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MUSEMENTS.

...OPERA-HOUSE.—S. N. FIAR... ...; O. P. SMITH, Stage Manager; J. ...easurer.

...EVENING, Jan. 1, will be presented ...rama of
...R AND HIS BRETHREN.
...Gamaliel, Mr. Jennings; Raphias, Mr. ...ach, Mr. Hale; Tamith, Mr. Morris; ...ities, Hetty Warren; Zaphna, Miss ...; Ukka, Miss M. Radcliffe.
...ac, Mr. Taylor; Joseph, Miss Susan ...; Miss Lockett.
...o'clock. Mr. Lanagan.
...OUR CHANGES.—Doors open at ¼ to 7; ...ce will commence at ½ past 7.

...NAL THEATER.—JOHN BATES, ...ger; J. G. HANLEY, Stage Manager.
...APPY NEW-YEAR TO ALL!
...EVENING, Jan. 1, will be presented the ...ndary Patriotic Drama entitled
...HORSE-SHOE ROBINSON;
...THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.
...our Butler, Mr. Hanley; Horse-shoe Rob... ...r. Hamblin; Harry Lindsay, Mr. Irwin; ...Lindsay, Miss Virginia Howard.
...Orchestra.
...the new Drama, entitled
...THE EDDYSTONE ELF;
...OR THE FIEND OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE.
...r. Hamblin; Lucy Clifton, Miss Vir...
...Orchestra.
...with
...ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER.
...½ o'clock. The performance com... ...o'clock.
...ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $5; Dress ...hestra Seats, 50c.; Family Circle, ...cle, Lady and Gent, 50c.; Parquette, ...c.; Colored Boxes, 25c.

...THEATER.—CORNER OF ...d Vine-sts.—JOHN A. ELLSLER, jr., ...ROBINSON, Equestrian Director.
...& LAKE'S COLOSSAL CIRCUS, ...mitted to be the most talented and ...ented Equestrian Troupe that has ...in Cincinnati.
...FORMANCES UPON NEW-YEAR'S ...ing at 2½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. ...t the times.
...LE AND PARQUETTE....25 CENTS. ...CLE.....15 CENTS.
...ST DAY OF THE SEASON.
...Company, the most extensive and tal... ...ica, will appear both Afternoon and ...and exciting feats. ja1

...& NIXON'S HALL.
LAST WEEK
...the original and popular
...BELL MINSTRELS.
...UNDAY EVENING, DEC. 31, ...ening, the Troupe will appear in a new ...and brilliant selection of ...URLESQUE, TRAVESTIE AND PAN... ...TOMIME, ...ulars of which, see bills of the day.
...30 cents.....Children, 15 cents. ...noon Performance on New-Year Day. [de31

...L POSITIVELY CLOSE
...WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1861,
The Exhibition of
...HEART OF THE ANDES!
AT PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.

...ERT HALL—PIKE'S OPERA... ...—Lessee of "The Little Fairy," Miss ...TON—The smallest girl in the world ...nine years old, twenty-nine inches ...ighing only fifteen pounds—and infin... ...priecity than Gen. Tom Thumb. She ...d by Master Geo. Monk, Miss Wilbel... ...and Mr. F. Decker. She will give ...ncert Hall, Pike's Opera-house, every ...d evening till January 1, inclusive, at ...½ o'clock.
...15 cents; children 10 cents. Doors ...½ o'clock.
ALBERT NORTON, Manager.

...ERPSICHOREAN.
...KLIN'S BIRTH DAY.
ANNUAL BALL OF
...cinnati Typographical Union,
AT THE BURNET HOUSE,
...DAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1861.
[de29

...EAT REDUCTION
In Prices!
...ROVER & BAKER
...VING-MACHINE!
For $40!
...Company that manufactures the two vari... ...ties of Machines,
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—AND—
Shuttle-stitch!
...ROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
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...DWIN & BALDWIN, ATTORNEYS ...LAW, Bank Building, No. 4 West Third-... ...Cincinnati. my17
...LLIAM DISNEY ATTORNEY-AT-...AW, Chase Building 3 East Third-st. ...
...N A. WALLINGFORD,
...NKER AND DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
No. 59 West Third-st., Cincinnati.
All kinds current Money bought and ...d. no28-cm
...ULLER & MAY, PLAINTIFFS, VS. ...MOONEY & BARKERSTONE, Defendants.—...ecment before C. F. Hanselman, Justice of ...Peace, of Cincinnati Township, Hamilton ...y, Ohio:—On the 18th day of December, 1860, ...r instance an order of attachment was issued ...F. Hanselman, Justice of the Peace, against ...operty and effects of defendants, for the sum ...$ 65; and said cause is set for hearing on the ...ay of January, eight o'clock A. M., 1861. ...ed December 21, 1860.
...MULLER & MAY.

