THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

The Proceedings of the Peace Congress.

Application of a Delegate from Kansas for Admission.

The Effect of his Vote on the Pending Questions.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

Three New York Vessels Seized by the Governor, &c., &c., &c.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1861.

While the warriors of the federal capital had a peaceable time to-day, celebrating the birth of Washington, the Peace Congress has had a warlike demonstration, and came near breaking up in a row. Kansas was the cause of all the trouble—not the State of Kansas, but the Territory of Kansas. Mr. Stone appeared, with credentials, to represent Kansas. His credentials were examined, and it appeared that he was commissioned and sent here by Secretary Beebe, late Acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

Charles Allen, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, opposed Mr. Stone's admission to a seat, on the ground that he did not present himself accredited by Governor Robinson to represent the State of Kansas. He said the Convention was not called to represent Territories, otherwise the other Territories of the United States would be applying for seats.

Several Virginia and other Southern delegates asserted the right of Mr. Stone to a seat, while some Southern delegates sustained the position of Judge Allen.

After a sharp debate, partaking somewhat of bitterness, the Convention agreed to refer the subject of Mr. Stone's right to a seat to the Committee on Credentials.

There is an importance attached to the report of the committee regarding this seat not understood outside of the Convention except by your correspondent. It is this: The Convention is composed of the representatives of twenty States. Fourteen, including Kansas, are not represented. The votes are taken by States. By a canvass it is known that ten are for a constitutional convention, and ten are opposed to it. Before the fight occurred upon the right of Mr. Stone to his seat to-day, it was known that he was appointed by a democratic federal officeholder, and was in favor of the majority proposition, and against a constitutional convention. This fact caused the republicans to unite, under the lead of Judge Allen, against him, as his single vote would prevent the Convention from sending this whole question to the Legislatures of the several States at once. Most of the extreme compromisers advocated Mr. Stone's right to a seat because it would defeat a constitutional convention. The republicans take the ground that the appointment of a delegate by Governor Beebe is the assumption of a duty which belongs only to the Governor of the State. Besides, they assert that the delegate does not represent the sentiment of the people of Kansas, and they assert that time will show this.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, offered an amendment to the majority report, which applies to all the territory south of 36.30—the principle once applied by Jefferson to the territory south of the Ohio river. It is pending.

The Crittenden plan, so called, was moved by Mr. Reid, of North Carolina, as an amendment to the majority, or Guthrie proposition, and was rejected, seventeen States voting against it and only three for it.

This vote produced another sensation, altogether too interesting to be confined to the secret chamber of the Convention.

Several extreme propositions were offered as amendments, and voted down.

The Convention adjourned about four o'clock for dinner.

This evening the Convention is again in session, and are voting on all sorts of propositions. Unless greater harmony of opinion prevails than now, the Convention will adjourn without doing anything, unless the ultimatum of the republicans is accepted to, namely, an appeal to the people of all of the States, through the action of their several Legislatures, for a Convention to revise the constitution of the United States.

The impression of a good many is that nothing will be done. Others, however, are more hopeful. The republicans are trying to stave off action until Mr. Lincoln arrives, for the purpose of conferring with him and learning his views. If this is the case, no definite action will be taken by the Conference before Monday next, and perhaps not then.

The friends of a settlement are trying constantly to press a vote.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE HON. MR. VAN WYCK, OF NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1861.

A most cowardly and brutal assault was made about half past eleven o'clock last night, upon Hon. Mr. Van Wyck, member of Congress from the West Point district, N. Y., by three ruffians, armed with bowie knives. Mr. Van Wyck had just left the residence of Senator King, on Capitol Hill, and was passing down by the north wing of the Capitol to his lodgings, when a stout built man came up behind him, and struck him with a bowie knife in the breast over the heart. The knife penetrated the outside and inside coats, passed through a folded copy of the *Globe*, and then nearly through a thick memorandum book, both of which were in the breast pocket of his frock coat, not quite reaching the skin.

Mr. Van Wyck struck the man a blow under the jaw which staggered him, when the second ruffian struck a blow at Mr. Van Wyck with a bowie knife, which the latter caught with his left hand, making a terrible gash across the palm. At the same time he (Van Wyck) knocked the fellow down with his right, and instantly drew a revolver and shot the first ruffian, who dropped and was caught by his friends.

