RATES OF ADVERTISING

THE NEW YORK SUN.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 21, 1861.

NEW SUN OFFICE!

We have recently opened a new Publication Office for the Sun (designed as its ultimate and permanent centre) at No. 222 Broadway, under the American Museum;—a point which has been justly termed "the eye of New York."—being at the junction of its two grand thoroughfares, and of every Railroad and Omnibus Line in the city, with but a few minor exceptions. To reach the new Sun Office therefore, from any part of the city or its environs, it is only necessary to hail the nearest stage or car, and be set down at the door. It is evident that there is only one such place of business in New York.

The old stand of the Sun, corner of Fulton and Nassau, will of course not be given up, at least for some time to come. Business will therefore continue to be done at both offices.

An advantageous proposal, however (for any other purpose than a daily paper) for the lease of most of the valuable premises on the old corner, would not be disregarded even now.

A VALUABLE DESK ROOM—probably the most valuable in the City, for many purposes—can be afforded to a satisfactory occupant, in our Broadway Office.

We feel the force, and perceive the plausibility, of the current objection to measures of conciliation in the presence of armed and insolent treason. We agree that the supremacy of the law is a prior question to that of the quality of the laws; that they must be sustained before they can properly be amended: that it is of no use for us in this crisis of our fate to ascertain merely that SLAVERY will continue to pay homage to the UNION in consideration of certain concessions to be made to it, but that the vital point to be fixed now and fixed for ever—without which no peace can have a substantial value—is that slavery as well as abolitionism, Mormonism, and every other discordant interest in the country, HAS GOT TO SUBMIT TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE MAJORITY AT ALL EVENTS! We hold the whole to be paramount in every respect to any of its parts. We adopt the soldierly motto of a hero, "My country—always right; but right or wrong, always my country!"—and join the united voice of all true American free men, in declaring that the worst law and the worst government we ever had or can have under the forms of the constitution, shall be made to command respect until constitutionally changed.

Having said thus much, we can express without being misunderstood, our regret that so many extreme "Republicans" are found who cannot see any other object worthy even of a secondary consideration at the same time with that of the stern enforcement of the laws. It is no less to be regretted that a corresponding party extreme on the Democratic side, is unable to give precedence to the enforcement of the laws, over the establishment of their own party creed. The fact is that both extremes are at heart devoted to their party instead of their country, and virtually say, *Our party first and at any rate—the Union afterwards.* If this question is to be given up to the passionate party men on either side, then farewell—a long farewell—to all our greatness!

The successful party of whom some generous patriotic assurances and some slight concessions are asked LOW for the sake of the Union, ought to remember that there are not only traitors to quell, but good and true patriots to be re-assured and backed up in the South, with guaranties suitable to the condition of their section, on which they can make their stand for the Government they ardently desire to sustain. They ought to remember that while the command of our national frontiers and commercial power can and will be maintained, by force, if necessary, in the teeth of all opposition—there is certainly something better than that conceivable, in the consolidation of the moral power of patriotism and reason throughout all the states, on some fair ground of agreement, against the selfish and blind passion of rebellion.

The border-state plan of compromise, as we have repeatedly urged, contains nothing which is not either intrinsically right, or practically harmless. There is nothing in it except the Missouri line, which is really of the nature of compromise or concession from either party. With that exception it is nothing more than a fresh and explicit recognition of indisputable obligations—such as the surrender (or alternative purchase) of fugitive slaves, the equalization and humanization of the fugitive slave law, the absolute immunity of the slave states from interference or invasion, and the suppression of the African slave trade.

A line dividing all present or future territory of the United States into absolute slave and free, would be too much to ask, and too much to be conceded. This is not proposed. The line of 36:30 is to divide existing territory only, giving a distinct prohibition of slavery north of it, and leaving that southward in the position already virtually established for it, by the known position, if not the binding decisions, of the Supreme Court. What practical thing is surrendered, or lost to freedom, by this friendly concession, this graceful bending of the mere will, this simple token of brotherly magnanimity?

We, therefore, bid a fervent God-speed to the effort in this city to present this basis of union, or one substantially like it, to the country. It is reasonable enough to be the amplest demonstration of the magnanimous and well-deserving patriotism of every southern man who can cordially accept it.

Working Men for the Union.

The following call has the strongest possible claim upon the attention of those to whom it is addressed—the true Working Men of the city of New York. There are no fitter, truer, stronger hands than theirs to uphold the union and glory of our country. They must rally to its defence—their all depends upon it. None know better than they how to appreciate it, and in sincerity we believe that none know better how to save it. They have the practical common sense and the spirit of fairness which naturally avoids extremes, but stands immoveably upon reasonable ground. They must insist upon doing right by all sections and interests of our country, while tolerating not a moment's dictation or rebellion from any. We hope the meeting will be worthy in magnitude and patriotic resolution, of the great and intelligent laboring population of New York.

