The Ohio Statesman

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 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.

MECHANICS' HALL.—At a special meeting, held on Sunday at one o'clock P. M., the President, WM. HERD, in the chair, stated the object of the meeting to be, to make arrangements for the funeral of Brother JOSEPH RIDGEWAY, SR.

On motion, a committee of three members was appointed to a draft preamble and resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the society on the death of Brother RIDGEWAY.

The chair appointed ISAAC S. BEEKEY, JOHN OSTOTT and J. P. BAUCK, for that purpose, who reported the following to the regular meeting on Feb. 5, 1861:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Disposer of events to remove from among us by death our esteemed brother Joseph Ridgeway, Sr., who was a member of our society ever since its formation in 1831, and for his upright and honorable walk through life, and his usefulness as a citizen, universally esteemed and beloved.

We the members of the Mechanics' Beneficial Society of the City of Columbus, feel it our duty to manifest on this occasion, in the usual forms of our Society, our veneration for his character, believing that a proper respect for the memories of worthy men after death is the duty of the the living, and while it soothes the feelings of bereaved friends, is the best method of encouraging all, to the imitation of their virtues. Therefore,

Resolved, by the Mechanics' Beneficial Society of the City of Columbus, That in the death of our departed brother Ridgeway, we feel that a useful and valuable citizen has been removed from among us.

Resolved, That as a society anxious for the happiness of the community we live in, and interested in its prosperity, we feel it our duty to recommend the example of his moderation, integrity, industry and perseverance to our fellow citizens, and to imitate it ourselves.

Resolved, That we will retain a grateful recollection of his worth and virtues, and that in his useful life, and in his death, soothed and comforted as it was by religious consolation, he was a brother worthy to be imitated in his whole character, both as a citizen and as a Christian.

ISAAC S. BEEKEY.
JOHN OSTOTT.
J. P. BRUCK.

On motion the above preamble and resolutions were directed to be handed to THOMAS RIDGEWAY, the brother of the deceased, with the request to have them read by the Rev. J. E. GRAMMAR, Pastor of the Trinity congregation, next Sabbath.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Press of the city, with the request to publish the same.

We certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the proceedings from our journal.

WM. HERD, Pres't.
J. P. BRUCK, Sec'y.
Columbus, Feb. 5, 1861.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The City Council held a special meeting last evening. The President laid before the Council the following communication:

COLUMBUS, Feb. 8, 1861.

L. DONALDSON, ESQ., *President of the City Council of Columbus*,

Dear Sir:—The General Assembly of the State of Ohio, would be most happy to have the City of Columbus co-operate with them in furnishing a proper escort and reception to Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President elect of the United States, in his progress from Indianapolis to Columbus.

JAMES MONROE,
Chairman Joint Com.
S. E. BROWN,
Chairman House Com.

Mr. BUTLER offered a preamble and resolutions which were adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, A communication addressed to the President of the City Council, by the Chairman of the Legislative Committees, inviting the co-operation of our Council in the contemplated arrangement for the reception of the President elect of the United States. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That the City Council, on behalf of the city of Columbus, cordially accept the invitation.

Resolved, 2d. That a committee of invitation, consisting of three, and the Mayor and the President of the Council, be appointed, whose duty it shall be on our behalf and that of the city, to extend to the President elect, the cordial hospitalities of the city, and to act in unison with the Legislative Committees, as an escort from Indianapolis to this city.

Resolved, 3d. That a committee of arrangements, consisting of three members of the City Council, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to make all suitable preparations for the reception of our expected and distinguished guest, and to co-operate with the Legislative committee in all measures calculated to give dignity and interest to the occasion.

The following gentlemen were designated as the Committee of Invitation—Mayor L. ENGLISH, President L. DONALDSON, and Messrs. COMSTOCK, BUTLER and STAURING. Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. BUTTLES, RILEY and OGDEN.

Adjourned.

CLOTHIO STORE.—One of the most splendid establishments of this kind ever located in our city, has just been opened at the Northwest corner of High and Pearl streets, under the name of "The New York Clothing Store." Here Mr. J. B. CLARK, the proprietor has on hand a large and superior stock of Ready Made Clothing of eastern manufacture, and also Children's Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods. For the accomodolation of customers, he has employed an experienced and skilful cutter from New York city, so that garments of any kind and pattern required can be made to fit in a superior manner and upon short notice. For cheapness, durability and excellence of the workmanship in the articles he offers for sale, Mr. CLARK expects to distance all competition, and therefore the public are invited to call, examine and become satisfied that the New York Clothing Store is the place to procure good bargains.