The third ruffian knocked Mr. Van Wyck down with his fist. This blow, together with the effect of the one he had received, and especially from the profuse bleeding of his hand, weakened him very much, and observing that the ruffians were making haste to escape with their wounded companion, who appeared to him quite helpless, he sank himself almost exhausted upon the sidewalk, and did not fire again. But as soon as he gathered sufficient strength he made his way to his hotel, which he did not reach till after twelve this morning. He said very little about the affair, except to one or two confidential friends, Mr. Lee, of the House, who dressed his wound, and to the police, in the hope that the parties might be discovered; but up to to-night no trace of their whereabouts has been ascertained.

Mr. Van Wyck is quite nervous this evening, and is suffering considerable pain from the wound in his hand, but is in no serious danger.

Mr. Van Wyck cannot account for this attack upon him, unless it has grown out of his speech at the last session, which created so much excitement and discussion because of its severity against the system of slavery, wherein he cited instances of slave burning. For some time after its delivery he received letters threatening his life. Outside of this he has no knowledge of having created the enmity of any human being. He is a man who never visits gambling or drinking saloons, and while he is a resolute man when assailed, in his daily walk he is very quiet and gentlemanly.

The affair having become known to-night, creates intense feeling, especially in Congressional circles.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1861.

THE QUARTERING OF TROOPS AT THE CAPITOL.

The President is preparing a special message to Congress, in answer to the House resolution asking to be informed what necessity existed for the quartering of a body of United States troops within the District of Columbia. It appears that there was no official knowledge in possession of the government that this city was to be invaded or seized, but that the War Department, acting under advice of General Scott, stationed them here as a precautionary measure, and to protect, in the event of any trouble or difficulty, the property of the government.

THE HEALTH OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

The statement published in several newspapers, that Major Anderson was very ill at Fort Sumter, is not credited. The War Department have intelligence from him as late as the 17th inst., and no mention is made of his being indisposed. Equally untrue is the report that he is without funds.

ALARM OF THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS.

The republicans are becoming alarmed, and there is an apparent backing down from their ultra position. Enough of them have declared their willingness to vote for any recommendation which comes before them from the Peace Congress to carry it. At least half of the republicans in Congress from New York, and two-thirds of those from Pennsylvania, will sustain the action of the Conference, notwithstanding a majority of the Commissioners from New York vote steadily against any settlement. The six republican Commissioners from the Empire State are regarded as the most ultra men here. They do not represent the sentiment of the people of that great State.

The postponement of Mr. Stanton's Force bill is another indication of returning sense. They have been appealed to by moderate men from the border slave States to abandon this dangerous and unnecessary measure. If, say these moderate men, you persist in it, you will drive us with the cotton States.

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from New York, who accompanied Mr. Lincoln from Springfield, and is inside and knows the policy which the President elect intents to pursue, says that in his inaugural he will take the strongest conservative ground. This announcement has startled the ultra portion of the republicans, and has materially strengthened the conservatives.

THE WAR IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP.

There is a vigorous war still going on here among the republicans, respecting the construction of Mr. Lincoln' Cabinet. The ultra wing feel that they are to be overslaughred, and are ready to join hands with Greeley and declare open war. It is a very pretty fight as it stands.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

One of the heaviest cotton brokers in New Orleans has written Hon. John Covode, requesting his opinion as to the future policy of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Covode replied, that in his opinion the incoming administration will avoid, as far as possible, any collision or difficulty with the seceding States; but if a state of affairs is forced upon it which is not desired, the point will be made at New Orleans—first, because the Mississippi must be kept free by the unanimous voice of the Northwest; and second, because New Orleans is the only Southern city where much revenue is collected. Mr. Covode added, "If secession is to be tolerated, the future of New Orleans is gloomy indeed. In all sincerity and frankness, I must advise you to sell out." It is safe to say that Mr. Covode did not take this step in ignorance of the existing state of affairs.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING MR. FLOYD.

Another act of late Secretary Floyd has just come to light, which does not reflect much credit upon him as a loyalist to the government he was professing to serve, and whose treasury he was feeding upon. It appears that last summer he ordered five companies of United States troops to Fort Randall, on the upper Missouri, and then ordered all the wagons and horses and mules sold, so that the moment winter set in they could neither leave by the river, which is usually frozen up as early as November, nor overland, in consequence of not leaving sufficient transportation material to convey a single company.

ARRIVAL OF MR. HAMLIN.

