THE REVOLUTION.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

and exhausted, and when rendered incapable of fighting any longer, they will make a treaty of peace, and that treaty will be one of separation. The history of this world does not furnish an example of a war of sections, or between States of the same nation, where the war ended in reconciliation. Such a war always ends in a treaty of peace, and a final, eternal separation. I don't understand, then, how a man can claim to be a friend of the Union, and yet be in favor of war upon ten millions of people in the Union. You cannot cover it up much longer under the pretext of love for the Union. Now, the question must be met, and whatever concessions I am called upon to make, I choose to make voluntarily, before blood is shed, and not afterward. No man has more pride of country than I. I humble my pride to see the authority of the government questioned, but we are not the first nation whose pride has been humbled. Republics, empires and kingdoms, alike, in all ages, have been subject to the same humiliating fact. But where there is a deep seated discontent pervading ten millions of people, penetrating every man woman and child, and involving everything dear to them, it is time for inquiring whether there is not some cause for the feeling. If there be just cause for it, in God's name let us remove it. Are we not criminal, in the sight of Heaven and posterity, if we do not remove the just cause? If there is no cause, and yet they believe there is, so much the greater the necessity for removing the misconception. Are you so elated with the pride of your recent triumph, or pride of opinion, that you cannot remove an unfounded apprehension, when it is rushing ten millions people into disunion and breaking up the government of our fathers, and leaving us, hitherto a proud republic on earth, to become a byword among the nations? I still entertain the hope that this question may be adjusted, although the indications are that blood will be shed and war will rage before gentlemen fully appreciate the crisis through which we are passing. I don't think my nerves are any weaker than ordinary, nor do I think there is much courage in shutting the eyes in the face of danger, and the saying you do not see it. Every man must see it, and hear it, and breathe it. The atmosphere is full of it. I have determined that I will do all that is in my power to rescue the country from such a dreadful fate. But I will not consider this question of war till all hope of peaceful adjustment fails. Better, a thousand times better, that all political armies be disbanded and dissolved. Better that every political man now in existence be consigned to retirement and political martyrdom than this government should be dissolved, and this country plunged in civil war. I trust we are to have no war for a platform. I can fight for my country, but there never was a political platform that I would go to war for. I fear if this country is going to be wrecked, it is to be done by those who prefer party to country. Party platforms, and pride of opinion, and personal consistency, are the only causes in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of this difficulty. I repeat that, notwithstanding the gloom and the dark clouds which overhang everything, I do not despair of the republic, and I will not despair till every effort shall be found to be of no avail.

Mr. TOOMBS, (dem.) of Ga., got the floor, and the Senate adjourned till Saturday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1861.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the chaplain, Mr. Stockton, inviting the members to attend the Union prayer meeting in the Hall of Representatives to-morrow.

It was agreed that when the House adjourn to-morrow it be to Monday.

ULTRA BLACK REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

Mr. HUTCHINS, (rep.) of Ohio, presented the report and resolutions of a meeting held in Jefferson, Ohio, repudiating the idea of compromise on the part of the North, and endorsing the sentiments of Senators Wade, Hale and others.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved its reference to the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. COMINS, (opp.) of N. Y., opposed this, as it appeared the committee was to be made a receptacle for resolutions of all kinds.

The subject was so referred.

Mr. CLEMENS, (opp.) of Va., moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. COX, (opp.) of Ohio, said these resolutions were conceived in hypocrisy and hatched in disunion.

Mr. HUTCHINS' motion prevailed—89 against 55

THE SQUABBLE UPON A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, by request of his friends, withdrew the appeal he yesterday made from the decision of the Speaker, who had overruled Mr. Sherman's point that the latter could in the present state of business introduce a resolution referring the Carolina secession question to the Committee on Judiciary.

STRENGTHENING THE PRESIDENT'S HANDS.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back with amendments the bill further to provide for the collection of the duty on imports, giving the President further powers for that purpose. He moved it be printed and recommitted.

Mr. BOCOCK, (opp.) of Va., wished to know in response to what petition or resolution this bill was brought before the House?

Mr. BINGHAM replied that it was not in response to any petition or resolution, but was the bill he introduced last Monday under the rules, and which was regularly referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He wanted the bill and tamendments printed, that every member might see what it is.