Remember that now is the time to strike while "the iron is hot," and the new establishment is anxious to secure custom by disposing of good and well made clothing at low prices.—Let no one neglect the golden opportunity offered at 121 South High Street.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.—The State Board of Agriculture have ordered:

1. That the State Fair for 1861 be held at Dayton, provided the citizens of Dayton execute and deliver on or before the 22d inst., to the Ohio State Board of Agriculture a bond guaranteeing the payment of five thousand dollars, also the use of the Fair grounds without charge, and secure the usual Railroad facilities.

2. That if Dayton fails to comply with these conditions that the proposition from Cleveland be accepted.

3. That the Fair be held on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th days of September next.

☞ A telegram from the Postmaster at Berea, Cuyahoga county, to United States Marshall Johnson at Cleveland, states that on the evening of Thursday, the 5th inst., the Berea Post office was entered by burglars and robbed. No other particulars are given.

ORPHAN'S HOME.—There is a premium offered for the best Union sentiment, and the best Conundrum, at the Orphans' Festival, which comes off next Thursday evening, at Armory Hall. We trust the wits and savans of this our pleasant city, will send us some of their most brilliant scintillations for the occasion.—We trust, also, that the friends of this truly worthy institution will make such efforts for its good, that the Festival will prove a success.—Little blue faces look out beseechingly from thin appeural on such cold days as these, and our own hearth fires are made brighter and warmer, when we can remember charities which have made other hearths warm, and other faces bright. Surely it is "more blessed to give than to receive," and "God loveth a *cheerful* giver." Then come up to the work, kind friends all.—Next Thursday night, remember there is work to do for the poor and needy. If only a little, let all give something of their abundance, and like the snow that falls flake by flake—but at last covers the hills; so shall your charities, mingling and widening, cover with a mantle as pure and bright the wilderness of our necessities.

"He that givith to the poor, lendeth to the Lord,"

MRS. H. D. COOKE,
Sec. *pro tem*. Committee of Ways and Means.

COMMITTEES OF INVITATION.—The following are the Committees of Invitation, appointed on behalf of the State, for the escort of the President elect from the capitol of Indiana, and his reception at the capital of Ohio.

The Senate Committee—Messrs. MUNROE, CUPPY and HOLMES.

The House Committee—Messrs. BROWN, FLAGG, ANDREWS, PARROTT, SCOTT, BALDWIN and WILSH.

Committee on the part of the State Executive—Adjutant General CARINGTON and Colonel MCMILLEN.

Committee on the part of the City of Columbus—L. ENGLISH, Mayor; L. DONALDSON, President of the City Council, and Councilmen BUTTLES, RILEY and OGDEN.

I. O. O. F. ANNIVERSARY.—The eleventh anniversary of Excelsior Lodge, No. 145, I. O. O. F., will be held at their Hall in Carpenter's block, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 20th. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Mr. CUPPY, of Dayton, and P. G. E. F. JENNINGS. The public are invited to attend.

—The marine losses by the insurance companies in Boston have been very heavy within the past few weeks, several first class ships, with valuable cargoes, having been lost. One office has lost $115,000, and another $80,000 within a month.

☞ Rev. Mr. WRIGHT will deliver a discourse in the Universalist Church, on Sabbath (to-morrow) evening, Feb. 10th. Subject: The interests of young Business Men in the formation of the Moral character of the age—more especially in relation to Temperance.

☞ Officer DE WITT yesterday arrested EDWARD REED and JEFFERSON LONG, charged with assaulting Conductor GALE, on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad. They were both held to bail for an assault with intent to kill

☞ A religious revival is in progress in the several Methodist churches in Springfield. It is said that about forty persons have signified their intention of connecting themselves with the Church.

☞ HERR DRIESBACH, the celebrated lion-tamer, has made an engagement with BARNUM to train a lot of wild animals recently imported for the New York Museum.

☞ During the month of January last, thirty-five marriage licenses were issued from the office of the Probate Judge of Muskingum county.

☞ At Reoldsburgh, on Thursday night, the Presbyterian church caught fire from a stove pipe, and was burned, as was also Mr. Given's carriage shop.

☞ The citizens of Newark are making arrangements for a public supper at the Preston House on the evening of the 22d inst.

