



ALEXANDRIA: SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1861.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, yesterday, considered the report of the Peace Conference, without coming to any conclusion thereon. The House of Representatives passed bills to settle the value of the new silver coin of Austria, and to amend the fugitive slave law.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—In the Convention, yesterday, resolutions were offered that an ordinance should be passed, submitting to the people, whether Virginia should remain in the Union, or secede and join the Southern Confederacy; and another looking to the Union of Virginia, with such States as may agree to the decisions of the Peace Conference. Mr. Baylor concluded his speech, and was followed by Messrs. Turner and Good.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The Senate, on Thursday, passed a bill to legalize proceedings on Sunday, in certain cases. A joint resolution to adjourn on the 12th inst., to the 1st Monday in December, was laid over under the rules. The bill concerning the voluntary enslavement of free negroes, was indefinitely postponed. The bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, was made the order for Wednesday.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF MR. LINCOLN is looked for with much interest, even in the States which are now out of the Union. All are, at least, curious to see and know what he has to say—especially as his wayward speeches, on his journey to Washington, so disappointed the expectations of the most intelligent of his friends, and astonished the whole country at their want of dignity, their incoherence and contradictory character, and their general inaptitude to the times and the occasion.

A private letter from Richmond says that "the result of the action of the Peace Congress gives great satisfaction there; and that the Convention will accept it by a large majority." It is said that several of the countries in the State of Mississippi are suffering for corn, wheat, &c., and that persons have been sent to Illinois, and elsewhere to purchase, or procure, the produce wanted.

OPINIONS IN THE SOUTH.—It is well to note the views and feelings, not only of those, who have been foremost in effecting the Secession of certain of the Southern States, but, also, of those in those States, who were opposed to the movement.

THE AUGUSTA (GEORGIA) SENTINEL is out again in favor of strong Government—something in the form of an Executive Monarchy—upon the principle originally advanced by Alexander Hamilton. The chief of which should be elected for a term of twenty years. The Constitutionalists published in the same place, an issue with its contentment, and after pointing out the elements of danger, disorder, and of possible despotism, with which the idea is fraught, adds:—"There was no want of strength in the Government—nothing imperfect in the instrument which bound us together. But there was corruption, undermining, and weakening the main pillars which supported one part of the edifice: there was fanaticism which was endeavoring to destroy another. Had the head of the Administration, for the time being, possessed the moral courage to do its duty, during all its sectional controversy, the Temple would have been well sustained in all its original strength and beauty."

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY continues its teachings in opposition to the protective policy adopted by the Provisional Government of the Confederate States. In its number of the 26th inst., in an article under the head of "Government and Money," it holds the following language:—"The Confederate States have now an opportunity, never before possessed by any people, to lay the foundation of their Government on the eternal principles of justice and liberty. If they fail, after all the experience the operations of the Government of the United States has afforded, to provide for equal and just taxation, and the rightful appropriation of the taxes to the limited objects of a Confederacy for mutual protection and defence, they will be the scorn of the world. They may, under pressure from without, go on for a few years like the Government of the United States, but their dissolution is certain and inevitable. Difference, contention, collision, dissolution—the same old round will be travelled over again; with this difference, however, following their folly and delinquency, the cause of free government will fall, and fall perhaps forever."

THE COLUMBIA (GA.) ENQUIRER is not entirely satisfied with the appointment of "President" Davis. It says they are objectionable on the score of their exclusive party character. "Every member of the Cabinet, we believe, was a Breckinridge Democrat, and an original Secessionist. The Bell and Douglas men have been entirely excluded from a share in the administration of the new Government."

IT IS STATED THAT THE GERMANS IN THE interior of Texas are preparing to leave the State on account of secession. The most of them will go to Central America, particularly to the placinas of Nicaragua.

THE MONTGOMERY CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY shows that the market overvaluing of the Rhetoric faction of the seceded States, in the distribution of offices under the new Confederacy, has been keenly felt by its distinguished leader.

THERE WERE SEVERAL HEAVY SNOW STORMS IN the West last week, and the roads rendered almost impassable.