Mr. BRANCH (opp.), of N. C., demanded the previous question on the motion to recommit. He did not want the bill kept in a position to be called up at any time, and he wanted the question disposed of now.

Mr. HOUSTON (opp.), of Ala., said, as the bill involves important changes in the laws, it should be discussed in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that it could as well be discussed in the House.

Mr. HOUSTON—True, if the majority were not disposed to domineer over the minority.

Mr. BINGHAM—I have already said that I desire the bill to be printed, that every gentleman may see what it is.

Mr. BOCOCK—Will you give us fair notice when you call up the bill? All we desire is to have an opportunity to lift up our voices in behalf of the constitution, and have a reasonable opportunity to oppose the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM—I certainly do not desire to thwart such an opportunity. I shall not call up the motion to recommit without giving reasonable notice, and I am sure the gentleman from Virginia would ask for nothing more.

It was generally agreed that the question should be considered as unfinished business on Tuesday next.

The House went into Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, but adjourned, for want of a quorum, till Monday.

SEIZURE OF THE SAVANNAH FORTS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3, 1861.

The returns from Georgia indicate that a large majority of the secession delegates are elected.

Forts Pulaski and Jackson have been occupied by the Georgia State troops, under the instructions of the Governor of the State. But for this action on the part of the Governor the Savannah papers say the forts would have been seized by a spontaneous uprising of the people.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3, 1861.

A despatch from the Charleston *Courier* this afternoon informs me that returns from Georgia indicate that the State has gone largely for secession. Forts Pulaski and Jackson have positively been occupied by the Georgia State troops, under the Governor's instructions, and it is said that but for this the fortresses would have been taken by an uprising of the people.

The excitement in Baltimore is intense. There is too much truth in the rumor of a plot to revolutionize Maryland and take possession of the Federal Capitol before the 4th of March.

There is almost universal sympathy for Major Anderson.

Some of the filibusters here are endeavoring to form a company in aid of South Carolina should she be attacked.

THE FLORIDA STATE CONVENTION.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 2, 1861.

A large number of the delegates to the State Convention have arrived here.

It is probable that Judge McGhee, of Madison, will be elected President of the Convention.

Resolutions will be adopted declaring the right of Florida to secede, and the Convention will then proceed deliberately to determine the terms of the ordinance of secession.

Judge McIntosh has resigned from the Federal Court.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 2, 1861.

The Convention met at noon to-day.

Colonel Petit was chosen temporary chairman.

A prayer was made by Bishop Rutledge.

The several counties in the State were then called and the delegates enrolled their names.

No permanent organization was effected, nor was any committee appointed on the subject.

Adjourned till Saturday noon.

THE FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 2, 1861.

A secession flag, surrounded by thirteen stars, was raised here to-day. The gathering was large and enthusiastic. There is a large secession meeting at the theatre to-night. The secession feeling is increasing daily.

DECLARATION OF ALABAMA IN FAVOR OF SECESSION.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 3, 1861.

A. F. Hopkins, one of the Commissioners from Alabama to Virginia, has arrived here. Mr. Gilmer, the other Commissioner, will be here in a day or two. Mr. Hopkins received the following despatch a few minutes ago from the Governor of Alabama:—

The State has gone for secession by a considerable majority. Secession is certain. A. P. MOGRE.

PREPARATIONS OF TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1861.

Advices from Texas state that General Houston is preparing actively for the defence of the frontier of that State against the Indians.

ANOTHER UNION MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

COERCION OR NON-COERCION—AN EXCITING DISCUSSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3, 1861.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Board of Trade rooms this afternoon. The following call had been issued, which brought together a hundred distinguished gentlemen, representing all political parties and classes of business:—

DEAR SIR—You are earnestly invited to attend a meeting, without distinction of party, on Thursday next, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Hall of the Board of Trade, 505 Chestnut street, to consider what measures should be adopted by the citizens of Philadelphia on the present condition of our national affairs, to aid the constituted authorities of the State and general government in the enforcement of the laws, to remove all just ground of complaint against the Northern States, and to secure the perpetuity of the Union.

C. G. CHILDS, C. C. LATHROP,
HENRY C. CAREY, LEWIS C. CASSIDY,
M. M'MICHAEL, WM. D. LEWIS,
EDW. G. WEBB, WM. H. KERN,
CHAS. GILPIN, DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
ELLIS LEWIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1861.