☞ Revivals of religion are progressing in the Methodist Church at London, Newport and other places in Madison county.

☞ Rev. Mr. FISH, of Springfield, has accepted the superintendency of Public Insruction at Lancaster.

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.	7.30 P. M.
Night Express	2.45 A. M.	7.45 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	3.00 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.

THE GREATEST COUGH MEDICINE IN THE WORLD—We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers and the public to the wonderful virtues and numerous testimonials of I. W. Ayer's PULMONIC CHERRY CORDIAL. This is unquestionably the *greatest cough preparation in the World!* It has been used in the Doctor's extensive practice in various parts of the country for several years, and is a speedy and certain cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, night sweats, difficulty of breathing, &c., &c. He who aids in introducing this great preparation to the community, is a benefactor to mankind.

THE LAST WAR.—In the last Anglo-American war, the enemies of our liberties were badly beaten. In like manner all those who war against our health with adulterated compounds, called Saleratus, are destined to be discomfitted by James Pyle's Dietetic that has no equal for strength and purity. Depot, 345 Washington Street, New York.

A WORD TO GROCERS.—Always keep the purest Saleratus to be found in the market.—Your customers should be able to supply themselves with a perfectly pure and healthful article. D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus will give perfect satisfaction to the most fastidious housekeeper. Manufactured and for sale at wholesale by D. B. DE LAND & Co., Fairport, Monroe county, N. Y.

Who will suffer from Foul Humors, Sores, or Disease of the Skin, when such certain remidies as MCLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER, and MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT can be so easily obtained. The Cordial will purify the blood thoroughly, and the Liniment will cure any sore. See the advertisement.

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

TELEGRAPHIC!

REPORTED FOR THE STATESMAN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

The Vice President announced that he had received the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of Ohio. Objections were made to their reception on the ground that they were not specially addressed to the Senate.

After some discussion the resolutions were received—yeas 33, nays 14.

Mr. Seward presented a petition for the settlement or the difficulties of the country; also resolutions of the legislature of New York.

Mr. Crittenden presented a memorial from citizens of Kentucky in favor of Crittenden's resolutions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Boteler, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the House the correspondence between our Government and that of Peru since 1853, on the subject of the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries.

Mr. Cox offered an amendment to the Senate bill for a temporary government for the Territory of Colorado. It proposes to allow the people to assemble and form for themselves an organic law and Territorial government to consist of a Legislature, Judicial, &c., substantially Douglas substitute offered in the Senate. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Curtis, from the Military Comittee, reported a substitute bill appropriating $1,150 to pay musicians and soldiers for loss of instruments and clothing, in removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.

Mr. Thomas objected to its consideration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following is a synopsis of the correspondence between the President and Col. Hayne:

The President, in a message transmitted to both Houses to-day, gives the correspondence between himself and Col. Hayne, much of it already published. The following is a substance of the concluding part. Hayne's letter of Jan. 31st, after stating the refusal to surrender Fort Sumter, to be an occasion of war, and stating the question to be one of mere property, he says:

If the evils of war are to be encountered, especially calamitous, civil war, elevated statesmanship would seem to require that it should be accepted as an unavoidable alternative; as something still more disastrous, such as National dishonor, or measures materially affecting the safety and permanent interests of the people, that should be deliberately made and entered upon, and of set purpose; but that war should be the incident or accident attendant on a policy professedly peaceful, and not required to effect the object, which, avoided as the only end intended, can only be excused, where fair warning has been given as to the consequence.

South Carolina cannot, by her silence, appear to acquiesce in the infatuation that she is guilty of the act of unprovoked aggression, in firing on the Star of the West; though unarmed, she was filled with armed men entering her territory against her consent.

Gov. Pickens' instructions to him accompanying Col. Haynes' letter, Secretary Holt replied to on the 6th, acknowledging the President's receipt of Col. Haynes' letter, and first gives the summary of his instructions, which are to the effect:

I do not come as a military man to demand the surrender of a fortress, but as a legal officer of the State, its Attorney General, to claim for the State the exercise of its undoubted right of eminent domain, and to pledge the State to make good all injury to rights of property which arise from the exercise of the claim. The proposition, therefore, is to buy Fort Sumter, sustained by the declaration in effect, that if Carolina is not permitted to make purchase, she will seize the Fort by force of arms. As an invitation for the negotiation for the transfer of property between governments, this proposal impresses the President, as having assumed most unusual form.

