THE WEEKLY SUN

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861.

THE skies brighten apace. Two good day's works were done in Washington, Thursday and the day before. If all has not been done that might be desired, we have the consolation of feeling assured that nothing has been done in panic, cowardice or haste, to be regretted hereafter. There remains just one practicable and salutary thing to be done this week—for the Peace Convention's amendments cannot possibly secure a two-thirds vote—and that is to pass an enabling act for the organization of the present territories into states, and with it an amendment to the Constitution properly restraining the acquisition of farther territory, and thus to abolish forever the grand subject of sectional contention. All the staunchest Republican organs themselves—those included which were all "back-bone" when the *Tribune* was pliant as an eel—go as far as this at least, with the exception only of the out-and-out abolition ultraists. We see no reason whatever, why the expiring Congress and Administration may not, by completing these adjustments, throw the gladdening effulgence of a clear sunset and a bow of promise, an arch of Union with brightening and blending hues, out of the storm-tossed clouds, across our broad and beloved land. Thus the sun of the 4th of March will rise gloriously upon a new era of peace and union, and the vital interests of the whole country, so long palsied with suspense and apprehension, will leap into instant, rush and prosperous activity.

Editorial Opinions.

SEWARD.—The *World* says:

In reviewing the losses which our army and navy have suffered in the resignation of secessionists and the treason of traitors, the closest examination will hardly find one name upon the list which the army or navy register could not well afford to spare. The men who are best acquainted with the personnel of those departments make this assertion confidently, and are even glad that secession is so thoroughly weeding out the traitors and poltroons.

It is certain, at any rate, that the loss of General Twiggs is little to be regretted. He is of a class never so few in numbers as now, whose courage is of the bull-dog stripe, and not derived from active nobility or integrity of character. A big, swaggering, drinking "brave," vulgar in his tastes and habits, he never counted for more than one in battle.

The *Times* notes in the following manner an instance of "carrying out a principle" in Louisiana:

The New Orleans papers of a recent date, notices the arrest of an individual who was suspected of having attempted to enter the United States Mint in that city at unseasonable hours. The incident is only another illustration of the countless inconsistencies into which the secessionists are continually betrayed. Undoubtedly the hapless prisoner had determined to secede from the state, and desiring to embark upon his fortune, cast off his allegiance for all pecuniary contingencies, in imitation of the example of Louisiana herself, made up his mind to appropriate whatever was left of the five or six millions which were in the Mint when the state threw off her allegiance to the Federal Government.

Had he been successful in his efforts there is no reason to believe that he would have been unwilling to pledge his honor,—certainly as good security as could be offered by any one who has broken his oath to support the United States Government,—to meet the drafts of Gov. MOORE to the full amount which he found in the vaults of the building, particularly if he were allowed to follow the example of Louisiana still further, and fulfil this obligation, or not, as the fancy seized him.

The *Evening Post* advocates strongly the bill to reduce city railroad fares, lately introduced in the State Senate by Mr. MANNERS, and urged heretofore by the Sun, in common with most of the city journals. It says truly, as we have often said before, that

The city railroad companies become rich at the public expense, and yet some of them conduct their business on the most niggardly plan, admitting passengers to a car, as they do, until it is so crowded that all comfort is at an end.

The railroad franchises belong of right to the people, and to the people only. If the privilege of a city railroad line is worth a million dollars or ten million dollars, that amount whatever it may be, is the property of the people and not of a corporation, unless, indeed, a corporation shall pay a fair equivalent. The system of cheap fare would secure to the people the perpetual enjoyment of these franchises, and would be far more beneficial than their sale, even for a large sum. Our city authorities have so many plans for robbing the treasury, that a sale would be of little benefit to the public, while the reduction of car fare would be a tangible good.

The *Commercial* urges the Legislature to abate the militia fine nuisance and swindle:

The people of this state have long suffered under this infliction, and, in this city and Brooklyn particularly, have been greatly annoyed by its operation. If petitions are necessary to prompt our legislators to action, signatures to them can be obtained by the ten thousand.

The *World* shows the awkwardness of the Common Council's reform in street-numbering. The following plan is much less objectionable.

First: let all the numbering follow the sun, from east to west. *Second*: let the odd numbers be on the right, or north side; the even numbers on the left, and south. *Third*: let the sections of the cross-streets, cut off by the alphabetical avenues, have a separate numeration. Then commence at First Avenue, with Nos. 101, 102, &c.; at Second Avenue, with Nos. 201, 202; and thus let each number of the Avenues infallibly suggest the hundred of the house-number, until the North River is reached. This method will have the extra advantage of remedying the present confusion of "east," and "west," which causes so many weary journeys to the careless and ignorant. Changes in a block will affect that block only.

