The Ohio Statesman

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 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.

ADVERTISING.—"There are but few people," says the Boston *Courier*, "who understand the law of advertising. The few who do understand it invariably succed and amass fortunes. There is not a solitary exception to this rule. The law of advertising, clearly understood and obeyed, enables the advertiser to realize the abounding truth there is in one of the proverbs of Solomon: "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth." And he who misunderstands the law of advertising, or fails to give obedience to it, will surely realize the other half of the same proverb: "There is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." Advertising to be successful as a means of business, should not be spasmodic and intermittent, but continuous. Persevered in, it always yields reward. There is no such word as fail to the presistent advertiser."

THE NEGRO MILITARY COMPANY.—The Quarter-Master General, while denying in his response to the resolutions of inquiry adopted by the House of Representatives, that any military company of negroes organized in this city, has received United States arms, omits to state whether there is any such company in existence, as he was required to do by the House resolutions. The *Gazette* of to-day affirms that there is "in existence a military company of colored men at the Capitol of Ohio," but tries to make light of the matter, by saying that the members of the company have organized it "for no other purpose, under the sun, than for their own amusement."

MADAME JAMES AT ARMORY HALL.—Go to Armory Hall to-night, and hear, for the last time this season, that unrivalled singer, Madame JAMES. Every one who has heard her, will be pleased to learn that she has consented to give another Concert this evening. Those who have not enjoyed the gratification of listening to the rich harmony and melody of her sweet and trained voice, should avail themselves of this opportunity, as it will be positively the last they will have during the present season. We expect to see Armory Hall crowded to night, for such a perfect artiste as Madame JAMES cannot fail to be more appreciated the oftener she is heard.

☞ The name of the *Lima National* is to be changed to *Allen County Democrat*. With the exception of the *Western Standard*, published at Celina, Mercer county, every Democratic paper in that Congressional district, will then be called *Democrat*, with the name of the county prefixed.

☞ On Monday morning last, the body of a man, THOMAS DAVIS, Sr., who had been missing for three or four days, was found at Delaware, near the east bank of the river.—Verdict of the jury—came to his death by intemperance and exposure.

☞ The Mansfield *Shield and Banner* says there are some nineteen candidates for the office of Postmaster in that city, all claiming the honor due a great amount of work for the *Union*-Splitter. The election is to take place on the 24 of March.

☞ The *Western Star* notices the prevalence of the small-pox in Washington township, Mercer county. It does not appear to have proved fatal in any cases yet, though it has spread over a large neighborhood.

☞ The Clermont *Sun* has been enlarged and improved in its appearance. Col. LEEDS, its able editor, deserves, as we have no doubt he will receive, a large and increasing patronage in old Clermont.

☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon. B. L. REES, member of the House of Representatives from this county, for copies of the annual reports of the various Departments of our State Government.

☞ The Wesley Chapel Sunday School will give an Exhibition and Concert, on Tuesday evening next, at their Church on High street, between Gay and Long streets. Admission 25 cents; children 10 cents.

BILL POSTING.—The attention of our business readers, is directed to the advertisement of Mr. JOHN H. STEKLEY, in another column. Orders may be left at this office.

☞ The malicious censures of our enemies, if we make a right use of them, may prove of greater advantage to us than the civilities of our best friends.

☞ That GILLISPIE who was noticed, a few days ago, he arrested for the crime of forgery, was not the son of J. A. GILLESPIE of our city or any connection of his.

☞ During the year 1860, 121 persons were naturalized in Muskingum county, and 19 declared their intention of becoming so.

☞ Exchange on New York is quoted in this city at 1 per cent. premium; Gold at 1 to 1½ premium.

Rail Road Time Table.

LITTLE MIAMI & COLUMBUS & XENIA R. R.	Leaves.	Arrives.
Accommodation	6.10 A. M.	9.15 P. M.
No. 2 Ex.	2.30 P. M.	2 30 P. M.
Night Express	2.45 A. M.	2.45 A. M
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.		
Express and Mail	3.00 P. M.	1.40 P. M.
Night Express	3.25 A. M.	1.30 A. M.
CENTRAL OHIO R. R.		
Express Train	3.00 A. M	2 30 A. M.
Mail Train	2.40 P. M.	2 20 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.		
Express Train	2.00 A. M.	2.30 P. M
Mail Train	2.40 P. M.	2.20 P. M.
COLUMBUS & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. [Columbus, Piqua & Indiana R. R.]		
Express Train	8.10 A. M.	11.10 A. M.
Express Train	2.45 P. M.	8.10 P. M.

