

were conducted with closed doors, and commissioners were to keep proceedings to themselves, notwithstanding reports were out. Mr. Tyler had delivered a very eloquent and conciliatory speech.

No business was done the first day, as there was a general disposition to await for commissioners from Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, and New York. Union-loving men were in the majority in the Congress.

A Richmond dispatch says, very few delegates elected are submissionists. They intend to exhaust every honorable means, but will go for secession, unless Southern rights are fully guaranteed. If the Peace Congress fails to effect a settlement they will doubtless refer the question to the people.

A Norfolk dispatch of the 5th announces Wise's election by a decided majority, and Matthews, a secessionist, was elected in Montague.

Major Haskin, who surrendered to the people at Baton Rouge, and whose conduct the government approved, is in command of the company of artillery, opposite the eastern front of the capitol.

Trumbull, of the Senate, and Washburne and Phelps of the House had been appointed tellers to count the votes for President and Vice-President.

Additional evidence continued to be received of the violation of private correspondence in the south.

Commander Walker was to be court-martialed for bringing the ship Supply to New York instead of Vera Cruz, as ordered.

Secretary Black had been nominated as successor to Justice Daniels, and John Petit as District Judge of Kansas.

A Washington dispatch of the 6th states that all government telegraphic communication with New Orleans had been cut off.

The Secretary of the Treasury was taking action in regard to the late obstruction of the revenue laws by the collector at New Orleans, and it was said that the laws would be enforced "to the greatest extent practicable on a union basis."

The late delegates to the Chicago convention from Vermont, comprising leading republicans, had unanimously protested against any of the plans of compromise before Congress.

The Senate of North Carolina had passed a general stay law; the House was considering a military bill.

In the New York Democratic State Convention, a series of resolutions had been adopted urging the settlement of national difficulties by compromise, deprecating coercion of the seceding States, and appointing Millard Fillmore and four other influential politicians of the State as commissioners to the Peace Congress. The speech of ex-Chancellor Walworth, opposing coercion and depicting the horrors of civil war, produced a great sensation.

The ship David Brown, from San Francisco for Cork, had been lost at sea. Two of her crew had been brought into New Orleans.

Favorable accounts had been received at Washington of the mission of Jas. H. Wade, Esq., the Pacific Telegraph agent to California. A strong company had been formed in that State, under the present Congressional grant, and the line is to be speedily built.

The Indiana delegation to the Peace Congress were understood to be set against compromises.

A number of the New Jersey republican members of the legislature, were at Washington, urging their Representatives to agree to no compromise of their principles.

Texas had left the Union. The secession ordinance passed on the 1st inst., by a vote of 156 to 7. The governor, legislature, and Supreme judges were present. The ordinance is to be submitted to the people on the 23d of February, and if adopted, will go into effect on the 2d of March. Governor Houston recognizes the convention of the people, declares his attachment to the south, and a desire to join the Southern confederacy; but if none is formed, then he favors the Republic of Texas. The secession news from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, created much excitement in northern Texas.

A resolution in the Louisiana convention, to appoint commissioners to all slave-holding States, not yet seceded, to invite them to join the southern confederacy, was tabled by a vote of 58 against 47.

The U. S. arsenal at Fort Smith, Arkansas, had been taken possession of by State troops. It was published that the Texans had threatened to take possession of Forts Wachitta, Cobb, and Arbuckle, in the Indian Territory.

It was thought that the forces near each of these stations were strong enough to protect them.

The steamer Marion from Charleston arrived at New York on the 6th, having among the passengers 20 wives of soldiers at Fort Sumter, and 17 children. The garrison is represented to be in excellent health. The strongest union prevailed in the company, and they looked forward to an attack with confidence in their strength and ability to repel an assault. There are in the fort 76 soldiers and 35 laborers, all of whom were busy in mounting heavy Columbiads on the ramparts and in the fortress yard. The majority of the soldiers are of foreign birth, about half of them being Irish, and a large number Germans. The garrison was supplied daily with fresh meats and every kind of provisions from Charleston; but only enough was taken to the fort for each day's use. The salted meats and camp rations were in abundance for a long siege. No reinforcements had been received when the Marion left. From the captain's statement it would appear that great difficulty would be experienced in entering the harbor of Charleston with reinforcements or supplies.

In the Senate on the 6th, Senator Johnson from Tennessee, resumed his great speech, contended that a reign of terror existed in the seceding States. His conclusion was in the usual style of highfalutin, about the old flag being an excellent winding sheet and the grave of the Constitution a splendid tomb for patriots.

