BILL FIRST.

Mr. JONES notified the Senate that S. B. 89 "For the preservation and repairing of the National Road in Ohio, and for the collection of tolls thereon," which was passed last winter, never became a law, because the enrolled bill was lost, and it was not signed. He therefore presented the engrossed bill and asked immediate action to supply the informality. After some discussion concerning the proper procedure in the premises, it was deemed advisable for precedent to put the bill through as a new bill.—The rules were suspended, and the bill was read a first and second times by title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

CORRECTION

Mr. PARISH'S amendment to joint resolution, concerning the printing of extra numbers of the Governor's message was withdrawn by him yesterday, and therefore not accepted and adopted as erroneously reported. This morning he offered it as a joint resolution, proposing to print 1000 copies in German.

Mr. COX thought 500 enough, and moved such an amendment.

Mr. STANLEY was opposed to the principle. He proposed to print exclusively in the English language.

Mr. GARFIELD had become a convert to the same principle. Besides, he thought it a wasteful expenditure of money. He proceeded to show that the German citizens did not wish documents in their language. He thought it the true principle to maintain the Anglo-Saxon language.

Mr PARISH was not certain how he would vote upon this question if it were a new question But the precedent having been established and the German population who cannot read English being very large, he thought it just and wise to print public documents for them. He regarded this a question of State policy, and had heard no good reason why it should be abandoned.

Mr. ORR concurred with Mr. Parish. This is not a new question. It is eternally brought before the Legislature. The question is brought in as an economical question, to defraud Germans of their rights. It is equally their right with the natives to have documents printed in their language. Mr. Orr proceeded to eulogize the peaceful and industrious habits of the Germans, basing an argument thereon for the passage of the resolution of Mr. Parish.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

The House Joint Resolution for a Joint Convention of the General Assembly on Thursday at eleven o'clock, to count the ballots cast for Attorney General at the fall election, was adopted.

PENITENTIARY.

Mr. JONES offered the following:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on the Penitentiary, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of withdrawing the proposals for letting of convict labor, as now advertised by the Directors of the Institution, and that the Committee report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. COX, on leave, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the erection or repair of county jails in certain cases

JACKSON DAY.

Mr. JONES said he believed this is the eighth of January. He would therefore move that the Sergeant at arms be instructed to procure a National flag, to be erected over the Senate Chamber, and that the Senate adjourn until to morrow, in honor of the day. Adopted.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Morris. After the reading of the Journal, the following memorials were presented:

By Mr. Voris, from Robt Alexander and 213 others of Summit, for the reduction of the number of Common Pleas Judges, in the 4th District, and the State at large.

By Mr POWERS, from Samuel Myers, and 22 others, against the passage of a pending bill for a special tax in Madison Township Sandusky county.

By Mr. THOMPSON, of Summit, from E. T. Ellsworth and 240 citizens of Summit, for a reduction of the number of Judges.

By Mr. CARTER, from Jacob Harrison and 27 others of Morrow county for a prohibitory liquor law.

By Mr. BLAKESLEE, from ———, and others, of Cleveland, for the organization of minute men, which was laid on the Clerk's desk.

Mr KRUM, on leave, offered a resolution providing for a more complete organization of the militia, which was laid over for discussion.

On motion of Mr. BROWNE, a joint resolution was adopted, fixing the hour of 11, A. M., on Thursday for counting the votes for State Officers.

Notice of the intention to introduce Bills was given:

By Mr. RUKENBROD, to amend section 66 of the act for the incorporation of religious societies.

By Mr. COLLINGS, to allow slaveholders to transmit their slaves through this State.

By Mr. FLAGG, to amend the General City and Village Incorporating Act.

By Mr. BLAKESLEE, to amend the same act, so as to require the setting up of notice of the place of holding annual election, and the receipts and expenditures of villages.

Bills were introduced and read the first time.

By Mr. PARR—H. B. No. 263—Providing for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in Licking county.

By Mr. CONVERSE—H. B. No. 264—Concerning fugitives from justice and to repeal the Act of March 24, 1860, on the subject.

By Mr. PATTERSON—H. B. No. 265—Supplementary to an act of May 1, 1852, for the erection of incorporated companies.

Mr. VORIS offered a resolution which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of State to inquire of the Clerks of the several Courts:

1. The number of cases, entered for trial in their Courts, at each term.

2. The number of days actually employed in the transaction of business, at each term.

3. The names of the Judges, who held said Courts.

4. The number of second trial cases; and report the same to this House.

Mr. FLAGG offered a resolution, that until the State of Kentucky takes measures for arming her militia, &c., Ohio will not, which was referred to the Committe on the Militia.

