IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Cameron and Chase Controversy Over a Seat in the Cabinet.

The City Chamberlain Bill in the Senate.

Report of the House Committee on Federal Relations.

Robinson's Resolutions Reported With a Proviso.

EXPLANATIONS FROM THE COMMITTEE.

Introduction of a Bill to Provide for the Punishment of those Aiding the South, &c., &c., &c.

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1861.

The numerous changes and the gossip about the formation of Lincoln's Cabinet have created considerable anxiety with the republicans here, showing, as they do, a disposition of the President elect to be a little weak in the back, and not possessing the Jacksonian grit that they have been claiming for him. The controversy as to whether Chase, of Ohio, or Cameron, of Pennsylvania, shall go into the Cabinet, is assuming the position of an impending crisis, and upon the decision of the question will, it is supposed, in a measure depend the question as to how much influence Greeley will have with the incoming administration. Should Chase be appointed it is believed that, with the assistance of that gentleman and Madam Bates, Greeley will have control of the kitchen, and be permitted to have his own way in licking the platters, picking up the crumbs and feeding the hungry multitude. Such, at least, seems to be the opinion of those here. It will be well for these gentlemen to bear in mind that Seward is not going to remain in that Cabinet to play second fiddle to any man; he and Cameron being on the most intimate terms, working and co-operating together, it will be very easy for the two, even if Cameron does have to remain in the Senate, to upset every scheme that the firm of Bates, Chase and Greeley may press, and in the end find themselves in a worse position than if they had not the control of the Cabinet. Those who are conversant with General Cameron's operation in enlisting the opposition to aid him in carrying out his plans when pressed by those in his own party can readily comprehend how effectually he will take care of the measures of the aforesaid firm if he is ruled out of the Cabinet. You can rely upon it, that whether in or out of the Cabinet, Cameron and Seward, understanding each other as they do, will be the ruling spirits in the next administration. It is on account of Cameron's friendship to Seward that the radicals are fighting him so hard.

A large number of politicians have found their way here, looking after the City Chamberlain bill, now before the Senate. The friends of Platt are moving heaven and earth to prevent its passage; so are the friends of Devlin; and it is generally understood that it is to secure the reappointment of A. V. Stout. It is a disgrace to the city of New York that so important a question as this cannot be acted upon without its being turned into a machine to secure the appointment of this or that man, or conferring the benefit of the deposits upon a certain bank and newspaper. This office has been kicked around at the mercy of scheming demagogues about long enough. Something should be done, and that immediately, or between the controversy of the banks, the right hand men of certain daily newspapers and the politicians in search of plunder, the city will be minus of millions of dollars. Thus far about the only men who have moved in the matter are those interested on one side or the other, and their movements have convinced the lobby generally that there is a "big thing" on hand. There is a disposition in the Senate to act upon this bill according to the best interests of the city, if they only know what is needed; but in so doing they do not desire to build up any clique or monopoly. It was up in the Senate this morning, and a general debate took place upon the subject. Nearly all of the Senators desired more light upon the subject, and it was finally referred back to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for Tuesday next. Let our financial men of New York and taxpayers, all of whom are vitally interested in this subject, send letters, petitions and memorials to the Senate upon this subject, that the members of that body can have no excuse for not being posted. We want nothing further from those who are trying to get their hands in the city treasury by the rejection or passage of this report. We have heard enough from this class already, and there is plenty of these philosophers in attendance. What is wanted is letters and memorials from those men whose names are a tower of strength, financially speaking, in the city of New York, and who can look at this question in other than a partizan light. If this bill should be passed let them say so; if not, then advise its rejection. The Common Council and scheming demagogues have had this city funds kicking around long enough, it is time that the public should take action in the matter one way or the other, and the question that is now to be decided is this, the measure to accomplish the desired object. The confusion that has arisin on the question here has led many to suppose that its passage would only make bad matters worse; on the other hand it is urged, and with plausible reason to say the least, on the ground that it will settle the whole question. If it passes, it should be so amended that the persons appointed under it should not deposit in any one bank over two hundred thousand dollars; but what will be better than this will be the formation of a city sub treasury, removing it entirely from the banks and the daily newspapers that have had their fingers in this big thing.

There is a rumor that a large number of guns are being manufactured in Troy for the South, and that an agent of one of the Southern States is now in that city looking after them. A resolution was offered in the House this morning empowering the Military Committee to investigate the matter. The resolution, however, lies over under the rules, and will come up for consideration tomorrow.

The most important event of to-day was the report of the House Committee on Federal Relations through Mr. Robinson, their chairman, the resolutions being simply for the consideration of the House. [The report in full is given in another column.]

Mr. Ellingwood, democrat, was absent, but had, before leaving, assented to the basis of the report.

Messrs. Birdsall and Pierce, republican members of the committee, did not sign the report, and the former gave notice that he should introduce a minority report.

