FROM EUROPE.

Details of the China Peace Treaty.

EXCITEMENT IN HUNGARY.

New York, Jan. 4.

The steamer *Australasian* arrived this morning, bringing English advices via Queenstown of the 23d ult.

Breadstuffs at Liverpool closed firm, with upward tendency. Corn a shade dearer; mixed and yellow 39s.—Provisions were unchanged.

London Saturday evening.—Consels closed 92¾@92⅞ on account ex-dividend.

The steamer *Arago* arrived at Southampton on Friday evening.

The *Australasian* brings nearly a million in specie.

Paris Saturday.—A dispatch from Baron Cross to the Emperor Napoleon comfirms the announcement of peace with China, the ultimatum of Shanghai being accepted and ratifications exchanged. France receives 60,000,000f, indemnity, 4,000,000f, being paid down. The emigration of coolies is permitted. The churches, cemeneries, &c., formerly belonging to the Christians throughout the Empire, are to be restored to them. *Te Deum* was sung in the Cathedral at Pekin on the occasion of the restoration of the cross to the summit of that edifice. It appears from a letter from Gen. DeMortauban to the French Minister of War, that the Emperor's Palace was not sacked by the French Army, as previously reported. On the contrary, nothing was touched until the arrival of the English when an equitable division of the spoils was made under the commissioners from both the armies.

Political fermentation continues in Hungary. Count Feleki, the Hungarian refugee, had been arrested in Dresden, with a false passport, and delivered up to Austria.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that a portion of the French army at Pekin is to be dispatched to Cochin China for the purpose of attacking the city of Hue, the Emperor's capital and residence.

A terrible explosion occurred at Hatton on the 20th. Twenty miners were killed.

There has been several snow storms in various parts of England, blocking the rail roads. At Northumberland the snow was preceded by a violent thunder storm. The same phenomenon occurred at the Isle of Wight. At the latter place the lightning did much damage, the tower of Kenwin church being demolished, and a woman struck dead in the street.

In consequence of Christmas holidays, the departure of the *Glasgow* from Liverpool and the *Bremen* form Southampton had been postponed till Thursday, 27th.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan 3.

Bingham's bill, reported by him from the House Judiciary Committee to-day, provides whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, it shall become impracticable, in the judgement of the President, to execute the revenue laws or collect the duties on imports in the ordinary way, it shall be lawful for him to direct the custom house for such district to be established and kept in any secure place within some point or harbor of said district, either on land or on board any vessel, and in that case it shall be the duty of the collector to reside at such place, and there detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the district until the duties imposed on the cargoes by law shall be paid in cash, anything notwithstanding; and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the customs, unless by a process from some court of the United States, and in case any attempt shall be made to take such vessel or cargo by any force or combination or assemblages of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President, or such persons or persons as he shall and have employed for the purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces, or the militia of the United States as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessels or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof.

In the Senate to day Mr. Bigler presented memorials, numerously signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, in favor of Mr. Crittenden's plan of adjustment. Mr. Bigler expressed the belief that if formally presented to them it would be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

[Special dispatch to the Post.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3--2 P. M.

A committee of Democrats from New York, headed by Moses Taylor, arrived here to day. They have visited Senator Seward to urge his approval of the compromise of Crittenden, but Seward don't see the thing in that light.

The President said last night, at 11 o'clock, that if Governor Wise's invaders visited the District to commit an assault, they must encounter ten companies of federal troops.

The Common Council of this city will on Monday pass orders to co operate with the President in maintaining peace and security.

The militia of the District are prepared to act with efficiency.

More Trouble with the Indians.

Fort Kearney, Jan. 2.

Col. Miles received another express last night from Mr. White, of Cottonwood Springs. The Indians were more quiet.—The cause of the troubles heretofore has been that every ranche keeper would sell the Indians whiskey, which inevitably led to the most serious disturbances if not stopped. The ranche keepers being squatters on the public lands must be dealt with by the civil authorities. The Indians not having committed any overt act, Col. Miles had suspended the order for march of the troops to Cottonwood Springs for the present.

Fort Kearney, Jan. 2.

Col. Miles, commander of this post, received the following note by the Pony Express this morning.

Cottonwood Springs, Jan. 1st, 1861.

Col. Miles—The Indians threaten an immediate attack. They have, in fact, taken possession of all the ranches about here, our mail station included. Please give us aid as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. WHITE, Agent.

Cal. O. C. & P. P. Express.

Immediately on receipt of this dispatch, Col. Miles ordered company F., of the second infantry, commanded by Lieut. Bond, and 18 dragoons under Lieut. Tyler, to march at daylight to morrow morning, with 15 days rations. He would have started them immediately, but the Quartermaster's wagons were all gone for wood. If this force is not sufficient to protect the citizen and keep the road open, more will go.—The whole county is said to be alarmed and without weapons of defence. Two coaches of the C. O. C. & P. P. Express, with 11 passengers and $5,577 in treasure, passed at 2 p. m.