ABOUT THE ONLY REALLY SENSIBLE THING THAT Lincoln did, in his whole journey from Springfield to Washington, was his refusal to put himself up for a show in Baltimore, and to allow his partisans there to make fools of themselves and probably create a disturbance. Had he "rushed through," in a "night train," and never looked out of a car window till he reached the Depot in Washington, it would have saved the country the mortification of seeing the stories in the newspapers about his "jokes," and his "wit," and unseemly exhibitions, not at all to his credit as the Chief Magistrate elect.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER "puts the case" directly to those people at the North who want the Union restored, if possible; and no more breaking up. It calls upon them to decide, at once, whether they will admit the reasonable claims of the Border States as to the Territories and the Rights of the States in which slavery exists, or adhere to an abstraction which will cause an irreparable division of the Union, and entail poverty and wretchedness upon thousands who are unable to avert the calamity."

A gentleman writing from Milton, Florida, to a friend in this city, gives the following account of a terrible accident which occurred near that place recently:—"A shocking accident occurred last night at the extensive steam saw mill, belonging to Hon. Jackson Morton, by which one of the operatives was instantly killed. The man was in the act of hanging up a lamp over the saw whilst the mill was in operation, and missing his footing, falling directly upon the saw, and before those who were present could realize his situation, both arms and the head of the helpless victim were severed from his body."

THE STRASBURG EXTENSION scheme, according to the Winchester Republican, is to be pressed vigorously on the State Senate, under the expectation of its friends that it will pass. We hope not. However, we have "exhausted the argument" on the subject heretofore. At the same time, we will refer to our friend of the Winchester Republican, that Alexandria is not quite so small a place as to be worthy of the especial favor of the Legislature, on every account.

MR. JEREMIAH MORRIS'S speech in the Virginia Convention on Thursday, was in favor of immediate secession, in support of which course, he contended with ability, but with dignity and courtesy. Of course, we do not agree with many of his arguments and conclusions.

THE RICHMOND WHIG says that the "adjustment proposed by the Peace Conference, is so fair, just, and complete, that it will meet with the enthusiastic approval of the people of Virginia."

A. M. DANIEL, Esq., is to be the editor of the Richmond Examiner. The Examiner will be of the States Rights Democratic school—and Mr. Daniel was its former editor.

A select committee on the alleged abstraction of books by members of Congress report that they regard the entire charge as groundless, and characterized it as a fine specimen of the many sensations (special) dispatches sent from Washington. They say the remedy for the evil is not with the House, but with the newspaper proprietors, in the more cautious selection of correspondents.

A NEW YORK CONTRACTOR has recently arrived in Havana, taking with him one thousand laborers, to build a railroad, for which he is to receive the route of \$4,000,000, out of which he has to make a profit of \$800,000. There is also an enterprising New York party there after the contract for paving the streets of Havana, for which, it is said, the sum of \$5,000,000 is to be paid.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TRIBUNE, of the 21st ultimo, informs us that the Orderly Sergeant of the garrison at Fort Pickens was arrested at the Navy Yard on the day previous. He was found with a sword, and a pocket full of money. The Mobile Advertiser questions whether the reckless Sergeant can properly be held as a prisoner of war, in the absence of any formal declaration of war.

SOUTH CAROLINA appears to be recruiting briskly from those States west of her which have not yet abandoned the Union. A few days ago we noticed the departure from Pensacola of a considerable number of recruits for the army of the Palmetto State, and the August 10th (Georgia) papers of Sunday announce the arrival there of thirteen more from the West.

MR. TAN BRONCK, the American turfman, has entered Empire, Satellite and Maggiore, to be run on the Tuesday of the 27th inst. He was found, without the protection of a flag, trying to cross the border of Pennsylvania. The Mobile Advertiser questions whether the reckless Sergeant can properly be held as a prisoner of war, in the absence of any formal declaration of war.

