offer of Virginia, asked for time, and it should be granted. This is not the time to hold such a Convention; and especially it should not be till after Mr. Lincoln is inaugurated. It could not be concealed that there was a design to prevent that inauguration by force. He feared that this Convention might be made to contribute to this scheme. He thought that this proposition in the substitute, would be the best disposition to be made of the subject.

Mr. PARROTT offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Plants, series.

WHEREAS, The Commonwealth of Virginia has appointed five commissioners to meet in the city of Washington on the 4th of February next, with similar commissioners from other States, and after a full and free conference, to agree if practicable, upon some adjustment of the unhappy difficulties now dividing our country, which may be alike satisfactory and honorable to the States concered; therefore

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That Thomas Ewing, Ruben Hitchcock, W. S. Groesbeck, John McLane, and Jos. R. Swan, be and are hereby constituted commissioners on the part of the State of Ohio, for the purpose recited in the foregoing preamble.

Resolved, That in according to the invitation of the Legislature of Virginia this General Assembly deems it unwise and inexpedient to suggest anp basis or plan for the adjustment of the existing differences, apprehending that the action of the commissoners and of the proposed convention might be embarrassed thereby.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit without delay a copy of these resolutions to each of the Commissioners herein named, to the end that they may repair to the city of Washington, on the day herein-before named, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed by any of the States, in accordance with the aforesaid propositions of Virginia.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly it will be wise and expedient to adjourn the proposed Convention to a later day, and that the Commissioners hereby appointed, are requested to use their influence in procuring an adjournment to the 4th day of April next.

Mr. P. supported his amendment, as more practical. After a few remarks, he demanded the previous question.

Mr. HILLS moved that the House adjourn, which motion was lost.

The previous question was sustained—yeas 55, nays 48

The question then turned on the amendment of Mr. Parrott, which was agreed to—yeas 52, nays 49, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Andrews, Brown, of Putnam, Carlisle, Chase, Collings, Converse, Coover, Cory, Dickey, Devore, Fellows, Flagg, Gamble, Hamilton, House, Hughes, Hutcheson, Jacobs, Jessup, Jolly, Jones, Jones, of Hamilton, McConnell, McSchooler, Moore, Myers, Nigh, Noble, Ogle, Parrott, Parr, Patterson, Pearce, Powers, Rees, of Franklin, Reisinger, Rogers, Shaw, Skinner, Slusser, Snyder, Stiers, Stout, Tannyhill, Taylor, Thompson, of Perry, Welsh, Westcott, White, Winner, Woods, Wright, of Hamilton.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Baldwin, Blakeslee, Browne, of Miami, Bruff, Burr, Buss, Carter, Choate, Clapp, Cox, Davis, Gore, Haddow, Herrick, Hills, Hitchcock, Howell, Jones, of Seneca, Kennedy, Kerr, Krum, McClung, McCune, McGavran McPherson, Monahan, Musson Plants, Rees, of Morrow; Reid, Robinson, Rukenbrod, Scott, of Jefferson, Scott, of Warren; Sears, Squire, Stedman, Steele, Stubbs, Thompson, of Summit; Trimble, Truesdell, Vincent, Voris, Walker, Watt, Wood, Wright, of Warren, and Speaker.

The Question then turned on agreeing to the substitute of Mr. Plants, as amended by the amendment of Mr. Parrott, and resulted, yeas 65, nays 35, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Andrews, Brown of Putnam, Carlisle, Carter, Chase, Collings, Converse, Coover, Cory, Dickey, Devore, Fellows, Flagg, Gamble, Hamilton, House, Hughes, Hutcheson, Jacobs, Jessup, Jolly, Jones, Jones of Hamilton, Jones of Seneca, McClung, McConnell, McSchooler, Monahan, Moore, Myers, Nigh, Noble, Ogle, Parrott, Parr, Patterson, Pearce, Powers, Rees of Franklin, Reid, Reisinger, Robinson, Rogers, Rukenbrod, Scott of Jefferson, Sears, Skinner, Slusser, Snyder, Stiers, Stout, Stubbs, Tannyhill, Taylor, Thompson of Perry, Trimble, Vincent, Walker, Watt, Wood, Wright of Hamilton, Wright of Warren.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Baldwin, Blakeslee, Browne, of Miami, Bruff, Burr, Buss, Choate, Clapp, Cox, Davis, Gore, Haddow, Herrick, Hills, Hitchcock, Howell, Kennedy, Kerr, Krum, McCune McGavran, McPherson, Musson, Plants, Rees of Morrow, Reid, Robinson, Rukenbrod, Scott of Jefferson, Scott of Warren, Sears, Squire, Stedman, Steele, Stubbs, Thompson of Summit, Truesdell, Vincent, Voris, Walker, Watt, Wood, Wright of Warren, Speaker.