Denver, Dec. 29.

Last night was very cold, the mercury ranging near zero. This morning is clear, with a prospect for a pleasant day.

Our citizens begin to debate secession movements with considerable earnestness.

Four men working on claim No. 19, below Discovery, Georgia gulch, one day last week, took out a little over $500. It was the first day they had struck the streak. The claim had been paying moderately since September.

An extraordinary run was made by a mill in Nevada last week. In seven days they took out between $3,000 and $4, 000.

A 70 lb stmp quartz mill reached the mines a few days ago, and will be set up on Clark Creek.

A severe snow storm occurred on the night of the 27th twenty to forty miles down the Platte. Incoming travelers and their stock suffered severely. The storm was so severe that no camp fires could be started.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Tuesday, January 8, 1861.

To the Democracy of Will County.

The Democracy of Will County are requested to meet in Mass Convention, in Joliet, at the Court House, on Saturday, January 12th, 1861, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent said county in the State Democratic Convention, to be held at Springfield on the 16th inst.

S. W. BOWEN,
R. E. GOODELL, } Com.
C. ZARLEY,

Let There be Peace.

Our readers will bear us witness that long before the last election we repeatedly sounded the alarm and raised a cry of warning against the misfortunes which the success of the Black Republican party has already inflicted upon the country.

We foretold the secession movement and the violence and success with which it would be pushed on by the extremist of the South. We predicted as a necessary consequence of secession what has already come to pass—depression of business, a decline in the value of stocks, a panic in the money market, the disappearance of gold and silver from the hands of the people, bankruptcy, want of employment for the working classes, starvation and ruin. It will be recollected that while we, in common with other Democratic papers, warned the people of those dangers, the Republican press was unceasing in denouncing what they were pleased to term the means resorted to by the Democratic journals to frighten "timid Republicans." But we do not refer to these antecedents for the purpose of recrimination. Such a purpose would be as useless as it is unnecessary, for the people are already satisfied as to who has deceived them.

But the course which the Black Republican papers of Illinois are still urging upon the country is of such a dangerous tendency that we deem it of some use to allude to the falsehood and folly of its teachings before election.

It seems that while the Republican leaders in every other State are becoming more reasonable and conciliatory towards the South, our Illinois Republicans are becoming more rampant in their hostility. They talk as glibly of hanging the people of South Carolina, and urge the commencement of that business with as much coolness as if it were but a foray against a pack of wolves. They think not, nor does it appear they care that the first act of coercion will be the commencement of a most bloody and relentless civil war, which would extend to every part of the country and in which neighbors would be opposed to neighbors, friends to friends, and brothers to brothers.

Are the people prepared for this? Are they desirous to see our fertile prairies become the battle ground of infuriated armies

Such are the awful disasters to which the Black Republican press and leaders of this State urge us. And are you, honest Republicans, who are not troubled with the lust of office, so ingrossed in the imaginary wrongs of well fed negroes as to expose yourselves, your wives and your children to such dire calamities?

Counting the Cost.

The Republicans, true to their Abolition instincts, are constantly drawing comparisons between the North and the South in which it is made appear that the South is a heavy burden upon the North, and that the North, in a financial point of view, would be better off in a Confederacy to herself.

Now, that there may be no misunderstanding about this matter, we will furnish our readers with a few figures and facts taken from reliable data.

The statistics for the year ending June 30th, 1860, show that our exportations, exclusive of specie, amounted to $316,220,610. Of this amount there was furnished by the slave States exclusively, $214,322,880; of productions furnished by both free and slave States $96,826,299. But of the amount furnished by the free and slave States one third is the product of slave labor, so that of $316,220,610 of exportations, nearly $250,000,000 is furnished by slave States, and only $66,000,000 by the free States.

Our importations from foreign countries for the year ending June 30th, 1860, amounted to $261,797,200. Estimating the wants of the two sections in accordance with returns of the population, the portion of these importations for the North would be $250,000,000 while $110,000,000 would fall to the South.

We would submit to our readers if the above figures do not show the absurdity of this Black Republican clamor about the South being a tax and a burden upon the North. The prosperity and wealth of a country can be judged by the extent of its exportations and importations. If the importations exceed the exportations, the political economist will at once say that that country is becoming poorer in the same ratio as such excess of importations. But if the exportations exceed the importations then the only conclusion is that the country is prospering to the extent indicated by the figures of excess. Hence we can very well see how a Southern Confederacy, exporting $250,000,000, could import $110,797,200; but how a Northern Confederacy, exporting only $66,000,000, could import $250,000,000, is a problem not so easy to solve.