The Working-Men of New York who are in favor of the preservation of the American Union; who desire to maintain the principles of the Constitution as it is, against all hostile combinations, and approve the administration of the Laws under present constitutional guarantees, and the repeal of all unconstitutional enactments; who are in favor of peace at home and with other nations; the encouragement of American Industry, the advancement and prosperity of the Laborer, North and South; the removal of the slavery agitation, as far as may be, from party politics, by a final constitutional adjustment; the adoption of that policy which will foster every rightful interest, and assure prosperity for the future, and demanding a consideration of those measures necessary for the industrial independence of the masses of the people, by which alone equitable political action can be secured, are invited to meet with the undersigned in Convention, to devise measures for securing the co-operation of the Working-Men of the Union in the furtherance of these objects.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

JAMES FAIRMAN,	SAMUEL M. DEGROOT,
E. M. VOORHEES,	JOHN C. HALL,
FREDERICK CARRICK,	JAMES SEWARD,
JOSEPH ALBERTSON,	WM. OLAND BOURNE,
WM. H. ENG,	C. SCHOONMAKER,
HENRY A. SMITH,	WM. H. TAYLOR,
JOHN J. REES,	WM. H. ALBERTSON,
JOHN W. THOMPSON,	JOHN W. MARSHALL,
WM. F. RICH,	HENRY BERRY.
ALFRED HOVEY,	

WM. OLAND BOURNE, Cor. Secretary.
EDWARD M. VOORHEES, Treasurer.

Opposite influences are contending in the South on the question of precipitating or avoiding attacks upon Forts Pickens and Sumter. It is impossible to say whether the leaders will succeed in holding back the dogs of war whom they have excited to madness. See despatches.

The City Railroads.

The bill which Senator RAMSEY has introduced in the State Senate, in relation to our city railroads, will meet with general approval in this city, and especially among the working classes. It reduces the fare on these roads to three cents, unless it can be shown that a higher charge is required to pay eight per cent on the cost of constructing the road, after deducting the salaries of officers. In such case the fare may be raised to four cents. It also provides that every passenger, who is not provided with a seat, shall not be charged more than two cents. Our city railroads, with a single exception, pay enormous profits, though the companies have issued stock far beyond the actual cost of construction. We fear, however, that the railroad interests will combine their influences and defeat the passage of this bill, which, if it became law, would be a real boon to thousands of our workingmen and poor working girls. Let the course of our city representatives, in regard to it, be closely watched.

PERHAPS the most important news of the day is the bold attitude suddenly assumed by the Senatorial Nestor from Kentucky—Mr. CRITTENDEN—probably indicating the position of that gallant state on the question of enforcing the Union at all hazards.

The Crisis.

During the debate on the nomination of Secretary HOLT, Mr. CRITTENDEN is said to have taken the ground that, as Kentucky is now a central state, enjoying all the prosperity consequent upon the present Union and form of government, she would never consent to its breaking up and the formation of a southern confederacy, of which she would be a border state, exposed to all the dangers and losses of such a position. He took the position that the Union must be preserved at all hazards, either by peaceable means or by force, and that force used against the lawless citizens of a government is not coercion of a state. The speech, being entirely unexpected, created a great sensation among the senators.

There is a minority in Charleston and in South Carolina, not only as to the extremes to which matters have been pushed, but on the naked question of secession itself, many members of the old families—the names that have given the State a character—the Lowndeses, the Rutledges, the Pettigrews, and others equally distinguished—are still for the Union firmly as ever. They have been overborne by the impetuous current which a later generation have created, and which is expending itself in the present efforts of rebellion.

Judge BLACK's answer to Lord LYONS and Messrs. TASSARD and SCHLIEMEN, as to the liability of vessels owned by subjects or citizens of the governments they represent, trading with Charleston, asserts the broad principle that no clearances issued by any other authorities than officers of the United States will be recognized, and that any payments of duties on importations, except to such officers, will be regarded as mispayments, for which the parties will be held responsible to our governments. The practical effect of this doctrine will be to exclude the foreign trade entirely, that had not already been done by Governor PICKENS in obstructing the main ship channel.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE N. Y. SUN.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Asia's Mails.

Great Britain.

