

private character and patriotism and their wish that his Union-saving resolutions might be adopted. "The Senator feelingly and hopefully responded"—no doubt of it.

The daily overland mail proposition passed the House on the 29th, by a vote of 101 against 64. Bids are to be received till April 1st, and the service to commence July 1st. The cost is limited to \$800,000.

The dispatch from Galveston, Texas, of the 29th, intimates that the Governor was in favor of delaying secession but the majority of the legislature were opposed thereto. A resolution delaying secession, was twice tabled. The military commission were preparing a bill to put the State in a complete defensive position.

Rumours were in circulation that a body of men were moving on San Antonio to take the arsenal. Gen. Twiggs had called in the troops to defend it. The Knights of the Golden Circle had offered him their services. It had been reported that General Twiggs had resigned. The General in denying this, had informed the President that he would not use his sword against his countrymen. He says that when a proper demand is made by Texas he will hand over the arsenal to her authorities.

The Louisiana Convention assembled at New Orleans on the 30th. The Georgia commissioner was introduced and delivered an address. A delegate from the State at large and delegates to the Montgomery Convention were elected.

The Governor of Tennessee recommended commissioners to be sent to the Montgomery Convention, but the Legislature instructed the commissioners to go to Washington.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the theatre at Wilmington, N. C., on the 29th. Gentlemen formerly opposed to the movement took strong position with the South. The dispatch adds—"we are a unit with the South."

A special dispatch from Washington, of the 29th, says: "The Senate devoted all its session to-day to the consideration of the Pacific Railroad Bill, but did not pass it at last. The bill was so amended as to materially retard its passage in the House. Instead of about thirty corporations as originally provided, one hundred and sixteen have been substituted, representing all the States, yet remaining in the Union. The southern route was retained in the bill, though the secession of south-western States was argued at some length as an argument against such retention.

Hockaday & Liggett have presented another relief bill to the Senate, for losses which they claim to have sustained as Utah mail contractors.

Mr. Breckenridge and other Democrats are reported to have expressed the belief that some adjustment will be made between the North and South.

Corwin's propositions were expected to get a majority in the House.

Mr. Buchanan is said to have originated the new paper "Confederation" which appeared on the 30th January. The Confederation is started "for the express purpose of sustaining the President." It has a task!

The Dunn and Rust difficulty had hardly got settled before one Jones, (late Secretary of the Douglas committee) and a Tennessean had got into a fist-cuff arrangement, which was to terminate with pistols. The Tennessean had charged the Little Giant's man with being an Abolitionist, whereupon they struck out from the shoulder, had a rough and tumble, a general good time all round, and a challenge to powder and lead.

Mr. Bigler presented to the Senate, on the 30th, the petition of the 50,000 working men of Philadelphia, and in doing so expressed his willingness to yield anything reasonable to the South. Mr. Cameron said that he also had a petition from working men of Philadelphia; but it differed greatly in sentiment from that presented by Mr. B. He was willing to do anything to bring peace and safety to the country; but he first wanted to know if what he did would be received; if it would bring back the leaders of rebellion in the South, for he considered it rebellion. Mr. Mason of Virginia took up the gauntlet and said the South asked no concession; the Constitution had been violated, and the rights of the South disregarded. The South only asked that the Constitution be carried out. She would be humiliated if she asked any more and the North would be humiliated if she granted anything else.

Mr. Trumbull presented the petition of citizens of Chicago against any concessions while the South was in rebellion against the Constitution and laws. The Senator added a petition of the Methodist Conference of Illinois, asking that if a compromise was made there be provision made for the safety of citizens in the States, and that no man be proscribed for the sake of religion. Mr. T. administered a scathing rebuke to Government; said, "let Government put itself in a position to be respected, and it would have respect and obedience."

A petition from Connecticut fishermen for protection on the Florida coast was presented.

The bill to create the Territory of Jefferson was considered and amended, changing the name to Idaho.

On the 30th, the Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Cobb, stating that he felt it his duty, as Alabama had seceded, to decline any further participation in the business before Congress. His letter concluded with imploring friends to do something to re-unite the States.

A message was received from the President announcing his signature to the Kansas Bill.

The report of the committee of 33 was discussed, but no conclusion arrived at.

Private rumors point to Alex. H. Stephens as the provisional president of the Southern confederacy, to conciliate conservators.

It is rumored that there is a serious disagreement between Gen. Scott and President Buchanan, touching recent movements at Fort Monroe. The President is said to have expressed much annoyance at turning the guns of the fortress inland.