The Vice President elect arrived to-night, and took quiet rooms at the Washington Hotel, where Senator Wilson of Massachusetts stops. Mr. Hamlin says he has nothing to present in advance of the sentiments to be expressed by the President elect.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The following named Assistant Surgeons of the Army were also confirmed:—Shut, of Pennsylvania; Michen and Wagner, of Maryland, and Ramseur, of North Carolina.

The following were confirmed as Lieutenants in the Navy, to supply the vacancies occasioned by resignations, viz:—Dalton, Bigelow, Bradford, Thytham, Coke, Shycck, Fitch, Harris, Eastman, Wallace, Hatfield, McDougal, Porter, Tecklus, Phillips and Lansdale.

Samuel J. Jones and Thivelcy were confirmed as Assistant Surgeons in the Navy, in place of those who resigned.

Thomas Means, of Kansas, was confirmed as Attorney of the United States for the District of Kansas.

The following named Collectors of Customs were confirmed:—Thomas K. Lane, at Saco, Me.; George P. Bowden, at York, Me.; Jacob C. Hewitt, at Cold Spring, N. Y.; Alexander C. Raine, for the district of San Joaquin, California; Charles C. Phillips, at Puget Sound; Patrick Fagan, at Middletown, Conn.; George B. Hall, Consul at Guaymas, and Ballaferro Hunter, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.

The following named Postmasters were also confirmed:—Virgil Whitney, at Binghamton, N. Y., and Hiram B. Swarr, at Lancaster, Pa.

Col. S. S. English has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, Ky., vice Haldeman.

It is authoritively denied that any documents or letters for the South or elsewhere have been improperly detained in the Washington Post Office. Whatever delay may have occurred has been South of this city.

Numerous petitions are being presented to Congress praying for the passage of a General Bankrupt law.

Gentlemen from a distance are here urging energetic, prompt and combined action.

Philip Clayton, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, will leave for Montgomery, having been appointed to a similar position under the Southern confederacy.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1861.

The Republican Feeling in the Capital—Expectations of the Fernando-Sumner Party—What Mr. Lincoln May Expect when He Arrives, &c., &c.

Telegraphic despatches have just given to the quidnuncs of the capital the substance of the speeches made by Mr. Lincoln to the people of New Jersey and of Philadelphia. The coercion faction of the republican party is of course jubilant. It is delighted at the idea of Abraham's "putting his foot down firmly" to remedy "artificial" evils, and it interprets the modest "doubt and awe" with which he tells people that he knows nothing about anything, at the same time intimating that he will be and a decisive programme, within ten days, from which he will not swerve—"which has no malice towards any section in it," but which will insist that the seceding States are "neither being injured, about to be injured, nor have had any cause for their revolutionary proceedings"—as a guarantee that the glorious epoch of majorities and cannon balls is to be inaugurated on the 4th of March as well as himself. A rather distinguished republican member of the House, just now to market to me thus:—"Well, even war twaddling is better than whiskey and ninety girl twaddling, and one has about as much sense in it as the other." He is of the Seward school, if any one knows, with certainty, what that is. That it is anti-Cassidy, anti-Fessenden and anti-coercion, I think no hesitation in saying. More nobody can tell.

The outside republican crowd in Washington is in a deplorable condition. The hotels are chocked up with pilgrims from every State, whose souls are in their noses, ready for sale, but with a very indistinct idea as to the price. The words "Chicago platform," act upon them like an ash wand upon a rattlesnake. They squirm under it, without daring to open their mouths. Committed for or against, might forfeit them the sweet morsel of patronage they crave, and which has been the solitary object of their journeyings. When Mr. Lincoln tells his audience that "nobody is hurt," and that sending a few regiments into South Carolina would be "no invasion," they mechanically damn his Premier, and say "that's the talk" as they see the myrmidons of Scott parading up and down the Avenue. When he gets frightened, as at Buffalo, or quivers before the nervous patriotic utterances of Mayor Wood, they re-echo Boocock in his pathetic deprecation of bloodshed and intermeine strife. You these cattle, these mere quail and manna politicians, have a certain influence, and it is a bad one. They teach the fearful lesson that love of country is becoming replaced by love of belly, and that whoever gains, in whatever party, the responsibilities of office fall into the hands of men who are the most unworthy to be entrusted with them, simply because they are the most unblushing and importunate in presenting their claims.