Still on the Move!
...CINNATI, 13TH OCTOBER, 1860.
...R. J. MULLER—Please send us, to-day, ...en quarts and pints, and 60 dozen two and ...ce of your EXCELSIOR FLUID INK, and
BRADLEY & WEBB,
Wholesale Stationers.
...Taxes and Taxes on hand de25-f

$10,000 Reward.
...DISEASES TREATED FREE OF ...HARGE by Dr. CALVIN, the great Mex... ...ysician, at 168 Vine-st., up stairs, between ...and Fifth. Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Scrofula, ...ases of the Blood, Piles, all Diseases of the ...y and Generative Organs, cured in a short ...For particulars, call at the office, 168 Vine-...st.—Strict attention given to the treatment ...ale Diseases. de11-x

Cincinnati Daily Press.

VOL. IV, NO. 131 CINCINNATI, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1861. PRICE ONE CENT

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Little Miami—		
Day Express	9:50 A. M.	7:20 P. M.
Columbus Accommodation	4:00 P. M.	11:02 A. M.
Xenia Accommodation	6:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton—		
Indianapolis, Sandusky and Toledo Express	7:45 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
Hamilton Accommodation	8:30 A. M.	7:05 A. M.
Indianapolis and Sandusky Express	3:30 P. M.	8:50 P. M.
Toledo and Chicago Express	3:30 P. M.	11:22 P. M.
New York Express	9:40 P. M.	3:30 A. M.
Hamilton Accommodation		12:55 A. M.
Marietta and Cincinnati—		
Morning Express	9:40 A. M.	7:00 P. M.
Chillicothe Accommodat'n	3:30 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
Night Express	10:45 P. M.	6:55 A. M.
Ohio and Mississippi—		
Morning Express	7:20 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Louisville Accommodation	4:30 P. M.	12:20 P. M.
Night Express	7:20 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati—		
Mail and Accommodation	5:50 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Chicago Express	7:35 P. M.	12:45 A. M.
Indianapolis Accommod'n	2:00 P. M.	
Cincinnati, Richmond and Indianapolis—		
Indianapolis Mail	7:45 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
Express	3:20 P. M.	6:20 P. M.
Dayton and Michigan—		
Toledo, Detroit and Chicago Express	7:45 A. M.	11:25 P. M.
Toledo, Detroit and Chicago Express	5:15 P. M.	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville—		
Morning Express	9:30 A. M.	7:10 P. M.
Accommodation	6:00 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
Kentucky Central—		
Day Express	6:30 P. M.	6:27 P. M.
Accommodation	2:10 P. M.	11:00 A. M.

The trains on the Little Miami and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Roads are run by Columbus time, which is seven minutes faster than Cincinnati time.

The trains on the Ohio and Mississippi and Indianapolis and Cincinnati Roads are run by Vincennes time, which is ten minutes slower than Cincinnati time.

VARIETIES.

A Washington Irving souvenir medal is being got up in New York.

Why should a gourmand wear a tartan waistband? To keep a check on his stomach.

A negro slave was killed near Louisville, the other day, in a conflict with one of his own race.

The Boston *Post* says that a lady on Ice (skating article) is among the chief luxuries of the season.

Mrs. Ann Harris, within four months of being 100 years old, died at Newburyport, Mass., a few days ago.

Sheehan, who recently murdered Edward Brown, in Philadelphia, died of *mania-a-potu* in prison, a night or two ago.

McCartney's auction-house, Pittsburg, Penn., was robbed recently of furs and jewelry to the extent of $800 or $1,000.

Archimedes Mercer deliberately committed suicide in Muskingum County, in this State, on Sunday, by blowing out his brains.

It is boldly predicted that the Emperor of Russia will meet a violent death in consequence of his resolution to free the serfs.

On Tuesday, in New Orleans, James Crofton accidentally shot his own son, a boy of six years, with an old pistol, while drawing the load.

Charleston, S. C., is the only city of any prominence in the Union in which the population has decreased during the past ten years.

The failure of the firms of W. E. Delaplane, grain merchant, and Delaplane & McCaully, merchants, of Circleville, in this State, is announced.