The *World* is facetious over the minority report of the House Committee on the secession [correspondence, which undertook to justify the President as having done his duty to the South Carolina Commissioners in treating them as traitors ought to be treated.

It is to be feared that Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, who makes the minority report, estimates too highly the fatal effects of a perusal of Mr. BUCHANAN's literary productions.

The Crisis—Facts and Rumors.

The leading members of the Peace Convention do not expect any action of Congress. They are willing to go to the Border States upon this platform, and intend to make it a distinct issue in all approaching elections, and the basis for Union organizations. They declare openly that their states can be held in the Union, and are willing to try the question before the people.

Mr. CRITTENDEN feels entirely confident that the Virginia Convention will accept this conclusion, and adjourn without taking any further steps. He has been in free communication with the delegates, and ought to be well informed.

Mr. LINCOLN has invited Mr. CAMERON to a seat in the Cabinet. To the autograph letter from the President elect, Mr. CAMERON has responded favorably, and accepts the place. This is regarded as a most auspicious movement, and the conservatives take "heart of courage."

The *Times* reports that a gentleman who arrived in this city by the steamer Columbia, and who professed to be well informed on the subject, states that shortly after the arrival of Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS at Charleston, it was quietly arranged for him to pay a visit to Fort Sumter, which was accomplished privately. The interview is represented to have been an earnest and prolonged one, but all not immediately in the secret where left wholly to conjecture as to what took place between him and Major ANDERSON. It has, however, knowingly been given out at Charleston that there will be no fight at Fort Sumter—great stress evidently being placed upon the fact that these two old acquaintances in the army cannot be brought into bloody conflict with each other. On the other hand, it is believed that if the alleged visit had elicited any particular comfort for the great leader of the secession movement, such good news would not have been kept for private consumption merely.

Important to Shareholders and Dock Stock.

A bill has been introduced by Mr. RICE, in the Assembly, authorizing the owner or lessee of any dock or wharf, to collect and receive wharfage at the following rates, viz: For every vessel of 200 tons burden or under, that uses or makes fast to any dock or wharf, four cents per ton for each day or part of day's use of the same; and for every vessel over 200 tons, four cents per ton for the first 200 tons, and three cents per ton for each additional ton; and also authorizes a charge of ten cents per ton for each day, on all goods that shall be suffered to remain on any dock or wharf after forty-eight hours. It exempts canal boats.

A WHITE WOMAN has been sentenced to 14 months imprisonment, and fined $500, for the crime of teaching a negro to read and write.

Foreign Intelligence.

Five Days Later From Europe.

Arrival of the Canadian.

Capitulation of Gaeta

FRANCIS II. ON BOARD A FRENCH SHIP.

GARRISON PRISONERS OF WAR.

Portland, Feb. 28.—The steamship Canadian from Liverpool Feb. 14, via Londonderry 15th has arrived.

The steamship North Briton arrived at Londonderry on the 14th, and the Teutonia at Southampton on the 5th.

Great Britain.

A London letter in the Paris *Moniteur* asserts that a number of English merchants are about to present an address to the Queen praying that a negotiation be opened with France for a mutual reduction of existing armaments.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant.

The rumor was revived that Lord JOHN RUSSELL will shortly accept a peerage and a seat in the House of Lords.

A lock out of the weavers in Blackburn and vicinity was considered imminent. The cotton spinners and manufacturers in the district held a large meeting and resolved to resist the dictatorial demands of the operatives, who, in their turn, maintained their proposition with firmness.

France.

Another pamphlet, entitled France, Rome and Italy, by M. LA GUERONNIERE, was announced for publication on the 15th. The *Patrie* says, it will give a clear insight into the Imperial policy and enable Europe to judge.

The semi-official pamphlet on the same subject already published, says, in the event of French troops leaving, no other foreign power will be allowed to supply their place.

The Bourse, on the 13th, opened firm and closed flat, at 68f.40c.

The BONAPARTE-PATTERSON case was again before the French Court on the 8th. The Imperial attorney explained its leading bearings, and said the only question was, is the marriage null for the want of publication in France, and argued that this had been decided in the affirmative. The Court adjourned its judgment eight days.

Italy.

A Turin telegram of February 13th says: Gaeta will capitulate tomorrow morning. CIALDINI will occupy Mount Orlando, and all the fortifications, and after the departure of the Royal family he will occupy the city, the garrison remaining prisoners of war until Messina, and Civitella Del Tronte shall be surrendered. The King and Queen with their suite will depart on board the French ship "*Mouette*."