Mr. Kernan said that it was due to himself that he should explain his position in regard to his report. He was willing to go farther than this report does to unite with all conservative men throughout the country to settle the pending troubles. He fully concurred in the action taken by this House, a few days since, in sustaining President Buchanan and endorsing his Message; for that Message breathed a spirit of conciliation and concession to prevent a civil war. He also endorsed that portion of the speech of Mr. Seward which recommended the utmost forbearance and conciliation to be manifested toward the South. He repudiated, and did not wish to be considered as countenancing or in any way endorsing the war spirit that seemed to be raging in our midst. As far as this report breathed the spirit of peace and the settlement of the question without resorting to war, he endorsed it to the fullest extent.

The correspondent of the *Times* criticised Mr. Kernan's course in offering a resolution a few days since, and characterized him as being wagish. It is but due to Mr. Kernan to state that the resolution was taken word for word from Mr. Seward's speech, and if he was wagish in offering the resolution then Seward must be considered in the same light.

Mr. Fullerton offered his resolution to purchase the slaves now held in the border States, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Pierce said that, in the main he assented to the report submitted. The fault that he found with it was, that they treated with past or dead issues, and not those which now exist. Taking that view, he presented the following bill:—

Sec. 1. Any person or persons who shall sell or agree to sell, or in any way or manner negotiate the sale, transfer or delivery of any ship or vessel, or any arms or munition of war, or any article usually known as contraband of war, to any State, government association or body politic or corporate which has or shall have seceded from the authority or jurisdiction of the United States of America, and be in rebellion or hostility, or to any emissary, agent, officer or servant thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not less than two nor more than ten years, and shall forever thereafter be deprived of all the rights, privileges and immunities of a citizen of this State.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons who shall loan any money, credit or valuable thing to any State government, corporation or association which shall have receded or shall have passed, promulgated or acted under any act, ordinance or declaration of secession from the United States of America, or shall be in rebellion or hostility to the authority of the said United States, and every person or persons who shall directly or indirectly buy, have, hold or receive, or bargain or negotiate the purchase, pledge, hypothecation or reception of any bond, bill, note or evidence of debt, issued or purporting to be issued by any such State government, corporation or association after such secession, or shall have in his possession any such bond, bill, note or evidence of debt, shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not less than two nor more than ten years, and any officer or agent of any corporation taking or holding the same in its behalf shall be deemed principal therein in the first degree.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons who shall engage, enlist, hire or procure, or who shall solicit, entice or propose to any other person to engage, enlist or hire himself or themselves to serve any State government, corporation or association which shall have seceded, or shall have passed, promulgated or acted under any act, ordinance or declaration of secession from the authority of the said United States, or which shall design to act in rebellion or hostility to the authority thereof, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment, and shall forever after be incapable of exercising any of the rights of a citizen of the State.

There will be about a dozen substitutes offered to the report of the committee before a final vote is taken in the House upon it. Every third person has a scheme of his own which he thinks can alone save the Union, as it was in the committees, so I imagine it will finally be in the House, nothing positive will be agreed upon. One thing is certain, however: there will be a direct vote upon the question of substituting the subject to the people, and the republicans forced to face the music and express confidence in their constituency, or record their vote as being unwilling to trust them.

The Democratic State Central Committee have issued a call this evening for a State Convention to consist of four delegates from each Assembly district, to meet in Albany on the 31st of January, for the purpose of giving an expression of the feeling of the democratic masses on the national crisis. They hope to take such action as will unite all conservative men of the State against the republicans, and prepare for a complete overthrow of the party now in power.

The hop at Congress Hall this evening was largely attended and a brilliant affair. Several of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, State officers, Legislators, and a number of the Albany belles participated.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1861.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FIERO—To provide arms and equipments for the militia of the State.

By Mr. SPINOLA—Submitting certain propositions for amending the constitution of the United States to the people.

The bill for reorganizing the finance department of the New York city government came up for its third reading.

After a long debate, on motion of Mr. RAMSAY, the bill was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Tuesday.

Adjourned till Monday.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1861.

In the Assembly the Committee on Federal Relations, through their chairman, Mr. Robinson, reported this morning.

In presenting the report Mr. ROBINSON stated it was signed by all the members of the Committee except Mr. Pierce and Mr. Birdsall. Mr. Ellingwood, of Richmond county, was absent when the report was signed, but he agreed to its propositions. All those signing the report, however, did not desire to commit themselves to every portion of the report.

