

vention, to be held at Montgomery, Ala. An ordinance had passed to raise eight regiments of troops and Jeff. Davis was elected Major-General.

The South Carolina Vigilance Committee had ferreted out a man named Dodge who had enlisted as a soldier at Fort Moultrie as the veritable correspondent of the New York Tribune. They compelled Dodge to leave the State.

Rust of Arkansas and Dunn of Indiana had some words in the House on the 24th which promised to ripen to hostility. It was in the hands of friends.

Mr. Buchanan expressed his belief to Ex-President Tyler that there would be no collision between the federal and state troops during his administration, and that his labors were in the direction of peace.

The Legislature of South Carolina had appropriated \$40,000 for carrying on the Postal arrangements "of the Federal Government seceders from the present system."

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, on the 24th, at the head of 700 State troops demanded the surrender of the U. S. arsenal. His demand was complied with, the troops in charge saluting the U. S. flag before hauling it down.

The latest from Pensacola reports great activity in mounting and arranging cannon and making scaling ladders.

A dispatch from Norfolk on the 25th, reports the sailing of the sloop of war Brooklyn in a southerly direction with sealed orders. She took two companies of soldiers from Fort Monroe.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, moved that the select committee of five appointed on the 7th, be instructed to inquire whether any secret organization hostile to the government of the United States existed in the District of Columbia, and if so, whether any officers or employees of the federal government in the executive or judicial department were members thereof. It sprang up a lively time but the motion was adopted.

By the arrival of the mail from New Mexico, at Independence on the 22d of January, a fight is reported to have taken place between Major Crittenden's command from Fort Union, and a large band of Kiowa Indians, near Cimorone (?) Springs. The troops are said to have escaped entirely, while it is set down that they killed fifty indians, among whom was their chief, Santank. One hundred lodges were burned, and ponies and provisions fell into the hands of the victors.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, the Congress committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Col. Wm. H. Russell, and his relationship with the abstracting of the Indian bonds, have not yet discovered anything likely to lead to an indictment against him. But Russell himself, seems less hopeful, and fears that he will not get a fair settlement with the government.

Mr. Seward is said to have taken the initiative steps for a grand inauguration ball, at which men of all sections are to join, and possibly under the chandeliers forget their difficulties.

Late advices received at New Orleans from Mexico, state that it was reported that some of Miramon's officers, including the Minister of foreign affairs, had been captured by the Indians, also Miramon himself, but he escaped, after killing three Indians. Juarez had left on the 5th of January for the Capitol to establish the Liberal government.

The Emperor Napoleon is reported to have expressed to Mr. Faulkner, the American Minister, at the official presentation of the diplomatic corps, the hope that there would be no secession of the States, and that the United States might long continue a united prosperous people.

The general affairs of the bank of France were discouraging. The American panic affected France equally with England. Business in breadstuffs in London was nearly suspended, owing to continued severe weather.

At the latest dates, the 10th of January, there had been rumours of bread riots in Liverpool. The rumor had been sufficiently credited to cause many shops to be closed, and a feeling of great alarm prevailed. The suspension of labor and scarcity of bread was severely felt.

The news from Gaeta represents the king of Naples uncomfortably near to the Sardinian batteries. The shells of the besieging army had penetrated the quarters of young Bombalzo.

The emperor of Austria had proclaimed a

very comprehensive amnesty for Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia and Slavonia.

The cabinet of Turin was determined to resist by force any interference in the Gaeta bombardment, but that of France. It had been reported that Prussia intended to replace the French fleet, but it had been discredited. The French fleet was to leave on the 19th.

The new king of Prussia had issued a proclamation, noticing the virtues of his embeccile brother, declaring himself faithful to the traditions of his family, and determined to raise up Prussia among the German States.

Lord Palmerston, in a recent speech at Southampton, expressed himself on the American difficulty, said: There was too much reason to fear that the Union would be broken up, but if it came to that, he hoped that the world would be spared the horrible conflict between brothers in civil war.

STILL LATER FROM THE STATES!

Another Pony arrived here yesterday, with advices up to the 29th, from which we learn that the most strenuous efforts are now being made to patch up the Union. We had contemplated going early to press last evening, but the general interesting character of the later news induced us to make the following summary.

