THE NEW YORK SUN.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1861.

THE President-elect arrives in this city to-morrow afternoon, and our citizens will have an opportunity to take an observation of the plain, homespun personage upon whose shoulders rests the most fearful crisis of a great nation's existence. Unless given over at last of the Divine mercy, the threatened republic will find that its prepared defences were hidden in their simple, unpromising, but not unperforming, good neighbor, of Springfield, Illinois. Upon this Supreme mercy, which we verily believe has a man for the hour, we rest our hopes of what Mr. LINCOLN may prove to be, quite as much as upon any specific evidence yet afforded. It is a strange reflection, impressively illustrating the childish helplessness of man, in his most majestic national capacity, that the most enlightened, free and powerful thirty millions of men on earth, are now fixing an anxious and almost imploring gaze upon one of their own obscure and undistinguished fellows—undistinguished save by inscrutable Providence—and hanging upon his lips as if he were a god, for the slightest word that may afford augury of salvation from apprehended national destruction!

But there are, thus far, hopeful indications of the coming man, in the little we have seen of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The singularly small amount of self-revelation that he has given since his nomination for the Presidency, in other words, his great power of cool reserve—is itself one of the best of these indications. Another, equally significant, is the perfect identity, in all his broad, shrewd western rusticity of style, between *President* LINCOLN, and good Neighbor LINCOLN of Springfield aforetime. Elevation and consequence evidently make not the faintest impression on his nerves; proving that the great office is not too much for him, in one sense at least. Any man might be excused for speaking with some restraint and anxious preparation of phrase, under such circumstances; but Mr. LINCOLN appears, before the excited national audience, as much at his ease as if seated on a rail of his own splitting, discussing the state of the nation with a fellow farmer. Indeed he carries his ease so far as to seem more appropriate for that attitude than for the one he is in. It is worthy also of note, that no careful hand of a prompting political mentor appears in his speeches. He is his own man, at all events, and will be no puppet of a cabinet masterspirit, nor implement of faction, caucus or cabal.

The working people of America have a great stake in the success of the coming Administration. If it proves equal to the emergency, it will be perhaps the greatest demonstration of the ability of the working classes to generate real statesmen, and to rule the world, that has ever been exhibited, and will extinguish once more, for America at least, the assumption that erudite schooling, fastidious culture, and diplomatic manners, are important to the greatest ends and offices of human life.

Liberty Suppressed in South Carolina.

THERE is an Election District in South Carolina to which somebody gave the name of *Liberty*, and the name was recognized and known in the Constitution as the *Liberty* District. But since South Carolina has withdrawn from the free government of the United States, she has, by Legislative enactment, abolished *Liberty*, as inconsistent with her sovereign and independent position. The Constitution has been amended by the following solemn resolve of the Legislature:

Be it enacted, That the Election District declared and known in the Constitution by the name of "*Liberty*," shall be hereafter known and recognized by the name of "Marion."

Routes in Danger.

Petitions are being presented to the Massachusetts Legislature, from the interior of the state, for the removal of the seat of Government from Boston. The alleged opposition to freedom of speech, and acts of mob violence perpetrated upon citizens in that city is urged as sufficient reason for the step.

The Crisis—Facts and Rumors.

The post office at Pensacola had not only been discontinued by the department, but mails to that office, and that of Warrington, adjacent, have also been discontinued. Dispatches from Pensacola report everything quiet, and add that some of the officers of the Wyandotte had invited some of the seceders to visit the vessel, as also Fort Pickens; but when they appeared at the latter place, Lieut. SLEMMER informed them that he had strict orders to admit no one. The best informed military men say that 5,000 men cannot take the fort.

A fracas occurred on Friday night at the National Hotel, Washington, between Hon. Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, and Mr. MEDILL, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*. The parties were conversing together relative to the recently published and alleged scandalous and unfair letter of MEDILL'S, professing to give a report of KELLOGG'S speech, when the latter, becoming exasperated, attacked MEDILL, knocking him down. MEDILL'S cries of "Take the man off," brought assistance, and the parties were separated before serious damage was done.

WM. HEMPHILL JONES, who went South, as the Special Agent of the Treasury Department, to try and save revenue cutters at the South from seizure by the Secessionists, has returned from New Orleans. He is preparing his report to Secretary DIX. He says that the people of the South are wild with excitement and madness. He lays all the blame to the Collector of New Orleans and the officers of the cutter Robert McCLELLAND, which was the best cutter in the service. He thinks all the states will be back in a short time, with perhaps, the exception of South Carolina, which will probably come back in the end. He was treated well there with one or two exceptions. He thinks DAVIS and STEPHENS will favor reconstruction, and have been elected with that purpose. The news of Gen. DIX'S order to him by telegraph, published recently, created most intense excitement in New Orleans and Mobile.