The vote was then called on the third resolution, which resulted—yeas 58, nays 43.

The question then turned upon the last resolution, when it was agreed to—yeas 73, nays 28—as follows.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were, Messrs. Andrews, Baldwin, Blakeslee, Browne of Miami, Brown of Putnam, Bruff, Carter, Chase, Choate, Clapp, Collings, Converse, Coover, Cory, Cox, Davis, Dickey, Fellows, Flagg, Gamble, Gore, Haddow, Hamilton, Herrick, Hills, Hitchcock, House, Howell, Jones of Seneca, Kerr, Krum, McClung, McCune, McGravan, McPherson, McSchooler, Monahan, Moore, Musson, Nigh, Noble, Parrott, Plants, Rees of Morrow, Reid, Reisinger, Robinson, Rukenbrod, Scott of Jefferson, Scott of Warren, Sears, Skinner, Slusser, Snyder, Squire, Steadman, Steele, Stubbs, Tannyhill, Taylor, Thompson of Perry, Thompson of Summit, Trimble, Truesdell, Vincent, Walker, Watt, Welsh, Wood, Woods, Wright of Hamilton, Wright of Warren, Speaker.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Burr, Buss, Carlisle, Devore, Hughes, Hutcheson, Jacobs, Jessup, Jolly, Jones, Jones, of Hamilton, Kennedy, McConnell, Myers, Ogle, Parr, Patterson, Pearce, Powers, Rees, of Franklin, Rogers, Shaw, Stiers, Stout, Voris, Westcott, White, Winner.

The preamble was then agreed to, and the House took a recess.

Master Commissioner's Sale.

Miller & Donaldson vs. Jacob Boswell. } Superior Court.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE to me directed from the Superior Court of Franklin county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House, in the City of Columbus, on

Saturday, the 23 day of March, A. D. 1861,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. the west half of the following described real estate situate in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, to wit: Sixty one feet ten and a half inches in width by one hundred and twenty five feet in length or depth, in the north east corner of out lot number fifty one, in the city of Columbus, fronting on the north side of Franklin avenue, and bounded on the east, by the east line of said out lot No. 51, and on the north by the north line of said out lot, and on the west by a direct line parallel with the east line, and six feet ten and a half inches distant therefrom, the said west half being thirty feet and eleven and a quarter inches wide by one hundred and thirty five feet deep.

Appraised at $600,00.

G. W. HUFFMAN, Sheriff, and Master Commissioner.

jan29:1t&4tw. Printers' fee $4 50

Master Commissioner's Sale.

Bickley & Brother vs. Charles Streedter, et al. } Superior Court.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE to me directed from the Superior Court of Franklin county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House, in the city of Columbus, on

Saturday, the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1861,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate, situate in the county of Franklin, and State of Ohio, to wit: Lot No. 3 of George W. Willford's subdivision of the west part of lots Nos. 586 and 587 in the city of Columbus.

Appraised at $600 00.

G. W. HUFFMAN, Sheriff and Master Commissioner.

Jan29:1t&4tw

The Ohio Statesman

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 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.

THE UNION MEETING.—Pursuant to adjournment, a large Union meeting of citizens of Columbus was held at the City Hall last evening. A. G. HIBBS was called to the Chair and J. J. FUNSTON appointed Secretary.

After some preliminary remarks by MATTHIAS MARTIN, Mr. HUTCHESON, of the House of Representatives, addressed the meeting in a brief speech, on the evils produced by the sectional agitation of the slavery question in the North, and the necessity of conciliation and compromise.