Despatches from Gaeta prior to the capitulation say a Capuchin Monk left there with the mission of raising an insurrection in Calabria and was arrested near Cosenza, and important papers found on him.

The city of Fiume and the surrounding district had been declared in a state of seige.

Austria.

It is said the subscriptions of the new loan exceed thirty million florins.

The Comitat of Pesth had voted an address to the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, declaring that the recent royal rescript has destroyed the confidence created by the imperial diploma of October last. The law prohibits the payment of taxes until they have been voted by the Diet, and force alone could move the citizens from the lawful ground they have taken. An unreserved return to a constitutional policy can alone save the King and country.

The Comitat of Odenburg had resolved to pay taxes as heretofore till the Diet shall have taken its resolution.

Switzerland.

A Berne telegram of the 13th says it was through the medium of the Swiss Consulate at Algeria that Mr. COBDEN proposed that Switzerland should mediate between the contending states of America. The Federal Council had declined the proposition on the ground that it was not qualified for such an office, but at the same time expressed thanks to Mr. COBDEN.

A furious gale occurred on the English coast on the 9th.

An immense number of wrecks are reported, with great loss of life, particularly on the eastern coast. The disasters to American shipping are unimportant.

In the House of Commons Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the government found it very difficult to adopt measures to protect British interests in Mexico, owing to the civil war, and they hoped the struggle would soon cease. He also said the San Juan question with America was still open, but England had made a proposition in a fair spirit, and he hoped it would be acceded to. With regard to the fugitive slave ANDERSON, the only correspondence had been a demand from America for his extradition and a simple acknowledgment of the demand.

The Great Eastern will be again ready for sea in March. Her reported destination is New York.

India and China.

The mails from Calcutta Jan. 8th, Hong Kong Dec. 31st, and Melbourne Dec. 20th had reached England.

The news from India was unimportant.

The Chinese had paid the second instalment of the indemnity.

Lord ELGIN was still at Shanghae.

The Chinese in the south disbelieved the authenticity of the treaty.

Affairs in Japan were satisfactory. No mention is made of the reported repulsion of the American Ambassador.

The New Zealanders were quiet.

Latest via Londonderry.

The *Times'* City Article of Thursday evening says:—The public were greatly astonished at the advance of the Bank rate, as there is scarcely a fact known to commercial people that can in any way account for the movement. As far as precedent goes, both as regards the stock of bullion and reserve of notes, it is entirely unsupported. On the continent, the rate of discount is 1½ per cent.; at Frankfort, between 4½ and 5 per cent., and at Paris, and even at New York, 6 per cent. The exchange on China shows an improvement of two per cent., consequently no silver will be sent there. The Bank return tomorrow may supply the means of drawing some positive deductions. There are other favorable symptoms. Gold continues to be taken to the Bank, a further amount of £112,000 having been carried there today, and more is expected tomorrow. In the open discount market, and on the stock exchange, there were yesterday, and even this morning, more signs of a diminution of pressure than had been observed for some days. The Bank of France is understood, during the last month, to have experienced a recovery of nearly £2,600,000 in their stock of bullion, and an extraordinary reduction in their discounts.

The English funds opened at a fractional recovery, but a renewed decline took place on the announcement from the Bank. The stock market continued its upward course, under the influence of the recent Treasury order. The Joint Stock Banks and discount houses, however, have deferred till tomorrow (Friday) the question of making a change in their allowance on the deposits. A general decline took place in the Railway market, from which there was scarcely any recovery

The *Times* says the Bank of France would have reduced their rate of discount yesterday, but for the receipt of a telegram announcing the step taken by the Bank of England.

Mr. CAMERON, Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Association of British America, had presented an address to the Queen from their Grand Lodge, expressive of devoted loyalty, and representing that the Association were under no legal disability in British North America; therefore, their claim to be publicly recognized during the progress of the Prince of Wales through Canada, ought to have been admitted by the advisers of his Royal Highness.

The chinese of demand from China has reduced

The Conference, on the affairs of Syria, assembles in Paris about the 20th.

Vienna, 14th.—Statutes of organization of the Provinces are about being granted, the Council of the Empire to consist of two Chambers, which will number 350 members.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 80,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and 8,000 to exporters. The market closed very dull, with holders pressing their stocks at a decline of ⅛d, principally on middling and lower grades. The sales on Friday were 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with a declining tendency in consequence of the advance of the Bank rate of interest to 8 per cent., which causes considerable surprise and speculation.

