THE LATEST NEWS,
RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

Andrew Johnson of Tennessee made the strongest anti-Secession speech in the Senate to-day that has been delivered in that body. He overhauled some of his late political confederates, who have turned Secessionists, with immense effect. He confronted their recent acts and arguments with a series of votes on the Brown resolutions in favor of Congressional protection to Slavery, given last Spring in the Senate, and utterly overwhelmed them by his exposition. Joe Lane of Oregon, who was the Senator's candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was badly smashed. It is seldom that an argumentative triumph has been so complete in the Senate.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The town is all agog with surprise and delight at the strong anti-secession character of the Virginia election news, which has come in to-day. It is likely to strengthen the hand of the compromisers. J. S. P.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

THE COMPROMISERS.

The Compromise Congress made no material progress to-day. John Tyler was chosen President, as was expected, and delivered a tiresome and characteristic speech. Crafts J. Wright of Ohio was elected Secretary over John Stryker, who labored hard for the honor. He and Dr. Puleston of Pennsylvania are assistants. The rules of the Convention which adopted the Constitution were adopted for the government of this body. They are rigid and formal. Members are precluded from reading newspapers or pamphlets, or crossing the hall while any one is speaking, and all rise when the President passes out. These and other observances would occasion some commotion, if tried in Congress. There is little prospect of much business being attempted this week, as the Convention is not expected to be full for several days. Iowa appeared to-day in the persons of her Congressional Delegation, and upon the authority of a telegram from the Governor, who had not received a regular invitation from Virginia to send Commissioners. When Mr. Tyler was speaking, he referred to Massachusetts, and asked why she was absent. Mr. Ewing said she would be represented to-morrow. This announcement was welcomed with much applause. The Tennessee Commissioners are detained on the road by a landslide, and those from New-York and Missouri are not yet here. Several remonstrants have appeared from Maryland to protest against the Commissioners from that State, because appointed by Gov. Hicks. But they will hardly get a hearing or be considered worthy of notice. The Secessionists must call a mass meeting, if they wish to be heard. Commodore Shubrick does not propose to resign his commission as reported. Capt. Ingraham's resignation was accepted yesterday. Upon returning here from the Mediterranean he found the place he had abandoned filled by the appointment of Captain Pope, who started two weeks before his arrival. His resignation was left in the hands of friends before going to the Mediterranean, but they declined presenting it, and blame him for doing so now without better reason. He has two sons in the service, who will doubtless retire also.

PENSACOLA.

Major Chase, who commands the insurgents at Pensacola, and Capt. Farrand, who was next in authority to Commodore Armstrong when the Navy Yard surrendered, are Northern men with Southern principles.

A NEW COMPROMISE.

Mr. Douglas has invented another compromise, being the third already proposed, which he expects Mr. Crittenden will adopt. It provides that Congress shall not legislate in regard to servitude, except concerning the Fugitive Slave Law and the African slave trade, and forbids the Territorial Legislature from recognizing Slavery north of the Southern boundary of Kansas, or restraining or interfering with persons held to service in any of the States or Territories, who may settle in New-Mexico. In other words, the power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories is expressly denied, and it is allowed to enter and remain in the Territories without adverse national or local legislation, until States are formed. This purpose is adroitly covered up, but any close observer must detect it with little examination.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The result in Virginia has completely astounded the Secessionists, who fully expected to carry a majority of the Convention. Messrs. Hunter, Mason and their followers are gloriously beaten, and will not have one-fourth of their anticipated strength, besides being in a minority of 40,000 on the popular vote, while they are defeated personally. The Convention will doubtless demand guaranties, for the two parties are not far separated in their exactions, one not caring to be behind the other in professed zeal for the South.

THE REBELS QUARRELING.

The revolutionistis have abandoned Pensacola because they were greatly demoralized and insubordinate, and their commander did not care to attack Fort Pickens, after the appearance of the Macedonian and other vessels.

But for being so far committed, the South Carolina troops would be withdrawn from Charleston harbor. They do not intend to attack Fort Sumter, notwithstanding all the exciting rumors which are daily fabricated for effect elsewhere.

COL. HAYNE'S PROPOSAL.

Col. Hayne's proposal to receipt for Fort Sumter to Government now, and then negotiate for its value, by an account current between the United States and South Carolina, is only a repetition, in a less offensive form, of the proposition first made by Messrs. Orr, Barnwell and Adams. He and his employers know that the President has no power, and can make no such absurd recommendation to Congress.

