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## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

AND  
PONY EXPRESS.

## FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES.

The Pony from St. Joseph arrived in this city between 10 and 11 o'clock on the 31st ult., with very important news from the East, which induced us to make a brief summary for the gratification of our readers.

Our advices from Washington and St. Louis are up to the evening of the 22d of January.

The great compromise measures of Mr. Crittenden had been defeated by Southern Senators. In his last speech Mr. C. announced his sentiments in favor of preserving the Union at all hazards, and asserted that the government would be justified in using force, and that force so used against the present secessionists could not be justly regarded as coercion of a State. His speech and sentiments had created great excitement. The rejection of Mr. C's propositions was regarded by the Northern folks as weakening the hopes of a return to the Union.

Secretary Holt had transmitted to Congress a damaging statement to his predecessor, Secretary Floyd. From a statement of Colonel Craig, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, it appears that Mr. Floyd had transmitted early last year from Springfield and Watertown to southern arsenals, now in hands of the secessionists, no less than 115,000 stand of arms.

On the 21st the Speaker of the House of Representatives laid before the House a letter from the Alabama delegation, withdrawing from further participation in the deliberations of Congress. Senator Hunter consequently had determined to retire from the chairmanship of the committee on finance.

The ordinance declaring the secession of Georgia from the United States passed the State Convention on the 19th.

The Governor of Georgia had sent to the State Convention a copy of the threatening resolutions of the New York Legislature, in which the Gothamites had tendered to the Government men and money to suppress the southern revolt. After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Toombs offered a resolution highly approving of the energetic and patriotic conduct of the Governor of Georgia in taking Fort Pulaski by the Georgian troops, also requesting His Excellency to hold possession until the relations with the Federal Government were satisfactory. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and copies sent to the Governor of New York as a *defi*.

The secession of Georgia had given great satisfaction to the people throughout the State and at last advices they were rejoicing in bell-ringing, cannon firing, blue lights and rockets.

A large steamer of the Baltimore and Boston line had been burned at Savannah. The government had recently chartered another ship of that line, and the inference was—prevention; other reports infer that it was accident.

Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, had sent provisions to Major Anderson at Fort Sumpter, but the Major politely declined acceptance.

A minority report of the committee of 33 says that peace is impossible without the adoption of amendments to the Constitution, and suggests that the Crittenden propositions would meet the demand—otherwise a dissolution of the Union; in which state of things a convention of the States is recommended with the view of arranging for a peaceable separation, by providing for a partition of the property of the United States, settling the terms by which the commercial intercourse between the separate States could be conducted, and making a permanent arrangement with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi.

A late dispatch from Washington, says that opposition to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, seems to be growing less, and excitement also decreasing. A company of sappers and miners from West Point, acting as infantry, had arrived at the Capitol on the 20th.

In the Virginia Legislature, a resolution was unanimously adopted for union with the other Slave States, should the present efforts at reconciliation prove abortive.

The Alabama Legislature on the 19th passed a bill to provide against the invasion of the State by sea. Pilots are made liable to fine and imprisonment who may bring hostile vessels into the harbor of Mobile. The commander of Fort Morgan was authorized to destroy the beacon and land marks at his discretion.

Kentucky was to hold a convention on the 25th of Feb.

The bill providing for the payment of the California war debt for \$500,000 for suppressing Indian hostilities had passed.

It is reported that 2,000 men had taken possession of the Navy yard at Pensacola, troops were arriving from all directions. The U. S. steam gun boat, Wyandotte, was lying at the entrance of the harbor communicating with Fort Pickens, having the families of the officers of the fort on board. She was out of coal and supplies and the people would not permit her to enter the harbor. There was some apprehension that the U. S. troops might resist the attack of the Florida troops on the fort, which was early expected.

Wendell Phillips, the great abolitionist, had considerable difficulty to get off a disunion speech in the Boston Music Hall on the 20th. The general stir in the country led to apprehensions of violent opposition. The Mayor of the city had refused to protect the Anti-slavery Society in its annual assembly.

Lola Montez died in New York on the 17th.

General Harney had been challenged by Lieut. Shrie, for some old Oregon difficulty.

The Fredegar works, Richmond, Va., sent on the order to of Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, on the 19th, 300 kegs of powder, and 2,000 pounds of shot and shell.

