THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY:

MONDAY.....January 21, 1861.

Spirit of the Morning Press.

The *Intelligencer*, commenting upon the "irrepressible conflict," says: This doctrine is gaining acceptance at the South simultaneously with its repudiation by the "representative men" of the North, and cites as an example an extract from an address delivered before the Florida Convention by Hon. L. W. Spratt, of South Carolina. The *Intelligencer* disavows "any faith in its tenability, now that the abandoned offspring of the North has been adopted by the patrons of disunion in the South," and argues that the two social systems of the North and South do not infringe each other, but both find a common defense in the Constitution of our country.

The *Constitution* endeavors to coax the border States into seceding.

The *Republican* argues that if the independence of a Southern Confederacy should be recognized, the border slave States that remain in the Union will not only be stronger and more influential, but a stronger attachment will take the place of old jealousies.

A NATIONAL COVENANT PROPOSED.—Below we print a communication from a considerate correspondent which embraces points of much interest, with suggestions that will fall upon the popular ear with the force to which the good sense they embody justly entitle them:

THE UTILITY OF A NATIONAL COVENANT.—It has been suggested by the writer through various channels, that perhaps the slavery question might be settled by a convention of the people, convened by Congress, whose conclusions should be embodied in a NATIONAL COVENANT signed by all the deputies, in pursuance of authority from all the State conventions.

The utility of embodying their conclusions in a covenant, will appear, first, from the SOLEMNITY of such an act. It is certainly desirable that the results of the deliberations of such an assemblage should be embodied in an impressive and solemn form. This will give strength to the determination of every citizen to adhere faithfully and forever to those conclusions. This will inspire confidence in the breasts of all, that the settlement will be faithfully adhered to, and will be final. The deliberate and explicit engagements of both parties—the North and the South—can be depended upon.

Secondly. A covenant can embrace a greater range of topics than mere legislation. Legislation cannot cover such subjects as the policy of acquiring Cuba, or the disposition of territory hereafter to be acquired; whereas a covenant could naturally and advantageously embrace topics like these. A covenant might even advert to a few topics that are already, (though not as explicitly as some desire) disposed of by the Constitution.

Thirdly. In case a National Covenant should comprehend a stipulation that Congress should directly protect slavery in a part of the Territories, (a feature which we should approve,) it might be necessary that a further stipulation should be added that slavery should never be protected in the remaining portion of the Territories. This might be necessary for the protection of the rights of the North in the portion assigned by the Convention to her.

It is possible indeed (though we should not recommend it) that by means of a National Covenant a compromise of the mere territorial question may be effected without legislation by Congress. The Covenant might contain stipulations like these: "In all the territory south of such a latitude, (as the Convention may agree,) slavery shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the territorial government during its continuance; while in all the territory north of that latitude slavery shall not be protected as property by Congress, or by any department of the territorial government, during its continuance." Thus all abstract questions in regard to the relation of the Constitution to slavery in the Territories, would be avoided. Thus the subject would also be withdrawn from Congress. In the southern portion slavery might be protected by territorial legislation, which the Supreme Court might sustain; and in the northern portion it would be prohibited, not by law, but by the Covenant of the people.

A. B. J.

New Haven, Jan. 16, 1861.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT THE SOUTH IN THESE TIMES.—We print below a letter from the secretary of one of the most substantial life assurance companies in the United States in reply to an inquiry on the part of an insured citizen of Washington whether the troubles of the times may not vitiate his policy of life insurance. The citizen in question is an anti-secessionist and over the military service age:

OFFICE OF THE —— LIFE INSURANCE CO., January 16, 1861.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 10th inst. is before me. Most certainly the —— Life Insurance Company have never thought of and never will repudiate their policies of insurance or any other contracts, and I cannot think any life insurance company would do so. Is it not fire insurance companies to which you have seen allusions? Their policies terminate every year, and they are at liberty to insure again or not.

Life insurance contracts are continuous, and so long as the assured fulfill their conditions, we are bound to stand by our agreements, and shall do so. The only conditions of our policies bearing any way upon the present "deplorable sectional troubles," and which are not likely to affect you, are those making void your policy in case you "shall, without previous consent, enter into any military or naval service whatsoever, (the military not in active service excepted;") or in case the assured "shall die in violation of, or attempt to violate, the law of the United States, or of any State, county, or place."

The first can only mean voluntary entering into military service, which would involve an exposure of life to which our rates are inadequate, which would make void the policy. This you are not likely to do.