THE NAVAL RESIGNATIONS.

As several officers attached to the Home Squadron have sent their resignations in on account of their being ordered to Pensacola, it is expected that Mr. Toucey will bring them immediately home, and fill their places with reliable successors. It is time both arms of the national defense were purged of traitors.

LAME DUCKS.

It has been much remarked that the temporary President of the Compromise Congress was nearly blind, and the Secretary nearly deaf. This combination of imperfect faculties occasioned some ludicrous incidents in the proceedings.

THE SUGAR DUTY.

A motion will be made to reduce the duty on sugar one-half, with the view of saving a part of the revenue from that source. It would be better to strike it out entire, and borrow the deficit if necessary. Rebellion is not entitled to protection.

THE GREAT ROBBERY.

Mr. Buchanan holds $3,000 of the State bonds, which were doubtless innocently purchased; but he might set a good example in refunding.

THE SECEDING SENATORS.

The suggestion has been made that the Senators from the seceding States, who have outraged parliamentary practice in withdrawing from their duties without resigning, and by defying the authority of the body, should be formally expelled. That record might be serviceable hereafter.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Senate amended the Loan bill, in consequence of the absence of three Republicans, by repealing the law of last session, which carries with it $14,000,000 of loan not disposed of. This attempt to cripple the Government resources will be resisted in the House.

MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

Andrew Johnson's speech, in answer to the attacks made upon him by Democratic Senators, was perfectly scarifying. Nothing like it has been heard for years. He exposed the bald inconsistencies of the Secessionists, who had assailed his fidelity to the South, by showing from the record, before the Charleston Convention, that they had voted against the protection of Slavery in Territories, while the same men now made a refusal of it by Congress a pretext for breaking up the Government. Mr. Hunter wilted down under this excoriation, and Gen. Lane writhed as if seated on a hot gridiron. The crowded galleries were delighted, and the Senate enjoyed the exhibition vastly. Mr. Mason tramped the floor like a caged bear.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

Judge Black has been nominated for Judge Daniels's vacancy in the Supreme Court.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

A Committee of New-York merchants and others from that city are now here to oppose the Morrill Tariff bill, principally on account of the feature in it proposing to modify the warehouse system.

Mr. Boulligny of Louisiana is the only representative from the seceding States who remains in the House, and takes an active part in its proceedings.

The Tellers to count the votes for President and Vice-President, to-morrow week, in the joint meeting of the two Houses are, Mr. Trumbull, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, and Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, on the part of the House.

Several Alabama Postmasters have declined to render their accounts, saying that they will await the action of their State.

Additional evidence continues to be received that private correspondence is violated in the South.

Captains Storer, Lavalette, and Powell have been appointed a Court of Inquiry, at the request of Capt. Armstrong, to investigate the circumstances attending the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard. The Court will meet on Friday next.

The Select Committee of Five examined another witness to-day relative to the alleged conspiracy to seize the Federal Capital. As with the large number of witnesses heretofore nothing whatever was shown to lead to such a belief. Gov. Hicks was summoned several days ago, but not appearing he has again been sent for, and probably will be examined on Tuesday.

Commander Walker is to be court-martialed for acting contrary to orders in bringing the store-ship Supply to New-York, instead of proceeding to Vera Cruz with provisions for the squadron.

The Gaines case, which excites additional interest since the secession of Louisiana, has been postponed in the Supreme Court until next Monday.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

The Senate passed to-day a general Stay law.

The House is employed on the Military bill.

The military of the State are to be thoroughly organized.

Volunteer companies are to be raised and armed.

The news from Virginia elates some and depresses others. It is all the talk to-night.

Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

The Texas Convention met at Austin on the 28th ult. No important business had been transacted at the date of our advices, but it was believed the Secession Ordinance would be submitted to the people on the 29th inst., and a new Convention be called, to assemble on the 2d of March.

The House resolution giving the Government sanction to the Convention had passed the Senate by a vote of 29 to 5.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

Austin, Texas, dates of the 29th ultimo, are received.

Gov. Houston had sent in a message to the Texas Legislature condemning the resolutions, adopted by the Legislature of the State of New-York, tendering men and money to the Federal Government to coerce the Southern States. He expressed the hope that the people of Texas would act as a unit in defense of their rights.

The resolution to submit the ordinance of secession to the people had been lost.

The House had passed a bill establishing patrols throughout the State.

The State Convention had passed a military bill providing for two new regiments, one of artillery and the other of infantry, to consist in all of about 1,800 men.