Mr. FLAGG offered the following resolution, which was laid over under the rule for discussion:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Ohio, That Congress is respectfully requested to call a convention, to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, pursuant to article fifth of that Constitution, so soon as the legislatures of two thirds of the States shall concur in this application.

Mr. MUSSEN offered a resolution that a Committee of three be appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the Artesian Well, which was adopted.

MR. HITCHCOCK offered a resolution which was laid on the table, that all resolutions relating to secession or dissolution of the Union, be referred without debate, to the Committee on Federal Relations.

MR. HUGHES gave notice of a bill to amend Section 7, of the act of Jan. 27, 1853, for the opening of Roads, etc.

MR. STEDMAN offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Public Works to report a bill for leasing the Public Works of the State, which was laid on the table.

Mr. FLAGG offered the following resolutions, which were laid over for discussion:

Resolved, By the Grand Assembly of Ohio, that amendments to the Federal Constitution embodying the following propositions would meet the approval of the people of this State:

Recommending a repeal of all personal liberty bills; that the fugitive slave law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the Commissioner's fee, etc; that the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it exists; that Congress shall not abolish slavery in the Southern dock-yards, arsenals, etc., nor in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation; that Congress shall not interfere with the inter-State slave trade; that there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade; that a line of 30 degrees shall be run through all the existing Territory of the United States; that in all north of the line, slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line, neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting nor in any manner interfering with African slavery; and that when any Territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in an area of 60,000 square miles, shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted with or without slavery as its Constitution may determine.

Note. To be referred to select committee of 7.

Mr. KRUM gave notice of intent to discuss.

Mr. BROWN offered the following resolutions which were laid over under the rule for discussion.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this House, the threatening aspect of our national affairs demand the deliberate but prompt action of the General Assembly, so far as it has the power, in preparing this State for any emergency which may result from the attempted secession of South Carolina, and the threatened secession of other members of this confederacy, and for the purpose of affording such aid as may be demanded of us, after all peaceful measures shall have failed, in preserving intact the Union of the States, and in executing the laws of the Federal Government, be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be and they are hereby instructed to inquire what further legislation may be necessary to render efficient and practical the Militia system of this State, and report to this House by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That to enable said Committee the more effectually to discharge said duties, the Governor, Adjutant General, and the Quarter-Master General, be and they are hereby requested to furnish to said Committee all such information as they may have, on the condition of the militia and public arms of the State.

Mr. WELCH offered a resolution recommending the committee on the Public Works to report a bill for the sale of the Public Works, which was laid on the table.

Mr. CONVERSE offered the following, which was laid over under a notice to discuss:

WHEREAS, It has been currently reported that there is a military company of negroes at the Capital of Ohio, armed with United States muskets, and being drilled and disciplined for active service, therefore,

Resolved, That the Quarter-Master General be, and he is hereby required to report forthwith to this House:

1. Whether there is such a military company in existence at the Capital of Ohio.

2. Where and how they got possession of United States arms, and whether through any military officer of this State.

3. What the object is of organizing, at this time, such a company.

A Message was received from the Governor, transmitting, the annual reports of the Treasurer of State, State Librarian, Directors of the Penitentiary, Commissioners of Reform School, Comptroller of the Treasury, Blind Asylum, Northern Lunatic Asylum, Southern Lunatic Asylum, Secretary of State, Superintendent of State House, Adutentent General.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, as amended by Mr. Flagg, all bills postponed from the last session or on the table, were referred to the Committee of the whole.

The House then resolved itself into a Committe of the Whole, and took up the consideration of the bills in Committee, where several bills were informally passed; and sundry of them were amended, when the Committee rose and reported. When H. B. 210—to prevent Trustees of the Benevolent Institutions, and Directors of the Penitentiary, from holding office in the same, and H. B. 209—to further regulate gas companies, were ordered to be read a third time.

H. B. 17—to prevent kidnapping, was reported back with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, when Mr. McCann moved that it be referred to a select committee of three, which motion was lost. Yeas 36, nays 51

The question then being on the postponement of the bill, Mr. McCune opposed the postponement of the bill. He was not prepared to speak upon its merits, as he could desire, but felt that he could not allow it to be killed without interposing an objection. The bill proposed to protect from the outrages and oppressions of the kidnapper, the poorest and most defenceless class of our population. It is the first and highest duty of government to protect those least able to protect themselves. The property of the black man is taxed by the State for the protection it assumes to furnish to his person and property, and how do you fulfil your obligations when you leave him without adequate protection from the kidnapper? You would punish the man who would steal a garment from him, but you leave him undefended against the man who would strip him of his dearest rights.—This is not right. The colored man is weighed down already by a crushing weight of oppression and prejudice, such as rest on no other class.—Let us not leave him without defence for the rights we cherish for ourselves, so dearly and tenaciously. Let us do justice—and that we may do this, I ask you to spare the bill from the fate threatened by this motion, that we may give to its claims an ample consideration.