In regard to the second, it is plain, and means just what it says; but should such a state of things arise—which is hardly possible—as that you or any of our assured should be required by the laws under which they live, meaning constitutional law, to stand in the breach and defend the laws from violation, I cannot think justice or equity, by which this company intend to be governed, would release us from our obligation.

While we do not intend to insure against violation of law, we do not intend to withhold a man from his God-given rights of defense from violence, or if the law requires it, a patriotic defense of his country and the Union. Hoping our views will accord with yours, and that the contingencies referred to may not be forced upon our country, I am very respectfully yours,

——, Secretary.

BIDS FOR THE FIVE MILLION TREASURY LOAN. Of the bids for the five million loan issued at the Treasury Department on Saturday, the following were from this city:—J. Dennis, jr, $2,000, at 9¾ per cent.; John H. Stean $5,000, at 10 per cent; and W. C. Bestor $50,000, at 10¼ per cent The rates ranged from 8¾ per cent. to 20 per cent. Most of the bids were from New York; and the diminished rates of interest compared with those of the previous loan is a cheering evidence of a restoration of the public credit, and increasing confidence in the stability of the Government. Several bids were from Chicago, and some from Boston. There was but one bid at 20 per cent. This was by Elias Kennedy, of Philadelphia, and was for $10,000. John Flanders and Taylor Brothers were the only bidders at 15 per cent. We give a brief schedule of rates and bids for the amount, but our limited space will not admit of publishing the names of the parties.

The bids were at the following rates:

At 8¾	per cent	$10,000
" 9	"	25,000
" 9¼	"	77,000
" 9½	"	140,000
" 10	"	864,000
" 11½	"	265,000
" 10¾	"	1,467,000
" 11	"	4,877,000
" 11¼	"	25,000
" 11½	"	96,000
" 11¾	"	95,000
" 12	"	3,604,000
" 12½	"	10,000
" 13	"	10,000
" 15	"	25,000
" 20	"	10,000
Total		$12,128,000

The amount under 11 per cent. is $3,576,000 The only bidders from Baltimore are McKim & Co., and Spencer & Reid.

THE SENATE GALLERY was crowded to-day long before the hour of sitting, in expectation of decisive action being taken upon the Crittenden resolutions.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—The Senate on Saturday had under consideration the House bill for the admission of Kansas, when our report closed.

After a protracted debate, the bill was made the special order for Monday (to-day) at half past 12 o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—After our reporter left—

The House took under consideration the reports from the various standing committees; and after the passage of a few private bills, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, January 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter, of Va., asked leave to resign the chairmanship of the Committee on Finance; and, on motion, he was excused.

Mr. Polk, of Mo., presented a memorial comprising fifteen quires of signatures, and wrapped in an American flag coming from St. Louis, and asking the adoption of the Crittenden amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Slidell moved to take up his resolution declaring that the reasons given by the President for neglecting to inform the Senate of the appointment of Joseph Holt as Secretary of War until a considerable period after said appointment was made are not satisfactory to the Senate, and that said action was in derogation of the privileges of the Senate.

Objection being made, Mr. Slidell said he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. Yulee, of Fla., announced that in consequence of official intelligence of the secession of the State of Florida, his colleague and himself felt that they were no longer members of the Senate. He read a valedictory address citing the reasons which had induced the action of Florida in seceding from the Union for her own safety.

Mr. Mallory, of Fla., followed, in a statement of the causes which led to the withdrawal of the State and her Senators. Florida did not secede from the Union made by our fathers, but from a Government usurped—from danger and wrong and insult.

Mr. Clay, of Ala., announced, on behalf of himself and Mr. Fitzpatrick, the secession of Alabama from the Union, and the withdrawal of her Senators.

Mr. Fitzpatrick followed, expressing his concurrence in all his colleague had said.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., announced the secession of Mississippi from the Union, and in a short speech bade farewell to the Senate; after which the Senators from Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, formally withdrew.

As our reporter left the Senate Chamber, the Senators of both parties were shaking hands with the resigning Senators and bidding them farewell.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented to the House the resignation of the following members of the Alabama delegation: Hons. James A. Stallworth, James L. Pugh, David Clapton, S. Houston, and Jabez L. M. Curry.

Mr. Lovejoy asked leave to present a memorial from certain Methodist clergymen in the State of Illinois, and moved that it be laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Burnett objected to its reception.

Mr. Lovejoy said that the memorial was couched in respectful language, and asked protection of the Government, as they had been persecuted and one of their number hanged for his religious opinions

Mr. Burnett said that if clergymen would attend to their own business and let legislation alone, it would be better for themselves and the country. He would withdraw his objection so far as laying the memorial on the table was concerned, but he would not consent to its being printed.