The report sets forth the evils at present agitating the country; declares that it is useless to inquire who is responsible for the existing troubles; declares that New York, while firmly standing in support of the Union and the laws, both by moral and material aid, will recognise the importance of doing all in its power to conciliate the dissatisfied States. The following resolutions were offered:—

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the State of New York has witnessed with deep regret and earnest reprobation the attempt of some of the slaveholding States to overthrow the national institution and laws and to dissolve the Union, which has conferred inestimable benefits upon all sections; that she denies the right of any State to absolve its allegiance from the federal government, and that she will put forth all her power and resources to maintain that government and aid in the enforcement of the laws.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the State of New York sincerely desires to avoid civil war by every means consistent with honor, and to meet her sister States in a conciliatory spirit to consider all differences of opinion, so as to amicably remove all just causes of complaint, and by mutual concessions to restore peace and harmony to the Union.

Then follow the resolutions originally introduced by Mr. Robinson, for the admission of all territory, after Kansas shall have come into the Union, as two States, with such constitutions, republican in form, as the inhabitants shall adopt, with the following, in addition to these resolutions:—Reserving the right of submission, with proper restrictions, or to divide the territory after the manner of the Missouri compromise, provided, that our said Senators and representatives shall have assurances satisfactory to them that such disposition of the Territories will be generally assented to, and restore peace and harmony to the nation.

The report was laid on the table.

Mr. KERNAN, of Utica, explained that while he approved of much of the report, and willingly accepted the proposed compromise, if acceptable to the South, yet he desired to say that he disapproved and condemned the war spirit prevalent at the North.

Mr. WATERBURY introduced a bill to empower the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties to provide for paying witnesses in criminal cases the same fees as in civil cases.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to amend the act for facilitating the formation of agricultural societies.

Mr. KERNAN introduced a bill to authorize religious and charitable societies to lease, sell and convey real estate.

Mr. MYERS introduced a bill amendatory of the act for the payment of interest on canal drafts.

Mr. ARCHIBALD introduced a bill to change the name of the Marine Court of New York to the City Court.

Mr. FARNUM introduced a bill to incorporate the Spring street Railroad in New York.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

Mr. DARCY introduced a resolution calling on the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for a report as to fines, forfeited pay, &c.

Mr. SHAW moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

Mr. FULLERTON moved to make the report of the Committee on Federal Relations the special order for Wednesday. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

City Intelligence.

THE POLICE AND THE THEATRES.—There certainly should be some steps taken by the Police Commissioners to prevent the congregating of police in and about places of amusement at night. There is hardly a place of resort in the city but where can be found members of the force loitering about in their uniform, when they should be performing their duty on post. At Niblo's theatre, the other evening, there were no less than fifteen (exclusive of detectives whose duty it is to attend these places) witnessing the performance, and two of the number belonging to the Fourteenth precinct acting as ushers. On the same night, at a concert room on Broadway, near Grand street, were half a dozen policemen and a captain standing talking with the waiter girls and drinking, as if they had nothing else to do. Many of the proprietors of these places have remonstrated against having so many frequent their places, and at one of the theatres none but the detectives are admitted. This is certainly the proper way; and if the proprietors of all places of amusement would adopt this course, it would not only be a benefit to themselves, but to the public. They are certainly no good in the way of keeping out pickpockets, for there is hardly a night passes but what some person reports the loss of his pocketbook at the theatres. It is but a few evenings ago that a gentleman had his pocket cut out completely and several hundred dollars stolen at Niblo's; and we know of two detectives being in the theatre at the time, yet they were too much wrapped up in the play to attend to looking after suspicious persons that might be there. The New Bowery theatre has also been the resort for quite a number of the Fourteenth precinct police, who find it very convenient to drop in and while away the time until they are to go off duty. Besides this, we find members of the force doing special duty at many of the concert rooms, who receive a dollar a night for their services, half of which goes to the officer and the other half to the Commissioners. There are certainly over two hundred of the police hanging about these places, and if they were compelled to be out doing their duty there would be no necessity of increasing the number of the force.

RABBI RAPHALL ON THE BIBLE VIEW OF SLAVERY.—On Thursday evening the Rev. Dr. Raphall, by special invitation, repeated before the New York Historical Society his sermon on "The Bible View of Slavery," which he first delivered before his congregation on the late National Fast Day. On concluding, the Rev. Rabbi said that those among his hearers who were in the habit of reading their Bible must have noticed that he brought forward nothing new, and set up no theory of his own. All that he had done had been to place before them a statement of facts derived from and supported by the Bible. That such a sober statement would be very unpalatable to men of extreme opinions was to be expected, and they had done their best to refute his discourse, rising in their attempts from the brief newspaper paragraph of a few lines to the elaborate article of many columns. One gentleman, a co-religionist of his own, who signed his name, but with whom he was not acquainted, had made short work of him, and had designated the discourse to which they had just listened as nonsense. Nevertheless, the gentleman had been so prodigal of his own precious time and of the valuable space of the *Tribune* as to waste three columns on the attempt to write down this said nonsense—with what degree of success it was for the public to decide. On the other hand, the discourse had not found favor with slaveholders, who required him to withdraw his remarks on the character of Southern slavery. But the attacks made or to be made upon him must go for what they are worth. They must stand or fall upon their own merits, as must likewise his own discourse, which he thought it needless to defend, as he was convinced it would not fall, since it embodied the word of God "that standeth good forever." He concluded with his prayer for the day of humiliation, in which the audience devoutly joined.