Mr. VORIS moved the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which motion was lost—yeas 34 nays 54.

The question being on the postponement,

Mr. SCOTT, of Warren, asked to be excused from voting, as he did not fully understand the bill, which was refused.

Mr. RIED made a similar request, which was also refused.

The bill was then indefinitely postponed—yeas 58, nays 31.

Mr. BROWN, of Miami, offered the following:

Resolved, That the House do now adjourn in commemoration of the heros who, on the day of which this is the forty-sixth anniversary, made the 8th of January one of our National Jubilees.

Mr. FLAGG offered the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, This 8th day of January is the Anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, wherein the American forces, composed in large part of the men of Kentucky and Tennessee, under the banner of the Union, and commanded by Andrew Jackson, defeated a foreign foe, who came to detach a portion of our territory and rob the West and North-west of the control of the mouth of the Mississippi, *a thing we can never permit to be done*; therefore

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the day this house do now adjourn

Mr. STEADMAN opposed the Resolution, not because he would not observe the day, but because he held that the best way to observe the day is by active duty, and he believed that if the old hero whom we would honor by adjournment were here to-day, he would recommend us to honor his memory by continuing at our work. For this reason he opposed adjournment.

After a warm discussion of a few minutes on Mr. Flagg substitute, it was adopted. Yeas 79 Nays 8; and the House was thereby adjourned.

Celebration of the 8th of January.

At an impromptu meeting of a number of members of the Legislature and others, held at the American Hotel, on the evening of 7th January, 1860, for the purpose of getting up a festival and otherwise properly celebrating the 8th January, 1860. Maj. N. A. DEVORE was called to the Chair, and A. P. J. SNYDER, appointed Secretary.

Gen. G. W. ANDREWS being called on, stated the object of the meeting, in a neat and appropriate manner.

On motion of Mr. CHASE, of Stark, the following committe were appointed, to make the proper arrangements.

Messrs. CHASE, WINNER, HOLMES, NEWMAN, and CONVERSE

On motion of Mr. HUTCHESON, a committee of seven were appointed to prepare toasts for the occasion.

The committee on arrangements, after a few moments consultation, made the following report: That they had arranged with the proprietors of the American Hotel to get up a supper and the necessary accompaniments, and that they had designated the following officers for the evening:

President — SAMUEL MEDARY,
V. Presidents—ALLEN G. THURMAN, G. W. HOLMES.
Com. on Toasts—GEO. W. ANDREWS, GEO. W. MANYPENNY, C. A. WHITE, PATRICK RODGERS, MR. HUTCHESON, A. P. J. SNYDER, Dr. JONES.
Secretaries — N. SCHLICH, J. O. REANY.
Readers — G. L. CONVERSE, MATT. MARTIN.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings be published in the *Ohio Statesman*.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

N. A. DEVORE, Ch'm.

A. P. J. SNYDER, Sec.

The Ohio Statesman

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, 1861.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Adams Express Company places us daily under obligations to it for the very latest papers from the eastern cities.

The American Express Company has our thanks for its daily favors in the shape of the very latest eastern papers.

OLD SOLDIERS CONVENTION.—The State Convention of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, met at Armory Hall, at ten o'clock this morning, and appointed the following officers—President—Col. JAMES COLLIER, of Steubenville; Secretary—Col. G. B. LEWIS, of Cleveland; Vice Presidents—Col. J. B. W. HAYNES, Judge PHELPS, and Captain STANTON SHOLES.

Gen. CROWEL, Gen. HUGHES, and Col. LEWIS were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

Col. HAYNES offerred the following Resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That wright or wrong, "sink or swim, live or die," we are for the Union now and for ever—we have fought to preserve it, and we will die defending it.

Gen. CROWELL, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the in substance the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1st. That that the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and the widows of those deceased, are entitled to pensions, and to be placed on the same footing with those of the Revolution.

2. That the heirs of the soldiers of the war of 1812, should be placed, in regard to Bounty Lands, on the same footing with the soldiers of the Mexican war

3. That the President appoint a committee of three to present a memorial to Congress, and urge the passage of laws to secure the foregoing objects.

The President appointed Gen. CROWELL, Gen HUGHES, and Col. LEWIS, the above Committee.