He was followed by Gov. MEDARY, who painted in vivid colors the dangers of the present crisis, and dwelt upon the efforts of the British emissaries to produce, through the anti-slavery excitement, a sundering of our confederacy.—He showed that the design of Northern disunionists, now is to keep up an excitement and irritation against the South, that shall render reconciliation and union impracticable.

Judge THURMAN next addressed the meeting. He declared that it was idle to think of preserving the Union by force—by coercion. He agreed with General SCOTT that it would be better to break up the Union into three or four confederacies, than attempt to hold it together by the sword. Civil war would make the preservation of the Union an utter impossibility.

There had been a disunion party in South Carolina for the last thirty years; but it would have been utterly powerless, had it not been for the anti-slavery agitation in the North, which gave the disunion party in the South strength and vitality, and a controlling influence over the minds of the people. Judge T. dwelt upon the great danger of sectional and geographical parties, and referred to the warnings of WASHINGTON, CLAY and JACKSON against cherishing or countenancing such parties. Judge T. being asked by one of the audience what he would favor as a plan for cementing the Union, answered that he would prefer the Border State propositions, the Crittenden resolutions, or anything that an honorable man could agree to, to a disruption of the Union and civil war.

After the conclusion of Judge T's. remarks, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned:

1. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States was founded by mutual compromise and concession, and it is neither unwise nor humiliating to preserve it by the same means.

2. *Resolved*, That we believe with Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay, that the Union cannot be maintained by the sword, and that its only sure foundation must be laid in fraternal sentiments and mutual regard for each others' rights and privileges. And we believe that what Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay taught, it cannot be cowardly or base in us to follow.

3. *Resolved*, That a civil war, under whatever specious name it might be waged—whether "the enforcement of the laws," or "the defence of Southern rights"—would, under existing circumstances, destroy the last hope of preserving the entirety of the Republic.

4 *Resolved*, That we recognize no higher political principles than the preservation of our country and the liberties of the people.

5. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of the adoption, for the settlement of our national difficulties, of the principles embodied in the measures of adjustment presented to Congress, by the Hon. John J. Crittenden.

6. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve the appointment of Commissioners as suggested by the State of Virginia, to meet at Washington on the 4th of February next, and that we recommend the General Assembly to appoint immediately said Commissioners, to represent the State of Ohio.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The City Council met last evening—President Donaldson in the chair. Present—Messrs. Butler, Buttles, Comstock, Douty, Eberly, Stauring and Riley. Absent—Messrs. Moeller and Ogden.

The Clerk read a long opinion of the City Solicitor, in answer to the resolutions passed by the Council Jan. 21, 1861, requesting his opinion "whether the resolution declared passed, Dec. 10, 1860, contemplating the improvement of High Street with broken stone, etc., (the vote on said resolution having five in its favor, and four against,) was passed by a legal vote of the Council or not."

The City Solicitor after quoting several sections of the charter applicable to the case, gives it as his opinion that to "pass or adopt any by-laws or ordinance or *any such resolution* or order, *a concurrence of a majority of the whole number* of members elected to the Council shall be required," which is in substance the provision embodied in section 103 of the charter.

On motion the report was accepted and tabled one week.

Mr. RILEY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the City Council, that the resolution for the improvement of High street, passed Dec. 10, 1860, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

On motion of Mr. DONALDSON, the resolution was laid on the table for one week.

Mr. DOUTY offered a resolution that the standing committee on ordinance, revision and printing be hereby authorized to purchase for the use of the city, one copy of Johnson's New Illustrated Atlas, at a cost not to exceed the sum of $12. Laid upon the table.

Adjourned.

Everybody should remember the sale of fine National Pictures, Oil Painting, Chromas, water colors &c., comprising, Clay in the Senate, Washington and his Generals, trial of patience, Great Variety of Baxter oil paints, and engravings from Turner, Ary, Schiffer and other eminent artists. This is decidedly the best Stock ever offered at auction in this City. Call and see them Wednesday. Sale on Wednesday night to continue until all are sold, by W. R. Kent, at Wonda Music Store, No. 16, East Broadway. 2t

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.—The following is the report of the receiver of the Central Ohio Railroad for November: Earnings from passengers $17,955 68; from freights $32,825.70; from express $3,087.23; from mails $2,290.60; total earnings $56,151.21.