The ordinary coining capacity of the Philadelphia Mint is $7,500,000 per month, which can be increased by working over-hours to $10,000,000.

In the Nevada Jail, California, Chinese are so addicted to opium smoking, that in spite of all precautions, they obtain pipes and the drug.

A little boy at Springfield, Mass., amused himself by inserting a straw into the spout of a boiling tea-kettle, the other day. He inhaled the steam, and can not recover.

A little thirteen-months' child, at Galena, Ill., dragged a dish of boiling water over herself, recently, and lingered in great agony for twenty-four hours.

Joliet, Ill., has contributed fourteen tuns of flour, twelve of meal, 250 bushels of beans, and 300 of shelled corn, which have been shipped to the Kansas sufferers.

A correspondent, sending us a marriage notice, says: "States may go out of the Union, but men and women will go in. The Lord have mercy on both parties."

A little daughter of J. O. Williams, of Winchester, Mass., was smothered to death by being wrapped too closely in bed, one day last week.

A free bridge has been constructed across the Missouri at St. Joseph. The contractor was a General Frost, and it is said to be fire-proof.

Punch says, "The most extraordinary 'medium' in England is Mr. Gladstone; because he has *raised spirits* all over the country."

The young Belgian, Harcy, convicted in New York of forging Haytien treasury-notes, was sentenced, on Friday, to two years and three months imprisonment.

A few evenings since, while singing in opera at Philadelphia, Pauline Colson fell on the dagger in the stabbing scene of *Il Giuramento*, and injured her arm severely.

A paper published at Stockbridge, England, in the year 1800, states that the library of a deceased clergyman sold for £3, and the liquors in his cellar for £276.

The Pope has at length obtained means to pay the interest on his debt, which became due on the 1st, and so saves his credit, financially.

The Rochester (N. Y.) census has revealed the fact that Eli G. Babcock died in February, after lying in the same position in bed thirty-two years, unable to move a limb.

Mrs. Smith, of Attleboro, R. I., rising in the night, her dress caught fire, and, before her husband could extinguish the flames, she was burned to death.

Fontag, the distinguished American artist has finished a new work, *The Spirit of the Alleghanies*. Many persons are more familiar with the "spirit of the Monongahela."

Joseph Taylor, who was supposed to have been murdered, appeared in Court, at New Orleans, last week, to prove that John Dwcer did not beat his brains out on the 11th.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered that, in consequence of the death of the Empress Dowager, all the theaters and places of public amusement in St. Petersburg shall be closed for six weeks.

The pilot of the steamer plying on Seneca (N. Y.) Lake, has averaged a trip, up and down, 3 3 days in each year for twenty-one years; he has thus traveled 570,600 on this little Ake in that time.

Consumption in Boston commits ravages among Irish-born citizens five to one more than among natives. The number of women who died in 1859 was 430, against 309 men.

The receipts of cotton at Apalachicola, Fla., up to the 15th inst., were 17,661 bales, against 32,211 at the same time last year. Stock on hand, 12,181 bales, against 18,892 last year.

Of the negroes sent to the State Prison, Va., for punishment and transportation, 123 have been hired to contractors on the Covington and Ohio Railroad, for 1861, at fair prices.

The Strength and Position of Fort Sumpter.

As this is the spot where Captain Anderson and his little band are to meet the shock of South Carolina, since the abandonment of Fort Moultrie, we presume our readers will be interested in the following description of the defenses:

Fort Sumpter is built upon an artificial island at the entrance of the harbor. The foundation being of stone, it must be of the strongest nature. That portion of the fort above the water-line is of brick and concrete of the most solid character. Its plan is a truncated pentacon, with one side parallel to the adjoining shore, thus presenting an angle to the channel. Of the truncated angles the eastern, western and northern are simply formed into *Pan-com-pees*, while the other two are formed of two small faces, making an angle of about 15° with the sides of the pentagon. At each intersection of the small faces is a sally-port. The light of the parapet above the water-line is sixty feet. On the eastern and western sides are the barracks for the privates, mess hall, kitchen, &c. On the southern side are the official quarters, which are finished in very handsome style.