The Waterloo of the campaign between the two factions into which the republican party is divided, under the leadership of Seward, Cameron, and Bates, on the one side, and Fessenden, Wade, Hale, Sumner and the ultra abolitionists of the Massachusetts school on the other, must be fought out within the coming week. I see that the pretended organ of Mr. Seward, in your city, maintains that "neither Mr. Lincoln nor Mr. Seward will adopt a policy of coercion," and that "the responsible administration will prove," probably by the "magnanimity of its concessions," the "groundlessness of the assumptions upon which secession is based." The same journal adds, however, that "it is one of the most discouraging features of the times that republicans should fall to worrying with each other, with far more ferocity than they have ever brought to the attack against the common enemy." In fact, if the Seward party leans towards peace, his opponents actually howl and yell like damned souls, at the very thought of not being permitted to let loose upon the land the demon of civil discord. From the starting point that slavery is a "crime," a "sin," a "curse," that the "constitution is a league with hell and a covenant with death," they invoke the constitution itself as their authority for ravings which it shocks humanity to listen to. Were it not for the murderous fury with which some of the advocates of the Stanton Force bill, advocate its infamous details, one might imagine that mere dramatic windiness were at the bottom of their semi barbarous talk. Such is not the case. Mingled with intensely selfish disappointment at the appointment of Mr. Seward as Secretary of State, and a determination to oust him, if possible, from that position, is a sincere desire to witness the realization of the conspiracy formed thirty years ago for the overthrow of American liberties, and to plunge the country as speedily as possible into the horrors of civil convulsion.

The prominent expectation of the Fessenden-Sumner party in the United States Senate, and of the republican majority in the House of Representatives, is that, in the event of civil war, the "destruction of slavery" would be its final issue, by means of tumults which might be excited in the slaveholding States. The ex-Fourierite paper of your city has admitted this idea into its columns, expressed in the most incendiary and offensive language. It calls slaveholders "the brainless spawn of some malignant influence, rushing upon a certain and a frightful doom, as excited animals rush into the destroying flames, from which every reason and every natural instinct bids them flee and escape,' and adds, "the war will be waged to crush the eggs of the reptile that has hatched the brood of traitors and revolutionists who have brought disorder, and conflict and bloodshed, and destruction, and ruin, upon the country." And then, "if war between the sections once begins in earnest, it will be of necessity a war to extinguish slavery, as being the cause of our national disorders in the past, the threatening disturbers of the national peace in the future, and the cause of the war itself. And this war will be conducted on that soil where the evil stands which demands removal." Did Aldeberonti phosphorus ever utter such bellamite bombast? Yet it is actually behind the spirit that has been displayed in the House of Representatives, in the debates upon the Force bill. And, upon the arrival of Mr. Lincoln at Washington, he will instantly be pounced upon and surrounded by malignants of this school, who will strain every effort to flatter or bluster him into the adoption of their diabolical schemes. Poor man, he has not much ballast any way, and God knows what he will do in the midst of the hurricane! It is barely possible that *he may* send for Seward at once, and put himself entirely and wholly under his guidance, a thing simply as an automaton. This would be his wisest and most discreet course. He is a sort of supercargo, *on board of the "ship of state,"* and perhaps has authority enough to realize his threat of "throwing overboard the passengers," but having acknowledged his inexperience, and that there is a storm raging which threatens to carry everything to the bottom, why can he not remain comfortably in the cabin and permit captain Seward to weather out the tempest?

Is it to be wondered at in view of such a state of affairs here; such utter anarchy and discord in the ranks of the party coming into power; such breathings of a savage and infuriated spirit, that President Jefferson Davis should call upon the people of the new Southern confederacy to prepare for the worst, and to all him in putting the seceding States upon a war footing? The language of his inaugural is not considered here to be rather threatening or unnecessary; but directly called for by the circumstances in which he is placed. The communications between secessionists in the capital and at Montgomery, are incessant. The Montgomery administration is fully advised of every step that is taken, and, with every desire to preserve relations of amity with the North, they would be both deaf and blind, if they were not alive to the possibility that, within less than six weeks, aggressive acts, perhaps the invasion of their territory, may force them into a defence of their property, their homes, their institutions and their firesides. It is "deep answering unto deep"—a period of anxiety and trouble to every enlightened, sober minded man in the country—and it is to be deplored that it is out of human ken to say what will be the end; whether wise and sagacious measures, such as many look for from Mr. Lincoln, under the guidance of Mr. Seward, will cause prosperity once more to dawn, and the work of reconstruction of the Union possible, or whether the prosperity of the republic is to be engulphed in inevitable ruin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1861.