A rumor reached this city yesterday, that the Texas State Convention had passed an ordinance of Secession by a vote of 154 to 6, and that the sentiment in favor of uniting Texas to the Southern Confederacy, was largely in the ascendant.

From Pensacola.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

Pensacola advices of the 2d are received.

A truce had been concluded between Lieut. Slemmer and the State forces.

The Mississippians were to leave for home to-day.

The Alabama troops remain until relieved.

Secession in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

The Primary Ward meetings to-night had no opposition in electing the entire 100 delegates to the City Convention favorable to calling a State Convention—mostly Democrats. The Unionists refused to participate in the election. The whole popular vote was small.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that Fort Sumter has been reinforced.

Everthing is quiet here. Nothing of interest is transpiring.

Pennsylvania and Virginia.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

Governor Curtin has ordered a salute of thirty-four guns to be fired in honor of Virginia.

Mr. Shaffer offered resolutions congratulatory of Virginia in the House to-night. Laid over under the rules.

The Anderson Case.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

In the Anderson case, precedence has been given to the Canadian over the English writ of habeas corpus. The case will be argued on Friday before the Court of Common Pleas.

Union Meeting in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting held at the Academy of Music last evening, resolutions were adopted expressing a strong attachment to the Union, disavowing any intention to interferfere with the local institutions of the South, recommending the earliest modification of the Fugitive Slave law, to do away with its offensive features without impairing its efficiency, and recommending the State Legislature to appoint delegates to Washington.

The Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

While a large proportion of the delegates elected to the State Convention are called Unionists, very few of them are Submissionists. It is known that they intend to exhaust all honorable means to preserve the Union, but that unless their rights are fully guaranteed, they will go for secession. If the Peace Congress fails to effect a settlement, the Convention will probably consider further exertions hopeless.

The question of referring the action of the Convention to the people is doubtless carried.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise is elected a Delegate to the Convention from Princess Anne County, by a decided majority.

In Mathews County, Montague, Secessionist, is elected.

The Virginia Conference.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

The Virginia Conference reassembled this morning.

The proceedings were opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gurley.

The Committee on Organization reported ex-President Tyler for President.

A resolution was adopted to continue the entire session with closed doors.

It will be impossible to obtain a report of the proceedings.

Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

The Convention to-day appointed to adopt a flag.

A resolution was offered that the Convention shall not consider itself a legislative body except for the particular purpose for which it was called together.

The expenses of the Convention were stated at $10,000 per week, and a proposition was made to adjourn the Convention as soon as possible, and referred.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

The Custom-House opened yesterday for business, under the Government of Louisiana.

The New-Orleans Custom-House.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

The New-Orleans Custom-House refuses to deliver foreign goods to Louisville importers, unless the Louisville Surveyor will grant cancelling certificates for the goods, or the duties thereon be paid in New-Orleans.

The Democrat, Douglas newspaper, hoisted the National flag over its office to-day.

Discrepancies in a Post-Office.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

Postmaster Steever of this city has been removed, on account of some discrepancies in his account. Mr. D. M. Bulls, Special Agent of the Department, has assumed the duties of the office for the present.

The Southern Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

During the discussion to-day on the adoption of the rules for the Southern Congress, the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia said that the rules were made on the principle that we are a Congress of sovereign and independent States, and must vote as States.

Pending a discussion on the adoption of the resolutions providing for the appointment of a Committee to report a form of Provisional Government, the Congress went into secret session.

A bill appropriating half a million of dollars for the cause of Southern independence passed both houses of the Legislature.

The bill legalizing bank suspensions and a stay-law was defeated in the Senate, but an effort will be made to reconsider the vote to-morrow, which, it is believed, will be successful.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

The House passed the resolves for the appointment of Commissioners to the Washington Convention, this afternoon, in concurrence, and Gov. Andrew has appointed John B. Goodrich of Stockbridge, Charles Allen of Worcester, George S. Boutwell of Groton, M. Forbes of Milton, Francis B. Crowninshield of Boston, Theophilus P. Chandler of Brookline, and Richard P. Waters of Beverley, as Commissioners.

Arrival of the United Kingdom.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

The steamship United Kingdom, Capt. Craig, from Glasgow on Jan. 20, arrived here at 4 p. m., and will proceed to New-York after discharging the Canada portion of her cargo.

Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

The Legislature was occupied all the afternoon, discussing the question of sending delegates to Washington, but no decisive action was taken.