The principal advantage of the South over the North consists in the adaptation of its climate and soil to the production of cotton, rice, sugar, &c., as well as breadstuffs and the other necessaries of life. In the single article of cotton the South produces annually over $200,000,000, which is equal to that amount in gold, and has the world for a market.

The North, on the other hand, is adapted only to the production of breadstuffs and such articles as are produced in a greater or less extent by all the great nations of the earth. Northern industry produces but a small portion of our national wealth as exhibited by our exports.

Another great disadvantage of the North in case of the formation of two Confederacies, would be in the collection of revenue from duties on importations. For importations would have to cease in a measure, and direct taxation be resorted to in order to sustain government.

Let those of our Black Republican friends who contend that the North would be better off without the South, ponder upon these facts.

Senator Douglas' Proposition for an Adjustment and Speech.

In to-day's paper, we give the proposition of Senator Douglas for the adjustment of our national difficulties and a telegraphic report of his great speech in the Senate on last Thursday.

Of all the plans proposed for a compromise, we have, as yet, seen none so free from objections as that proposed by Mr. Douglas. It embraces a complete remedy for the evils and wrongs complained of on the part of the South, and asks nothing of the North but justice and a renewal of the pledges subscribed to by the founders of the Republic. It differs little from the plan proposed by Mr. Crittenden; and, if adopted by Congress, would save the country from the appalling perils which threaten its downfall. The disunion Abolitionists and their Abolition Republican allies, of course, will denounce and oppose Mr. Douglas' plan for adjustment, but it will meet the hearty concurrence of every Union man and true patriot in the country.—The Republicans themselves, when approached and asked to give their candid views on the subject, admit that they would be glad to see it adapted, but for the sake of party and office they will oppose its adoption though the result be civil war and national ruin.

We would also commend the remarks of Mr. Douglas to the consideration of our readers. They breath the true sentiments, and show that our Senator is determined to restore peace to the country, if the thing can be done. He nobly places himself in the breach and holds out the olive branch of peace to the belligerants; and his appeals for liberty and the Union are heard above the din of secession and nullification.

But the patriotic efforts of Mr. Douglas will be vain if Seward and the leaders of the Republican party continue to spurn all overtures for reconciliation. Let the people watch the course of events and contrast the acts of Mr. Douglas with those of Seward, and Wade, and the plotters against the integrity of the Union generally, and they will see who is the true patriot and Statesman, and who is willing to make sacrifices and concessions for the good of the country.

The Republicans Want War.

The Black Republicans seem to be in a great rage because President Buchanan is not willing to see this country devastated by war. Because a State has peaceably seceded from the Union on account of the wrongs and insults heaped upon her by Northern fanaticism, the cry is that her citizens must be shot down like dogs. Indeed, this clamor for an army to murder our brethren of the South, by the Republicans and a few Republicanized Democrats, is becoming uproarious.

Northern fanaticism having goaded the people of South Carolina to that point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and impelled them to withdraw from a Confederacy in which they were denied equality and safety, now proposes to exterminate them with fire and sword. It is all well for the North to violate the constitution, to nullify the laws of Congress, and to appeal to the *higher law* in justification of its treason, but the people of the South are threatened with the gibbet and bayonet for daring to maintain their rights.

Let the President comply with the demands of the Republicans—let him use harsh and coercive means towards South Carolina—and the flames of civil war, most terrible and relentless, will be enkindled through the Southern States. For if war is once begun it will not stop until the land shall be drenched in human blood.

Really, are our Republican friends in earnest in their clamors for war? Have they duly considered its fearful consequences and feel themselves prepared to meet them? If so, we would advise them to call together their Wide Awake clubs and make ready for the bloody work. Let Seward, and Giddings, and Lovejoy, and those who have been the cause of the mischief, place themselves in the front rank and march upon the seceders; for, as matters now stand, Democrats—they who are not responsible for the trouble—are not very desirous of joining in the fight.

Mark the Difference.

We give in the columns of this day's *Signal* telegraphic reports of the messages of the Governors of the two great States of the Union—New York and Pennsylvania. Read them, and mark the difference. One is from a Democrat and the other from a Republican. One is patriotic and noble and the other is a partisan effusion.—That of Gov. Parker, the Democrat, is an appeal for the Union, while that of Morgan, the Republican, is sectional, and, just at this time, calculated to increase the difficulties which surround us. All praise, say we, to Gov. Parker, but let vengeance rest upon the head of Gov. Morgan, if the nation is lost.

Kansas Aid.

A cotemporary well remarks that it is great occasions which produce great minds. When a great crisis comes, calling forth remarkable powers of mind, the man possessing qualities desired, appears and performs wonderous deeds and retires from the field crowned with imperishable laurels.