It is mounted with the heaviest guns of the United States service, arranged in three tiers, the two lower being Casemates and the upper Barbette guns. The Casemate guns are those which are fired from an embrasure in the scarp walls, and are protected from the enemy's shells by an arched bomb-proof covering overhead; the Barbette, those which fire over the parapet, which exposes the cannoniers to the fire of the enemy, although, in this instance, the hight of the ramparts is so great that there is comparatively no danger from the shot of an enemy's fleet. The armament consists of 140 pieces, placed in the following order: The heaviest guns, such as the thirty-two and sixty-four pounders, on the first tier; twenty-four and thirty-two pounders on the second tier; Columbiads (eight and ten-inch) and heavy sea coast mortars on the top of the ramparts.

The heaviest pieces are turned toward the harbor, the lighter toward the land side; which side is further protected by musketry, for which loop-holes are cut in the scarp wall. The number of each kind of gun is *about* thirty sixty-four pounders; the same number of thirty-two pounders; forty twenty-four pounders; ten of each caliber of Columbiad; ten thirteen-inch, and ten ten-inch mortars, capable of throwing about 4,000 pounds of shot and 4,300 pound of shell at each discharge.

On the terra-parade plain are situated two furnaces for heating shot. The magazines are situated on the inner side of the sally ports, and contain at present 40,000 pounds of powder, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. The landing to the Fort is on the southern or land side, and is formed by a wharf projecting toward the shore, and also extending the length of that face.

This fort would be nearly impregnable if finished and properly manned. It is at present so far completed that, with a little temporary work, it could be made so strong as to defy an attack by a fleet of large vessels. Its weakest point is on the south side, of which the masonry is not only weaker than that of the other sides, but it is not protected by any flank fire, which would sweep the wharf. Once landed, an entrance may, at the present state of the construction, be easily made; for the blinds of the lower embrasures, though six inches in thickness, may yet be easily blown away, and even if this was impossible, scaling-ladders can reach those of the second tier, which are not protected in this manner.

This concludes the brief sketch of a fort, which is a most perfect specimen of civil and military engineering. The whole work has been conducted in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon the engineers, and is worthy to occupy the prominent position that it holds. In conclusion, we take occasion to allude to one point of especial beauty—the construction of the arches—of which there are nearly every variety—the "Full Center," the "Segment," the "Groined," the "Askew," and the "Rampant;" and to add, that the walls at their base are twelve feet thick, and at the top eight and a half feet thick.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SEPARATION.—A couple were married in Hartford, Conn., last week, after a separation of more than twenty-five years. They were born in England, "loved not wisely but too well;" the girl's parents refused to let them marry, even to save disgrace; the young man came to America, got rich at Cleveland, and visited a friend's house in Hartford, intending soon to take the steamer for his fatherland. While passing a pleasant evening, a lady called, and the mutual attraction between the pair, thus casually introduced, was so strong that they each inquired about the other, and the upshot was that the man, aged fifty years, married his old sweetheart, aged forty-six, who was residing in Hartford, with their own son, a young married man of about twenty-five years.

PATHETIC PATRIOTISM OF AN OLD SOLDIER.—On the day of the meeting of the Secessionists at Kingston, Georgia, a Revolutionary soldier returned to his residence in Cobb County, on the railroad, though his eyes were so dim that he could not see well. He was told they were trying to get the people to dissolve or secede from the Union. Whereupon he dropped his withered face and seemed to be in deep distress for one or two minutes, after which he raised up his head, and with a faltering voice said, "O, don't do that till I am dead!" While he uttered these words the large tears chased each other down his worn cheeks. He was told that a great number of them would try to prevent them; to which he replied, "Don't let them do that till I am dead!"

A GRATEFUL DISAPPOINTMENT.—A fond mother in Chicago, Ill., recently received a letter from California, where her son had been for several years, and on opening it a newspaper scrap fell out, which she read first. It announced that a young man of his name had been hung for horse stealing. The poor woman shrieked and fell fainting; but the bystanders found that the letter was from the young man himself, denying the truth of the paragraph, and announcing his own early return home with a pocket full of rocks. The fellow hung had stolen his satchel, and the letters found therein gave a wrong identity to the individual.

A COMFORTABLE POSITION FOR A DUTCHMAN.—Writing from Batavia, a newspaper correspondent says the Governor-General, Mr. Pahud, is of an agreeable Dutch physique, very affable and courtly in manners, and what with a salary of $100,000 a year, a perfect paradise of a country residence, about forty miles in the interior, and almost absolute sway over his vice-royalty, he may be supposed to worry through existence in the charming Island of Java with considerable satisfaction and thankfulness, as well to himself as his dependents.

CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.—"Now, Harry, if you are a doctor, you must prescribe for me. I've a very bad pain about my heart. What can I take?"