Army and Navy News.

On Saturday the U. S. steam gunboat Crusader, arrived at this port from Havana and Key West. The Crusader is not at present to be put out of commission, but any slight repairs she may need will be effected. Annexed is a list of her officers: Lieut. Com., JOHN N. MAFFITT; Lieutenants, JAMES M. DUNCAN, JAMES E. JEWETT, A. E. R. BENHAM; Master, R. R. WALLACE; Surgeon, J. W. H. GREENSHOW; First Assistant Engineer, J. A. GIBBS; Captain's Clerk, WM. LITTLEJOHN.

The following light draught force is now at the Brooklyn Yard waiting orders:

Vessels.	Tons.	Off. & Men.	Guns.
Mohawk	460	96	5
Crusader	350	94	4
Harriet Lane	350	92	5
Corwin	300	80	2
Bibb	320	83	2
Vixen	300	99	2
Perry	280	not manned.	6
Total	2,390	526	26

The Bibb, Vixen, and Corwin are engaged in the revenue service.

Today at the Walke Court Martial, Lieut. Bunnor will be tried for shooting a man, who gave him some insolence; or attempted an assault, while in the execution of his duty. The Court will, it is expected conclude its business this week.

The accommodations for the garrison at Fort Jefferson having been completed, the defensive preparations of that impregnable fortress are now perfect. The additional pieces of heavy ordnance which were landed a few days since have been mounted in appropriate positions, and the shot-rails filled with grape and heavy shell. Captain MEIGS says that there are not vessels nor guns enough in the whole South to take the fort. The provisions and stores on hand are sufficient for months.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE N. Y. SUN.

Foreign Intelligence.

Arrival of the Africa.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The Africa, from Liverpool on the 24 instant, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 3d, arrived here yesterday.

The ship "Mary Carson," from Charleston for Liverpool with cotton, was burnt at sea, about 300 miles east of the banks of Newfoundland. All hands were saved by the Henry Brigham, arrived at Liverpool from Savannah.

The ship Black Monster, of and from Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro, was abandoned at sea on 1st January. Crew saved, and landed at Queenstown by the S. D. Pettigrew, from Mobile.

The ship David Brown, bound from San Francisco, Oct. 11th, to Liverpool, sprung a leak when 84 days out, and foundered on the 5th of January, in lat., 28 North; long., 40 West.

The crew and passengers had not left the ship many minutes before she sank. For a period of 4 days and nights they remained together, suffering the greatest privations from cold and hunger, (having had to throw overboard the few clothes and provisions they managed to get from the ship,) when the two boats parted company. One boat, containing the first mate, Mr. DALY; Mr. HOWARD, Mr. MESGRAVE, and Mr. BYNSON, passengers; and 16 of the crew was picked up by the bark Sea Wave, from Pernambuco, which landed these at Liverpool.

The other boat, containing the captain (BERRY), Mrs. POWER, and two children, Mrs. MURRAY and child, Mrs. ENNOTT and child, Mrs. GOULDING and two children, (passengers,) the mate and the remainder of the crew is still missing.

Captain BERRY was making for the nearest West India Islands.

The English news is unimportant.

Queen VICTORIA would arrive in London on the 4th of February, preparatory to the opening of Parliament on the following day. Her Majesty would deliver her speech in person.

France.

The Emperor was to open the session of the Legislature on the 4th. His speech was awaited with considerable interest.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of France is understood to have materially increased since the date of the last return.

The Paris Bourse on the 1st was rather flat and a shade lower. Rentes closed at 67f. 95c.

Italy.

A report was current in Paris that GARIBALDI had quitted Caprera; for what point is not stated, but it was thought by some that Dalmatia was his destination.

The siege of Gaeta continued suspended, and insufficiency of means to carry it on, was one of the causes assigned.

The complete result of the elections in South Italy is not known, but out of 360 members returned 290 are favorable to a moderate policy.

Austria.

According to accounts from Vienna the Emperor of Austria has decided on giving to Venetia a new Constitution. The government of the country will be left to the Italians, and Venice to be its seat.

The Prime Primate of Hungary had addressed a circular to all the Comitats of Hungary, counseling them to avoid precipitation.

Denmark.

The great European powers have urgently requested Denmark to grant concessions to Schleswig-Holstein, and have hinted that they would by no means recognize any blockade of the German coasts which might be declared by Denmark.

Political Intelligence.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Vice President BRECKINRIDGE being sick, the Secretary called the Senators to order.

On motion of Mr. POWELL (Ky.), Mr. FOOT (Vt.) took the chair.