The authorized quotations are:—Fair Orleans, 7¾d; Middling do., 7¼d; Fair Mobile, 7¼d; Middling do., 6¾d; Fair Uplands, 7¼d; Middling do., 6¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 726,000 bales, of which 558,400 are American.

JAMES HEWITT & Co. report a decline of of 3-16 a ¼d., all round. The stock is accumulating, and consumption largely declining.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There is but little inquiry and prices are weak. There are rumors of working "short time."

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull, with a declining tendency, owing to the advance in the Bank rate.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet.

MONEY.—*London, Friday, Noon.*—Consols 91¾@92.

The Bullion in the Bank of France has increased during last month, 43,000,000 francs.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central shares 29@32 discount. Erie shares 29¾@30¼. New York Central shares 72@74

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Last night ex-Senator BELL, of Tennessee, Judge DOUGLAS, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. RIVES, Gov. HICKS, and others urgently appealed to Mr. LINCOLN, to interpose for a settlement. Their interview continued several hours.

The commissioners from the southern confederacy are expected to arrive here before the close of the week. They are accredited to the incoming administration, and pending their efforts to negotiate, nothing will be done calculated to disturb the public peace.

The majority of the select Committee of Five—Messrs. HOWARD, of Michigan; DAWES, of Massachusetts; and JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of New York, made a report to the House, through the last named gentleman, relative to the correspondence between the President and the South Carolina Commissioners.

The Committee say, considering the position assumed by the President in his annual message in respect to the rights of a state to withdraw from the Union, and the total absence of power on the part of the Executive to recognise the validity of any such attempt, they cannot but regard the mission itself as well as the manner in which it has been treated by the President as among the most remarkable events of the extraordinary times in which we live.

Under a full conviction that there is not the slightest encouragement to secession, the committee cannot perceive on what principle the President has assumed to hold an official communication with the Representatives of South Carolina, for it seems obvious enough that under the principle announced in the annual message, the gentlemen of the Commission, acting under the secession of a disloyal state, could be regarded in no other light than as engaged in a revolutionary effort to subvert the government, and being so regarded, it would appear to have been the plain duty of the Executive to enforce the laws against any individuals, however eminent and respectable, known or suspected of complicity in any movement of a treasonable character.

The Committee are not able to imagine any circumstances under which the President would have been justified in entertaining diplomatic intercourse with South Carolina in her present attitude to the General Government, except upon the assumption that by the action of her authorities she had succeeded in establishing the position of an independent power owing no duty whatever to the Government of the United States.

The reception of such a communication by the President under such circumstances, and according it the dignity of unofficial reply, involves to some extent a recognition of the assumed position of the rebellious state.

The committee are not prepared to give their sanction to any act of the Executive Department which in express terms or by implication may seem to place the responsible aiders and abettors of secession in any state of the Union in any other aspect than that of traitors to the Constitution of the United States.

The committee say, they are not able to resist the inference, that in the beginning of the revolutionary movements against the government there were relations of an extremely friendly character between those who contemplated rebellion and those whose duty it was to suppress it.

The minority report made by JOHN COCHRANE takes the ground, that by reference to the public messages of the President, so far from his having admitted the commissioners from any seceded state to diplomatic intercourse, he explicitly refused to do so, and rigidly guarded against the presumption. He never received them otherwise than as distinguished citizens, and the only reason of the question being presented to Congress, as appears from the report, was this refusal of the President and the reference of the whole question to that body. The correspondence shows that the Commissioners stated in reference to his attitude of the President, that "they feel no special solicitude as to the character in which the President might recognize them."

The report says that in the whole course of the published correspondence it will be impossible to detect the most trifling deviation from the evident anunciation by the President in his messages to Congress, at the opening, of his intention to defend the Union with the whole power of the government, and to conserve its rights with all constitutional vigor. The ardent aspirations of an uncalculating zeal have denounced as timidity these dictates of sobriety. Repulsive impetuosity has derided them and the ungenerous impulses of political hostility have visited upon them the invectives of acrimonious controversy. But the sober sense of the public will inevitably prevail over these factitious stimulants of faction and discord, and ultimately will be recognized and acknowledged the prescience which palliates the shock of disunion by the preservation of peace, which preserves from desolation by barricading the paths of blood, and opens the occasion for conciliation, compromise and adjustment by the counsels of moderation and peace.

The city authorities called on the President this afternoon in accordance with prior arrangements to take leave of him, in view of his retiracy from his present Executive position.

