed the Arabia, from Boston for Liverpool.

The ship Georgiana, Capt. Salter, was burned at sea Nov. 20, lat. 37° 46', lon. 66° 20'. The crew were saved by the ship Levi Woodbury, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, and landed here to-day.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased 2,600,000 francs during the month.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 14, 1860.

The London Times (city article) of last evening says:

"The funds this morning opened without alteration, and were steady throughout the day, the market being supported by a further influx of gold into the Bank of England and the announcement of a large specie arrival by the West-India mail. The demand for discount was small, and the general rate in the market was 4½ per cent. About £400,000 in fine gold was taken to the Bank to-day. A few parcels of sovereigns were withdrawn for America. The Exchange quotations from the Continent show firmness.

"The prospectus of the new Turkish loan attracts great attention, but there are no signs that the contemplated subscription will be obtained in this country. The railway market closed quiet but steady. Canadian and American railway stocks have improved."

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of two and three-fifths millions of francs; bills discounted not yet due, one hundred and twenty-four millions of francs; advances, six and a quarter millions of francs; current accounts, nineteen and three-quarters million of francs; bank notes, nine and a quarter millions of francs; increase in the treasury balance, three and a quarter millions of francs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 14th.—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 53,600 bales, including 7,500 to speculators and 4,500 to exporters. The market has been quiet, and the quotations barely maintained, with a partial slight decline on all qualities. The sales on Friday reached 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	7¼d.	6¾d.
Mobile	7¼d.	6¾d.
Uplands	7¼d.	6¾d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 567,000 bales, including of 444,000 bales of American. The sales of Cotton on Saturday reached 15,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Cotton goods have a downward tendency, and there is a slight decline on all qualities.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Orleans *tres ordinaire* quoted at 93f.; *bas*, 95f. The market is firm; the sales of the week foot up 7,500 bales. The stock in port amounts to 127,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market is generally steady. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report: Flour has an upward tendency, with an improved demand; quoted at 27s. @ 31s. Wheat quiet and steady; Red Western 11s. @12s.; White 12s. @13s. Corn quiet: Mixed and Yellow 36s. @ 39s. @ 39s. 6. Richardson, Spence & Co. report: Flour has a declining tendency, and prices have receded 1d. since Tuesday's market. Other Breadstuffs steady; prices easier, but unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions generally are dull. Bigland, Athys & Co., and others, report: Pork dull. Bacon quiet; inferior qualities are wanted. Lard quiet; the retail quotations are 62s @ 64s. Tallow quiet at 58s @ 59s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes—Pots quiet at 28s 6d. @29s; Pearls quiet at 29s @29s 6d. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rice heavy and slightly declined. Oils quiet; Cod 37s; Linseed 30s 3d., closing dull. Rosin heavy, and holders are pressing on the market, owing to large arrivals, and a slight decline has taken place; Common quoted at 4s 9d. @5s; closing with sellers at 4s 9d. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 32s @32s 6d.; buyers demand a reduction.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Bros. Report.—WHEAT quiet, but advanced 1½ @ qr. for Foreign; White American 61s @ 65s; Red 57s @61s. FLOUR 28s @32s. IRON dull at £5 5s @£5 10s for Rails and Bars. SUGAR dull and partially declined 6d. COFFEE steady. RICE dull. TALLOW quiet but steady at 60s @ 60s 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 32s @32s 6d. FISH OILS quiet; Linseed 29s. LINSEED CAKES declined 5s. TEA dull; Common Congou 1/2d. @1/2d, and nominal.

HAVRE MARKET (week including 13th).—BREADSTUFFS steady; there has been a slight decline on American Wheat, to arrive. ASHES dull. COFFEE steady. OILS—quotations are barely maintained. RICE firm. SUGAR quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The money market is generally unchanged, with a more brisk demand. Consols closed at 92¼@92¾, for account, ex-dividend. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £210,000. Baring Brothers quote Bar Silver at 5s/11; Mexican Dollars, 5s/4½, and nominal American Eagles, 9s 3.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—CONSOLS closed at 92¾ @92¾ for account, ex dividend.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were Illinois Central, 26¾ discount; Erie Railroad, 35½; New-York Central, 79@80. Baring reports U. S. Fives of '65, 81@82½; Massachusetts Fives, Bonds, 101; Pennsylvania Fives, Bonds of '77, 84; Pennsylvania Fives, 36; Erie Railroad, 34½; Illinois Central, 26¾ discount.