A PROTRACTED INVESTIGATION.—For several months past an examination has been going on before Justice Welsh, on a charge brought by George W. Thompson against a German named Charles Weber, of stealing a large number of gas burners from the Self-regulating Gas Burner Manufacturing Company. The case was concluded yesterday, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, and the complaint was dismissed—the accused being honorably discharged.

THE CROSBY STREET GYMNASIUM opens this evening under the auspices of Mr. A. H. Ferguson. It will, no doubt, be a very interesting reception to the guests, as some of our most experienced gymnasts are to take part in the exhibition.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Monday evening next Sargent S. Prentiss, the "Thunderer of the West," and Rev. Dr. William H. Milburn will lecture in this new temple of pleasure, art and intellect.

THE ROLLING MILLS OF PITTSBURG, PA.—The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Evening Chronicle* announces the gratifying intelligence that all the principal rolling mills of that vicinity are in operation and doing a large business. The *Chronicle* enumerates the following establishments and the number of hands employed:—The Sligo Mill, Lyon, Shorb & Co., 150 men; Pittsburg Iron Works, Zug & Painter, 175; the Clinton Mill, Graff, Bennett & Co., 300; Jones & Lauth's Mill, 350; the Sheffield Steel Works, Singer, Nimick & Co., 250; Eagle Mill, James Wood & Co., 250; Hussey, Wells & Co.'s Steel Works, 60; the Duquesne Iron Works, Hallman, Rahm & Co., will resume on Monday with 150 hands; Juniata Iron Works, G. & J. H. Shoenberger, 400; Birmingham Iron Works, McKnight & Brother, 110; Chess, Smith & Co.'s tack and nail factory, 120; Hiawatha Nut Works, Knapp, Wood & Co., 75; the Glendor Mill Spike Works, Dilworth, Bidwell & Co., 60; Wayne Iron and Steel Works, Bailey & Brown, 160; Kensington Iron Works, Lloyd, Black & Co., 170; Pennsylvania Iron Works, Everson, Preston & Co., 130; Pittsburg Steel Works, Jones, Boyd & Co., 80. In the seventeen establishments above named there are altogether 2,995 hands employed, whose aggregate monthly wages must fall but little short of $120,000.

INTERESTING FROM ARIZONA.

Our Tucson Correspondence.

TUCSON, Dec. 30, 1860.

The Right of Way—Revolutionary—Affairs in Arizona—Another Murder by Apaches—Inactivity of the Troops—Excitement in Tubac, &c.

Governor Pesquiera, in his proclamation opening the right of way across the State of Sonora, says that the grant is made to discourage filibustering and encourage a friendly feeling between the people of Sonora and Arizona. Governor Pesquiera seems to have discovered at last that some steps of the above sort were necessary, in order for him to retain his position. He saw that the only way in which he could dampen the revolutionary spirit prevalent in the State, and encouraged on the American side of the line, was to make concessions to the progressive spirit of the country. In doing so he may retard the revolutionary movement for a time, but cannot crush it, his character for falsehood and duplicity being such that no dependence can be placed or will be placed upon his word. The intercourse with Americans which this late grant must cause will not fail to have its effect in awakening and fostering more liberal opinions among the inhabitants of Sonora. Rivera, leader of the liberals, will not relax his efforts in arranging for another attack as soon as he can provide the arms and munitions of war.

Considerable excitement exists on the American side of the line, among merchants and traders, in reference to this right of way, and probably large quantities of goods will be ordered from San Francisco, from which city to this section of Arizona freight, insurance, &c., amounts to six cents per pound on merchandise, against 16 or 18 cents per pound from Port Lavaca, in Texas, to say nothing of the saving of time. From Tucson to Port Lavaca the distance is eleven hundred miles; from Tucson to Guaymas about 340 or 350 miles—a fine road for wagons all the way, although water is somewhat scarce at certain seasons of the year—a defect that can be remedied by wells and reservoirs. Of course it will be cheaper to bring goods direct from New York to Guaymas than from San Francisco, and if the right of way becomes a permanent institution New York merchants will not lose the opportunity. The vessels which bring out goods can have return cargoes of silver ore, raw hides, &c., and thus the venture be made profitable to all parties. More than a year since I called attention to the speculation of shipping silver ore from Arizona and Sonora, and have only lacked the necessary capital to demonstrate the case to those who are not informed upon the subject. Now that we have the right of way the last objection is removed, and the operation becomes perfectly feasible, and, as far as human calculations show, very profitable.