Fire at Painesville, O.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

A fire at Painesville, last night, consumed eleven wooden buildings, among them Steele's banking office and the American Express office. Loss $20,000; insured for $13,000.

Union Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

The meeting in Faneuil Hall to-day, and by adjournment continued through the evening, was a great Union demonstration. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance. At the day meeting, B. R. Curtiss and J. Thomas Stevenson were the principal speakers.

A letter was read from Edward Everett, dated at Washington, regretting his inability to be present. Alluding to the state of the country, he said that six States had seceded, and Congress could not do anything to heal the breach, as the members were bound by pledges or party ties. Mr. Everett averred that the alternative was either the Union or a bloody civil strife, in which not only the sections of the country shall be arrayed against each other, but State against State, and perhaps country against city. The letter concludes by saying, "Let the cry ring out from Faneuil Hall, 'The Union—it must and shall be preserved!'"

Resolutions were adopted expressing unalterable attachment to the Union of the States; recognizing with sorrow and anxiety the present dangerous state of the country, which can only be averted by wisdom, moderation and unselfish patriotism; approving the recent speeches of Messrs. Seward and Adams; appealing to Virginia and other Border States to remain faithful to the call of patriotic duty; conceding the equal rights of the States in the territory of the United States; and approving of the compromise on the basis presented by Mr. Crittenden.

The resolutions, nine in number, and of considerable length, were adopted with great enthusiasm.

The meeting was addressed in the evening by Messrs. Leverett Saltonstall, H. F. Durant, Geo. S. Hillard, and others.

Few popular demonstrations have ever taken place in Boston where so much earnestness of purpose was manifested. The ruling sentiment seemed to be that the politicians should make way for the people, now that the country is in danger.

Municipal Elections.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

The entire Democratic ticket was elected at the charter election in Palmyra yesterday by from 30 to 40 majority.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

At the charter election, D. D. Denton, Democrat, was elected President, over Robinson, Republican, by 100 majority. Four Democratic and two Republican Aldermen were elected. Thirty-four guns were fired by the Democrats over their victory.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

The mails for the Niagara close at 7 o'clock a. m. to-morrow. She will sail at 10.

Important from Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1861.

Horace Greely returned from the West this morning. This afternoon he was called upon at his hotel by Mr. Lincoln. The interview lasted several hours. Greeley urged a strict adherence to an anti-compromise policy, and is said to have received gratifying assurances. His opinion as to the Cabinet and other appointments was freely solicited and given. He is known to be strongly opposed to Cameron, and very much interested in the appointment of Chase and Collax. Col. Fremont, he thinks, should have the mission to France. Although just defeated in Albany, he did not ask anything either for himself or friends. G. D. Lincoln of New-York was present during part of the interview.

Gov. Curtin has been invited to meet Mr. Lincoln in Philadelphia.

Another Indiana delegation, consisting of J. L. Smith, O. L. Clark, and A. L. White, M. C., is in town to press Smith for the Cabinet. Their presence at this late hour of Mr. Lincoln's stay is altogether undesired.

Death of the Rev. Nicholas Murray.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

The Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., the well known "Kirwan," died last evening at his residence in Elizabeth, of a disease of the heart. He was a prominent man in the Old-School Presbyterian Church, and Pastor of the First Church in Elizabeth for many years.

The Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

The Pony Express passed here at 2 a. m., with San Francisco advices of Jan. 19, 3:40 p. m.

Arrived 18th, ships Aurora, New-York; Ocean Pearl, Hong-Kong.

COMMERCIAL.—Our limited market is at this writing in about the worst stage it can be brought to, when for nearly all articles there are few or no buyers. Money is comparatively easy on this steamer day. Candles have rallied a little; sales to-day of 425 boxes assorted Adamantines at 20@21c. In the absence of sales no change in quotations can be made. There is an increased demand for Flour and Wheat for shipment to England without change in rates.

The election of Speaker of the Assembly on the 14th was effected by a coalition between the Republicans and Douglas Democrats. A similar coalition will be attempted to elect a Douglas candidate of Northern bias United States Senator. A portion of the Breckinridge and Douglas members are negotiating to combine on some Southern Douglas Democrat.

The Governor's message was delivered on the 18th. The principal feature was the strong ground taken in favor of preserving the Union, and opposition to a Pacific Republic under any circumstances. He urges a petitioning of Congress to alter the eastern boundary of California so as to take in the Washoe silver region.

The receipts of the State Treasury during the past year exceed the expenditures by $80,000.