PARIS, Saturday Evening.—The Bourse closed dull; Rentes, 68f. 80c.

Death of Hon. Henry M. Fuller.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

Henry M. Fuller, ex-Member of Congress from the Honesdale District, died this morning, in this city, of typhoid fever, aged 40. He was a defeated candidate in the IId District last October.

Death of Ralph Farnum.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

Ralph Farnum, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died this morning at the residence of his son, in Acton, Maine. His age was 104 years, 5 months, 19 days.

Later From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

The steamship Tennessee has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 22d inst., and $11,000 in specie.

General Goicouria and Minister McLane are passengers.

General Miramon had surprised the Liberals at Tacuca, capturing 1,200 men and 12 cannon, and taking Generals Degollado, Bermozabal, Trenio, and others, prisoners.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this evening, too late for her mails to be forwarded South. They will be forwarded to-morrow morning.

Gone into Liquidation.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

The State Saving Fund has gone into liquidation, having made an assignment.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

Three hundred men were yesterday sent from the Charlestown Navy Yard, by special train, to join the ship-of-war Macedonian, at Portsmouth.

Fire at South Bend, Ind.

SOUTH BEND, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

Oliver & Little's plow factory and B. Price's cabinet factory were burned at 2 o'clock this morning. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

The People of Alabama Decide in Favor of Secession.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

Returns from all the counties in the different sections of the State, thus far received, indicate that straight-out secession has swept everything by fifty thousand in East, West, Middle and Southern Alabama. Hardly one opposed to separate State action has been elected.

The majority in the Convention for immediate secession will be at least fifty. Alabama will follow South Carolina on the 10th of January.

To-day passed off very quietly. No disturbance among the negro population, and no apprehension of any.

Gov. Moore has issued his proclamation for an extra session of the Legislature, to convene on the 14th of January.

The Allegheny Arsenal Excitement.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

The guns have not yet been sent from the Allegheny Arsenal, but the public mind is still agitated upon the subject. Strong hopes are entertained that the order will be revoked by the Secretary of War.

The Pike's Peak Express, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express passed East at 2½ o'clock yesterday, with $3,000 in gold dust and six passengers.

The dates from Denver City are to the 22d inst. Patrick Waters was hung on the 21st. When on the gallows he confessed the murder of Freeman. His confession has been published. He had meditated the crime for three days.

A new discovery for saving gold has been made by a man in the gold district diggings. It is still a secret. He took a pan full of tailings from one of the quartz mills, supposed to contain little or no gold, and by subjecting it to his process three times he obtained $3, $7, and $2 70 respectively.

Cheering news comes from the San Juan country. It is vast in extent, and rich placer diggings are said to exist there, as well as fine agricultural valleys.

We had a light snow on the 20th inst., but all the snow disappeared in a few hours after it had fallen. The weather since has been very fine.

The Pony Express going west was 24 hours late, owing to a new rider losing his way and freezing to death. He was a German; name unknown.

Boy Drowned at Sackett's Harbor.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1860.

Three boys fell through the ice while skating on the bay, to-day. A son of Wm. Pettit was drowned.

Railroad Accidents.

STRATFORD, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

Mr. Stapleton was almost instantly killed while attempting to get on an express train this morning.

PEORIA, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

A passenger train on the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad ran off the track when four miles out this morning. E. S. Muller of Lodi, N. Y., was fatally injured. None of the others were hurt severely.

PERSONAL.

