

COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, March 2. The transactions on "Change to day" were light. Flour is quiet, but prices remain firm at the following figures, viz: Super \$5.87; Extra \$5.87; @ \$5.87; Family \$5.00 to \$7.50. The receipts of grain were small. Wheat continues in active request. We quote white at 140@141c. for fair to prime quality, and red at 120@130c. for fair to choice quality. There were no offerings of Corn, Rye, or Oats on the market this morning.

Alexandria Cattle Market, March 1. (Reported by J. Richard Smead, Live Stock Agent.) BEEF CATTLE.—Prices ranged from \$8 to \$4.50 gross. SHEEP from \$7 to \$5.50 lbs. net. COWS AND CALVES from \$20 to \$35 @ head. VEAL CALVES from \$5 to \$5 @ head. The market is over-supplied with all kinds of stock, and is very dull.

Georgetown Cattle Market, March 1. (Reported by J. Richard Smead, Live Stock Agent.) BEEF CATTLE.—Offerings amounted to 350 head; 150 head were sold; the remainder disposed of at \$2 to \$4.25 gross. SHEEP from \$2.50 to \$5 gross. HOGS from \$7.50 to \$8 @ 100 lbs. net. COWS AND CALVES from \$15 to \$30 @ head. VEAL CALVES from \$5 to \$5 @ head.

The Markets. BALTIMORE, March 2.—Flour dull and heavy; Howard street and Ohio \$2.25. Wheat steady; red 125@130c. Corn active yellow 57@60c. Provisions dull; mess pork \$17. Coffee firm. Whiskey 5/8c; at 104@105c.

New York, March 2.—Flour is quiet; sales of 4000 bushels. State \$5.10@5.15; Ohio \$5.40@5.50; Southern \$5.30@5.50. Wheat is steady; sales of 20,000 bushels. Milwaukee club 125c; white Western 140c. Corn is steady; sales of 25,000 bushels; mixed 62@67c; new yellow Southern 60@65c. Provisions dull; market is quiet. Live stock—Market heavy. Veal 70c, M's 65c.

Table with columns: 1861, ALMANAC, 1861. Rows include: 4 Monday, 5 Tuesday, 6 Wednesday, 7 Thursday, 8 Friday, 9 Saturday, 10 Sunday. Includes moon's phases and high water.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA—MARCH 2. SAILED. Steamer C. C. Alger, Panton, Philadelphia, by Wm. H. Fowler & Co.

MEMORANDA. Sch. Vashi, Sharp, Haley, sailed from Boston, for this port, last night.

Sch. Silvera Barr, hofence, at Baltimore, 2d inst.

Sch. Maria Barr, hofence, at Baltimore, 2d inst.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF GAS.—I announce myself as a Candidate for the office of SUPERINTENDENT OF GAS. Having served in that capacity for four years, I deem it unnecessary to speak of my qualifications, but can assure my fellow-citizens that my best energies will be given to the discharge of the duties appertaining thereto.

Some few years ago, I attended a Camp meeting, held in a neighboring State. Upon the first beautiful Sabbath morning, the singing commenced in unbroken splendor; the tall trees of the forest waving to and fro, at the bidding of the wind; the trumpet sounded for preaching. After the preliminary exercises were over, a minister, clothed in the most magnificent attire, ascended the pulpit. Varying the expression of the preacher somewhat, he exclaimed, "Can't I win back my Friends? Can't I win back my Friends?"

CHARLES S. PRICE.

A CARD.—Notwithstanding the decision of the officers of the Union Conservative Association, facts and figures cannot make the nomination; therefore, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Assessor for the city, and respectfully solicit the votes of my fellow-citizens.

WM. B. PRICE, Chairman.

R. L. Wood, Secretary.

At a meeting of the FAIRFAX CAVALRY COMPANY, held Saturday morning, at Capt. Taylor's, the following nominations were made, and unanimously acquiesced in: Captain, Frederick R. Windsor, First, Samuel R. Johnson, Second; and R. R. Fowle, Third Lieutenants, Napoleon Serratt, Ferguson, and J. M. Benton, Quartermaster. The Lieutenants were appointed a committee to announce his election to Col. Kemper.

SAM'L. NEVETT, Chairman.

J. L. Mason, Secretary.

We are authorized to announce David L. Smead as a candidate for re-election to the office of Corporation Attorney.

NOTICE.—The members of the Cavalry Company are requested to meet at Capt. Smead's, on Saturday, the 10th of March, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Full attendance is requested, as important business will be brought before the Company.

WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. James Ripley, has recently been put in complete order, having had a new hull, and her former accommodations a spacious saloon and fourteen comfortable state-rooms, with entire new bedding and other furniture, and will call at Georgetown next leave for Baltimore EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at six o'clock, and at Alexandria at seven o'clock, and at Georgetown every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at six o'clock, and at Alexandria at seven o'clock, calling at all the usual stopping places, going and returning, and will receive passengers and freight.

CHAS. WORTHINGTON, Baltimore.

WHEAT & BROTHER, Alexandria.

FOR BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.

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THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

(REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.)

In Senate, Saturday March 2. Before the hour for the opening of the Senate arrived, a large crowd was assembled in the galleries.

Mr. Pearce reported from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. King presented a large number of petitions, mostly against making any compromise.

Messrs. Sumner, Wilkinson and Cameron presented petitions of a similar character.

A communication from the President was received transmitting papers in relation to the extradition case of the fugitive Anderson, which were ordered to be printed.

A number of reports from the Committee on Printing were adopted.

The report in favor of printing Simpson's survey of a wagon road was laid over.

A number of private bills were passed.

Mr. Sumner made a motion to correct the journal where it was said: "Resolutions from the House (Mr. Corwin's) were read a first and second time by unanimous consent."

He contended that the resolutions were not read a second time, as he himself objected and others near him.

Mr. Douglas claimed that they were read twice, and that the resolutions were made a special order. A discussion on this point ensued and continued some time.

Mr. Foot presented the credentials of Jacob Collamer, re-elected Senator from Vermont.

The Senate agreed by a large majority to correct the journal so as to strike out "second time."

Mr. Douglas moved that the resolutions have now their second reading, which was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 5.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the Senate took up the special order, being the report of the select committee of five upon the propositions of the Peace Conference.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, addressed the Senate for several hours. He did not believe these propositions of the Peace Conference would satisfy the people of the South. He alluded to the word "traitor" which had been so much used in the chamber, and said if it were applied to him he would resent it as became a freeman. He replied to the remarks of Mr. Johnson, of Texas, alluded to the scenes which he had seen upon the fields of Mexico, when Jeff. Davis, wounded and bleeding, still kept his place at the head of his troops. Who called such men traitors, spoke falsely. He advocated the equality of the States.

Pending his remarks, Mr. Pearce, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the civil appropriation bill, reported the amendments proposed by the committee.

Pending, also, the remarks of Mr. Lane, Mr. Rice, of Mich., moved a committee of conference upon the Fort Union and Santa Fe road bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. Latham, also, took the opportunity to move that the Vice President be authorized to fill all vacancies in the Committee of Enrolled Bills.

Mr. Lane resumed and said that the Republican party had determined that no slave State should come into the Union, and that no slave State should go out. They wanted those States to put slavery in the course of ultimate extinction. They wanted to keep those States to foot the bills, to pay the debts and to rule over.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., said he would make short work in his reply to the Senator from Oregon. That Senator had chosen to resort to argument by personal allusion, unbecoming the debate and he would respond as became the occasion. That Senator had desired to know what he meant by "Traitor." He would tell him. Treason against the United States consisted in levying war against the United States, adhering to its enemies giving them aid and comfort. Show him the men who had seized the forts, stolen the property, fired on the flag and denied the mint of the United States, or those men who had sent despatches giving aid and comfort to such men, and he would lay his hand on his sword. (Voice of applause.) The chair gave notice that if the noise was repeated the galleries would be cleared.

A few minutes afterwards a sharp report of Mr. Johnson drew forth a renewal of the applause.

The chair ordered the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. Douglas and several republican Senators appealed to the Chair to withdraw the order, as most of the persons in the galleries were new-comers.

The Chair declined.

Mr. Douglas moved to suspend the order.

Mr. Bayard called for the yeas and nays upon the motion.

A considerable discussion ensued as to the parliamentary law upon the subject, which ended in the withdrawal of the order of the Presiding Officer.

Mr. Johnson, resuming, said that when he found such a traitor, he would follow the example set by Jefferson when he caused the arrest of Aaron Burr, in 1807, and if such a traitor was arrested, by the Eternal, he would execute him. He was especially severe and personal upon Mr. Lane.

At the close of Mr. Johnson's speech, a slight clapping in the ladies gallery opened a furious demonstration of applause—rapping, yelling, hurrahs mingled with various indecorous and noisy remarks. The chair, in the usual manner, ordered the galleries to be cleared, and again ordered the galleries to be cleared.

The galleries, ladies' and gentlemen's were immediately ordered to be cleared.