He has however investigated the claim on which it professes to be based, apart from the declaration that accompanies it. The title of the United States to the forts is complete and incontestible. Were its interests in the property in ordinary acceptation of the term, it might probably be subjected to the exercise of the act of eminent domain, but it has political relations to it of much higher and more imposing character than those of mere proprietorship.

It has absolute jurisdiction over the fort and soil on which it stands, which is clerely incompatible with the claims of eminent domain. This authority is derived from the peaceful cession of South Carolina herself, under the provision of the Constitution of the United States. South Carolina can no more assert the right of eminent domain over Sumter, than Maryland over the District of Columbia. The President, however, is relieved the further necessity of pursuing this inquiry, by the fact, that he has not the constitutional power to cede or surrender it.

The question of reinforcing Fort Sumter was so fully disposed of in my letter of the 22d of January, to Senator Slidell, a copy of which accompanies this, that its discussion need not be renewed. I then said, "at the present moment it is not deemed necessary to reinforce Maj. Anderson, because he makes no such request.—Should his safety, however, require reinforcements, every effort will be made to supply them."

I can add nothing to the explicitness of this language, which still applies to the existing status.

In letters of Senator Davis, and others to yourself, they say it is especially due from South Carolina to our State, to say nothing of other slaveholding States. She should, as far as consistent with her honor, avoid initiating hostilities between her and the United States, or any other power, and you now give the President gratifying assurance that South Carolina has every disposition to preserve public peace, and since, he is sincerely animated by the same desire, it would seem that this common and patriotic object must be of certain attainment.

It is difficult, however, to reconcile this with the declaration on your part, that South Carolina's own dignity and the sovereignty and safety of her people prompts her to demand this property, not any longer to be used as a military post by the Government. She no longer acknowledges after stating that in case of an attempt by a foreign power to capture Charleston, the batteries of Fort Sumter would be exerted for her protection. He says, how the presence of so small a garrison actuated by such a spirit, can compromise the dignity or honor of South Carolina, the President is at a loss to understand.

The attitude that the Government has often declared is neither menacing, defiant nor unfriendly. If announcement so repeatedly made of the President's pacific purpose in continuing the occupation of Fort Sumpter, until the question is settled, by competent authority, has failed to impress the government of South Carolina with the forbearing conduct of his administration for the last three months, it should be received as conclusive evidence of his sincerity; and if this forbearance be not accepted then neither language nor conduct can possibly furnish such pledge. If, will all the multiplied proofs of the present anxiety for peace, the authorities of South Carolina shall assault Fort Sumpter and peril the lives of a handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them, and those they represent must rest the responsibility.

Col. Hayne, in reply to the President, to-day says, although his emphatic refusal of my demand closes the mission, he wishes to correct the impression that Carolina wished to purchase Sumter. Carolina would make compensation for injury done to the property; but the idea of purchase is entirely inconsistent with the assertion of paramount right in the purchaser.

Carolina claims to have dissolved political connection and destroyed all political relation with the United States Government. With everything within her borders, she is a separate and independent Government, exercising sovereignty over every foot of her soil except Sumter.

The avowed intention to hold Ft. Sumter as a military post, by a foreign government, leaves the authorities there to determine the proper course to be pursued. He asks the President, if he is aware that the holding of a fortress by a foreign power, against the will of the authorities, is the highest insult that can be offered. He says South Carolina has not taken Ft. Sumter because of misplaced confidence in the government, that has deceived her, and thinks the reply to his demand, that the occupation of Ft. Sumter is no cause for irritation, but for the protection of South Carolina, is irronical for a grave subject. He concludes that if the responsibility rests on South Carolina, that government is unconcious of the fact.

Washington News and Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The impression here among gentlemen who are now acquainted with the subject, is that no apprehensions need be entertained relative to an immediate attack on Fort Sumter, as it will be referred to the Southern Congress. Meanwhile the South Carolina authorities will keep the strictest guard to the Fort, to intercept any reinforcements to Maj. Anderson.

All domestic supplies and mail facilities are to be denied, and all possible measures taken to starve out the garrison.

The Committee of the Peace Congress were engaged today on matters looking to an adjustment. Nearly all the Commissioners have arrived, including those from Massachusetts and New York.

A large number of influential gentlemen from nearly all parts of the country, are constantly arriving, embracing many members of the Virginia Legislature.