The meeting was organized by the election of Colonel C. G. Childs to the chair, and the appointment of Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., as Secretary.

Colonel CHILDS said the meeting was a continuation of one of a more private character, held recently at the same place. It was the intention to determine upon some practical means of reflecting the sentiments of Philadelphia on the momentous questions of the day. Pennsylvania, which was the scene of the Declaration of Independence, and where Valley Forge was located, had a right to speak, and her sentiments should have weight in all sections of the country. There had been treason in the Cabinet at Washington, and the affairs of the nation were in such confusion and peril that it became all good citizens to express the sentiments of the people. The Governor of the State had taken strong grounds in defence of the Union, and it was right that private citizens should express their patriotic sentiments upon the subject.

Judge LEWIS desired to make an explanation. His name had been attached to the call, and he had sanctioned it because he desired to offer a series of resolutions expressing his views. He had, however, learned that other gentlemen had resolutions to offer conflicting in many respects with his own, and rather than create any discord he would request the withdrawal of his name. On giving his views they might clash with those of other gentlemen, while harmony is the great desideratum in meetings of this character. At the earnest solicitation of the Chairman and others Judge Lewis consented to remain.

THE COERCION RESOLUTIONS.

DANIEL DAUGHERTY, Esq., offered the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That there exists no right of peaceable secession. That secession is rebellion, and that the laws of the United States must be enforced by the proper authorities.

2. That the constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and that the Union like the constitution was intended to be perpetual, because it asserts no power of self-destruction, and provides for its alteration by a certain explicit mode.

3. That we will cheerfully sustain the federal government in all honorable efforts to maintain the constitution and enforce the laws; but that any refusal to do so ought to be punished by the impeachment of all the guilty parties.

4. That we heartily approve the conduct of Major Anderson, the gallant commander of the United States Fort Sumter, in Charleston bay, and we thus express the unanimous feeling of our great State, and that we call upon the federal authorities to forward him such reinforcements as will convince him and the enemies of the republic that the laws are to be enforced at all hazards, and that resistance to these laws are treason, and will be punished as such.

5. That in view of the threatening aspect of public affairs, it is advisable that the military establishment of Pennsylvania should be put upon a new footing, by the augmentation of the present requirements, and by such State legislation as will encourage all citizens to enroll themselves at once, either by increasing the present militia force or by an appropriation out of the public treasury.

6. That we heartily endorse the sentiments of the message of Governor Packer, as well as the speeches of Robert M. Palmer, Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Davis, Speaker of the House, as to the propriety of Pennsylvania at once repealing any law that may be improperly construed to give offence to the rights of the people of any sister State.

7. That we call upon the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States, without reference to party ties, to join in any honorable adjustment that will restore the ties of brotherhood that until recently have united all the people of the republic.

Judge LEWIS said he could heartily endorse the resolution of praise to Major Anderson. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to a vote and was unanimously adopted.

WM. B. MANN, Esq., said that we did not come here to express Pennsylvania's wish to do the right thing to the South. That has been accomplished. We have met to secure an expression of the sentiment of Pennsylvania to the effect that the federal laws should be sustained at all hazards. The speaker was willing to discuss the laws of the statute book of Pennsylvania, but he saw no use of it. He maintained that we in Pennsylvania were all united as one man for the preservation of the Union and constitution. (Cheers.) The speaker was willing to abolish all offensive State laws if people please; but that is not our purpose now. We are here to rally around James Buchanan, who is now coming up to his duty, and is going for the integrity of the constitution. We are here to see that the next President shall be inaugurated in peace if possible. We should send a deputation to Baltimore to ask how Maryland stands with regard to the Union. And if there is any one here who does not desire to preserve the Union, I seek no fellowship with him. (Applause.)

THE NON-COERCION RESOLUTIONS.

Judge LEWIS, on offering the following resolutions, expressed his regret at hearing the language that had been used by District Attorney Mann, and spoke of the wickedness of an unjust war or a fratricidal conflict.

Resolved, That the people of the Southern States contributed their blood and treasure in the acquisition of the Territories equally with those of the other States, and that the principle which recognizes the rights of all the States to the same is founded on the clearest equity and ought to be supported by every good citizen, unless a satisfactory division line can be settled by an amendment to the constitution.