A Union meeting is proposed at Sacramento, when all the candidates for United States Senator will be called on to define their positions.

The following is a complete list of all the known aspirants for the Senatorship:

James A. McDougal, J. W. Denver, Edmund Randolph, John Conness, John Curry, John Nugent, John Bidwell, J. P. Hoge, and Humphrey Griffith. O. L. Shafter, Wilson Flint, and Leland Stanford have been spoken of on the Republican side, and A. M. Given on the Breckinridge.

Letters from Congressmen Scott and Burch, advocating a Pacific Republic, are published in all the leading papers, and severely denounced. Only two or three obscure country papers defend or excuse either of the letters.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Senate, declaring California's fidelity to the Union, and in opposition to the secession of any State, which it is believed will pass both Houses by large majorities.

Judge McAllister's decision confirms the New-Almada Mines to the claimants against the United States, with seven pertenencils of immediately surrounding land, according to the Mexican mining laws. He rejects their claim to three thousand varas of more remotely adjoining lands. Judge Hoffman concurred in the decision, but dissented from McAllister in many points, believing the claimants entitled to more land. The claimants have entered an appeal. Mining will immediately be resumed, and the people of Santa Clara County have held a jubilee over the prospects of a return to the prosperity existing before the mines were closed, and hundreds of laborers deprived of employment.

The extensive warehouse of Moore & Folger, San Francisco, corner of California and Davis streets, in which were stored large quantities of liquors, candles, provisions, &c., was partly destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th. About $40,000 worth of merchandise was destroyed. It was fully insured.

The clipper ship Sunshine was sold to-day by the United States Marshal at auction for $40,000.

No Pony Express has arrived since the last departure, the latest Fort Kearney dates being of the 31st December. Fears are entertained that financial troubles have caused the discontinuance of that means of communication with the East.

[The express West was doubtless detained by snows in the mountains.]

THE DESTITUTION IN KANSAS.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

A CALL FOR AID.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Feb. 4, 1861.

The sufferings of the people here are terrible, and our means of relief are nearly exhausted. The payment of freight-bills on the goods and produce received this day break the bank. $6,000 have been paid out within the last four days. Gen. Pomeroy needs every dollar, up to $100,000, that your Committee in New-York can send him.

Hour by hour the case grows more desperate. The class who now apply for relief may be called the best in the State. The whole population are fast sinking into utter helplessness, and unless seed wheat is at once furnished, God alone can tell what is to be the conclusion of this matter.

The amount of relief distributed daily, and the slight impression upon the famine which it seems to make, is fearful to behold. Will not your Committee go to Albany at once and urge immediate State aid? Private bounty comes in too slowly.

We are now at the crisis; this month determines the fate of thousands. THADDEUS HYATT.

The following communication has just been received from Kansas by the Kansas Relief Committee in this city. Its harrowing details ought to call forth a generous response from every friend of mankind:

Your kind favor of late date was duly received, and any expressions of gratitude on our part are uncalled for. Your labors bring their own reward. Our work is one in common, although our opportunities of learning the reality, extent, and extremity of the destitution of this unfortunate people are superior to yours. This destitution is on the increase. If there were thirty thousand people in Kansas sixty or ninety days ago needing aid, there are now probably fifty thousand. Those who had something at the beginning of the Winter are now getting entirely out. This was to be expected, and is made manifest by the fact that the number of township-organizations with which this office is in constant correspondence is gradually increasing.

A man has just arrived from a township in Lykins Co., whose statement forcibly illustrates this matter. He says that the number of families his township first reported as requiring aid was 66; distributing from one to two bushels of meal, according to the number of the family, and flour in the same proportion. The number now supplied by the Committee is 78. They are totally destitute of all means wherewith to purchase. Without aid salvation from starving is an impossibility, a simple illustration of the condition of every locality we hear from. This man represents himself as being in a much better condition to take care of himself and his family than the great majority of his neighbors, and he says he did not raise a bushel of good corn, nor was there a bushel raised to his knowledge in his township fit for bread, by reason of the worms. He put in 40 acres, including corn, potatoes, oats, buckwheat, and wheat; and *three bushels of potatoes* is the total from his farm. Their sole dependence is upon the Committee—their hearts and hopes are with the benevolent of the East. If these hopes are disappointed, death would enter ten thousand homes within the next ninety days, that are now but one remove from it. Could they know that their hopes are not to be realized, despair, deep as the gloom of midnight, would instantly seize the entire populace.

EFFORTS MUST NOT CEASE.

