THE NEW YORK SUN.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 22, 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.

The Coming Free Republic of Cotton.

The Cotton states would better have "left well alone." They should have kept the cotton-spinning world quiet, secure and inactive, as long as possible, for their own interest. Since cotton is so great a potentate, they should have been more careful of unsettling his residence among them. They are driving him away by disturbances, which his sensitive fibres cannot endure. They are re-enacting the fable of the slaughter of the golden-egg goose. A movement is now on foot for the cultivation of cotton on an immense scale in the regions south of us, and there is so much money in it, for all concerned, that it can hardly fail to create a commercial revolution to which a political one like that of the secessionists would be "a fool" indeed.

Mr. H. S. Sanford, of Connecticut, who has travelled extensively in Central and South America for four or five years, with a view to this subject, has lately given the result of his observations to the public, through the Albany *Evening Journal*. He states that there is a larger cotton territory of the best quality Southward, than the whole area of the cotton states of our Union. The plant grows spontaneously, and the wild cotton is in common use among the natives. From Peru, Mr. Sanford saw a single lot of 1,500 bales coming over the Isthmus by railroad, destined for England; and though badly ginned, so fine was the staple that it brought in Liverpool 18 cents per pound. From Venezuela, he was informed that fifty to seventy-five million pounds are exported annually, mostly to Germany, at 13 to 15 cents per pound. Thirty years since, the export from Granada was reported at 100,000 bales annually. It still grows luxuriantly, but is no longer cultivated to any considerable extent. Mexico abounds in rich cotton lands, on both her eastern and western coasts. A considerable amount of machinery is being shipped now from New York for Acapulco, destined for cotton cleaning in that neighborhood.

The supply and organization of labor, appears to be the only thing needed to make Central America the great cotton producing region of this hemisphere. The cotton states know it, and hence their rebellion, which is intended simply and solely as a means of re-opening the African slave trade and of appropriating without restraint this great region as their prey—a movement which will just defeat itself and throw the cotton production into the hands of Northern and European capital, and of paid and protected laborers from other tropical regions. The call subjoined, shows that the work is begun in earnest, and before the proposed piratical confederacy is half through the bloody road it has chosen as a short cut to unlimited license and booty, the coveted prey will be safe in humane and honorable hands.

To the Editor of the Sun:—The following call has already been signed by a large number of the patriots, statesmen and business men of the country. When published it will be the most numerously signed, respectable and imposing call for a public meeting, ever made on the Continent of America. The objects sought to be obtained are—to increase immeasurably, by strictly peaceable and lawful measures, and with the concurrence of the constituted authorities, and in contrast with the violent filibustering propagandism of the slave power and its emissaries, the *cultivation of cotton by free labor in competition with slave labor*, without seeking or designing to distract in the least degree the material interest of the slave states of the South, but in obedience to the dictates of a true political economy, and from a conviction that the cultivation of cotton by free labor must be so increased as to save this country as a whole, and in all its parts, and perhaps Central and South America, from the blight, and curse, and destruction of "Cotton, by slave labor, as King."

In order that the meeting may at once inaugurate a course of systematic and practical action, it is deemed expedient, by a few friends so far to anticipate its judgment and approval as to advise that measures be immediately taken in each Free State, before the adjournment of their respective Legislatures at their session, to procure an act of incorporation in each of their States, incorporating a Company for the specific object of the cultivation of Cotton by Free Labor; and these several companies will then be prepared to agree upon a common representation and efficient concert of action, and to enter at once upon the great work to be accomplished. It is hoped that whoever receives this circular will not wait for his neighbor, but, without any delay, go to work in organizing such a Company, and procuring such an act of incorporation in his own State. The writer of this has now before him several letters, from some of the wisest and best men of the land, to the effect that any such Company, with men of character and standing constituting its Board of Directors, will command any amount of material aid, be amply remunerative in a pecuniary point of view, and enlist the active sympathy and co-operation of several European states and of the friends of freedom and of human progress throughout the civilized world.

The undersigned recommend that a meeting be held at the Cooper Institute, in the City of New York, on ——— for the purpose of organizing an Association for the *Cultivation of Cotton by Free Labor in Central and South America.*

Honesty vs. Dishonesty.

When Conn, the Georgian traitor in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, advertised for a Treasury loan, a short time before he *ramosed* from Washington, most of our capitalists instinctively closed their purse strings, and those who made bids asked from 12 to 36 per cent. Though secession had not them assumed very threatening proportions, Conn could not get, even at 12 per cent., more than half the amount for which he advertised.