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.*

RHEUMATISM and pains of all kinds conquered at last. See card of "Magnetic Oil" in today's paper.

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

ROMANCE.—But poor Miss Squeers! Her anger, rage, and vexation; the rapid succession of bitter and passionate feelings that whirled through her mind, as she surveyed, first, the biscuit, then the pastry, &c., which was spread before the gaze of her fastidious guests! How she vowed that Salaratus had been her ruin; that but for the eccentric and unaccountable peculiarities of this preparation, she should at that moment have astonished the assembled company with creamy cakes and delicious pastry. If she had only used D. B. De Land & Co's. Salaratus, which is perfectly pure and reliable, she would have been spared all this mortification. She procured De Land's Salaratus the very next day, of her grocer, and has had no such trouble since! It can be purchased from any good grocer, and is sold at Wholesale by the Manufacturers, at Fairport, Monroe County, N. Y., and by the principal grocers in all parts of the country

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.

TELEGRAPHIC!

REPORTED FOR THE STATESMAN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Gurley.

After the reading of the journal,

Mr. Seward present d the memorial of the citizens of New York praying for the adoption of wise, just and equitable measures for the preservation of the Union.

Laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial of the Synod of the Presbyterian church, now being held at Allegheny City, Pa., asking that provision be made for the express acknowledgment of the being and authority of God.

Secondly, for the acknowledgment of the authority of God and Christ.

Thirdly, for recognition of the firm obligation to obey God's law.

Fourthly, that the principles of God's law are clearly adverse to slavery. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Rice presented a petition praying for the postponement of the Pacific Railroad bill, on the ground that it is injudicious to increase the public debt. Tabled for the present.

Mr. Kennedy presented a memorial from 12,000 citizens of Baltimore, praying for measures to restore peace and harmony. Tabled for the present.

Mr. Hale presented the petition of his colleague, Daniel Clark, as Senator for six years after the 4th of March next.

Mr. Bigler presented a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia asking for the pensioning of the survivors, and of the children and widows of the soldiers of the war of 1812; also a memorial of citizens of New Jersey praying for the adoption of measures for the States calling a convention to amend the Constitution; tabled for the present. Also a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia praying for the adoption of the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky, proposing amendments to the Constitution. Tabled for the present.

Mr. Slidell called up his resolution of yesterday, relative to the appointment by the President of a Secretary of War.

Mr. Slidell said there has been a gross violation. The President of the United States has not acted right in appointing an officer to hold office only twelve or fourteen days without the fact being made known to the Senate, and without its being submitted to their approbation.—The power was only intended to be exercised when the Senate was not in session.

He said what is the use of garrisoning States when there is no use of defense. The message had characteristics of diplomacy. The Constitution gave no power to coerce a State It gave the army merely for defense When Major Anderson dismantled the guns and burnt the gun carriages, he put South Carolina in the attitude of his enemy. The forts were not built to war on South Carolina, but for the protection of Charleston harbor, and to make that protection complete. The insurrection in Pennsylvania in Washington's administration is not like the present instance. The government then assisted the State in quelling it Fort Washington, near where the ashes of Washington repose, is garrisoned by a force sent from the Washington Navy Yard for fear of a surprise

Mr. Green would vote for the resolution without censuring anybody.

Mr. Saulsbury called for the yeas and nays, which were taken.

Mr. Davis addressed the Senate on the state of the Union

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Davis, Mr. Trumbull rose and said, that the Senator from Mississipi had assigned the very reasons for maintaining the laws and preserving the Union. When the senator from Mississippi was secretly informed, as it seems he was, long ago that the public property at Charleston was not to be protected he should have advised at that time; as a military man, the President of the United states to put the public property at Charleston in a position to be defended. secession then would never have progressed so far; but it seems that assurances were given that the United States would not protect itself. It seems that it had been said, "Go on, you seceding States, and gather strength; the United States will do nothing to protect itself from your assault."

Mr. Davis—I never heard of that.

Mr. Trumbull—I understood the Senator to say that a pledge had been given that the fortifications of Charleston should remain as they were.

Mr. Davis—Where did you get your information?

Mr. Trumbull—I don't know.

Mr. Davis—In the newspapers?

