

disgraceful and atrocious acts committed by the secessionists.

It is presumed that Col. E. V. Sumner will be promoted to the commission dishonored and abandoned by Gen. Twiggs.

The following appointments had been made: Henry P. Ulett, Postmaster General; J. P. Benjamin, Attorney General;

A. B. Rowan, M. A. Crawford and John Forsyth, Commissioners to Washington.

It is rumored that Mallory will be Secretary of the Navy.

MOVEMENT FOR PROTECTION.

The Government have received dispatches reporting a large expedition leaving Galveston for the Rio Grande, consisting of six companies from Galveston and Houston, and two from the interior of Texas. The object is declared to be protection to the frontiers, in the event of the United States troops being withdrawn. Col. Forney, an old Ranger, commands the regiment.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The successful and peaceful termination of the labors of the Peace Commissioners seem anything but flattering. Statements are somewhat contradictory; but that is a small matter in the present excitement.

One of the commissioners is reported to have written to the Baltimore *American*, reporting that peace would be restored and the Union preserved; the results on all points of controversy would be satisfactory to the majority. Labors would probably close about the 26th.

A Washington dispatch of the 25th, states that the Convention had been in session all day, and the debate was the most spirited that had yet occurred. Guthrie and some of his friends became so much offended that they left the Hall and signified their intention not to return. The Convention at one time was near breaking up, but better counsels prevailed: Guthrie subsequently returned and business proceeded.

A later dispatch adds that the Peace Congress was in session until two o'clock, on the morning of the 26th. The spirited debate, previously commenced, had continued, and, during the night proceedings, many, if not all the amendments were voted down, leaving substantially, Mr. Guthrie's proposition with modified verbiage—this was in committee of the whole.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 26th, a committee of conference was appointed on the Oregon Debt bill. Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Colorado Territorial bill. The bill to organize the territorial government of Nevada passed; also the Dacotah Territorial bill. A committee of conference, was appointed on the Tariff bill. The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill passed.

In the House, Stanton's Military bill was again debated, but no vote had, at the close of the report, been taken.

VIRGINIA.

Dispatches from Richmond, up to the 26th, report exciting times in the Convention.

Mr. Moore one of the delegates opposed to secession, had made a speech on the question of the day, and offered a series of resolutions; demanding security against further wrongs, opposed the African slave trade, opposing direct taxation, approving the Crittenden resolutions, declaring that if such, or a similar compromise was not adopted, Virginia would be ready to enter into a compact with such States as will agree to such compromise, and forming a new Confederacy, excluding all disagreeing States.

Mr. Good replied to Mr. Moore favoring secession, and causing considerable excitement in the galleries.

A subsequent dispatch states that Mr. Moore's speech was inimical to the rights of Virginia and the whole South, and the people of Richmond. It was decidedly Union in its tendency and strongly against the action of South Carolina. The secessionists posted bills, calling every true Southern to attend an indignation meeting. Music was engaged; 1,500 persons assembled near the Exchange Hotel, and strong Southern speeches were made by delegates to the Convention. Ex-Gov. Wise was called for but was "unwell." The meeting adjourned to the Spotswood House, where, after more speeches, there was an attempt to burn Moore's effigy; but it was stopped by the Mayor. The whole decided secession demonstration was got up by the parties in the negro buying and selling interest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The North Carolina Legislature adjourned on the 25th: should the compromise efforts be unsuccessful, a call for an extra session was likely.

A draft of the Postmaster General, on the assistant treasurer of Louisiana, for \$300,000, had been dishonored.

Mr. Colfax, chairman of committee on post office and post roads, whose name has been prominently before the public since the South commenced secession, had been recommended by a majority of the State Senate of Indiana, headed by the Lieut. Governor, to Mr. Lincoln for Postmaster General.

[From our Extra of the 9th Inst.] EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express, with advices up to the 1st of March, arrived here this morning shortly after ten o'clock.

CONGRESS.

On the 26th, the Volunteer bill was taken up in the House. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, argued in favor of the passage of the bill, claiming that it was the duty of Congress to put into the hands of the President the means of performing his duty, and to point out the mode in which he should do it, that the highest duty of a government dated far anterior to the adoption of constitutions, and that was to preserve its own existence.

