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veston, condemned as unseaworthy, had her armament taken out and turned over to the coast survey harbors. There is not much disposition in the Convention or legislature to trust Governor Houston.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

A dispatch of the 12th, from Montgomery, states that the standing committees were announced in Congress. A dispatch had been received from the Louisiana Convention approving of the election of Davis and Stephens. A resolution passed continuing the Custom House officers in office, and another resolution passed that, as soon as the President should be inaugurated, commissioners be sent to the Government of the United States. During the secret session, resolutions were passed "taking charge of all questions on the difficulties now existing between sovereign States of this confederacy" and the United States, relating to the occupation of forts, arsenals, navy yards and other public establishments. The President was directed to communicate this resolution to Governors of States.

ALBANY PARTIALLY SUBMERGED—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

A dispatch from Albany of the 13th, says that the ice had commenced moving in the river that morning. The break up was sudden, attended by noise like thunder. Within twenty minutes after the start, the water rose four feet—up to the time of sending the dispatch the river had risen about 7 or 8 feet. The damage to the basins was roughly estimated at \$60,000; boats, propellers and other craft were driven up by the force of the ice. A heavy tow boat, and other boats were driven through the frame building of the freight depot of the N. Y. & C. R. R. Two machine shops were destroyed; a propeller was driven through the Dudley House. The flood had reached up the city as far as Stanwix Hall, and there was little prospect of the abatement of the flood. State and Columbia street bridges had been broken to pieces and partially swept away, among ruins of bridges, propellers, tow-boats, barges and other craft lay smashed together in a heap. No estimate could then be made of the amount of injury to property. The destruction had been more sudden and rapid than in 1839. It was expected that the damage by the flood would be very heavy on the Hudson river railroad.

A later dispatch states that business was wholly suspended. In some parts of the city, families had to leave in boats, from the second story windows. No description, reads the dispatch, can convey a correct idea of the disaster, and there was no signs of a fall on the river.

FORT PICKENS.

Lieut. Gilmer, one of the officers in command of Fort Pickens, arrived at Washington on the evening of the 13th, with dispatches to the government, from Lieut. Slemmer and the commander of vessels off Pensacola. The Lieutenant received a passport from Major Chase, the commander of the Florida troops. The Brooklyn, Sabine, St. Louis, Macedonian and Wyandotte were lying off the harbor. No supplies had been landed at the fort, from the Brooklyn, as the officer in command had reported that he had ample for three months.—There were 1200 troops in Pensacola, and Major Chase and the officers in command had considerable difficulty to restrain them.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE CAPITOL.

Owing to apprehension of a conspiracy for the purpose of seizing the public buildings in Washington, they had been privately guarded for some weeks. Blowing up of the Capitol being regarded as not improbable, the police made a thorough search of its cellars and vaults every night. The officers of artillery and military forces were held in readiness to march at a moment's notice, had there been any attempt made to attack the Capitol on the day of counting the votes for President, as was anticipated—good order was preserved. Governor Hicks, of Maryland, was examined by the committee; but nothing particular was elicited. His Excellency was satisfied that organizations had existed in the southern States, for illegal interference with the Federal authorities, and for the seizure of public property; but he was convinced that such plans had been abandoned.

The report of the committee admits the existence of a good deal of military maneuvering in Maryland, particularly in Baltimore, and naively tells that the clubs, organizations, or whatever they may be called, did not intend to do anything against the Capital, unless

Maryland and Virginia seceded, or till they had obtained the sanction of the one or the other! The committee did not consider these military associations "secret," and as the resolution was worded a "secret conspiracy," their discoveries did not fill the bill, and they begged to be discharged from further service in that business. The committee's report is very lengthy, even by telegraph, and largely imbued with the rudiments of pettifoggery.