☞ MRS. LINCOLN, wife of the President elect, accompanied by her son ROBERT and a nephew, returned home last week, from her journey to the East.

TEMPERANCE.—The Columbus Temperance Association, will meet in the Chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church, this evening, at seven o'clock.

☞ The Governor's Guards were out on parade last night. They are aiming to perfect themselves in the soldier's drill.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH, Signor BLITZ, and last and *least*, DOLLIE DUTTON, are entertaining the Clevelanders.

☞ We learn from W. S. V. PRENTISS, Esq. of this city, that the Post Office at Zanesville, was robbed last night. No particulars are given.

D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s SALERATUS.—Thank your stars, if you are superstitious enough,—but be glad, and express your thankfulness that you can procure from your grocer a perfectly pure and reliable article of Saleratus. Be convinced, by a trial, of the truth of our remarks when we say that it is just the quality that has so long been desired by housekeepers. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus is manufactured at the Fairport Chemical Works, Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., where it is for sale at wholesale. The grocers and dealers generally have it for sale.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, &c., are becoming very prevalent among our citizens. We would advise all who may be afflicted with those distressing complaints to go at once and get some of McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. It is just the remedy to cure all diseases of the Liver and Stomach. Try it. See advertisement.

GOOD WISH.—We wish that every family in the land would keep Guernsey's Balm in the house constantly. How much misery it would prevent?

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

TELEGRAPHIC!

REPORTED FOR THE STATESMAN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

The President's Message was read; resolutions of the Virginia Legislature were also read.

Mr. Mason addressed the Senate, moving that the message be printed. He said Virginia offered herself as a meditator, and the resolutions request the President to prevent a collision, which if occurring no mortal arm could remedy the evils to follow. He trusted the noble efforts of his State would be successful. It was a delusion to think that coercion would not lead to war. He said the seizure of the forts was a measure of precaution.

If peace was restored, every dollar of public property would be accounted for. He believed the seceding States were actuated by a desire to keep peace, and the plan of Virginia was the only course which would avert the evils now threatening.

Mr. Hale asked if Virginia had made a similar appeal to the seceding States.

Mr. Mason answered that a commissioner had been sent to all the separating States.

The motion to print was agreed to.

Mr. Hemphill made a lengthy address, arguing in favor of secession, and that the withdrawal of a State was not rebellion and was no cause for war. He quoted the opinions of the framers of the Constitution against coercion. He said if civil war comes, blood will flow at the North as well as at the South. There was no fear of the insurrection of the slaves, who would fight for their masters. Two confederacies would be more powerful than the present, in his judgment. Texas will be constrained to withdraw from the Union and resume her glorious independence.

The subject was postponed till Wednesday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of retroceding to Maryland that portion of the District not necessary for the wants of the Federal Government.

The resolutions of the Tennessee legislature were presented, tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Vandever offered joint resolutions that no grounds exist for a dissolution, and that it is inexpedient to amend the Constitution, and that a government which cannot execute its own laws is not fit to be maintained. They were referred to the committee of five.

On motion of Mr. Aldrich, the committee on Ways and Means, were instructed to consider the expediency of repealing the tariff on sugar.

Mr. Morris offered a resolution that the members from the slaveholding States be requested to present an ultimatum proposition; embracing their views, upon which they will be willing to pledge their States to act up to in the Union, as a final adjustment. He moved the previous question, when the resolution was lost; only 29 voting in the affirmative.

The Speaker presented the President's message. The consideration of the message was postponed till to-morrow.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three came up.

Mr. Pryor vindicated the South. Assuming that the Union was already dissolved, the only alternative now being peace and war. He argued that the Republicans, by refusing concession, were about plunging the country into a war. He said the North alone would be accountable to posterity for the calamities resulting from a civil war. The South is contending for the principles of constitutional freedom, and the cause of the South is the cause of liberty. The South still would accept satisfactory guarantees.