ALF. BURNETT AT ARMORY HALL.—Mr. BURNETT's appearance at Armory Hall, last evening was greeted by a full house. The entertainment was a rich one, and every one in the Hall felt amply repaid for coming, in the exquisite gratification received. Mr. BURNETT excels, both in the pathetic and comic. Few eyes could remain dry under his beautiful rendering of the little poem, "Will the New Year come to-night, Mamma?" But the great feature of the evening, was his repeated change from one comic character to another, which he represented to the life, and with such exquisite naturalness and drollery, that the laugh would come of itself; it was perfectly irresistible. This evening, Mr. BURNETT gives his second and last entertainment, with an entire change of programme

☞We invite the attention of our lady readers to the sale of Furs, to take place at Wood's Music Store, No 16, East Broadway, on THURSDAY morning at 10 o'clock. These Furs are not such as are usually sold at auction, but are choice goods, manufactured expressly for first class City retail trade, and are only offered at auction because the owner has an over Stock.

DEATH OF JOSEPH O'HARRA.—We regret to learn that JOSEPH O'HARRA, an old and respected citizen of this county, died this morning, at his residence in Prairie township. He was 66 years of age. His funeral will take place at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon, from his late residence.

MONTGOMERY GUARDS.—We are authorized to state that the report about town that this Company had disbanded, is utterly without foundation. They have had no intention of the kind.

MISS M. O. GIBBS' BENEFIT.—Miss GIBBS will give Readings at the Congregational Church this evening, at the Benefit tendered her by citizens of Columbus. The lady's reputation will doubtless secure a large house.

☞ Thirteen Guns were fired by the Artillery Company, at noon to day in honor of the day, and as a saluto to the Old Soldiers now holding a Convention in this city.

LEGISLATURE.—The Ohio Legislature met yesterday, pursuant to the adjournment last spring—Present 24 Senators and 73 Representatives

GOOD.—We met one of our friends yesterday on Broadway, and were astonished at the change in his appearance. A few weeks ago we saw him, he was pale, lean and dejected; complaining of weakness and debility, having been so afflicted all summer. Now he appears to be fat, healthy and strong. We learn he owed his restoration entirely to McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

We advise all who are complaining of General Debility to try it; it is certainly a very pleasant remedy. We learn that there are large quantities of it selling daily.—*Morning Herald.*

IN THE FIELDS.—You need not be in the least afraid to walk in the fields where there are poisonous vines or plants, even to touch and handle them. Guernsey's Balm will prevent any bad effects from following.

☞ See advertisement of Prof. MILLER'S Hair Invigorator in another column.

GUERNSEY'S BALM!

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTED FOR THE STATESMAN.

Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Jan. 7.—The Convention organized at 12 this morning, and I. Barry, of Lowndes, was made President on the 3d ballot. Prayer was offered by Mr. Marshall.

The remarks of the President were in favor of separate State secession. A resolution that a committee of 15 be appointed by the President, with instructions to prepare and report as speedily as possible, an ordinance of secession, providing for the immediate withdrawal of Mississippi from the Federal Union, with a view of establishing a new Confederacy, to be composed of the seceding States.

The committee will be announced to-morrow.

A committee of three was appointed to wait on the Governor. Adjourned till to-morrow.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Committee of Thirty-three to-day, had, under consideration, Henry Winter Davis' amendment to the fugitive slave law. An amendment offered by Mr. Washburne, of Wisonsin, guaranteeing the trial by jury in the State where the fugitive was seized was defeated

Mr. Davis' amendment was then adopted, guaranteeing a trial by jury in the States where the fugitive escaped.

The Senate, in Executive session, referred the nomination of Mr. McIntyre, collector of Charleston, to Committee on Commerce.

Gov. Wise again in the Field.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7.—The *Enquirer* has a long letter from Gov. Wise. His leading positions are for an immediate call of a State Convention; a prompt resumption by the Convention of all such powers hitherto delegated to the General Government as may be necessary for State protection, especially the possession of forts, &c.; that having been done, the State shall not declare herself out of the Union, but suspend all relations with the offending States till they shall accede to such ultimatum as the Convention shall submit.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—A detachment from the troops stationed at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, are to sail for Florida, on Wednesday next. A small number of marines from the Charlestown Navy Yard have been ordered South

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

SENATE.

The galleries were crowded to-day.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama was in his seat.

Mr. HAMLIN's resignation was received and read.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a petition of citizens of New Jersey, requesting Congress to pass an act to authorize the people to elect delegates on the 22d of February to a convention to be held at Philadelphia the 4th of March next, to consider the welfare of the nation. Referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CRITTENDEN presented thirty-four memorials, asking that the Crittenden resolutions be submitted to the people of the country.