How the Foreign Ministry Regard Our National Troubles—Lord Lyons and the Queen's Sentiments—Mr Etheridge and Mr. Lincoln—Arrival of Distinguished Politicians in Washington—The Volunteer Force Bill and Mr. Boocock's Speech—The Inauguration Ball, &c.

The foreign diplomatists residing near the government of the United States are just beginning to realize the perilous condition of our national affairs, and to express deep solicitude for the final result. They have heretofore been blinded by the declarations of prominent republicans that there was nothing in the secession movement—that the government was founded on granite, and the existing difficulties were entitled to no more consideration than those which usually attend a radical political change in the government. Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has promptly conveyed to diplomatic and other prominent circles the kindly feelings entertained and recently expressed by his sovereign in behalf of the United States. The French Minister (M. Sartiges) has given no official expression of the sentiments of his sovereign; but that he entertains the utmost solicitude about it there is ample reason to believe, from his general conversation on the subject. Senor Tassara, the Spanish Minister, has likewise averred that he has not recently realized the imminence of the breaking up of the government, having been misled up to this time by the indifference of prominent men in the dominant party on the subject, and the almost universal expression of entire confidence in the stability of the government from the same quarter. Other distinguished representatives of foreign governments have expressed similar views; and now that a new phase has been given to the question in consequence of the interest expressed and the official notice taken of it, by the greatest monarch in Europe, all the representatives of foreign governments here are suddenly aroused to a sense of the importance of the subject, and the momentous consequences involved in the dissolution of the United States. There may be some public manifestation on the part of the foreign diplomats in the course of a few weeks, at least as soon as it is positively ascertained that the new President has no mode of adjustment to submit that is likely to prove successful.

The supposition that Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, might be invited to advise with Mr. Lincoln on the subject of our difficulties, on the arrival of the President elect in this city, has not been strengthened by some public declarations made by Mr. Etheridge, in the hall of the House of Representatives this morning prior to the House being called to order. He attracted a large crowd around him, and was not at all chary of his words denunciatory of republicans, declaring that to them and their political views was to be attributed the existence of the disunionists which they (such gentlemen as Mr. Etheridge) had to fight down south.

Among the number of distinguished strangers arriving here lately is Isaiah Ullman, of New York. He has already taken a prominent position in the circle of advisers of the President elect, and is winning new friends by his courteous demeanor towards his political opponents.

Hon. A. J. Butler, of California, one of the most prominent politicians of the Golden State, the friend of the late D. C. Broderick, has also just arrived. He is a brother of the late democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. Among Eastern notabilities recently arrived are General Whitney, Collector of the port of Boston, Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem; Major Charles O. Rogers, member of the Massachusetts Senate, and others.

Mr. Babcock, of Virginia, this morning concluded his speech against the Volunteer or Force bill. He denounced it in the most bitter terms, and his remark, made with much distinctness and solemnity, that within three months most of the border States, including Virginia, would be side by side with the seceding States, produced a profound sensation all over the House. The bill was made the special order for Monday next at one P. M.

The Peace Conference is to-day engaged in speech-making; and every day it meets and talks only renders the prospect of their arriving at any practical result the more obscure.

To judge from the political complexion of a large number of the citizen managers of the proposed Union inauguration ball, it would seem that the list had been made out in some editorial room of a republican paper, either at Concord, N. H., or in Boston, Mass., or perhaps both.

A large amount of executive business having accumulated in the Senate, that body to-day early went into the consideration of that branch of their official duties.

Among the strangers who most frequently occupy the seats of members of the House is Mr. Charles Hale, editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*. He was talked of as the successor of Gen. Aaron Burlingame, from the Fifth Massachusetts Congressional district, but the seat he seems so inclined to become familiar with will be represented in the next Congress by one of the ablest merchants in the New England states, whose practical knowledge and extensive experience in all matters connected with the commerce and financial interests of the country will be of great service to the next Congress.

IMPORTANT FROM SAVANNAH.

More New York Vessels Seized by the Governor of Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 22, 1861.

Governor Brown seized yesterday the ship Martha J. Ward, bark Adjuster and brig Harold, all belonging to citizens of New York.

They will be detained until the arms are delivered up by the State of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1861.

The Democratic State Convention to-day unanimously adopted a series of resolutions offered by Hon. Ellis Lewis, declaring for State sovereignty and the Union, the rights of the South in the Territories, &c. A committee was appointed to convey the resolutions to the President.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 22, 1861.