Dr. Harry (thinking this the best opportunity he has had). "I've no doubt as to what is the best remedy to take—you'd better take me!"

A JUST REMARK.—Major Jack Downing remarked to General Jackson, during the troubles in South Carolina, thirty years ago, that he had always observed that persons who had a great deal to say about shedding the *last* drop of their blood were amazingly particular about the *first*.

The Tomb of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

A woman, writing from Ellicott's Mills, thus describes the ancient seat of Carroll, of Carrollton—Doughoregan Manor—and his tomb. The mansion is distant about fifteen miles from Baltimore:

Entering the gateway we drove through a noble avenue, planted on each side with trees of every variety of kind and foliage, which ten years hence will be in their prime, and soon found ourselves in front of the Carroll mansion, which is a long, comfortable two-story building, terminated at the north end by the handsome chapel, which has become famous as the repository of the remains of the gallant old signer of the Declaration of Independence.

His tomb is set in the wall on the left of the altar, and presents a shield and scroll of white marble, on which is carved in relief a pen and roll of parchment, surrounded by thirteen stars; a Latin inscription, appropriate to his great act, appears on a scroll in the center. Below this are some figures in *basso relievo*, representing Fame with inverted torch, and History guarding a funeral urn.

The chapel is cruciform, and contains a handsome marble altar, some fine old pictures, a good organ, and is decorated with rich and beautiful windows of stained glass. The floors of the two wings of the chapel are elevated to a level with the floor of the sanctuary, and contains some fourteen or sixteen pews, which are occupied during the religious ceremonies by the family of Mr. Carroll and their friends. The body of the church is paved with brick, and contains about forty commodious pews, where his slaves, who are carefully instructed in the Catholic faith, sit and kneel.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, THE NEW KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.—The rapid decision which both the Queen and the Prime Minister arrived at with reference to the gift of the Garter to the Duke of Newcastle, took some of the nobility by surprise, especially those who fancied they had an equal claim to the distinction. The Duke of Newcastle has, however, once declined the Order of the Garter.

There was a vacancy after the close of the Crimean war, and as the Duke was the Secretary of State for War when it commenced, and during a considerable part of its progress, Her Majesty paid his Grace the high compliment of offering the Blue Ribbon to him. But a considerable difference of opinion had arisen among the statesmen who composed the Original War Cabinet, and there was, doubtless, some irritation, and considerable wounded feeling; the Duke had retired from office in the hight of the war, and, with a high-mindedness all must admire, His Grace, with every feeling of gratitude for Her Majesty's gracious kindness, declined the proffered honor. It is no wonder, then, that the selection of the Colonial Secretary, on this occasion, was immediate.

DEMONSTRATION OF LIBERTY IN POLAND.—On the 29th ult., the anniversary of the Polish revolution, several persons had ordered a funeral service to be performed in the Carmelite Church of Warsaw. Every thing passed off quietly till the close, when the persons present struck up a hymn in favor of the deliverance of their country and against its oppressors. The officiating clergyman vainly requested the parties to stop, and the organist ceased playing, but one of the persons present took his place and accompanied the singing.

The same persons intended meeting again in the evening, but when they reached the church it was closed. They then illuminated the statue of the saint at the church door, and an immense crowd collected. The same hymn was then repeated, some persons kneeling to sing it. The crowd afterward quietly dispersed, singing as they went, a song of which the burden was "Poland is not yet lost." There was no interference on the part of the police.

EXPENSIVE EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—According to the recent report of the Emigration Committee, the number of persons who have quitted the United Kingdom during the last forty-five years amounts to 4,917,498. The emigration was most considerable in the year 1852, when 368,764 persons left their native land to seek a home elsewhere. The great majority of the emigrants are Irish; and a sum of not less than $50,000,000 has been sent to Ireland from America alone, to assist intending emigrants in accomplishing the voyage to the New World.

ESCAPE OF THE KING OF HOLLAND FROM A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The King of Holland incurred some danger a few days back, while going by special train from Amsterdam to Arnheim. Just on entering the station of the latter place, the engine-driver perceived a carriage standing across the line. Being so near that it was impossible to stop, he had the presence of mind to put on full steam, and dashed the obstacle to shivers, without the slightest shock to his own train. Neither the King nor any of his suite suffered the least injury.