The Mayor of Washington delivered a brief address, complimentary to the President, expressing his regret that they were soon to part with him, perhaps forever. The President, in the course of remarks, said, that he came to Washington city, for the first time, forty years ago, and it afforded him much gratification to know that he had always been treated with the utmost courtesy and kindness by the citizens of the Federal metropolis.

The parting ceremonies over, the city authorities called on the President elect, who, replying to the Mayor of Washington's introductory remarks, thanked them for their visit, and extended to them a cordial welcome. He thought that very much of the bad feeling which existed between the two sections was owing to misunderstanding, and he availed himself of the occasion to assure his visitors that he had never had any feelings other than of kindness toward his southern fellow citizens. He had no desire or intention to withhold any of their rights, and expressed the hope that they would be better pleased when they came to know one another better.

The Peace Conference adjourned *sine die* at one o'clock today. Many of the Commissioners have left for their homes.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The Postmaster General was, this morning, advised by telegraph from Fort Smith, that the Overland mail was stopped by Indians, not by Texans as has been reported.

The Postmaster at Madison, Florida, is using domestic manufactured postage stamps, contrary to law. The Department has been furnished with a specimen.

A salute of a hundred guns was fired at noon, today, by the United States batteries here, in honor of the pacification agreed upon and recommended to Congress yesterday by the Peace Conference.

The Senate was a short time in executive session today, and confirmed the nomination of A. W. RUSSELL, of the District of Columbia, as pay master in the navy.

In consequence of Gen. TWIGGS' late conduct in Texas, his name is to be stricken from the army roll.

The Select Committee on the alleged abstraction of books from the Congressional library by members of Congress have made a report, and they regard the entire charge groundless, and characterize it as a fair specimen of the many scandalous special dispatches sent from Washington. They say the remedy for evil is not with the House, but with newspaper proprietors in the more cautious selection of correspondents.

The public business in Congress is in a greater state of forwardness than heretofore towards the close of the session. Several of the general appropriation bills are pending on the disagreeing

a territorial government for Colorado, including *Pike's Peak*. The bill is altogether silent on the subject of *slavery*.

Senator CAMERON had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN to day.

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Mr. KING (N. Y.) presented a number of petitions signed by several thousand persons in favor of the Constitution as it is and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. FOSTER (Ct.) presented several petitions in favor of the Border State resolutions.

Mr. LANE (Oregon) reported from the Committee of conference on the Oregon war debt bill, that the Senate agree to the House amendment with an amendment making the amount paid two million four hundred thousand dollars, and allowing the Auditor to receive additional evidence in regard to supplies furnished, &c., and that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay the claimants in the bonds of the United States. Report agreed to.

The Post Office Appropriation Bill was taken up, the amendments of the Committee on Finance being under consideration.

By consent, Mr. CRITTENDEN (Ky.) from the Select Committee on the proposed amendment to the Peace Convention, offered a report recommending the adoption of that proposition.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) said the Senator from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) and himself formed a minority on that committee, and wished to submit a substitute as a minority report, but the majority held that was not competent, so he asked leave to submit a joint resolution in his own name, in which the Senator from Illinois concurs.

Whereas, The Legislatures of Kentucky, Illinois and New Jersey have applied to Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution, therefore,

Resolved, That the other states be invited to take the subject into consideration, and express their will on the subject to Congress in pursuance of the 5th article of the Constitution.

Mr. HALE (N. H.) objected to the consideration of the report today.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis.) said he had a proviso which at a proper time he should offer to the first section of the amendment proposed by the Convention.

Provided, That this section shall take effect on the express condition that no state or any part thereof heretofore admitted or hereafter to be admitted, should have power to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the United States; and that the Constitution be the supreme law of the land, anything contained in any constitution or ordinance of any state or legislature to the contrary notwithstanding.

The report and amendments and joint resolution were ordered to be printed and laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) presented the credentials of HENRY S. LANE, Senator elect from Indiana.

Mr. TRUMBULL also made a report from the committee to wait on the President and Vice President, to inform them of their election, and said the committee had performed their duty. The President said, "With deep gratitude to my countrymen for their mark of confidence, and with great distrust of my ability to perform the duty even in favorable circumstances, now rendered doubly difficult by the existing national peril, but with a firm reliance on the strength of our free government, and the ultimate loyalty of the people to the just principles on which it was founded, and above all, with an unshaken faith in the Supreme Ruler of Nations, I accept this trust, and shall be pleased to signify my acceptance to the respective Houses of Congress."