Mr. Trumbull—I take it all back if it is not responsible, but I am just informed, by the Senators around me, that the Senator from Mississippi did say so. In fact, I am informed that Maj. Anderson will shell Charleston and burn it to the ground if another gun is fired at the Star of the West. She was permitted to pass, through the noble conduct of Maj. Anderson, who saved the shedding of blood thereby.

Mr. Green—Does Senator Trumbull know on what ground and what cause of just apprehension the Major had in leaving Fort Moultrie and going to Fort Sumpter?

Mr. Trumbull—I suppose the whole country knows.

Mr. Green—I do not want suppositions, I want facts

Mr. Trumbull—The Senator knows very well that South Carolina pretended to assume sovereignty It has been publically talked about; she will be compelled, if her sovereignty is denied, to assert her jurisdiction.

Mr. Green—Does her secession imply her right of jurisdiction over the whole Territory.

HOUSE.

Mr. Sickles presented the resolutions of the Common Council of New York, expressive of sympathy with the grievances of the South and approving of Major Anderson's conduct and the determination of the President to execute the laws

On motion of Mr. Sickles they were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, viz: The District of Columbia business.

The bill for the construction of a railway through Washington was taken up.

Mr. De Jarnet commenced a speech on national policy and read the ordinance of secession of South Carolina.

Mr. Carter raised a point of order on the ground that the District of Columbia business was especially assigned for to-day.

Mr. De Jarnet would convince the gentleman that his remarks were pertinent to this bill. This bill proposes not only to construct a railroad in the District of Columbia, but in Virginia, hence the question of State sovereignty arises. Eighteen Northern States deny the existence of the right to secede, while the other fifteen hold to that right.

Mr. Stokes inquired whether Mr. De Jarnet made a statement that Tennessee holds the right of secession.

Mr. De Jarnet replied that he never presumed it.

Mr. Stokes—you said 15 Southern States.

Mr. De Jarnet wished to ask Mr. Stokes a question.

Mr. Grow objected. If this course was permitted no district business would be done.

The Speaker *pro tem* decided Mr. De Jarnet out of order.

Mr. De Jarnet said that it was apparent that Southern representatives were subject to the operations of the gag law.

Mr. Stokes said he had no disposition to prevent Mr. De Jarnet from making a speech but had only desired to put Tennessee where he believed she stands.

Mr. De Jarnet—Then I say fourteen Southern States hold the right to secede. On the solution of this question may depend the future peace of the country.

Mr. Grow raised another point of order.

Mr. Cox suggested that Mr. De Jarnet have leave to print the remainder of his remarks.

Mr. Grow had no objection to all gentlemen printing their speeches.

Mr. Smith of Virginia objected.

The House resumed the consideration of the Railroad bill, and it was finally recommitted.

Adjourned.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mr. Bigler presented the memorial of citizens of Lancaster county, Pa., for the restoration of peace and the preservation of the Union, and in favor of the proposition of the Senator from Ky., also three memorials of similar import from Philadelphia, tabled for present.

Mr. Cameron presented eight memorials from citizens of Pa., in favor of the passage of Mr. Crittenden's resolution, all tabled for the present.

HOUSE.

John Cochrane presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce for mail facilities, through subsidies to steamer lines between San Francisco and Shanghai, China. Referred to the committee on Commerce.

Mr. Lovejoy asked leave to offer a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, in the present state of the country, it would be wise and patriotic for the President to confer, temporarily, the power of commander in chief of the army and navy on Lieut. Gen. Scott, and to charge him to see that the Republic receive no detriment.

Mr. Jones and others objected.

Mr. Curtis suggested that the President could delegate no such power.

The Speaker said the resolution was not received but merely read for information, besides objections were made.

Mr. Branch hoped that the resolutions would be voted on by yeas and nays.

There were no further proceedings on the subject.

Mr. Hickman asked and was excused from serving on the select committee to which was referred the President's message.

He said he had a great many reasons for the request, but it was not necessary to respect them.

Private messages were then considered.

THE STAR OF THE WEST.

[Important Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.