But mark the difference since the cabinet has been purged of traitors, and an honest man and a devoted friend of the Union, John A. Dix, has been placed at the head of the Treasury Department. Though the disunion mania has obtained the ascendancy in half a dozen southern states; though forts, arsenals, and other public property have been seized, and the establishment of a southern confederacy has been proposed and planned, our capitalists and monied institutions come forward and offer the Government more than *twice* the amount which it asked, at rates ranging from 9 to 12 per cent.

Could a southern confederacy, with Conn as its Finance Minister, and Floyd as its War Minister, borrow five millions of dollars at these rates, or any other rates, in the city of New York? No. It could not borrow at many cents. Capital is proverbially timid, and the bids for the recent loan are the best proofs of the confidence of our capitalists in the honesty of Mr. Buchanan's present constitutional advisers, and of their conviction that our present troubles will yet be amicably adjusted under wiser and more patriotic counsels. Had Mr. Buchanan purified his cabinet a year ago, the disunion fever would not have attained to its present destructive virulence; but as it is, the states which will, in any event, adhere to the Union, are abundantly able to maintain it as a powerful political organization, and to pay all its just debts.

The letter of Lord Brougham, which appears on our first page, is a dignified and fitting rebuke to the incendiary abolitionists who invited him to join with them in celebrating the anniversary of the death of John Brown of Harper's Ferry notoriety.

Fair Fares.

According to the statements of an able morning journal, our principal city railroads nett their proprietors annually between *five and six profits* on their cost, judging by the infallible standard of stock quotations. The cost of three of the most lucrative lines is this stated:—

	Cost.	Gross value of stock.
Third Avenue,	$465,000	$2,125,000
Sixth Avenue,	230,000	1,280,000
Eighth Avenue,	260,000	1,700,000
	$955,000	$5,105,000

From this it appears that the privileges which these companies enjoy gratis, are worth $4,150,000; an income fairly due the city, of $290,500 per annum, which ought either to be paid into the treasury in reduction of our immense taxes, or else to be divided among the individuals who pay this large sum in the form of fares. Two cents deducted from the present fare, as proposed by Senator Ramsay's bill, would certainly not absorb one half of this surplus, and the remainder would be much more than sufficient to provide due accomodation, in the way of sitting rooms and seats in the cars, for passengers. The systematic outrage to which the inhabitants of the city are subjected in order to swell the inordinate profits of these monopolists, is past all patient endurance. To save the expense of running sufficient cars to carry passengers properly, we are compelled to ride standing, jammed into the passages and entrances of the cars with indecent and disgusting closeness, and often obliged to wait long for even this poor privilege. The requirement that passengers obliged to stand shall be carried for two cents, will put cars enough on the lines to seat everybody, in double quick time. The reasonableness of it is so apparent that it is a wonder it was not long ago enacted. The writer of this attempted unsuccessfully, some years ago, to bring the same proposal before the public, through the press.

Finally, the three-cent fare, coupled with the requirement of seats for all who pay it, will so much increase the business of the roads, save so much valuable time and strength to the industrious classes, increase so much the value of uptown property, and add so much to the advantages of New York, both for business and residence, as virtually to pay the city vastly more than the entire excess of profit now pocketed by the companies, while still leaving their business lucrative in the extreme, and perhaps as much so as ever. The bill ought to pass, beyond question.

Is it a Compromise?

The clinching argument on which the ultra Republicans hammer loudest and most incessantly, in their opposition to a recognition of slavery in any part of the territories, is that the people have just settled it the other way, by the election of Lincoln. This seems to us a complete mistake. We would not surrender a foot of free territory to slavery; but what is the practical, legal condition of our territories? It was really determined before the late election. The position of the Supreme Court on the subject—which cannot, in the course of nature or political possibility, be changed within the present Union, until long after the destiny of all the present territory is settled—had already made it certain that slavery had an actual legal *status* in those regions, whether rightly or wrongfully, which could not be overcome by any act of Congress. To apply the Missouri line as proposed, to present territory only, and without a slave-code, is therefore merely to recognize a fact, and involves no *sacrifice of principle or of* practical good.

No Mails for Pensacola.

In consequence of the interception of letters and Government dispatches by the state authorities of Florida, the Post Office Department has issued an order, that all letters directed to Pensacola (Fla.), be sent to the Dead Letter Office, in Washington. The states which have declared themselves out of the Union not only tamper with the United States mails, but have coolly resolved to avail themselves, during their pleasure, of the postal facilities afforded at the expense of the Federal Government. As the postal service in the seceding states has always been maintained at considerable loss to the Government, and as the mails are no longer safe within their limits, the Government can retrench its expenditures by stopping mail communication with all points where its authority is repudiated and defied.