The work of the benevolent, to meet the urgent wants of this people, must quicken and widen. In moral probability, there will be a supply of food forwarded, judging from the past and present arrivals; still, such is the falling off in the receipts of money for the payment of freights and other necessary expenses, as to create serious apprehension for the future. The railroads are doing nobly, and are worthy of universal gratitude; yet the bills must be paid, and that *on delivery*. This is very urgent.

One thing further—coarse boots for men are greatly needed. You cannot do the people of Kansas a greater good than by forwarding boxes of boots. Men come in with naked feet, making manifest their need by *bloody tracks*, some in their stocking feet, others with their feet wrapped in old cloths, and a great many have suffered most severely from the frost.

Sincerely hoping that our united efforts may be successful in saving the lives of our people and enabling them again to enjoy the comforts of life, with a similar danger, I remain yours, very truly, S. C. POMEROY.

Atchison, Jan. 25, 1861.

Contributions of money may be forwarded to the Treasurer of New-York Kansas Relief Committee, John D. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, New-York; and donations of clothing may be sent to the room, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. MANIERRE presented a numerously signed petition in favor of the submission of the Crittenden Compromise to the people. Mr. Manierre introduced a bill to provide that no Insurance Company be organized in New-York or Kings County with less than $500,000 capital.

After a protracted session, the resolutions on the Virginia proposition were amended by adding the names of Mr. John A. King and Gen. Wool to the Commissioners, and passed by 19 to 12.

The Senate was in session from 11 until nearly 5 o'clock p. m. In the course of a debate, Mr. Hammond made a speech in favor of a separation of the Union into two Confederacies, so that in the Northern Confederacy the curse of Slavery might be forever excluded, and no print of a footstep of a slave ever disgrace its soil. He was replied to by Messrs. Colvin and Spinola, the latter of whom denounced his speech as the most disloyal and incendiary ever uttered in the State Senate.

A long debate ensued, and no question was taken.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. TURNER, by unanimous consent, reported, at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock, a bill for the relief of the suffering people of Kansas.

Mr. CAMP read a telegraphic dispatch just received from Thaddeus Hyatt, imploring aid to the starving people of Kansas, saying that 50,000 people have only a bounty between themselves and death. The bill appropriates $100,000, to be immediately paid out of the Treasury for the purchase of food and the payment of transportation.

Mr. KERNAN desired the bill to lie over one day, as it made no provisions for the proper care or outlay of the money. The bill was read and passed.

The bill for the relief of Kansas was read a third time and lost by 82 to 17, requiring two-thirds of members to pass it.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Governor presented resolutions from the Kentucky and Minnesota Legislatures, which were ordered to be entered on the Journal and printed. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock to consider Mr. Robinson's resolutions appointing Commissioners to Washington, in accordance with the Virginia resolutions. They were announced as a message from the Senate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

The Legislature in pursuance of statute proceeded at 12 o'clock to-day to the election of a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next in place of William H. Seward, whose present term then expires, which of course resulted in the election of the Hon. Ira Harris, as had been previously decided upon by the Republican caucus on Saturday evening last. In the Senate Mr. Harris received 22 votes and the Hon. Horatio Seymour 9, one Senator, Mr. Ferry, being absent. In the Assembly Judge Harris received 80 votes and Ex-Governor Seymour 31—four Republicans and four Democrats being absent.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Messrs. Elias N. Leavenworth and Carson Brevoort were chosen Regents of the University by the same. The Senate repaired to the Assembly chamber, and the two Houses compared nominations which were found to agree. The Senate retired to its own chamber. The announcement of the result was made to the House by Speaker Littlejohn and to the Senate by Lieut.-Governor Campbell, and the Senate resumed its ordinary proceedings.

MINNESOTA ON THE CRISIS.

The Governor transmitted to the Senate a copy of the resolutions recently adopted by the State of Minnesota in regard to National affairs, which were put upon the table and ordered to be printed. The resolutions assert:—

First: That the rule of the majority is the basis of all free government, and that the right of any State to secede, and thereby endanger the liberties and happiness of the millions comprising the Confederacy, can never be acknowledged by Minnesota under any circumstances.

Second: The people of Minnesota reiterate their unalterable devotion to the Constitution, the enforcement of the provisions of which is all sufficient to insure domestic tranquillity and provide for the common defense, &c.

Third: That Lincoln and Hamlin having been constitutionally and legally elected in a contest in which the South equally with the North participated, any attempt to dissolve or destroy the Union in consequence thereof is utterly [illegible] of excuse or justification.