Resolved, That it is equally clear that every constitutional right in the Territories, as well as elsewhere, ought to be protected by appropriate legislation.

Resolved, That every State is bound by the constitution of the United States to aid in delivering up fugitive slaves to their owners, and all legislation which refuses such and throws obstructions in the way is unconstitutional, and should be repealed, and substituted in accordance with the federal duties of the respective States.

Resolved, That no State has a constitutional right to resist the laws of the federal government by force whether in the form of partial nullification or secession, and that such armed resistance is treason and rebellion, and should be put down by the naval and military power of the nation. (Cheers.)

Resolved, That if the Northern States should be unwilling to recognize their constitutional duties towards the Southern States, it would be right to acknowledge the independence of the Southern States instead of waging an unlawful war against them.

Mr. CHAS. BROWN (Collector of the port under Pierce) said that we were not in the right way to settle this question. He would like the warlike gentlemen here to enrol their names as volunteers and go down South to fight. Not a voice has come to us from the South to fight the battle of the Union. All that the South asks us is to do certain things for the sake of peace. Cannot we live as peacefully alongside of the South as we do beside Canada? *The South, to be sure, is acting madly, just as Philadelphia has turned churches madly. The South has been maddened.* Will you war with the whole fifteen States? That is despotism. Let justice be done the South. Let them carry their slaves wherever they have a right.

(A scene of confusion ensued, several gentleman expressing a dislike to such speeches.)

Mr. Brown concluded his remarks.

A motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. JOHN W. FORNEY, Clerk of the House, replied to Mr. Brown, and defended Dougherty's coercion resolutions. He did not think there was any coercion in them. We do not propose to whip South Carolina back into the Union. We merely wish to defend the supremacy of those laws which have made us the proudest people on earth. We may be called upon to defend the Capitol at Washington. That will be our duty as patriots. (Applause.) Civil war is to be deprecated, but when the argument has been exhausted, when they go out of the Union to destroy us, then the dread alternative has come. Then I—speaking for myself and for two boys, each six feet high—am ready to shoulder my gun and die in the last ditch in defence of my country.

Mr. GILPIN moved to refer the resolutions to a special committee. Agreed to.

Mr. FORD offered a resolution requesting Major General Patterson to call a meeting of the officers of his division, to adopt measures to increase his force and increase its efficiency.

Mr. MARK MUNDAY said he represented the constitutional Union party. The object of the last resolution appeared to be for the purpose of securing the inauguration of Lincoln.

Some confused debate ensued, after which Mr. L. C. CASSIDY moved that the committee be discharged from the consideration of the resolutions, in order to bring them before the meeting. On that motion he yielded the floor to Mr. Munday.

Mr. MUNDAY then proceeded. He expressed the opinion that Lincoln should be constitutionally inaugurated. (Applause.) But, speaking of treason, it was as much treason to pass a Personal Liberty bill as to secede. The speaker thought that in passing Mr. Ford's resolution we were in fact declaring war on the South. He doubted the bravery or patriotism of the man who would say that he was willing to fight his Southern brethren. Should a war arise the speaker would stand between North and South. He deprecated the resolution strongly.

Mr. FORD then, in view of the discussion on his resolution, withdrew it. (Applause.)

Mr. C. GIBBONS made some remarks deprecating war.

Mr. J. MURRAY REDS said he was a spectator, and did not feel like going into an exciting speech; but he felt that we were all patriotic. For himself, having Southern as well as Northern feelings, he felt that the position of the border States was extremely interesting. He greatly admired the firmness and manly course of Governor Hicks, of Maryland, whose position was one calling for the exercises of all the qualities of a great man. He then offered a resolution praising Gov. Thomas H. Hicks for his sobly patriotic course.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The committee to whom the resolutions were referred was made to consist of five members.

A resolution was offered expressing gratitude to Hon. Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee; Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; Senator Crittenden and General Scott for their efforts to preserve the Union.

On an amendment being offered to include Senator Wade, the motion broke down.

The meeting then adjourned till Saturday, when the committee will report.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAJ. ANDERSON.

[from the Boston Journal, Jan. 2.]

FORT MOULTRIE, Dec. 24, 1860.