Mr. Pryor replied, saying that it was the purpose of the dominant party, plainly manifested and openly avowed, to drive through the bill by the pressure of an irrepressible rule, and as that was a foregone conclusion he hoped that it would pass at once, to the end that the people of Virginia and the South might be aroused to the perils which menaced their destruction. He defiantly challenged them to assume the attitude of hostilities corresponding to their bloody designs. He knew the Republican party were resolved never to recognize the independence of the seceded States, nor to surrender the control over the captured forts; in short, that they were resolved to permit the South no other alternative but submission or subjugation.

Mr. Curtis said that Mr. Pryor had indulged in a show of declamation and denunciation similar to that of his colleague, Mr. Bock. The Republicans had been accused of meditated coercion, when everything they had done and said had no such bearing. Mr. Pryor had expressed the hope that the bill would speedily pass for the purpose of arousing Virginia and the South. He had not thus spoke to reason, to the bill or to Congress, but to the convention of Virginia, and to the assemblies of the South, while taking action against his own mother country. The gentleman's own statement, that a confederacy existed within the United States, should induce them to draw around themselves every means of power and protection that they could command. If they were a nation, they ought to show it. He contended that there was nothing unconstitutional in the bill, which only extended the provisions of existing laws.

Mr. Burnett asked whether it was the purpose of Republicans under this bill to re-inforce the forts in seceded States, now held by the Federal Government, and to re-capture the forts taken therein, unless they shall be surrendered.

Mr. Curtis replied that his purpose was to support the Constitution as it is, until some power should be vested in him to do otherwise. He had sworn to support the Constitution and must do so if it should be necessary to re-inforce those forts. In the present desperate state of the public mind, he recognized rebellion and civil war as existing in the south. He would resort to all honorable means to avoid a conflict of arms, and did not believe it would be necessary to move an army there until they raised their hostilities against the United States.

Mr. Burnett was not satisfied with the answer, but said he must accept it. He asked, that in executing and enforcing laws, did Mr. Curtis hold it necessary in doing so to re-inforce southern forts in possession of the Federal Government—to re-capture the property.

Mr. Curtis said he was not going to say in open session and in public what it might be the duty of his country to do. He would only speak of designs and measures in secret session, if they were for hostile purposes.

Mr. Simms, in his seat, said murder.

Mr. Curtis in the course of his reply said that

murder came from the other side; acts of assassins were not from Republicans—murderous action against the government was by persons skulking in the Executive chamber and Senate of the United States, striking their own mother, their mother country.

Mr. Burnett spoke against the bill and in favor of the recognition of the existence of a separate government in the seceding States. He said that the Republicans had rejected all propositions from the border States, and to accept less than what they contain, would be dishonorable.

Mr. Corwin moved to postpone the bill till Thursday.

Mr. Stanton said such postponement would be fatal to the bill. After further opposition, the vote was taken and the bill postponed.

A SCENE.

On the effort to get other bills before the House. Mr. Sickles called Mr. Hickman to order. The former was called to order by the Republicans, and a scene of confusion ensued. Mr. Hickman would not be put down by word from such a mouth as Sickles'. The latter responded—let the gentleman be put down by the rules of the House; he had called him to order for conduct unbecoming in debate.—Calls to order from the Republicans. Mr. Adrian said—such proceedings were disgraceful. He loudly called order. A colloquy between Hickman and Sickles continued amid confusion. The former at last moved to postpone the report of the committee of 33; but after repeated voting on different motions, the chairman, Mr. Corwin, introduced the report. Nearly an hour was consumed on points of order, and no action taken.

MR. LINCOLN AT WASHINGTON.

No further allusion is made in the dispatches received, to the excitement reported by the last express. A Washington dispatch of the 25th states that Senators Seward and Sumner, the New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana delegations, Judge Harris, Governor Hicks, and others, called on Mr. Lincoln that day, and a number of Virginians also had an interview, and were highly pleased with the President elect.

VIRGINIA.

At the conclusion of Mr. Good's speech, in opposition to Mr. Moore, in favor of Union, Mr. Goggin offered a resolution that it was the duty of Virginia to invoke the co-operation of the border States, to provide measures for concurrent action hereafter; that Virginia was attached to the Union as it was; but as it did not protect her rights, and in the event of failure to obtain relief it was her duty to provide for the future relations that she was to occupy as one of the Southern States. Mr. Goggin denied the constitutional right of secession. He wanted a consultation of border States to form a Confederacy and to invite others to join. He believed Virginia insecure in a Southern Confederacy.

THE BANKS.