Hence war has its heroes—pestilence its hearts of courage—and famine, like this in Kansas, its men of poetic eloquence and fervent zeal. And as evidence of this latter conclusion the columns of the *True Democrat* will testify. That paper of late has been made brilliant by the eloquent appeals of men of remarkable imagination, evidently possessing a superabundance of "fiction," in behalf of the starving and destitute. Indeed, so overpowering have been these appeals that hundreds have forgot or neglected the poor in their own neighborhoods and contributed to the relief of suffering Kansas. Now while we would not discountenance or discourage these charitable efforts, at the same time we must say we believe there is a deal of overrating the suffering and wants of the people of that territory. Pomeroy, and Hyatt, and Arny, the leading spirits in the movement, and to whom all donations are sent, are well known as scheming political demagogues. It is said they are all candidates for the United States Senate, and that the zeal manifested by them can thus be accounted for. It is also said that not over half the donations reach the really needy through their hands. And again, a Kansas paper informs us, there is not half the destitution there represented.

☞ The venerable Ralph Farnham, the last of the Heroes of Bunker Hill, died in Acton, Maine, on the 26th ult., in the 105th year of his age.

Chicago Saving the Union.

Yes, Chicago, where the United States laws have been nullified, and the Constitution trampled upon for the last six years, and armed mobs successfully resisted the officers of the general government and rescued fugitive slaves, is moving to save the Union! A meeting was held in that city last Saturday for the purpose, and warlike and patriotic resolutions passed. And on Monday morning, Mayor Wentworth issued a war proclamation, requesting the young men to meet and arm themselves for the bloody combat. We suppose these Chicago Abolitionists think they are going to frighten the South by blowing, for it is all they dare do. The first smell of gunpowder would cause their courage to evaporate. The bravery of these new style patriots was tested at the great Republican mass meeting in this city last fall, when some half dozen Democrats, in a fair fight, whipped the brag Chicago Wide Awake Club, and made its members scamper like wild deer.

Day of Fasting and Prayer.

Last Friday was the day designated by the Chief Executive of the nation for humiliation, fasting and prayer, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of the country.

In this city, services were held in the Episcopal, Methodist and Universalist churches. The services in the Episcopal church were conducted in a solemn and edifying manner. The brief address of the Rector, the Rev. John Wilkinson, was most eloquent and appropriate. It was suitable to the occasion and an honor to the head and heart of the reverend gentleman. The sermon by the Rev. H. Crews in the Methodist church, is spoken of in the highest terms. He is an orator of great powers, and it is said, on this occasion, handled his subject in a masterly manner. In the evening Dr. Skinner, of the Universalist church, preached to a large and attentive congregation. His discourse was able but not such as met the concurrence of all his hearers in all its parts. However embraced much wholesome counsel, and in a historical point of view was highly interesting. The ode to the Union, sung by the choir of Dr. Skinner's church, was most beautiful.

The Legislature.

Our Legislature is now in session, having convened at Springfield yesterday. We have no report of the proceedings yet, but in our next paper shall be able to present our readers with the Governor's Message and an account of the organization of the two houses.

☞ It is said that John Brown, Jr., son of "Old Ossawattomie," is about to leave this country for Hayti. Cannot Seward, and Lovejoy, and Lincoln, and Giddings, and the rest of the "irrepressible conflicitites" be persuaded to accompany him.—If they had been in Hayti, or some other nigger country before the late election, the country would not now be in a state of civil war.

☞ We notice that some of our Republican cotemporaries still designate "Old Abe" as the "Rail splitter." Now, in view of the fact that the Union has been destroyed by the mad, reckless, mercenary and fanatical course of Lincoln and his party, should he not hereafter be known by the title of Union splitter?

Interesting from Washington.

Washington, Jan 4.

Numerous western members of the Virginia Legislature arrived here yesterday and to day on their way to Richmond.—The general feeling expressed by them is that the Legislature should immediately enact a law calling a State Convention, and pass a declaratory resolution against coercing a seceding State. The Virginia U. S. Senators and one of the Representatives from that State are also agreed upon these points.

Representatives Curry and Pugh, of Alabama, have left for home, and others from the same State will follow next week, while members of other prospectively seceding States are making preparations to take their departure.

Washington, Jan. 5.

On inquiring at the proper quarter, it has been ascertained that the arms at the several arsenals were not proportionately distributed, and that the Southern arsenals were quite deficient in their supplies, a distribution was made for equalization only, and for no other object. They were principaly drawn from the Springfield armory, and the arsenals at Watervliet, N. Y., and Watertown, Mass. The secession troubles, it is known, had not then been commenced After the distribution was completed, there remained a preponderance of arms at the North.