Relieving the Oppressed.

We are informed on the best authority, that the sum of $7000 has been subscribed by some of our merchants during the last week as a gift to a firm in Charleston who have lately been compelled to pay a similar amount into the Treasury of the Palmetto Republic under threats of expulsion. Thus charity in New York is made to repair the ravages of robbery in Charleston.

Kansas is as good as a state of the American the Union—the thirty-fourth star—the bill for her admission having passed the Senate yesterday. It can scarcely meet with unnecessary delay in the hands of the House or the President.

Opinions of the Press.

The *Times* thinks that even if a Southern Confederacy were formed by peaceful secession, it would contain within itself the elements of dissolution and anarchy. The apparent unity in the secession movement is simply negative. There is a common *antipathy*, but no common objects. When the seceding states are forced to look to the future and assume the responsibilities of an independent nation, differences will disclose themselves more numerous and radical than those which parted the North and the South.

An element will always be at work which sagacious southerners often speak of, but the effect of which they do not fully estimate—the *infusible* character of the Southern planter. His life is such as to render impossible that thorough combination and subordination necessary to a permanent organization possessing both harmony and power.

A thorough and harmonious Union of the Southern States consequently is an impossible affair.

What possible ties have Virginia and Louisiana? None whatever. They have no trade except in *slaves*, but the first act of Louisiana in the new Confederacy would be to open the African Slave-trade which Virginia would regard as her ruin. Virginia and Texas are equally isolated from each other. The western boundary of the latter has to be protected and defended by a military force. Virginia has not one-half the interest to contribute to such an object as New York or Massachusetts, or even England or France, who consume her products, and supply in turn the articles she consumes. Virginia does neither. The interests of the Gulf and Atlantic States differ radically. They have no relations of trade, and only very few of social intercourse. The burdens to be borne for their mutual protection and support would be the causes of estrangement, so deep and bitter as almost instantly to part them asunder.

The St. Louis *Republican* believes that the only bar to a settlement of our difficulties is "the stubbornness of leading Republicans," and it is of the opinion that a settlement on the plan proposed by the border states would yet preserve the Union. Nor does the *Republican* despair that a settlement may still be effected, as many (if not a majority) of those who voted for Lincoln are in favor of a fair compromise, and even in the seceding states there is a strong Union party, if terms of conciliation were offered upon which they could rally. It also advances the opinion that of the 1,257,195 voters who cast their votes against Lincoln in the slave states, there are not over 200,000 who are absolutely for disunion. The mass of the southern people are for the Union upon fair terms. The *Republican* also notices with satisfaction the evidences of a better spirit in the free states.

The Toronto (Canada) *Leader*, speaking in harmony with the views of other Canadian journals, regards the secession movement in our slave states as most foolish. Of the encouragement which the disunionists expect to receive from European nations, the *Leader* says:

There is nothing in the circumstances of the Southern revolution to recommend the new confederation to the sympathy of Europe. Trade interests are strong, no doubt; but even here the argument tells both ways. If cotton is indispensible to England, the trade of the Northern States is a vast item in the commerce of that country; and to endanger the latter for the purpose of obtaining the former is a policy that is not likely to be entered upon. There was a time when England desired the disruption of the American Union, and intrigued to bring it about; but that time has passed, and the whole moral influence of that country will now be used to prevent a result which, at one period in the history of the United States, would have been hailed with delight.

The Albany *Atlas & Argus*, after stating what the Republicans of this state have done to shew their opposition to the Dred Scott decision and to irritate the South, proposes the following as a means of pacifying the secessionists:

Let New York declare that it will stand by the Constitution as now and hereafter interpreted by the Supreme Court, and the whole South will be pacified. This din of arms, this preparation for defence, will cease at once. Let it even, falling short of this, concede only half of the public domain (and only during the brief territorial period) to the South, and let the decision of the courts as to the rights of masters over fugitives, and the status of negroes be acquiesced in, and the South will be pacified.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE N. Y. SUN.

Political Intelligence.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Mr. Hunter, (Va.,) from Committee on Finance, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and asked to be excused from further service on the Finance Committee. He said it was evident that the party in the majority in the Senate would soon be changed, and he thought justice to himself and the Senate required him to be excused. [Mr. Hunter has been chairman of the Committee of Finance fifteen years.] He was excused.

Mr. Bigler, (Pa.,) presented petitions, asking the passage of the Crittenden resolutions. Laid on the table.

Mr. Latham (Cal.) was excused from service on the Territorial Committee.