—The Earl of Aberdeen is dead, at the age of 76. At the age of 22 he was elected one of the Scottish Representative Peers, and held the honor until he was made a peer in his own right. In 1811 he made his first speech in Parliament, on moving the address in the House of Lords in answer to the Prince Regent's speech. In 1813 he was sent as a secret Envoy to Vienna to detach Austria from her enforced alliance with Napoleon. The mission was successful, and he was soon afterward sent there again to arrange matters between the Emperor of Austria and Murat, King of Naples, with a view to the restoration of the Bourbons to the Neapolitan throne. From the peace to 1828, Lord Aberdeen was not much in political life; but now he went into Wellington's Cabinet as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This Ministry was distinguished by the abolition of the Test and the Corporation acts, and the passage of the Catholic Emancipation act; but they became unpopular by opposing Parliamentary reform, and on the death of George IV. they made room for Earl Grey. In 1841 he again took the Foreign Office under Sir Robert Peel, and his returning gave great satisfaction on the Continent, leading to renewed good feeling between France and England, as instanced in the interchange of visits by Louis Philippe and Queen Victoria. It was during this term of office that Lord Aberdeen and Daniel Webster settled the Maine and Oregon boundary questions. In 1853 Aberdeen was made Prime Minister. The Russ-Turkish war was just threatening, and he was much censured for hesitancy: but he soon instituted more active measures, though not such as satisfied the nation, and he soon resigned. His political faith was always high Tory. At the time of the difficulties which resulted in the secession of a large number of Ministers and the establishment of the Free Church of Scotland, Lord Aberdeen took an active part as a peace-maker. He had long filled the place of President of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1822 published a work on Grecian architecture. He has been twice married.

—The Hon. Henry M. Fuller died at Philadelphia on the 26th inst., aged 40. He was born in Bethany, Pa., educated at Princeton, studied and practiced law at Wilkesbarre, joined the Whig party, was chosen by them to the Legislature, and to Congress in 1850; reelected by the American party in 1854, and was their candidate for Speaker in the long struggle which ended in the election of Mr. Banks. Last October he was the Constitutional Union candidate for Congress in the IId District, but was beaten by the Republicans. He had large interests in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and was a warm friend of the cause of protection to American industry. He leaves a widow and a family of seven children.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—There can be little question that in such of the Roman parts as Mr. Forrest chooses to play, he stands alone and inimitable. Beyond any possibility of question he is the greatest "Damon" that ever stepped the stage. In Coriolanus and Virginius he is unmistakably excellent, and as "Spartacus," in Dr. Bird's play of the Gladiator, which was produced last night, he also carries the entire audience with him. In the sword combat of the second act he is especially effective, and wins the loudest plaudits of the whole house. This is really, to the public mind, the climax of the play, and all thereafter is tame. The author (Dr. Bird) was surely injudicious in introducing so strong an effect here, unless he had been certain of an overmastering climax in the fifth act.

Mr. Forrest's magnificent physical proportions never show to better advantage than in this play, and as it is one of the best in which he claims a part, it can scarcely fail to attract crowded houses.

The cast comprehends all the best of the members of the company, and Messrs. Fisher, Conway, Fenno, Canoll, Harkins, Mrs. Conway, and Madame Ponisi are, as usual, excellent. In fact, it is a sad fate which places Mr. Charles Fisher and certain others of the company in a position where, according to the popular mind, they are perpetually eclipsed. They, and all true artists have, however, their reward in the knowledge that with those whose good opinion is worth striving for they find their full of honest appreciation.

BURGLARS CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—About 10 o'clock last night, as Officer Cohen of the First Ward was patrolling his post, he discovered an unusual light in the dry-goods store No. 98 Pine street, and, upon looking through the keyhole, he saw two fellows busily engaged in the office. Finding the door unfastened, he quietly entered the store, and pounced upon the thieves as they were overhauling the contents of the safe. The burglars, who gave their names as John Stanley and Charles Stewart, were removed to the Station-House, and accommodated with quarters in the cells. It was at first supposed that they had effected an entrance by means of false keys; but it subsequently appeared that the cost of the proprietor of the store, in the pocket of which were the keys, had been stolen from the hallway of his residence, No. 139 Hicks street, Brooklyn, early in the evening. The safe was blown open, and $90 in money taken therefrom. The keys were found in the lock of the store door, but no trace of the coat could be obtained.