Mr. HALE (N. H.) said that he had been asked by the unanimous request of the Naval Committee, that the vote excusing Mr. THOMSON (N. J.) from serving on the Naval Committee be re-considered.

The vote was re-considered and Mr. THOMSON was not excused.

The resolution for printing 20,000 additional copies of the Agricultural report from the Patent office was passed.

Mr. PEARCE (Md.) reported from the Committee of Conference, on the Deficiency bill, that the Committee had agreed. One part of the agreement strikes out the Chiriqui amendment. Before the question was taken on agreeing to the report, Mr. GREEN (Mo.) called up the territorial bills for Nevada and Dacotah territories, which was the special order.

The bills were discussed until one o'clock, when the tariff bill was taken up.

The question being on Mr. SEWARD'S amendment, extending the time when duty shall be paid to three years, the effect of which is to leave the system as it is now, was, after some discussion, agreed to. Yeas 25, nays 18.

Mr. SEWARD moved to strike out all in the bill relating to the warehousing system. Agreed to.

Mr. LANE sent an amendment to be read, which he proposed to offer, which is mainly the tariff of 1846.

Mr. WADE moved to amend so as to raise the duty on flax seed from ten to fifteen cents per bushel.

Mr. POWELL moved to amend so as to make the duty on wools twenty per cent *ad valorem*. The bill provides that there shall be no duty on coarse wools.

Considerable discussion followed.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to substitute a duty of three cents per pound, which was lost; and Mr. POWELL'S amendment was then disagreed to.

Mr. POWELL moved an *ad valorem* duty on coarse wools when the price does not exceed twenty-four cents per pound.

Mr. MASON said that the bill proposed a tax on cheap cigars and allowed high priced ones comparative exemption. He moved to amend so as to reduce the duty one half on cigars.

After debate the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution that on and after Monday next the Senate meet 11 a. m. Laid over. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Mr. KELLOGG (Ill.) presented a memorial signed by 200 citizens of the district he represents, against the amendments to the Constitution lately introduced by himself.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (N. Y.) presented the proceedings of the New York Democratic Convention, signed by 650 delegates, relative to the settlement of the national difficulties. Laid on the table.

Private bills were then considered.

About twenty private bills were passed.

The amendments to the deficiency bill in controversy between the two Houses, have been settled through the Committee of Conference, the Senate receding from the appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars for carrying into effect the contract of the Navy Department with A. W. THOMPSON for certain harbor and coal privileges on the Chiriqui Isthmus. The House also adopted the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. By this the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to discontinue refining at the Mint whenever considered expedient, but leaves the price for coining as it is now.

The House passed the Senate bill to carry into effect the conventions between the United States and New Granada and Costa Rica, respectively, for the payment of the claims of our citizens for losses. The bill merely provides for the appointment of Commissioners.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Less than a dozen members were present. Some of the pages occupied seats, so as to make a respectable exhibition of auditors. Forty listeners were in the galleries.

The Capitol was brilliantly illuminated, at an expense of one hundred dollars per hour for gaslight.

Messrs. SOMES, of Maine; BURNHAM, of Connecticut, and WALDRON, of Michigan, made speeches against the pending compromises, and the extension of slavery. Adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE—Senate.

Albany, Feb. 16.—The squabble between the committee for the reception of the President elect and Governor MORGAN was brought up in the Senate this morning, immediately after the presentation of petitions, by Mr. SPINOLA, who moved to discharge the Committee of Reception from further service.

Debate followed, Messrs. COLVIN, GRANT and SPINOLA attacking the action of the chairman of the Legislative Committee and the Governor, for making, as they alleged, a party affair of the President's reception so as to keep Mr. LINCOLN snugly among the Republican politicians, while the whole people desired to do him honor.

Mr. SPINOLA said, that according to the programme of the Governor's dinner table, published in the papers at the time of the dinner to the Prince of Wales, only twenty-four persons could be seated, and he wanted to know what chance the members of the Legislature would have.

Mr. HAMMOND said that they could go to the second table. He moved that the Legislative Committee provide suitable apartments at the same hotel, and that the Legislature meet him on his arrival in the city and escort him to his quarters, welcome him to the Capitol, and tender him the hospitalities of the state, as best suits his inclination.

The chairman of the committee presented the programme as published in the *Evening Journal*, as that recommended by the committee.

Mr. HAMMOND'S amendment was adopted.

Assembly.

Immediately after reading the *Journal* this morning, Mr. BALL, on privilege, brought before the House the action of the Committee on the reception of Mr. LINCOLN, and justified the action of the Chairman of the two Committees, who had refused to give a Legislative dinner, and agreed that Mr. LINCOLN should dine with Governor MORGAN.