Pending the subject, Mr. Kennedy made a report from the committee of conference, recommending that the Senate recede from sundry amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. Pugh made a like report from the Committee on the Patent bill, which was likewise agreed to.

Mr. Crittenden moved that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock.

Mr. Fessenden hoped that the Senate would go on and finish its business.

Mr. Lane agreed with Mr. Fessenden, and hoped that Mr. Crittenden's motion would not be agreed to.

The motion was lost—yeas 15, nays 21.

Mr. Bigler moved that the Senate take up and concur with House resolution respecting the 26th rule, which prevents practitioners to bills, &c., from being taken during the last three days of the session.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(CORWIN) resolutions, amending the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Mason thought that Congress should give precedence to the resolutions of the Peace Conference, out of respect for the States which were represented in that Congress. For himself, respect for his own State, which had called the Convention, would compel him to give precedence to the Conference propositions.

Mr. Douglas was glad to see the Senator from Virginia, so well advanced towards the Peace Conference propositions.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Mason and Crittenden, and the motion of Mr. Douglas agreed to—yeas 25; nays 11—Pending which.

Mr. Wigfall moved that the ladies' gallery be reopened.

Mr. King hoped that the motion would be so extended as to include the other side.

Mr. Kennedy would never agree to open the doors of the men's gallery. The conduct had been the most outrageous insult ever offered to a deliberative body in America. It was not an assemblage of deprecating spectators, but a market House mob. Hoots and cheers had for the first time interrupted the proceedings of the American Senate. It might not be long before taunts and jeers would be succeeded by rotten eggs launched at the heads of Senators.

The motion of Mr. Wigfall was agreed to, and the ladies' gallery reopened.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, moved to amend the phraseology of the House amendment to the Constitution. The present Constitution, was good English, and he hoped that if that amendment was added to the Constitution it would be added in intelligible language.

After discussion, the vote was taken upon the amendment of Mr. Pugh, with the following result—yeas 19, nays 19.

The Vice President decided the question in the affirmative.

The amended proposition was then discussed by Messrs. Pugh, Crittenden, Johnson of Ark., and Baker. Pending the debate.

Mr. King moved that the gentlemen's galleries be reopened, which was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 14. So the doors were reopened.

Mr. Fitch moved that the Senate adjourn, which motion was lost—yeas 10, nays 31.

The debate was continued at length, by Messrs. Wilkinson, Donnell, Douglas, and Chandler.

Mr. Powell responded to the speech of the latter Senator, commenting upon his declaration that blood was needed to cement the Constitution.

Mr. Chandler defended his position, and quoted a letter written at Paris in 1787, by Thomas Jefferson, using the same words.

Mr. Wigfall thought that the peace offering of Mr. Chandler was rather unbecoming. He commented upon the policy of coercion at considerable length.

Mr. Crittenden took the floor, but yielded to a motion for a recess.

And at 12 o'clock, the senate took a recess, until Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

House of Representatives. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Hon. H. Ford, resigning his office as Printer of the Virginia Republicans. There were about fifty persons present. Fairfax county was represented by Messrs. Munson, Dr. Groat, and John Reed; Alexandria by John B. Brown and French Kipp; Stafford, by George W. Wynn and four others.

The order of the day being read, the House adjourned until the next day, to which the President elect, to whom they were introduced.

The city is crowded with strangers, principally from the Northern and Western States. It is believed that even in these degenerated times, when it was thought that patriotism was extinct, there are some men who are willing and even anxious to serve their country—for a consideration.

The Cabinet remains in statu quo, though the most heroic efforts are making to induce Mr. Lincoln to cease from the State, the name of Gov. Chase. Montgomery Blair will resign the office of Secretary of War, and Giles W. Wells be ordered to the discharge of the duties of the Navy Department.

Gen. Hamilton, Representative from Texas remains true to the stars and stripes. In speaking of Capt. Benj. McCulloch, he remarked that the pages of history revealed cases of men who had risen by the sword, perishing by the same instrument.

The appropriation bills have all been perfected and are in the hands of President Buchanan.

There were eleven resignations of clerks in the Treasury Department, from seceding States yesterday, to take effect on the 1st of March. Secretary Deane accepted the resignation, to take effect immediately, and supplied their places with his Democratic friends.

It is said that Col. Bell will accept a seat in the Cabinet, if invited.

Gov. Hicks is not, as was supposed, a friend to placing H. Winter Davis in the Cabinet. He declared to Lincoln that such a nomination would be suicidal.

It is said that a Cabinet seat has been offered R. E. Scott by telegraph.