THE GREAT ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

The securities of Bailey have judiciously surrendered him, and he is now comforting his friend Russell in prison. Great efforts are making to procure bail for Russell. It has been fixed at only half a million, or little more than half the amount of the bonds he procured from Bailey. The Missouri delegation have obtained about half the sum outside of the District, and citizens here are subscribing the rest. Wendell offers to go $50,000, swearing he is worth that amount, which will be cheerful intelligence for some of his friends.

Russell occupies the choicest quarters in jail, and receives his friends and confederates in appropriate style. Bailey still denies having been benefited by the robbery, but that story is now generally distrusted. His pretended justification is that money was to have been raised on the bonds to protect Secretary Floyd from dishonor. Until the whole matter is sifted, the connecting links of this grand larceny cannot be satisfactorily traced; but the public may be prepared for the same system of flagrant perjury which was notorious in the Covode and other investigations to prevent discovery if possible.

There is no truth in *The Herald's* statement that a defalcation of $2,000,000 has been discovered in the Treasury Department. When free access is had to all papers there and elsewhere, after the 4th of March, the extent of the depredations committed by this dynasty will be better understood. Now they are concealed as far as practicable. After bankrupting our Treasury, the disunionists have commenced robbing the Indians.

Secretary Floyd has expressed his determination not to resign. He could hardly withdraw pending the inquiry ordered by the House, and the President has not courage enough to dismiss any member of his Cabinet, no matter how compromised. His toleration of Cobb proves his imbecility.

Secretary Thomas appointed a Commission this afternoon at the request of Mr. Price, Treasurer of the United States, to count the public money in his custody, in order to dissipate a false impression of defalcation there. The Committee to investigate the robbery of bonds made no progress to-day.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

W. H. Russell, arrived from New-York, was conveyed immediately to the District jail, but, by consent of United States Deputy-Marshal Phillips, was allowed to proceed to his residence in F street, where Justice Goddard, at the instance of the Cabinet, excepting Gov. Floyd, appeared and required the defendant to give bail for future examination in the sum of $500,000.

The counsel of Russell asked the Justice to allow them the space of half an hour to endeavor to procure the required sum, which was considered exceedingly excessive, although much less than the value of the property of which the Government has been robbed, yet, when compared with the contemptibly small sum exacted of Bailey, the alleged principal in the robbery, the complaint of Russell's counsel is reasonable. The Marshal refused the delay asked for, and Russell, at two o'clock this afternoon, was remanded to jail.

His counsel to-day were Mr. Carlisle, Samuel Chilton, and Walter Davidge of this city; Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, and James Hooper, ex-United States Senator from Virginia. These gentlemen were in consultation with Russell in jail this evening.

He was also visited by numerous personal friends, among whom were most of the Missouri Congressional delegation, including Senator Green, and Mr. Parrott, the delegate from Kansas.

The case will be brought before the Grand Jury of the district at as early a day as possible.

The acceptances given by Secretary Floyd to Russell, upon which the latter hypothecated, are said to be valueless unless the service required in them to be rendered to the Government was performed.

The theory of Russell's friends is, that Bailey, who has turned State's evidence, and is a relative of Gov. Floyd, intends to shield himself, and swear the burden of the offence against Russell and the member of a banking-house in this city. A statement is made in connection with the above, that if Bailey does this Russell will tell all he knows, which will involve not only the Secretary of War but other Government officials high in authority.

The two million leak in the Treasury is still a mystery. Additional developments will be made to-morrow in the Interior Department.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

Further revelations show that Russell, Majors & Co.'s contract has two years to run. The alleged acceptances of the Secretary of War are said to consist of mere memoranda, stating that so much money would be due on the execution of certain service under the contract for the transportation of army supplies, which Russell, from time to time, used as collateral security in borrowing money. Such memoranda or certificates have heretofore been given by the other Departments under like circumstances. Godard Bailey, in his letter of confession to Secretary Thompson, says that no officer of the Government had any complicity, or the slightest knowledge of the fact of his having abstracted the bonds, and that it was confined to the persons directly implicated and heretofore named. The bondsmen for Mr. Bailey surrendered him to-day, and he is now in jail. As to the bail required of Russell, it having been agreed to take $200,000 outside the jurisdiction of the Court, Senator Green and Representatives Woodson and Barrett, all of Missouri, have gone his security for this amount. The remaining $300,000 is being made up by citizens of Washington.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following described bonds have been unlawfully abstracted from the Department of the Interior, at Washington, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same or making any loans or advances thereon; and that steps are being taken to stop the payment thereof, and of the coupons becoming due after January next.