The commander of the Brooklyn is ordered to lay off Fort Pickens after landing supplies, and if he sees an attempt to attack the fortress to land his artillery-men and bring the ship's guns to bear on the fortress.

Intense anxiety exists at the White House to hear from Pensacola as a collision is greatly apprehended.

The select committee appointed by Congress had examined John Forney, clerk in the interior court at Baltimore, touching secret organizations in Maryland, for the seizure of the capitol. He denied all knowledge but asserted that if military companies from the North attempted to pass through Maryland to Washington, to attend the inauguration of Lincoln, they would be opposed.

Private advices from the South indicated that there would be a fight in less than thirty hours—but this was considered doubtful.

Capt. Meigs commanding the Fort at Tortugas, informed the Government that he was sufficiently reinforced to repel any attack.

Col. Judge, commissioner from Alabama had arrived at Washington, with power to negotiate for the federal property, situated in that State, including arsenals, forts, etc.

The grand jury found three cases against Bailey for larceny, one joint indictment against Bailey and Russell. Three indictments against Russell for receiving stolen bonds, and one joint indictment against Bailey, Russell & Floyd, for conspiracy to defraud the Government.

The St. Louis dispatch of the 1st of February, gives a lengthy report of a speech of Senator Seward, which the operator has the honesty to acknowledge as being "very imperfect and confused." Mr. Seward presented a monster petition from New York, signed by 38,000 citizens, and 1,200 feet long, praying for the adoption of something like the Crittenden resolutions. The Senator delivered himself of the burden of his soul, which, if judged by the dispatch, must have been a little every way and considerably nowhere. He said that he had been asked to support the petition, but he had not yet seen any manifestation on the part of the people of the country, or their representatives, which would justify him in saying that the seceding States, or those who sympathize with them, have made any propositions which citizens of the adhering States could accept or that this or any other of the various propositions from citizens of adhering States, or those desiring to adhere to the Union, would be acceptable and satisfactory to the other party. The Senator then went on to say that he could only answer the committee that had borne the petition to him, that he was pleased to see the fraternal spirit they manifested, and would say so to the Senate and the public, and he wanted them, on returning home, to be ready for the duties of the hour and to manifest their devotion to the

Union by speaking for it, voting for it, giving their purses to it if called upon, and finally to be ready to fight for it; remembering, however, that speaking went before voting, voting before money, and money before battle, which he concluded to be hazardous, dangerous and the most painful measure, therefore should be the last. He sincerely believed that they would pass through the present trial and all would be settled peacefully for the Union.—The greater portion of the dispatch becomes beautifully obscure, and the Senator twaddles about saving the Union, and everybody that stood in the way of that great consummation, was to be swept away like moths on a summer's eve, by a whirlwind of popular indignation.

Mr. Mason followed Mr. Seward, and said "After all else, the recommendation of the Senator is battle. Blood, then, is to save the Union. The Union is broken, there is no Union in this country."

Mr. Seward replied that he was not surprised at the language of the Senator from Virginia, who looked at a dismembered country; but for himself he saw returning reason, judgment and harmony in the Union. He had contemplated fighting, because he knew treason north and south might arm against the Union.

Mr. Mason wanted to place before the American people the fact that the Senator proposed war as a remedy. He had presented the argument of a tyrant-force, compulsion as the only resort. He had taken no notice of communities claiming to have resumed sovereignty, and were now completely out of the Union. He wanted Virginia not to be hoodwinked by the cry of peace when there was no peace. He trusted to the good sense of the people north and south, to repudiate the counsels of the Senator.

Mr. Seward professed great amazement at the turn the Senator from Virginia had given to his speech. What he had intended to be pacific and fraternal, had been turned into a declaration of war. The Senator concluded his speech with a review of the means he proposed for peace, and should all fail, then were they to "stand by the flag, and if we must fall to be wrapped in its folds."

Mr. Mason said that he was speaking for Virginia, and she should never remain in the confederacy unless guarantees were effectually made for the preservation of her rights.

Mr. Douglas was for peace and the maintenance of the Union, but failed to see anything in the action of the Senator from Virginia, to encourage the idea. Douglas then professed to be greatly pained at the reception of the speeches of Seward and Cameron. He said there seemed to be concert between extremists on both sides, that moderation should not prevail.

The debate was continued by Johnson, Hale, Wigfall and Douglas, the latter concluding with the hope that the Union would be preserved.