The Cork *Examiner* gives currency to a rumor that the Prince of Wales is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The statement obtained but little credence.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, Secretary of War, had issued an address to his constituents, stating that the heavy duties of his department, added to those of the House of Commons, have proved too much for his strength, and compels him to resign his seat in Parliament. Mr. HERBERT would be at once elevated to the House of Lords; but would retain his Secretaryship.

The "Bostonian," previously reported ashore near Guernsey, is breaking up, and 4 men were drowned.

Some little anxiety was felt for the fate of the West India mail steamer Shannon. She left St. Thomas on the 6th December for England in tow of the mail steamer Trent. On the 20th the vessels parted company during a heavy storm, and the Trent was unable to discover the Shannon again. The Trent reached Plymouth on the 3d, but nothing has been heard of the Shannon, which vessel has only her sails to rely upon.

Sir PETER FAIRBAIRN, ex-Mayor of and one of the leading men of Leeds, died on the 4th inst.

In the various dockyards no fewer than 43 vessels of war, carrying from 1 to 91 guns each were in course of construction.

Mr. OLIPHANT, author of a work on China, has accepted the new appointment of Secretary of Legation for Japan.

Messrs. BOULTON & WATT, of Birmingham, have contracted to coin 1800 tons of the new bronze money in the next two years and a half, which involves the striking of 400,000 pieces per day, on an average during the whole time.

The *Times* compliments EARL DE GREY on his industry and ability while under Secretary at War, especially in connection with the volunteer movement.

London, Saturday evening.—It is stated that the English government has sent a strong note to the Emperor of France, protesting against the extension of the occupation of Syria by the French forces. No reply had yet been received.

France.

The Emperor's remarks to the diplomatic corps, on New Year's day, had produced no impression—favorable or unfavorable—in Paris, no great importance being attached to them.

The *Moniteur* announces the death of DON FERNANDO DE BOURBON, at Vienna.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that such bonds of the Turkish loan as might not be subscribed for on the 5th of January, would be taken by a company of bankers.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor upon General IGNATIEFF, the Russian Ambassador at Pekin, "as an acknowledgement of the willing assistance he never ceased to give to the French Commissioner Extraordinary during the negotiation of the treaty which has just been signed at Pekin."

The diplomatic correspondence between France and England, on the presence of the French fleet before Gaeta, is said to be most unsatisfactory.

Italy.

A dispatch from Turin fully confirms the reported nomination of Prince CARIGNAN as Lieutenant of the King for the Neapolitan Provinces; also the statement that M. MIORA will accompany the Prince in the quality of councillor and responsible minister.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a royal decree convoking the Electoral Colleges for the 27th January. It also announces that the election of members of Parliament will take place on the 3d of February, and that the session of Parliament will commence on the 14th of February.

It was reported that negotiations had been opened between the Sardinia government and Francis the second for the conclusion of an armistice at Gaeta of longer duration.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that the Neapolitan Royalists had succeeded in supplying the small fortress of Civitella with provisions.

Count TRAPANI was said to be organizing the reactionary movement in the Abruzzi, by permission of the Papal authorities.

It is stated that General LAMORICIERE will be relieved from his parole in six to eight months, when it is decided that he will resume his command of the Papal army.

The Paris *Patrie* says the retirement of Monsignore MERODE from the Papal Cabinet is looked upon as decided; and Monsignore BELLAS is spoken of to succeed him in the office of Minister of War.

Prussia.

On the 4th inst, a deputation from the municipality of Berlin, presented in the name of the city, an address of condolence to the King. His Majesty, in reply, expressed his deep grief at the heavy loss which had been sustained by the royal family, and recalled how the late King, in addition to his high intellectual attainments, always took the most heartfelt interest in the welfare of his people, how the princes of Hohenzollern had always entertained feelings of affection for their subjects, whose interests they considered as identical with their own. The King continued as follows:—Perhaps, you have already discovered that in this respect I hold the same opinions. Formerly, perhaps, I was misunderstood; but I can assure you, that I always have had the same love for my people. I should not be misunderstood. I stated the principles of my government when I assumed the government, 8th November, 1858. I shall invariably and invariably maintain those principles during my future government. I gladly accept the expression of your loyalty. A time may come when I shall remind you of these expressions, for I reckon on the fidelity of my citizens, as the loyalty of my people has extricated us in situations of difficulty. Many changes have taken place in the course of last year, and all that has been done has not always been done rightly. No one shall induce me to abandon the principles which I have pronounced, and I give you the assurance that I shall with true satisfaction for my people abide by those principles. I authorize you to communicate to the citizens of Berlin the sentiments which I have expressed to you, and thank you for what you have expressed in the name of the municipality."

Austria.