The memorial was accordingly laid on the table.

Mr. Morse, of Maine, offered a resolution ordering the printing of 3,000 extra copies of Report of the Exective Department relative to the African slave trade; referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Burnett called for the regular order of business, and after the reference of a few private bills,

Resolutions were being received from the several States when our report closed.

THE HOUSE, as well as the Senate, was densely packed to-day. Mr. Corwin, as we left the Chamber, was addressing the House upon the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

☞ The Charleston Mercury suggests that "Dixie" should be adopted as the national air of the Southern Confederacy.

☞ From French & Richstein we have a handsome new toy game, the tour of the Prince of Wales on this continent.

☞ The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore American gives the following description of the fortifications on Morris Island:

Of the fortifications of the Island, it is truth to say nature has done more than man. All along the beach nature has raised one of the best redoubts in those self same sand hills. It is proof against bombs and indestructible by fire and red hot shot With strong arms and stout hearts behind them—with well armed, well disciplined, and a sufficient number of troops, South Carolina might defy the world to obtain forcible entrance into the harbor of her commercial metropolis.

As it is however, the position is insignificant. What is called "Fort Morris" is nothing more than an intrenchment behind a sand hill. It armament, though embracing some heavy guns, consists mainly of small ordinance, very ineffective at a distance. The work of fortifying and intrenching all the available points, however, goes bravely on. At intervals along the coast new batteries are being thrown up. The Light House is greatly strengthened and rendered impregnable to anything else than the heavy guns of a man-of-war. One of the batteries constructed recently is directed under the guns of Sumter—twelve hundred yards off.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—In our columns this week appears an advertisement of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. If it really be a superior article, and there is much reason to think so, the prejudice in many cases just against Patent Medicines should not effect it; and the proprietors of the medicine bring before the public good evidence of its beneficial effect, from some of our most respectable and reliable citizens, who have long used the article. Jno Wells Simpson, Esq, of this village, to whom references was allowed to be made in the advertisement of the Balsam, at the request of the proprietors, authorizes us to say that he has used the Balsam in his family for the last ten years, and has found it, from his experience, to be very valuable remedy for coughs and colds. A trial might satisfy many of its beneficial effects.—*Lawrenceville Herald, May 18, 1860.*

EXTINGUISHING FIRES BY CONTRACT.—A proposition has been introduced into the Select Council of Philadelphia looking to the reformation of the Fire Department of that city, by a re-arrangement of the locations of steam and hand engines, and by providing for the extinguishment of fires by contract. The inquirer has been informed that "Fire Association, composed of a number of the most efficient fire companies, owning their apparatus, is willing to undertake the work of subduing fires, under proper police restrictions, for the sum of sixty thousand dollars per annum, and to give bonds in the sum of three hundred thousand dollars. The present system costs the city upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, besides the incalculable loss of property by the reckless use of water and the lack of subordination and discipline."

FAILURE OF CYRUS W. FIELD.—The failure of Cyrus W. Field is said to be a bad one It is said the estate will pay less than 25 cents on the dollar. He has never recovered from the Atlantic-cable operation. Had that been a successful affair, he would have been one of the marked and successful men of New York; but that failed, and he has gone down with it, says a correspondent of the Journal.

☞ The Louisville Democrat of the 3d says there are no less than eight hundred flat boats, loaded with produce, laid up along the shores of the river, awaiting an improvement in the market before they dispose of their produce. Many of the owners of these boats do not expect an improvement before spring.

☞ A dead baby was lately delivered by a careless stage-driver to a butcher in Ware, Mass., instead of a box of sausages. The butcher, when he recovered from his horror, sent the child to its friends, who had already weepingly deposited the sausages in the Catholic cemetery.

☞ The last census developes the curious fact that, in the comparatively new State of Ohio, the entire section once called the wheat region, from Steubenville to Tiffin, has for several years failed entirely in the production of its great staple, owing to the exhaustion of the soil.

☞ There is a tree near William's College, Massachusetts, so situated that it draws nourishment from three different States. Its roots penetrate the soil of New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

HUNG.—The ringleaders of the negroes who murdered Mr. Woodruff, near Seaboard, North Carolina, and whose arrest by some negroes we have chronicled, was hung by the citizens of that place without ceremony.

PROVISIONS FOR THE GARRISON.—A large quantity of provisions was landed on Monday last for the Garrison at Fortress Monroe. They came from Baltimore.

☞ The recent heavy rains have occasioned such a heavy and turbulent rise in the James River as to excite fear of a flood and damage to property at Richmond.