The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order at 2 o'clock on Tuesday.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to take up the resolutions offered by him a few days since.

The bill for the admission of Kansas, was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. CRITTENDEN spoke in favor of the passage of his resolutions to submit the question to the people. It seemed to him necessary in the distracted state of the public council.

It would be better to submit the question to the people themselves, and he saw nothing improper in it. It does not conflict in any way with the Constitution. He referred to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and argued in favor of their adoption He contended that the establishment of a line dividing the territories was not so much a compromise as a fair adjustment of rights. He asked if statesmen and Senators had rather encounter civil war, with all its horrors, than make a fair compromise, and recognize the existence of slavery in a territory till it becomes a State? Was it a party dogma that no slave State shall be admitted into the Union, and will Senators sacrifice the country for a mere party dogma.

The territories was acquired as the common property of all, and now a few attempt to exculde a portion from them, just because they have conscientious scruples on the subject. Were Senators willing to sacrifice the country rather than yield their scruples in a matter of right? Have Senators any right to exclude any property? He was here to consider the sacrifice of the country, and was here as an advocate for the Union, contending for what he thought would save the country

This triumph fills some portion of the Southern States with alarm, will the party now in proud triumph of victory plant itself and platform and dogmas, and not yield an inch, or will they like generous men be not only just but liberal. He appealed to them as patriots and countrymen to grant equal rights to all. He did not think he was asking them to make concessions but only to grant equal rights. He did not believe in the doctrine of secession. It was a new doctrine and an attempt to secede was a bold front of revolution, and is nothing but lawless violation of the law and Constitution; but he only wanted to bear his testimony to the Constitution, and to let it be known that the Constitution can't be broken. If a State wishes to secede, let them proclaim revolution boldly, and not attempt to hide themselves under little subtleties of law, and claim the right of secession. A constitutional right to break the Constitution was a new doctrine.

He argued that Mr. Webster always went against any right of secession. On one side was an asked concession, and on the other side was civil war.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked if the Senator did not know that one State claimed to be out of the Union already. How would concession alter the case?

Mr. CRITTENDEN contended that the adoption of a compromise would put an end to all revolution.

Mr. TOOMBS said the Republicans had long been sawing the dragon's teeth, and they now reaped a crop of armed men The Union was already dissolved. South Carolina had boldly and nobly met the public danger. The cause of South Carolina was the cause of the South. They had appealed to the fraternity and justice of the North in vain, and now they were voting what was called revolution, and were ready to appeal, if need be to the stern arbitration of the sword, and the ground would ochc with the tramp of armed men from the Capital the Rio Grande.

The South had proclaimed to the civilized world that they had taken up arms because a power had been elevated to federal authority, which outlawed their property and stimulates insurrection within, and invasion without. The Senator from Kentucky doubts the right of secession. Ere long he will see it a thing accomplished. They take it up both ways at the South—regular, as in South Carolina, and irregular below that State; and there were armed men to defend both. As the Republicans deemed it treason, there stood before them as good a traitor and as good a rebel as ever descended from revolutionary loins. (Slight applause.)

He reviewed the demands of the South, and contended that such demands were only for an equality in the Union; under a government that would not give protection it could not expect obedience. This was a reason for the armed men that now spring up everywhere. The Senators from New-York and Ohio had sworn to observe the constitutional compact, but no oaths could bind them; they take oaths and break them. A professional perjurer, bought for fifteen shillings by an Old Bailey lawyer, would scarcely be less flagrant. He quoted the personal liberty bill of Vermont as an illustration of the acts passed in perjury, and continued his detail of grievances. He cited the tacit encouragement given to invasion of the slave States by the declaration of Republican leaders.

He denied that blood had been shed to establish the Constitution, not one drop. Many of the revolutionary patriots voted against it; it was adopted in Virginia by 10 majority; in New Jersey by 3; in Massachusetts by 19. The people of Georgia believed the Constitution was the best form of government which could be devised. For himself, he did not share in the opinion. Had he been in the Convention, he would have voted with Henry and Mason, against it. Every tribunal of the government had decided in favor of Southern demands, yet they were not yielded, and now the only arbitor was the sword.

He argued that the Chicago platform had logically declared that the treaty which acquired Louisana and Florida, as well as the decisions of the Supreme Court, were void and no law. He himself was willing to defend the cause with a halter around his neck He quoted Mr. LINCOLN's declaration that he would vote to exclude slavery from the territories, the Dred Scott decision notwithstanding; so they abandoned the tribunal which they themselves had declared to be the arbitrator of disputes between the States, and declared their purpose to rule any how; they will not allow five thousand millions of the property of the people of the South in the territories of the United States. Was this not cause for war? He would not buy a shameful peace. He would rather have war. Georgia was on the war path, and she would have final settlement. Mr. LINCOLN had declared that the Declaration of Independence referred to slavery—yet Madison and Jefferson owned slaves—held the sum of all villianies; robbed the slave of his wages, and at death left them slaves to their descendants.