To His Excellency, the Governor of South Carolina:

SIR—Two of your batteries fired this morning on an unarmed vessel bearing the flag of my government. As I have not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, I cannot but think this a hostile act, committed without your sanction or authority Under that hope I refrain from opening a fire on your batteries

I have the honor therefore, respectfully to ask whether the above mentioned act, one which I believe is without a parallel in the history of our country, or of any other civilized government, was committed in obedience to your instructions, and to notify you that if it is not disclaimed that I regard it as an act of war, and I shall not after reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel to pass within the range of the guns of my fort. In order to save as far as is in my power the shedding of blood. I beg you will take due notification of my decision, for the good of all concerned. I hope, however, that your answer may justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part

I remain, respectfully,

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Gov. Pickens, after stating the position of South Carolina to the United States, says that any attempt to send U. S. troops into Charleston harbor to reinforce the forts would be regarded as an act of hostility; and in conclusion adds that any attempt to reinforce the troops at Fort Sumpter, or to retake and resume possession of the forts within the waters of South Carolina, which Major Anderson abandoned after spiking the guns and doing other damages, cannot but be regarded as indicative of any other purpose than the coercion of the State by the armed force of the government.

Special agents have, therefore, been off the bar to warn vessels, armed or unarmed, having troops to reinforce Fort Sumter aboard, not to enter the harbor. Special orders have been given to commanders not to fire on such vessels till a shot across their bows should warn them of the prohibition of the State.

Under these circumstances, the Star of the West this morning attempted to enter the harbor with troops, after having been notified she could not enter, and, consequently, she was fired into. The act is perfectly justified by me.

In regard to your threat about vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary for me to say that you alone must be the judge of your responsibility. Your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the authorities of the State, and while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistency with the rights and duty of the State, it is not perceived how far the conduct you propose to adopt, can find a parallel in the history of any country, or be reconciled with any other purpose than that of your government imposing on the State the condition of an acquired province. (Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

"SECOND COMMUNICATION FROM MAJ. ANDERSON" TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. PICKENS.

Gov. PICKENS—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and say that under the circumstances mentioned I have deemed it proper to refer the whole matter to my Government, and intend deferring the course I indicated in my note, this morning, until the arrival from Washington of such instructions as I may receive. I have the honor also to express the hope that no obstructions will be placed in the way, and that you will do me the favor of giving every facility for the departure and return of the courier, Lieut. T. Talbot, who is directed to make the journey.

(Signed,) ROBERT ANDERSON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 10.—Lieutenant Talbot left Charleston late last night, with dispatches from Major Anderson, to the President of the United States.

Lieutenant Talbot goes to Washington for further instructions from the President.

A party of gentlemen entertained him at the Charleston Hotel previous to his departure. There is no excitement here.

Gov. Pickens immediately granted the permission desired, and directed that Lieut. Talbot have every facility and courtesy extended to him, as bearer of dispatches to the United States Government, both in going and returning.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—Dispatches stating that the U. S. Sloop of war Brooklyn, is coming here with an armed force, creates intence excitement. Great preparations are being made in the harbor to receive her.

A large steamer called the Marion, of the Charleston and New-York line, has been purchased by South Carolina, and ordered to be razed for a man-of war. Her upper cabin is to be taken off and she is to be supplied with a complete armament. The buoys in the harbor have been removed

The Brooklyn will be fired into, and Fort Sumpter will then open on the South Carolina fortifications, and the fight will become general. The people are preparing for it, and for the worst The Brooklyn cannot come in without a great fight. Maj. Anderson will protect her. He only pledged himself not to prevent communication between the South Carolina forts, until Lieut. Talbot came back.

A steamtug called the Aid, left the wharf to night, for the purpose of reconoitering. She is mounted with one gun, and is under command of Lieut. Hamilton, formerly of the Federal navy. There is much talk of sending to Savannah for tug boats to take the place of the gun boats.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A despatch from Mr. Keitt to the secessionists gives the details of the firing, and says that four balls struck the steamer's hull.

A portion of the despatch was confidential to Southern Senators, but it is understood that it urges them to remain in their seats, to defeat objectionable legislation, and the confirmation of McIntyre as Collector of the port of Charleston.

Senator Wigfal publicly declares that the palmetto flag will be able to waive at Charleston untill every gun of Fort Moultrie is dismounted.

Reliable authority says that the Star of the West will be sent to Charleston, unless the President changes his mind, with ample naval force to engage the several batteries, while she runs in and lands her men and cargo. It is intimated in official circles, that Steamer Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane, and the Frigate Brooklyn—will accompany her on her next effort. Senator Plaice has yielded to outside pressure and until in a request for convening Legislature of Md., Gov. Hicks still resists. This secession movement in Baltimore is headed by Custom House officers who are special friends of Mr. Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury.