A large amount of business remains unfinished in the State Legislature, but the day of adjournment has not, as yet, been postponed.

Two more railroad bills passed the House to-day.

The Revenue bill, with the Senate amendment, is now up in the House. The contention is about the land tax.

Great anxiety is felt here concerning the action of the Peace Conference.

The speeches of Mr. Lincoln are doing their work of darkening the prospects of a compromise; still all hope is not yet surrendered.

BUSINESS FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.

BOSTON, Feb. 22, 1861.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* publishes, weekly, a list of the changes in business. For the week just passed it give the failures as follows:—in New York, 19; in Boston 8; in Philadelphia, 3; in Baltimore, 3; in Cincinnati, 3; in Detroit, 3, and in other places, 21—making a total of 60 for the week.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1861.

Mr. THOMSON, (opp.) of N. J., presented several petitions from citizens of New Jersey, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. KING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented petitions against any compromise, asking Congress to put down all rebellion and all traitors, or else drive them from the Union.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., and Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, presented petitions against compromise.

A number of private bills were passed.

THE POST OFFICE ROUTE BILL

Was taken up, the question being on motion of Mr. GWIN, (opp.) of Cal., for a Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the vote in regard to the overland mail, the House limiting the amount to be paid to $600,000, and the Senate placing no limit.

Mr. LATHAM, (opp.) of Cal., opposed the motion, and contended that the work could be performed for the sum named, and the senate could settle the question and not leave it to the Committee. The people of California ask for a daily overland mail and the vote of that State was given to the republican party solely on the ground of this question.

Mr. GWIN replied, and said it would have been no difference if his colleague had not altered his position. He said he wanted the overland mail and did not want to risk it by amendment. He contended that the House amendment is vastly increased the expense.

INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

The bill for the payment for suppression of Indian hostilities in California, being the special order, was taken up.

The bill was discussed till one o'clock when it was postponed till to-morrow, and the

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up.

Mr. GWIN offered an amendment, from the committee, to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the contract with A. W. Thompson. [This is what is known as the Chiriqui amendment.]

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., said he was somewhat surprised that the amendment had not been before the Committee of Finance.

Mr. GWIN explained that the members of the committee were not bound to vote for it. The amendment was given up in the Deficiency bill, on the ground that it could be passed on this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, (opp.) of Ark., moved to adjourn. He thought it due to the honor of the Father of his Country.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought the Senate would best do honor to the Father of his Country by attending to the business of the country.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

A question of order was raised as to the right to offer an amendment from the Committee of Finance, and the amendment was laid over to be printed and offered subsequently.

A long discussion ensued on a question of order as to the right to offer certain amendments.

Further amendments were offered.

Adjourned.

HON. WILLIAM KELLOGG AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22, 1861.

A convention was held at Peoria to-day to express the opinion of the republicans of the Fourth Congressional district in regard to the course of their representative in Congress, Hon. Wm. Kellogg.

The resolutions adopted declare that their principles are the same as before the election; express love for the Union, and declare that the Union must be maintained at all hazards.

The fourth resolution says that we enter our decided protest against the resolutions offered by Hon. William Kellogg, our representative in Congress, and we earnestly urge him to an unfaltering support of republican principles as enunciated in the Chicago platform.

A motion to amend this resolution by adding "that if he cannot do so it is his duty to resign," was lost by yeas, 19; nays, 88. Some of the delegates did not vote upon this motion.

The fourth resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Resolutions complimentary to Senator Johnson and Representatives Etheridge, Clemens and Davis, and Governor Hicks were then adopted amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

The British Schooner Quickstep.

BOSTON, Feb. 22, 1861.

The British schooner Quickstep, which was picked up abandoned at sea by the fishing schooner Ada, and brought to this port, was pumped out yesterday, when the bodies of four dead seamen were found in the cabin. It is supposed that the vessel was struck by a squall, and that before the men could reach the deck they were drowned. The Quickstep was bound from New York to St. John, N. B.

The Boston Common Council—Censure of Hon. Charles Sumner.

BOSTON, Feb. 22, 1861.

The Common Council of this city last evening passed resolutions, by a large majority, censuring Hon. Charles Sumner for his remarks in the Senate of the United States relative to the signers of the petition for the passage of the Crittenden compromise resolutions.

Railroad Communication at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 22, 1861.