Mr. Pryor deprecated a conflict, and urged a peaceable secession, and the establishment of two confederacies.

Mr. Grow moved a suspension of the rules to take up the Senate's amendment to the Kansas bill, which was passed: 117 against 41. So the Kansas bill has passed both Houses.

A resolution was adopted allowing the Committee of 5 to sit during the session.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, the House, under a suspension of the rules, passed the bill for more effectually organizing the militia of the District of Columbia, 119 against 42, with much opposition from the Democrats.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

Mr. King introduced a bill authorising the employment of volunteers aid in the enforcement of the laws, and protection of the public property. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. Referred to committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foster offered a resolution that Governors and Ex-Governors of States be admitted to the floor of the Senate. Laid over.

Mr. Latham presented a petition of the people of western Utah for increased mail facilities. Referred to the committee on Post Offices.

Mr. Bingham presented four petitions for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, believing it to be unconstitutional.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents was received and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House, the agricultural portion of the report of the Commissioner of Patents; the subject of printing extra copies was referred.

Mr. Adrian presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, expressing a firm attachment to the Union, and the duty of every good citizen to sustain it, and favoring the Crittenden proposition, and the calling of a convention of the States, &c. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The President's Special Message on the Virginia Resolutions.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, on the 19th inst., having in view the peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten the Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th inst., by Ex-President Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement, in the hope that he may render service to his country in this its hour of peril.

These resolutions it will be perceived extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the constitution was originally formed and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the people of the slave holding States, adequate guarantees for security of their rights, to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider and if practicable agree upon some suitable adjustment.

I hail this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this ancient and renowned commonwealth, we have the fullest assurance that what she has undertaken, she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened and persevering efforts. It is highly gratifying to know that other patriotic States have appointed, and are appointing, commissioners to meet those of Virginia, in council. When assembled, they will constitute a body entitled to the confidence of the country.

The General Assembly of Virginia has also resolved "That ex-President John Tyler is hereby appointed by the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly, a Commissioner to the President of the United States; and Judge John Robertson is hereby appointed by a like vote, a Commissioner to the State of South Carolina and the other States that have seceded, or shall secede, with instructions respectfully to request the President of the United States, and the authorities of such States, to agree to abstain, pending proceedings contemplated by action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between such States and the Government of the United States."

However strong may be my desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power, and Congress alone, under the war-making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between this and any other government. It would therefore be a usurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control.

If he were thus to act, they might pass laws which he should be bound to obey, though in conflict with his agreement. Under existing circumstances, my present actual power is confined within very narrow limits. It is my duty at all times to defend and protect the public property within the seceding States, so far as may be practicable, and especially to employ the constitutional means to protect the property of the United States, and to preserve the public peace, at this, the seat of the Federal Government.

If the seceding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms then the danger so much to be deprecated will no longer exist. Defense and not aggression has been the policy of the Administration from the beginning. But whilst I can enter into no such argument as that proposed, I cordially commend it to Congress, with much confidence that it will meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce collision of arms, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia, and I am one of those who will never despair of the republic. I yet cherish the belief that the American people will perpetuate the Union of the States on some terms just and honorable for all sections of the country.

I trust that the mediation of Virginia, may be the destined means, under the providence of God, of accomplishing this inestimable benefit. Glorious as are the memories of her past history, such an achievement, both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, would surpass them all.

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington city, Jan. 28th 1861.

Washington News and Gossip

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The difficulty has been honorably arranged between Rust and Dunn.

It is now certain that private letters have been received from Mr. Lincoln, urging his friends to conciliation and compromise, and it is stated that he indicates the border State resolutions as a reasonable basis of adjustment.

Assurances are given that this information is reliable. Soon after the electoral vote shall be counted, in the presence of Congress, on the second Wednesday of February, he will acquaint the public with his views on the pending crisis.

He therefore has not felt it proper, in advance of an official declaration of his election, for him to take a prominent part in the direction of political affairs.

The Union men are much encouraged by the prompt response to the invitation for commissioners to meet here on the 4th of February, and it is believed that their action will command the support of a large majority of Congress.