The discredited banks of Illinois, up to the 27th, are enumerated in a St. Louis dispatch: American Exchange Bank, Bank of Chester, Bank of Pike County, Bank of Raleigh, Bank of Aurora, Bank of the Commonwealth, Bank of Quincy, Belvidere Bank, Citizen's Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Edgar County Bank, Frontier Bank, Farmers and Traders' Bank, Grayville Bank, Grand Prairie Bank, Kane County Bank, Morgan County Bank, Merchants and Drovers' Bank, National Bank, Southern Bank, State Bank, Shawneetown Railroad Bank. The Arctic Bank and Bank of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The elections at Galveston and Houston, on the adoption of the Texas secession ordinance, had resulted in favor of secession by a strong majority.

Trumbull, on the part of the Senate—Washburne and Burlingame, on the part of the House, waited on Lincoln and Hamlin, with their certificates of election, on the evening of the 26th.

The Republicans of the New Jersey Legislature had presented a memorial recommending Mr. Colfax for Postmaster General.

Gov. Boutwell and a delegation of New England men were at Washington urging the appointment of ex-Gov. Banks as Secretary of War.

Sixty members of Congress had signed a recommendation urging Thos. C. Theaker, of Ohio, for Commissioner of Patents.

An Anti-Democratic Mayor had been elected in Georgetown, D. C.

Major Bowman had been appointed Superintendent at West Point.

Caleb Cushing had, by request, given his opinion on the question of legality of acceptances issued by Secretary Floyd, sustaining that the Supreme Court had in previous cases of a similar nature, held the government liable for these acceptances.

Floyd is reported to have recently boasted that he had so distributed the army that no considerable force could be collected against the Secessionists under two months.

Some compromises seem to have been adopted by the Peace Congress at Washington, but the telegraphic lines east were out of working order.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of February, 1861, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.		BAROMETER.
9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
25	25	25
Monthly mean		Thermometer attached
9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
33	40	38
Monthly mean		Thermometer open air.
9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
26	39	27
Monthly mean		Thermometer Dry bulb.
9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
34	40	37
Monthly mean		Wet bulb.
9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 a.m.
34	44	36
Highest and lowest range of Barometer during the month.		Highest and lowest range of thermometer in the open air during the month.
Max. 25.— Min. 25.—		Max. 52° Min. 10° zero.

During the month there fell of snow 10 inches, which produced, with some rain, 1.150 of water, being a little over an inch. A more even tempered month, as to storms or wind, is seldom witnessed in the Great Basin.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. A.M. snowing; p.m. partially clear.
2. Clear and very pleasant.
3. do do
4. do do
5. do do
6. do do
7. do do
8. Cloudy and cold; night clear
9. Partially clear. New moon 0h. 38m. p.m.
10. Partially clear and moderate.
11. Cloudy and windy.
12. Cloudy do
13. Partially clear.
14. Cloudy and warm. Valentine.
15. Clear and pleasant.
16. do do Circle round the moon.
17. Cloudy and warm.
18. Cloudy and dull; rained at 4 p.m.
19. Clear and warm most of the day.
20. Hazy and warm.
21. Cloudy and windy; snowing at 9 p.m.
22. Clear and cold.
23. Clear do
24. Cloudy most of the day. Full moon 9h. 17m. p.m.
25. Cloudy and clear alternately.
26. Cloudy; p.m. rainy.
27. Cloudy; p.m. snowy.
28. Clear and pleasant.

NERVES.—It is admitted, then, by phrenologists as well as by others, that the nerve substance, beside varying in quantity, may differ in quality in different individuals, it being found that two brains of nearly equal size yet manifest very unequal power. There is nothing improbable in this, looking at the analogy of the other organs. We sometimes find a man of small muscle much stronger and more enduring than one of larger make.—Some of the most muscular men on record were little in their general build. Jack Sheppard is an example. Of course, the general rule must be that the highest vigor is a result of quantity and quality combined; but as to nerve, there are instances of very small heads surpassing in power the average size. And, to refer to the lower animals, when we look at the mental development of the ants, their aptitude for a complicated social existence, and consider how very little nervous matter there is in their organization, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that the quality of their brains, or ganglia, is very much superior to the nervous substance in man or in animals generally. The largest ganglion in the ant is only a fraction of a pin's head in size, and yet with this they are capable of acting in an organized community and exercising forethought to a surprising degree.—[Phrenology and Phychology.]

KILLING FISH.—The Dutch always kill their fish the moment they are taken out of the water, and those treated in this manner are said to remain more plump and of better flavor than those which are allowed to expire in agony. The hint is worthy the attention of fishermen, as the fish is the only animal which is eaten without being bled to death, and there certainly seems to be no good reason for the exception.