Much remark is excited by the transfer of $80 000 in specie from the sub Treasury, in New York, to this city, without any sufficient reason being assigned. This unusual proceeding is not understood in financial circles, and the pretended explanations are by no means satisfactory.

Last night, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Doubleday, wives of officers in Ft. Sumpter, arrived by the Southern boat. It is stated that the Charleston people refused to harbor them in that city.

It is generally credited that General Dix will be appointed Secretary of the Interior, if, indeed, his appointment be not already made.

The President is not disposed to select any Southern men.

It is well understood that Senator Clay does not intend to call a meeting of the Committee on Commerce to consider the appointment of Mr. McIntyre, as Collector of Charleston.

The Senate Territorial Committee have authorized Senator Green to report a bill organizing the territory of Pikes Peak.

Senator Green has submitted a bill to Senator Seward, for the purpose of getting his approval.

There are two amendments to this bill which have not heretofore been incorporated in the territorial bills—One is guaranteeing the rights of private property. The other prohibiting the territorial legislature from interfering with, or legislating against private property. These amendments are supposed to be objectionable to the Republicans, and hence, the bill has been submitted to Mr. Seward

The national volunteers held a meeting to-night for the purpose of protecting and extending their military organization.

One of the resolutions adopted is as follows: We will act in the event of the withdrawal of Maryland and Virginia from the Union, in such manner as shall best secure ourselves and those States from the evils of a foreign and hostile government within and near their borders.

Union Meeting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—The Union meeting to-night was immense and enthusiastic, and unequalled by any demonstration in Baltimore for many years.

Not less than ten thousand were present, and the parties who attempted to disturb the meeting by disunion cries were hustled out in double quick time, amid cheers for the Union and Major Anderson, and immense cheers for Governor Hicks.

A proposition for cheers for Yancey, caused a rush for the proposer, that caused the police to protect the party from violence. The secessionists soon abandoned their purpose of disturbing the meeting, and speeches from H. Collins, Reverdy Johnson and A W. Bradford, abounding in Union sentiments, were listened to and applauded to the echo. The resolutions embodied the sentiments of Washington's Farewell Address. They were as follows:

Resolved, That the present condition of our country, demands of all who love her, a spirit of fairness, candor, conciliation, concession and self sacrifice, and that we hail with thankful and hopeful hearts, the patriotic efforts now being made in Congress, for a settlement, as we trust, forever of the dangerous question at issue, on some constitutional, just and equitable principle, and that such of our statesmen and States, whether of the North or the South, as may contribute most to this holy end; will challenge the highest place in the affections of the country, and those who may refuse to lend their aid to this holy purpose, may justly expect, as they will be sure to receive, the condemnation and reprobation of the present, as well as the future ages

Resolved, That various Nothern States have passed laws usually called personal liberty laws, which we believe to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States, of acts of Congress passed pursuant thereto, and with the sacred obligations which those States owe to the common country, and that we appeal to the constitutional duty, patriotism honor, justice and the brotherhood of the people of those States, respectively, to repeal those laws, and by every means in their power to put down the aggressions of their people on the peculiar institution of the Southern States, as the only way to remove the well founded discontent and complaints of their brethren of the Southern States, and which, if not removed, will prove fatal to our Union, as well as those vital interests which ought to bind us together as one people.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 10.—The Charleston *Courier*, of to day, says that about half past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the steamer Gen. Clinch discovered the Star of the West, and signalled the fact of her approach to the occupants of the battery on Morris Island.

As soon as the signals were seen by those on guard there, Morris' Island was astir with men at their posts, before the order could be given to prepare for action. They remained in anxiety and suspense, but ready for what they believed was sure to come, a volley from Fort Sumpter

The Star of the West rounded the point, took the ship channel inside the boat, and proceeded straight forward until opposite Morris Island, about three-quarters of a mile from the battery, a ball was then fired athwart the bows of the steamer. The Star of the West displayed the stars and stripes. As soon as the flag was unfurled the fortification fired a succession of heavy shots. The vessel continued on her course with increased speed, but two shots taking effect upon her she concluded to retire.

Fort Moultrie fired a few shots at her, but she was out of her range. The damage to the Star of the West was trifling as only two out of seventeen shots took effect upon her. Fort Sumpter made no demonstration at a port hole where guns were run out, bearing on Morris Island.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 10.—Guns hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of the passage of the ordinances of secession by Mississippi.