MR. G. W. ROBESY, who was a few weeks since commissioned as Sheriff of Charles county, Md., vice Wheeler, whose bond was accidentally filed too late, has withdrawn his claim to the office, and Mr. Sheriff Wheeler, having received his commission from the Governor, is now performing the duties of the office as heretofore.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times." A New York letter in the Philadelphia Ledger, dated Tuesday evening, says:—"The North river wharves, where the Southern steamers have their berths, exhibit extraordinary animation to-day, in the shipment of goods to fill orders for Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, before the new (Montgomery) tariff goes into operation, March 1st. The Blenville, a large steamer from the 1st, is already pretty full, with cargo enough engaged ahead to fill her up. The Monticello, for Savannah, and the Jamestown, for Norfolk, sailed this afternoon, both heavily freighted with all sorts of merchandise, but principally with dry goods and sugar."

TRADE WITH THE SOUTHERN SECEDED STATES has received an impetus in Baltimore for the past week, in view of the tariff imposed on the goods imported into the States of the Southern Confederacy from the United States. The tariff law does not affect goods purchased bona fide on or before the 28th of February, or on shipboard by the 15th of March. The result has been that buyers from the States of the Southern Confederacy have taken advantage of the interval to make large purchases, in order to escape the payment of the duties. Baltimore has received a large share of the trade thus hastily created.

MR. GILMORE, attorney for Pierce & Bacon, bankers, who are innocent holders of Russell, Majors & Waddell's drafts, accepted by Ex-Secretary Floyd, has obtained from Caleb Cushing, late Attorney General, an opinion on the question of the legality of said acceptances. Mr. Cushing holds, on a full discussion of the subject, that the liability of the United States for these acceptances is fixed by authoritative decisions of the Supreme Court in previous cases of the same nature, confirmed by acts of Congress.

THE NEW YORK POST notes the clearance of a ship at that port on Tuesday for Charleston, Georgia, by Capt. J. C. Drayton, S. C. Wayne, Henry C. Bvt. Major, Capt. Quartermaster's Department, Ga.

THE NEW YORK WORLD says:—"It is thought that there is a large body of men in this city who are making preparations to act in concert with the Secessionists, and that they are under the control of a gentleman of high official position. Already the Superintendent of Police has instituted inquiries to find out where these associates are located, in order not to be taken by surprise should it prove true that a small army is quietly drilling in our midst, in order to seize the Federal property in this locality."

A recently dressed young man, named Alexander Radd, was arrested in New Orleans on Thursday, for attempting to rob the contribution box of St. Patrick's Church, of the sum of \$100. He was a member of the Irishmen, who were washing, made a rush at him with cries of vengeance, and he fled up the aisle and took refuge behind the altar, from which sanctuary he was taken by the police, who were called in, and who had much ado to save him.

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TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CORDS OF PINE WOOD are annually brought to the New York market, of which 60,000 cords are used by kindling wood companies. In the transportation of this material about 100 seaboards are employed. Of this enormous amount of pine wood, Virginia furnishes seven-eighths and New Jersey the remainder.

THE CHARLESTON COURIER of Monday states that the cotton market there has been relieved essentially from the embargo which the passage of vessels had for some time imposed, by the opportune arrivals of the last few days.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper reports the arrival at that city of a Japanese merchant, who came to purchase goods to be sold in his own country. This is the first instalment of a traffic that, we trust, will be both extensive and permanent.

A DESPATCH to the Columbia South Carolina announces the safe launch of the Charleston Floating Battery on Monday, and adds that it will be ready for active operations in a few days.

THE TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION between Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington is now unobscured—a fixed fact. The connection was completed on Wednesday, and messages sent and received.

THE REPORT OF THE ARRIVAL OF MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the President of the Southern Confederacy, at Charleston, is not confirmed by the papers of that city. If there, he is in flight.

THE POSTMASTER at Madison, Florida, is using domestic manufactured postage stamps contrary to law, and the department has been furnished with a specimen.

THERE ARE LARGE QUANTITIES OF BOGUS COIN in circulation in Philadelphia. The mint is supposed to be somewhere in the interior of New York State.

THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPLETE AND CORRECT list of all officers of the United States Army who have resigned since the passage of the Ordinance of Secession by the State of South Carolina: Walker, W. H. T., Bvt. Lt. Col., Major 10th Infantry, Georgia; DeWalt, John, Captain 10th Infantry, S. C.; Wayne, Henry C., Bvt. Major, Capt. Quartermaster's Department, Ga.

GIBBS, Wade H., Bvt. 2d Lt., 2d Cavalry, S. C.; Norcross, John H., Capt., 1st Dragoons, S. C.; Forney, John H., 1st Lt., 10th Infantry, N. C.; Stoughton, Edwin H., 1st Lt., 4th Infantry, Va.; Hill, Joshua W., 1st Lt., 4th Dept., Ohio; Cumming, Alfred, Capt., 10th Infantry, Va.; Smith, Wm. B., Capt., 1st Dragoons, S. C.; Boyer, Thomas L., 2d Lt., 2d Dragoons, Ga.; Gardner, Wm. M., Capt., 2d Infantry, Ga.; Cole, Robert G., 1st Lt., 5th Infantry, Va.; Myers, Abraham C., Bvt. Lt. Col., Capt. Quartermaster's Department, S. C.

WILSON, Henry, Col., 7th Infantry, Pa.; Moore, Samuel P., Surgeon, Med. Dept., S. C.; Huse, Caleb, 1st Lt., 1st Artillery, Mass.; Barringer, Saml. W., 2d Lt., 1st Dragoons, S. C.; Cunningham, Geo. A., 2d Lt., 2d Cavalry, S. C.; De Sausure, Wm. D., Capt., 1st Cavalry, S. C.; Stockton, Philip, 1st Lt., 1st Cavalry, N. J.; Randall, Horace, 2d Lt., 1st Dragoons, N. C.; Frazier, Crawford, Capt., 8th Infantry, Tenn.; Jones, Thomas M., 1st Lt., 8th Infantry, Va.

THE RESIGNATION OF SEVERAL OF THE ABOVE OFFICERS had no connection whatever with secession movements in the South. Several others availed themselves of the secession plea to avoid a discharge of duty.

THE VOTES IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

AS A MATTER OF INTEREST, we give the vote by States on the propositions adopted by the Peace Congress: 1st proposition.—Yes—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Tennessee—9. No—Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Virginia—8. Divided—New York and Kansas—2. Not Voting—Indiana.

2d proposition.—Yes—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Vermont—11. No—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont—7. Divided—New York and Kansas—2. Not Voting—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia—10.

3d proposition.—Yes—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia—11. No—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont—7. Divided—New York and Kansas—2. Not Voting—Massachusetts.

A NORTHERN DISSENTIENT ON KENNER, a Senator Chandler and Bingham, of Michigan, telegraphed and afterwards wrote to Governor Blair, of that State, desiring him to send a delegate to the Peace Conference. The Governor it appears has abused the confidence reposed in him by allowing the modest and patriotic correspondence of these gentlemen to be made public. Both letters appear in the Detroit Free Press; both are to the same effect. That of Senator Chandler being the briefest and most pointed of the two, we publish it below: WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE on Thursday, bills were reported to amend the acts concerning district free schools in the county of Jefferson; also, Senate bill extending the corporate limits of the town of Fredericksburg.

A BILL TO LEGALIZE PROCEEDINGS ON SUNDAY in certain cases, was passed. Mr. Smith offered the following joint resolution: Resolved, That the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring therein, will, when it adjourns on Tuesday, the 12th of March next, adjourn to meet on the first Monday in December next.

THE RESOLUTION LAYS OVER UNDER THE RULES. A bill concerning the voluntary enslavement of free negroes was taken up and considered at some length, when, on motion of Mr. Coghill, the subject was indefinitely postponed.

THE BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY notes was taken up and made the order of the day for Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, among the resolutions of enquiry adopted, were the following: Of refunding certain taxes to George Ferrel, of Berkeley county.

OF AUTHORIZING THE BANKS TO ISSUE, during the present financial difficulties, notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

OF PROVIDING AGAINST THE DISCONTINUANCE of motions in behalf of the Commonwealth, to make it unnecessary to continue them from day to day, and putting them on a footing with dockets, with suits at law or equity.