He quoted Vattel to show that the people of the North had violated the comity due the South by international law. He urged the manner in which John Brown's raid was received in the North, as a token of Northern feeling. The people of the South had taken up arms to protect their rights under international laws, and would never resign them unless they were wrenched from the iron grasp of freemen.

He concluded by an eloquent summing up of his speech, that, if the South was denied her rights, she would invoke the God of battles, and trust to him for security and peace.

Mr. BIGLER moved that the Senate go into Executive session. Agreed to, ayes 30, nays 23

After the Executive session, the Senate adjourned until Wednesday.

HOUSE.

Mr. COBB rose to a personal explanation. He said he was not present at the conference of the Alabama and Mississippi delegations on Saturday, as reported in the newspapers. He was responsible for his own acts and judgment, but in thus remarking he did not wish to reflect upon others. He represented a people who were competent to speak for themselves.

Mr. HOUSTON said he understood that the conference was on the part of Senators alone from several of the Southern States, and that no members of the House attended it.

Mr. COBB replied that he happened not to be there, and sent no tellgraph dispatch. God knew his prayers were for harmony in the land, and that in the event of war the stripes should be carried into the midst of our enemies. He wanted the flag to float as long as all the States can remain in the Union as equals. The majority of his people believe they cannot have that equality; but he was for making another effort for adjustment. Gentlemen with whom he had conversed said the Committee of Thirty-Three will do something. He wished he could feel this in his bones. He would call on the Senators as well as Representatives to come forward and relieve our country from its embarrassed condition, standing on the brink of dissolution. He should raise his humble voice not only to the North, but to the South, to do something to save us from our present troubles. If blood shall be shed a reconstruction of the Union cannot take place. He again besought gentlemen to do something for himself and his people. The slavery question was not the only one submitted by the Republicans to the people.

Mr. HINDMAN rose to a point of order, that Mr. Cobb was not confining himself to personal explanations.

Mr. COBB said he asked for no favors but what the House had granted him. He stood on his own rights.

Mr. HINDMAN again objected to Mr. Cobb's remarks not being confined to personal explations. (Cries from the Republican side, of "Go on!")

Mr. COBB—I was endeavoring to show that the Republicans can do something.

Mr. BARKSDALE inquired whether Mr. Cobb obtained permission to make a speech on general politics, or only a personal explanation.

The Speaker replied only a personal explanation.

Mr. BARKSDALE—Then the gentleman is abusing the privilege.

Mr. HOUSTON appealed to Mr. Cobb to let his explanation be of a personal character.

Mr. COBB was very much obliged to his colleague, but he must be governed by his own judgment.

The Speaker requested Mr. Cobb to restrict himself to what is necessary in the way of personal explanation.

Mr. COBB said he would do so as near as possible. He did not regard the question of slavery as being settled in the Presidential election, and was calling on the Republicans to do what they say they cannot do.

The tariff, internal improvement, Pacific railroad and homestead questions extended into that contest, and he was very sorry to say the corruptions of the administration, though he had defended the administration. After further remarks he appealed to gentlemen to bring in the old ship and see if they cannot repair her, if that cannot be done, if the equality of the States North and South cannot be maintained or secured, then he would say to his people, we will not remain in the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a naval appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the Patent Office laws. Referred to the Committee on patents.

Mr. ETHERIDGE asked the indulgence of the House to say a few words. He had a proposition to submit to the House, and he desired it to be printed. He did not ask any action thereon to-day, but would at some future time. His object was to lay it before the members to be considered by them. The proposition was that agreed upon by the committee representing the border States.

Mr. JONES objected to these propositions which only served to entrap and deceive the South.

The House went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr Sherman an amendment was adopted appropriating $30 000 in addition to the proceeds of the sale of the old furniture, for refurnishing the President's House; also, $4,000 for introducing Potomac water therein. He said four years ago the amount appropriated for the former object was $28,000.

Mr. MAYNARD said he was in favor of doing for the incoming Administration what had been done for the outgoing one.

Among the amendments which were adopted was one appropriating $135,000 for the purchase of a government printing office, provided it be ascertained by the Attorney General that there be a good title.

The committee rose, and the amendments were concurred in by the House, and the bill passed.