When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are in a very indifferent work, the walls of which are only about fourteen feet high, and 30 x 1 we have, within one hundred and sixty yards of our walls, sand hills which command our work, and which afford admirable sites for our batteries and for their covers for sharp shooters, and that besides this there are numerous houses—some of them within pistol shot—you will at once see that if attacked in force, hemmed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarce a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough to enable our friends to come to our succor.

Trusting that God will not desert us in our hour of trial, I am sincerely yours,

ROBERT ANDERSON, Major First Artillery, &c.

THE DELAWARE LEGISLATURE OPPOSED TO SECESSION.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 3, 1861.

The Legislature of Delaware met at Dover on Wednesday, and organized by choosing Dr. Martin, of Sussex, Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Williamson, of New Castle, Speaker of the House.

Hon. H. Dickenson, Commissioner from Mississippi, was received to-day, and addressed both houses in a strong Southern speech, taking ground in favor of South Carolina and secession, and inviting Delaware to join in a Southern confederacy. He claimed the right of the Southern States to secede, and said that, if they were not allowed to do so, war was inevitable.

The speech of Mr. Dickenson was greeted with applause and hisses.

After the speech the House adopted unanimously the following resolution, in which the Senate concurred by a majority:—

Resolved, That having extended to Hon. H. Dickenson, Commissioner from Mississippi, the courtesy due him as a representative of a sovereign State of the confederacy, as well as to the State he represents, we deem it proper, and due to ourselves and the people of Delaware, to express our unqualified disapproval of the remedy for the existing difficulties suggested by the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi.

POPULAR ENDORSEMENT OF MAJOR ANDERSON'S CONDUCT.

COMPLIMENTARY TOAST OF GOVERNOR BANKS.

BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1861.

Gov. Banks presided at a dinner of cadets last night, and made an eloquent speech, closing with the following sentiment:—

The gallant Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter—May the people give him the honor he deserves, and God give the United States government courage to back him.

Other speeches and sentiments were given, and the festival was one of universal interest and enthusiasm.

REJOICING AT WAVERLEY OVER MAJOR ANDERSON'S ACT.

WAVERLEY, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1861.

One hundred guns were fired here yesterday in honor of Major Anderson. A large banner was displayed across the street with the inscription, "For President in 1864, Major Anderson." A company of Minute Men was organized by people regardless of party.

DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF MAJOR ANDERSON AND SECRETARIES HOLT AND STANTON.

SENECA FALLS, Jan. 3, 1861.

Seneca Falls is firing a hundred guns in honor of Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter, and Secretaries Holt and Stanton, for their gallant and patriotic services in the cause of liberty and the Union.

THE ALLEGANY ARSENAL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 3, 1861.

News of the rescinding of the order, by the War Department, for the removal of cannon from the Allegany arsenal was received here to-day with the liveliest satisfaction.

MEETING OF THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

DETROIT, Jan. 3, 1861.

The Michigan Legislature met at Lansing yesterday, and organized by the election of Dexter Mussey, of Macomb, Speaker. The retiring Governor delivered his annual message to both houses. State affairs are represented to be in a prosperous condition. He takes strong ground against the right of secession; charges the President of the United States with misrepresenting the principles of the republican party, and attributes the present sectional excitement to misrepresentation by the Northern democratic press, as to the intentions and designs of that party. In relation to the Personal Liberty laws of this State, he says if they are unconstitutional and in conflict with the Fugitive Slave law they should be repealed; but says these laws are right, and speak the sentiments of the people; are in strict accordance with the constitution and ought not to be repealed. Let them stand. This is no time for timid and vacillating counsel while the cry of treason is ringing in our ears.

The message of the incoming Governor will be delivered to-day.

THE NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3, 1861.

A number of slaves and free negroes are engaged on the redoubts on the coast.

Benjamin Mordecai yesterday presented the State with $10,000.

The Nashville yesterday had difficulty in getting out of the harbor, on account of the fog.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3, 1860.

A resolution, empowering the citizens of the United States domiciled outside of South Carolina to hold and dispose of real estate without hindrance or molestation, was introduced and tabled for the present.

Mr. DUNKIN, from the Committee on Commercial Relations, made a report on the communication from the Governor in relation to Mr. Presby, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

The Convention then went into secret session to consider the adjournment and appointment of delegates to a general convention.

