

tinguished citizen of that State, would not receive him in an official capacity; nor would he enter into discussion of the subject of his mission, to treat for the surrender of the arsenals and other property in that State.

The Peace Congress had various plans submitted for consideration, but the general impression was that the border State resolutions had met with the most favor, and that some such plan would be adopted, including the division of the Territory by the line of 36, north of which slavery would be prohibited; south of it to be determined by the people without Congressional or other legislative interference.

The muskets seized by the New York police on the steamer "Monticello," had been delivered up to the agent of Georgia, and on being telegraphed to that effect, the Governor released the vessels referred to in a former part of this summary.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 9th, states that the arsenal, containing 700 stand of arms and a large amount of ammunition, and 40 cannons, including Capt. Bragg's Buena Vista battery, was surrendered to the State authorities the day before, and was then garrisoned by 100 volunteers.

The Louisiana committee on postal affairs, had reported that they would recognize the government at Washington for the present business, until a southern Congress hereafter called, shall form postal arrangements. The action of the Montgomery convention was approved and a salute of 100 guns was fired in New Orleans in the honor of the President and Vice President of the southern confederacy.

The bark Ephraim Williams put into Norfolk on the 10th, with one man frozen to death and five of her crew frost-bitten.

In the House on the 9th, Mr. Cox offered amendments to the Senate bill for a temporary government for the Territory of Colorado. It proposes to allow the people to assemble and form themselves an organized law and territorial government, to consist of a legislature, judicial and executive departments, etc.; ordered printed.

Mr. Corwin, chairman of the House committee of 33, asked the adjournment of any vote on his report, as the Peace Commissioners might at an early day be able to agree on something, or offer light on the subject, which might enable the House to come to a better conclusion. Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, had no hope from the Peace Congress, and opposed a postponement of the vote. Corwin's motion succeeded, and the further consideration of the report of the committee was laid aside for some days.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, of the 11th, gives a summary of Mr. Lincoln's reception and speech at that place. It says:

"The firing of 34 guns announced the approaching train bearing the President elect and party. The President was received and welcomed by Gov. Morton, and escorted to a carriage drawn by four white horses. The procession formed itself into a pageant seldom, if ever, witnessed here before. It was composed of members of both Houses of the Legislature, Public officers, Municipal authorities, Military and Fire companies, citizens and strangers.

"The President elect stood in his carriage, acknowledging the welcome. The procession, upon reaching the Bates House, halted and Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the balcony where he addressed his fellow citizens. He said he had come here to thank them for the support given by Indiana to a true and just cause, and proceeded to remark that coercion and invasion were terms much used now with temper and hot blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning nor the meaning of those who use them. Let us get their meaning from men who deprecate these things they would represent by their use. What is the meaning of these words? He asked—would marching an army into South Carolina, with hostile intent, be invasion. I think it would; and it would be coercion also, if the South Carolinians were forced to submit; but if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and collect duties or withhold the mails where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion. Do professional union-lovers who are resolved to resist coercion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States, would be coercion or invasion? If they do, their idea of preservation is exceedingly thin and airy; and their views of the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be that it is no regular marriage, but a sort of free-love arrangement to be maintained by personal attractions.

"In what consists the special sacredness of a State?—I speak not of the position assigned to States in the Union by the Constitution, for that is the bond we all recognize. If a State and county possess equals in territory and inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle,

is the State better than the county; would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights upon principle? By what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fifteenth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation and then coerce the larger division of itself; what mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country, with its people, by merely calling it a State?

"Mr. Lincoln, in conclusion, said—he was not asserting anything, but asking questions for them to consider and decide in their own minds what was right and what was wrong."

Governor Morton followed with a speech. In the evening the members of the legislature paid their respects to Mr. Lincoln, who was holding a reception in the Bates House. The President elect was to leave next morning for Cincinnati.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 11th, says that the Texas convention had passed an ordinance favoring the formation of a southern confederacy, and elected seven delegates to the southern congress.

The Louisiana convention had adopted a State flag and passed an ordinance making it a penal offence for pilots at the Balize to bring war vessels of the United States over the bar; also an ordinance adopting the criminal laws of the United States District court. The same dispatch adds that five American war vessels were reported off Pensacola.

In the House on the 11th, Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, offered the following:

Whereas, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, have seceded from the confederacy of the United States, and established a southern confederacy, and whereas it is desirable that the most amicable relations shall exist between them, and war avoided as the greatest calamity that can result; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives that the President be required to acknowledge the independence of the said southern confederacy, as soon as official information of its establishment be received and that he receive such commissioners as may be appointed by that government, for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute."

Mr. Craig asked that the resolution be put on its passage now, as all men desired that peace be preserved.

Mr. Farnsworth, facetiously recommended Mr. Craig's resolution to the committee on patents, it ultimately was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

A resolution was introduced reciting; that by the seizure of mint money and Custom House, by revolutionists, the authorities of the United States were put at defiance, and calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, for all the facts in the case, and what steps, if any, had been taken or contemplated to recover possession of the property;—adopted.