The rumor which prevailed that the sloop of war Brooklyn had been ordered with U. S. recruits to Charleston, has been pronounced false by official authority.

Mr. Huger, Postmaster at Charleston, has written to the Postmaster General, that he holds himself responsible to the Federal Government for the revenues accruing to his office for the present; therefore the postal arrangements will continue unchanged.

Latest from Charleston.

Charleston, Jan. 4.

All is quiet here. Fort Sumpter has not been besieged as was reported to day.—Maj. Anderson was visited by his brother, in company with three Charleston gentlemen. The understanding was that the interview would take place in their presence.

The Convention to day appointed delegates to the General Congress of the seceding States.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Charleston, Jan. 4.

The South Carolina Convention adjourned *sine die* at 11 o'clock this morning, subject to the call of its President.

Charleston, Jan. 5.

The journals to day publish the correspondence between the Commissioners to Washington and the President of the United States.

Hon. A. B. Longstreet, President of the South Carolina College, had issued a four page pamphlet entitled, "Shall South Carolina begin the War?" He earnestly desires the Collector on board the Harriet Lane to be allowed to land, and says that he should be treated politely, and introduced to Collector Colcock, so that the Collectors of the two sovereignties could use every means to settle the respective claims in a spirit of courtesy and kindness. If the Forts are reinforced, it would be an unfair conflict, in which hundreds of our sons would be slain. Fort Moultrie would become deserted, and the wrath of the United States would be brought upon our devoted city. He implores the people to let the first shot come from the enemy.

The President of the Convention received a telegram from Mayor Munroe, of New Orleans, which is as follows:

"The city of New Orleans fully sympathizes with the city of Charleston in the perils to which she is exposed, and will not fail to support her when the occasion requires action."

Fruits of the Triumph of Sectionalism.

Before the election the leaders of the Black Republican party were incessant in ridiculing the fears of the conservative men, that the success of Lincoln, the sectional and irrepressible conflict candidate, would lead to a dissolution of the Union. And they even imposed so far upon the credulity of their followers as to assure them that if Lincoln were only elected the whole country would enjoy universal prosperity.

But the Union is already dissolved. Our country is no longer the United States, and the promised prosperity of our Black Republican leaders, is only to be realized in the depreciation of our currency, the disappearance of gold and silver from amongst us, the ruinously low prices of every kind of produce, which the farmers have to sell, and the general stagnation of business.

Leaving civil war out of the question altogether—which certainly we fear is inevitable—the triumph of sectionalism is already undoing us, and will eventually involve the whole country in commercial ruin. Owing to the bountiful harvest with which a kind Providence has blessed the Northwest this season, our people have not yet tasted the fruits in all their bitterness. But in every other section all classes are being overwhelmed by the calamity—Merchants and manufacturers are becoming bankrupt every day, and starvation and want already stares tens of thousands of the working classes in the face.

From the following extracts, which we clip from some of our exchanges, our readers may see how the success of the Black Republican party already affects trade and commerce in the Eastern States:

STOPPAGE OF BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

One clothing establishment which we might name, has discharged 1,000 hands; a hat establishment has discharged nearly 1,000; a saddlery firm has reduced its force about 500; and curtailment is very general. At Newark especially, the crisis is very severely felt, on account of their extensive connections with the Southern trade. Should there be no improvement, much suffering must ensue among the laboring classes. It appears singular at first sight, that thus far, houses in the Western business are the largest sufferers; but it is inevitable that all classes of trades suffer from the prevailing panic, unless we accept the manufacturers of fire arms. It would probably be no exaggeration to estimate the number of persons thrown out of employment since election day, at 25,000; a large proportion of whom are young women. —*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

EFFECTS OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION ON THE BUSINESS OF NEWARK, N. J.

The Newark *Journal* says that in consequence of the panic and suspension of Southern trade caused by the election of Lincoln, in that city alone between 9,000 and 10,000 mechanics and laborers have been thrown out of employment. The factories have all either partially or wholly suspended operations.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford *Times* hears of large establishments reducing work which it may not be proper now to name. In Bridgeport 1,000 employers are out of work; and in New Haven 2,000. Duncar's Hoop Skirt factory at Bristol has stopped work. The Plantation Hoe Co., and the Southern Carriage Co., both of Winsted, have had large Southern orders countermanded. The stoppage of the Birmingham Iron and Steel Works, is the worst blow to that village which Birmingham has ever experienced.

HARD TIMES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A prominent manufacture estimates that within thirty days, unless things take a change for the better, Massachusetts will have 100,000 operatives out of employment.