Mr. ETHERIDGE again asked for unanimous consent to offer a proposition providing for amendment to the Constitution. He did not want it acted on to-day, but read and printed.

Mr. BARKSDALE objected.

Mr. ETHERIDGE moved the suspension of the rules.

Mr. ADRAIN said they had a right to have it read

Mr. STEPHENSON said he wanted to offer an amendment to make all territory north of 36.30 free, and that south, slave.

Mr. BARKSDALE said this was another attempt to patch up a compromise, which would end in nothing.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, in response to a question by Mr. McClernand, said his proposition was substantially that agreed on by the border States.

Mr. ETHERIDGE's motion to suspend the rules for the reception of his proposition, was disagreed to by 83 against 78, two-thirds being necessary.

Mr. ADRAIN asked leave to intriduce a resolution approving of the action of Major Anderson, and promising to support the President in enforcing all constitutional laws to preserve the Union.

Mr. BURWELL appealed to Mr. Adrian to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. ADRIAN replied that the whole country approved of the action of Major Anderson.

The ayes and nays were ordered on the suspension of the rules, which was agreed to.

Mr. BOCOCK moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. LOVEJOY said we sustain the Government.

Mr. HINDMAN asked if it was in order to propound a question to Mr. Adrian (Cries of order from the Republicans.)

Mr. HINDMAN said I am not asking the opinion of the Black Republican gentlemen.

The Speaker said nothing was in order but the call of the roll.

Several members explained their votes, and the resolution was adopted by 124 against 59.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A special Washington despatch to the *Post* says apprehensions of an attack on the Capitol are generally diminished. A military company of several hundred Baltimorians, it is said, have declared their willingness to escort Lincoln safely to the White House.

The Mississippi delegation yesterday urged Secretary Thompson to withdraw from the Cabinet, when his State secedes. He will probably yield, though inclined to hold on till the 4th of March. Seceding Congressmen are discussing the question whether they shall telegraph to their State Conventions to let the ordinance of secession take effect on the 4th of March. The object is to block the Government appropriations, especially the army bill.

$ NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent says that Commodore Shubrick, who has just arrived from Charleston, states that the greatest anxiety and terror prevails there, enhanced by every fresh report of movements at the North.

It is believed that a revolution of feeling against the disunionists must soon take place, unless Georgia speedily adopts a course to infuse new life into the secession movement, and give the already wavering people a new accession of courage.

The correspondance between the South Carolina Commissioners and President Buchanan, appears in the Charleston papers of saturday last, having been submitted to the commissioners in secret session, the evening previous. It consists of three letters; the first dated Dec. 29, from the Commissioners to the President, in which they demand, as a preliminary to all negotiations, a disapproval by the president of the act of Maj. Anderson, in seizing Ft. Sumpter. The second dated Dec 30, from the President, in which, while admitting that Maj. Anderson acted without express orders, he yet refuses to repudiate the act, and the third, dated January 1st, in which the Commissioners attempted to refute the allegations of the President's letter, in which he justifies Maj. Anderson's conduct. This last letter the President returned to the Commissioners with the following endorcement on the back: "This paper, presented to the President, is of such a character that he declines to receive it."

The first movement of Mr. Holt, of the War Department, was to reinstate Col. Young as inspector of ordnance, a gentleman of acknowledged ability, removed by Floyd for politicalal reasons. Others of Floyd's set of appointments will be removed for more trusty men.

The million bonds offered by the trustees to find security for Russell will not be accepted. He is still in jail.

The Senate in executive session confirmed Mr. Walsh as Secretary of Legation to Paris, and a number of unimportant postmasters. The nomination of Wm. McIntyre as Collector at Charleston, went to the Committee on Finance. No one asked for immediate action.

The delegation from Mississippi called on Secretary Thompson yesterday, and desired to know his position in the Cabinet, and his views on the subject of the enforcement. He promptly pledged himself to resign if a single soldier is ordered South, with his knowledge. If done without such knowledge he will resign when the fact is ascertained, on two grounds; *first*, because it would be a violation of good faith; and *second*, because of the act itself. This was considered satisfaction.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The British steamer Valorous from Vera Cruz, bound for Pensacola, touched at South West Pass to day, and reports the following important intelligence, Merimon was completely routed on the 22d, and on Christmas Day the Liberals occupied the city of Mexico.

Puebla had also capitulated.

Juarez had been sent for and would leave on the 3d inst., for the Capital. The City of Mexico was tranquil

Mayor Wood's Message.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Mayor Wood's message recommends the secession of the city of New York from the State, and the formation of a free city. He is not prepared, however, to recommend violent measures.