Captain Tillon, of Maryland, attached to the navy, and a member of the Light House Board, committed suicide this P. M., by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He had for some time been much depressed, owing to the political state of the country.

It appeared that, on inquiry at the proper source, the St. Louis was ordered from the Gulf Squadron as early as December 24th, and the Sabine January 9th, or three days before the surrender of the Pensacola navy yard, leaving the other vessels to compose that squadron, the Powhattan, Pocahontas, and Cumberland.

To obtain provisions, the storeship "Supply" was sent by order of flag officer Pendegrass, to Pensacola, and by Capt. Armstrong, then at that place, was ordered to return to the squadron; but instead of doing so, Capt. Walker, her commander, took on board the paroled officers and men and women from Fort Pickens, and proceeded to New York, by which disobeying of orders he is to be courtmartialed.

The Cumberland has been ordered to Hampton Roads, and the Powhattan to New York.

Whatever of disaffection has existed in the Gulf squadron, was on board the latter vessel. When ordered to proceed elsewhere, a portion of her officers, who are Southern men, supposing she was to go to Pensacola, manifested discontent. The 1st Lieutenant sent in his resignation, the acceptance of which will depend upon his being exonerated from blame, to be ascertained when the vessel shall arrive at New York; otherwise, he will be courtmartialed.

There are eleven naval vessels on our coast, and one at Cuba, another at Tortugas.

The Macedonian and Brooklyn have arrived in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens.

While the Mexican government was in a more unsettled condition than at present, and there was a prospect of a demonstration by Spain against Vera Cruz, it was the policy of the government to keep a strong fleet in the gulf, for the protection of American interests. Since the Juraz government has been established, the necessity for the continuance of a strong force in that quarter has ceased, and hence the fleet has been distributed in the manner above stated.

A dispatch from Washington announces that the Cherokees have rebelled and seized Fort Gibson.

The testimony of Ex-Senator Benjamin, before the Indian bond Committee, is said to have been very direct and damaging to Secretary Floyd. He asserts that when he became accidentally aware of Floyd's manner of giving acceptances, he warned him against it, and Floyd promised to desist. Afterwards Floyd issued them to the amount of four millions.

Despatches received by distinguished secession leaders, indicate that export duty will be laid on Cotton.

The confirmation of Horatio King's nomination as Postmaster General is delayed in the Senate by Republicans, until it is ascertained whether he will execute Godfax's bill, relative to postal service in the seceding States. It is understood that the nominee will execute the provisions of that bill to the letter.

Wm. G. Ridgely, clerk in the Navy department, died suddenly of heart disease, last evening.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Com. Armstrong, touching the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard, consists of Com. Stoder, —— Lavalette, and Capt. Hercell; and Mr. Cressy, Judge Advocate. They met today and adjourned till to-morrow.

Gen. Wool, the New-York delegate to the Peace Convention, will demand guarantees that the Capitol shall not be attacked, before he will assent to any plan of reconciliation.

Maj. Ritchie and Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, have tendered to Mr. Buchanan 263 regiments of Massachusetts troops, ready to march at a moments notice, for the protection of the Capital.

The special tender of these troops, it is understood has been in consequence of information pointing to the imminent danger of an attack on Washington prior to Feb. 17th.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President has approved and signed the $25,000,000 loan bill which passed both Houses, as originally reported, with amendments providing that the revenue from the loan, authorized by the act of June 18, 1860, or so much as may be deemed necessary, provided it be applied to the redemption of Treasury notes issued under the act of last December, and for no other purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to exchange at par, the bonds of the United States, for said Treasury notes, at legal interest, and shall not be obliged to accept the most favorable bids, as provided for, unless he shall consider them advantageous to the United States, and any portion of said loan not taken under the first advertisement, he may again advertise according to his discretion.

Parties here have telegraphed Gov. Pickens, requesting him still to forbear assaulting Fort Sumter. The Governor replied that he would take into respectful consideration any suggestions from them, but he could not give a definite answer until he shall receive the President's communication, and ascertain the grounds of the latter's refusal to surrender Fort Sumter.

The letter of Col. Hayne in rejoinder to the President's reply through the Secretary of war, was not received by the President till after the special message and accompanying documents were yesterday ready for transmission to Congress. By reason of receipt of information to-day of the seizure of New York ships at Savannah, together with the recent action of the New Orleans Custom House, in obstructing the interior commerce, in effect levying tribute, and the declaration of the Montgomery Congress, in opening Southern ports free to foreign commerce. John Cochrane of New York, will call up on Monday, and press to a passage the bill introduced heretofore by him, providing for a thorough execution of the federal revenue laws, for the protection of the commercial interests of the nation, against attacks upon them by the seceding States.

Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The "Herald's Washington Correspondent," says: I am satisfied, from positive information received direct from Charleston, that the attack has been postponed until they can erect a sufficient number of batteries to accomplish their purpose. The time for withholding reinforcements to Major Anderson will cease the moment Lieut. Hall returns to Ft. Sumpter. I learn from a reliable source that Wednesday next has been fixed upon as about the time when the secessionists will be ready to commence the assault upon Ft. Sumpter.

The New Confederacy.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 9.—The Congress last night unanimously agreed to a constitutional provisional Government. A strong and vigorous government will go into immediate operation, with full powers and funds. No proposition for compromise or re-construction will be entertained. The Congress will remain in session to make all necessary laws.

Seizure of Vessels.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 9.—Gov. Brown seized yesterday five Vessels owned in New York, viz: The brigs R. W. Kibbie and Golden Lead, and barks D. Colden Murray and Adjuster, and the schooner Julia A. Hallock.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Messrs. Heffren & Moody, of the Indiana legislature, left the city last night, for Kentucky, for the purpose of fighting a duel. Weapons, knives.—The duel was expected to come off at an early hour this morning. The police are on their track.

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 9.—Capt. John A. Holmes, sentenced to the States Prison for life, for murder on the High Seas, has been unconditionally pardoned by the President at Washington.

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—The roads are all blocked, and will probably remain so for two or three days, with snow. No mails come in or have gone out since last Wednesday.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The Traveller states that bankers here will not take loans of the new Administration, unless affairs at the South are satisfactorily settled.

THE MARKETS.

New York Cattle Market.

REPORT

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, 1861.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS, FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several market-places in the city, there have been received this week:

	B'ves.	Cows.	Sheep and Veals.	Lambs	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's,	3,501	23	270	369	....	....
Browning's....	59	26	25	4,244	....	....
O'Brien's,.....	21	32	37	771	....	....
Chamberlin's..	42	31	33	2,350	....	....
Sunday sales....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Sold bu'rs, Ber.	468	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	4,091	112	370	7,734	8,672	20,979
T'l pr'sweek	3,993	90	315	7,874	9,596	21,868
Average No. ⅌ w'k,	1't p'r. 4,361	157	758	9,976	6,229	21,465

BEEVES FROM THE DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., Proprietors of the Washington Drove-yards, 44th-st, report the Cattle in Market from the following States:

New York	221	Iowa	314
Pennsylvania	50	Connecticut	16
Ohio	625	New Jersey	—
Indiana	439	Massachusetts	—
Illinois	1,488	Missouri	89
Kentucky	133	Michigan	44
Virginia	79	Canada	—

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at 44th st., 3,501.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality.....6@9 | Ordinary.....6@7
Medium.....7@8 | Some extra good 9¼@—

The general average of the market at 7½c.

The most of the sales range from 7 to 8½c.

Prices ⅌ head and ⅌ ℔, of different weights, will be in accounts of sales of sundry droves:

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 4,091.

This is 98 head more than last week, and 273 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,491 head, while the number to-day being 3,501 shows 10 head more than the average, and 289 head more than this day week.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.—The market opened upon a bright, clear, mild morning, not cold enough to encourage butchers to buy largely, but still with a better show of life than is usual the second day, particularly after such a large increase to the stock as occurred last night, making up a total of 3,500 head, which is nearly 300 head more than last week, and 500 head more than was expected at the opening of the market. This, of course, has had the effect of reducing prices somewhat, so that, on the whole, the market is no better than last week, and to-day is not as good as last Wednesday, and, of course, all the owners of the droves that arrived to-day will feel satisfied that the market this week is decidedly worse than it was last week. Perhaps it is, but not materially so, according to our observation. Our readers, however, will be able to get at the truth better than from our opinion, by looking over the accounts of sales of most of the principal droves as given below.

Undoubtedly some hundreds of bullocks will sell very low toward the close of the day, and the prospect of all being sold looks a little dull as night approaches.

COWS AND CALVES.

We have nothing interesting to report about the Cow market. The price is nominally $35 to $45 for a fair looking cow and calf, and above that, according to good looks, good quality, or fancy. We know some dealers who have had lots on hand for a week without finding purchasers at prices which they could afford to take.