The Boston *Traveler* of the 3d inst. says: Since the revival of the manufacturing business upon the close of the panic of 1857, there has been a very large increase of spindles in several of our cotton factories, while a number of new establishments have been commenced, and in some cases, are about completed. The present crisis, however, will tend to check this undue expansion. We hear of one extensive manufacturer of this city who contemplated extensive additions to one of his eastern mills, but who has within a few weeks, under the present aspect of affairs, countermanded all orders looking to an extension of business.

EFFECTS ON THE WORKING CLASS.

The cotton and woolen manufacturers of Philadelphia have resolved to work only three-quarters time, and one mill will close entirely.

The Schenectady *News* says that one of the largest foundries in the city has partially suspended for lack of orders, in consequence of Lincoln's election.

The Paterson (N. J.) *Register* of the 1st inst., says one or two republicans who are proprietors of factories in that place, have been going around endeavoring to get the majority of the mill owners to work half time. They say this is the only expedient that can defer a speedy and entire stoppage.

Two of the shoe manufacturers in Natick, Massachusetts, have recently failed with liabilities estimated at $125,000. Between two and three hundred shoemakers are out of employment, with little prospect of improvement in the business. The shoe business at Haverhill, is about at a stand still. A large number of mechanics are out of employment, and those who are at work receive but a small compensation.

And so the "irrepressible conflict" progresses, and will progress until it will have brought ruin and disaster upon every community in the country.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 2.

The Governor's message was delivered to the Legislature to day. He declares the doctrine of secession erroneous. The Constitution is something more than a mere compact. Organized resistance to the Federal Government is rebellion. If successful, it may be purged of the crime by revolution. If unsuccessful, the persons may be executed as traitors. But while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from allegiance to the Federal Government, nevertheless it is proper that we carefully and candidly examine the reasons alleged, and if they are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly removed and reparation made for the past and security for the future, for a government created by the people should never do injustice to any of its citizens.

Pennsylvania being included in the States alleged to have refused compliance with the fugitive slave law, he unhesitatingly avers that the State has been almost invariably influenced by a high regard for the rights of her sister States.

After examining the present State laws, he says there is nothing to prevent the renewal of the act of 1826, leaving to the claimant a right to seek for a remedy under the State or Federal laws. He recommends that the consent of the State be given to the master, while sojourning in or passing through Pennsylvania, to retain services of the slave. He suggests the reenactment of the Missouri Compromise, and that the line be extended to California, thereby amending the Constitution.

He recommends the Legislature to instruct our representatives in Congress to support such an amendment, to be submitted to the State Convention for ratification, and if Congress fails to propose it, let it emanate from the people.

Congress.

Washington, Jan. 3.

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

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

Mr. Hutchins presented a report of a meeting in Jefferson, Ohio, repudiating the idea of a compromise on the part of the North, and indorsing the sentiment of Senators Wade, Hale, and others.

Mr. Hutchins moved its reference to the Committee of 33.

John Cochrane opposed this, as it appeared the committee was to be made the receptacle for all resolutions of all kinds.

The subject was so referred.

Mr. Clemens moved to reconsider the vote.

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

Mr. Cox said these resolutions were conceived in hypocrisy and hatched in disunion.

Mr. Hutchins' motion prevailed—89 to 55.

The House went into committee on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill.

Adjourned for want of a quorum.

SENATE.—The galleries and lobbies were again crowded. A message from the House informing the Senate of the passage of the Indian appropriation bill was received.

Mr. Bigler presented memorials numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, asking the Senate to pass the Crittenden resolutions. If Congress would only give the people the opportunity they would embrace it, and their friends at the South would discover that the people were prepared to meet their complaints in a spirit of conciliation and kindness.

Mr. Crittenden offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Union is in danger, and it is difficult, if not impossible for Congress to concur by the requisite majority so as to enable it to take such measures to recommend the States such amendments to the Constitution as are necessary to avert the danger; and,

Whereas, In so great an emergency, the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard; therefore,

Resolved, That provision be made by law without delay for taking the sense of the people, and submitting to them the following resolutions.

The Clerk then read the Crittenden resolutions already published.

Mr. Crittenden said something must be done. It would be an open shame to the government if ruin be allowed to come upon the country. The sacrifice made was comparatively worthless. The peace and safety of a great country were never purchased so cheaply. He would appeal with confidence to the people. They have the greatest interest in the government. He had confidence that the people would give good advice. The resolutions were laid over and the unfinished business of yesterday taken up.

Mr. Douglas asked that the report of the Committee of Thirteen be taken up.