AN UNKNOWN STEAMER AND HER CREW LOST.—Captain Howes arrived at Salem, Mass., from Africa, reports the burning, at night, of an unknown steamer off Bermuda; he made for her, and when near enough, heard the cries of people in the water, but although he exerted himself to the utmost, and lay by all day, he could not save any body or discover the name of the vessel. In the morning the sea was strewn with lemons, oranges and puncheons, apparently of rum.

SERIOUS RESULT OF A COURT-MARTIAL.—Lieutenant Charles H. Ogle, of the First Dragoons, United States Army, having been found guilty of neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, by a court-martial recently held at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., has been sentenced to be suspended from rank and command for six months, and to forfeit his pay proper, and be confined to the limits of his post—Fort Crook, California—for the same period.

A CHRISTMAS REVEL AND TRAGEDY.—A grog-shop fight, in Williamsburg, N. Y., on Christmas-day, ended in the killing of Jos. O'Neil, and the mortal wounding of John Kennedy, both young men under twenty-two years of age. Louis Hersch, a German, aged twenty, was the murderer. The parties were all more or less under the influence of liquor, and Hersch committed the bloody deeds in self-defense, by stabbing with a shoe-knife.

A NOTORIOUS ROWDY ELECTED TO CONGRESS.—Ned McGowan, says an exchange, who narrowly escaped hanging in California, when the Vigilance Committee ruled, has become one of the most respectable and prosperous citizens of Arizona, and has just been elected to Congress.

He need not have reformed to have been elected an M. C. We are not sure that his reformation should not disqualify him for the office.

A NEGRO BOY MARRIED TO A KING'S DAUGHTER.—The New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* says:

In 1857 Andrew Smith, a negro boy, belonging in Wareham, sailed in the ship *Speedwell*, Captain Gibbs, from Fairhaven, on a whaling voyage. When eighteen months out, Smith deserted the ship at Boiobola, one of the Society Islands, and subsequently married a daughter of the King.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Five Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

SANDY HOOK, December 31.—The steamer *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool 19th inst., has arrived off this point. She was detained at Queenstown till the morning of the 21st, to carry the mails destined *via* Galway, there being no steamer from that port, as expected.

The *Kangaroo* has 15,000 pounds specie, thirty-five cabin and 183 steerage passengers.

The steamer *Africa*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 25,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales were to speculators and exporters. The market was active at an advance of ⅛d., closing buoyant. The advices from Manchester are favorable, and the market had advanced.

Breadstuffs had an advancing tendency, all qualities had slightly advanced. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. quote Flour firm at an advance of 6d. Wheat advanced 2c. Corn firm, and advanced 6d.@1s. Beef dull and quiet. Bacon heavy. Lard quiet at 70s. Tallow unchanged. Sugar quiet. Rice steady. Ashes quiet at 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. for pots, and 29s. 6d. for pearls. Resin dull at 5s. 7d@4s. 8d. Spirits Turpentine 32s.

London Market—Breadstuffs firm at an advance of 1@2s. for both Flour and Wheat. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Tea, little inquiry and prices weak and dull, but not quotably unchanged. Tallow 60s. 3d.

Consols for account, ex. div., 93½@93¾.

The Money Market is generally unchanged.

The latest sales of American Stocks were Illinois Central, 27½@28½ dis.; Erie, 24@25; New York Central, 77@78.

The Russian Government had received news of the conclusion and ratification of peace in China.

The Allies had evacuated Pekin, to which city the Emperor was about to return.

European affairs generally unchanged.

The Galway line is temporarily suspended.

The London *Times* says that the President's Message is an evasion of responsibility, and contrasts Buchanan's timid policy with the bold action of Jackson.

The *Globe* characterizes the message as an appeal to the North to make concession to the South.

It is reported that 4,000 weavers are actually starving at Coventry, England.

France—The Archbishop of Lyons has published a haughty pamphlet against the stamp imposition upon postal letters, treating of political matters. He denounces the imposition as humiliating and not to be submitted to.

The Paris Breadstuffs market was improving.

Italy—Francis II calls upon the garrison of Gaeta to defend it to the last. The French fleet would leave soon. The Province of Viterbo contin. insurrectionary. It was reported that the French were preparing to evacuate it. The Bavarian Minister at Vienna had been recalled. The Sardinian Minister at Munich would also be recalled.

Austria—The Hungarian Conference opened at Grow on the 18th, and promptly adopted the electoral law of 1848.

India—Advices from Bombay represent business still flat, owing to the resentment against the income tax. Freights 10s. per ton higher.