Mr. Colfax brought up in the House on the 6th, the bill to suspend mail service in seceding States, which after debate was passed, 121 against 23.

The report of the committee of 33 was next introduced, and Mr. Humphrey could not negotiate with traitors, nor the government compound with treason. He only wanted Lincoln to be inaugurated and they would address themselves to the subject.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, was for the Union, "though bleeding and shattered as she is." The cotton States had gone, but the republicans by coming forward like men could cement the Union, and establish it on a firmer basis than before.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, appealed to representatives not to adopt coercion policy; war would come, and Tennessee would join the South. If they had assurances of peace, he would pledge himself to do his best to get back forts, mints, navy-yards, arsenals, and everything to Uncle Sam.

Mr. Wells argued against the abandonment of principle. He deprecated civil war, and would use no more force against seceding States than what was for the interest of the country.

The city of New Orleans was brilliantly illuminated on the evening of the 6th, in honor of the secession of Texas.

The Louisiana convention on the same day passed an ordinance conferring the rights of citizenship on all persons residing in the State at the date of the adoption of the secession ordinance.

There was an immense torch light procession at Memphis, the same evening, national airs were played, and great pyrotechnic exhibitions.

Another company of artillery had arrived at the Capitol on the 7th, and took its quarters in the south-west wing of the treasury buildings.

Two large dry-goods jobbing establishments in New York city, had suspended. Liabilities about a million each.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 8th, proposes to give the points of Ex-President Tyler's speech at the opening of the Peace Congress. He is reported to have said that our ancestors made a mistake in not providing for the calling of a convention for the amendment and reform of the constitution every fifth decade. The constitution was perfect for five millions of people, but not wholly so for thirty millions. The rest of the speech was expressions of hope that great things would be done by the Congress for the country, and that great rejoicing would follow. Mr. Tyler was warmly greeted.

The correspondent who furnishes the above adds, that the convention would probably be a week yet before it got ready for business. The Territorial slave question was likely to be the battle horse. The republicans were beginning to suspect the true result of the Virginia election: no less than the adoption of the Crittenden compromise for the South. He states that there are 98 northern men in favor of compromise; 18 of the republican Senators were opposed to any kind of com-

promise whatever. The leading republican papers were advising the party not to recede from the Chicago platform. The N. Y. Times says it is preposterous to think that the Crittenden compromise can ever command the assent of the republicans and people of the northern States.

Douglas promises some new compromise measures.

There was doubt of the judicial nominations of the President—Black and Petit—being acted upon during the present session.

The last instructions of the secretary of the State of South Carolina to Col. Hayne, instructing him in his demand for the surrender or sale of fort Sumpter, have been published. The substance is, that the State must have the fort, not only for the safety of South Carolina, but for the safety of all the south, and refusal to such a reasonable demand would force the governor to consider other measures—a quiet hint at taking it. The correspondence fills four columns of the Courier. The President is understood to have announced that he had no power to act.

The Kentucky legislature was soon to adjourn till the 20th of March.

A gale and snow storm is reported to have been very severe in the eastern States. The thermometer was 16 degrees below zero. Some of the northern railroads were closed up with snow. Capt. Ingraham's resignation had been accepted. Col. Hayne left for Charleston on the 8th. It was announced that Senators Johnson and Wigfall had a duel on the tapis. Wisconsin had sent commissioners to the Peace Congress.

In the Louisiana convention on the 7th, a motion was introduced to invite all States, except the New England States, to join the southern confederacy. Ordered printed, and made the special order for an early day.

The revenue cutters McClelland and Washington were in the possession of the Louisiana authorities.

Congress had received an official copy of the act of Alabama, appropriating half a million of dollars for the support of the provisional government of the seceding States.

In the Alabama convention the United States Constitution was adopted, with some additions in relation to free trade with all the world.

In the House of Representatives, on the 7th, while the galleries were densely crowded, and among the spectators were a large number of the peace commissioners, a sound like the reverberating of cannon started everybody. The members rose to their feet, and the ladies ran out of the galleries. Everything was confusion; but the Speaker soon quieted the fears of those who stood their ground by informing them that something had fallen on the roof. The wind had blown down a small derrick. No doubt they thought that the first powder was burned and the war had begun.