Special Dispatches to the New York Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A special Washington despatch to the Post says: Moses Kelley, late Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior, under Secretary Thompson, is his successor, and is now in discharge of the duties.

General DIX, of New York, is reported to have been offered the War Department.

A special despatch to the New York *Commercial* says:

The dispatches from the South have thrown the Southerners here into a great state of excitement The Southern members of Congress declare that the President and Congress must recognize the right and fact of secession, and order the evacuation of the forts and the surrender of the other public property at the South.

The Vice President abandons all hope of peace unless the Crittenden propositions are adopted.

In some quarters a Southern Provisional Government is talked of, and Senator Hunter is mentioned as President, Jeff. Davis, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and Senator Mason as secretary of foreign affairs.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The *Tribune* states as fact that Mr. Lincoln has tendered Henry Winter Davis of Baltimore a seat in his Cabinet.

The Herald correspondent Washington 10th says:

The following dispatch has just been received here from Charleston, 11 o'clock at night too late to get an answer as required. "Is the Brooklyn ordered to Charleston? If so you will hear to-morrow of a scene of bloodshed unparalleled in a civilized country. If the President is in earnest he can prevent it by a dispatch to the Governor or Major Anderson. Through him will and all compromises if it goes on, and the best blood of the country will make a gulf time cannot heal. Let me hear from you at once.

Further News by the Nova Scotia.

SARDINIA is purchasing steamers in France to convert them into men-of-war and transports.

A Berlin letter states that, for some weeks past, the purchase of horses had been made for the French and Piedmontese governments

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool, 8th, were 15,000 bales including 5,000 to-day, to parties and speculators, market closing firm.

Advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm and good, suitable for China market, and slightly higher, though business was restricted in consequence of the holidays.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour firm and advancing; quoted at 29s 6d@32s 6d; wheat advancing and partially slightly higher, red 11s 6d @13s., white 13-@14s; corn quiet and 6d higher, mixed and yellow 39 @39s 3d; white 40@41s. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour advanced 6d, wheat 1s and 2s, and holders of corn demand an advance that is not conceded.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—BREADSTUFFS—Steady and firm. Provision market dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Balance in the in the Bank of England has decreased 533 000 pounds. Money market was decidedly more stringent with a pressing demand. Consols closed on Friday, 92¾ c 92¾ for account extra dividend, and on Saturday of the same rates but prices were firmer, Ill., c Shares, Saturday 28¾; Erie 34¼ N, Y., c 76 c 80

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The steamship Roanake, Capt. Couch, from Richmond, arrived yesterday evening, and reports January 9th, 3 p. m., off Cape Henry, she passed the U. S. steam frigate Brooklyn steering South.

She also brings to the port the first and second mate and fourteen seamen belonging to the British ship Emma, wrecked at New Inlet, N. C., Dec. 18.

A despatch to Spafford, Tillston & Co., agents of the steamship line between this city and Charleston says the steamship Marion has been seized by the Government of South Carolina for States' service. Capt. Whiting is on his way to this city by railroad.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Captain O. S. Taylor, captain of the United States Marine Corps, has been detached from the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, and ordered to the Washington Marine Barracks, Vice Major Geo H Terrill, ordered to the command of Fort Washington, on the Potomac, where a company of forty-five Marines have been temporarily stationed.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Jan. 10.—The Convention which has been in secret session all day adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow. No ordinance of secession has passed yet. The subject is freely discussed. It is almost certain that an ordinance will be passed to-morrow.

Two Companies of men left this afternoon for Mobile.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 10.—It is understood that the committee of Thirteen reported an ordinance of secession this morning. It will be debated and and perhaps adopted to day. It is reported here on reliable authorities that Florida will pass the secession ordinance to-day.

Kentucky and Ohio.