The Weiner *Zeitung* is authorized to declare all reports of the retirement of Count RECHBERG from the Ministry, to be totally unfounded.

M. RICHTER, director of the *Creditanstalt*, died on the 3rd inst.

A deputation from Gallicia had presented an address to the government praying for the individuality of their province; the convocation of a Diet for provincial affairs, &c., &c

Russia.

The Russian Imperial manifesto announcing the abolition of serfdom, is expected to be published on the 3rd of March.

Two vessels hoisting the Sardinian flag had been stopped at Galatz. Their cargoes, consisting of arms and ammunition, had been seized. A strict watch was being kept at the mouth of the Danube.

The Paris *Patrie*, reports that the Emperor of Russia has resolved to grant a constitution to Poland, and to place it on a similar footing to that in which Hungary stands, with regard to the Austrian Empire.

Turkey.

SOAFETI PACHA, President of the Council of State had been dismissed.

Prince COWZA had communicated with the Porte denying complicity with the Hungarians, and reiterating assurances of devotion to the Sultan. The ferment in the principalities however still continued.

India.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 12, had reached Marseilles.

Income tax riots had taken place at Surat and Bassein. The tax collector had been beaten.

CAMPBELL's force had been repulsed from Sikiro with a loss of between 30 and 40 men and one gun.

Dayielang was in a state of alarm.

The English officers implicated in the recent outrages at Cairo had been brought to trial.

The import trade at Bombay was wholly suspended.

One Day Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Teutonia.

The Teutonia, from Hamburg, Jan. 3d, via Southampton 7th, arrived yesterday. She brings $94,000 in specie, and London papers of the 7th. The news, though nominally one day later, is unimportant.

The London *Times* of the 7th devotes its leading article to the secession movement, closing with the remark that slavery, which "began as a tolerated, has ended as an aggressive institution."

Political Intelligence.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Mr. JOHNSON (Ark.) urged immediate action on the Red River Raft bill. He said heavy duties were imposed on all articles which passed over the thirty mile raft.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) desired that the bill be postponed to a more convenient hour, so that senators might come fully prepared to discuss it.

Mr. MASON (Va.) was in favor of the bill. He moved to specially assign it for Thursday next, at half-past twelve o'clock.

Mr. JOHNSON (Ark.) moved to make it one o'clock on Thursday, which was carried.

Mr. BIGLER (Pa.) presented a memorial from Pennsylvania in favor of Mr. CRITTENDEN's propositions.

Mr. POLK (Mo.) moved to take up the bill for the removal of the arsenal at St. Louis, and to sell the ground.

Mr. THOMSON (N. J.) presented a memorial of citizens of New Jersey in favor of CRITTENDEN's propositions.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) presented a resolution, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate with an estimate of the expense of the building of a steel or iron gunboat of a capacity and armament of the United States gunboat Iroquois.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) called up his resolution of yesterday in reference to foreign vessels in the port of Charleston, and it was adopted.

Mr. POLK (Mo.) presented the resolutions of the public meeting at St. Louis, on the state of the Union and the adjustment of the present difficulties.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) said, in 1850 it was decided to receive the proceedings of public meetings, but to reject them when they were in a minority.

The resolutions were lost.

Mr. FOOT (Vt.) introduced a bill for the reorganization of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. It has been prepared by the West Point Commission, and instituted at the last session of Congress. Ordered to a second reading and to be printed, and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. BENJAMIN (La.) presented the petition of W. C. JEWETT, opposing the Pacific Railroad bill, because he is opposed to a national debt. First, because the Union question is paramount thereto; second, because of the injustice of adding one hundred millions to the national debt in a time of revolution; third, because Pike's Peak, as a middle state, will, in time, secure a railroad, thereby preserving a state of independent improvement, and preventing a national debt; fourth, because, in the preservation of the Union, with its rich resources, the country has an ample future for its development.

Mr. MASON (Va.) introduced a joint resolution in resolution to the suspension of certain laws in states separating from the Union, as follows:

Whereas, it appears to Congress that the state of South Carolina has, by an ordinance of the people of that state in convention assembled, declared the state separated from the United States and the government thereof, as established under the constitution; and it further appearing, that by reason of such declared separation there are no officers of the United States acting under the authority thereof in the judiciary department of this government, or under the laws for for the collection of the revenue of the United States, whereby and in consequence whereof the laws of the United States are in fact suspended within the limits of said state; therefore, to avoid any hostile collision that may arise between the authorities of the United States and the state of South Carolina, aforesaid, in any attempt to execute the laws of the United States in the absence of the officers required by law to administer and execute said laws, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that from after the passage of this joint resolution, all laws of the United States directing the mode in which the army and navy, and other public forces of the United States shall be used by the President of the United States in aiding the civil authorities in executing the laws and authorizing the same, and all laws for the collection of the revenues shall be, and the same are hereby suspended, and made inoperative in the said South Carolina for the time being; and that should it be made to appear hereafter by the executive authority of any other state or states that a like ordinance had been passed by the people of any state, declaring such state or states separate from the United States, then it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to announce such separation by proclamation, and all the laws of the United States shall in like manner be suspended and rendered inoperative in such state as aforesaid.