Mr. BEAGEN, in a humorous and lengthy speech, gave an alleged history of the proceedings of the Committees, declaring they had been, from the first taken under the Executive wing, and that Gov. MORGAN had controlled the action of the Committee and claimed possession of the President elect. During his remarks, Mr. BENEDICT was repeatedly called to order; but continued to expose the squabbles of the Committee and the Governor.

Mr. PROVOST also spoke against the action of the Chairman of the Committee and the Governor.

After a scene unprecedented in the Chamber, the matter was dropped, the understanding being that the Committee would yet make a majority report, adverse to the plan of the Chairman.

The Annual Appropriation bill occupied the balance of the session in committee of the whole until one o'clock.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 16.—According to rumor, the debate today in the Peace Conference was of an exciting character among the southern and northern extremists. Another ineffectual effort was made to admit reporters.

An additional company of cavalry arrived in the city today.

Representative NUELACK, of Indiana, has been nominated by the President for Chief Justice of Nebraska.

The Virginia State Convention.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 16.—The Virginia State Convention re-assembled today. Mr. MAYO introduced resolutions, declaring that Virginia is devoted in her attachment to the Union, and will make any sacrifice consistent with her honor to restore and maintain it, but she protests against coercion, and is determined not to submit to any administration or government in which her rights are assailed, or not fully protected, and that if the Union cannot be restored on terms honorable to all its component parts, then it shall be divided. Messrs. MORSON and CARLILE introduced resolutions of a similar character.

Mr. LEAKE introduced resolutions declaring that if the Federal Government shall undertake forcibly to retake the forts in the seceding states, Virginia will regard it as an invasion of the rights of the southern states, and that if the Government undertake to collect duties in the seceded states, Virginia will regard such acts as coercion, and is hereby pledged to resistance with all the means in her power.

Mr. RICHARDS introduced resolutions declaring that the compact between the states has been repeatedly violated and repudiated by the North, and therefore, that it is not binding on the other parties thereto; that the peaceable withdrawal of the southern states is justifiable; that we will resist the coercion of such states; that it is the duty of the North at once to concede such guarantees as will prevent a recurrence of our wrongs and secure our equal rights; that a failure to do this will be as evidence of indifference or hostility, alike fatal to our peace and prosperity; that in view of these truths we demand speedy security for our rights; that in default of which we will dissolve our connection with those who first wantonly wrong us, and then obstinately persevere in the injury, and that Virginia be forthwith put in a condition of defence.

Mr. FUGUENOT introduced resolutions declaring that while Virginia has a high appreciation of the blessings intended to be secured by the Constitution and the Union, and will do much and forbear much to perpetuate them, she still feels bound to declare that identity of interests would demand and receive the interposition of all her military strength to resist any attempt to coerce the southern states; that Virginia hopes and believes that by prudent measures of conciliation on the part of the government and a just appreciation of our present difficulties, some measures of compromise may be adopted which will restore peace, friendship and union to every section.

All of the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

There was considerable debate touching national matters.

Governor WISE reiterated his policy of fighting in the Union and counselled speedy action.

Mr. MOORE, of Rock Ridge, opposed haste. He would not be driven by the North, or dragged by the cotton states, who acted without consulting Virginia. He was opposed to coercion, but if they seceded states chose to assault the forts, let them take the consequences.

Mr. CARLILE contended that the Government had never yet attempted the coercion of the South, and that when it was done the people would resist.

Mr. Lincoln's Progress.

Buffalo, Feb. 16.—The joint committees from the municipal bodies and the citizens of Philadelphia reached Cleveland last night bearing an engrossed document tendering Mr. LINCOLN the hospitalities of that city. They returned this morning with his written acceptance.

The President elect and his party were accompanied from Cleveland to this place by a large number of prominent politicians of northern Ohio.

The train stopped at Willoughby, Painesville, Geneva, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Erie, Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, at all of which places large crowds were assembled, and Mr. LINCOLN was received with great and constantly increasing enthusiasm.

At Geneva, Ohio, he was addressed briefly by one of the crowd, who exhorted him to stand by the constitution and the cause of liberty.

At Girard station several baskets of splendid fruit and flowers were presented to the Presidential family. No little sensation was produced at this point by the unexpected apparition on the train of HORACE GREELEY, equipped with a valise and his well-known red and blue blankets. He was at once conducted into the car of the President, who came forward to greet him. He got off again at Erie, after traveling about twenty miles with the company.

After dinner at Erie, Mr. LINCOLN addressed the people, excusing himself for not expressing his opinions on the existing questions of the day. He trusted that when the time for speaking should come he should find it necessary to say nothing not in accordance with the Constitution, together with the interests of the people of the whole country.