On the 20th instant the Apaches murdered an American named Hoyt, who was cutting wood about a mile and a half from Fort Breckinridge. Hoyt's partner escaped, but very narrowly. The Indians took a rifle, pistol and ammunition from the murdered man. Hoyt was from Virginia, where he has relatives. The Indians were not pursued, nor has there yet been any attempt to chastise them for numerous robberies and murders, notwithstanding they are constantly in the vicinity of the fort and their country is only three or four days' march from the commanding officer's quarters. The garrison of Fort Breckinridge consists of two full (or nearly full) companies of dragoons, and one company of infantry. The inactivity of the troops in this region fairly beats the celebrated "mastery inactivity" of General Taylor's forces on the Rio Grande. Indians stealing and killing all around us, and nearly five hundred United States soldiers doing nothing but attacking bacon and beans with a vigor such as is always displayed by our gallant army in such warfare.

Of course the fault is not in the rank and file nor the sub-officers; they can only do as they are ordered; the blame lies with the department commanders and the commanders of the posts. Col. Fauntleroy, in the tribulations of his Navajo campaign, seems to have forgotten that Western Arizona, although overrun by Apaches, has five hundred brave sons of Mars shut up in adobe houses, wasting their valor upon salt provisions and venerable sour krout. Yet such is the case. I imagine the Quartermaster and Commissary bills at Washington will satisfy people that troops are here if nothing else will, and if Col. Fauntleroy has forgotten the fact, it might be well for the Secretary of War to mildly remind him, and after the Colonel ascertains that we have soldiers among us he may conclude they are here for some purpose, and order them into the field. This is just the season for campaigning against the Apaches, for if they are vigorously and persistently followed up, they are bound to be starved and frozen into good behavior, even if none are killed.

Speaking of Indians reminds me of a serious error in the late report of Mr. Greenwood, Indian Commissioner. He says that the Gila Apaches are cultivating land, and have evinced great aptness, and desire to do so. What Indians are meant by "Gila Apaches" I am at a loss to conceive, since nearly all the bands live near or on the Gila, except the Apaches of the Sierra Blanco. One poor, broken, powerless remnant of an Apache tribe has, by the aid of white men and Mexicans, hired by the Indian agent, raised a little green corn, each ear costing more than the "first of the season" in New York city. This is the sum of the agricultural labors of this little family of Indians, while the Coyoteros, the Pinals, the Tontos, the Chirricahuas and the Apaches still roam as free and wild as though a hoe was never invented. But the Pimos and Maricopas are agricultural Indians, raising every year grain for themselves and to sell, while the Papagos, with no tools except the few wretched things of their own manufacture, do almost as well. These are the Indians of Arizona, disposed to till the soil, and they should receive the presents instead of the murderous, thieving Apaches, who never did and never will work.

In Tubac, on Christmas day, a fight occurred between some Americans and Mexicans, in which P. H. McGovern, American, was wounded, one Mexican killed and several severely injured. Exaggerated rumors spread over the country of war and fighting, and a party of United States infantry was sent from Fort Buchanan to Tubac to keep the peace among hostile factions. Late information warrants the general belief that the Americans were at fault.

Colonel C. D. Poston, of New York, lessee of the Sonora silver mines, has a steam engine in operation, and is taking out plenty of silver. Those who leased the mines to Colonel Poston will soon find that they did a very foolish thing, as he will make himself a millionaire, while for ten years the stockholders' profits will be represented by 0,000.

Our San Francisco Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17, 1860.

Heavy Damages for Breach of Contract—Sentence of a Murderer—Accidental Death of a United States Soldier—For Churchill, &c.

George W. Swan obtained a verdict of thirty thousand dollars, in the El Dorado County District Court last week, against George Chorpening, late contractor on the overland mail line. Swan sued Chorpening for fifty thousand dollars damages for a breach of contract in regard to a division of the mail contract obtained by him in 1858 on the Salt Lake line. Swan, it appears, through Nickerson, his agent, put in a bid to carry the mails between Placerville, in this State, and Genoa, in Carson Valley; and Chorpening, wishing to obtain the contract from Salt Lake to Placerville, proposed to Nickerson that if he would withdraw Swan's bid, make proof to the department of the practicability of the route, and otherwise aid him in obtaining the contract, he would, in the event of his success, share the contract with Swan, or else pay him an equivalent. Nickerson accepted the proposition, fulfilled Swan's share of the bargain, and Chorpening told him to go to the devil; but Swan declined the advice, came into court, and received from a jury an award of $30,000 damages.

William Price, convicted of the murder of Robert Poole in Sacramento, has been sentenced to be hung on the 26th of January.

Last Saturday Malachi Kramer, a young German, committed a terrible murder in this city. Martin Voltz, also a German, who kept a lager bier saloon on the south side of Broadway, near Dupont street, was the victim. It is said that Kramer must be insane; but no one ever suspected him to be of unsound mind until he committed the murder.