The China news had a favorable effect on the London Money Market, which opened with an advance of ⅛ on Consols, but was subsequently lost.

Messrs. Dodge & Graubonata, an American house in the India-rubber trade, had suspended, owing to losses in the absence of remittances from America. Liabilities £40,000.

The London *Times* calls attention to the new article of commerce from America, namely, oil from the Union wells of Western New York.

From Charleston.

What Major Anderson has Done—How Fort Moultrie was Evacuated—Charleston Objects to the West Side Fortifications of the Fort—The Condition of the Fort After Major Anderson's Retreat—The Guns to be Unspiked and Remounted.

CHARLESTON December 31.—The Charleston *Courier*, of Friday, says that Major Anderson has achieved the unenviable distinction of opening civil war between American citizens, by an act of gross breach of faith, and that he has virtually and grossly violated a solemn pledge, given by his Chief and accepted by South Carolina, that he had all possible assurances of South Carolina that his honor, position and duty would be respected until a proper and open declaration of war.

In the details of Major Anderson's movements, the *Courier* says the evacuation of Fort Moultrie commenced after sundown on Wednesday. The men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness with knapsacks packed, but up to the moment of leaving, had no idea of abandoning the fort. They were reviewed on parade, and were then ordered to two schooners, lying in the vicinity, where they embarked, taking with them all the necessary stores, &c. Several trips were made during the night, under cover of which a great part of the provisions and camp furniture were transported.

The greater portion of the labor expended on Fort Moultrie was upon the citadel, or west point of the position. This citadel Major A. had strengthened in every way. Loopholes were cut, and every thing so arranged that, in case a well-concocted attack was made, he could have retired from the outer bastions to the citadel, and afterward blown up the other positions of the fort. For this purpose mines had already been sprung, and trains laid, ready for the application of the match. The barrack rooms, and every other part of the fort that was indefensible, would have gone at a touch.

On the ramparts fronting Fort Sumpter were nine eight-inch Columbiads, mounted on wooden carriages. As soon as the evacuation was complete, these carriages were burned, and the guns thereby dismounted. These guns, as well as those constituting the entire armament, were spiked before the fort was abandoned.

This is the only damage done to the fortification further than the cutting down of the flag-staff and breaking up of ammunition-wagons to form ramparts on the walls of the fort. Other particulars are given.

The confusion could not have been more complete had the late occupants retired in the face of a besieging foe. The entire place was littered with the odds and ends and fragments of war's desolation. The spiked guns, and those dismantled by the burning of the carriages, will soon be in a position to respond to every hostile demonstration against the place.

General Wool on the Union.

TROY, N. Y., December, 31.—The Troy *Daily Times*, this afternoon, contains two letters from General Wool, in favor of the Union; in favor of sustaining Major Anderson in his position at Fort Sumpter, and immediately urging that firm ground be adopted to put down rebellion.

He declares that if Fort Sumpter be surrendered to the Secessionists, in twenty days 200,000 men will be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies.

River News.

PITTSBURG, December 31—M.—River five feet four inches by the pier-mark. Weather clear and cold.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The Cause of Secretary Floyd's Withdrawal. The Understanding Between the President and South Carolina—Gen. Scott Submits a Plan for Blockading Charleston—It is not Received Favorably by the President—Who Voted for Crittenden's Proposition—Members Withdrawing from the Committee of Thirty-Three—New Mexico to be Admitted as a State.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—The ground assigned for Secretary Floyd's resignation was the refusal or delay of the President to consent to an order withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumpter. In the Secretary's opinion this was incumbent on the Administration from the following circumstances, with a desire to avoid civil war and bloodshed: It had been agreed by the Administration that there should be no change in the condition of things in Charleston harbor, and by South Carolina that she would make no attack on the troops or property of the United States.

The movement of Major Anderson was a violation of this solemn agreement, which could not be repaired except by withdrawing the troops, which measure was thus demanded for the honor of the Government. While both branches of Congress are engaged in endeavors to settle the sectional controversy, it was deemed the duty of the Government to maintain relations of peace with the Southern States.

Mr. Floyd, it is said by his friends, soon returns to Virginia to follow out his policy to restrain, to the extent of his power, any act which will lead to bloodshed; and exert himself, if dissolution becomes inevitable, to its reconstruction.

It is not certain that Major Anderson and forces will remain at Fort Sumpter. They will be remanded to Fort Moultrie, provided that satisfactory assurances can be given that they will not be there attacked by the South Carolinians.