At Dunkirk, while addressing the people, Mr. LINCOLN grasping the staff of the American flag, under the folds of which he stood, announced his intention to stand by that flag, and asked them to stand by him as long as he should do so.

Buffalo, Feb. 16.—On arriving at Buffalo, Mr. LINCOLN was met at the door of the car by a deputation of citizens, headed by MILLARD FILLMORE, between whom and himself a hearty greeting passed.

A thick crowd had been allowed to await the arrival of the train in the depot, so that but a narrow passage could be kept open by the few soldiers and policemen detailed to protect the President. He had hardly left his car, and, after heartily shaking hands with Mr. FILLMORE, made a few steps towards the door, when the crowd made a rush, and overpowering the guard, pressed upon him and party with a perfect furor. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Major HUNTER, of the President's escort, had his arm dislocated. The President elect was safely got out of the depot only by the desperate efforts of those immediately around him.

Arriving at the American Hotel, Mr. LINCOLN was welcomed in a brief speech by acting Mayor BIRDS, to which he responded as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mayor and fellow citizens of Buffalo and the State of New York:—I am here to thank you briefly for this grand reception given to me, not personally, but as the representative of our great and beloved country. (Cheers.) Your worthy Mayor has been pleased to mention in his address to me the fortunate and agreeable journey which I have had from home, (only it is rather a circuitous route for political ends). I am very happy that he was enabled in truth to congratulate myself and company on that fact. It is true, we have had nothing thus far to mar the pleasure of the trip. We have not been met alone by those who assisted in giving the election to me, I say not alone, but by the whole population of the country through which we have passed. This is as it should be. Had the election fallen to any other of the distinguished candidates instead of myself, under popular circumstances, to say the least, it would have been proper for all citizens to have greeted him as you now greet me. It is evidence of the devotion of the whole people, the Union, and the perpetuity of the liberties of this country. (Cheers.) I am unwilling, on any occasion that I should be so meanly thought of as to have it supposed for a moment that these demonstrations are tendered to me personally. They are tendered to the country, to the institutions of the country, and to the perpetuity of the liberties of the country for which these institutions were made and created. Your worthy Mayor has thought fit to express the hope that I may be able to relieve the country from the present, or, I should say the threatened, difficulties. I am sure I bring a heart true to the work. (Tremendous applause.) For the ability to perform it I must trust in that Supreme Being who has never forsaken this favored land through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people. Without that assistance I shall surely fail; with it I cannot fail. When we speak of threatened difficulties to the country, it is natural that it should be expected that something should be said by myself with regard to particular measures. Upon more mature reflection, however—and others will agree with me—that when it is considered that these difficulties are without precedent, and never have been acted upon by any individual situated as I am, it is most proper I should wait and see the developements, and get all the light possible, so that when I do speak authoritatively I may be as near right as possible. (Cheers.) When I shall speak authoritatively I hope to say nothing inconsistent with the constitution, the Union, the rights of all the states, of each state and of each section of the country, and not to disappoint the reasonable expectations of those who have confided to me their votes. In this connection allow me to say that you, as a portion of the great American people, need only to maintain your composure, stand up to your sober convictions of right, to your obligations to the Constitution, and to act in accordance with those sober convictions, and the clouds which now arise in the horizon will be dispelled, and we shall have a bright and glorious future, and when this generation has passed away, tens of thousands will inhabit this country where only thousands inhabit it now. I do not propose to address you at length; I have no voice for it. Allow me again to thank you for this magnificent reception, and bid you farewell.

Mr. LINCOLN spoke with the utmost difficulty, being so hoarse from his frequent efforts as to be scarcely able to make himself heard.

Although somewhat exhausted, Mr. LINCOLN is in good spirits. This evening he is holding a levee at the American Hotel.

Mrs. LINCOLN and the family continue in good health.

The German Leidertafel serenade him to night.

The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Union, directly opposite the American Hotel, had displayed a large banner upon which were the words "We will pray for you."

THE PROGRAMME OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

The following schedule shows the arrivals and departures in and from the various localities the President elect and party will visit on their journey to New York:—

SUNDAY, Feb. 17.—Remain at Buffalo.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.—Leave Buffalo at six A. M., and arrive at Albany at three P. M.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.—Leave Albany at ten A. M., and arrive at New York at three P. M.

Thursday, Feb. 21.—Leave New York at nine A. M., and arrive at Trenton at 12 M.; leave Trenton at half past two P. M., and arrive at Philadelphia at four P. M.

Friday, Feb. 22.—Leave Philadelphia at nine A. M., and arrive at Harrisburgh at one P. M.