The remainder of the session was stormy and confused.

Mr. Palmer introduced two resolutions—the first, that neither the federal government nor the people, or government of non-slave holding States have a purpose or constitutional right to legislate or interfere with slavery in any State of the Union: yeas and nays were ordered. Hindman objected, and proceeded to quote from a speech of Mr. Lincoln. He was called to order. A division was called for and refused by the Speaker. Mr. Hindman, amid great confusion, insisted on a division. He believed the assertion of the resolution untrue; voices, "call the roll." Burnett said he believed the assertion to be false and could not vote for it; cries of order, several speeches and at last the vote—106 against 4. From some different constructions put upon the resolution, M. Palmer amended the latter part which should read "any slaveholding State in the Union," and thus altered, passed—116 against 4. Burnett demanded division of the question. Sherman offered a substitute, so as to enable Southern gentlemen to vote conscientiously, as they could not be expected to vote on the purposes of the North—viz: resolved that neither Congress nor the people, or governments of non-slaveholding States have the constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any slave holding State in the Union; passed without opposition. No question taken on the other resolution as it was superseded by the substitute.

A resolution was offered recommending the appointment of a select committee to inquire if the consent of the people of the border slave States could be obtained to any proposition for the purchase of the slaves therein by the Government, in order to prevent them following the example of the Gulf States, and to

report a bill for that purpose; laid over for debate.

A resolution was adopted calling for information as to the obstructions of the collection of revenue in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, also what measures were taken to secure the revenue cutters from seizure or to recover those seized, together with other property: also for the reasons which induced the President to concentrate troops in Washington, and whether he has information showing that there is a conspiracy to seize the capital and prevent the inauguration of the President elect.

In the Senate, on the 11th, numerous crisis petitions were presented, and "a petition from Nevada asking for a territorial government." One of the amendments to the naval appropriation bill was introduced by Mr. Hale, proposing to build seven steam sloops of war, which was carried by 30 to 18 as in committee of the whole. The bill was reported to the Senate and debate ensued. Mr. Mason opposed it as a measure of coercion of the seceding States. Fessenden defended it as coming from democratic precedents, and eminently necessary at the present time. If the time ever comes when it is necessary to use force, to execute the laws, he was quite ready to do it, but this was intended as a measure of peace, and nobody dreamed of making this appropriation for the purpose of making war.

Mr. Mason would never vote a dollar for such a purpose till it was announced whether the incoming administration intended to coerce the seceding States.

Mr. King believed that now there was treason abroad in the land, and there was a necessity to increase the power of the country. He would put the country in position to defend itself against foreign and domestic foes. He would use all forbearance and use every effort for conciliation, but never admit the right to divide the country and peaceably break up the Government. He would tell gentlemen that treason must come to an end—peaceably, he hoped; but never peacefully if by submission of the honor of the people.

A Washington dispatch of the 11th, denies that the Georgia arms seized on the steamer at New York had been given up.

John A. Rockwell, formerly M. C., from Connecticut, is dead.

A dispatch from Davenport, Iowa, on the 11th, states that early on the preceding day a large party of secessionists from Rockland county, made an attack upon Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, which for some years had not been occupied by troops, raised the Palmetto flag, and fired cannon in honor of the event.—In a few hours a company from Davenport marched to the fort, when the secessionists retreated, leaving their cannon.

Messrs. Jefferson and Moody, two members of the Indiana Legislature, took a trip to New Port, Kentucky, to have a fight; but settled the matter amicably on the ground; on their return they were arrested.

A Chicago dispatch of the 11th, states that seven persons had been drowned the preceding day, while attempting to cross in a sleigh, a small stream in Mercer county, Illinois.

The steamer Velasco had arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, bringing the exiled foreign ministers, and General Miramon. The Papal nuncio had been insulted at Vera Cruz, and took refuge in the French consulate. Miramon escaped disguised, after passing through great dangers. The Arch-bishop and bishops are all exiled. The populace stoned them at Vera Cruz, and were afterwards detained by the authorities for trial.

FAITH OF A CHILD.—A little two-and-a-half year old daughter of a Mrs. Metcalf, of St. Louis, lately fell through a loose plank into a deep well, when the mother instantly jumped in and held the child at arm's length above the water for nearly an hour, calling vainly for help. At last, taking off her shoes, with the assistance of a loose board, the heroic mother managed to crawl near enough to the top to throw her child beyond the edge of the well, and then extricated herself. The first words the child spoke after the mother had caught it in the well, were, "Mother don't cry; we will get out yet."

FURNITURE POLISH.—Into one pint of linseed oil put half a pound of treacle and a glass of gin; then, stirring well, apply sparingly with a linen rag, and, if rubbed until quite dry with linen cloths, this mixture will produce a splendid gloss. Eating tables should be covered with oil-cloth or baize to prevent staining, and be instantly rubbed when the dishes are removed. This is said to be an excellent polish.

Disasters in 1860.