Travel across the river at this point is still impeded. There is no crossing at either the Western or Hudson River Railroad ferries. A few of the more venturesome have been crossing on a foot plank a mile below, but it is very unsafe. All passengers going and coming from the West go via ferry over the Hudson River Railroad, as the only safe and expeditious route at present. Hudson River Railroad passengers are landed in the Union depot at Troy and take the Central cars at the same place, causing no interruption in travel, nor subjecting them to any inconvenience. Trains on both the Hudson River and New York Central roads are arriving and departing from Troy promptly. Arrangements have been made by the Hudson River and New York Central roads to send both eastward and westward bound freights directly through via Troy without transhipment.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 22, 1861.

The steamship Montgemery, from New York, arrived here at six o'clock this morning.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1861.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5's, 88¾; Reading Railroad, 21¼; Morris Canal, 61½; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾. Sight exchange on New York, par a 1-16 discount.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22, 1861.

Flour firm: Howard street and Ohio at $5 37½. Wheat steady: red, $1 25 a $1 31; white, $1 45 a $1 65. Corn firm: yellow 60c a 60c; white, 63c. a 65c. Provisions steady with unchanged rates. Coffee quiet at 12¼c. a 13c. Whiskey dull at 17½c. a 17¾c.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 21, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to-day 700 bales. Market easier.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21, 1861.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 8,000 bales; receipts do., 15,000 bales. The market closes with a decline of ⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1861.

Flour steady at $5 a $5 25 for superfine. Wheat firm: white, $1 35 a $1 45; red, $1 26½ a $1 29. Corn steady: new yellow at 58½ a 60c. Coffee firm: Rio, 12½c. a 13½c. Whiskey dull at 17c. a 18c.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Hon. Judge Leonard.

Feb. 21.—*Charles W. Brack and others vs. Michael Mullen.*—The order of arrest must be vacated.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus of Fred'k Deitz.—The writ is discharged.

Samuel N. Mead vs. the Mayor, &c., and the Croton Water Board.—The decision in Treadwell vs. Schaick is controlling on the main question. On the question of set off there is no principle on which the injunction can be maintained. Motion to continue the injunction is denied; $10 costs, to abide the event.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The Presidential Progress—Reception of the President Elect at the State Capital and in New York City—His Departure and Reception in Philadelphia and Along the Route—Speech in the Old Hall of Independence—Proceedings of Congress—The Southern Confederacy—The Latest News—Markets, &c.

The WEEKLY HERALD for the present week, will be ready this morning at eleven o'clock. Among its contents will be found:—An interesting account of the Journey of the President Elect to Washington—The Reception at the State Capital and in New York City—The Addresses of Welcome and the Replies of Mr. Lincoln—His Interviews with Ladies, Merchants, Politicians, Bowery Boys and Volunteer Soldiers—Departure from New York and Reception in New Jersey and Philadelphia; Important Speech of Mr. Lincoln in the old Hall of Independence, &c.; The Latest Intelligence from Washington in regard to the present Condition of the Country; Report of the Proceedings of Congress; The Doings in the Peace Congress; Important Proceedings in the Congress of the Southern Confederacy; Proceedings of the New York Legislature; The Latest News received by Telegraph or otherwise, Editorials on the Prominent Events of the Day; Reports of the Money, Provision and Cattle Markets; Marriages and Deaths for the week, and all interesting news matters of the preceding week. Single copies, in wrappers, can be had at the counter of the office, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Price six cents.

The Morrill Tariff—The Proposed Duties on Steel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The beauties of the Morrill tariff are delightfully illustrated in the proposed duty on steel, about which the republican organs are quarrelling, one assuming on the basis of home valuation that the increase on present duty is from 54 to 241 per cent; while the other on the basis of foreign valuation or invoice cost denies that the increase is more than from 22½ to 241 per cent. They need not have quarrelled about it, for either statement is bad enough to consign the bill to perdition.

The simple facts of the case are these:—The bill, as originally drawn, contained a clause which would admit the duty on steel being levied at a home valuation. This being pointed out, the Senate committee defined the clause to mean "invoice" (or foreign) valuation. See clause 33 of Senate bill. The friends of this measure have the face to defend this enormous increase of duty, which, by their own showing, nearly quadruples the present duty on the low grade of German steel, embracing some of the most useful kinds, such as plough, coach spring, tire, sleigh and horseshoe steel, and about doubles it on table knife hoe, felt and machinery steel, and so on of other kinds, as a glance at the table in the *Tribune* will show. And the whole country *is to be* taxed to this extent to foster a manufacture confessedly in its infancy, at least so far as the best qualities are concerned, for it appears that the table of the Senate committee is loaded with memorials from all parts of the country, signed by all the large edge tool makers, protesting against any advance in the duty, and denying that the best qualities of steel are or can be made here.