[Here follows a list of 143 Tennessee 6 per cent bonds for $1,000 each; and 51 Missouri 6 per cent Pacific Railroad bonds, for $1,000 each; and 99 State of Missouri, St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad bonds, for $1,000 each; and 51 Missouri 6 per cent bonds, with the North Missouri Railroad bonds, for $1,000 each; and 90 State of Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bonds, for $1,000 each; and 80 Missouri 6 per cent bonds, with North Missouri Railroad State bonds, for $1,000 each; and 290 North Carolina 6 per cent bonds, for $1,000 each.]

And also $61,000 of six per cent bonds of the State of North Carolina, interest payable in April and October, which were also abstracted from the Department, the numbers of which will be given to the public as soon as a list of the same can be prepared. MOSES KELLY,

Chief Clerk of the Interior Department.

Washington City, Dec. 25, 1860.

THE PUBLIC PREPARED FOR THESE DISCLOSURES.

"Independent," the Washington correspondent of *The Philadelphia North American*, says:

"Startling as this event is, the public here have been prepared for disclosures quite as serious. *The worst is by no means told*; and when some of the departments are overhauled by their successors in office, revelations will be made far more astonishing than any which have yet leaked out. The investigations of the last Congress proved, beyond the possibility of doubt, that a system of corruption was established here without parallel in the history of the Government. Contracts, jobs, and favors have been parceled out, through notorious agents and infamous employees, which have cost the country millions of dollars. Large sums thus procured were used to operate in Congress, and to subsidize the press, while the remainder went into the pockets of officials and instruments who may be seen prowling around the Departments, with free entry to certain Secretaries, but who by no possibility could obtain admission to any gentleman's circle or table. These facts are the common talk of the town, and have been so for three years past. They are just as much discussed in Democratic quarters as by the opposition, and the hollows and defiant disregard of opinion exhibited by those who have invited these suspicions have been frequently brought to the notice of the President, but without effect.

"It is not at all surprising, in view of the venality which has stalked about in high places, of the manner in which the Treasury has been plundered and bankrupted, that there should be found members of the Cabinet who openly and violently advocate secession, and who have used their positions to precipitate that crisis at the close of their administration. Three hundred millions of dollars will have disappeared by the 4th of March next, for four years administration of the Government in time of profound peace with all the world. What is to show for this criminal extravagance and mal-appropriation? Nothing but a distracted country, a beggared Treasury, an enormous debt, and a deficient revenue. These are the results of Mr. Buchanan's single term."

FLOYD'S STYLE OF DOING BUSINESS—RUSSELL AND HIS PARTNER.

From the Correspondence of The Evening Post.

Godard Bailey, the defaulting clerk, was a special favorite of Secretary Thompson, and shared in his patron's secession principles. Thompson endeavored unsuccessfully at the beginning of the Administration to procure Bailey's appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He is a well-appearing young man, a native of South Carolina, and is one of the Department clerks who have given notice of their determination not to serve the Government after the 4th of March. His style of living of late has excited notice as extravagant for a man of his salary.

The sudden recall of Thompson from his mission of secession by the misconduct of his clerk is a severe blow to the ardor of the disunionists. He finds he cannot serve the Government and its enemies at the same time with equal advantage to both.

The rumor is not substantiated which represents Thompson as promising to make good the loss to the Government from his private fortune, which is estimated at over a million.