Frederick Burke, a private of Company C, Third artillery, was accidentally killed at Vancouver, W. T., last week, by the discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade.

FORT CHURCHILL.

The barracks at Fort Churchill, Carson Valley, have just been completed, and there are now two hundred and fifty troops, principally of the Sixth infantry, with their officers, comfortably quartered there. Captain Flint is in command. The buildings are all of adobe, and cover a space of about eight hundred feet square. Mr. Wm. Milling, the superintendent of the work, left San Francisco three months since for the fort, to commence operations, and notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which they labored, he succeeded in surrendering them to the officer in command on Monday last, and returned to this city on Friday night. The completion of the work in so short a period of time, and the workmanlike manner in which everything connected therewith was performed, give entire satisfaction to all parties concerned—particularly the soldiers, who now find themselves nicely situated, and as happy as they can expect to be.

PRIZE FIGHT IN RICHMOND.—The interest that was everywhere excited in regard to the sports of the ring by the "international mill" between Sayers and Heenan died out almost as suddenly as it sprang into existence, and of late we have heard nothing of those refined pugilistic expressions which were then as familiar as household words. Nevertheless, we are to-day enabled to convey to the world the gratifying intelligence that the ring has still some devoted disciples, and that although "science" has slumbered, it is not dead. The important intelligence has been communicated to us that a regular built, out and out prize fight, with all its attendant ceremonies, took place yesterday morning near this city. The principals in this grand and animating contest are natives of the Old World—one representing Ireland and the other England. With a select party of friends, they proceeded down the river at an early hour to the spot designated for the heroic combat, and there, in defiance of the ugly weather, the usual preliminaries were arranged and the fight commenced. As we were not a spectator of this refined exhibition, we cannot enter into details; but we hear that the match was for $100 a side; that they fought twenty-two rounds in thirty-five minutes, and that the Irishman was declared the victor. Indeed, it has been stated that the Englishman was a "used up" individual—in two words, badly whipped. This is all we have heard about the matter. We have since received a communication from a witness of the fight, who says it took place on Drewry's farm; that one of the principals was a "Plaster," and the other a "New York boy;" that they fought twenty-six rounds in thirty-five minutes, and in the last round the "New York boy" hit the "Plaster" between the "wind and water," and made him "go under like an eel." It is further stated that about 300 spectators were present.—*Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 16.*

OBITUARY.

Frederick William the Fourth, King of Prussia.

Frederick William IV., late King of Prussia, brother of the presiding monarch, and son of Frederick William III. and Queen Louisa, was born October 15, 1795. He studied belles lettres under De Bruck and Aucillon, the science of war under Scharnborst and Kneisebeck, international law and political science under Savigny, Ritter and Lancizolle, and arts under Schinkel and Rauch. After having seen in his childhood the sad spectacle of the humiliation of the Prussian monarchy, he was witness of the reawakening of Germany, and, as a simple officer, made the campaigns of 1813 and '14. From frequent visits to the Paris Museum, and, later, from a journey to Rome, he acquired that ardent love of art, thanks to which Prussia has seen so many artists generously encouraged, so many remarkable works undertaken at such expense, in the castles of Marienburg, Stoltzenfels, &c. Notwithstanding his repugnance, while a young man, for the absolutist policy of his father, he was called to the councils of war and State, and at the death of his father, on June 7, 1840, already wielded a great influence in public affairs.

The new King inaugurated his reign by a number of liberal measures, which raised the hopes of the nation. He recalled to the ministry Messrs. de Boyen and Eichhorn, surrounded himself with men the most distinguished in literature and art—Schelling, Ruckert, Tieck, Cornelius, Mendelssohn—compensated Herr Arndt and the brothers Grimm for the chairs which had been taken from them, and finally granted a political amnesty; but from thenceforward, however, he was remarkable for an irresolution and a changeableness of view, which finally became charactesistics of his reign and which often caused his good faith to be suspected by the Prussian nation. In 1841, in refusing to the just demands of the provincial States the constitution which had been promised them since 1815, he wished to establish at least a system of periodicity in those States, and the following year permitted the General Councils to make representations to him. They protested firmly enough against the press gag laws; above all, against the influence which the King permitted the ultra religious party to assume over him, and against a compliance which provoked the liveliest agitation all over Germany. Finally they loudly demanded a judicial reform. The King replied by promises which seemed to support his aversion, every day more decided, for the principles of the Holy Alliance and the policy of Metternich. For a while he was occupied in concluding treaties of commerce with the Low Countries, with Belgium, England and Portugal; in establishing railroads, in organizing and governing the German Zollverein, in embellishing the capital and chief cities of Prussia, amongst others Cologne, where was undertaken, by means of subscriptions, the completion of the great cathedral.