Mr. Douglas proceeded to address the Senate. He said no act of his public life ever gave him so much pain as to vote for the resolution, (the committee could not agree.) In order to see the real cause of the troubles we must go back of the late election. We should assume that whenever Congress undertook to act upon slavery, discord and agitation was sure to follow.—When Congress left the question alone there was peace. He referred to the excitement when the Missouri Compromise was enacted. The fearful agitation of 1820 was settled by the establishment of the compromise line. So long as that adjustment was carried out there was peace and quiet.—Texas was admitted quietly under this rule, though there was a great contrariety of opinion; but no one objected, because it extended that line. Again, California and New Mexico were acquired and the extension of the line to the Pacific Ocean was demanded. The records show that he reported as chairman of the Committee on Territories a resolution to extend the line to the Pacific. This was adopted in the Senate, but when it was sent to the House it was rejected by Northern votes; that opened the floodgates of the agitation of 1848, which only were settled by the compromises of 1850. When we settle this question in the territories then we shall settle it entirely. The Abolitionists could never have brought the Union to the verge of dissolution but for the question in the territories. It was the rejection of the extension of that line in 1848, which opened the agitation. The agreements of 1819 and 1820 were repeated. The position of the North and the South were the same. The purest patriots in the land were alarmed, and Mr. Clay came back to the Senate to see if he could not bring peace. He found no trouble with the Southern members, but he could find no support of this line in the North. The Missouri line was abandoned because its friends said they could not carry it out in good faith. Then they turned to see what was next best. They desired to take the question out of Congress and secure the peace of the country. At last it was decided to leave the question to the people of the territories themselves The records show that he supported both the compromises and for the same reasons peace followed all over the country. But in 1853 and 1854, it became necessary to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.—The committee in forming the bill determined to carry out the compromise measures of 1850, though they had all been in favor of the Missouri Compromise, as long as it could be carried out. A hue and cry was immediately raised that they were violating a sacred compromise, though the bill did not mention the Missouri Compromise, but did that the people should have the power of settling the question for themselves. The history of the government might be divided into three parts. Before 1820 the government admitted many Territories, but all was peace; after the agitation of 1820 was settled, all was peace again till 1850; since then we have had a continual controversy, and the result of the late election has convinced the South that it was the fixed policy of the dominant party of the North to invade their constitutional rights. The Senator from Ohio (Wade) admitted the existence of this belief at the South, but charges it to the misrepresentations of the Northern Democracy It matters not whether these evils are real or imaginary, if the South were resolved to rush into the horrors of disunion and war rather than suffer them. He was sorry to see the Senator bring it here as a partisan question; but as it was brought he felt bound to defend the Democracy. No man was better pleased to learn that he had misrepresented the Republican party.

He asked the Senator from Ohio if it was not the policy of that party to confine slavery within its present limits by the action of the Federal Government, and whether it was not the policy of that party to exclude slavery from the Territories we now possess, or may hereafter acquire; whether or not that party were in favor of returning the fugitive slaves? In short, whether it was not the policy of that party to exert all the power of the Federal Government under the Constitution according to their interpretation, to restrain and cripple the institution of slavery with a view to its ultimate extinction in the States—old as well as new, North and South?

Mr. Wade said he could find the answer in his speech, already made. He had no additions to make.

Mr. Douglas said he did not expect an unequivocal answer. He proceeded to argue that such was the policy of the Republican party, and quoted Mr. Lincoln's speeches, when he said the crisis must come, and the States must all become one thing or the other, to show that he maintained such policy. He said he had a hope that Mr. Lincoln would repudiate all such extreme sentiments. Be that as it may, neither he nor his party have the power to do harm to the South. The South, however, are ready to rush into disunion, and meet the consequences. No man would go further than he to enforce the laws, but we must look facts in the face. Rebellion often becomes successful revolution, and a government was often forced to recognize defacto governments in revolted provinces. In this Government the laws must be enforced by civil process. How are we going to execute the law when the Federal Government has no power? How are we going to enforce the laws in South Carolina?—He denied the right of secession, but she has done it, and how could we help it?—South Carolina will not be alone, and how are we going to enforce the laws unless we make war and conquer the State. Are we prepared to war with our brethren? He would not tolerate the idea till every hope of adjustment was gone. He was for peace to save the Union; war is disunion, certain and inevitable. He referred to the purchase of Louisiana and said it was purchased for the benefit of the whole Union, and for the safety of the Upper Mississippi in particular. The possession of that river was more necessary now than it was then. We cannot expect the people of the interior to admit the right of a foreign State taking possession of that river. He also referred to the purchase of Alabama and the amount paid and asked if she should go out now. The President, in his Message, first said we could not coerce a State to remain in the Union, but in few sentences he advised the acquisition of Cuba, as if we could pay three hundred millions for Cuba and then the next day she might secede and annex herself to Spain, and Spain sell her again. He had admitted that Texas cost us a war with Mexico and ten thousand lives. In the name of the seven thousand gallant men from Illinois who fought those battles, I argue against the right of that State to secede.