☞ The boys of Bangor, Me., have caught, during the last few weeks, nearly $1,000 worth of smelts with hook and line.

☞ The receipts of sugar at Boston last year were the largest ever known, comprising 39,263 hhds., 39,542 bbls., 243,891 bags, 86,807 boxes.

☞ While kindling a fire at Sharpsburg, Md., Rev. Mr. Shuford, struck his eye against the stove door and knocked it completely out.

Items Telegraphed from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Letters received here from distinguished sources in Georgia say that although that State considers it to be her duty to secede, she is willing to re-unite with the other States on satisfactory guarantees as to her political and social safety. She takes the secession step at this time, the writers remark, in obedience to what she considers her vital interest.

Two nights ago Fort Pickens, Florida, was in imminent danger of an assault but since that time a dispatch, signed by numerous secessionists in Congress, has been sent thither to their friends urging them by all means to avoid a collision with the Federal troops. There seems to be no danger therefore of an immediate conflict in that quarter.

The Alabama members of Congress will await instructions from their State, while those from Georgia will remain here until they receive an official copy of the Ordinance of Secession adopted by the Convention of that State.

Active measures are in progress to have the course of Virginia in sending Commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February responded to by similar movements in all the States. Dispatches have been sent to Harrisburg, Albany, Columbus, and other capitals where the Legislatures are in session, urging the prompt appointment of good and able men to confer with the Virginia Commissioners.

Ex-President Tyler is expected in Washington in a day or two to urge, on behalf of Virginia, the Government to avoid all acts or measures likely to lead to hostilities with the Southern States. Meanwhile Judge Robinson, of Richmond, will proceed to South Carolina and Florida on a similar errand, as in those States there are points—Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens—where collisions are more likely immediately to occur than elsewhere in the South.

With the exception of probable action of Louisiana this week, the Secession movement will be retarded as to other States.

Personal.

····Hon. James Williams, of Kansas, is at Brown's.

····The Rev. Dr. Francis Waters has resigned the office of principal of Washington College, in the vicinity of Chestertown, Md.

····President Marsh, of the Pacific University, Oregon, has obtained the requisite funds in aid of that Institution, during his present visit to Northern cities.

····Harriet Martineau has written a paper for the Atlantic Monthly, giving a detailed account of Lady Byron, with whom for many years she was on terms of most intimate friendship.

····Mr. Cowan, the newly elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Bigler, is of humble origin. By much reading and intense study he so disciplined a naturally acute mind that he rose to a leading position as a lawyer. He was an old Clay Whig, is a tariff man, and a decided, though not extreme Republican. He is 45 years of age, and an effective speaker.

····Lola Montez died in New York city on Thursday last, and was buried on Saturday. The Herald of yesterday says: "About two months ago she, then being ill, came to this city, and, by invitation, took up her abode with Mrs. Buchanan, the wife of the celebrated florist, who knew Lola in Scotland, they being in their younger days school companions. Lola gradually grew worse, although the best of medical skill was employed and everything supplied her calculated to alleviate her sufferings. About two weeks ago she began to sink, and, being aware of the fact, her whole time was occupied in devotional exercises. But in this respect, anterior to the period we allude to, she exhibited a market changd on her previous life. Her whole desire seemed bent toward engaging in religious conversation with everybody with whom she came in contact, and in them she exhibited a deep knowledge on theological subjects. During the last week of her life she sent for and was attended by the Rev Dr. Hawks, of Calvary Church, and was also attended by members of the congregation of the church, and to them, while engaged in religious conversation, she exhibited a thorough repentance for her past erratic life. On Thursday, the day she died, Dr. Hawks was at her bedside, and when asked by the clergyman if she still thought she had found forgiveness with her Savior, not being able to speak she nodded assent. She was then asked if she thought she had found full forgiveness for her past life, and she promptly signified the affirmative. After her death the kind friends who attended her in her sickness spared no pains to make the funeral as respectable as possible, and, indeed, we may say it was all that an event of this peculiar nature could be. The funeral took place yesterday. The Episcopal funeral services was at Mrs. Buchanan's house, and the funeral cortege, which was quite large and attended by some of our most respectable citizens and their families, proceeded to Greenwood, where the body was interred."

☞ According to the Brooklyn Star, the Thirteenth regiment New York State militia has been ordered into the service of the Union. The Thirteenth is an artillery regiment, commanded by Col. Albert Smith, of Williamsburg. It is to garrison Fort Hamilton, the United States troops at that point having been ordered South.