The House had up for consideration the deficiency appropriation bill and the report of the committee of 33, which occupied the day, and a night session was called to afford the members the opportunity to relieve themselves of speeches.

Special dispatches to New York, on the 31st of January, state that Col. Hayne of South Carolina had that day presented to the President the ultimatum regarding the occupation of Fort Sumpter. The President acknowledged the receipt of the communication, but made no reply.

The recent development of the Springfield Journal, on the opposition of Mr. Lincoln to any compromise measures, had been regarded as unofficial, as it had been stated by authority that the President elect would say nothing till after his inauguration.

The Pacific Railroad bill was reported likely to fail in the House in consequence of Senate amendments.

The Maryland Legislature had united on an address to the people condemning the course of Gov. Hicks, and urged the calling of a Convention without reference to His Excellency.

The duel between Jones, the Douglas secretary, and Wilson, the Tennessean, resulted in the wounding of the latter.

The Legislature of Indiana were unanimous in authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners to the Washington Convention. Rhode Island and Ohio had also appointed their commissioners to the same Convention.

In the Louisiana Convention, on the 31st, a resolution was introduced in regard to the ex-

pediency of sending re-inforcements to assist in taking Fort Pickens: tabled, subject to call. A resolution was passed to have the ordinance of secession, as signed, engraved and lithographed.

The United States brig, Dolphin, was receiving armament at the Norfolk Navy yard. A rumor had been in circulation that a scheme was laid to blow up Fort Norfolk, but it was considered without foundation. The Garrison at Fort Monroe was 300 strong and 200 more from Governor's Island would re-inforce it in a few days.

Mr. Teneyck, Senator from New Jersey, presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of that State recommending the Crittenden resolutions, advising the holding of a Convention of the State, etc.

The New York Times' Washington correspondence of the 31st says that the first movement of the Washington commissioners in Convention on the 4th, would be the proposition of Virginia for the withdrawal of the federal troops from the capitol of the States, guaranteeing that there shall be no hostile demonstrations effecting the peace of the capitol.

Col. Hayne was to send in a written communication to the President proposing, in the name of South Carolina to pay full value for all federal property within her jurisdiction, if the President would cause Fort Sumpter to be evacuated and the troops withdrawn. The Colonel had no hope that the proposition would be accepted and would stay but a short time for a reply.

The Tribune's correspondent asserts positively that dispatches were sent to Alabama that Fort Pickens must be stormed, as the only way to precipitate Virginia into secession.

The grand jury in the court of sessions had presented Mayor Wood's recent municipal message as a seditious document calculated to pander to the worst class of our population.

New York and Pennsylvania had appointed Commissioners to the Washington Convention.

Senator Clingman was re-elected to Congress, and a resolution was under consideration by the Legislature, declaring that in case the sectional difficulties were not settled, North Carolina will go with the South.

#### Correspondence.

We have before us a very interesting communication from Elder Wm. H. Miles, of New York, dated Jan. 13th, to a friend in this city, which in other times we would have been pleased to publish entire, but the Pony outstrips ordinary news. He says:

"The present prospect is that Elder Orson Pratt will clear out almost all the saints from New York, as I understand the counsel will be for all to gather up to Florence in the spring.

"The aspect of national affairs is appalling, and the stoutest hearts give way to fear.—Ruin by civil war stares this whole nation in the face. Confidence in everything is completely destroyed.

"Many strangers are now attending meetings, and some few have been baptized; the people manifest the most intense interest in Mormonism, as the Revelation of Joseph the Prophet is rehearsed in their hearing, and the pride of the nation is being humbled as he foretold. God's government upon the earth is beginning to attract attention. So let it be till the kingdom of our God is exalted to reign over the whole earth."

#### Arrival of the Eastern Mail.

After a delay of nearly four weeks, the eastern mail arrived in this city about eight o'clock on Monday night, but was not ready for delivery till yesterday morning. Dates from New York to the 19th, and from the frontier to the 26th of January came to hand. The principal items of news have previously been received by "pony;" but there are some interesting matters and things which if we had had space, would have appeared in this number. They may be expected in our next. Private letters from Washington and various parts of the country represent things in the States, as being in a most deplorable condition, more so than inferred from the telegraphic dispatches.

#### More about the Weather.

On Sunday night last, there was a fall of about two inches of snow. Since Monday morning, it has been thawing slowly, and the streets are becoming quite muddy.