A MURDERED MAN RETURNING TO LIFE.—In a New Orleans court, on Tuesday, a man named John Dwyer, arrested on the 11th ult., was brought up for examination on a charge of having wilfully murdered one Joseph Taylor, on board a steamboat. While the examination was progressing, Taylor, the "wilfully murdered" man, walked into court, proved his identity, and thus procured the discharge of Dwyer. Dwyer had only thrashed him within an inch of his life—coming that near to "wilfully murdering" him.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3—6 P. M.

To-morrow being a fast day, ordained by the President of the United States, the business of two days was transacted to-day, and Wall street presented an unusually active appearance. Notes maturing to-morrow were paid to-day, and so with regard to stock contracts. There will be no session of the board to-morrow, and few if any of the brokers' offices will be open.

Money continues to be abundant on call, and is freely offered for the purchase of very choice paper at 9 a 10 per cent. Capitalists are still very shy of second rate paper and names not generally known. A fair business was done in foreign bills, on the basis of 102½ a 103½ for mercantile bills, and 104½ a 105 for bankers'. The market had a stiffening tendency at the close, but it seems quite doubtful whether the exchanges can rise much until a restoration of commercial ease encourages an increase in the imports.

The stock market opened with a lively inquiry for government and State stocks, which are influenced by the new energy displayed in the policy of the administration. United States fives of 1874, which were offered freely the other day at 90, were wanted to-day at 93, without any stock offering. All the State stocks were better, apparently by sympathy with the federal securities. The leading speculative railway shares were at one time lower than at the close yesterday; they rallied afterward, and New York Central and one or two others touched, between the boards, the highest points they have seen since the election. At the second board there was rather more stock offered, and prices fell off. Comparing the last prices of the day with those of yesterday we note an advance of 2 in federal 6's, 4½ in Tennessees, ¼ in New York Central, 1¼ in Michigan Central, 2¼ in guaranteed, 2 in Panama, 1¼ in Illinois Central, ¾ in Rock Island, Erie fell off 1½ per cent. The market was irregular at the close, the following being the last quotations:—United States 5's, 74, 92 a 93; Indianas, 85 a 89½; Virginia 6's, 76 a 77; Tennessee 6's, 75; Missouri 6's, 70½ a 71½; Canton, 13 a 15; Cumberland Coal preferred, 8½ a 9; Pacific Mail, 89 a 90; New York Central, 78¾ a 79; Erie, 38½ a 38¾; Hudson River, 49 a 49½; Harlem, 19¾ a 19¾; Harlem preferred, 38 a 38½; Reading, 39 a 39½; Michigan Central, 55½ a 56; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 15½ a 15½; do. guaranteed, 36 a 36½; Panama, 115 a 116; Illinois Central, 79½ a 79¾; Galena and Chicago, 65¾ a 66; Cleveland and Toledo, 34½ a 34¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 56¾ a 57; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 66 a 67; Delaware Lackawanna and Western, 82 a 85; Illinois Central bonds, 94.

The following letter, from a large landholder and planter in Mississippi, deserves careful perusal:—

——— Co., Mississippi, Dec. 25, 1860.

I have been through several counties in this State, and some of the northern counties in Alabama, and I have no hesitation in saying that the men of property in both States are unanimously opposed to the secession movement. It got up and engineered by the politicians and demagogues; the slaveholders are compelled to fall in line from fear of having their property confiscated. The largest slaveowner in this State was warned, the other day, that if he gave vent to his Union sentiment he would be lynched and his property confiscated. He took the hint and left the State. It is so in every county, and also in Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia. The interests of the owners of slaves and property of every kind make them friends of the Union; but in the present state of feeling in these States, they cannot declare themselves without running more risk than they care to encounter. The hope of us slaveholders is, that the government will at last do something to check the present revolutionary tide, so as to give us a chance to organize a reactionary party without endangering ourselves, our cotton, or our necks. If people here felt certain that the United states government would fight vigorously, a submissionist party would soon make itself heard. It is the belief that Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet are on the side of secession, and that no resistance is to be feared, which gives courage to the enemies of the Union. I have very little hope myself in the future. We are now paying such prices for corn and provisions that cotton planting is a losing business. If I could sell my slaves I would go North; but I could not sell now without losing sixty per cent at least on their cost. So I must swim with the tide and bear what fortune brings along.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning are $25,831,749 63, and the balances $2,066,591 29.