Calves of the best sort sell readily at 7c ⅌ ℔, live weight, but we notice some just about as good, but not quite so smooth selling at 6½c.

There was a sudden fall of Calves at Forty-fourth street, on Tuesday. A stupid German, driving past a street excavation some ten feet deep, upset his wagon, and tumbled himself and his load of calves all in a heap at the bottom. Fortunately, neither biped nor quadruped calf had his neck broken.

The receipt of Calves continue at the Winter standard; in about three weeks the number will begin to increase, and all but the best will sell at lower rates. Will farmers think whether it will not pay to fat veal at the present rates, which we do not expect will decline very much, even with a very large increase of the number in market.

SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week, 7,734.

The most remarkable feature in the Sheep market this week is the large number arriving from Ohio. This is indicated by the report from Browning's, which is the leading market place city. It is also remarkable that his receipts in the month of January were much larger than in any previous January. In 1859 the January receipts were 7,563; in 1860, 10,032; in 1861, 13,617. These last come from the following States: New York 4,719, Ohio 3,949, New Jersey 2,761, Michigan 328, Kentucky 515, Pennsylvania 286, Maryland 176, and Canada 590.

The receipts at Browning's were quite irregular through the week—on Saturday over 1,300; yet that did not appear to glut the market very badly, but it affected it on Monday and Tuesday so that we found the sheep brokers willing to sell at quite a reduction—say equal to ½c net ⅌ ℔. It was difficult to get buyers on Tuesday to take lots at $5 a head, which would not dress 50 ℔ each. It is true that a few lots of very choice well-fed sheep sold at prices equivalent to 11c ⅌ ℔, but such lots were few and far between.

The average quality of the sheep continues good. It never was better in any previous winter. We hear from reliable authority that there is a very large stock of fatted sheep in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan and Canada. Our advice to drovers, is not to crowd them forward too fast. There is a spring season coming, and it is not likely to be any worse than it is now, and certainly will be, if the stock is crowded forward faster than the regular order of things can use it up. It will only take one or two such weeks' supply as the present to break down the market about a dollar a head; and once down it will be hard to get it up again while beef continues as low as it is, and is likely to be.

At Browning's—West & Hart sold 707 head, most of them large, fat state sheep at an average of $5,59 each.

R. H. Hume sold 1,689 at an average of $5 each.

Kent & Mullen sold 507 at an average of $5,05 each.

McCurty & Miller sold 451 at an average of $4 70 each.

At O'Brien's—McGraw reports 771 sold at an average of $4 62.

The range of prices reported by Chamberlin is $3 to $6 50 per head.

Sheep reported by McGraw & O'Brien—229 J. V. D. Smith, N. J.; 152 J. Edwards; 72 Wm. S. Holmes, 9 J. Platner, N. Y.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts of the week, 8,672.

Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market, gives the following quotations per pound gross for hogs: Corn-fed, 5¾@6c; Distillery-fed 5½@5¾c.

It has been rather a bad week for the drovers, owing to the change of weather. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, were fine days for business, and rather warmer than packers prefer at this season. Friday night a warm rain fell, and Saturday was extremely foggy, and Sunday quite warm, and Monday and Tuesday not cold enough to encourage buyers to make large purchases. Fortunately the supply was not large, and most of the stock rather light.

There was one remarkable Hog sold here this week. It was a sow, about 3 years old, which had 31 pigs, at two litters, in one year, and was then fatted by Messrs. Allerton, Wattermire & Hiserodt, "at the Dykeman farm," near Kingsbridge, within the city limits. This extraordinary hog weighed, dressed, 963 lbs., and sold for $100, to John Fink, corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-first street, where the carcase will be kept some days for a show.

	Live weight	Dead weight.
First quality corn fed large size	6¾@6¾	7¾@7¾
Second quality corn-fed	5¾@6	7¼@7½
First quality small size fat & prime for market butchers	5¾@6¾	7¼@7¾
Large size, still-fed fat	5¼@5½	— —
Second quality still-fed	5¼@5½	6¾@7

Western dressed Hogs, 7¾c.

Although the figures correspond with last week, the market is called slow.

New York Market.