This joint resolution was passed to a second reading and ordered to be printed.

Pending the bill for the sale of the St. Louis arsenal, the Chairman announced that the hour for taking up the special order, the Kansas bill had arrived.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Ind.) called up his amendment, that from and after the admission of the State of Kansas the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable have the same force within the state as any other states; that the state is constituted a judicial district, with an established District Court, with powers of jurisdiction as a District Court of the United States for the district of Minnesota; that the Judges, District Attorney, and Marshal of the United States that reside in the district of Kansas, shall be entitled to the same compensation as those of the district of Minnesota; that in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory, the mandate, execution or order, if further proceedings are necessary, shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the District Court of the United States for the district of Kansas, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; that each of these courts shall be the successor of the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same and award the final process therein; that the Judge of the District Court for the district of Kansas shall hold two regular terms annually at the seat of government in said state, to commence on the second Monday of April and October of each year.

Mr. FESS made a motion for a vote on adding his amendment to the bill, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Thomson, Wigfall—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—27.

After a short debate, Mr. PUGH (Ohio) moved that the Senate reconsider the vote on disagreeing to the amendment proposed by Mr. GREEN. Yeas 22; nays 29.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Del.) moved that the Senate adjourn. Lost.

Mr. GREEN moved to amend the bill by inserting, "that before this act shall take effect the people of Kansas shall, by a vote at such times and places as the legislature by law shall order, assent to the provisions of this act, or that until the convention of delegates thus assent, which delegates may be elected by qualified electors as the territorial Legislature directs, including, however, the whole territory embraced in the limits herein prescribed as the boundaries of the State of Kansas. Ayes 21, nays 22.

An amendment was made to add to the old bill a provision for the temporary government of the Territory of Jefferson.

After further debate Mr. CAMERON, of Pa., at twenty minutes past four o'clock, P. M., moved to adjourn. The motion was lost by—ayes 21, nays 26.

Mr. HALE (N. H.) obtained leave to present a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to inform the Senate whether he has accepted, either with or without conditions, any drafts or orders, or requests to pay money to the Central Improvement Company and A. W. THOMPSON, or either of them, or any one else for them or either of them, and if so the dates and amounts of such acceptance.

Mr. GREEN said he was ready to inflict a four hours speech.

Mr. CAMERON.—Let us pass the bill on Monday at half past twelve P. M. I again move to adjourn.

After further debate, on motion of Mr. PUGH, the Senate adjourned at five P. M.

House of Representatives.

The Army bill was passed.

The bill providing for the payment of the California War debt, amounting to $500,000, for suppressing Indian hostilities, was passed.

The House considered private bills.

Mr. FLORENCE (Pa.) presented a petition of citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the adoption of the Crittenden propositions.

Messrs. HARRIS (Md.), CLEMENS (Va.), and HOLMAN (Ind.), presented similar memorials.

Mr. FLORENCE gave notice that he will on Monday offer an amendment to the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, so as to give the House an opportunity of considering the Crittenden compromise. Adjourned at an early hour.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Albany, Jan. 19.—The Senate is not in session.

Assembly.

In the Assembly, Mr. COZANS presented a communication from workingmen on national affairs, and called for its reading. The communication assailed the doctrine of the Republican party.

Mr. FISH moved to suspend the further reading. Carried, 43 to 28.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE, to provide for the more complete enrolment and discipline of the militia of the state. The bill provides for the complete enrolment of all the military by the Colonels of Regiments, the same as the Census Marshals; that uncollected commutation be re-assessed on delinquent towns. The present organization shall be called the Volunteer Militia; the Governor may employ them at the requisition of the President; gives the Governor large power in the case of an emergency. Long details are given about drafting but the bill does not propose to increase the present force. It embraces the details of discipline. The bill is the one recommended by the military association, and prepared by Col. PRATT.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill to amend the license law, by allowing jail limits to persons confined for fines.

Mr. FISCH introduced a bill, telling railroad freights. Referred to the Committee on Canals.