LARGEST CUBAN SUGAR CROP.—The largest sugar crop ever made in the Island of Cuba is said to have been made last year on the Isabel estate, Guantanamo. On 275 acres of land was made 671 tons, or nearly a million and a half pounds—average of 2 1-3 tons to the acre.

☞ THERE WILL BE A REGULAR monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association at their Rooms THIS (Monday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
1t GEO. H. TWISS, Rec. Sec

☞ I. O. O. F.—GRAND ENCAMPMENT.—The regular semi-annual session of the Grand Encampment of District of Columbia will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, Seventh st., on TUESDAY EVENING next, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock.
ja 19 3t* H. T. BOWEN, G. S.

☞ JOURNEYMEN CIGAR MAKERS, ATTENTION.—The journeymen cigar makers of Washington and Georgetown are requested to meet at Lenne's Teuben House on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, as business of importance for the good of the trade will be transacted A full attendance is requested.
ja 19 2t* E. M. WENIE, Chairman Com.

☞ SMITHSONIAN LECTURES.—Prof. F. A. P. BARNARD, President of the University of Mississippi, will deliver a course of Lectures on Light.

First Lecture Wednesday, January 16,—Outline of Optical Discovery, Characteristics of Polarized Light.

Second Lecture Friday, January 18.—Undulatory Theory of Light, Physical Doctrine of Polarization.

Third Lecture Monday, January 21.—Chromatics of Polarized Light.

Fourth Lecture Wednesday, January 23.—Physical Theory of Double Refraction, and of Polarization by Double Refraction.

Fifth Lecture Friday, January 25.—Circular, Elliptical, and Rotary Polarization.

These Lectures will be illustrated by numerous experiments and illustrations.

The Lectures will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, when the red light on the tower will be extinguished and the doors closed.
ja 15-T,W,F,M,W,F.

☞ THE UNION PRAYER MEETINGS will be holden every day this week, in the English Lutheran Church, corner of 11th and H streets, to commence at 4 o'clock, and to continue one hour. ja 7

☞ DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE, WEDDING AND VISITING CARD ENGRAVERS, Importers of fine WEDDING STATIONERY, WEDDING ENVELOPES, the most beautiful styles. 326 PA. AV., between 9th and 10th sts., WASHINGTON.
an 27-6m

FOR HIRE—A young, active and willing NEGRO BOY, 19 years old, who is accustomed to the care of horses. Address Box 865, Georgetown Post Office. ja 21 3.*

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The steamer S. Seymour, Captain Palmer, will receive freight for the above port all day TO-MORROW. Apply to HYDE & DAVIDSON, Georgetown.
1t*

OYSTER SHELLS. THE Undersigned has on hand at his old and well known shucking establishment, No. 281 C street, between 6th and 11th streets, twelve or fifteen thousand bushels of Oyster Shells which he will sell on reasonable terms.
ja 21-3t T. M. HARVEY.

FURS—FURS—FURS! NOW Offer the balance of my Furs, of the best styles, at about half their usual price—
Muffs at $10 which have been sold at $18,
Do. $3 do. do. $6,
Capes at $6 do. do. $10.
Fine Mink Sable Capes in the same proportion, which must be sold. At the above prices; terms cash. (ja21-3t) W. F. SEYMOUR, Georgetown.

THE CHEAPEST STATIONERY you ever saw, at SHEPHERD'S. ja 10 1m

A RARE CHANCE For bargains in School Books, Blank Books, Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c., at SHEPHERD'S, corner Seventh and D sts., selling out to reduce stock. ja 19-1m

WEDDING PRESENTS!
WEDDING PRESENTS!
WEDDING PRESENTS!
We have received this day a large invoice of new and elegant SILVER WARE, suitable for presents. We solicit a call.
ja 19 3t* H. SEMKEN, Jeweler.

COAL FOR $6 PER TON.—Just arrived from Philadelphia, by steamer Seymour, a cargo of Red and White Ash COAL, which I will sell, for cash—Red Ash, 2,240 lbs. to the ton, at $6.25; White Ash, 2,240 lbs. to the ton, at $6.
SOLOMON STOVER, Office corner 21st and I streets, (States.) First Ward.
ja 19-1w*

PURE MEDICINES RECEIVED WEEKLY. On hand Spalding's Pills, McLean's Cordial, Ayer's, Jayne's and Schenck's Medicines, Moore's Squill Drops, &c. Physicians' prescriptions receive special attention. Prices to suit the times. At night ring the door bell.
ja 19-3w MOORE'S West End Drug Store, 113 Penn. avenue.

Secession in Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 19.—The Sovereign Convention of Georgia has been in secret session all day, discussing the Ordinance of Secession.