[TELEGRAPHED FOR THE OHIO STATESMAN]

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

FLOUR—receipts 3,347 bbls. market dull and heavy and declining; sales of 600 bbls. at $5 10@5 15 for superfine state; $5 20@5 25 for extra state; $5 10@5 15 for superfine western; $5 25 for inferior to good shipping brands extra Round Hoop Ohio Canadian dull and drooping 250 bbls. $5 25@6 75.

RYE FLOUR—steady at $3 50@4 15 common to choice.

WHEAT—receipts 900 bush. market dull and heavy and declining; 10,000 bush. at $1 22 in store for Amber Iowa $1 35.

RYE—quiet at 65@67.

BARLEY—dull at 67@80.

CORN—51,147 bush. market without manifest change. 35,000 bushels 65@67; old mixed Western in store and delivered; 63@64 new do at R. R. depot.

OATS—quiet 35@36½c, for western, Canadian and State.

PORK—steady for mess; 719 bbls. 17 50 for mess, 13 prime.

BEEF—quiet and unchanged.

CUT MEATS—steady.

LARD—dull and heavy; sales of 500 bbls. at 9¼@10¼.

BUTTER—In fair request; 10@14 for Ohio; 14@18 for State;

CHEESE—steady; 9@10¼.

WHISKY—dull and prices drooping; sales of 206 bbls. at 18c.

COTTON—dull and heavy at 11⅛ for middling uplands; sales 500 bales.

COFFEE—unchanged; sales 400 bags of Rio at 12@12½.

SUGAR—dull; by auction 318 hhds. sold at 4¾@6½.

MOLASSES—dull but unchanged; sales 100 bbls. N. O. sold at 28@34½.

STOCKS—dull and lower; money rates unchanged and supply good, with not very active enquiry; S. E. very dull at 105@106 for bankers bills; U. S. & R. I. 55¾; Mo. C. 54¼; Hud. 42¾; Del L. & W. 94¼; N. Y. C. 76½; P. & C. U. 8. 5's 65; Harl. prfd. 38¾; S. 10; Erie 33; Pac. Mail 82¾; N. Y. C. bonds convertible at 76; M. C. 8's 98

Cincinnati Market.

WHEAT—is very sparingly offered, but does not improve in price above $1 03 for Prime Red, and $1 10 for White.

CORN—has yielded a notch after standing unusually long at one figure. We quote Ear at 34c.; Shelled at 35@37. for Mixed and White. A sale of Mixed was made at 34½c. The demand from shippers is at the present time, quite light, and shelled is very little, if any more valuable to distillers than the ear.

OATS—though in better receipt, are firmer, and sales were made at an advance of ½c per bushel.

BARLEY—is held by many at 75c., but buyers are not disposed to pay over 70c. for the best prime fall. There is no grain sold here that is so closely classified as this, and quotations consequently are necessarily often very vague and irregular.

RYE—dull at 60c.

WHISKY—is heavy to day at 14c.—*Cin. Com. Feb. 8.*

Cleveland Market.

February, 8.

FLOUR—dull, and selling only in a small way. Sales of a small lot of extra at $2 00.

WHEAT—very dull and heavy. There are no buyers and prices are wholly nominal.

CORN—sales of 1 car on track at 38c.

RYE—sale of 1 car at 50c.

BARLEY—sales of 1 car at 60c; 100 bush at same and 1 car inferior at 50c.

HOGS—dull and lower. Buyers report purchases at $6 00 for heavy.

HIGHWINES—sales of 50 bbls at 15c.

HAMS—sales of city cured at 10c.

SHOULDERS—sales at 8c.

EGGS—lower. Sales of 2 bbls at 11c, and 1 do at 11½c.

BUTTER—sales of 2 bbls roll at 11c.

Philadelphia Markets.

[TELEGRAPHED FOR THE OHIO STATESMAN.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.

FLOUR—drooping $5 for superfine. WHEAT—dull; sales of 2,000 bush. red $1,25@1,27; white $1,30@1,40. CORN—dull at 56@58c PROVISIONS—dull; coffee 12¼@13¼c for rio. WHISKY—steady at 17½c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

February 5, 1861.

There was quite a large supply of beef cattle in market this week, the offerings amounting in all to nearly 1,900 head. Prices remained about the same: prime Beeves selling at from $9@$9 50 ⅌ 100 ℔. Ordinary and good were disposed of at from $7 to $8.

SHEEP—The supply of sheep was not very large, amounting to only 4,500 head. These were all sold at from 4@5 1-2c ⅌ ℔, gross weight. This is a slight advance over previous prices.

HOGS—