Saturday, Feb. 23.—Leave Harrisburgh at nine A. M., and arrive at Baltimore at one P. M.; leave Baltimore at three P. M., and arrive at Washington at half past four P. M.

MR. LINCOLN IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. LINCOLN has decided to stop at the Astor House while in the metropolis.

Buffalo, Feb. 17.—Mr. LINCOLN attended the Unitarian church this morning with Ex President FILLMORE, and subsequently dined with him.

Special train leaves for Albany to-morrow morning at 5.45. Five of Gov. MORGAN'S staff, and Mr. SCRANTON, Mayor of Rochester, and Chairman of the Rochester Committee, join the party here. Mr. GREELY arrived here this morning.

The Southern Congress.

Montgomery, Feb. 16.—A number of model flags were presented and referred.

A bill was reported from the committee relative to citizenship, prescribing uniform rules of naturalization. It was read only by caption. Applications were made for patents and copyrights. Referred.

The rest of the business was transacted in secret session.

Michigan and the Peace Convention.

Detroit, Feb. 16.—The joint resolutions, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to oppose any amendments to the Constitution, recognizing the right of property in men, or recognizing the extension of slavery into territory now free, were adopted in the House of Representatives yesterday by a strict party vote. Subsequently, the resolutions empowering Senators CHANDLER and BINGHAM to represent Michigan in the Peace Convention were lost by ayes 40; nays 24.

General Telegraph.

Terrible Tragedy.

Fort Smith, Ark. Feb. 15.—A terrible tragedy curred in this city last night. A party of five Overland Mail and Little Rock coach drivers entered the grocery of a German named HAGER, and commenced quarrelling; pistols were drawn on both sides; the barkeeper, named BURGUNE, was shot through the heart, and died instantly. HAGER received a shot in the forehead, and died at 8 o'clock this morning. Three of the drivers, GEORGE BENNETT, MATT ELLIS and PERRY FARMER, are under arrest, and guarded by a company of military. The other two escaped. Intense excitement exists among the citizens. The prisoners are now undergoing an examination before the Mayor. They will undoubtedly be hanged today.

Fort Smith, Feb. 16.—As the trial of the prisoners, for the murder of HAGER and BURGUNE, was drawing to a close yesterday, a mob entered the Justice's office and demanded the prisoners for the purpose of lynching them. One of the prisoners, named PERRY FARMER, broke from custody and attempted to escape. He was immediately fired upon and instantly killed. The crowd then secured the remaining prisoners and made for a place of execution, but, before they could carry out their design, the authorities interfered and secured the prisoners and lodged them in Greenwood jail. The excitement, in regard to the affairs, still continues and is intense.

The Anderson Fugitive Slave Case.

Hamilton, C. W., Feb. 16.—The final decision in the case of ANDERSON, the fugitive slave, was given today. The Court sustained the decision of the Queen's Bench on the question of law, and was unanimous in discharging the prisoner on a technicality in the commitment. ANDERSON is therefore set at liberty. Great joy is manifested, especially among the colored population.

The Great Western Railway Traffic.

Hamilton, C. W. Feb. 16.—The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday was $42,000; an increase of over $9,000 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

The Sufferings in Kansas.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—W. F. ARNY publishes today a petition from the legislature of Kansas, now in session, setting forth the suffering people of Kansas as gratefully acknowledging the liberality of the people in furnishing food and clothing for the destitute, and asking appropriations for the purpose of buying one hundred thousand bushels of spring wheat and a sufficiency of corn in time for spring planting.

Mr. ARNY says:—I have just returned from Kansas, and have with me statistics taken from reports of Township Committees, who have applied for relief at Atchison, who show 223 townships, with 47,000 destitute persons. In my trip of ten days, in the interior of Kansas, I found over 70 teamsters, with frozen feet or hands, several of whom, it is feared, will lose their feet. Teams are reduced to skin and bones, too weak for long journeys South and West, and unless Legislative aid is furnished, hundreds will perish for want of food.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 16.—The bill to commute the tax of the Pennsylvania Railroad passed the House this morning by a vote of 75 to 22.

The Freshet at Albany.

Albany, Feb. 16, 10 *P. M.*—Our docks are still submerged to the depth of several feet. The water has receded very slowly, and to night is rising again. It is now raining in torrents, and should the storm continue we shall have a greater freshet than ever.

Fire at New Haven.

New Haven, Feb. 17.—The daily morning *News* office took fire last night. The materials, except the press, were destroyed; insured. The building was saved.

THE Treasurer of the New York Kansas Relief Committee reports $15,141 09 received during the last week.