Mr. Hill introduced a substitute for the Ordinance, but it was lost He subsequently voted for the Ordinance, although he spoke against secession during its discussion. He did so, declaring that as Georgia was determined on secession, he would share her fate for weal or for woe.

Judge Linton Stephens, a brother of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, said he disapproved of the Ordinance, saw no reason for its adoption, and would neither vote for it or sign it

A motion to postpone the operation of the Ordinance until the 3d of March was lost by about thirty majority in favor of immediate secession.

Among those voting against the Ordinance were the Hon. A. H. Stephens, and Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Mr. Douglas.

A resolution was adopted immediately after the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, in favor of continuing the present postal and revenue systems until ordered otherwise. Also, that all civil Federal officers shall continue to exercise their various functions. This resolution is intended to prevent any conflict with the General Government previous to the formation of the anticipated Southern Confederacy, and is equivalent to a postponement of the operation of the Ordinance until that time.

The Ordinance of Secession was ordered to be engrossed on parchment, to be signed on Monday at noon, when it is presumed there will be a great popular demonstration on the part of those who favor the measure.

The city of Milledgeville this evening presents a scene of rejoicing never equalled before. The measure appears to be very popular, and there is cannon firing, torchlight processions, sky-rockets, bonfires, and music in every direction. The leading men in the secession movement are also addressing the crowds in various sections of the city.

The following is the ordinance adopted to-day by a vote of—ayes 208, nays 89:

An Ordinance to Dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and the other States united with her under a compact of Government entitled the Constitution of the United States:

We the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States is assented to, ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of General Assembly ratifying and adopting the amendments to said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded, and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain, that the Union now existing between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The Asia, at New York, brings upwards of $1,500,000 in specie

The Cork Examiner starts a rumor that the Prince of Wales is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but it is not credited.

It was reported that the British Government had sent a strong note to France against an extension of the French occupation of Syria.

The ship Ohio from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool, was spoken on the 17th ult., in a damaged condition, having had to throw part of her cargo overboard.

It was reported that the correspondence between France and England relative to the French fleet before Gaeta was of an unsatisfactory character.

The state of affairs at Gaeta were unchanged. It was reported that negotiations were pending for the extension of an armistice.

Count Trapani is said to be heading a reactionary movement in Abruzzi, and the Prince Regent of Prussia has commenced his reign as William V. He reiterated his principles and his policy the same as when he assumed the regency.

Two Sardinian vessels with war materials had been seized by the Russians at Galatz.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 12th had reached Marseilles. The income tax troubles continue, and the import trade was suspended.

☞ The London Times, in another leader on the political crisis in America—in which it reiterates it hope that the Union may be maintained—points to the original cause of contention as started by the free soilers, viz: that slavery is a disgrace to the country; and it argues this doctrine is true and that consequently the "right" of the question, with all its advantages, belongs to the States of the North.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette says that Mr. L. Hommedieu, president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, recently issued an order that all persons living on the line of the road, whenever they had a child born to them, should be entitled to a free ride to Cincinnati and return.

AMUSEMENTS.

WASHINGTON THEATER!
Lessee.....S. W. GLENN
Acting Manager.....J. T. RAYMOND
Stage Manager.....HUMPHREY BLAND

THIS EVENING,
The Management has much pleasure in announcing the re-appearance of
THE GREAT AMERICAN COMEDIAN,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
AS
ASA TRENCHARD,
IN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN;
And DIGGORY,
In the Farce of the
SPECTER BRIDEGROOM.

Mr. Jefferson's Engagement is for
SIX NIGHTS ONLY. 1t

CONCERT.

AT The request of the "Bon Ton" of Washington SIGNOR FRANCIA will give a GRAND COMPLIMENTARY VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, assisted by Mrs. CECILIA YOUNG, the Prima Donna, and Mr. J. B. DAWSON, the eminent Basso, also a sestetto of the best musicians, at WILLARDS' CONCERT HALL, on THURSDAY, January 24th.

On the same occasion Sig. FRANCIA will play several Solos on the Piano, of his own composition.

Professor FRANCIA gives this Concert under the patronage of the following ladies and gentlemen:

All the Diplomatic Corps, Hon. W. W. Corcoran, Hon Mrs. John Slidell, Hon. Mrs. L. T. Wigfall, Mrs. Capt Magruder, Hon John R Thompson, Hon. Mrs. Wm. Gwin, Mrs. Henry Ledyard, Madame De Gerolt, Hon. Mrs. Jesse Bright.

Tickets can be had at the Music Store of W. G. Metzerott, and at Willard's Hotel, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

Ticket office open at half past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock. ja 19 5t

PERSONAL.