The Louisiana Convention at Baton Rouge passed the ordinance of secession on the 26th, yeas 113, nays 17. The Convention has adjourned to meet in New Orleans. In the latter city there was great rejoicing and cannon firing, and the Pelican flag was everywhere unfurled.

The returns received from Texas indicate an overwhelming majority in favor of immediate disunion.

On the 26th, the South Carolina Senate adopted a resolution authorizing the Government to send volunteers to the assistance of Florida if required, in case of threatened invasion.

A great mass meeting had been held in Philadelphia, favorable to the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions. The speeches and mottoes on the processional flags were all indicative of a desire for a peaceful solution of difficulties.

Mr. Buchanan sent in the following message to Congress on the 28th:

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

"I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia on the 19th inst., having in view the peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten the Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th inst., by ex-President Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement in the hope that he may render service to his country in this its hour of peril. These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversy in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, and appoint commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next in the city of Washington similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment. I confess, I hail this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this ancient and renowned commonwealth, we have the fullest assurances that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened and persevering efforts.

It is highly gratifying to know that other patriotic States have appointed and are appointing commissioners to meet those of Virginia in council. When assembled, they will constitute a body entitled in an eminent degree to the confidence of the country.

The General Assembly of Virginia has also resolved that "Ex-president John Tyler is hereby appointed by the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly a commissioner to the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson is hereby appointed by a like vote a commissioner to the State of South Carolina and the other States that have seceded or shall secede, with instructions respectfully to request the President of the United States and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the government of the United States." However strong may be the desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power, and Congress alone, under the war-making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between this and another government.

It would therefore be a usurpation for the

Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he had no constitutional control. If he were thus to act, they might pass laws which he should be bound to obey, though in conflict with his agreement. Under existing circumstances, my present actual power is confined within very narrow limits. It is my duty at all times to defend and protect the public property within the seceding States, so far as may be practicable, and especially to employ the constitutional means to protect the property of the United States and preserve the public peace at this the seat of the federal government.

If the seceding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, then the danger so much to be deprecated, will no longer exist. Defense, and not aggression, has been the policy of this administration from the beginning; but whilst I can entertain no such engagement as that proposed, I cordially commend it to Congress with much confidence that it will meet their approbation to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce collision of arms pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the general assembly of Virginia. I am one of those who will never despair of the Republic. I yet cherish the belief that the American people will perpetuate the Union of the States on some terms just and honorable for all sections of the country.

I trust that the mediation of Virginia may be the destined means under the Providence of God of accomplishing this inestimable benefit. Glorious are the memories of the past history—such an achievement both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, would surpass them all.

Signed,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Dated, Washington City, Jan. 28, 1861.

The mayor of Washington had been summoned before the select committee to testify relative to the conspiracy to seize the capital.

Secretary Dix, the new Secretary of the Treasury had issued orders to captains of revenue cutters, instructing them not to deliver up their vessels to rebels, defend them to the last, and if overpowered, to blow them up. He had also written to the collector of customs at New Orleans to apply to the Governor of the State to revoke the seizure of the Government hospital and the order for removing 250 patients. The Secretary denounced the Governor's act as outrageous barbarity disgraceful to any age or country.

Senator Mallory, at Pensacola telegraphed on the 28th, that 1700 men were on the ground to resist the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and that if the Brooklyn attempted to relieve the Fort, a bloody fight would follow. The Brooklyn's mission was reported peaceful, but ready to intercept hostile demonstrations on the part of the gulf squadron. The troops on board were destined to the works at the Tortugas.

The South Carolina legislature unanimously resolved to decline any intercourse with the Virginia commissioner on the subject of settling difficulties. Their separation was final and irrevocable.

Col. Hayne received definite instructions from Governor Pickens, to lay his propositions before the President for the vacation of Fort Sumpter, and to await a reasonable time for answer, and failing to receive satisfaction they would proceed to take it. The legislature endorses the governor.