In 1844 an attempt against his life by the Burgomaster Tschech, and some partial risings in the provinces, caused the King to reflect. At first he was severe, and restricted the liberty of the press within the narrowest bounds. The provincial Diet of Prussia replied to those measures by demanding a constitution and the Estates General (1845); at the same time the municipality protested against the pietism of the King. That personage convoked a synod, presided over by the Minister of Public Worship, Eichhorn, and ignored the pending question. In place of political he created financial reform; a bank was established at Berlin with a capital of ten millions, and wise modifications were made in the Zollverein tariff. At the same time a law was made creating king's attorneys, nominated by the King on presentation by the Minister of Justice. In the teeth of an opposition press, the Minister of the King established the government press, till then unknown in Prussia.

The year 1847 opened for the country the era of constitutional government. In consequence of the representation, always more and more urgent, of the municipality and provincial diets, on February 3 the King, by letters patent, convoked the General Diet of the States of Prussia, to deliberate on all questions concerning the legislative power, its exercise, &c., &c. The King, however, took care to announce that the monarchy was absolute and the Chamber purely consultative; "that between his people and himself there should never be a constitution on paper." Moreover, he created a second chamber, a house of lords—a kind of conservative Senate. The Diet protested, and at once rejected two laws, the one relating to the Koenigsberg Railroad, the other concerning banks, and demanded, among other rights, that of periodicity. The King yielded, except on this last point. The constitution was revised in every particular and in a liberal manner. Abroad, the King concluded a commercial treaty with Naples and the United States; was neutral in the question of the Spanish marriages, and protected the Canton of Neufchatel against the war of the Sonderbund. It was in the midst of these good intentions on the King's part, and prosperity on that of the people, that the revolution of 1848 found Prussia. In spite of the King's promises the storm burst over him on the 15th of March, and the struggle between his troops and the people continued till the 19th. He had to change his Ministry, grant a general amnesty, promise war against Denmark in favor of Schleswig, and salute from the balcony of his palace the dead bodies of the insurgents. These humiliations were, to some extent, softened by the hope of becoming Emperor of Germany, and by the success of his generals, who crushed the latest insurrection of Poland in the duchy of Posen. He hastened the meeting of the General Assembly, modified his government still more, in the liberal sense, and occupied himself actively with a project of electoral reform. On that declaration of the Assembly, that "the Prussian nation accepted the revolution as a fact, but would always reject it as a principle," the people thought themselves betrayed, and a new outbreak occurred on June 14, and still another on August 21. Some days afterwards the National Assembly of Frankfort rejected the armistice of Malmoe, concluded by the King with Denmark. The King appeared then to repent of the concessions he had made, and, after several ministerial crises, formed a new cabinet, wholly conservative, at the head of which was Manteuffel; made an appeal to the army, disarmed the civic guard, and threatened the Chamber and the revolutionary party with a *coup d'etat* (November 1848). The Assembly and people, united by their common danger, made common cause, and kept up in the Capitol a kind of permanent *emeute*, which lasted six weeks, and was terminated by the grant of a definitive constitution on December 5, 1848, and by the dissolution of the Assembly. The new constitution, copied from that of Belgium, sanctioned individual and political liberty, religious and educational liberty, freedom of the press without restraint, the irremovability and independence of the judicial power, and the extinction of the *fidei commissus* and privileges. It established the inviolability and irresponsibility of the King, his right to dissolve both chambers and, generally all the prerogatives of an executive constitutional power. The people testified their satisfaction by an enthusiastic response to the loan then opened by the King. The new elections, although made during the state of siege, introduced into the chamber a constitutional majority, which the troops easily dispersed by force. After this second *coup d'etat*, the King was enabled to elude the constitution without suppressing it.

In the meantime, the partisans of German unity offered the imperial crown to Frederick William, who refused it as coming from the revolutionists. (April 28, 1849.) He soon after recalled the Prussian deputies of the Frankfort Assembly, and invited the Germanic governments to an anti-revolutionary Congress, where the work of centralization was recommenced "by separating the elements of disorganization." At the same time he sent two armies into the Grand Duchy of Baden and the Palatinate, to crush the insurrection of Struve and Brentano, and made peace with Denmark in July of the same year. New Chambers assembled in August, with a ministerial majority, which commenced an assault on the constitution of the 5th of December. That constitution had had but little more than a year's existence, when the King, in January, 1850, swore to it a second time; but it had been modified in a remarkable degree. The irresponsibility of ministers, the *fidei commissus* and the peerage had been restablished; the royal prerogative was enlarged by a number of measures in detail, and a special tribunal created for such accused persons as the King might please to send before it. Since May, 1849, the King proved that he had not in the least abandoned his projects of a German league, by concluding treaties with Saxony and Hanover, a triple alliance which Austria, opposed by a similar one with Bavaria and Wurtemburg. Frederick William created, with his allies, a species of superior administrative council, and decided on calling together a new general Parliament, which assembled at Erfurt on March 20, 1850. The jealousy of Austria, the warlike tone of the royal Prussian Commissioner, M. de Radowitz, and the passions of the people, came near producing a war between the two great German States, the issue of which, in the certainty that it would be favorable to the revolutionary cause, frightened the King of Prussia. A second attempt against his person, on the 22d of May, was the signal of a most complete reaction. By the Convention of Olmutz, Austria and Prussia made definite concessions and united for the pacification of Germany. The dissolution of the new Prussian Chambers was the first result of that policy.