The steamer Star of the West, was chartered at the order of Gen. Scott. She took full provisions for Major Anderson, and 250 men under Lieut. Bartell. She will be at Charleston to-morrow afternoon.

Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 7.—The Convention met at noon. Mr. Phillips, secessionist, was made temporary Chairman, and Mr. Horn, temporary Secretary.

Delegations from all the counties were present.

Mr. Brooks was elected permanent President, over Mr. Jamison, by 8 majority; and Mr. Fowler, secessionist, was elected Secretary. The Convention is very quiet.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan 7.—The troops from Ft. Leavenworth left this morning for Baltimore, via St. Joseph, Chicago and Pittsburgh. The force consists of two companies of light artillery, comprising 210 men with 190 horses. A force of 90 dragoons remaining at Ft. Leavenworth.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The immediate secessionists have carried the city in the election to-day.

THE MARKETS.

New York Market.

[TELEGRAPHED FOR THE OHIO STATESMAN.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

FLOUR—receipts are 4,280 bbls, market dull and 5c. lower; sales of 8,300 bbls at $5 25@5 30 for superfine State; $5 45@5 55 for extra state; $5 25@5 30 for superfine western; $5 45@5 83 for common to medium extra western; $5 75@5 83 for inferior to good shipping brands extra Round Hoop Ohio.

RYE FLOUR—steady at $3 30@4 15.

WHEAT—market dull and slightly in favor of buyers with only limited export demand. shippers in view of the firmness of freights are disposed to await further advices from Europe; sales 26,000 bushels at $1 28@1 30 for Milwaukee Club and amber Wisconsin and Iowa $1 50 for white Michigan and Kentucky; $1 52 for white Canada.

RYE—quiet at 74@76.

BARLEY—quiet, and nominally unchanged.

CORN—receipts none; market heavy and lower; sales 41,000 bush. at 68@70c for mixed western in store and delivered.

OATS—dull at 36@37c for western Canada and State.

PORK—quiet and firm: sales 200 bbls. at $19,62@19,75 for mess; $12,75@13 for prime.

BEEF—dull and unchanged.

CUT MEATS—steady and quiet, steady sales of 100 bbls at 10¼@10¾.

BUTTER—in limited request at 10@15, and 14@20 for state.

CHEESE—steady at 9@10¾.

WHISKY—active and firm; sales of 1200 bbls.

Cincinnati Market.

There was not much animation in the various departments of bosiness, though no change in the leading features of any of them

Flour is quiet though firm, and not pressed upon the market. Saturday's quotations prevail to-day—$4 65@4 75 for superfine, the latter the ruling rates for good shipping brands.

Wheat is offered sparingly, and remains firm at $1 03 or red, $1 10 for white prime.

CORN—continues to command 35c on the car, 38@40c for shelled in bulk, The prices for it in sacks varies considerably, because of the difference in the quality of sacks.

OATS—are not fully sustained at the advance quoted on Saturday, and are irregularly reported at 27@28c.

BARLEY—unchanged.

RYE—unchanged.

WHISKY—remains at 13½c, with a steady market.

Hogs, had still an upward tendency in the morning, and sellers were contending for $6.50, with sales at $6,-25 to 37½, and a fair market at $6.25@6,30 for good averages. This condition of the trade has determined some of the packers to stand off and let things take their course, claiming that it is entirely unwarranted. Receipts are light, but the weather is quite unfit for killing, and the probability is that there is an arrest of the upward tendency of the market.—*Com. Dec. 8.*

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 8.

FLOUR—sales of 180 bbls choice extra at $5,00.

WHEAT—advanced; sale of 1 car red at $1,04.

CORN—quiet at 37c.

OATS—quiet at 25c.

RYE—inactive at 55@60c.

HOGS—active and firm; sales of 95 head at $5,75, and 72 do at $5,50@5,75.

SEEDS—Clover remains steady at $4,50. A lot of 30 bushels Timothy sold at $2.00.

HIGHWINES—sales of 50 bbls, and 90 do at 15½c

PORK—is held at $15 00

LARD—sales of 30 tierces at 9½c.

BUTTER—sales of 3 bbls roll at 13c.

FRUITS—dried Apples remain very dull at 3¼c. A sale of 2 bbls unpeeled Peaches is reported at 6½c

GROCERIES—N. O. Molasses has declined 1c from our former outside quotations, and N. O. Sugars quoted at a wide range. Other articles are unchanged

Baltimore Market.

[TELEGRAPHED FOR THE OHIO STATESMAN.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.

FLOUR dull, Howard staett and Ohio $5,50, City Mills $5,00; WHEAT firm, red $1,30@$1,35, white