CITY NEWS.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The peculiar state of the country at this time will render the 22d instant an occasion of uncommon interest. Among the proceedings already fixed upon, is a grand parade of the military companies. The line of the Fifty-fifth Regiment will be formed on Chambers street, east of Broadway, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The non-commissioned staff, pioneers, band and drum corps, will report to the Adjutant at 1½ o'clock P. M. Capt. A. S. WOLFF will detail his command for special duty at Lafayette Hall. The Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixty-Ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments will also parade. The Eighth Regiment will form in Seventeenth street, the right resting on Broadway. The Washington Rifles will form in Great Jones street. The Seventy-first Regiment will parade in Bond street, the right on Broadway. The Twelfth Regiment will form its line in Fifth avenue. The Seventh Regiment will form in Lafayette Place, right resting on Fourth street. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Mayor will review the military in front of the City Hall.

The following order from the Commander-in-Chief, was received by Major-Gen. SANDFORD on Saturday afternoon last:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1861.

Special Orders, No. 18.

The Commander-in-Chief, in conformity with the patriotic and Union loving sentiments of the people of New York, directs Major-General SANDFORD, commanding the First Division of the New York State Militia, to parade his Division on the 22d instant, in honor of the anniversary of the birth-day of the Father of his Country.

And for the further proper observance of the day, and in commemoration of its cherished associations, and of the teachings of the immortal WASHINGTON, Major-General SANDFORD will order the firing of a salute of five hundred guns, from WASHINGTON'S Headquarters, the Battery.

J. MEREDITH READ, JR.,
Adjutant General.

The Division line will form on 14th street, right resting on Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M.

POLICEMEN TO APPEAR ALWAYS IN UNIFORM.—On Saturday a resolution passed by the Police Commissioners, directing the attention of the Superintendent to the practice of captains, serjeants and policemen appearing in public in citizens' clothes; and ordering the Superintendent to enforce the rule which compels officers to appear in uniform at all times, whether on duty or not.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS.—Mr. JOHN SLOWEY, formerly Health Warden of the Tenth Ward, has been appointed to the office of Superintendent of Markets, rendered vacant by the removal of JAMES LEVING.

MR. KENNEDY APPEALS TO THE COURTS.—It was reported on Friday that Superintendent KENNEDY had surrendered the ammunition and arms seized by the police, as the contraband goods were about to be shipped on board the steamships Huntsville and Monticello, a few days since. A writ of replevin was served upon Mr. KENNEDY on Saturday morning; but instead of retreating from the position which he had assumed with regard to the shipment of articles contraband of war from this port, the Superintendent said he would avail himself of the three days which the law allows, and then make answer. The Minie rifles and boxes of ammunition, in the meantime, are stored in the State Arsenal. It is thought that Messrs. BLATCHFORD, SEWELL & GRISWOLD, the attorneys for Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., will find our Superintendent of Police a tough customer to deal with. He expressed his determination to hold the goods, seized by the police force, until some legal process is found to compel him to deliver them.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE MEETING.—The friends of the Christian Sabbath held a public meeting last evening at Irving Hall, corner of Irving Place and 15th street, Mr. NORMAN WHITE in the chair. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The proceedings were opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. LATHROP, followed by singing. Mr. WHITE made a few remarks, giving a historical outline of the Sabbath observance movement.

Mr. R. S. COXE, Secretary, then read the report. It declared that in this city "public sentiment in favor of an orderly Sabbath is more unanimous than before for a generation. The grosser forms of profanation have been suppressed, and the outward observance of the Sabbath is more general than at any recent period of our history. The report referred to the suppression of Sunday theatres, the liquor traffic, gambling, &c., on the Sabbath. As an evidence of the effect of closing the liquor stores on the Sabbath, the fact was given that while the total number of arrests for the various forms of disorder and crime on Sundays, the last 18 months, (from August 1st, 1859, to February 1st, 1861,) have been 10,483; those for Tuesdays, during the same period, amounted to 15,503; showing an excess of arrests on Tuesdays over Sundays, of 5,020. But previous to the movement for closing the Sunday dram shops, the Sunday arrests exceeded those of the Tuesdays of the corresponding period of 18 months, by an average of 25 per cent.

At the close of the report, speeches were made by the Hon. J. W. BEEKMAN, Rev. H. D. GAGE and Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK. An interesting letter was read from the Rev. Dr. SPRING, warmly endorsing the Sabbath movement.

THE STREET PEDLARS AGAIN.—A large number of street pedlars called at the Mayor's office on Saturday, complaining of being stopped by the police, and seeking relief, but with no more success than their predecessors. Among them was one old woman, nearly 70 years of age, cleanly dressed, and bearing a small basket containing several apples and oranges, a few strings of shoe laces, and one paper of pins, the whole stock being liberally appraised, amounting to about 15 cents. She also made complaint of being rudely assaulted by a policeman, and taken before the magistrate sitting at one of the up town Police Courts, by whom she was released instantly.