Mr. Branch, one of the committee, in submitting his views, offered a resolution against the mustering of regular troops in the District of Columbia and around the capitol, when not necessary for protection from a hostile enemy, and during a session of Congress, as impolitic and that which might become destructive of civil liberty. Several members spoke and back-handed compliments were paid to the War Department, and Governor Hicks, of Maryland: the resolution was tabled.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The committee appointed to prepare matters for the Peace Congress, had reported a plan of pacification. It is understood to be compounded of Crittenden's and Guthrie's propositions and the border State resolutions. It applies the principle of the Missouri Compromise, north of 36 deg. 30 min., and popular sovereignty south. Every effort would be made to carry the plan through. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial reports a visit of the Virginia and Kentucky commissioners—Tyler and Guthrie—to President Buchanan, with a view to ascertain the position of the government "as to the force question," coercion, etc. They asked that since the ground had been taken in Secretary Holt's communication to Col. Hayne that the government was holding Fort Sumter to protect Charleston and Charleston commerce, the government should listen to South Carolina's request to withdraw the garrison, because they did not ask, nor want protection at the hands of the Federal government. The President firmly declined. They informed him that any attempt to hold Sumter by force, to retake any other Fort, would unite the whole South. They also professed to be sure of two northern States that would make common cause with the South, when coercion comes. The secessionists at Washington, continues the correspondent, pretend that Major Anderson and Lieut. Meade, both at Fort Sumter, would throw up their commissions, the moment that their States—Kentucky and Virginia, secede. Some of the sessions of the Peace Congress had been rather stormy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New York dispatch of the 15th, states that the steamer Daniel Webster had sailed that day with troops and munitions designed as reinforcement for Fort Pickens, Florida. She was chartered by the U. S. government and cleared for Brazos Santiago.

Ex-Secretary Floyd publishes a statement that the report of the select committee of the House was *ex-parte*, denies any complicity or knowledge of the robbery until about the time of its publicity. He promises to meet the report of the committee with a full response.

Hon. John C. Wright, of Cincinnati, died on the 13th.

Superintendent Kennedy, of New York, still clings to the Georgia rifles, and refuses to surrender, except upon legal process. John A. seems furious against secessionists.

The steamer Harriet Lane was being altered at Brooklyn into a man-of-war, to carry a formidable armament.

The House had appointed a committee of three, with leave to send for persons and papers to inquire into a charge made by the correspondent of the N. Y. Times, of fraud, relative to a library for the Southern Confederacy.

Ex-Secretary Floyd is reported to have sent to his home, from Washington, shortly before leaving office, a remittance in specie, amounting to \$120,000.

Senators Douglas and Pugh oppose the confirmation of the appointment of Secretary Black and Judge Pettit, and are expected to defeat the motion to confirm.

Mr. De Jarnett, of Virginia, is mentioned as the member who abstracted from the House library a large number of the books which are now missing.

Col. Dunkard, the chief clerk of the War Department, under Floyd, had been dismissed. Mr. Potts was appointed to that office temporarily.

The rifles belonging to Alabama, which were seized by the New York metropolitan authorities, had been released, and shipped to their destination. Others, belonging to a citizen, were awaiting the result of negotiation.

Another large quantity of arms, percussion caps and cartridge balls had been seized in the city.

Accompanying the petitions received by the Senate, on the 11th, was a resolution of the Michigan legislature, expressing adherence to the Union, offering the military of the State to the Federal government, and asking that no concessions be made to traitors.

Three Senators were appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect.

Mr. Green, from the committee on territories, reported a bill to organize the territory of Nevada, and to provide a government for the territory of Dacotah.

Governor Robinson had convened the Kansas Legislature for the 26th of March. The late acting-Governor of the Territory had appointed commissioners to the Peace Congress, and the Governor was also expected to appoint commissioners.

The Tennessee Legislature had adjourned to the 12th of March, to afford time to consider the action of the Peace Congress.

Horatio King had been confirmed in his appointment of Post Master-General.

The New York Legislature had appropriated \$50,000, for the relief of the Kansas sufferers.

Mr. P. Dexter Tiffany had committed suicide by cutting his throat in the Planter's House, St. Louis. The pressure of the times upon property had deranged him. He was reported to be worth three-quarters of a million.

Several recently appointed postmasters in the South had refused to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and in consequence their offices would have to be discontinued.

Another detachment of troops left the Brooklyn barracks on the 12th, to reinforce the Washington Navy Yard.

Col. Brant died on the 15th, leaving an estate estimated at upwards of \$2,000,000.

The vote for President and Vice-President was counted on the 13th. Among the spectators, were Lord Lyons, Chevalier Hulzman and other foreign Ministers.

A flour mill was destroyed at Baldwinville, N. Y., on the 12th: loss, \$100,000 in the mill and \$40,000 in grain, insured only for \$18,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Genoa Courier Mercantile, of Jan. 25th, says that the bombardment of Gaeta is continued with prodigious effect from the batteries on the land side, conjointly with the powerful operations of the fleet: success to the efforts of the besiegers was hoped for in a few days. The fleet had withdrawn on the 23d, to repair damages, after having silenced nearly all the king's batteries. The bombardment was to recommence on the same evening.