Mr. Polk (Mo.) presented a petition of citizens of Missouri, the signatures occupying fifteen quires of foolscap, wrapped in an American flag, inscribed "Love to the North, South, East and West," asking the passage of the Crittenden resolutions. Laid on the table.

Mr. Slidell (La.) asked that the Senate take up the message of the President in answer to his resolution in relation to his appointment of Acting Secretary of War.

He also offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the reasons given by the President in his message for not communicating to the Senate, at an earlier day, the fact of his having appointed Joseph Holt acting Secretary of War, are not satisfactory.

Also resolved, That the grounds assumed by the President for making such an appointment during the session of the Senate, are at variance with the whole spirit of the Constitution and with the plain intent and meaning of the act of 1795. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. Yulee, (Fla.) said in consequence of information authentically communicated, his colleague and himself deemed it proper to announce to the Senate that their connection with this body ceased to an end. The state of Florida in convention duly assembled, has seen fit to recall the powers delegated to the Union and to resume the responsibility of separate government. He was sure the people of Florida would never be insensible to the blessings and advantages of the Union when directed to the purpose of establishing justice and domestic tranquility and safety. They would also hold in grateful memory the earlier history of the Union. But they had decided that their civil and social safety were jeoparded by a longer continuance in the Union. Recent events had impressed them with the belief that there is no safety, except in a withdrawal. They would remember always the large array of noble spirits at the North, and their efforts to uphold their rights. With grateful emotions and acknowledgements for the many courtesies he had enjoyed in this body, and with most cordial wishes for their personal welfare, he retired from their midst in cheerful approving loyalty to his own state.

Mr. Mallory (Fla.) regretted acts which caused the separation, but justified the state. He deprecated civil war, but said that the South would never submit to the degradation of constrained existence under a violated compact. He acknowledged a thousand acts of courtesy from the other side of the chamber, and from the true champions of right on this side.

Mr. Clay (Ala.) announced that Alabama had passed an ordinance of secession, and said that this was an act of the whole people—a justified act, and charged the republican party as being the authors of the trouble which caused the secession. The republican platform was regarded as a declaration of war against the lives and institutions of the South. It denied rights of equality to the Southern States, and placed them under the ban of such a government, and held them up to the scorn of the civilized world. The people of Alabama would not submit, and, as he regarded it, the acts of his state absolved him from allegiance, he should return to the bosom of his own state, and share with her her fortunes and her fate.

Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ala.) said he fully endorsed what had been said by his colleague.

Mr. Davis (Miss.) rose to announce that, as the State of Mississippi had declared her separation from the Union, of course his functions were terminated here. It had been known for many years that he had advocated the right of secession, and that he was opposed to nullification. Nullification and secession have been confounded together. He argued against nullification, but claimed that a state had a right to secede. Mr. Calhoun advocated nullification from his deep love to the Union—because he wanted a state to have some means of obtaining her rights in the Union. Gen. Jackson only favored the execution of the laws in a state which remained in the Union. He (Davis) contended that "Equality" in the Declaration of Independence referred to political classes, else why should our fathers have arraigned George the Third for exciting an insurrection. In parting from those around him, he could say he felt no hostility to any Senator. There was not one of them but whom, in the presence of God, he could say, "I wish you well." He hoped, and he was sure his people hoped, that the relations of peace might be continued, though they had to part. He carried away with him no bitterness of feeling for any offence that had been offered to him, and if he had offended any one, he was willing now, in the hour of parting, to offer an apology for doing so, and to make all the reparation in his power.

As the Senators from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, were about to retire from the Senate, all the Democratic Senators crowded around them, and shook hands with them. Messrs. Hale and Cameron were the only Republican Senators that did so.

On motion of Mr. Seward, (N. Y.) the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union was taken up.

Mr. Green, (Mo.) withdrew his amendment creating the territory of Jefferson.

Mr. Fitch, (Ind.) the bill being reported to the Senate from the committee, again offered his amendment in regard to the judiciary.

Mr. Douglas (Ill.) argued against any amendment.

Mr. Seward said that by all fair and just agreements Kansas ought to be admitted now. It was contrary to rules to introduce a provision like this into a bill providing for the admission of a state.

The amendment of Mr. Fitch was then agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Arkansas; Johnson, of Tennessee; Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, Wigfall—29.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Foster, Foot, Fessenden, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Kansas, Kitt, Morrill, Pomeroy, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—30.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Clingman, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Sebastian, Slidell, Wigfall—16.

The Crittenden resolutions were then taken up.