The inaugural Address has not been yet written. It is supposed that it will be conservative.

HOMO.

A CARD. WE WOULD respectfully announce to our customers, and the public generally, that after Saturday, the 24th of March, we shall have no more of our old stock, and the time advertised for our going having expired, but as a large number of our old customers have always argued that we should offer some inducement to the cash purchaser, which we do, by allowing the same to cash buyers, we have determined after the above date to make a general thing with all, and make a donation of five per cent. on all sales, large and small, which are paid for at the time, and on a small quantity, a number of prompt cash customers who have been dealing with us for years, and it will give us pleasure to serve them as heretofore. But we have made the above proposition, believing that it would be to the advantage of both parties, and we shall be able to realize more ready money to make our purchases with, and that we shall be able to make up in part by buying many of our goods for cash than we shall lose by the deduction of five per cent.

Our GOODS as heretofore will be found marked in plain figures at the lowest market rates, and no abatement will be made except the discount for cash named above. Wm. SHUSTER & CO. Washington, Md. 1-11

INFORMATION WANTED.—JOHN CRAIG, of County, Arrango, Penn. Hill (Harrisburg), who has been in this country for six years past. When last heard from, about twelve months since, he was in Waterbury, Connecticut, since which time I have no tidings of him. Any information of his whereabouts, or of his sister, living in Alexandria, Virginia, will be thankfully received. He is now about 27 years of age. Feb 27—6077. MARY CRAIG, Arr.

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES. HILLS, N. O., and Cuba Sugar. 10 lbs. Trinidad Molasses. 10 lbs. N. O. Molasses, for sale by WHEAT & BROS.

FRESH GREEN SEEDS. I HAVE received from Comstock Ferre & Co. my supply of GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh and genuine. For sale by J. R. PIERPOINT, No. 172, King st.

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS, for the cure of all kinds of Headache, just received and for sale by J. R. PIERPOINT, No. 172, King st.

WANTED.—A good work MARE, one suitable for heavy farm work, and one that will work in any harness. Address Box 368, Alexandria Post Office, stating price. Feb 27—6077. DAVY & HARMON.

POSTSCRIPT.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, March 2.—Mr. Goode, of Mecklenburg this morning concluded his speech commenced yesterday. He criticised the Peace Conference proposition very sharply.

Mr. Goode, of Bedford, introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The powers delegated by Virginia to the Federal Government have been perverted to her injury and oppression, and

Whereas, The moderate and reasonable demand known as the Crittenden Propositions, with the essential modification, presented by the General Assembly as a final effort to restore the integrity of the Union, have been rejected by the Northern Confederates, therefore

Resolved, &c., That every consideration of duty, interest, honor, and patriotism, requires that an ordinance be adopted by the Convention and submitted to the people, by which Virginia will resume all the powers delegated to the Federal Government and declare her connection with that Government dissolved.

The resolution was referred.

Mr. Fisher presented anti-coercion resolutions embodying and suggesting that the General Government should early negotiate with the Confederate States for the transfer of Forts Sumner and Pickens to said confederacy, and for an equitable division of the public property and burdens. This was also referred.

There is no present prospect of any agreement to a report by the Committee on Federal relations.

Important from Richmond. SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GAZETTE.

RICHMOND, March 2.—In the Convention, today, Mr. Goode introduced resolutions looking to the adoption of an Ordinance of Secession, to be submitted to the people, which with other resolutions, opposing coercion, &c., were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

It is confidently believed here by those who have an opportunity of knowing that the proposition of the Peace Conference, if not adopted by Congress will be accepted by the Convention which will submit them to the other States in the Union for their concurrence. The Convention will then take a recess to await the action of the other States.

Judge Hopkins of Washington county died on Friday night. His remains left here this morning on the Central train, on their way to the late home of the deceased.

Missouri State Convention. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The State Convention at Jefferson City at 11 o'clock this morning, was called Hamilton H. Gamble, of St. Louis, was elected temporary chairman.

The action of the adjournment of the Peace Conference, and the passage of Mr. Corwin's propositions, produced a pleasant effect upon the members. Ex-Governor Sterling Price will probably be the permanent President.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The Convention met at Jefferson City, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Judge Gamble in the chair.

The report of the Committee on rules and officers was adopted unanimously. The report included a resolution requiring the officers and delegates of the Convention to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Missouri.

A motion to go into a secret session was almost unanimously defeated. A long and quite a warm discussion ensued on a motion to reconsider the vote on adopting the rule to take the oath of fidelity after which the convention adjourned to meet in this city on Monday next.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—The State Convention has been organized permanently, by the election of Sterling Price, President. The members qualified by taking an oath to support the Federal and State Constitutions in accordance with a resolution previously adopted.