Mr. SHAW introduced a bill, to punish frauds in the use of stamps or brands for trade marks.

Mr. FELLOWS introduced a bill, to exempt unmarried females and widows from taxation to the amount of $2,000.

Mr. COMSTOCK introduced a bill, to provide for the transfer of causes from the Brooklyn City Court to the Supreme Court.

Mr. WATERBURY called up the resolution to inquire into the rumors of cannon being made in Troy for the state of South Carolina.

Mr. KRUMAN opposed the resolution; that sensation legislation was injurious; that the laws of the United states punished treason; that the United States officers were the proper parties to investigate the matter, and that the Legislature of this State was not required to investigate into every idle rumor current at this time.

Mr. PIERCE spoke in support of the resolution, stating that a military officer of the state had investigated the matter and found the rumor to be well founded.

The resolution was adopted by 59 to 18.

All the Democratic members present voted "No." Mr. BURT, Republican, also voted "No."

Mr. BENEDICT moved that the Committee to investigate the subject have power to send for persons and papers.

The New Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, Jan. 19.—The majority of the Joint Committee on national affairs, reported a series of resolutions to the Senate, fully endorsing the CRITTENDEN resolutions and instructing the Senators of the state in Congress, and requesting the Representatives to support them. They will be discussed next week and passed by both Houses, no doubt. The committee also call upon Congress to order a national convention in case CRITTENDEN's or similar measures are not speedily adopted.

Missouri Legislature.

St. Louis, Jan. 19—The House Convention bill was slightly amended by the Senate yesterday, in which the House concurred, and the bill finally passed. The amendment reads thus:—"No act, ordinance, or resolution shall be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the government of the United States or any other State, until a majority of the qualified voters of the state shall ratify the same." Mr. RUSSELL Commissioner from Mississippi made a strong secession speech before a joint session of the Legislature last night.

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The minority report from the Committe of thirty-three, signed by Messrs TAYLOR, of Louisiana, PHELPS, of Missouri, RUST of Arkansas, WHITELY, of Delaware and WINSLOW, of North Carolina, embraces in substance:

The changes which have taken place in the situation and sentiments of the people of the different states since the foundation of the Constitution has been such that through misconstructions of some of its provisions and the sinful perversions of others, and the introduction of new principles in the formation of parties, which are in direct antagonism to the usages and opinions of the whole American people when the Constitution went into effect, that that instrument has ceased to accomplish some of the most important ends aimed at by its adoption.

The differences between the northern and southern sections of the confederacy, from this cause, have at last risen to such a height that they have resulted in the formation of a sectional party in the North, on the slavery question alone, which will practically exclude the southern people from any voice in the management of the national affairs, in which they have a common interest with their northern brethren; and that as this fact, notwithstanding the Republican forms of the Constitution are preserved, in truth destroys the spirit of Republicanism in the government. It is therefore impossible that the two sections should any longer go on together as one people, unless the existing state of things is removed.

The report proceeds to say: The present difficulties can only be remedied by amendments to the Constitution, and suggests that the amendments proposed in the CRITTENDEN resolutions, if adopted, would restore tranquility to the country, and place the Union on such a foundation that it could never again be shaken. These amendments, the report asserts, would, in reality, change the Constitution. They would duly have the effect of restoding it by the added provisions of what it was, in point of fact, on the day of its adoption, though the operation of the circumstances which then surrounded it, and which erected the barriers against the present sectional contests, as constitutional provisions would now. If a constitutional majority cannot be united in the support of the "CRITTENDEN resolutions," or the substance of them, a dissolution of the Union is inevitable.

The report recommends that steps be taken for the calling of a convention of the states with a view to peaceable separation by providing for a partition of the common property of the United States, settling the terms on which the social and commercial intercourse between the separated states shall be conducted, and making a permanent arrangement with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi river.

The report gives what the signers of it consider a full account of the rise and progress of the slavery agitation, which has produced the existing difficulties.

The Alabama members of Congress await instruction from their state, while those from Georgia will remain here till they receive an official copy of the ordinance of secession adopted by the convention of that state.

Active measures are in progress to have the course of Virginia in sending commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February, responded to by similar movements in all the states. Dispatches have been sent to Harrisburg, Albany, Columbus, and other state capitals where Legislatures are in session, urging the prompt appointment of good and able men to confer with the Virginia commissioners.

Ex-President TYLER is expected in Washington, from Virginia, in a day or two, to urge upon the Government the avoidance of all acts or measures likely to tend to hostilities with the southern states. Meanwhile, Judge ROBINSON, of Richmond, will proceed to South Carolina and Florida, on a similar errand, as in those states there are points (Forts Sumter and Pickens) where collisions are more likely immediately to occur, than elsewhere in the South.