The fugitive slave law, introduced to-day, Mr. Douglas, is considered a thorough and effective measure, obviating the objections to the present status.

Slidell and Benjamin will formally vacate as soon as they receive official information of the secession of Louisiana.

It is not believed that a majority of secessionists will be elected by any of the border State Conventions.

The great point aimed at now by Union men, is to avert all pretext for collision, by the seceding States, in the hope that the second sober thought of the people, of adjustment measures are presented, will induce them to resume their places in the Union.

The repeal of the personal liberty bills, by Rhode Island, and the action of the Ohio Legislature, are hailed as harbingers of peace.

Affairs wear a more hopeful aspect.

Secretary Dix has instructed the Command of revenue Cutters, if attacked, to make the best defence in their power, and if assailed by a superior force to run their vessels ashore and blow them up. He has also written to the collector of New Orleans to apply to the Governor of Louisana, to revoke the seizure of the Government Hospital, and ordering 300 patients to be removed, Mr. Dix denouncing it as an act of outrageous barbarity, disgraceful to any age or country.

The Mayor of Washington has been summoned before the Select Committee to testify relative to the conspiracy to seize the Capitol. He positively says he knows nothing about it.

Col. Hayne does not believe in the truth of the despatch from Charleston, as to the reported business which occupied the attention of the Legislature, in secret session yesterday. He has received no despatch or communication from Gov. Pickens on the subject.

The report is believed to be equally erroneous, as that which recently represented that a boat from Sumter, had been fired into from one of the Charleston forts.

Col. Hayne has made no demand on the Federal government for the surrender of Fort Sumter, and is patiently awaiting the action of the Southern Congress, at Montgomery, which will assemble next week.

The errand of the sloop of war Brooklyn, is believed to be of a peaceful character, with a view of intercepting hostile demonstrations on the part of the Gulf Squadron.

The troops on board were destined to the works at the Tortugas which are still in possession of the Federal authorities, but without adequate force to hold them.

Captain Barron was sent by land a week since, on a similar errand, and has probably arrived there by this time. His dispatches to Fort Pickens and the naval commanders in this Gulf were of a most Pacific character.

The Chicago and Milwaukee boards of trade visited the President, Mr. Seward and others, to day.

The President said in the interview, if Mr. Lincoln shall enjoy his accession to power as much as I shall retirement, he will be a happy man.

Mr. Seward said, heretotore the cry "save the Union," has been raised when there was no danger. I tell you my friends, the question of slavery will not now be taken into account. We are to save the Union, then save all the rest worth saving.

So many military companies are arriving here that it is impossible to find quarters. Additional troops are expected to-morrow.

Senator Mallory, at Pensacola, telegraphed to Senator Bigler, last evening, that 1,700 men were on the ground, to resist the reinforcement of fort Pickens, and that if the Brooklyn attempted to relieve the fort a bloody fight will follow.

Mr. Reynolds of New York, from the Committee on the Presidents message, will to-morrow report a bill, not only giving the Executive the power, but making it mandatory upon him, to call out the volunteer militia for the purpose of surpressing insurrection.

Owing to the urgent remonstrances of Secretary Dix, the Marine Hospital affair at New Orleans has been satisfactorily arranged.

Capt. Faunce of the Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane, is in Washington.

New York News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Tammany Hall convention last evening, passed resolutions instructing their delegates to the State Convention, to demand their unqualified recognition as the representatives of the regular organization of the City Democracy, and that if any other delegates from the metropolis have seats accorded them, the Tammany delegates withdraw, and take no part in the proceedings.

A large meeting of the citizens of New York was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, to express the sentiment of the people of this city on the national crisis. J. De Peyster Ogden was appointed chairman, and a large number of prominent citizens were named as Secretaries. A long preamble and resolutions were read by Mr. Appleton Oakesmith, giving a comprehensive survey of the past and present condition of the country, and concluding by the recommendation of the Crittenden Compromise, as being in the opinion of the people of this city, the best plan for the settlement of our national difficulties.

Jas. T. Brady Esq., was then introduced and made an elaborate and able speech in support of the Union.