Mr. Hogan (Pa.) proceeded to speak at length in favor of their passage. He claimed that it was a right of the States to amend the constitution. He then referred to the rise of the country from thirteen small states to its present greatness; to the danger in which it now stands of disruption and ruin, and to the events that have added exasperation to exasperation in both sections, and until the South have come to the belief that their only safety lies in eternal separation. He then referred to the compromise of 1850, which gave peace to the country till 1850 when another compromise was effected. Then the anti-slavery party sprang up and our troubles began. The raid of John Brown upon Virginia, the endorsement of the Helper Book, the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" and abuse of the southern people followed, until at last a President was elected who affirmed and proclaimed these doctrines. Now South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida have seceded from the Union. Such is the distracted condition of the country, and our mission now should be to restore peace. Mr. Bayard then proceeded to argue the necessity and propriety of a convention of the people to adopt amendments to the Constitution. He urged the Senators on the other side to consider the necessity of opposing these or similar resolutions. In reply to arguments against these resolutions, he would say that these are extraordinary times, and demand extraordinary measures. He earnestly appealed to the southern states to pause and consider if they could not obtain rights in the Union. We claimed that the territories ought to be opened to all the people of all the states. The country must maintain the Constitution and accept the meaning of the tribunal which has the right to expound it. It was a fatal day for the country when a sectional party was formed. Disguise it as we may, the Republican party has for its basis hostility to slavery. One of the great difficulties is the abuse and insult heaped on the southern people. They declared war against secession, and yet believed redress for the alleged grievances should be sought at the hands of all the people. He believed the laws should be maintained. On this point he agreed with the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) yet how could we coerce a state? It would be war against fifteen states. Coercion was delusion. He referred to the troubles which must fall mostly on the border states, and closed by expressing fidelity to his own state.

Mr. Cameron (Pa.) said he should not make a speech, for though his colleague represented a great state and offered an olive branch of peace, yet senators on the other side would not listen and respond. The people of that great state would do anything to save the Union. He was inclined to vote for the propositions of his colleague, and would do all he could to save the Union.

Mr. Green (Mo.) said the senators on this side had so much confidence in the patriotism and devotion of the Senator from Pennsylvania, that they did not think it necessary to watch him, but the other side did not wish to hear words of patriotism and devotion.

Mr. Cameron said he was sorry that the senators who left this morning did not wait till they heard from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Iverson (Ga.) asked if the Senator approved of his colleague's speech.

Mr. Cameron, very much, and I say to the Senator if it will save the country, I will vote for the proposition of my colleague.

Mr. Bayly (Va.) said he wished to say that the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Cameron) had manifested a spirit of patriotism and devotion—to the country and to the Union, which he thought all might imitate.

Mr. Cameron—I say to the Senator from Georgia, and all other gentlemen that if they will take the proposition of my colleague I will vote for it, and we will pass it.

Mr. Iverson asked if he (Cameron) approved of the sentiments of his colleague against coercion, that is the point.

Mr. Cameron—Coercion is the last remedy to which I would resort.

Mr. Green—Is it a remedy at all?

Mr. Cameron—It is a bad remedy. I do not know as I ever would resort to it. Certainly it is the last remedy to which I would resort.

Mr. Mason (Va.), referred to the fact that the Senator had voted against the Crittenden resolutions and for the amendments of the Senator from New Hampshire (Clark), and that the Senator from Ohio (Wade), presented resolutions of his state, one of which was against the personal Liberty bills, while the House of Representatives of Ohio refused to repeal one such law. He wanted to show to the people of his state and the country, the difference between *profession* and *practice*.

Mr. Cameron said the Senator from Virginia seemed to be anxious for an excuse to leave the Union. He (Cameron) had voted as he did because he saw no disposition to compromise on the other side unless he went on bended knees and asked forgiveness. He should ask no forgiveness, because he had done no wrong, but still he was willing to forgive the backslidings of the South, and do all he could to preserve the Union. But he was not to be dragooned or driven. He was the peer and equal of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. Mason said he was unconscious of having said anything to arouse the wrath of the Senator from Pennsylvania. He (Mason) did not want an excuse for leaving the Union. If he wanted any excuse, it was to know how to remain in the Union. He had seen today six Senators taking formal leave of the Senate, and he knew the Union was dissolved, absolutely dissolved. Senators may not recognize the dissolution, but that will not alter the fact. States are gone, and the chairs of their Senators are vacant. What is the remedy? Coercion? Would you use the discipline the polagogue inflicts on the urchin at school? The constitution is against coercion, and humanity and the civilized world are against it. We cannot make war unless we change the laws; and we cannot change the laws unless we violate the constitution. But the question of peace or war was in the hands of the majority. The South deplored war, because of the consequences, not from fear; and if it were forced on them, it would be such a war as the world had never seen. The only excuse he wanted was to remain in the Union, and would to God the Senator from Pennsylvania would give him such excuse.