The following dividends have been declared:—The Commercial Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent, payable on demand; the Hanover Bank, a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent, payable January 8; the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, a dividend of ten per cent, payable on demand; the Clinton Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent, payable on demand; the Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent, payable on the 10th inst.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$756,350 80
—For customs	41,000 00
Payments	754,976 45
Balance	3,178,038 65

The influx of specie to-day is about two millions and a quarter. The Northern Light, from California, brings $1,445,000, in addition to $825,000 by the Australasian.

Coleman's San Francisco circular says:—

Sight exchange on New York is uniform at 3 per cent premium. Bankers' 60 day bills on London are still quotable at 48d., but there is nothing doing in commercial bills, owing to the derangements abroad.

Gold bars for the ensuing steamer are in light supply, the receipt of dust at this season of the year being extremely light. The market price is 870 fine par, though this gives them no preference over coin at the late New York rates.

The Mexican dollars by the Catalina were all absorbed for China at 9 per cent premium, and we learn will go forward by the Southern Cross. There have been no later receipts.

The following were the Hudson River Railroad earnings for

December, 1860	$220,370 19
December, 1859	232,032 64
Decrease	$11,662 45

Navigation remained open five days longer this year than last. Earnings for three years in

1858	$197,980 14
1859	232,032 64
1860	220,370 19

In relation to American securities Baring Brothers & Co. remark:—

American stocks quiet. We quote United States 5's, 93¾; bonds of 1868, 97 a 99; Pennsylvania State 5's, 84 for inscriptions; Illinois Central Railroad bonds, 7's, 87; New York and Erie 7's, 80; Michigan Central 8's, 90; Canada 6's, 103½ a 106.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. say:—

Business in American securities during the past week has been moderately active, and the market has shown great firmness and prices much steadiness.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 19th of December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Public deposits	£7,384,341	Increase..£355,730
Other deposits	11,759,820	Decrease.. 344,399
Rest	3,184,326	Increase.. 6,555

On the other side of the account:—

Government securities	£9,540,273	Unchanged.
Other securities	19,885,590	Decrease.. 101,598
Notes unemployed	7,346,600	Increase.. 149,025

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,698,095, being a decrease of £223,845, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,331,270, showing a decrease of £115,835 when compared with the preceding return.

The Boston *Traveller* of last evening says:—

Eighty two thousand and one hundred dollars was the specie gain to-day, making the total holding $4,172,900 at the commencement of business. The banks are affording their customers in good standing about all the accommodation they require at six per cent. New York funds are so plentiful that they have become a drug in the market, and after the next arrivals of gold from Europe and California the inquiry will be, not how to get money, but how to invest it safely and profitably.

The Chicago *Press* of Friday night says:—

We are glad to notice a continued demand for currency, owing to the increasing activity in the pork trade. Drafts on our leading bankers are coming in lively from the country, and in some of the banks the large surplus which they have been carrying for the last six weeks has been reduced down almost to a comfortable working basis. If the draining keeps up for another week as it has for the past, active employment will be found for all the currency our bankers have at immediate command. As might be expected, the feeling in financial circles is decidedly more cheerful. The wheels of commerce actually begin to move; the embargo on trade is steadily, and it is to be hoped surely, dissolving, infusing life and activity into all departments of trade.

Stock Exchange.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1861.