MADAME MORRICE, THE GREAT ASTEOLOGIST AND DOCTRESS, *from Europe*—This highly gifted and intelligent lady can be consulted on the Past, Present and Future Events. Call at No. 221 Twentieth street, between M and N, Washington ja 21 3t*

WANTS.

WANTED—A good second-hand 6½ or 7 octave PIANO FORTE, for which cash will be paid. A Bacon & Raven preferred. Address A. G., Box 331 City Post Office, ja 21-3t*

WANTED—At Clark Mills', three miles from Washington, on the Bladensburg road, a first-class COOK—one who understands general housework—for whose services $10 a month will be paid. Reference required. ja 19 2t*

WANTED—A NURSE, one well experienced in taking care of an infant. None but such as can furnish the best recommendations need apply, and to such, most liberal wages will be paid. Apply at No. 309 F street north, between 11th and 12th streets ja 11-1w*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—From $5 to $10,000 worth of SECOND-HAND FURNITURE of all kinds, for which I will guaranty to pay the highest prices, and, as usual, at the shortest notice. R. BUCHLY, Dealer in Furniture, Stoves, &c., 408 7th st., bet. G and H, east side.
no 9

WANTED—SECOND HAND FURNITURE. Persons declining housekeeping, or having a surplus of Furniture on hand, can obtain the cash and fair prices by applying at 369 Seventh st.
no 17 BONTZ & GRIFFITH.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Between the store of Messrs. Geo. Parker & Co. and Fourteenth treet, FIFTY DOLLARS in city bank notes of $10 and $5 A liberal reward will be given if the finder will return the same to Messrs. PARKER & CO., Pa. avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel. ja 18 3t*

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 2.

Headquarters District of Col. Militia, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Jan. 18, 1861.

The following assignments to command are hereby made, to take effect this date:

Major General PETER FORCE to the 1st division.

Major General GEORGE C. THOMAS to the 2d division.

II. Until an assignment of brigadier generals can be made the colonels of regiments will report directly to the major generals of the divisions to which they belong.

III. The major generals will cause an immediate division of the regimental districts, within their respective commands into company districts, with a view to enrolment and the assignment of company officers In the formation of company districts due regard will be had to those localities in which volunteer companies exist, in order that approximate equality may be preserved.

By order of Major General WEIGHTMAN.
CHAS. LEE JONES, Adj't Gen'l District of Col. Militia.
ja 19-3t

EVERYTHING in the Stationery Line at prices to suit the times, at Shepherd's. ja 18-1m

READ THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATION FROM DR. M. SCHLOSSER, Author of several Works on Diseases of the Feet.

NEGLECT OF THE FEET.

DANGER OF CUTTING CORNS.

Corns are too commonly regarded as mere excrescenses, and that little is necessary but to scrape or cut off the external surface; whereas, the eradication of them, and that in a manner not to injure the flesh, is an operation of great care and delicacy, that can only without danger be performed by one who has made that branch of surgery the special object of attention.

The extraction of teeth, and the cure of diseases in them, or in the gums, were, a few years ago considered as legitimately within the province of any one who was dubbed a surgeon, till experience taught that that branch of the healing art required special application and study. Few, now, who have the means, think of employing any but a regular dentist to attend to diseases affecting the teeth.

So intimate are the relations of all parts of the human frame with each other, that disease in any particular portion, affects the whole system; nor does distance from what may be called the center of the system, diminish the intimacy of the relation; on the contrary, pains or disease of the extremities are perhaps more difficult of alleviation than in more central parts.

At the present day we find a large portion of the community, from the highest to the lowest, subject to severe sufferings from inattention of surgeons to the afflictions to which the feet are subject. They have generally been considered of so trivia a nature as to be unworthy of serious inquiry, and have consequently been consigned to a class of men whose supreme ignorance has thrown obliquy upon those who have both the wish and the power to alleviate pain and prolong life.

There is no part of the human foot in which corns have not occasionally been found; both the most delicate and most hardened portions of its integuments have thus been affected. The first idea which naturally presents itself to those who are suffering from any kind of pain is "instantaneous relief," and many are mostly willing to allow the "*fons et origo mali*" to remain and again to become the fruitful offspring of pain, rather than to apply to a skillful operator, even though he can permanently eradicate the dangerous nuisance. On the other hand, the confidence of the public is so much abused by a class of self-educated and self-extoling practitioners, who pretend to have discovered infallible means to prevent diseases such as we have described, that innumerable difficulties surround the subject.