Mr. Cameron said he had not heard of any threats of war, but if it must come, Pennsylvania was ready to meet it. The people of his state were ready to do anything honorable to save the Union; they were willing to yield their prejudices. The North has committed no aggression, no wrong, and you can't drive them by bullying them. If you want the Union preserved, let us know what wrong we have committed, and we will redress it.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) looked at the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania as an omen of good. He believed the Senator was sincere, and though five states have gone, if this side will meet the Senator in the same spirit, the Union will still remain. He invoked the Senators to imitate the spirit of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Crittenden (Ky.) urged action on this important measure and spoke against any postponement. He expressed the hope that the Union might remain a long time yet and the states be reunited.

On motion of Mr. Powell (Ky.) adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) asked leave to present a memorial from certain Methodist clergymen of Illinois.

Mr. Burnett, (Ky.)—I object. Let them attend to their own business.

Mr. Florence, (Pa.)—Let us hear what they have to say.

Mr. Burnett—I think Congress capable of managing the legislation of the country, and with due respect to the clergy, I think they ought to attend to the business within their legitimate sphere, apart from politics.

Mr. Lovejoy—The memorial came for protection from religious persecution. One Methodist clergyman has been hanged in Texas, simply for his religious opinions.

Mr. Burnett—I have no objection to the memorial being laid on the table.

It was so ordered.

Mr. Florence presented memorials from Philadelphia, signed by citizens of all parties, including some who voted for Mr. Lincoln, asking for an adjustment of the difficulties on the Crittenden plan.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the Alabama delegation, withdrawing from further participation in the deliberations of the House, in consequence of the secession of that state.

The following is the letter:

Washington City, Jan. 21st, 1861.

Hon. Wm. Pennington,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

Sir: Having received information that the state of Alabama, through a convention representing her sovereignty, has adopted and ratified an ordinance by which she withdraws from the Union of the United States of America, and resumes the powers heretofore delegated to the Federal Government, it is proper that we should communicate the same to you, and through you to the House of Representatives over which you preside, and announce our withdrawal from the further deliberations of that body. The causes which, in the judgment of our state, rendered such action necessary, need not relate. It is sufficient to say that duty requires our obedience to her sovereign will, and that we shall return to our homes, to sustain her action, and share the fortunes of our people.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

[Signed] George S. Houston,
Sidenham Moore,
David Clopton,
James L. Pugh,
J. L. M. Curry,
James A. Stallworth.

The communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) asked leave to introduce a resolution to give the select committee on the President's special message leave to sit during the sessions of the House, with leave to report from time to time, in their discretion.

Mr. Winslow (N. C.) objected.

Mr. Colfax (Ind.) introduced a bill in relation to the postal service as follows:—

Whereas, in several of the states of this Union, the judges, district attorneys, and marshals, commissioned by the United States for said states, have resigned their offices, and it appears impracticable in consequence of the revolutionary proceedings therein to fill the vacancies thus created;

And whereas the Government of the United States has been without any means of collecting or enforcing in such states the payment of the postal revenues from the offices collecting the same, or of punishing violations of the postal laws committed by robberies of the mails or otherwise, or of enforcing the performance of mail contracts.

Therefore, Be it enacted, etc., that in all states which are or may hereafter be situated as above, the Postmaster General is hereby directed to discontinue the postal service for such period of time as in his judgment the public interests require, and shall report his action to Congress.

Mr. Branch (N. C.) suggested that the bill be referred to the select committee on the President's message.

Mr. Colfax preferred sending it to the Post Office Committee. He did not know what its action would be, but the gentleman from North Carolina would have an opportunity to be heard. We have nothing now to protect the mails which are liable to be robbed and no means of enforcing the penalties.

The bill was referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. English (Ind.) offered a preamble, setting forth that in the alarming condition of the country mere differences of opinion should be discarded and all national differences removed, and believing that the Crittenden plan of adjustment is an acceptable and honorable compromise, involving no sacrifice—

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Select Committee of Thirty-Three be instructed without delay to take the necessary measures to carry it into practical effect.

Mr. Branch moved a suspension of the rules. Lost, 67 to 92.

Mr. English wished the country to take notice that the Republican side will not allow a vote thereon.

Mr. Grow (Pa.)—The Republican side will vote when they choose.