Washington is now more free from excitement than it has been at any time since the commencement of the Session of Congress.

Apprehensions of any difficulties attending the inauguration of President LINCOLN exist but to a limited extent. However, to guard against a possible disturbance, ample measures have been taken to preserve the peace.

With the probable action of Louisiana this week, the secession movement will be retarded as to other states.

A company of Sappers and Miners from West Point, acting as Infantry, arrived here today and are quartered at the Columbian armory.

Last week a number of Republican members of Congress from New England, the Middle States and the West, united in a strong recommendation to Mr. LINCOLN to appoint Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana as Post Master General.

BAILEY, connected with the abstraction of the Indian Trust bonds, has been released from prison, on bail to the amount of $5,000. He will appear before a special committee tomorrow.

Letters received here from distinguished sources in Georgia, state that though that state considers it to be her duty to secede, she is willing to reunite with the other states on a satisfactory guarantee as to her political and social safety.

Two nights ago Fort Pickins, Florida, was in imminent danger of assault; but since that time, a dispatch, signed by numerous secessionists in Congress has been sent thither to their friends, urging them by all means to avoid a collision with the federal troops. There seems to be no danger therefore of an immediate conflict in that quarter.

Col. HAYNE—the Commissioner from South Carolina—will remain in Washington ten days or two weeks longer.

It is not apprehended that any attack will at present be made on Fort Sumter.

Virginia—Senate.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 19.—The consideration of the report on Federal Relations contemplating a national convention was resumed.

The second resolution in the report was amended by appointing John TYLER, Wm. C. RIVES, JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH, George W. SUMNER and James A. SEDDON, commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February to meet the commissioners from other States.

The fifth resolution was amended by modifying Mr. CRITTENDEN's proposition, so as to give additional protection and security to slave property.

The sixth resolution was amended by appointing JOHN TYLER a Commissioner to wait on the President of the United States, and Judge JOHN ROBINSON a Commissioner to South Carolina and the other seceding states to request them to abstain from hostile acts during the pendency of proceedings.

The report was then passed, by ayes 30; nays 5.

Mr. BRUCE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That if all efforts to reconcile the differences between the two sections of country shall prove abortive, then every consideration of honor and interest demand that Virginia shall unite her destinies with her sister slaveholding states.

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. STUART offered as a basis of adjustment a measure contemplating the withdrawal of the trust in regard to the territories from the hands of Congress, and providing for an equitable partition of the territories between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding states by an amendment of the Constitution; also providing that the states created out of the territory north and south of the 36 deg. 30 min, shall be admitted "with or without slavery," as their constitutions may ordain. Ordered to be printed.

The House concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the report of the Committee on Federal Relations as above given.

Mr. SEDDON then offered the following:—

Resolved, That the interests of Virginia are those of her southern sisters, and no reconstruction of the Union can be permanent which will not secure to each section self-protecting power against any invasion of the federal Union upon the reserved rights of either.

This resolution was adopted.

From New Orleans.

New Orleans, Jan 17.—Major CHASE has telegraphed from Pensacola to the Mayor of New Orleans for two thousand men to take Fort Pickens, at Pensacola. The Mayor responded that the men could be raised in two days if Florida would equip them. The Governor telegraphed for them to come tonight, when the Military Board will make provisions for raising and arming the men.

Three hundred men are on the way to Pensacola from Mississippi.

New Orleans, Jan. 19.—Pilots at Pensacola are notified not to bring in United States vessels, under penalty of death. Washington despatches intercepted are in the hands of Florida officers of the state forces. They number nearly one thousand.

Lieut. SLEMMER, commanding Fort Pickens, is expected to surrender. The Florida forces have twenty-five heavy guns mounted, and can take Fort Pickens with a loss of three hundred men.

A despatch yesterday reports a ship ashore fifteen miles east of Fort Pickens. It is supposed to be the United States ship Supply.

From Charleston.

Charleston, Jan. 19.—Lieutenant TALBOT arrived here last night, with gloomy tidings. The Governor and the members of his cabinet were in consultation the greater part of the night, on the intelligence communicated by Lieut. TALBOT.

A white flag came from Fort Sumter this morning. The object of it is said to be to demand that South Carolina cease erecting fortifications.

Fort Sumter is now allowed to obtain fresh provisions in the city of Charleston.

From Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 19.—The House passed today a bill to provide against the invasion of the state by sea. It makes pilots liable to fine and imprisonment, who bring foreign vessels into the harbor of Mobile, and authorizes the commander of Fort Morgan to destroy the beacons and landmarks at his discretion.