OF AMENDING THE 2d SECTION of an act concerning the Berryville and Charleston turnpike, by releasing the Commonwealth's title to certain lands in Berkeley county to the heirs of Charles D. Stewart.

MR. KAUFMAN presented a petition in regard to the repeal of the militia law in Virginia. House bill "for the relief of the Banks of the Commonwealth," which passed the Senate and was reported back with amendments, came up as the order of the day.

MR. KEEN proposed to amend the first of the sections proposed to be added to the bill by the Senate, by striking out all after the word "capital," in the 7th line, and inserting "of the Banks of the Commonwealth, and any party paid in."

MR. HUNTER proposed to amend by striking out of the same section, all after the word "ratable," in the same section, and insert, "and in proportion to the amount of the notes on each Bank or the branch Bank which may be received by the Treasurer in the payment of the public revenue."

MR. ROBERTSON then moved to strike out the whole of the 5th section and substitute therefor the following: That the 2nd Auditor be and is hereby directed to endorse on all warrants for interest on the public debt due non-residents of the Commonwealth, the words "non-residents," and the checks of the Treasurer issued thereon shall be similarly endorsed and drawn in the usual proportion on the several banks holding the public monies; and all such checks shall be payable and paid by them in specie; provided, however, that such Banks shall be entitled to credit with the Commonwealth, for whatever premium or discount such checks may be subjected to in making such payments in specie during such time as the General Assembly shall see fit to authorize a general suspension of specie payment.

THE SUBSTITUTE was lost—yes 20, noes 80. MR. KEEN moved to disagree with the Senate in their proposed amendment, (the 5th section). The motion to disagree was lost, and the amendment adopted.

MR. KEEN moved to amend the 6th section by substituting therefor the following: That the 9th section of chapter 144 of the Code be and the same is hereby repealed. (Concerning bank liabilities).

THE SUBSTITUTE was lost and the Senate amendment (Sec. 6) was adopted. MR. ANDERSON moved to amend the 7th section by striking out the words "together with what it may have paid for stock of this State and bonds guaranteed by this State." Adopted.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.—The higher branch of the National Legislature—the Senate—was the place of attraction to-day. The crowd of visitors, of both sexes, was very large, and the speech of Senator Crittenden amply repaid them for the heated atmosphere of the Chamber, and the annoyances to which they were exposed. The "old man eloquent," was in fine voice, and the effort was fully equal to the oratorical fame of the Speaker. It was up to John J. Crittenden. The subject was the report of the Committee on the Peace Conference's propositions. It were superfluous to say that he spoke in advocacy of these terms of pacification, and with an ability, order, and enthusiasm worthy of his palmist days.—Senators Hunter and Mason also spoke, and I regret to say, did not contribute their influence to secure the passage of the resolutions. Indeed, their opposition to them was of the most decided character. Mr. Hunter, particularly, took ground a la Seddon and Tyler, saying that the amendments to the Constitution, as proposed, would prove wholly unsatisfactory to the South; that the Constitution as it is, with the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, was far preferable to the suggested alterations now submitted. These gentlemen seemed to please the ultra Republican side of the Chamber. Doubtless the distinguished Virginia Senators are sincere in their denunciations of the action of the Convention, and the report of the Committee, but their speeches were painfully listened to by the crowd in attendance. It is doubtful whether or not a vote will be taken before the adjournment. Perhaps I may be able to telegraph to you the result to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, several bills were passed, but nothing of commanding interest was transpired.

WE HAVE RUMORS about the new Cabinet "to be announced to-morrow." I have nothing to add to my former letters and despatches on this head. Nevertheless, I will write my conviction that the names of Messrs. Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates, Montgomery Blair, Caleb B. Smith, and Gideon Wells will to-morrow, or Monday, be authoritatively announced as members of President Lincoln's Cabinet. It is possible, still, that Mr. Lincoln will insist upon Col. Bell's granting the War Department, and that the patriot of Tennessee may yield to his wishes.