It appears that it has been the habit of Floyd to give Russell his official acceptances of drafts for services *to be* rendered. John B. Alley, a representative of Massachusetts, brought one of them (for $10,000) which had been discounted at his bank, in Lynn, to the Secretary, protested for non-payment. On inquiry at the War Department, I hear, he was told that they did not remember it, and supposed they had issued notes to take it up; but they were not sure! Such is the careless way in which business is said to be done by the Secretary of War.

Majors, Russell's partner, is said to be distinguished as a church member, and a patron of prayer-meetings. All his teamsters, it is said, are supplied with a Bible apiece. How far he benefits by the operations of Russell is not ascertained.

THE SEVEN PER CENT STATE LOAN.

BIDS AND AWARDS.

The bids for the seven per cent State loan of $1,200,000, to supply the deficiency in the Sinking Fund, were opened at 12 o'clock yesterday, at Albany. There were forty-four bids, as follows:

Seamen's Bank for Savings	$100,000	100.00
E. Whalen, Rochester	25,000	100.13
E. Whalen, Rochester	25,000	100.67
E. Whalen, Rochester	25,000	101.39
E. Whalen, Rochester	25,000	101.39
E. Whalen, Rochester	25,000	101.39
Nassau Bank, New-York	10,000	100.00
Nassau Bank, New-York	10,000	100.25
Nassau Bank, New-York	10,000	100.50
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	100.75
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	101.00
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	101.25
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	101.50
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	101.75
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	102.00
Gwynne & Day	300,000	100.00
Gwynne & Day	100,000	100.27
Gwynne & Day	20,000	100.37
Gwynne & Day	20,000	100.45
Gwynne & Day	10,000	100.62
Gwynne & Day	10,000	100.37
Gwynne & Day	10,000	101.39
Gwynne & Day	10,000	101.41
Gwynne & Day	10,000	102.43
R. W. Peckham, jr., Albany	5,000	100.00
R. W. Peckham, jr., Albany	5,000	101.00
J. N. Pinckney, New-York	25,000	100.03
J. N. Pinckney, New-York	25,000	100.17
J. N. Pinckney, New-York	25,000	100.33
J. N. Pinckney, New-York	25,000	100.50
J. B. Plumb	10,000	100.26
J. B. Plumb	10,000	100.51
J. B. Plumb	10,000	100.76
Chas. H. Russell, New-York	50,000	100.00
A. Iselin & Co.	16,000	100.26
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	101.25
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	101.75
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	102.50
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	102.75
J. B. Williams	10,000	100.05
J. B. Williams	10,000	100.31
J. B. Williams	10,000	100.56
J. B. Williams	10,000	101.01
Tho. C. Ring, Treasurer Newburgh Savings Bank	5,000	101.00
George A. Stone, Troy	5,000	100.03
Mariners' Savings Bank, New-York	25,000	100.00
James Napier	25,000	100.00
B. F. Wheelright, New-York	10,000	100.25
B. F. Wheelright, New-York	10,000	100.50
B. B. Wheelright, New-York	10,000	100.50
B. F. Wheelright, New-York	10,000	100.50
John Olmstead, Yonkers	10,000	100.50
John Olmstead, Yonkers	10,000	101.06
John Olmstead, Yonkers	5,000	101.30
N. N. Quackenbush, Albany	10,000	100.75
John Sill, Albany	30,000	100.01
John Sill, Albany	20,000	100.01
Ward & Co., New-York	15,000	100.01
Ward & Co., New-York	5,000	100.13
Ward & Co., New-York	40,000	100.26
Ward & Co., New-York	10,000	101.01
Ward & Co., New-York	10,000	101.01
New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co., N.Y.	200,000	101.15
New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co., N.Y.	200,000	101.20
New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co., N.Y.	200,000	101.25
Chemical Bank, New-York	65,000	101.05
Chemical Bank, New-York	60,000	101.01
Walter H. Calhoun, New-York	20,000	100.00
Walter H. Calhoun, New-York	10,000	100.60
Walter H. Calhoun, New-York	10,000	100.30
V. Ten Eyck, Albany	20,000	101.52
R. H. King, Albany	100,000	101.67
R. H. King, Albany	100,000	101.67
R. H. King, Albany	100,000