The following list of the principal casualties that occurred in the States during the past year we clip from an exchange:

	Killed.	W'ed.
Jan. 2—Distillery exploded in Williamsburg, Long Island,	2	
" 10—Catastrophe at Lawrence,	87	114
" 18—Collision on Hudson Railroad,	4	14
Feb. 1—Tenement house in Elm st.,	25	
" 3—Ames, Moulton & Co's hat factory exploded in Brooklyn	6	15
" 12—Steamer S.M. Manning exploded	14	
Mar. 6—Steamer Alfred Thomas exploded at Easton, Pa.	9	15
" 11—Steamer Bell, at Chicago, burnt	8	
" 13—Steamer Judge Porter, at N.O. burnt	10	
" 28—Tenement house burnt in 44th st.	10	
Ap. 14—Steamer Defender, on the Mississippi, snagged	4	
" 23—Collision on the Iron Mountain (Mo.) Railroad	4	
" 26—Steamer A. T. Lacy, burnt on the Mississippi	13	
May 1—Steamer Cahoon exploded on the Occumuckee	9	5
" 7—Collision on Erie Railroad	2	8
" 10—Steamer R. T. Saas, snagged on the Mississippi	25	16
" 12—Steamer Silver Star burnt Ky.	5	
" 16—Collision on Florida Railroad	3	
" 28—Steamer Kate McLauren exploded, North Carolina	2	
Jun. 1—Collision on Balt. Cen. Railroad	1	5
" 1—Belvidere (Mo.) Railroad	1	12
" 18—U.S. Steamer Walker sunk by collision	20	
" 25—Steamer Ben Lewis exploded at Memphis	30	
" 26—Steamer Kenosha exploded on Lake Michigan	5	
Jul. 6—Steamer A. S. Field, at Detroit	6	3
" 26—Steamer S. B. Hubbard, collision on Ohio	3	
Aug. 1—Steamer La Cross, at Memphis	9	4
Sep. 8—Lady Elgin, on Lake Michigan	282	
" 14—Racine and Mississippi Railroad collision	5	
" 28—Pennsylvania Railroad, obstruction		20
" 30—Steamer Bayou City, in Texas, exploded	7	15
Oct. 7—Steamer Mohawk, exploded	5	
" 9—Propeller Mt. Vernon, exploded near Detroit	2	6
" 19—Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad collision	3	
Nov. 1—Steamer H. R. W. Hill, at New Orleans, exploded	39	20
" 3—Steamer Baltic, at Mobile Bay, exploded	13	7
" 28—Steamer Pacific, at Louisville, burnt	11	
" 28—Mauch Chunk Railroad	5	
Total	685	382

In the above, no account is taken of the frightful loss of life occasioned by the tornadoes in Iowa, Illinois and Pennsylvania, or of the numerous shipwrecks on the Northern Lakes. By the latter, alone, 560 persons perished.

Alligator's Eggs.

A gentleman named Campbell and his family lived in a remote native district of Bengal. One morning a fisherman appeared at the bungalow with eggs to sell. They were round, white eggs, the size of a tennis-ball, and the fisherman declared them to be turtle's eggs. They were purchased, and, being quite a novel production, the family were desirous of tasting their newly-purchased delicacies, and the servant was directed to boil half a dozen of them for breakfast. They were, in part, eaten by the family, when a fearful nausea, pervaded the whole of them. The eggs were in consequence at once discarded as inedible. Mr. Campbell, however, from motives of curiosity, procured a capacious earthen gumlah (shallow dish), in which he deposited the ova, spreading a quantity of clean, dry sand over the same. The vessel in question was afterward placed on the flat roofing of the house, exposed to solar heat. In the course of three weeks after this event, he ascended the ladder and took a survey of his incubatory stock, when to his surprise, and no less disgust, he beheld a swarm of large, loathsome lizards crawling about the stuccoed roof. The fact at once occurred to him that the eggs he had eaten were those of an alligator.

Farm to Let.

The following notice recently appeared in the New York Sun:

TO LET—A LARGE FARM, Commonly called South Carolina, well supplied with water privileges, good arable land, city and town sites, niggers and forts, (one at present a little untenable, but will soon be put in repair and white-washed), convenient to Post Office, Orthodox churches, peaceable neighbors, etc. Present occupants a little too noisy. Rent low to a law abiding tenant. Apply to

UNCLE SAM.

It is not probable that the old gentleman will find a renter for "South Carolina" or either of his other cotton farms, at rents however low, until he can give peaceable possession, which under present circumstances, may not be the case very soon.

FIRST NOTICE OF THE PIANO-FORTE IN ENGLAND.—It is evident that the piano-forte was known in England about 1767, as it was introduced that year on the stage of Convent Garden Theatre, as a "new instrument." An old play bill, in the possession of Messrs. Broadwood, bearing date the 16th of May, 1767, setting forth the performance of the Beggar's Opera, contains the following notification: "End of Act 1. Miss Brickler will sing a favorite song from Judith, accompanied by Mr. Dibdin on a new instrument called the piano-forte."