The communication of the Georgia Commissioner was laid on the table.

North Carolina Election. RICHMOND, March 2.—The following returns from North Carolina have been received: Wayne county for Convention, 1,008 majority; Secession delegates elected; Nash county elects Secessionists by 919 majority; and Giles 108 majority for a Convention; Wake county elects Unionists, and gives 160 majority for Convention; [all official] Warren county elects Secessionists and goes largely for Convention; Pearson county elects Unionists and gives a large majority for Convention; Northampton elects one Unionist and one Secessionist; also votes in favor of Convention.

RALEIGH, March 2.—The mails and telegraph reports returns from thirty-seven counties, of which 21 are for Compromise; 12 for Secession, and 3 divided. It is probable the State has gone against holding a Convention by a small majority. Many Union counties give majorities for a Convention.

WILKINSON, March 2.—About twenty counties heard from, which give large Secession and Convention majorities. The middle counties are largely Union, and against a Convention.

There is much doubt about the result in the State, which now depends on the returns from the eastern and western extremes.

Later from California by Pony Express. FORT KEARNEY, March 1.—The pony express passed here at half past three o'clock A. M., being several hours ahead of time by the time schedule.

Lady Franklin sailed yesterday for British Columbia.

The pony express, with Atlantic telegraphic dates via Fort Kearney to 24 February, arrived at Carson Valley yesterday, whence the news of the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill by the Senate was immediately telegraphed to San Francisco. The intelligence is joyfully received, as it is also the most favorable prospect of an early settlement, by compromise, of the division question.

A telegraphic dispatch from Los Angeles, last evening, announces the arrival of the incoming overland mail stage, two days behind time, without any mail, the letter bag having been left at Tucson, Western Arizona, on account of Indian troubles on the route.

Troops from Fort Buchanan are reported to have proceeded to the Apache country, with a prospect of protecting the mail route; so that the next stage may be expected in due time with all the delayed mail matter.

Failures and Suspensions. BOYTON, March 1.—The list of business changes in the United States for the past week gives eight failures and suspensions in New-York, 7 in Boston, 2 in Philadelphia, 2 in Baltimore, 2 in Cincinnati, 18 in other places—a total of 37 for the week.

Arrival of Gen. Cass at Detroit. DETROIT, March 1.—General Cass arrived here this evening, and was received by a large concourse of friends and neighbors, who welcomed him to his old home in a hearty and gratifying manner.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BAYON ROTON, March 1.—The Senate passed a bill yesterday appropriating half a million dollars for the defence of the State from foreign invasion.

The private dispatches from Washington in the Pleiades, stating that no attempt would be made by the Lincoln administration to collect the revenue or take the forts, are not believed.

A communication was received in the House from A. H. Osborn, of Brooklyn, in behalf of many citizens, asking the extension of invitation from Louisiana to New Jersey and the southern district of New York to unite with the southern Confederacy. It was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The resolution of Mr. Lindsay to invite southern Indiana and Illinois to secede and join the Southern Confederacy requires that their constitutions be pro-slavery.

From Denver City. FORT KEARNEY, March 1.—The western stage with U. S. mail, Kinley's express and seven passengers, passed here this afternoon.

DENVER CITY, Feb. 25.—The weather is very fine, and there is a great deal of building going on in this city, more than any time before.

The Plate Cannon mines, 22 miles south-west of this city, are causing considerable stir. Many miners are leaving for the South Arkansas and Platte in and beyond the South Pack.

Later and Important from Texas. NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Advices from Texas say Captain Hill has refused the demand of the Texas Commissioners for the surrender of Fort Brown at Brownsville or the public property under his command. Captain Hill had sent to Ringgold Barracks for reinforcements to retake the property of the Government on Brazos island. A collision was considered imminent.

Returns from several counties show an almost unanimous vote for the secession ordinance.

Boiler Explosion. NEW-HAVEN, March 1.—Today at 12 o'clock, a boiler in the gun factory of the Whitney Arms Company, at Whiteville, about three miles from here, exploded, blowing out the east end of the building, demolishing the machinery and arms of various kinds, and making complete wreck of the premises.

About thirty persons were at work in the vicinity of the boiler at the time, many of whom were buried in the ruins. The engineer, was seriously injured.

Congress of the Confederate States. MONTGOMERY, March 2.—The Congress today admitted the delegates from Texas to the full privileges of the other members.