He was followed by Hon. Hiram Walbridge, Hon. Henry Hyde, and others.

A resolution was adopted to appoint three Commissioners from this city to visit the Conventions of the seceding States, and confer with the delegates in regard to a settlement of the secession question, and the chairman appointed as such commissioners, James T. Brady, Cornelius K. Garrison and Appleton Oakesmith.

The Commissioners are to proceed upon their mission immediately, and to report the result of their labors at the earliest practicable moment.

NEW YORK January, 29—Capt. Samuel C. Reed, who in the last war commanded the United States privateer General Armstrong, died in this city last evening.

Washington Items to the New York Tribune

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says, that arrangements were made yesterday, for the protection of the city which will secure it from any hostile attack, against conspiracy within and invasion without.

A gentleman just from Texas, states that the vote cast for the convention, which was called by the members of the Legislature, over Gov. Houston's head, will not exceed over one third of the aggregate vote of the State.

Mr. Howard's committee on the President's special message, relative to secession, will report immediately bills placing at the disposal of the executive, all the necessary force to maintain the Government and execute the laws.

The President has nominated a Mr. Gilmore to be Post master at Marysville, California, from and after the 3d of February.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—The Legislature to-day unanimously resolved, that while acknowledging the courtesy of the Virginia Legislature, in sending a Commissioner, they decline having any intercourse with him on the subject proposed, regarding the separation as final and irrevocable.

The correspondence of Mr. Hayne and Pickens, while the former was at Washington, was considered in Executive secession. It appears that the ultimatum of South Carolina was the surrender of Fort Sumter, and the withdrawal of the federal troops; that South Carolina promised to pay for the forts, and that Hayne in deference to the wishes of Southern Congressmen withheld the proposition.

Gov. Pickens now tells Hayne to make a final demand for the forts, repudiating the Presidents position, that he has not power to give them up, but must leave it to Congress.

Pickens farther tells Hayne to wait a reasonable time for an answer to the final demand, then if refused, Sumter must be taken

The Legislature endorses this action.

Commissioner John S. Preston, private envoy from South Carolina to Virginia, was sent to Richmond to-day.

DETROIT, Jan. 29.—A large meeting of citizens, favorable to the plan of the border States Committee, assembled at the City Hall last evening, pursuant to a call of the Mayor.

The Hall was densely packed, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. The meeting was addressed by prominent Democratic and Republican speakers.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the admission of territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. as States with or without slavery—all north of that line to be free; the amendment of the fugitive slave law to prevent kidnapping; repeal of the Personal Liberty laws; prevention of interference by Congress with slavery in the Slave States, Dock yards and interstate trade, non-interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia, except with the consent of the people of Virginia and Maryland and of the District; and the perpetual prohibition of the African Slave Trade.

Delegates were appointed to proceed to Lansing, to urge the Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty laws.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 28.—The ordinance adopted on Saturday abolishing the Federal Courts, was reconsidered and recommitted to-day, for the purpose of making admiralty court.

Commissioners will be appointed to the slaveholding States.

Delegates to Montgomery were instructed to make a provisional government on the basis of the federal Constitution.

The ordinance continuing the existing revenue laws lost.

An ordinance substantially the same as that of South Carolina, was adopted, after a long and animated debate, 130 against 115.

HARRISBURGH, 28.—A bill has been introduced into the Senate, authorizing suits against cities and counties, to recover from Individual rescuers. Individuals will be punishable by a fine of $1,000, or solitary imprisonment for three years; also for authorizing the Governor to appoint five commissioners to Washington, for the 4th of February.

The select Committee, to night, agreed to report the above to-merrow.

In the House the appointment of commissioners was discussed, and made the special order for to-morrow. It will probably pass.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—The Steamer Columbia got on the bar and came up to the city this morning. Her freight will be taken out, and she will reload at the wharf. The vessel is strained somewhat, but the damage is slight.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Judge McCaleb of United States District Court, resigned to day, in consequence of the secession of Louisana.

The steamer Tennessee from Vera Cruz, on the 23d, and the city of Mexico, on the 19th, has arrived.