A resolution was also passed to make a contract for the construction of a telegraph line to Point Clear, in order to effect a more rapid communication with Fort Morgan.

From Georgia.

Milledgeville, Ga., Jan. 19.—The State Convention adopted the secession ordinance at two o'clock this afternoon by yeas 208; nays 89.

A motion to postpone the operation of the ordinance until the 3rd of March was lost by about thirty majority.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON are among those who voted against the ordinance.

A resolution was adopted to continue the present postal and revenue system until it shall be ordered otherwise; also to continue all the civil federal officers.

Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 19.—The Legislature, thus far, has been occupied with miscellaneous matters, having no direct bearing upon national affairs.

Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan., 19.—The House has accepted the Senate's amendment to elect delegates on the 6th, to assemble in convention on the 25th of February.

Shipment of Powder and Shell to Charleston.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 19.—One thousand kegs of powder and twenty thousand pounds of shot and shell, from the Tredegar Works, Richmond, left this morning by special train, by the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, destined to Charleston, to the order of Governor PICKENS.

Florida.

New Orleans, Jan. 19.—The steamer Atlantic, from Pensacola, yesterday evening, reports 2,000 men at the Navy Yard. Troops are arriving from all directions. The steamer Wyndotte was laying at the entrance of the harbor, communicating with Fort Pickens, having the families of the officers aboard, and out of coal and supplies, but was not permitted to enter the harbor.

Opinion was divided in regard to fighting.

Wendell Phillips Applauding Secession.

Boston, Jan. 20.—WENDELL PHILLIPS addressed the 28th Congregational Society, in Music Hall, this afternoon, on the state of the crisis. He declared himself to be a disunionist, and was glad to see that South Carolina and other southern slave states had practically initiated a disunion movement. He hoped that all the slave states would leave the Union, and not stand upon the order of their going, but go at once. He denounced the compromise spirit manifested by Mr. SEWARD and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS with much severity of language, and there was an occasional stamping of feet and hissing, but no outbreak.

Mr. PHILLIPS was escorted home by a few policemen and a great crowd pushing about him. The audience in the Hall was crowded mainly by those regularly attending service there.

The Louisiana Convention.

New Orleans, Jan. 19.—Two thirds of the elected delegates to the [illegible] assembled in convention at the Battle of New Orleans, [illegible] in commemoration of the flag of our Union and Major [illegible] ed extent. However, to guard against a possible [illegible] turbance, ample measures have been taken to preserve [illegible] the public peace.

[illegible] 8.—One hundred guns were fired [illegible] ration of Gen. JACKSON, and in [illegible] son.

[illegible] 8.—The anniversary of the [illegible] was handsomely celebrated [illegible] meet[illegible] extinguishing morning, noon and even[illegible]

A Mass [illegible] ANDERSON and com[illegible] S. C., says [illegible] victory, were fired in that city, [illegible] played at prominent at Charleston [illegible] tries, and held a negro populat[illegible] which strong reso[illegible] attack upon Fo[illegible] complimentary to [illegible] ernor PICKENS a[illegible] any such attempt [illegible] must result even if guns were fired but the large militi[illegible] of Orleans are clamorous to be [illegible] impromptu their importunities [illegible] ely after, as military power is now [illegible] tion to the [illegible] As yet, with the masses, [illegible] strong a desire to retreat from [illegible] though it is accompanied [illegible] assert[illegible] and [illegible] trum[illegible]

The recent vote in New Orleans shows that 9,000 voters refused to go to the polls. Out of 17,000 voters only 5,020 voted and yet the majority for secession was only 300. It is stated by passengers from that city that few of the northern residents voted and few of the naturalized citizens. In other words, the Union men have staid at home, and allowed the Secessionists to carry the city.

The Pony Express.

Fort Kearney, Jan. 20.—The Pony Express passed here at 5 o'clock this morning, nearly 2 days late, owing to much snow on nearly all the whole route.

San Francisco, Jan. 5, 3.40 *P. M.*—The weather has again become bad, and prevents any out-door business; but trifling lots of goods are changing hands at former quotations.

Trade in domestic products continues suspended. Farmers will hold back their wheat. Ships cannot get cargoes, as buyers are unwilling to pay over $1 10 for wheat, and cannot fill orders at that figure. The desire to ship treasure and money East has made the market stringent. The standard rate is 2 per cent, but outsiders pay 3 and upwards.

The proclamation of the President setting apart yesterday for a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, only reached this city on the day named for publication; consequently but little preparation was made for its observ