Advices from Naples up to the 26th report the bombardment in full blast. A treasonable correspondence with Gaeta, of great importance, had been discovered.

The inhabitants of Voivodina had protested against the incorporation of that province with Hungary. In an arbitrary manner they had demanded the convocation of the Servian National Assembly.

The Danish Government was looking to the chances of war. A ministerial ordinance had been addressed to all functionaries whose duties were in any way connected with the calling out of soldiers for the army, ordering them to execute as speedily as possible orders for the military convocation already proclaimed, or for any other which may yet be made.

The Paris Patrie says that it is not true, as some journals had stated, that the French Government had encouraged Denmark to resist the demands of Germany, neither is it true that France was organizing a squadron to be sent to the Baltic.

NEW BRIDGE.—The bridge across the Jordan river, at the foot of Eighth South street, which has been in progress of erection for some months past, has recently been completed. It is represented by competent judges, as being a substantial structure, that may be expected to remain in position, as long as any other bridge in the Territory. The cost has been less than a thousand dollars.

SEVENTH WARD POTTERY.—We have recently seen some excellent specimens of earthenware manufactured at the Pottery of Cannon, Eardly & Bro's., in the Seventh Ward, which were decidedly superior to any we have ever before seen made in this Territory. The enterprising proprietors are producing ware on a large scale, but such is the demand for it, that they seldom have any considerable quantity on hand long at a time, rendering advertising entirely useless.

We wish them success, and shall be pleased to see them and others make such improvement in the manufacture of all manner of vessels made by potters, that importation will be effectually excluded from the Territory, the finest ware ever made, not excepted.

EARLY FARMING OPERATIONS.—A person who came passenger in the Southern Mail stage, on Wednesday last, informs us, that in passing through Draperville, twenty miles south of this city, several farmers were seen plowing, sowing and planting, the snow having disappeared, and the ground being in excellent condition for such operations.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER PONY.—Another express from Kearney arrived yesterday morning at five o'clock, with news items up to the 20th inst. We were nearly ready for press, and had no space even for a condensed summary, but our readers shall have the benefit of it shortly.

EASTERN MAIL.—The mail from the States arrived on Monday, but our portion of it was too wet to be opened, and we have hung it up to dry. Report says that the coach was upset in one of the mountain streams this side of the Weber.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.

CAME to my yard about December the 1st, one red OX, about 8 years old, white on the belly and bush of the tail and on the rump, branded on the left hip not legible, the owner can have him by calling at my residence and paying charges.

HARMON CUTLER,
West Jordan Ward.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will apply at the next sitting of the County Court for a grant of the Barker spring, near the West Mountain, and the adjacent range, for herding purposes.

JOSEPH HARKER.
ANDREW CAHOON.

INFORMATION WANTED.

THOSE persons who came across the plains in D. Robinson's hand-cart train last season, and know themselves indebted to some of the Swiss Saints, to whom they gave promissory notes for the transfer of hand-cart shares, are hereby requested to send information of their whereabouts to the undersigned, so that arrangements may be made for the discharge of their obligations.

DANIEL BONELLI.

G. S. L. City.

Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

AN Election will be held in the City Hall, G. S. L. City, at noon, on Monday, March 4, 1861, for the election of one President and six Directors, to form the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested. By order of the Board,
THOMAS BULLOCK, Secretary.
G. S. L. City, Feb. 20, 1861.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THAT I shall apply to the County Court, on the 1st Monday in March next, in and for the county of Summit, for the exclusive right of the saw timber on the head-waters of Weber, and its tributaries from the place known as Thomas Rhode's hunting camp, up as far as the saw timber extends, and also the right of the water for mill purpose; also the right to make a road up to said timber, and charge toll thereon.

S. D. HUFFAKER.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME into my inclosure last fall, a dark red three year old BULL, square crop off right ear, slope off top of left ear. No brands visible.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
Farmington, Davis County, }
Feb. 23, 1861. }

WELLS SMITH.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I have in my possession since the 1st of January last, an OX, about 5 years old, red sides, white hack and belly. Branded W on left hip, lame in right hind leg.

The owner is requested to claim said ox, pay charges and take him away.
Farmington, Davis County, }
Feb. 23, 1861. }

M. L. HINMAN.

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