The Vice President said, "Please communicate to the Houses of Congress my acceptance of the trust confided to me by a generous people, and while the position was neither sought nor desired, I am truly grateful for the confidence reposed in me, and deeply sensible of the obligation imposed. It shall be my earnest effort to discharge the duty in a manner which will subserve to the interest of the whole country."

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) offered an amendment to the Post Office bill, changing the Butterfield route, and providing for a mail by the central route to California and pony express, etc., for eleven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

One o'clock having arrived, a discussion arose whether the report of the Select Committee was in order.

The resolutions were taken up by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Fitch, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Ark., Johnson, Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson, Wigfall—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—23.

Mr. HALE objected to the report going to its second reading, and after further discussion the report and resolutions were laid over, and made the special order for tomorrow, at 12½ o'clock.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Post Office bill.

Gen. WILSON's amendment for a daily mail, was adopted. Yeas, 21; nays, 19.

Mr. GWIN (Cal.), moved to reduce the amount of payment to one million dollars.

Agreed to—Yeas, 29; nays, 14.

Mr. BRIGHT (Ind.), moved an executive session.

Carried—Yeas, 26; nays, 24.

After an executive session the Senate resumed the consideration of the Post Office bill.

Mr. GWIN's (Cal.) amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE (N. H.) offered an amendment that the Post Master General refund to FRANKLIN HAVEN certain money disbursed. (This is relative to the Boston Post Office matter).

The amendment was agreed to. After further consideration the bill was passed.

The bill relative to the distribution of books, reports of the Supreme Court, etc., was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. LANE (Oregon) a bill donating public land, in Minnesota and Oregon, for school purposes was taken up and passed. The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. GILMER (N. C.) presented a petition signed by ladies of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, Illinois, Vermont, Indiana, New Hampshire, North Carolina and the District of Columbia, and was proceeding to state its contents, saying they pray Congress to take measures to restore peace and reconcile existing difficulties, when

Mr. CRAIGS (N C.) interrupted and demanded the regular order.

Mr. BARR (N. Y.) supposed the right of petition was in order at any time.

Mr. GILMER withdrew the petition for the present.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. CONWIN's (Ohio) proposed amendment to the Constitution yesterday failed to receive the required two third vote, was announced as the first business in order.

Mr. KILGORE, (Ind.) who made the motion, called the attention of his Republican friends to the importance of the vote they were now called on to give. But a few days ago, they all emphatically declared by sanctioning the resolution unanimously adopted, that they had no desire to interfere with slavery in the states where it exists. If they had changed their ground and were now disposed to invade the sovereignty of the states then he was no Republican.

The proposition to amend the Constitution should be taken to their masters, and the latter should be asked whether they will approve or reject it. For the sake of the peace and quiet of the country, and for the good of the Republican party, the Republicans should come forward today and, with the same unanimity with which they voted for the resolution to which he had referred, to declare the same thing in the pending proposition as an amendment to the Constitution. If you fail to give peace you wrong yourselves, not the people, and on your heads will fall the responsibility.

Mr. STANTON (Ohio,) said while there were fifteen slaveholding states acknowleging allegiance to the Federal Government, and therefore having in their hands the power to protect themselves against an invasion of their rights, it was a matter of little consequence whether such an amendment of the Constitution should be inserted or not. But the state of the country is now essentially and radically changed. Seven or eight states now deny allegiance to the government, and have proceeded to organize a separate confederacy independent of the Federal Government. Whether it will be recognized or not, is a question for the future. If these states maintain their position for a year or two, and it should appear that nothing but war or subjugation can bring them back, he would be disposed to recognize their independence. In this state of things, if the remaining slaveholding states remain in the Union, they are entitled to additional guarantees. (Exclamations on the Democratic side, "Good," "That's right.") There are now seven slaveholding and nineteen free states. In ten years hence Delaware will, for all practical purposes, be free. This will make twenty free and six slaveholding states, and in a few more years we will have five more free states. There would then be the requisite three-fourths of the states to change the constitution, and confer on the Federal Government power to interfere with slavery in the states. He held this was power which should never be invested in Congress, if there were only one slaveholding state. Slavery was a matter of local and state concern. If he were a citizen of a slaveholding state desiring the emancipation of slavery, he would resist interference by the Federal Government. If it was their purpose to afford constitutional protection to the slaveholding states, which the altered condition of the country demands, it was incumbent to submit the proposition to the people to say at least how they will recognize it. It ought not to be said that the Constitution of our fathers is insufficient. At the time of its adoption, there was only one free state, the others were all slaveholding. Therefore, there were no scruples then for such guarantees as are now asked. He was in earnest when he said that he did not desire interference with slavery in the states, and he apprehended that his associates did not wish interference. If the border slave states remain in the Union, they have a right to demand such guarantees, and, so far as he was concerned, they should have them. (Applause from the democratic and southern side.)