Fourth: That Minnesota has heard with [illegible] shment and indignation of the recent outrage perpetrated [illegible] Charleston, by firing into the Star of the West, a Government steamer, and expects the General Government to assert its supremacy, and by vigorous action check the work of rebellion and treason; and that Minnesota, through her Governor, tenders to the President of the United States, for the support of the Constitution and the laws, aid in men and money to the extent of her ability; and that when one or more States erect the standard of disunion, and place themselves in military array against the Government, we (Minnesota) can discover no other honorable or patriotic resource than to test, both on land and sea, the full strength of the Federal authority under our national flag.

Fifth: Expresses a sincere desire to secure a renewal of that fraternal feeling which ought always to exist between citizens of a common country; also expresses especial regard and sympathy for those citizens of the Southern States who have patriotically and manfully sought to avert the calamity of a disruption of the Government.

Sixth: Expresses thanks to Gen. Scott for the prompt and decisive steps he has taken to stay the tide of revolution, and for the determined spirit he has evinced in maintaining the honor of the Government.

Seventh: That Minnesota will never submit to the obstruction of the free navigation of the Mississippi River, from its source to its mouth, by any power hostile to the General Government.

KENTUCKY.

The Governor also transmitted the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky appointing Commissioners to the Washington Convention, and resolutions from the same Legislature requesting Congress to call a Convention to amend the Constitution, and suggesting the Crittenden resolutions as the basis of such amendments.

THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

We had a very lively debate in the Senate on the question of appointing Commissioners to meet Virginia at Washington, which had not terminated when I was obliged to close this report, and which I may notice to-morrow.

TO SAVE THE UNION.

Another proposition was also before the Senate for saving the Union by paying back to the General Government the $4,000,000 of the United States Deposit fund which this State has held since 1847. The resolutions proposing this measure were referred to the Finance Committee.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

The Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill relating to the punishment of the crime of murder, when Mr. Angel proposed as a substitute a bill abolishing the death penalty, classifying murder into two degrees, the first of which shall include all cases of peculiar atrocity, and be punished by solitary confinement for life; the second punishable by confinement at hard labor for life. He prefaced the introduction of his substitute as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER—I have not the vanity to suppose that anything I may say on this subject will induce any member of this House to change his preconceived opinions upon this most important subject. But, Sir, I feel it to be an imperative duty to do whatever lies within my power to wipe from the Statute Books of this State what I honestly regard to be one of the worst relics of barbarism which has come down to us from the dark ages of the past. I am rejoiced to find that I do not stand here alone from the indications upon this floor, when this bill was under consideration a few days since. I have hopes that among us the code of blood and legalized murder is about to be forever closed. That as far as the people of New-York are concerned, they are about to remove from among them all instruments of vindictive punishment, and apply a remedy for the crimes of murder, arson, and treason more in accordance with the demands of civilized life, and better adapted to the advancing light of an enlightened jurisprudence.

Mr. Barber addressed the Committee, taking the same view of the subject as Mr. Angel, and referring to the mass of statistical evidence that incontrovertibly sustain the friends of the abolition of the punishment of death. Before concluding his remarks the hour of 12 m. arrived. The Speaker dissolved the Committee, and the House proceeded to the election of United States Senator, and Regents of the University. This having been done, and all the formalities of a Joint Convention of the two Houses having been concluded, the Committee of the Whole resumed its session, and Mr. Barber concluded his remarks.

Mr. Wright followed on the same side, and ably urged the policy of at least giving the proposed reform an honest and candid trial.

AID TO KANSAS.

Mr. Pierce, from the Committee of Ways and Means, obtained consent to report a bill for the relief of the suffering people of Kansas. It appropriates $100,000 from the State Treasury, to be disbursed under the direction of the Governor, Controller, and Secretary of State.

Mr. Camp asked unanimous consent that the bill have its third reading immediately, and read a dispatch showing the urgent necessity for instant action. After consent had been obtained, Mr. Kernan and Mr. Hardy asked for a day's delay, and some discussion ensued, but the Speaker cut it short, as out of order, the bill having been ordered to a third reading. The vote was taken, and the bill declared lost, not two-thirds of all the members elected having voted therefore, as required by the Constitution in all appropriations of public money.