$2000 Tenn 6's '30 ex i	74½	300 shs Reading RR			39
4000 do	76	600 do		b60	39½
1000 Virginia 6's ex i	76¼	200 Mich Central RR			54
5000 do	77	100 do			55
9000 Missouri 6's ex i	72	500 do			54¾
1000 do	72½	50 do			55¼
2000 California 7's	87	500 do			55½
1000 Br City w i ex i	100	100 do		b30	55¾
1000 N Y Cent b '76	103¼	110 Mich So & N I RR			16
2000 Erie RR c b '71	70	20 do			16¼
4000 Mich South s f b	73	100 do		b10	16¼
10000 LaC & Mil 1 g b	15¾	100 Mich So & N I g stk		s30	36¾
8000 Han & St Jos RR	55	100 do		b10	37
35 shs Ocean Bank	80	100 do		c	37
22 Amer'n Exch Bk	104	100 Panama RR			113½
75 Penn Coal Co	77¼	117 do			114
50 do	77	650 Ill Cen RR scrip			79
50 Pac Mail SS Co	90	150 do		s15	78¾
5 do	89	100 do		s30	78½
345 do	88	200 do		s4	79
50 do	87¾	100 do		s5	79
10 Del & Hud Co	85	250 do			79¼
50 Chic, Bur & Q RR	66½	150 do			79½
50 do	66	15 Cleve, C & Cin RR			97
185 N Y Central RR	78½	1425 Galena & Chi RR		xdi	65
355 do	78	100 do			65¼
100 do	77¾	100 do		b30	65½
12 Erie RR	39	200 Clev & Tol RR		b3	35
16 do	38½	300 do			34¾
100 do	s60	37	300	do	34½
150 do	s10	39	300	do	s30 34
200 do		39½	100	do	34¼
100 do		39¾	400	do	34¼
150 do		40	100	do	b10 34½
50 do		40¼	100	do	s10 34¼
100 do	bnw	40	50	do	34
100 Erie RR ass'd stk		39	200	do	s10 34
10 Hudson River RR		48¼	200 Cal & Al RR		b60 56
695 do		48½	329	do	55¾
480 Harlem RR		16	135	do	56
270 do		15¾	200	do	s10 56¼
510 Harlem RR pref		36	160	do	56½
360 do	s30	36½	50 Mil & Miss RR		19
100 do		36¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$21000 N Y 7's, 1864	104	100 shs Mich Cen RR			56¾
14000 Missouri 6's	72	100 do			56½
1000 Erie RR 1 m b	101½	100 do		b30	57
5000 Hud Riv RR m	105	600 Mich So & N Ind RR			16
50 shs Bk Commerce	95	350 do			15¾
20 Pacific Mail SS Co	89	50 Chi, Bur & Q RR			67¼
100 Cumb Coal pref	8¾	100 Mich S & N I RR		s15	37
570 N Y Central RR	79¼	250 do			37
160 Erie RR	39	25 do		b60	37
100 do	s15	38½	10 do		36
100 do		38¾	50 do		36¼
250 do		38½	75 Ill Cen RR scrip		79¼
300 Harlem RR		15¾	50 do		80
10 Hudson River RR		48½	100 do		79¾
100 do		48¾	50 Gal & Chi RR		65½
50 do		49	400 do		66
50 do		49¼	100 do	s10	65¾
100 do		49½	2000 Clev & Tol RR		35
50 do		49¾	500 do	s10	35
200 do	s10	49½	300 do	s10	34¾
200 Harlem RR pref		38	300 Chi & Rk Island RR		67
100 Reading RR		39¼	50 do	s30	56¼
50 do		39¾	50 do		56¾
200 Mich Cen RR		57	6 do		56½

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was quiet and sales confined to small lots at 4¾c. for pots and at 5c. for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market was firmer, but the enhanced views of purchasers checked transactions. Prices closed at about 5c. higher per barrel. The sales embraced about 12,000 bbls., closing within the range of the following quotations:—

Superfine State	$5 50 a 5 55
Extra State, good to choice	5 60 a 5 75
Superfine Western	5 50 a 5 55
Common to choice Western extra	5 65 a 7 25
Mixed to straight Southern	5 60 a 5 85
Straight to good extra do	5 90 a 7 25
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 25 a 8 50
Rye flour	3 30 a 4 15
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 10 a 3 60

—Canadian flour was less freely offered and was buoyant, while prices were steady. Sales of 200 bbls. were made at $5 75 a $7 25. Southern flour was firmer and the demand was moderate, while the market closed at higher rates. The sales embraced about 1,200 bbls., closing within the range of the above quotations. Rye flour was steady, with sales of about 200 a 250 bbls. Corn meal was in good demand, and sales of 1,500 bbls. were made, chiefly Jersey and Brandywine, within the range of the above quotations. Wheat was firm and tolerably active; the market was firm, and closed at an advance of about 1c. a 2c., at $1 26 for Northern club, $1 18 a $1 24 for Chicago spring, $1 36½ a $1 37 for red Western, part in store; $1 50 for white Kentucky and white Michigan, $1 28 for Milwaukee club, $1 30 for amber Wisconsin, in transit for Liverpool, with freight at 10½d., and $1 29½ for amber Iowa. Corn was steady, with sales of