WHILE SENATOR CRITTENDEN was speaking to-day, the galleries were unusually crowded. Senator Mason asked that the galleries be cleared, but Senator Baker expressed the hope that the people would remain, as he wanted them to hear all that would be said. Montgomery Blair was born in Kentucky, is the son of Francis Preston Blair, so long the editor of the Washington Globe. Montgomery was a Judge in Missouri, and Solicitor of the Court of Claims until removed by President Buchanan; since which removal he has been practicing his profession. His lady is the daughter of Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, formerly Secretary of the Treasury.

AMONG THE RUMORS IN CIRCULATION, is one that Senator Seward will throw up the premiership if Gov. Chase should be in the Cabinet. Another is, that Horace Greeley declares that the new administration will be speedily overthrown by an indignant people, if Chase be not taken in the President's Council.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD bill will probably "sleep the sleep of death" or if taken up, will be consigned to the "dumb of the capulets." In haste, HOMO.

OUR RICHMOND LETTER.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER and Hon. James A. Seddon, commissioners to the Peace Conference for Virginia, returned to Richmond on Thursday, and were serenaded that night.

MR. TYLER, responding to a call, made a speech, in which he said his mission had resulted in nothing which could give any hope to the South. The report adopted by the Conference was a miserable rickety affair, which afforded no guarantee of safety or security, and was not worthy of acceptance.

MR. SEDDON next addressed the crowd.—He denounced the Peace report as a delusion and a sham—an insult and an offence to the South. He thought that if the Commissioners had been more strongly backed up by public sentiment at home, Virginia could have got all she wanted.

THERE WERE loud calls for Ex-Gov. Wise, but he did not make his appearance. Lieut. Gov. Montague was called out, and made a strong speech in favor of the Peace Conference.

THE BAND next proceeded to the Spotswood Hotel, where another serenade was given, and speeches were made by Messrs. Shaffer, of Smythe, Morton of Orange, and others.

THE SPEECH OF MR. SHAFLEY was rather a damper on the enthusiasm of the Secessionists. Instead of a secession speech, as was expected, Mr. S. declared that he saw a gleam of light—land ahead, in the action of the Peace Conference; and if upon examination, he found the report of the Peace Conference contained a basis for an honorable adjustment of the existing difficulties, which he thought he would, he owed it to his conscience, his country and his God to vote for its adoption.

PREPARATIONS are on foot for a grand Union demonstration on an early day; speeches may be expected from Hon. George W. Summers, Hon. W. C. Rives, John Janney, President of the Convention, J. McDowell Moore, Tim Rives, G. W. Brent and others. Messrs. Rives and Summers, of the Peace Commission, have arrived, and received a hearty welcome from the conservatives. The Peace Conference are using every conceivable device to induce members of the Convention to go for secession; but the Union feeling is strong, and so far there is a large majority in favor of Conciliation, peace and a maintenance on honorable terms of the glorious Union created by our forefathers.

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THE SPEECH OF MR. SHAFLEY was rather a damper on the enthusiasm of the Secessionists. Instead of a secession speech, as was expected, Mr. S. declared that he saw a gleam of light—land ahead, in the action of the Peace Conference; and if upon examination, he found the report of the Peace Conference contained a basis for an honorable adjustment of the existing difficulties, which he thought he would, he owed it to his conscience, his country and his God to vote for its adoption.

PREPARATIONS are on foot for a grand Union demonstration on an early day; speeches may be expected from Hon. George W. Summers, Hon. W. C. Rives, John Janney, President of the Convention, J. McDowell Moore, Tim Rives, G. W. Brent and others. Messrs. Rives and Summers, of the Peace Commission, have arrived, and received a hearty welcome from the conservatives. The Peace Conference are using every conceivable device to induce members of the Convention to go for secession; but the Union feeling is strong, and so far there is a large majority in favor of Conciliation, peace and a maintenance on honorable terms of the glorious Union created by our forefathers.

SEED.—150 bush. prime C. Seed, for sale by [mb 2] WHEAT & BRO.