Mr. Seward presented a petition from the citizens of New York, remonstrating against any legislation, or giving any protection to slavery in the territories, and another petition, praying for the adjustment of the difficulties. Mr. Douglas introduced a bill amendatory of the act of 1793, and the act of 1850, in relation to fugitive slaves—referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Iverson presented in the Senate the Georgia ordinance of secession, and before taking leave of his colleagues, made a speech justifying the course of his State, said there were two points for the consideration of the government—either to make war or peace. If the former, the south would seize all the fortifications, and not pay a dollar of the public debt. The south would fight and never surrender while there was a white man to exterminate. If peace was meant, the subject of a reconstruction might be considered.

The resolutions of the Virginia legislature recommending the holding of the convention of commissioners, were read in the Senate. Mr. Mason, sustaining the resolutions, said that if war occurred, no mortal arm could remedy the evils to follow. It was a delusion to think that coercion would not lead to war. He said the seizures of the forts was a measure of precaution, and if peace was restored every dollar's worth of property would be accounted for.

On the 28th, Mr. Price presented the peti-

tion of 4,000 citizens of Boston. The ponderous document was wrapped up in the American flag, the unfurling of which to reach the petition, called forth quite a burst of applause.

The convention at Baton Rouge on the 28th, passed resolutions requesting the Senators and Representatives to return home.

On the 28th, a delegation from the Chicago and Milwaukee Board of Trade, visited the President, Mr. Seward and others. The President said in his interview, referring to Mr. Lincoln's inauguration: "If Mr. Lincoln shall enjoy his accession to power as much as I shall retirement, he will be a happy man."

Mr. Seward said that he was willing to lose sight of the slavery question for the moment, for the salvation of the Union.

The Rust and Dunn difficulty had been settled without the expense of coffee and pistols.

Russell and Bailey have both been indicted, and the Grand Jury had made three presentments of Ex-Secretary Floyd:

1st, for mal-administration in office—

2d, for complicity in the abstraction of bonds, and

3d, for conspiracy against the government.

Gen. Scott is reported to have received fresh intelligence of designs on the Capital, which had caused him much anxiety.

Judge Robinson who was sent by Virginia to the Southern States as a peace maker—telegraphed that if the Brooklyn was sent to Pensacola, his mission would be fruitless.

A New York Herald Washington correspondent had disturbed the Peace Makers by reporting a conversation said to have transpired between Mr. Lincoln and somebody else in which the President elect expressed a determination not to back down, before opposition.

Developments were establishing beyond doubt that a deep laid plot had been entered into by certain prominent officials and citizens of Washington to overthrow the Government.

By the last mail from Europe, a great battle is reported to have been fought between the Turks and Persians. The latter, to the number of 60,000, were routed, and a great many killed and others taken prisoners.

It was reported that several rifled cannon had been shipped from Liverpool to Charleston. Weather was severe throughout England.

Count Persigny, the French Minister, had ordered the free circulation of all foreign journals throughout the French Empire.

Hostilities were suspended at Gaeta, and part of the French fleet had left. Prince Carignan had been warmly received at Naples. Victor Emanuel had issued a proclamation calling on the people to show before the Prince the desire for the unity of Italy. Francis II was determined to defend his position in Gaeta.

Florence Nighingale was quite ill.

Garibaldi had his mind still on the spring campaign against Austria in Venetia.

The Treasury Department Preferred.

It is said that Gen. Dix, of N. Y., on being offered a place in Buchanan's cabinet, as Secretary of War, after Floyd's resignation, modestly intimated that he would much prefer the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, which appointment he subsequently received and will doubtless, notwithstanding the emptiness of the Federal vaults, make a good thing of it during the short time he will control the Government funds.

It is also reported that Mr. Cameron, of Penn., having had some intimations from Mr. Lincoln, that, if acceptable, the office of Secretary of War would be tendered him on the 4th of March next, thereupon unreservedly expressed a decided preference for the control of the purse, rather than the sword. These distinguished patriots seem not to be insensible to the benefits expected to be derived from having the control of the government treasury, under existing circumstances, notwithstanding its depletion by Secretary Cobb.

MILITARY PARTY AT PROVO. — A grand military ball, as we are informed, is to be held this evening at Provo, by the members of the "Mormon Battalion" residing in that city and vicinity. If conducted according to the reported programme, it will be a splendid affair.

WHERE'S THE EASTERN MAIL?—There has been no mail from the east for the last eight-tens days.