The constitutional government was in full operation. Passports have been sent to the Spanish Minister, the Papal Nuncio and the charges from Guatemala and Ecuador.

Considerable excitement existed among the Spaniards. The American legation had removed to the city of Mexico.

THE MARKETS.

New York Market.

[TELEGRAPHED FOR THE OHIO STATESMAN.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

FLOUR—receipts 7,147 bbls. Market is less active while prices are without change; sales 10,000 bbls. $5 10@$5 25 for superfine State, $5 30@$5 40 for extra State; $5 10@$5 25 superfine Western; $5 20@$5 60 for common to medium extra Western; $5 65@$5 75 inferior to good shipping brands extra Round Hoop Ohio. Canadian flour dull and drooping; sales are 4,000 bbls at $5 35@7 25.

RYE FLOUR—steady at $3 40@$4 20.

WHEAT—receipts 7,160 bush. market in favor of purchasers and with moderate export demand; sales 65,000 bush at $1 18 for fair Chicago spring; $1 27@$1 28 for good and choice Milwaukee Club and Amber Wisconsin at $1 26. Canada Club $1 31@$1 35 in store and delivered, winter red western $1 48@$1 49 for fair white Indiana.

RYE—dull at 67@70.

BARLEY—quiet, sales 1,200 bush. state at 74.

CORN—market without material change, sales 38,000 bush. at 60@70 for mixed western in store and delivered.

OATS—dull at 36@37½c for western, Canada and state.

PORK—dull and heavy, sales of 150 bbls. at $17 75@$17 87 for mess, an $13 for prime.

BEEF—quiet ond unchanged, sales small, cut meats steady.

LARD—dull and heavy sales of 50 bbls at 10½@10¾.

BUTTER—in fair request at 10@14c for Ohio; 14@19 for state.

CHEESE—steady at 9@10¾.

WHISKY—firmer with a fair demand, sales of 500 bbls at 18½@18¾.

Cleveland Market.

January. 29.

FLOUR—steady and quiet. Sales include small lots of choice double extra red at $5,25, and double extra white at $5,00.

WHEAT—steady. Sales of 2 cars red on track at $1.00, 1 car from store at $1,11, and car white on track at $1,18.

CORN—sale of 2 cars on track at 58c.

OATS—quiet at 25c.

RYE—quiet, at 50@60c.

HOGS—the market has been very quiet to-day, and we hear of no sales. Buyers are unwilling to pay the high figures of Saturday, and are offering only $6,00.

SEEDS—sale of 25 bush Clover at $4,12.

FRUIT—dried apples are dull at 3½c, and Peaches at 12@13c. Raisons have declined, and Mr. R are selling at $2:62@2.75, and layers at $2,75@2.87.

COFFEE—we quote R14 at a decline of ⅛c from former quotation figures.

EGGS—have declined and sales are reported at 12 cents.

LARD—werth 9½@10c.

POULTCY—sale of 300 lbs Turkeys 9c, and Chickens at 7c.

Cincinnati Market.

Our Produce market acquires no stimulus from the report given of either the New York or European markets, but has a fair support from the South.

FLOUR—was in rather better request; enough so to allow of reporting a "little more doing" at last quotations: $4 40 to $4 55 for fair to very good superfine.—Good extra was sold at $4 65. From this to $5@$5 25 range grades of extra to family.

WHEAT—is taken at $1 for red without much hesitation, but there is no competition amongst buyers. White is steady at $1 10.

CORN—on the ear is still held at 35c. Shelled is in fair shipping demand, particularly the white, at 37@40c.

OATS—are still held very firmly at 29c., though receipts are light.

BARLEY—at best is considered no bargain by brewers at 75c., whilst sellers aim to get 3 to 5c. per bush. higher.

RYE—is slow at 61c.

WHISKY—was taken more freely at 14c.—*Cin. Com. January 59.*

Philadelphia Market.

[TELEGRAPHED FOR THE OHIO STATESMAN.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.

FLOUR—unchanged. WHEAT—firm; rales 3000 bush. red $1,25@$1 30, white $1,45. CORN—quiet; old 63c@64. WHISKY—17¾@18¾.

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