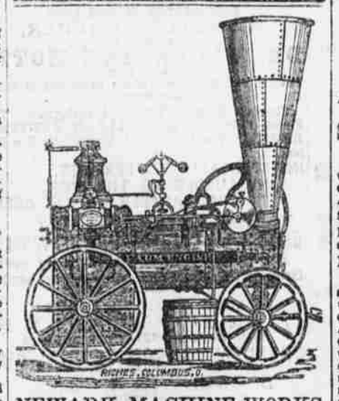
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The case of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, who refused to issue his writ for the arrest of Lago, charged with having enticed a slave from Kentucky into Ohio, was set for to-day in the Supreme Court, but the Attorney General of Ohio having forwarded an affidavit, that a professional engagement prevented his attendance. The case was postponed till the 8th of February. Kentucky was ready by counsel.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—Constance and Romain Loher, who stabbed Policemen Long and Hallam, in a house of ill-fame on Wednesday night, were arrested yesterday and taken to prison. There was considerable excitement in the city yesterday in regard to the affair, and an attempt was made to take the prisoners from the jail by force, but it was prevented by the Guthrie Grays, who had been called out to protect the jail. Hallam died yesterday

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Military expeditions have left the city within the last 24 hours to seize Fort Jackson and Pike and Baten Rouge Arsenal.

Private letters from Mexico, say that Miramon left the Capital on the 25th ult. It is supposed he will endeavor to form a junction with Vicurro, and make a stand at Iquala.

BALTIMORE Jan. 10. It is understood that the reason why affiliating secessionists Convention here, took no vote on these proposed resolutions, was because they discovered that there was a majority in the Convention, who were not in favor of sustaining Gov. Hicks.



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Was awarded the first premium of $50 at the Indiana State Fair for 1860 over Lane & Bodley's on account of

Price, lightness, simplicity, economy of fuel and superior character of lumber sawed.

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THE OLD CARRIAGE SHOP is still running, and although the pressure of late years has set heavily upon her running gears, she is still turning out those splendid PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS, and PRINCE ALBERT'S SHIFTING TOPS and NO-TOP BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, EXPRESS, SKELETON, DEMOCRAT and GROCERY WAGONS, SMALL OMNIBUSES and HACKS. Twenty years steady manufacturing has given our work a wide-spread reputation through the South and West.

We therefore deem it unnecessary to say any thing more in regard to the quality of our work. WE WARRANT EVERY VEHICLE. We can sell good TOP BUGGIES from $125 to $250.

Dealers can be furnished with any amount of work at short notice, and at prices lower than can be bought any where in the West. Second hand Buggies taken in exchange for new work.

☞ Repairing done neatly and at short notice. Factory on Front, between State and Town streets, Columbus, Ohio.

☞ All communications will receive prompt attention.

Aug. 31—wly E. M. WILLIAMS & CO

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AT THEIR NEW SALES-ROOM, NO. 150 BALTIMORE ST. AND NOS. 1, 3, 5 and 7 N. EUTAW STREET,

Offer for sale their celebrated

GOLDEN MEDAL, GRAND AND SQARE PIANO-FORTES.

Being highly recommended by the first Professors and Musical Amateurs of the country, and EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The most fastidious customer may rely upon being pleased in every respect.

Terms liberal. WM. KNABE & CO.

SELTZER & WEBSTER, Agents,

oct26:1ydw. Columbus, Ohio.

THE MARKETS.

Columbus Retail Market.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1861.

The following are the retail quotations corrected by McKee & Restieux, wholesale and retail grocers, No. 34 Statesman Building:

Wheat	95@100	N O. Sugar ℔ lb	6½@9c
Oats ℔ bu	20@22	Maple do	12c
Corn ℔ bu.	25c	Molasses ℔ gal.	40@50c
Butter ℔ lb	12@13c	Syrup ℔ gal.	60@75c
Lard ℔ lb	9@12	Tea ℔ lb	50c, 75c, @1 00
Tallow ℔ lb	11c	Yeddo Tea	$1 00
Dried Apples ℔ bu.	75c	Rio Coffee ℔ lb	14@16c
Dried Peaches	$1 75@2 25	Java do	20c
White Beans ℔ bu.	50@75c	Rice ℔ lb	5c
Potatoes ℔ bu.	25@30	Brooms ℔ doz.	$1 25@2 00
Salt in sack	15@20c	Hay ℔ ton	$7 00
Salt ℔ bbl	$1,75@1,85	Soap (box) ℔ lb	5@6c
Beef ℔ cwt	$6 00	Flour ℔ bbl	$5 00@5¼
Hams ℔ lb	10@12½c	White Wheat do	$5¼@5 75
Shoulders ℔ lb	8@9	Rye Flour ℔ bbl	$4 00
Salt Pork ℔ cwt	$7@7½c	Candles, Tallow, box	11½@14c
Wood ℔ cord	$2 25	Candles, Opal, box	16c
Mackerel No. 1 half bbl	$9½	Cheese ℔ lb	10@12c
Mackerel No 1 qr bbl	$5	Apples ℔ bu	40@50c
Mackerel No 1 kits	$2 75	Honey per lb	$1 10
White Fish per h'f bbl	$5 00	Whisky per. gall.	25c
Cod Fish ℔ lb	7c	Raisins, M R. Box	$2 50
Herring ℔ bbl	$5 75	" Layers "	3 00
Buckwheat flour per lb	3c	" Sultan ℔ lb	12½c
Corn Meal ℔ bu	40	Figs ℔ lb	12½@15
Eggs ℔ doz	12½@15	Prunes ℔ lb	10@12c
Dried Beef	12½c		