On motion of Mr. Morris (Ill.) the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the neutrality laws, so as to prevent persons of one state from fitting out military expeditions to aid persons in states which have declared themselves out of the Union, and occupy a position outside of the rightful authority and laws of the United States.

Mr. Vandever (Iowa) asked leave to offer resolutions, declaring that the Federal Government has no power to interfere with slavery in the states, that whatever may be the power of the government relative to slavery in the territories, etc., it is no ground for dissolution of the Union; that it is not expedient to amend the Constitution at this time. A government without power to maintain itself is not worthy to be preserved. He, however, withdrew the resolutions in view of the consideration of the report of the Committee of thirty-three.

Gentlemen on the democratic side earnestly asked for a vote on them, Mr. Burnett (Ky.) saying he was not afraid to vote.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Corwin's report on the crisis.

Mr. Corwin (Ohio) said, thirty years since he took his seat here, as a Representative from Ohio. Then South Carolina declared that a certain act of Congress for the collection of the revenue was unconstitutional, and passed an ordinance absolving herself from the remainder of the Union; and now, near the termination of his natural and political life, he was again called upon to act upon measures having an application to a similar condition of affairs. He said incidentally if a state may withdraw herself from connection with the other states, it does not follow, that if she did not choose to avail herself of the benefits conferred by the Union, that every vital law to the existence of the Union and necessary to the carrying out of all the aims of the Union may not be enforced without disturbing the peace of the state. He proceeded to show that the passage of personal liberty bills cannot possibly have any effect on the rights of southern men, and argued that the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves depends upon the Courts of the United States, and as such law has been declared constitutional, it follows that such law is paramount to any laws of a state, or the confiscation of a state; therefore, such state laws are effete and null. It is the duty of every free state to suppress any publication intended to be circulated in the South with intent to create domestic insurrection and punish the author thereof. Every society has a right to protect its own life, whether menaced by the dagger or otherwise. The newspaper press and the orators of the South have magnified fifty or one hundred time the imaginary dangers to be apprehended from the Republican Administration, not however from anything that this party has avowed, but because they fear a wicked design in the election of Lincoln so as to amendments of the Constitution to the injury of the South relative to slavery. This was absurd. There are now fifteen slave and eighteen free states. To have power to amend there must be twelve more free states in order to procure the necessary two-thirds, and besides three-fourth of the states must be secured. Hence there is no cause for fear on this point. The committee proposes an amendment making any change on the slavery question dependent on the action of every state. What more is necessary or can be demanded. He described at length the condition of the territories, showing that a large portion of them are unfitted for slaves. The North was not to be blamed for the climate and pastures, and other advantages of free labor. Slavery is already established in New Mexico. Why not then let that territory, where there is the only probability of establishing slavery south of 36° 30', come into the Union as a state, thus taking away forever this fire brand of slavery in the Territories? He would trust the people of that territory to form a state constitution. As to the apprehension, that the Republicans intend to invade southern institutions, he had already shown there was no cause for alarm. But it was known that the minds of his southern brethren were disturbed, and therefore the Committee had submitted such measures as would prevent such wrong, even if any be hereafter contemplated from any source. In conclusion, he alluded to the Liberal party in Mexico, whose efforts to establish constitutional law are now likely to be crowned with success. They had followed our example and imitated our institutions, but by our present political condition, we said to them in effect: Turn back, ye foolish Mexicans, ye are wrong. He had only intimated the motives which had influenced him and the Committee. If these difficulties were not removed, he would not attempt to lift the curtain on the future, and the consequences which might follow from the unhappy delusion now prevalent.