He would say to his southern friends if these guarantees be now refused, let them forgo any act of secession until there shall be an opportunity for a appeal to the people of the free states. (Loud applause).

Mr. LOVEJOY (Ill.) amid the greatest confusion appealed to Mr. STANTON to withdraw his demand for the previous question, which Mr. STANTON most emphatically refused to do.

Several gentlemen here complained of the confusion [illegible] the disorder to the members themselves.

The Speaker directed the door keeper to perform his duty.

The question taken and the vote rejecting Mr. CONWIN's proposition amendment to the Constitution was announced—120 against 65.

Mr. HOUSTON (Pa.) raised the point of order that two thirds were necessary to reconsider, but the Speaker decided a mere majority was necessary for this purpose.

Another, and still another outbreak of confusion followed, during which the enforcement of the rules and the Sergeant-at-Arms to perform his duty.

The question was now presented the same as yesterday on agreeing to the amendment as follows:

No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorise or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any state with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said state."

The Speaker announced the result—133 against 65.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Mass., Adams, Ky., Adrain, Alcock, Anderson, Ky., Avery, Babbitt, Barr, Barrett, Beacock, Beebe, Bontwell, Brabson, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burns, Burnett, Butterfield, Campbell, Horace F. Clark, Clark, Mo., Clemens, C. B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Corwin, Cox, Craig, Mo., Craige, N. C., Davis, Md., Davis, Ind., Dejarnette, Delano, Dimmick, Dunn, Edmundson, English, Etheridge, Florence, Foulke, French, Garnett, Gilmer, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Harris, Md., Harris, Va., Hawkins, Hatton, Hiemick, Hoard, Holman, Howard, Ohio, Howard, Mich., Hughes, Humphrey, Jenkins, Junkin, Kellogg, Ill., Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Kunkel, Lawrence, Leach (N. C.), Leake, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Martin (Ohio), Martin (Va.), Maynard, McClernand, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Morehead, Morrell, Morris (Pa.), Morris (Ill.), Morse, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Palmer, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Porter, Pryor, Quarles, John H. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson (R. I.), Robinson (Ill.), Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Scranton, Sherman, Sickles, Simms, Smith (N. C.), Spaulding, Stanton, Stratton, Stevenson, Stewart (Md.), Stokes, Stout, Thayer, Theaker, Thomas, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vance, Varee, Webster, Whiteley, Windom, Winslow, Wood, Woodson, and Wright.

Nays—Messrs. Alley, Ashley, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Blair, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Conkling, Conway, Davis, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hickman, Hindman, Hutchins, Irvine, Kellogg, (Mich.) Kilgore, Leach, (Mich.) Lee, Longenecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, Pettit, Porter, Potle, E. H. Reynolds, Royce, Sedgwick, Somes, Spinner, Stevens, Stowers, (Penn.) Tappan, Tompkins, Train, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburne, (Wis.) Washburne, (Ill.) Wells, Wilson, Woodruff.

The Speaker—There being the necessary two-thirds, the resolution is adopted.

Tremendous applause followed, both the Democratic and Republican sides and from the galleries.

Mr. ASHLEY (Ohio), immediately raised a point of order that two-thirds of the whole number was necessary to pass the joint resolution.

The Speaker overruled Mr. ASHLEY's point, causing precedents to be quoted to show that two-thirds of the members present can pass upon measures which require such a majority of votes.

The report of the Committee was temporarily postponed to consider the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX (Ind.), the Senate's amendments to the bill for stopping the mail in the seceding states were concurred in.

Mr. GURLEY (Ohio), from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print 215,000 copies of the agricultural and 40,000 of the mechanical part of the Patent Office report.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing vote on the Washington and Oregon War Debt bill was concurred in.

Mr. MORRIS (Ill.), chairman of the committee on the abstracted bonds, reported a joint resolution appointing Messrs. POGE (Ohio), HARRIS (Md.), and CASS (Ind.), Commissioners to make a full and equitable settlement and adjustment with WM. H. RUSSELL and others on account of the abstracted Indian Trust bonds. Rejected, 19 against 184.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) from the committee appointed to acquaint Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN of their election to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, made a report similar to that of Mr. TRUMBULL in the Senate.