There seem to be reasons for the belief that Gen. Scott, several days ago, submitted to the President a plan, in writing, for the blockade of Charleston, re-enforcing strongly all the Southern garrisons, and making other military suggestions. This, however, it is said, was not received with favor.

The Committee of Thirty-three, on Saturday, considered Mr. Nelson's proposition for amendments to the Constitution, being substantially those offered by Senator Crittenden.

On motion of Mr. Corwin, the Committee struck out the words "or hereafter required," so that a division of the line of 36° 30' may be applicable only to territory now held by the United States. The seventeen yeas were composed of the Republicans, with Davis of Maryland, and Stout of Oregon; of nays, ten were all from the slave States, with the exception of Mr. Burch of California. The question on the adoption of the article as amended was negatived.

Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, remarked that the decision thus reached made it clear to his mind that there would be no agreement by the Committee upon the propositions for the adoption of amendments to the existing Constitution, which would be effectual for the settlement of the issue now pending between the two great sections of the country, growing out of the slavery question, and, that in consequence, it was his purpose to take no further part in the deliberations of the Committee, and it was his determination not to vote upon any other propositions pending before it.

He further stated that he did not intend to resign his place on the committee—that it was his intention to remain in a position which would enable him to join in the minority report upon the subjects submitted to the committee, if that should become necessary or appear desirable; thereupon, Mr. Taylor, with Messrs. Winslow, of North Carolina, and Houston, of Alabama, left the Committee-room.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution, declaring it expedient that all New Mexico be admitted, as soon as may be, as a State, on an equal footing with the original States, and the committee cause to be prepared an Enabling Bill for that purpose. Agreed to—12 against 10; one-third of the committee absent or not voting.

The only two from the slave States were Bristow, of Kentucky, and Davis, of Maryland.

These facts are abbreviated from the official proceedings, the injunction of secrecy having been removed.

The President accepted the resignation of Governor Floyd the same day it was tendered.

The Montgomery *Confederation* says the majority in the Alabama Convention, in favor of co-operation, will be from ten to fifteen.

Certain parties in New York have proposed to take the remainder (over $3,000,000) of the five-million loan, but particulars have not yet been received. It was, however, said at the Treasury to-day, that the last-named sum would probably be realized in the course of a week, when the requisitions of the various disbursing offices would be met. The Congressmen are among those whose arrearages have not been settled.

Destructive Fires at Milwaukie.

MILWAUKIE, December 31.—On Saturday night a fire broke out in Lake Michigan Mills, owned by Nichols, Britt & Co. Building and contents, consisting of 500 barrels of flour and 7,000 bushels of wheat, were destroyed. Loss $25,000; insured for $20,000. The flames communicated to the warehouse occupied by Collins and Andre, destroying the building, valued at $15,000; insurance not ascertained.

At two o'clock on Sunday morning another fire broke out in the building, corner of Huron and East Water streets, occupied by city offices. Loss on building, $50,000; fully insured. Geo. Dreyer & Co., saddlery and harness establishment, also consumed. Loss $40,000; insured for $30,000. All the records and valuable documents in the City Clerk's Office were destroyed. We are unable to ascertain the loss to the city, until the safes, which contain $200,000 chattel-mortgages, are taken from the ruins.

EXPLOSION OF GAS IN A MUSEUM.—A terrific explosion of gas occurred at Platt's Music Hall, San Francisco, on the evening of the 28th ult. The gas was turned on and not lighted. On going into the closed room with a light, two men were shockingly burned and wounded, the windows were blown out, and the furniture wrecked.

A POLITICIAN'S JOKE.—Bigler, of Pennsylvania, meeting John Cochrane casually in the hall at Willard's Hotel, said: "What about this Bailey fraud, Cochrane, do you hear any thing in addition?" "Oh," replied Cochrane, "there is nothing in addition, it's all in subtraction."

AN AFRICAN HIGHWAYMAN.—A negro waylaid a workman at Rochester, N. Y., on Friday night, and attacked him with a knife, which, striking a metal button on his coat, alone saved his life. The highwayman decamped.

A CALIFORNIA JULIET.—A beautiful young girl, betrothed to the gallant young fireman, Barrier, recently killed at San Francisco, begged to see his remains before burial; in the death-chamber she swallowed poison, but being observed, her life was saved.

A gentleman met another in the street who was ill of consumption, and accosted him thus: "Ah, my friend, you walk exceedingly slow." "Yes," replied the sick man, "but I am going very fast!"

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