WHOLESALE MARKET.

[WEEKLY REVIEW.

FLOUR—Sales at $4,75@4.90 for red, and $5 25@5,50 for white.

WHEAT—But little has been offered—Demand active at 85@90c.

CORN—One house reports receipts of 3,126 bushels bought at 25c

OATS—Receipts light—bought at 18@20c.

RYE—Purchases of small lots at 45@50c.

HOGS—J. & L. ZETTLER, report 1,234 head purchased during the past week at $4@4 25 live weight.

New York Market.

[TELEGRAPHED FOR THE OHIO STATESMAN.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

ASHES—steady, fair demand 30 bbls 5 pots and pearls.

FLOUR—receipts 2,929 bbls.; market 5c. better; $5.-50@5.60 for extra State; $5.30@5.40 for super western; $5.50@5.95 for medium extra western, and $5 80@5,90 for inferior to good shipping brands extra Round Hoop Ohio. Canada flour a shade better; 300 bbls. at $5,65@7,25.

RYE FLOUR—steady at $3,35@4.15.

WHEAT—receipts 958 bush.; market a shade firmer with moderate export demand; sales 60,000 bush, at $1,18 for No. 2 Chicago spring; $1,27½@1.30 for inferior to prime Milwaukie club; $1 37½@1,38 for winter red; $1,50 for white Michigan; $1,60 for choice white Canada.

RYE—quiet at 70@75c.

BARLEY—quiet and nominally unchanged.

CORN—firm, with a moderate demand; sales 48,000 bushels at 70@71c for mixed Western in store and delivered.

OATS—steady at 36@37c for Western, Canada and State.

PORK—quiet and firm; sales 250 bbls. at $17 for mess, and $13@$13 12 for prime.

BEEF—quiet and steady; sales 50 bbls.

CUT MEATS—quiet and firm

LARD—quiet and steady; sales 100 bbls. at 10¼@11c.

BUTTER—in fair request at 10@15 for Ohio and 14@20c for State.

CHEESE—steady at 9@10½c.

WHISKY—without material change; sales 300 bbls. t 19½c.

STOCKS—higher with more activity. Money rates without farther variation, and the supply is ample, with only ample call. Sterling exchange—most business in banker's bills, at 105@105½; C & R I 54¾; M & M 12; C & I 24¾; Ill. C script 78, M S quoted at 34; R 39; Hud 47; Erie 38¾; R M 87¾; Erie asserted 57¼; N Y C 77½; Cumb. 8½; Canton 14¾; Cal. seven's 67; Ill. C bonds 94; Mo. sixes 78¾; Va. sixes 75 1 2; N C 76

Cincinnati Market.

There is no change to notice in the movements of our Grocery market. The trade is fair and at the rule of last quotations.

For Flour the demand is very moderate, and if lots are pressed on the market, they will not command over $4,-50 for Superfine, and $4.75 for Extra.

WHEAT—of prime quality can be had at $1. The demand being mostly from local millers, is not exposed to the influence of very active competition.

CORN—has a strong market at 25c. in the Ear, but but not quite as much nerve as to shell as heretofore.

OATS—are taken readily at 28¼@29c.

BARLEY—is scarcely as table as it was, though not changed in price.

RYE—is still quoted at 62@63c.

WHISKY—was dull to day at 14c.

HOGS—had a slow market to-day and prices are lower. Something of apathy characterizes the feelings of packers, and they are not free to make offers that are entertained by drovers. We quote prices ranging from $6 20 to $6 35 for fair to best averages, with a mean at $6 25.—*Cin. Com. Dec* 11.

Philadelphia Market.

[TELEGRAPHED FOR THE OHIO STATESMAN.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.

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