SALUTE AT THE NAVY YARD.—A national salute was fired at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn on Saturday morning in recognition of the U. S. steamship Crusader, which arrived early in the morning from Pensacola, by way of Havana. Her officers and crew are reported to be well.

SAILING OF TROOPS.—Information from the War Department, received here on Saturday morning states that the troops that embarked from Governor's Island on Friday, are mainly destined for Forts Washita, Arbuckle, and Cobb, in Texas, which were reported by telegraph early in the week to be in danger of an attack from the secessionists. The remaining recruits will leave Governor's Island next week, and be taken to Florida. An army officer states that it is General SCOTT'S intention to withdraw the Government forces from Texas, and let that state take care of herself if she finally decides to secede.

BOOTS FOR MAJOR ANDERSON.—They are called back strap military boots. They are mounted with a suitable pair of spurs. They were manufactured by Mr. LORIN BROOKS, No. 188 Fulton street, at an actual cost of over $36. The price of such boots is $40. To Major ANDERSON they are intended as a tribute of respect, because he is a brave, faithful, Union-loving man—determined to do his duty to the Union and the Constitution, in obedience to the orders of his Government, to the last extremity.

A coward or a traitor could not buy these boots at *any price*. Gold would not buy them for such miscreants. There would not be enough of it.

Mr. BROOKS will sell the best of boots to Democrats, Republicans and Union men—who go for the Constitution and the Union.

He has none *poor* enough for Secessionists. He will not deal with those of no "understandings." He would not mind *sacrificing* a few pair of his stoutest to traitors—vigorously applied in the rear.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION OF THE FREE ACADEMY.—The Junior class of the Free Academy gave their annual exhibition, on Saturday evening last, in Irving Hall. The house was densely filled, and the exercises were throughout of a highly interesting character. The orations and poems were interspersed with music by DODWORTH'S band.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION AND CONCERT.—A gymnastic exhibition and concert came off at BRADY'S Seventh Regiment Gymnasium on Saturday evening last. GRAFULA'S Seventh Regiment Band supplied the music, and a large number of amateur gymnasts present went through a variety of feats of strength and agility.

Fires, Accidents, Casualties, &c.

FIRE IN SEVENTH AVENUE.—At half past 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, while Mrs. HEGINS, residing on the first floor of No. 280 Seventh ave., was temporarily absent from the room, a little girl about three years of age, by some means came in possession of some matches and set fire to the bedclothes in the bedroom.

When the mother came up-stairs she found the room filled with smoke and fire issuing from the bedroom. The father was lying asleep in the front room, and was awakened by the cries of the child. The alarm was promptly rung, and one stream of water from a fire engine sufficed to subdue the flames, but not without drenching that floor and the adjoining basement beneath.

Mrs. HEGINS' damage will probably amount to about $150, not insured. The sugar store is occupied by C. DAUMAN, whose damage, by water only, will be about $100, also uninsured. The house is owned by C. E. LEONARD, and is damaged probably to the extent of $200, fully insured.

FIRE IN EAST 15TH ST.—On Saturday evening, about 12 o'clock, a fire of mysterious origin broke out in the cellar of the tenement house No. 254 East 15th street, owned by HENRY BELNE. The flames were extinguished before any great damage was done.

FIRE IN WEST 13TH ST.—Yesterday morning an accidental fire broke out in the conservatory attached to the dwelling-house No. 84 West 13th street. The premises were damaged about $100 before the fire was put out. No insurance.

FIRE IN PEARL STREET.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, trifling a fire occurred in the tenement house No. 517 Pearl street.

FIRE IN BAXTER STREET.—A fluid lamp burst in the tenement house No. 68 Baxter street, about 8 o'clock, last evening, setting the premises on fire. The flames were soon extinguished.

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. JACOB SCHWARTZ, of No. 212 Waverley Place, found a female infant in a sink in his Yard, on Friday night. It was taken to the 9th Ward Station House, where an inquest was held. Verdict, "Congestion of brain." Mr. GEORGE M. CLARK found, in a vacant lot, between 5th and 6th ave., near 48th st., a dead infant, in a segar box. Officer DE LA MUNT, of the 19th Ward, took the body to the Police Station, and a Coroner was notified.

A CHILD FATALLY SCALDED.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on Saturday, at No. 408 West 16th st., upon the body of MARY REARDON, aged 3 years, who was fatally scalded on Friday by accidentally falling into a large kettle of boiling water. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—PATRICK FARLEY, baggage master at the Hudson River Railroad Depot in Thirty-first street, was cr