A battery of 16 thirty-two pounders is being erected at Memphis, and a manufactory of cannon is to be established.

On the 22d, the Legislature of Kentucky passed by a vote of 87 against 6 that inasmuch as the North had threatened the South the people of Kentucky were resolved to join their brethren of the South, and resist any invasion of their soil at all hazards, and to the last extremity.

On the evening of the 21st, the people of Brooklyn Navy Yard, were thrown into a state of excitement by the report of a contemplated attack upon the Government property. The acting commander took prompt measures and with the co-operation of the mayor they had out on short notice, the 13th, 14th, and 28th regiments at the city armory, and the 7th regiment at the State arsenal. All the police were held in reserve. The river police took up position to prevent surprise by water; the sentinels and guards everywhere were doubled, and the marines on board the receiving ship North Carolina, were under command and ready for action.

The details of the preparations for defense, alongside of the rumors of 20,000 men about to attack the government property by sea and by land, caused a lively time in New York City.

The Senators from Florida and Alabama presented on the 21st the announcement of the secession of their States. As the Senators from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi left the Senate, all the democratic Senators crowded round and shook them by the hands cordially, and even Hale and Cameron, the republicans, followed suit.

The bill for the admission of Kansas has passed both Houses of Congress.

The foreign news by this arrival is also interesting. Liverpool dates up to the 8th of January. Financial matters were looking dull. The Banks of England and France had raised greatly their rates of discount.

The French Government had offered to withdraw its navy from Gaeta, provided that the Sardinians would entirely cease the bombardment till the 18th or 19th of January, after which, if it were necessary, Victor Emanuel would be unrestrained in his operations by the presence of the French fleet. England has given up proposing to Austria the sale of Venetia. The English Government is said to have addressed France on the too long occupation of Syria.

## LATER FROM THE STATES.

BY PONY EXPRESS, MONDAY 4TH.

In the Senate, on the 22d of January, Mr. Fitch moved that the Vice-President be authorized to fill the vacancies that had occurred in the committees by the withdrawal of the seceding Senators. A very interesting colloquy ensued in which the leading Senators joined, some recommending that the names be immediately erased from the roll; others, that, though the Senators had retired, that had nothing to do with the question whether the States were out of the Union or not; Mr. Seward was particularly careful; said nothing to offend; hoped that the Senators might return before long, and moved that the subject be tabled, which motion was carried, 32 against 22.

Boston had sent a Union Petition to Washington with nearly 14,000 signatures. The Hon. Edward Everett and four other distinguished citizens of Massachusetts were the committee charged with bearing the petition to the capital. Ex-president Tyler was on a visit to Washington, and had invitations to sojourn in the White House.

Commodore Farand, attached to the Pensacola Navy yard, and Lieut. Redstraw, of the same place, had both resigned their commissions. Lieut. Eggleston, attached to the steamer Wyandotte, had also sent in his resignation. The Commodore is said to have joined with the Floridians in their demand for the surrender of the Navy yard, and Redstraw is reported to have ordered the hauling down of the national flag.

A New York dispatch of the 22d says—Thirty cases of muskets, containing two dozen each, and a considerable quantity of ball and powder was seized by the police on board the steamer "Monticello," when about leaving for Savannah that evening.

A dispatch from Washington to St. Louis, on the evening of the 23d, states—suspicions had been excited in official circles relative to the manufacturing at Chicopee (?) and elsewhere in Massachusetts of a battery of James' rifled cannon for South Carolina, believed to be designed for the reduction of Fort Sumpter. The same dispatch adds that bills were being prepared for the military and navy committees on ways and means for immediately placing the country on a war footing, and that the President would be authorized to call for the enlistment of volunteers, and a considerable number of war steamers are to be forthwith ordered to be constructed.

The governor of Louisiana sent in to the Legislature, on the 22d, an exceedingly plucky document, in which he says that the dissension between the North and the South could not be healed, and they might as well settle the conflict now as at any time else. The people of Louisiana were of one heart and mind on the subject and they were not going to be cajoled into an abandonment of their rights nor yet be subdued.

North Carolina is reported undecided, strongly conservative with a leaning to secession.

The Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, adopted resolutions on the 22d recalling the representatives to Congress, and authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to Washington.