Parliament, adjourned to January 4, 1851, demanded explanations which obliged the King, through his Minister, Manteuffel, to explain that he preferred peace, with an Austrian alliance, to war, with the revolution. The session was terminated by a law which moderated the stringent government of the press, and by voting an income tax of 1,750,000 thalers. But the new liberal concessions produced no effect. The religious element in the Ministry was represented by M. de Raumer, the feudal by M. de Westphalia. In the meantime the telegraph, postal arrangements and railroads were wonderfully improved, and Prussia caused Hanover and the other secondary States of the Steuerverein to re-enter the great network of the Zollverein on the 7th of September, 1852. On that occasion the antagonism of the great German Powers was reawakened; Austria united her allies by the coalition of Darmstadt, in April, 1852, with the view of creating an Austrian Zollverein; but the prudence and conciliatory spirit of the two sovereigns again triumphed in that crisis, which was terminated by a commercial treaty between thet wo countries on Feb. 19, 1853, and by the consolidation of the Zollverein.

In 1852 a final blow was aimed by the King of Prussia at the revolution. The feudal party and the centralizers considered the last remnants of the constitution of January and March, 1850, which the provincial administration reorganized, as still too much tainted with liberalism. The old Council of State was re-established, and the peerage definitively restored (1852 and 1854); the provincial diets reconstituted in the teeth of the States Assembly; but the Assembly obstinately rejected a proposition to restore to the King the nomination of members of the first or upper Chamber, and rendering the rank and dignity of that membership compatible with other functions. The liberal party, discouraged by so many patchings of the constitution, abandoned the field of battle and left the place, in the session of 1853, to the conservative party, represented by Manteuffel, and to the so-called party "of the Cross," a kind of feudal and religious coterie, which has greatly increased in latter years. It was that party which the following year endeavored, during the war in the East, to drag Prussia into an alliance with Russia, and which succeeded in, at least, imposing on her a neutral policy, the effect of which has been to humble her abroad, notwithstanding those words of the King, "I would do much for the Emperor Nicholas, whom I love; but if I remember that he is my father-in-law, I do not forget that Prussia is not the sister-in-law of Russia." Prussia, having refused to adhere to the treaty of the 21 of December, 1854, was thrown aside for a while, and came near being completely excluded from the European concert at the time of the conferences of the Congress a Paris. A treaty with Oldenburg for the creation of a military post on the Jahde in 1853, and the success of a loan of thirty million thalers voted and supplied with enthusiasm in 1854, have been offered as an offset to that national eclipse. Internally, the reactionary tendencies of the government were manifested by discourses, completely absolutist pronounced by the King in the sessions of 1855 and 1856 by the transformation of the First and Second Chambers into Chamber of Lords and Chamber of Deputies, and by the increasing confidence of the partisans of the middle age. Public opinion was greatly excited by the death of one of the leaders of the bureaucratic party—M. de Hinckeldey, Director of Police, who was killed in a duel by M. de Rochon—and the robbery of some diplomatic documents from the Prussian archives by an employé named Techen. Beyond that, and the check experienced by Prince Adalbert of Prussia before Riff, there is no event worthy of notice but the affair of Neufchatel. In the month of September, 1856, some devoted partisans of the Prussian monarchy asserted, with arms in their hands, the right of the King to that city and canton. The Neuchatelois, Swiss in manners and ideas, triumphed over this species of revolution, and war appeared imminent between Prussia and the Helvetic Confederation. At the termination of lengthy negotiations, in which all the great Powers of Europe took part, Frederick William signed a treaty in May, 1857, by which, while retaining the title of King of Neufchatel, he renounced, on receiving an indemnity of a million of thalers, his rights to the city and canton. In the more recent complications relative to the Danubian Principalities, Prussia followed the policy of France and Russia. At the close of 1857 the King was attacked by a malady which took the terrible form of confirmed insanity, rendering him, of course, unfit to hold any longer the reins of power, which were delegated to a regency; and from the date of his moral irresponsibility as a man and a ruler properly ends the history of his career. He died at Sans Souci on January 2, of the present year, at twenty minutes to one o'clock P. M.

The late King was married in 1823 to the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, who was born November 13, 1801. He leaves no children, and, therefore, the heirship to the throne falls to his brother, the late Regent, Frederick William Louis,