The House consumed several hours acting on the Senate's forty-two amendments to the civil, miscellaneous and appropriation bills.

Mr. STANTON (Ohio) ineffectually endeavored to have his volunteer bill taken up.

The House then adjourned.

Senate.

Washington, March 2.—The Senate met at the usual hour. A large crowd was observable in the galleries.

Mr. PEARCE (Md.) reported from the committee of conference on the Indian appropriation bill.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. KING (N. Y.) presented a large number of petitions, mostly against compromises.

Messrs. SUMNER (Mass.) WILKINSON (Minn.) and CAMERON (Pa.) presented petitions of a similar character.

A communication from the President, was received, transmitting papers in relation to the extradition of the negro ANDERSON, which was ordered to be printed.

A number of reports from the Committee on Printing, were adopted.

The report in favor of printing Mr. SERGENT's survey of the wagon road, was laid over.

A number of private bills was passed.

Mr. SUMNER then made a motion to correct the Journal when it said:—"The resolutions from the House were read a first and second time by unanimous consent." He contended that when the resolutions were read a second time, he himself objected, and others near him.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Ill.) claimed that the amendments were read twice.

The discussion continued sometime.

Mr. FOOT (Vt.) presented the credentials of JACOB COLLAMER, re-elected as Senator from Vermont.

The Journal was corrected—yeas 24, nays 17, and the resolution from the House read a second time—yeas 39, nays 5.

The special order, being the Peace Convention propositions, was taken up.

Mr. LANE (Oregon,) resumed his remarks, speaking against the propositions, and defended himself against the speech of the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON.) He referred to the withdrawal of several of the states, and declared that Virginia would also go, if nothing was done, and join the great Southern Confederacy. He also argued at some length in favor of the right of secession.

Mr. PEARCE made a report from the Conference Committee on the civil bill, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. LANE continued commenting severely on that portion of Mr. JOHNSON's speech advocating coercion as a settlement for the present difficulties of the country.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, then rose to speak.

Mr. HIGLER wished to know if it was the intention of the Senator to put off action on the great questions before the country. If he chose to do so, it was in the power of any Senator to put off actions until it was too late.

Mr. JOHNSON said that he would only occupy a short time. He then proceeded to reply to Mr. LANE. He said he had been attacked by those who favor disunion. Personalities towards him had been indulged in, but he (JOHNSON) felt himself above personalities. As Mr. JOHNSON proceeded he was applauded by the galleries, when the chairman, Mr. POLK, ordered the gentlemen's gallery on the right to be cleared.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved that the rule be suspended, and after an hour's debate it was suspended.

Mr. JOHNSON proceeded with his speech. He said he thought he might talk about treason as the fathers of the country had talked about it. The Constitution defines treason as levying war against the Government and aiding those who did so. Show him (JOHNSON) those who make war on the government and fire on its vessels, and he would show you a traitor. If he was President of the United States he would have all such arrested, and if tried and convicted, by the Eternal God he would have them hung.

Six states have gone out of the Union, *but the people here not passed an ordinance of secession.* Conservative men have been overpowered, and usurpation has triumphed. The stars and stripes are changed, and the palmetto, the pelican, and the rattlesnake run up in their place. Mr. JOHNSON closed with an eloquent appeal for the flag of the Union, expressing the hope that it might ever wave over the land of the free, and declaring that Tennessee would ever remain in the Union.

Applause broke out in the galleries when Mr. JOHNSON closed.

The chair ordered the galleries to be cleared.

A few hisses followed, when the whole crowd rose and burst out into most tumultuous applause, yelling and shouting, and culminating in three rousing cheers for the Union, coming the greatest excitement.

The galleries were cleared, the doors locked, and the Senate proceeded in their business.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (Ky.), moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourns to meet tomorrow, even though it was Sunday, circumstances rendered it necessary.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill. The report was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. FOOT reported from the Committee of Conference on the Indian bill. The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. DOUGLAS reported from the Committee of Conference on the Patent bill, with an amendment that all patents hereafter granted shall remain in force seventeen years, and all extensions of such patents shall hereby be prohibited. This report was agreed to.

The question was then taken on Mr. Crittenden's motion, when the Senate adjourn it, adjourn to meet at half past twelve o'clock on Sunday.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said the real question was, Senators did not wish to take the responsibility of voting on the resolutions, and wished to put it off on the plea that they could not be read a second time and passed the same day.

Mr. HALE said that he thought there was no necessity for it, and that it was better to keep the Sabbath holy.

Mr. CRITTENDE