The Georgians were still in high spirits over secession, resolving a great many annoying things to Uncle Sam, talking of dividing public property, and pledging lives, fortunes and sacred honors in the defense of the State against coercion. Commissioners were appointed to Louisiana and Texas.

A salute of 13 guns was fired on the 22d from Fort Barancas in honor of the lone star flag of Florida. Columbiads had been mounted at Fort Pickens, and Fort McRea was being mounted with guns and manned by the allied forces of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

In consequence of the action of the people of Pensacola against government property, postal facilities had been withheld; apologies were expected and the postal requirements would be restored.

The battery on Sullivan's Island, opposite Charleston, had fired into a boat which had approached with muffled oars. The object of the boat party was unknown. One man was reported badly wounded.

Jeff. Davis was expected on a visit to Charleston. His name was mentioned for President of the Southern confederacy.

On the 23d, the Louisiana convention had met at Baton Rouge. South Carolina and Alabama commissioners were present. A committee of 13 was appointed to report the secession ordinance of Louisiana from the Union. On the following day, an ordinance of secession and a resolution regarding the navigation of the Mississippi river were reported and ordered to be printed. The mayor of New Orleans had invited the committee to meet in that city.

The Georgia convention, on the 24th, determined to elect, on the morrow, ten delegates to meet at Montgomery, on the 4th of Feb., in convention with delegates from the Southern States.

A convention of commissioners from the Northern States, to meet at Washington on the 4th of February, was spoken of and generally favorably received. It was hoped that this convention could bring up something that would settle the difficulty; but taking the sentiments of a canvass among the Republicans in the House as an indication of the future, there was but little likelihood of anything being accomplished. Eighty-two of the members had expressed their determined opposition to what is termed the Southern menace. They pronounced against amendments to the Constitution or the establishment of more slave Territory.

Some of the Northern States were exhibiting considerable signs of disposition to cave in. The Rhode Island Senate had passed a bill to repeal the Personal Liberty bill, the House warmly discussed the subject and adjourned; on the 25th it passed the House also.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, a number of the Republicans of the House had been in caucus about repealing the obnoxious provisions in the penal code in relation to the rendition of fugitive slaves, and by their amalgamation with the Democrats were considered likely to carry the repeal through the House. Resolutions passed both branches of the Legislature expressive of attachment to the Union and that the Constitution had sufficient power to maintain the integrity of the Union.

Representatives Montgomery, Bockock, Martin of Virginia, Sickles, Florence and Clements circulated in the House, on the 23d, a paper, in which they set forth their conviction that no measure before the country could reconcile the existing difference between the North and South and, as the representatives had not been elected in view of the existing troubles, they suggested the resignation of the present members of Congress, a new election to afford the people opportunity of instructing new representatives on the various compromise measures that had been offered or might afterwards be proposed.

An officer had left Washington for Fort Pickens with such instructions as might prevent a collision with the Florida authorities.

A dispatch from Fort Sumpter says that a good understanding existed between Major Anderson and the authorities of South Carolina, and there was no apprehension of immediate hostilities.

Mr. Bingham had made a coercion speech in the House, which is reported to have pleased but few and that coercion as a general thing was unpopular.

Etheridge of Tennessee had made a raking attack upon the South, justifying the past course of the North.

The Speaker immediately after presented a communication from the members from Georgia, withdrawing from Congress. After a long speech from Lovejoy, Mr. Montgomery introduced his new election measure; but without calling up action thereon.

The Anti-Slave society held a meeting at Boston on the 24th. Much excitement, no rioting, but a storm of hisses launched against Wendell Phillips.

In one of the Washington dispatches it is said that Mr. Buchanan had dispatched a special messenger to Pensacola with instructions to the federal officers there to allow no collision under any possible circumstances, unless actually attacked. A telegraph was also sent to the same effect. Dispatches from the South state that Fort Pickens was regularly invested by Florida troops reinforced by Louisiana numbering in all about 4,000. They had got a large number of guns bearing on the Fort. Commodore Armstrong, lately of Pensacola, was at Washington to defend himself against charges. He says that his subordinates were contemptible and pulled down the flag against his orders.

The Mississippi convention on the 23d, elected seven delegates to the Southern con-