Mr. Millson (Va.) presumed that no man wants to discontinue the Union as the Constitution made it. Perhaps the worst sign of the day is the levity with which disunion seems to be regarded by many. The first thing to be understood is what is to be settled. Is it the election of Lincoln in the present state of the country that is to be adjusted? He had been asked in Virginia should she submit to Lincoln. He had replied no, never. It is Lincoln that must submit to Virginia, because he must discharge the duties imposed by Virginia and other states, who, in framing the Constitution, limited the power to be exercised. Whoever receives a majority of the electoral votes must, under the Constitution, be President. He saw nothing in the Personal Liberty bills to justify a dissolution of the Union. There was a disposition in northern legislatures now to strike these from the statute books. But the South, it was said, apprehended danger in the future. The territorial question, however, is already settled by existing laws, settled by the Constitution and by the Supreme Court, and settled in favor of the South. He therefore supposed that no danger threatens from this source, and there was no justification for hurrying into disunion. He would, as a state-rights man, defend all the rights of his state. She could throw away her rights and commit suicide, but he would maintain her rights, welfare, and safety. Commerce, industry, peace and considerations at home and abroad, in short, all the inestimable blessings and benefits secured to her by the Constitution. If combined powers should attempt to take from him his state, he would defend her as he would defend himself to the last, and these are the state rights which some state rights men want her to throw away, if only to show her right to do so. As to South Carolina, instead of escaping from the Union, he would have her call a convention of her people, and let them make known her grievances and her purpose to withdraw. But having withdrawn she is not to be coerced in any form. Call a convention, meeting on equal terms and let it determine what shall be done relative to the seceding states. South Carolina misguided, as he believed she is, is still one of the original authors of the Constitution. Congress were but the creatures of the states, inferior to South Carolina, and may not act on their will in defiance of a sovereign mandate emanating from that state. During his remarks, he expressed his admiration of the temper and tone of the whole of Mr. Corwin's speech, but while there was much of the speech of which he approved, he regretted he was under the necessity of dissenting from one of his positions. He said he was opposed to the admission of New Mexico, for reasons wholly disconnected with the sectional controversy. She was not capable of occupying such a position. He could not vote for the bill reported by the committee relative to the rendition of fugitive slaves without some amendments. He favored an amendment to the Constitution as the committee recommend to place slavery in the states beyond Congressional control. He regretted that additional constitutional guarantees had not been suggested as the times require them. If the Republicans do not consent to the settlement of the present difficulties, the patriotism of the American people, North and South, will compel them, not for the benefit of either section, and for the common interest and general welfare. He expressed an earnest hope that the Union may yet be preserved and the seceding states restored to their former positions. Adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Albany, Jan. 21.—The attendance was light. The bill to make an appropriation to redeem the state stock secured to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad was reported avorably.

Assembly.

The House was rather slimly attended.

Mr. Pierce reported favorably the bill to prevent aiding and abetting enemies of the Republic, and moved that it be the special order for Wednesday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Pierce also reported favorably the bill to provide for the better enrolment and discipline of the militia.

Mr. Robinson moved to make a report from the Committee on Federal Relations. It was made the special order in committee of the whole in the House on Tuesday evening, and to hold a session for that purpose.

Messrs. Rice, Perry, Benedict and H. Smith endeavored to postpone the consideration of the report. H. Smith moved to lay the subject on the table, which was lost by a vote of 31 to 47, and Mr. Robinson's motion was adopted, 49 to 17.

Mr. Turner moved for a select Committee of five to inquire into the sufferings of the people of Kansas, and report to the House. Adopted.

Virginia Legislature.

Richmond, Jan. 21.—The secession ordinance of Alabama was read in the Senate today, and ordered to be printed.

Both Houses have adopted a reply to the commissioners, to the effect that the Legislature is unable to make a definite response to Alabama until after the action of the State Convention.

Nothing else of importance was transacted.

North Carolina Legislature.

Raleigh N. C., Jan. 21.—To-day the bill providing for a State Convention passed a second reading in the House, and comes up again tomorrow for the final reading.

Mr. Lincoln and the National Difficulties.

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch from Springfield, Ill., to the *Republican*, says that Congressmen Kellogg arrived there on Saturday night, and is in conference with Mr. Lincoln. His object is supposed to be in reference to a compromise of the national difficulties. It is believed that the Republicans with Mr. Lincoln's sanction will propose holding a National Convention and restoration of the old Missouri line to California.

More Volunteers.

Watertown, Jan. 21.—Brigadier-General S. D. Hungerford, commanding the sixteenth Brigade, fourth Division of the New York State Militia, has signified his willingness to respond with his command, comprising Jefferson and Lewis counties, whenever required to uphold the Union, enforce the laws, and punish treason.

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Numerous applications continue to be made by postmasters in the seceding states for supplies of postage. Before the orders are filled an affirmative response is necessary to the question whether they do now and will continue to hold themselves responsible to the government in conformity to the existing laws for all the postal revenues received by them. The orders have been filled accordingly, the postmasters following the example of the Charleston postmaster. Thus far postal communication with the South continues uninterrupted.

Judge Greenwood still has the tender of the Secretaryship of the Interior under consideration.

The Post Office at Pensacola was abolished to-day, the mail service discontinued, and the Postmasters throughout the country directed by the Post Office Department to send all letters addressed to Pensacola to the Dead Letter Office. This course is in consequence of the interuption of the mails by the Florida authorities.

The capitol police force has been doubled by the direction of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, not because they thought this increase necessary, but in consequence, it is said, to quiet apprehensions in other quarters, that an attempt may be made to seize the capitol. The force altogether is only about 12