Mr. Benedict changed to the negative, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, L. C. Andrus, W. Andrus, Angel, *Arcularius*, Bailey, Baldwin, Barber, *Bergen*, Bingham, Birdsall, Bolles, Bryan, Burt, *Callahan*, Camp, Carter, Catlin, Chapman, Collin, Comstock, Corning, Craft, Davis, Dutcher, *Ellingwood*, Emerick, Farnum, Faxon, Ferris, Fish, Fisher, Fullerton, *Fulton*, *Hardy*, Hill, Hyatt, Hyland, Kinney, Lambrecht, L'Amoreaux, Lasher, S. E. Lewis, W. Lewis, Lord, McFadden, Macomber, Markell, Marshall, Merritt, Montague, Myres, Norton, Philbrick, Pierce, Prendergast, Randall, Richardson, Roberts, Robinson, Salisbury, Sanford, Scovell, Shaw, Sherer, Shull, H. Smith, H. P. Smith, J. Smith, S. E. Smith, Speaker, Sumner, *Townsend*, Turner, Tuthill, Weger, *Walsh*, Waterbury, Watson, Wells, Wird, and Wright—83.

NAYS—Messrs. *Bedell*, Benedict, *Buckbee*, Chittenden, *Cozzens*, *Darcy*, *Gibbons*, *Hutchings*, *Jones*, Kenny, *Kenyon*, *Kernan*, McDermott, *Saxe*, *Varian*, *Webster*, and *Young*—16.

Excused 4—absent 25.

Democrats in *italics*.

Motion to reconsider made, and lies on the table.

Had the House been full, the bill would no doubt have passed; but many were absent in the Senate, listening to the debate on the question of appointing Commissioners to Washington.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 5.—Before Justice BARNARD.

THE CITY FUNDS—MANDAMUS AGAINST THE PARK BANK.

In the matter of the application of Daniel Devlin, Chamberlain, &c., of the Park Bank.

The Judge rendered a decision on the motion for a mandamus to compel the Park Bank to transfer the funds belonging to the City and County of New-York to the Broadway Bank, the latter institution having been selected as the depository for said funds. The Judge decided that the mandamus must issue to compel such transfer.

THE NEW-ALMADEN-MINE CASE.

John B. Gray agt. Robert J. Walker.

This case involves a claim to the title of a portion of the New-Almaden Quicksilver Mines, amounting to several millions of dollars. A motion was made to change the venue to the United States Circuit Court, which was granted to-day by the Court.

DECISIONS.

C. V. S. Roosevelt et al. agt. Henry Moore, jr.—Default opened, and cause restored to the Calendar; costs to abide event.

William S. Malcomb agt. Philander D. Ostrander, &c.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with costs.

Before Justice LEONARD.

Delia A. Morris agt. Wm. M. Morris.—Divorce granted. Custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

LIABILITY OF A PARTNER.

Samuel Enoch agt. Ernest Erst.

The defendant was arrested for embezzling two bills of exchange, the property of the plaintiff a merchant of Hamburg. The defendant was formerly a partner of the plaintiff, but their connection was dissolved on the 29th of July last, when defendant became clerk in the firm. On the 3d of August, he absconded to this city, bringing the drafts with him, and negotiated them. Defendant applied for his discharge, alleging that at the time he took the drafts he was a partner, and could not therefore be held responsible. The motion was granted.

ROBBERY IN THE FOURTH-AVENUE CARS.

The People agt. James Cassidy et al.

Mr. W. F. Howe applied for the discharge of four prisoners who were last week committed for trial by Justice Quackenbush for stealing nearly $3,000 from ex-Recorder Smith in one of the Fourth-avenue cars. The motion was opposed by Mr. Smith in person. The Judge finally took the papers, reserving his decision. A similar application by Mr. C. S. Spencer, in behalf of George Lees, implicated in the same affair, was also reserved for consideration.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 5.—Before Judge SMALLEY.

THE MURDERS ON THE BARK ANNA.

The trial of Gordon Hines was called on. The defendant is indicted for the murder of John Tuttle, a colored seaman, on board the bark Anna in 1859. In June of that year the vessel sailed from this port with a captain, two mates, a steward, and eight colored seamen, bound for Mobile, thence to Lagos and thence to Cowes. When thirty days from Lagos the prisoner, who was second mate, struck Tuttle with a rope and stamped upon him. Tuttle then went to his bunk from which he was dragged by the defendant, who stamped upon his head and injured him so severely as to cause his death.

The evidence taken before the United States Commissioner several months ago, has been published. The case is still on.

Mr. Wilcoxson for the United States; James T. Brady, W. E. Beebe,