Mr. Davis of Maryland made a stirring speech against secession; attacked the Cabinet members who had wandered about the country, organizing rebellion in the States, violating the constitution and their sacred oaths. The President was pusillanimous—had neglected the warnings of the first military officer of the age; had allowed federal property to be taken by rebels, and was now bargaining with secessionists for peace, until his term of office had expired. Mr. Davis claimed to speak for Maryland, which called another Representative from that State to his feet and a row was imminent.

Mr. Sedgwick followed Mr. Davis, and said that so powerless and low had the government fallen, that insignificant Florida was flipping the union banner in the face of the United States, and even a truce had been declared between this government and the army of that State.

Mr. Vallandigham offered propositions for dividing the United States into four confederacies.

Lord John Russell had tendered to the cotton manufacturers the services of British consuls abroad, in cotton producing districts to assist in determining the possibility of obtaining from other sources such supplies as might compensate for a falling off under the American crisis.

Advices from England, up to the 24th, were received at Portland on the 6th. An influential meeting had been held at Manchester to devise measures to relieve the cotton trade from anxiety resulting from dependence on the Southern States of the United States. Resolutions were passed recommending efforts

commensurate with the danger and approving the steps taken for the formation of a Cotton supply company.

Several American vessels had registered at Liverpool under the British flag to enable them to carry salt to South Carolina and return with cotton without fear of capture.

France is said to be making extraordinary military and naval preparations. The excuse is—the menacing attitude of Germany towards Denmark and the speech of the King of Prussia.

The batteries of Gaeta unexpectedly opened on the morning of the 22d, a heavy fire against the Sardinians. The latter promptly replied and compelled the place to remain silent, and the besiegers continued the fire. Fourteen vessels were before Gaeta at noon on the 22d, going into line. The Sardinians were actively erecting new batteries. Sardinian troops were dispatched to Abruzzia and Calabria, where reactionary movements were suppressed.

Garibaldi calls for fresh donations to provide necessary means for facilitating to Victor Emanuel the enfranchisement of the rest of Italy. The vigilance committee is urged to penetrate every Italian with the idea that in the spring, Italy must have a million patriots under arms.

Col. Turr had returned to Turin from a visit to Garibaldi. He reported that the latter had sent a message of conciliation to Cavour, and had given up his attack on Venetia, as inexpedient. Another version says: Garibaldi declines to adjourn the work of deliverance unless Parliament relieves him of solemn engagements.

The minister of marine had ordered the equipment of 22 schooners, and the reserve corps of sailors, in order were to assemble by the 21st of March. A committee had been appointed to purchase gun boats.

Later correspondence from Paris says that immense activity existed at the Toulon arsenal, as if the government intended to send 34 ships to sea with 20 steel clad frigates.

The Canada, from Liverpool, 26th January, was reported at Queenstown. The bombardment of Gaeta continued, and occasioned much damage. The Sardinians had entered the Roman States on the 22d and had dispersed reactionary bands and burned the convent at Camelia.

The London Times in an editorial on the American crisis, was very severe on President Buchanan. It says few men who have been called upon to play so important a political part, have been found more utterly unequal to their situation.

The dispatches before us contain other matters of trivial importance, and abundant evidence that the crisis petition business was largely on the increase.

#### Another Superintendency Court.

It was understood on the arrival last fall of Col. Davis, the successor of Dr. Forney as Superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, that he had instructions from the Indian Department, at Washington, to investigate the official acts and examine the unaudited accounts of ex-Governor Young, as Superintendent, to the amount of some forty thousand dollars, which the Government has wrongfully neglected to act upon for some three or four years.

Owing to the many duties the Col. has had to perform, since his arrival, he did not, as we are informed, commence the investigation, till some two weeks ago, since which time, until within two or three days, he has been busily engaged in taking testimony in relation to those matters. We understand that he has been very energetic in the discharge of the duty required, and has made report thereon to the department or will shortly do so. Of the nature of the evidence that has been adduced we have not been advised; but if anything has been elicited, from any source whatever, that will reflect dishonor upon the transactions of Governor Young, when in office, it may be considered something new under the sun.

In calling the investigation thus instituted, a court, no disrespect is intended. We understand that to be the cognomen under which the investigation has been conducted. Last summer, when a lengthy investigation was held in the case of Dr. Forney, not knowing that there was any special name by which the inquiry was known, we called it an "inquisition" which gave offence to some, as we were afterwards informed; probably because the common acceptance of the term was not understood, and thinking, perhaps that it was used in an "ecclesiastical" sense.