Mr. Hemphill asked if the protection of Texas was the only reason of the war, and if the United States paid anything to Texas for the land, and if we did not acquire California by that war?

Mr. Douglas said that the only cause of complaint of Mexico was the annexation of Texas, and we had only paid Texas ten millions for some barren land she didn't own. He said that the Constitution was intended to be perpetual, and he denied the right of secession under the Constitution as against the Constitution and against justice and good faith. He said there could be no government without coercion, but coercion must be used in the modes prescribed by law. This is not a question of coercion. In a State where no authority of federal government remains, we are bound to recognize a government defacto where the State maintains individual sway. The man who loves the Union, who loves to see the laws enforced, will love to see a rebellion put down. How does he intend to enforce the laws in a seceding State except by making war? In his opinion, we had reached the point when disunion was inevitable unless a compromise founded on secession could be made. He preferred compromise to war, and concession to disunion. No compromise will be available which does not carry the question of slavery beyond Congress. He said he had voted for the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) and was ready to vote for it again. Why cannot the Republicans agree on the Missouri Compromise line? They had heaped curses enough on his head for repealing it to be glad now for re-establishing it. He had helped to support that measure till he was compelled to abandon it. He was willing now to meet on terms of mutual concession. He had offered another proposition to leave the Territories in statu quo till they had 50 000 inhabitants, and then settle the question themselves, and also provide for the removal of the negroes, if the territory choose, to certain provinces. If the Republicans do not intend to interfere with slavery in the States, why not put in an amendment to the Constitution so they cannot do it. There must be a settlement of some sort now. It cannot be postponed. We are in a state of revolution. It is compromise or war. He preferred compromise. He said it seemed as though the Senators on the other side were determined to act as a party Let the people decide the question. No doubt the people of Massachusetts are opposed to slavery extension, but he thought if the question was submitted to day on the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, they would satisfy them.

He argued against ten million people.—He saw there was an eternal separation, but he could not consider war until all hope was past, though present indications seemed to show that there would be bloodshed; but he would not despair.

Mr. Toombs moved to postpone till Monday, when he proposed to offer some remarks. Agreed to.

Adjourned till Saturday.

Interesting from Washington and Charleston.

Washington, Jan. 2.

The Postoffice Departement has canceled its contract with the Isabel line for the conveyance of the mails from Charleston to Key West.

The President sent in an important nomination for Collector in the neighborhood of Charleston harbor. The name is believed to be Wm. McIntyre, of Pennsylvania; although others say he is of New York.

The Republican Senators desired to go into Executive session on the subject, but this was resisted by the other side, and an adjournment was carried by the Democrats present, with the exception of Senators Bigler, Latham and Powell. It is not certain, according to present appearances, that Mr. McIntyre will be confirmed. The nomination is considered in the highest degree important and as foreshadowing the future operations of the Administration.

Late accounts from Charleston states that 1000 negroes are engaged in the erection of fortifications in the harbor, and that the channels leading to Fort Sumpter have been obstructed by sunken vessels, and the buoys removed; also that Gov. Pickens has received the offer of 10,000 volunteers from without the State, and who hold themselves in readiness.

It is not true, as has been reported, that Senator Seward, of New York, intends either to submit a proposition relative to the present crisis, or to make a speech on the subject.

Charleston, Jan. 3.

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

Mr. Dunklin, from the committee on commercial relations, made report on the communication from the Governor, in relation to Mr. Presbury, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

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

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

Benj. Mordacai yesterday presented the State with $10,000.

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

Washington Jan. 3.

There is now well authenticated evidence of the purpose of the secessionists to seize upon Washington and prevent the inauguration of Lincoln For this purpose, 5000 men have been drilling for months past in Maryland and Virginia, under an officer in the regular army.

LATER.

Mr. Buchanan reiterates his determination to collect revenues at Charleston, and the steamer Anacosia, now here, has been ordered to be a readiness to join the vessels already mentioned, for the purpose, if necessary, to assist McIntyre in the execution of his duty.

Five thousand citizens of Baltimore have signed a letter to Governor Hicks, of Maryland, approving his refusal to convene the legislature of that State. The list is headed by John P. Kennedy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and embraces the name of nine-tenths of the business men of the city.

It is believed, from what is known here, that in the course of a few days the forts at Pensacola and Key West, Fort Morgan, Ala., the Fort at Ship Island, near the mouth of Lake Borgne, together with the arsenal at Baton Rogue, and Fort Johnson, on Cape Feer river, will be seized and garrisoned by the troops of the respective States in whish they lie.

Senator Toombs received a dispatch today saying the forts in Georgia were seized by order of Gov. Brown.

Private information says that if any attempt be made to reinforce the arsenal at Augusta, or to remove the arms, it will at once be seized.

The South Carolina