Specifics for all the ills of life are discovered daily and hourly, especially in the department to which I have devoted my time and attention. Plasters, lotions, &c., &c., are brought before the astonished world as possessing powers infallible According to their own assertions they have never been known to fail; and what chance has he who has devoted his whole life to inquiry, but to honestly confess that the deviations of nature surpass his expectations; that her ways are often inscrutable, and all that he can do is to study, to learn, and to try to cure, without professing that every malady is subject to his superior skill.

Most urgently do I recommend those who are afflicted with Corns, however harmless they may appear, however easily removed, never to have recourse to the knife. The most appalling spasms, convulsions terrible to behold, and lock jaw, have attended on the wounding a branch of a nerve by a common pen knife, as also hemorrhage, scarcely to be arrested. I am not fond of giving cases, for I am sorry to find that every empiric who practices any branch of the medical profession, fancies that the true avenue to employment is to narrate extraordinary cases, whether true or not, because he fancies that people will see something in what they read which may remind them of their own suffering. I would refer to vast numbers of examples, which I have encountered in this city, if I thought it necessary to mention it.

I strenuously recommend those who suffer from Corns, never to have recourse to the knife, to the razor, or even to the scissors, but to place themselves, as soon as possible, under the management of some one who has long been skilled in their cure.

Sufferers from Corns will find temporary relief from plunging the foot in a hot pedularium, pouring in, from time to time, hot water. The diseased part should be assiduously rubbed with a dry, rough towel. In the greater number of instances this process will be followed by the loosening of the callous substance; there will be neither pain nor uneasiness left, although the corn will remain, still relief is obtained, without the danger which cutting may produce. It is impossible to be completely rid of a Corn, unless extirpated by a skillful and experienced operator. If I appear somewhat tedious in this matter, if I have been guilty of repetitions, I trust that I may be excused for an earnestness and an anxiety on a subject which I conceive of more importance, almost, than any rules I could lay down. It is a maxim I would have a startling taught to repeat—it is a sentence which should be repeated in the ear of every sufferer from corns—it is a voice which should be echoed back on every occasion—"do not use a knife." If, after such a warning, there should be any sufficiently venturesome to neglect it, the danger on their own head, but the repentance will come too late.

DR. M. A. SCHLOSSER.

DR. M. SCHLOSSER
WILL REMAIN
A FEW DAYS LONGER
IN
WASHINGTON.
ADDITIONAL
CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE
OF
DR. SCHLOSSER'S
INSTANTANEOUS
AND
PAINLESS PROCESS
OF
EFFECTUALLY CURING
THE
WORST CASES
OF
CORNS, BUNIONS,
AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE FEET.

The following few testimonals from persons well known in Washington are similar to the thousands in Dr. Schlosser's possession.

From Hon. R. Toombs, U. S. S.

Dr. Schlosser has this day taken out a great number of Corns from my feet without any pain, and it seems to be effectual.

January 12, 1860. R. TOOMBS.

From I. S. Hall, Esq.

Dr. Schlosser has this day operated upon my feet, and has produced entire satisfaction.

I. S. HALL.

From H. S. Davis, Esq.

Dr. Schlosser has this day removed from my feet 12 Corns, which was done without pain, and to my entire satisfaction. I cheerfully recommend to all persons, and especially my friends who suffer with Corns, to call on the Doctor. H. S. DAVIS.

Washington, December 24, 1860.

CONSULTING ROOMS,
257 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
(South side,)
between 12th and 13th streets.
OFFICE HOURS
From 10 a. m. till 5 p. m.
REMEMBER,
THAT
DR. SCHLOSSER
WILL LEAVE
WASHINGTON CITY
IN
A FEW DAYS. ja 19

AUCTION SALES.

By J. C. McGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers.

BAILIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.—On TUESDAY MORNING next, January 22d, commencing at 10 o'clock, we shall sel at store No. 281, Pennsylvania avenue, near the corner of 10th street, a lot of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, &c. Enumerate—

Lots French and Beaver Cloths, various colors,
Lots French and English Cassimere Pants, patterns,
Lots Fancy, Velvet, and Silk Vestings,
Lots Marseilles Vestings, Linen Drilling for Pants,
Lots Spring and Summer Cassimere do,
Lots Coats and Pants Trimmings,
Lots Under Garments, Shirt Collars, &c.,
Gilt Frame Mirror.

Terms cash.
WM. CAMMACK, Bailiff.
ja 18 eo&ds J. C. McGUIRE & CO., Aucts.

FOR SALE AND RENT.

[*For other "For Sale and Rent" advertisements, see first page.*]

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Containing 181 acres