Within the last twenty years fortune after fortune has been spent here in vain attempts to make best edge tool steel by new fangled processes, all of which have signally failed; and to this day Collins and the other great axe makers dare not use the American article, while this new tariff proposes to nearly double the duty on extra axe steel, an article not made in this country at all. It is well ascertained that nothing but the old method and the Swedish iron will answer for best axe and edge tool steel, neither of which are used by our steel makers. What nonsense, then, to tax so heavily an article of such indispensable necessity to our own mechanics, which does not come into competition with any American manufacture. Can any degree of stupidity exceed this on the part of the advisers and framers of this clause of this bunging bill.

B. P.

Naval Intelligence.

Commander Samuel F. Hazzard, of the steam gunboat Pocahontas, having been condemned by a medical survey, will return to the United states. Lieut. Alex. Murray, Executive Officer of the Cumberland, has been transferred to the command of the Pocahontas.

The United States ship Dale, which leaked so as to fill and sink at Portsmouth, has been raised by means of placing empty casks under her, and having been pumped dry now lies at her moorings as usual. The Dale has once been raised, and when examined recently it was recommended that $50,000 be appropriated to repair and improve her.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS 141, Feb. 22, 1861.
73, 66, 27, 57, 15, 36, 38, 74, 69, 44, 65, 1.
DELAWARE—CLASS 142, Feb. 22, 1861.
52, 70, 18, 49, 62, 57, 8, 25, 12, 44, 26, 61, 56.
Circulars containing schemes with full particulars, sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries.—
SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 46, Feb. 22, 1861.
66, 71, 72, 30, 36, 44, 26, 9, 25, 69, 19, 31, 49.
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 25, Feb. 22, 1861.
66, 35, 12, 26, 35, 47, 68, 19, 15, 20, 61, 43.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing
R. FRANCE & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

American Institute.

FARMER'S CLUB, Feb. 18, 1861.

Your committee appointed to examine TOWERS' PATENT BROOM report:—That we believe the peculiar construction of these Brooms adds much to their strength and durability, and are a decided improvement.
signed, WILLIAM S. CARPENTER, SOLON ROBINSON, EDWARD DOUGHTY, } Committee.
TOWERS' PATENT BROOM, warranted to outwear two ordinary brooms. Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, 99 Maiden lane, New York.

General Buckdown, Colonel Pluck, Major Standfill, Lieutenant Bravo and 500 others Photographed yesterday by HOLMES 305 Broadway.

Brooklyn Art-Photographic.—Chas. H. WILLIAMSON, established 1851. Fulton street, opposite Clinton.

Ladies' Balmorals for Cold Weather, white satin and red kid Slips and Gaiters for balls and parties, at MILLER & CO.'S, 387 Canal street.

Steinway & Son's Overstrung Grand and square pianos are now considered the best manufactured; are warranted for five years. Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker street.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing Machines at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

The Lodo & Webster Sewing Machines may now be had for $50, at 500 Broadway.

Where do you Refresh the Inner Man when you are in the vicinity of the Custom House? Why at BROWN'S new French Restaurant, 13 Broad street, opposite the bonded warehouses.

Why are the People all Flocking to BROWN'S, 13 Broad street, opposite the bonded warehouses? Because they get all they ask for and more too.

J. Jay Villers, Dentist, 155 Grand street—Teeth extracted without pain by a new process. Beautiful teeth inserted, $1.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or brown. Depot No. 1 Barclay street. Sold by all druggists. *Arctic Ointment.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye—Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous—black or brown. Factory, 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Newly Invented Wigs and Toupees— Also, Bolmaris Cream, for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, Toupees— The best in the world. Wholesale and retail and the Dye privately applied, No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss. No. 2 Vesey street (Astor House), opposite the church.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, southeast corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, New York. Medicines warranted strictly pure.

The Indian and Herb Doctor from Canada will describe diseases and tell his patients the nature of their complaint or illness without any information from them, no charge for consultation or advice. Office 933 Broadway, within half a minutes' walk of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE MILLION.

THE SUN SHILLING SYSTEM.

The New York SUN, as the natural organ of labor and employment in this city, with a view to facilitate communication between the employing and laboring classes, and between capital and industry, will contin